St Helena Records 1778-1779

Introduction: This is the 59th 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/EAP1364-1-1-59.

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 3 August 1778, with the final meeting occurring on 12 July 1779. All the sessions were convened during the administration of John Skottowe (1764-1782).

AI Generated Summary

Introduction

The consultations of the Governor and Council of St Helena run from 3 August 1778 to 12 July 1779, with the Company's quarterly accounts from 1 July 1778 to 30 June 1779. Governor John Skottowe presided throughout, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members, Britannicus Alexander Wright as Secretary and Jonathan Doveton as

Storekeeper. Wrangham missed the meeting of 30 September 1778 through illness and Matthew Bazett that of 16 April 1779. Britain had been at war with its American colonies since 1775 and with France since 1778, a conflict the Governor called on 10 May 1779 a war not yet formally declared. [Film No. 5–432]

Governance and Administration
A notice of 24 August 1778 required every inhabitant to return the family's land and cattle to the Secretary's office by 20 September and to pay rents and dues at the Castle on Wednesday 30 September. The stores closed from 1 September to 1 October, the Company's year ending on 30 September. On 31 August the Council named Wrangham to count the stores, as Matthew Bazett had done in 1777, and Wrangham signed the inventory on 30 September 1778. The Council met on 30 September and on 5, 12 and 19 October 1778, and on 7 December 1778 it found no business and adjourned. [Film No. 34, 38, 56, 59, 62, 68, 144, 161]

The establishment list for the quarter ending 30 September 1778 gave the Governor £150 0s 0d with £31 14s 9d for servants, rates unchanged through 1779, and the Lieutenant Governor £62 10s 0d with £25 0s 0d diet money. A seat on Council paid £10 0s 0d a quarter, Matthew Bazett drawing more as Accountant and Wrangham as Paymaster and Assistant to the Governor. Factors drew £12 10s 0d and writers £7 10s 0d, each with £10 0s 0d diet money and £2 10s 0d house rent, plus fees for extra posts such as Collector of Customs (John Goodwin), Assistant Storekeeper (James Desfountain) and Clerk of the Works (Robert Leech). John Doveton and Nathaniel Kennedy had risen from writer to factor since March 1778, and Thomas Bazett was a new writer. Gabriel Harper, Benjamin Seale and James Harper replaced Samuel Alexander and John Worrall as overseers, and the private Jeffery Bond replaced John King as patroon of the boats, King returning to the ranks. [Film No. 69–71, 77, 208–209]

In the store return for the quarter ending 30 September 1778 general charges fell to £17 0s 6d from £168 5s 3d a year earlier, while a new allowance account of £142 17s 7d took the stores given to the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's households, and the plantation account fell to £25 9s 4d from £57 12s 2d as their grain moved across. The storekeeper's payment of £2,075 13s 10d equalled his sales and the Paymaster's advance of £4,836 3s 5½d matched his account. On 26 October 1778 Matthew Bazett reported the books balanced to 30 September and the Council ordered copies. The fair copies still carried the hospital account forward as £13 5s 9d instead of £18 5s 9d and headed the year's losses £89 16s 6d against a true £82 16s 6d. [Film No. 112, 114, 116, 121–123, 145, 149, 151]

Philip Mahoney, Clerk of the Peace, had asked leave to resign on 9 February 1778 yet still drew full pay in September. On 16 November 1778 he resigned, citing long illness and failing eyesight, gave up a post the Court of Directors had granted him for life and again recommended John Doveton. The Council continued his pay and allowances under the Court's orders and appointed Doveton, now a factor, at the usual salary until the Company's wishes were known, calling him sober, discreet and able. The pay list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 paid Mahoney £36 14s 4½d and Doveton £30 3s 5d for the office from October, and that ending 31 March 1779 paid Doveton £36 14s 4½d beside £25 0s 0d as factor, Mahoney drawing the same sum as a pensioner. [Film No. 69–70, 157–158, 209, 310, 330]

The quarter's accounts, approved on 11 and 18 January 1779, charged every issue to a named account: general charges, repairs, diet, allowances, garrison, slaves, plantation, hospital, boats and fortification. Jonathan Doveton signed the fortification account on 31 December 1778 reserving errors. The pay list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 cost £4,378 4s 4d against £4,439 11s 10½d for the previous quarter. Corneille then added £59 6s 3d as Major of the First Company, unpaid in December, to his £87 10s 0d; Thomas Bazett drew £81 14s 4½d as Writer, Superintendent of the Works and Captain Lieutenant; Thomas Yates was Marshal, Gaoler and Clerk of the Parish. [Film No. 175, 180, 191–207, 309–312, 326]

A notice of 29 March 1779 called the inhabitants to meet as a vestry at the chapel in the valley on Monday 5 April to choose parish officers, a Constable and three inhabitants from whom the Council would pick a Sheriff. The vestry named James Desfountain, John Bagley senior and Robert Leech, and the Council chose Desfountain. James Parfett, a publican, became Constable; William Webber Doveton and Walter Greentree became churchwardens, sworn on 10 May, succeeding Samuel Desfountain and Doveton, appointed on 20

April 1778; John Worrall, James Greentree and Benjamin Seale became district overseers. [Film No. 39, 276, 278, 369]

On 6 May 1779 the cutter *Hind* arrived from England with a packet from the Secret Committee, whose orders went to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor alone. On 10 May the two appointed William Doveton their private secretary at a writer's salary, under a permission the Court had given a former Governor in 1760, citing the growth of wartime business. On 24 May the Accountant corrected the *Hind*'s invoice, overstated by £2 0s 0d. [Film No. 365, 367, 369, 389]

On 21 June 1779 Lieutenant Arthur Upton resigned to attend to business in England and sailed with the fleet. Mahoney also left, vacating the office of Coroner, and a notice of 5 July called a vestry for 12 July, which chose David Kay, the surgeon's mate. [Film No. 412–413, 426, 432]

Military Affairs and Defence

On 27 July 1778 the Governor and Council inspected the heights and valley of Prosperous Bay with the Engineer, Captain William Pierce, found that two heights had once carried guns and ordered his works begun at once at very small estimated cost. Widening the path from Munden's Point to Rupert's was deferred. On 11 July the gunners had proved 13 brass field pieces, at least one bursting, for which the Company paid the planter Benjamin Mason £2 2s 0d; nine recruits from the *Earl of Mansfield* drew 1,500 blank cartridges on 15 July; a treble alarm on 24 July brought 14 guns into action; and field days on 13 and 27 July each used over 100 lb of powder. July's totals were 40 guns and 592 lb 13 oz of powder. The gunners drew saltpetre and sulphur, with charcoal from August, for port-fire, and £5 0s 0d bought a Hadley's quadrant. [Film No. 6–7, 11–12, 42, 91]

A letter from Pierce read on 10 August 1778 reported that an enemy could land and water at Powell's Valley, proposed an alarm house on height T with views to Castle Rock and George's Island and riflemen in a guard house at X, sought approval for a turner making shot bottoms and tompions and proposed carriage roads linking the central posts to every part of the coast. The Council approved the alarm and guard houses after the Prosperous Bay works and referred the roads to the Court of Directors; on 19 September Pierce asked more time to consider them. August recorded four alarms, including a double alarm on 17 August and one for a passing ship on 24 August, 180 ball cartridges for the west flying party on 10 August, 300 blanks for the east party on 31 August, field days on 10 and 24 August, a 17-gun salute to the five homeward ships on 21 August and totals of 71 guns and 330 lb 10 oz. September brought an alarm on 19 September, a field day on 24 September using 3,300 blank cartridges, powder for stone blowers cutting a road on 29 September, a field day on 28 September, flannel cartridges for the first time and 164 lb 8 oz in all. Ten messengers were paid £2 10s 0d for carrying alarms in the quarter. [Film No. 14, 22–24, 35, 41, 48, 53, 62, 93]

The quarter to 30 September 1778 paid 925 days of labour, £58 19s 0d, for roads, a magazine and sheds at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay, £17 15s 6d for a path to Munden's Point, £41 15s 0d for a blockhouse and garden-wall repairs and smaller sums for the Sandy Bay blockhouse, Rupert's range and cleaning the Line; a turner worked 51 days on tompions and gun carriages. Fortification stores cost £66 9s 0d against £21 19s 7d in the quarter to 31 December 1777, Holdfast Tom drawing 85 axe handles, 18 pickaxes, 14 shovels, timber and a cooking pot and frying pan, with 20 wheelbarrows for the works; axe handles in store fell from 211 to 50 over the year. Over five pieces of bunting became flags for Prosperous Bay and the planned Powell's Valley alarm house, a larger lock went on the powder house and sheet lead in store rose from 26 cwt to over 74 cwt. Boat stores of £41 15s 9d decked a longboat with deals, oak and elm and fitted a copper pump; the store held five longboat chains against one a year earlier; and a pinnace appeared for the first time, with 2½ lb of vermilion and some Prussian blue. [Film No. 95, 97, 99, 113, 124–127, 134, 136–137]

On 5 October 1778 Pierce wrote that the *Belleisle*'s detention of the *York* signalled grave danger, urged repair of the Banks's batteries and a road to Buttermilk Point for a howitzer and two guns, reported Powell's Valley finished and the James Fort programme nearly done, and warned that a wall across the left demi-bastion of the Line by the West Rocks would screen attackers from the beach to the portcullises beside the

magazine and stores. The Council asked for an estimate and referred Buttermilk Point to the Court. On 12 October Pierce, delayed by illness, priced the portcullises at £250 0s 0d, to be finished early in 1779, and added a sluice to shelter the longboats; the Council referred the whole to London as beyond its own spending. October's artillery account recorded 36 guns and 279 lb 10 oz, 180 blanks for the west flying party on 12 October, a field day on 26 October, practice at Rupert's, salutes to the departing *Belleisle* and *York* on 14 October and four dozen tin tubes of quick match. A ship passed far out on 2 November. [Film No. 60–61, 66–67, 153]

On 5 November 1778 the pinnace broke from her moorings in a high wind and was lost. The November account recorded an alarm for a passing fleet on 2 November and a double alarm on 23 November, each stood down the next day, and 300 ball cartridges for the west flying party after 180 in August. Field days on 30 November and 21 December each used 93 lb 12 oz, the first stated as 3,000 blanks. On 31 December gunners practised at Longwood and Rupert's with over 127 lb, and December's issues included fuses and a fuse setter for 8-inch shells. [Film No. 155, 161–162, 166, 175–176]

The fortification account for October to December 1778 came to £55 4s 0d, chiefly tools, locks and timber for Holdfast Tom, handbarrows and a target, with steelyards for the artillery, iron and chains for portcullises at Sandy Bay, Holdfast Tom and Lemon Valley, oak plank for the Lemon Valley gate and 136 skeins of twine with sail needles and bolt rope for sandbags. The December paymaster's account paid £3 12s 0d for a portcullis in James's Valley; £19 13s 0d for 50 days of sailmakers' work and 318 days of labour making sandbags; £38 5s 0d, including 569 days of labour and 45 of stone-blowing, for artillery sheds at Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom and a road between them; £10 4s 0d for moving cannon there; £4 0s 6d for shot bottoms and tompions; blasting and ladders at Sandy Bay; clearing Rupert's range, repairing the parapet at Munden's and the road to Banks's; £15 7s 6d for a boat house at the Jamestown landing; flags for Holdfast Tom and Rupert's; and 5s for an express on an alarm. Labour ran at 1s a day for labourers, 1s 6d for carpenters, smiths, masons and stone-blowers and up to 2s for overseers and painters, without naming the workers. [Film No. 205–207, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239]

Pierce reported on 11 January 1779 that roads linking Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay would let guns move across the heights, that guns had been moved, the chaplain's house repaired, two church windows opened, a portcullis fitted where the watercourse crossed the rampart and a boat house blasted from the rock near the landing, and that his party would finish Prosperous Bay within two days and move to Powell's Valley under the plan approved in August 1778. The Council told him to proceed. Alarms of six guns sounded on 9, 19, 21 and 29 January; a field day used 93 lb 12 oz; the month used 282 lb 2 oz 12 dr in all. [Film No. 178–179, 247]

The February 1779 account shows a code of six guns for one strange sail, 12 for a double alarm and 18 for a treble alarm, each stood down with two guns: double alarms on 7 and 14 February, a treble alarm on 20 February and two 6-pounder balls from Lemon Valley to warn off a Portuguese barque. February used 75 guns and 272 lb 4 oz, much of it on a field day on 22 February and practice at Rupert's. March used 107 guns and 428 lb 11 oz 14 dr: on 19 March Banks's fired two 18-pound shot at a ship that stood off under Dutch colours until 21 March, when a treble alarm greeted three ships whose boat reported all four Dutch; on 22 March a ship under Dutch colours came up from South West Point to Lemon Valley and bore away, and the flying party reported four more to the south. Rupert's practice used 79 lb 5 oz and the stone-blowers 17 lb, and new beds came for 32-, 18- and 9-pounders. The paymaster paid £5 5s 0d for 21 expresses on alarms between January and March. [Film No. 256, 261, 270–271, 281, 345]

The March 1779 quarter paid £41 7s 0d for 654 days at Powell's Valley, £44 18s 6d at Munden's, including 73 days of stone-blowing and 84 of masonry, and £7 2s 0d at Holdfast Tom, with pickaxes and iron to cut rock from the Banks's battery. The James's Valley portcullis received a chain and £4 10s 6d more labour; 203 labourers' days carried ammunition to Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom; gun carriages took over £8 of elm and ash and £9 1s 6d of labour; lead was cut into vent aprons; sandbags took 249 yards of canvas and 47 skeins of twine; and gates went to Horse Point and ammunition chests to the East Militia. Burning and carrying lime took 379 days and £20 11s 0d, and barracks repairs 146 days and £8 7s 0d. [Film No. 307–308, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341]

Pierce wrote on 12 April 1779 that he had cheaply rebuilt the upper battery at Munden's, the key of the island, so its guns fired over the parapet onto one target, but that its guardhouses stood on a cracked bank over a cramped platform, and proposed moving them and cutting back the rock. The Council told him to finish Powell's Valley and then repair Mitchell's Line and the four-gun battery at Sandy Bay, its reply naming Banks's instead of Munden's. April recorded alarms on 16 and 29 April, three 18-pound shot from Munden's and one 32-pound shot from Rupert's at the approaching whaler *London*, 200 signal cartridges for the East Flying Party, volleys at four soldiers' funerals and 167 lb 4 oz in all. [Film No. 283–284, 366]

The Secret Committee's orders, reported on 10 May 1779, directed an immediate platform at Buttermilk Point for a howitzer and two guns and approved the James's Valley defences proposed on 12 October 1778. The Council approved Pierce's plan, ordered a road from the upper battery at Banks's to the point and told him to rebuild the decaying guardrooms away from the battery. Alarms sounded on 3, 7, 9, 10, 19, 25, 27 and 31 May, with a general alarm of 18 guns on 17 May and a nine-gun salute to the *Hind* on 6 May; 3,070 signal cartridges used nearly 96 lb; stone blowers worked at Darling's Battery; and the Main Guard exchanged 185 ball cartridges. A field day dated 30 April in the artillery account and Saturday 1 May in the minutes and another on 31 May were held. [Film No. 356, 366–368, 393, 401–402]

On 7 June 1779 Pierce reported the guardhouse, magazine and shed at Powell's Valley finished and his party moved to Banks's, asked to defer Mitchell's Line and the Sandy Bay battery for Buttermilk Point and proposed guardrooms by the portcullis and the hoist at the landing rock. His indents sought two 10-inch howitzers, some 6-inch royal howitzers, the six field pieces requested on 20 July 1778, six 12-pounders on travelling carriages to replace the spray-decayed iron guns at Sandy Bay and two gins after one broke lifting a gun. He asked for 50 barrels of powder a year until the island held 800. The Council approved the delay and recommended the indents to the Court. [Film No. 395–397]

June 1779 brought double alarms on 2, 10, 15 and 25 June and single alarms on 5, 11 and 27 June. On 2 June Darling's Battery fired a shot at the *Neptune* and on 5 June two more on an alarm. On 4 June every gun on the island was scaled, using over 166 lb of powder, and copper rivets went to the barrels in the grand magazine. The month's 115 guns included salutes to the China ships and the departing fleet. [Film No. 431]

The Garrison

The pay list for the quarter to 30 September 1778 totalled £4,409 10s 11½d, nearly £200 above the quarters of 1777, for four infantry companies under Corneille, Henry Bazett, Captain John Howard and Captain Solomon St Maurice (written St Mores in later lists) and the Artillery Company under Pierce. Daily pay ran from 10d for a private, 14d for a corporal or drummer and 20d for a sergeant to 12d for a matross, 16d for a gunner, 18d for an artillery corporal or bombardier and 2s for an artillery sergeant; lieutenants drew £27 7s 6d a quarter with diet money, and cadets such as Thomas Greentree and Onesiphorus Beale a sergeant's pay. The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 cost £4,439 11s 10½d for about 95 privates in each infantry company and about 98 matrosses, roughly 570 men. A 90-day quarter left a private £3 15s 0d, 1s 8d less than a 92-day quarter. [Film No. 71, 75, 78, 82, 85, 89, 210–228, 313, 326–327, 330]

Pierce's pay as Engineer began on 15 March 1778 at £50 0s 0d a quarter, beside £59 6s 3d as Captain of Artillery. Charles Ross Stewart drew a Fourth Company lieutenant's pay and £18 5s 0d as the Governor's aide-de-camp. The carpenter John Wilkinson earned £25 0s 0d a quarter, as much as the Superintendent of the Works and the surgeon, and the armourer and cooper £15 0s 0d each. The private John Grimaldie (Grimaldi) was paid £1 5s 0d as clock and instrument cleaner, the private Jeffery Bond £7 10s 0d as patroon, and the Drum Major and Fife Major £1 0s 0d and up to £2 6s 0d for teaching boy drummers and fifers. Sergeant Hatton Walker kept a shop on a town plot. [Film No. 57–58, 69, 71, 83, 85, 91, 208, 210, 221–222, 224, 231, 311]

Francis Seale, a sergeant in March 1778, was a First Company lieutenant by September 1778, lifting John Ashe to sergeant and Joseph Dowler and Robert Withers to corporal. In the artillery, three corporals had replaced departed sergeants, three bombardiers become corporals and four gunners bombardiers since

1777, most gunners having been matrosses in 1777. Sergeant James Roberts of the Third Company was discharged on 14 September 1778 and two men promoted on 15 September. Robert Cunningham fell from artillery sergeant to matross, James Martin from corporal to private, and James Mannaton from matross to the infantry. The Marshal was paid for 29 punishments in the quarter, against 10 in the quarter to 31 December 1777. The inventory of 30 September 1778 held 10 epaulettes and three officers' hats, where that of 1777 held no epaulettes. [Film No. 71, 74–75, 79–80, 85–87, 89, 91, 132–133]

On 3 August 1778 the Council enlisted Peter McCardell, discharged at Madras and travelling in the *Stormont*, for five years at £15, whom Captain John Rogers called John McArdell; on 24 August William Cats, also from Madras, at £15 and Gerard Armanus of the *Duke of Portland*, whose name appears on the *Duke of Kingston*'s roll, at £10; on 28 September John Smith, son of Sergeant John Smith, as a fifer with £3 for his kit. Earlier enlistments included John White of the *Hector* on 1 December 1777, a corporal within nine months, Michael Davis and John Hawkes of the *Europa* on 23 February 1778 into the artillery and Nicholas Patterson of the *Earl of Mansfield* on 20 April 1778 at £10. Nine soldiers from Bengal, four from Madras and 14 in the *Sea Horse*, three of them sergeant majors, went home without enlisting. Soldiers' shirts sold rose to 254 in the quarter to 30 September 1778 from 118 a year earlier. [Film No. 10, 13, 17–18, 20, 30, 36, 45, 53, 72, 75, 77–78, 87–88, 93, 106, 128]

Men re-enlisting received £3 0s 0d in advance: John Taunton re-enlisted for £5 0s 0d from 10 August 1778 and Andrew Boswell for £15 0s 0d from 18 August, both for five years under the Articles of War. Private Peter Roberts was discharged on 19 August 1778 and Private George Towns died that day, losing his advance. On 2 November 1778 the Council enlisted George Hunter, a seaman deserted from the *York*, at £10. In the quarter to 31 December 1778 Walter Pritchard received £15 0s 0d to re-enlist from 1 October and George Winter £10 0s 0d to enlist from 2 November, with William Oats and Winter paid 25 days' subsistence at 6d, and the *Bridgewater*'s surgeon was paid £1 5s 0d for five recruits on her passage. Joseph Stacey, Josiah Cummings and Richard Close re-enlisted at £15 0s 0d each from 27 March 1779, Henry Edwards of the *Valentine* enlisted at £15 0s 0d with pay from 18 February, minuted on 22 February, and Richard Harper, a native of the island, enlisted at £15 0s 0d about 19 April, when island drummers and fifers received £3 0s 0d. Timothy Brown of the *Valentine* enlisted on 24 May 1779, a Madras deserter offered by Captain Patrick Lawson of the *Lord Holland* on 14 June, Thomas Cole, a discharged Madras soldier left by the *Lord Holland*, on 28 June and Thomas McBride, a seaman left by the *Hind*, on 5 July, each for five years at £15 0s 0d. [Film No. 85, 93, 152–153, 221, 231, 254, 311, 319, 322, 343, 345, 391, 403–404, 410, 422, 428]

Patrick Mahoney, a matross, had fled in a Company longboat on 2 July 1770; he returned as a charter-party passenger in the *Stormont* in July 1778, was recognised and admitted his identity, and the Council held him from 3 August to serve the one year, eight months and 11 days left of his contract, on subsistence at 10d a day, entering him as an infantry private on 24 August. The minute says he came from Madras, though the *Stormont* carried a Canton invoice. Rogers asked on 10 August for a written order covering two passengers left behind. Major Henry Bazett mustered the *Stormont*, *Duke of Kingston*, *Sea Horse* and *Duke of Portland* on 17 August 1778, the *Royal Charlotte* by 20 August and the *York* on 19 September without finding deserters, but the matross James Wells vanished on 19 August; the Governor ordered every commander on 20 August to help the Town Adjutant search or answer to the Court, and the Council concluded Wells had probably escaped in a ship. [Film No. 5, 13–16, 32, 34–35, 46, 78, 89, 91]

Major Henry Bazett mustered the *Bridgewater* on 21 December 1778 without result. A private, named William Shelley in the consultation and Thomas Shelley in the pay and paymaster's accounts, left his guard at Munden's Point on 24 December by the consultation and on 26 December by the pay list, having taken £3 0s 0d to re-enlist. At about 12.15 pm on 26 December two seamen in a boat told the sentry, William Porter, that they were a shore boat; Corporal Thomas Mantle, promoted in February 1778, lowered himself by a rope tied to the guardroom's back door, jumped in and was hidden under gunny bags; the gunner, John Stockdale, threatened to fire; and the boat returned to call that the soldiers would miss their passage. Captain William Parker, with the Governor at the time, searched his ship with the Town Adjutant, William Roberts, and Lieutenant Knipe, offered to hold her until morning and protested his innocence by letter, and asked a guard to hunt two of his own seamen. The ship's gunner warned a soldier not to go below lest the hatch be shut on him, and Joseph Quinton, acting chief mate, said no one could make him say whether

he had seen a man, after Knipe cited the £200 penalty. The ship sailed as Roberts left. On 4 January 1779 the Council resolved to send the sworn statements to the Court. Thomas Lambley replaced Mantle as corporal from 26 December. [Film No. 168, 171–174, 212, 214, 217, 231]

William Deane was paid £1 0s 0d in December 1778 for reporting that some of the guard at Rupert's planned to desert. George Radd was reduced from gunner to matross on 1 December 1778, the matross John Wilkinson taking his place, and appeared as George Dodd in the March 1779 list. Samuel Wood, a matross, died on 26 November 1778 by the consultation and 28 November by the pay list. [Film No. 160, 225–226, 228, 233, 239, 328]

Private Thomas Taylor died on 29 January 1779, Joseph Redgrave on 23 February, Sergeant Joseph McCartney on 3 March, John King on 4 March and Thomas Windall on 17 March; Corporal George Walls, who had taken a £3 0s 0d advance, drowned on 24 March; the sexton was paid for five graves in the quarter. Sergeant William Grathy was reduced to private on 22 February, Robert Night becoming sergeant and Thomas Close corporal the next day; Richard Greenfield became corporal on 25 March; Corporal Richard Page succeeded McCartney on 4 March and Robert Flood took Page's place; the drummer John Johnson moved companies on 4 February. Private Richard Bickerstaff was discharged on 29 March, minuted on 5 April. The matross Thomas Stephens vanished on 5 April and was recorded as drowned after the ships were searched and his clothes found on the West Rocks. Robert Waggs died on 3 April, John Deane on 19 April, William Crawley on 23 April, Robert Turner on 24 April and Joseph Bellers and Hugh Kerton on 27 April. [Film No. 257–258, 272, 277, 279, 288, 312, 315–316, 319, 322–323, 326, 328–329, 333, 349, 352]

On 19 April 1779 Private John Harper, after five years and five months, was released only on finding a substitute, William Smith of the *Northington*; five time-expired privates were released that day and a matross and two privates on 26 April, so 13 men left between 19 and 27 April. Simon Carnon and William Hendon were discharged on 10 May and William Robinson, George Wood and Daniel Patrick on 24 May; Stacey died on 14 May. Bazett mustered the *Northington* on 24 May, seven of whose seamen, among them Richard Nichols, John Towers and Bernard Harker, had been discharged from the garrison on 26 April. Sergeant Page took his discharge at the consultation of 14 June 1779. A few days before 24 June the matrosses James Neal and Richard Pearce and the privates William Bateman, William Davis, James Burville and William Blake vanished; Bazett had mustered the four China ships on 21 June without finding deserters, the Town Adjutant searched on 22 June and both adjutants, Stewart and Roberts, on 23 June, and the Secretary's letter of 23 June to every commander named only four of the six. Sergeant Duncan McNaughton was discharged on 1 July 1779. [Film No. 347, 349, 351–352, 366, 370, 389–391, 405–406, 418–419, 424]

Settlement, Land and Agriculture

Land changed hands only with the Council's leave. On 10 August 1778 it allowed Wrangham to auction leasehold in Jamestown valley and William Jenkins to sell land at the Cabbage Trees. Elizabeth Kennedy auctioned her house there on 28 September, and on 5 October Wrangham, its buyer, sought 72 by 50 feet of waste ground behind it, let at 10s a year after inspection; the lease of 9 November described ground at the foot of Ladder Hill 78 by 40 feet at the same rent. Simon Whaley received leave on 5 October to auction two acres in Friar's Valley, and on 12 October a mortgage was registered for James Harper. Sergeant Hatton Walker, granted a shoemaker's plot 60 feet by 15 at 4s a year on 12 January 1778, sought on 19 October to auction it and on 26 October became tenant of Private Richard Bickerstaff's plot by the Run, granted in February 1778 at 15s. George Seale asked on 28 September 1778 to renew the 21-year lease of 7½ acres at Sandy Bay taken in 1757 by his mother Mary Seale for herself and John Seale's orphans, and on 9 November it was renewed at 5s an acre. [Film No. 12–13, 52–53, 56, 59, 67, 145–146, 149, 154]

Every planter paid rent on 30 September 1778 except Jenkins, the roll totalling £635 11s 11d. Most planters held more land on lease than freehold; Wrangham paid the largest rent, £35 15s 3d on over 300 acres, and Matthew Bazett the next; orphans' holdings stood in their dead parents' names; and Walker paid 2s 2½d for a part year. [Film No. 56–58]

On 17 August 1778 Wrangham offered to enclose the Great Wood at Longwood with a 5-foot stone wall by private contract at not less than £5,000, paid in quarterly instalments of £500, with 20 soldiers released

from duty, two carts, 12 oxen and the armourer, under security of double the price, an earlier attempt having failed; the offer went to the Court, which had not replied by October. On 5 October the Council sent two stone layers and four labourers from the Company's slaves to repair the fence round Horse Point pending that answer. On 7 September it hired labourers rather than take slaves from food production to supply the Company's third of the labour for planting rushes on Barren Hill Common, resolved on 23 February 1778. On 19 September Pierce submitted plans to rebuild four servants' houses, one including the Secretary's house, at £600 each, which the Council sent to the Company. [Film No. 24–25, 39–40, 47–48, 58, 60–61]

The Company's livestock for 1 July to 30 September 1778 closed with 244 cattle after 26 calves were born, 15 killed and nine died; sheep rose from 129 to 223 with 66 lambs born and 37 bought; goats fell from 136 to 129, four shot on Ladder Hill; of 124 fowls 36 were killed and 42 died; turkeys rose from eight to 33. For October to December cattle fell from 244 to 232, sheep rose to 236, goats fell to 125, and pigs fell from 19 to 13 when the only boar died, against 31 early in 1778; 15,000 yams fed the stock. For January to March 1779 cattle fell to 220, 14 dying, five killed and five going to the *Eagle* packet; sheep rose to 247 with 49 Cape wethers, though 41 were killed and 16 died; hogs were totalled as nought against figures of 28. For April to June cattle fell to 150, with 65 deaths including 25 calves and 20 of 23 yearlings; goats fell from 127 to 85 with 50 deaths; sheep fell from 247 to 204, a dog killing 20 lambs; five pigs were born though no boar was listed; and 7,915 yams fed the stock. [Film No. 147, 177, 280, 430]

The plantation sold 2,274 lb of beef at 5d a pound between July and September 1778, supplied 319 lb to ships under charter party and sold two mares, paying £61 5s 6½d on 19 October; the Council had limited ships refreshed at the Cape to two cattle beyond the allowance in February 1778. Its account for October to December, £57 17s 8d, sold beef at 5d and to the garrison at 3d, charged the *Bridgewater* for 38 lb beyond her charter party, took fees for covering mares of Major Bazett, the Dovetons, Goodwin, Knipe, Worrall and Statham and hired Peck the cooper to Parker for 10 days. For January to March 1779 it paid £27 2s 6¼d on 19 April from 414 lb of beef at market and 134 lb to ships beyond charter. A new pigeon house was built in the quarter to 30 September 1778, and the plantation account for October to December, £35 0s 1d, supplied the dairy, ox yokes and bows, ash plank for carts, mauls for the pastures, 24 scythe stones and timber for the pigeon house, with rice and beef for the steward and overseers. The Company bought sheep from planters, John Worrall selling 13 sheep and two lambs for £16 16s 0d in the September 1778 quarter. [Film No. 91, 95, 99, 121–122, 148, 202–204, 242, 343, 348]

On 1 February 1779 Wrangham proposed a tank in the gully between Middle Plain and Deadwood Plain to water the Company's stock at Longwood, which descended a steep, slippery hill to drink, to use wasted grazing, separate Company and settlers' stock at their shared watering place, perhaps nearly double the flocks, turn the loss-making plantation account to surplus and serve if the Court approved fencing Longwood; the cost, he said, was 20 or 30 yards of lead pipe and 25 slaves for five or six weeks. Corneille obtained a week's delay and on 8 February warned that porous white and bluish marl four to six feet down would drain the tank and make an unsound dam, that light soil would silt it, and that the slaves were needed to enlarge the Sandy Bay plantation for suckers and for road repairs ordered by the Court; he urged waiting for the Court's letters. The Council ordered a trial at once, at about 800 days of slave labour, so that rains expected about March could fill it, and Corneille entered his dissent. On 22 March Wrangham reported the tank finished in 394 days of plantation slaves' labour and 104½ from the Horse Point fence party, while the plantation account charged it over 3 cwt of two-inch lead pipe, solder and 14 lb of sheet copper worth £17 4s 7d and the paymaster £2 1s 3d for overseers and smiths. The rains failed. [Film No. 245–251, 271, 275, 304–305, 341]

On 8 March 1779 Captain James Ogilvie of the *Valentine*, held months at Madras, was allowed to gather fallen wood at Man and Horse but forbidden to fell standing trees. On 15 March the Council paid £45 9s 0d (367 rix-dollars plus a 10 per cent advance, 404 rix-dollars) for 50 sheep, hay, barley, a schuit and five baskets of garden seed bought at the Cape by Captain John Baird of the *Rockford*, his purser Henry Deverlie signing on 16 March. Stone-blowers spent 67 days clearing rock at the Sandy Bay plantation and labourers 30 days making hay in that quarter. [Film No. 259–260, 263, 337, 348]

Benjamin Seale junior asked on 24 May 1779 to lease waste land beside his Sandy Bay holding to ease fencing, and the Council ordered an inspection; on 7 June Elizabeth Lambe objected that the ground below the Writing Stones was common grazing for her cattle and hogs. On 5 July Wrangham and Henry Bazett petitioned for waste land in Sandy Bay beside their plantations, and the same day Corneille, Wrangham and Bazett reported that Seale's land harmed neither Company nor neighbours, did not adjoin Lambe's and should be let at 1s 0d an acre as barren and rocky. On 12 July Corneille alone reported that the councillors' land took no water or spring from the mostly grassy commons and should be let at 2s 6d an acre, the petitioners making good any public labour spent on it; the Council agreed. [Film No. 389–390, 392, 395, 426–427, 429]

Supply and Provisioning

The *Duke of Kingston*, arriving on 24 July 1778, brought Bengal rice, paddy, wax candles and Batavia arrack worth 1,109 current rupees 11 annas 6 pies, and the *Duke of Portland*, arriving on 2 August, stores worth 3,163 current rupees 15 annas, including three pipes of Madeira ordered on 28 March 1777 at 1,296 rupees, carried to her by a sloop hired at Calcutta for 270 rupees. The *Stormont* and *Royal Charlotte* brought tea, sugar, sugar candy and china from Canton at 355 and 359 taels with 2 per cent for breakage, and the *Stormont* no nankeen. The *York* arrived from Bombay on 25 August with Surat chelloes ordered on 28 March 1777, rice and paddy invoiced at Bombay Castle on 22 April 1778 at 1,372 rupees 2 quarters 90 reas, plus Surat customs on two bales omitted earlier. On 17 and 20 August the storekeeper recorded Madeira 61 gallons short from the *Sea Horse* and 16 from the *Duke of Portland*, 19 bags of rice and paddy undelivered by the latter, 61 plates broken and a box of sugar missing from the *Royal Charlotte*, and on 19 September three pieces of chelloes short from the *York*. [Film No. 5, 9–11, 26, 31, 33, 37, 47]

On 18 August 1778 Captain John Sutton of the *Duke of Portland*, his salt provisions condemned, was supplied 1,400 pieces, two-thirds pork, at 10 per cent above cost, the rate for islanders and Company ships, strangers paying 40 per cent; his ship paid £221 13s 3d on 20 August, more than double the other four together. Company ships bought £310 1s 2d of stores in that quarter, including 10 barrels of pitch, against £36 the quarter before and £675 a year earlier; tar in store rose from 18 to 43 barrels and canvas fell from 195 to 157 bolts; the store held two 17-inch cables after giving two damaged ones to the fortifications. [Film No. 31–32, 50, 110–111, 128–130, 139]

The inventory of 30 September 1778 valued the stores at £17,541 16s 0d against £18,218 6s 3d a year earlier. Salt meat was worth £9,123 8s 10d, beef falling from about £1,135 to £917; flour stood at 1,650 cwt in 519 casks against 1,738 cwt, though over 2,000 cwt had been sold and issued; rice 710 cwt; paddy 330 cwt; pepper 40 lb of the 6 cwt taken from the *Duke of Grafton* in November 1777; sugar candy 29 cwt against 105; soft sugar 175 cwt against 140; arrack 300 gallons; Madeira 1,180 gallons; men's shoes 966 pairs against 2,013; oats 26 bushels after 30 written off; three unused corn mills; ready-made sash windows, newel posts and banisters still unopened; oak plank down from 27½ pieces to six; flooring brads from almost 6 cwt to under ½ cwt; and new fire equipment of 15 lengths of leather hose, four fire cocks and two branch pipes for the lead main from Chubb's Spring. The year's losses, presented on 26 October, came to £82 16s 6d against £100 7s 4d, over half in sugar, candy and rice spoiled by damp and rats; on 2 November an auction of damaged goods was advertised. [Film No. 129, 131, 135, 137–138, 140, 142–144, 149–152]

The *Bridgewater* arrived from Bencoolen on 23 November 1778, her boat landing at Banks's at 3 am, with arrack, sugar candy and 82 piculs 40 catties of sugar invoiced by Samuel Bogh at Fort Marlborough at 595 dollars 1 suckoo 63 kepings; the sugar proved 1 cwt 0 qr 21 lb short and the arrack 5 gallons. On 30 November the Council ordered Parker to land 7 cwt of white pepper from his cargo. [Film No. 159–160, 169]

A notice of 14 December 1778 required each planter to return the cattle he would have ready for slaughter in 1779 and supply them with no losses excused, where the order of December 1777 had excused accidents reported within three days; to return bulls for sale to ships, horses, sheep and goats, which inspectors would check; and fined horses grazing the commons 20s a trespass, half to the treasury and half to the informer. [Film No. 163–164]

The garrison account for the quarter to 30 September 1778 came to £159 18s 11d, including 371 pieces of salt meat to make good short-weight casks after 407, 829 and 666 in the three quarters before, 12 watch coats, 53 tin lamps, 111 bowls and 101 platters; for October to December it came to £208 1s 0d, including £112 17s 8d of salt meat for short weight with 612 pieces of pork, 129 gallons of train oil, tea for the barracks, 42 gallons of arrack at musters and deals and nails for cots and coffins; for January to March 1779 it fell to £121 9s 7d, including £57 7s 7d of pork for short weight. Thomas Blake was paid £17 10s 0d for baking 200 batches of bread in the September 1778 quarter, as was the baker in the December quarter at 1s 9d a batch and Robert Budd in the March 1779 quarter; George Lamb, the steward, drew £3 0s 0d for overseeing the bakehouse; 787 lb of flour became biscuit for the *Eagle*; and the Constable received £1 16s 9d for rats and mice destroyed. [Film No. 70, 91, 117–118, 198–199, 231, 311, 331, 333]

The Company's table at the Castle used stores worth £22 11s 11d in July 1778, £22 13s 5d in August, £26 10s 3d in September, £26 15s 4d in October, £19 17s 1d in November, £24 4s 6d in December, £18 10s 5d in January 1779, £17 0s 1d in February, £21 0s 5d in March, £12 12s 9d in April, £19 4s 1d in May and £32 0s 6d in June, with fresh food bought for £6 11s 0½d, £8 19s 7d, £9 19s 3d, £10 13s 2½d, £7 15s 7½d, £8 18s 0d, £10 16s 0d, £11 2s 4½d, £8 3s 5½d, £7 1s 5½d, £7 6s 10d and £6 18s 2d. Madeira, port, Lisbon and mountain wines, beer and arrack were drunk, and February's purchases included 34 turtles. The Governor's table cost a further £62 19s 5d in fresh food in the quarter to 30 September 1778, including 43 partridges, 1,200 limes and soy; £70 16s 2½d in the December quarter, including 688 lb of beef, 168 fowls, 22 sheep, 73 dozen eggs, 1,000 lemons and nutmegs; and £70 7s 6d in the March 1779 quarter, including 134 fowls, 68 dozen eggs, 55 ducks, 732¼ lb of beef, hams, soy and fish sauce. The diet account for the September 1778 quarter drew 107 gallons of Madeira and the Castle nearly £36 of table linen; that for October to December came to £70 13s 9d, including 128 gallons of arrack; that for January to March 1779 to £56 9s 0d. [Film No. 11–12, 20, 41–42, 63, 93, 95, 114–115, 154, 163, 176, 194–195, 239, 248, 260–262, 279, 282, 298, 343, 367, 402–403, 432]

The allowance account for October to December 1778 came to £134 13s 7d, led by 625 lb of candles worth £70 10s 5d, mostly for the Castle and Council, 30 lb going to the chaplain, with paddy, rice and wheat for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, silk, hooks and lines for their fishermen, sugar candy and tea for the Governor's gardener and indigo, smalt, starch and soap for the Castle linen. The Governor's poultry and horses had eaten 32 cwt of paddy in the September quarter, over five times the Lieutenant Governor's share. Allowances for January to March 1779 cost £100 1s 2d, including £66 6s 9d in candles and over 70 cwt of rice and paddy for the two officials' animals. [Film No. 116, 194–198, 300]

By 27 March 1779 the Council had cut a third of the soldiers' weekly bread and issued rice instead, settlers had no yams to sell because the rains expected daily on 8 February had failed, and it asked Captain George Forbes of the *Mercury* to send 30,000 lb of fine flour from the Cape, freight free, at 25 per cent above the Cape price, payable by bills. The same day it wrote to Warren Hastings at Bengal for two pipes of Madeira, a leaguer of arrack, 120 bags of rice, 80 of paddy and 12 maunds of wax candles by each ship; to Thomas Rumbold at Madras for 340 pieces of long cloth in five grades from 10 to 2½ pagodas with rice, paddy and arrack; and to William Hornby at Bombay for 400 pieces of Surat chelloes with rice and paddy, its last letters of 28 March 1778 having gone by the *Earl of Mansfield* with duplicates by the *Queen* through Fort Marlborough. It complained to Bengal that the *Sea Horse* had brought nine pipes of Madeira with three invoiced and the *Duke of Portland* three more, at £48 12s 0d a pipe raised by charges and the Court's duty to £63 3s 7d, and that the wine lay unsold; 66 gallons sold at 40 per cent for £29 11s 3d. [Film No. 272–275, 297]

On 14 May 1779 Ogilvie wrote that the *Valentine*, waiting in the road for convoy since February with the *Rockford*, held four weeks' bread and flour and needed about 5,000 lb more for 14 weeks. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor replied on 16 May that the stores held barely six weeks' bread for the garrison and offered only salt pork, of which Ogilvie already carried seven weeks. Ogilvie proposed sending the *Hind* to the Cape, reckoning the store ship, which had left England with a convoy on 7 March and was calling at Madeira, could not arrive before late June; the Governor refused, calling his letters importunate. The *Hind* sailed on 17 May and returned on 1 June. Baird promised economy and was promised an equal share of the store ship; on 19 May Captain John Durand of the *Northington*, with six weeks' salt meat, was allowed a few tierces of pork. [Film No. 370–377, 379–380, 394]

By 21 May 1779 the garrison had four and a half weeks' bread and no rice. The *Valentine* held three weeks' bread, the *Northington* two weeks' flour, the *Grosvenor* 22 weeks' meat and 17 weeks' flour and the *Rockford* 18 weeks' flour. Before the Council and the four captains the Governor proposed that the well-stocked ships feed the others until the store ship came, each keeping four or five weeks' reserve, and the Council agreed. On 22 May the captains refused: Ogilvie demanded an inquiry into the island's resources; Baird would share only if the ships sailed together, citing the Council's letter of 7 March 1779 that three Company ships had been judged able to protect themselves in the last war, said he had saved flour by feeding his crew salt meat for 14 weeks denied the Company any right to his owners' stores and warned that fuel was short; Durand had nothing to spare; and Coxon of the *Grosvenor* sided with Baird. On 21 May the Council raised yams from 3s 0d to 4s 2d a hundred and set potatoes at 6s 0d a bushel, carriage included; on 24 May the planters offered 39,100 lb of yams, 12,000 lb from three councillors and 8,000 lb from Henry Bazett, with 1,000 lb from Elizabeth Lambe. The planters' yams went to the ships and the garrison was fed from the Company's plantations five days a week. [Film No. 381–388, 390–392]

By late June 1779 only 8,700 lb of the promised yams remained and the Company's Maldivia plantation was exhausted. The planters pledged 25,850 lb of yams and 217 bushels of potatoes for the garrison, Samuel Alexander giving 3,000 lb and Henry Bazett 2,700 lb, the Council promising them every help from the stores and acknowledging that their plantations and families would suffer. In April to June 1779 the Company used 100,018 yams, 46,024 for the garrison and 46,079 for its slaves. On 18 June Ogilvie, whose crew had only salt pork, a little rice and bad bread and showed signs of scurvy, was granted 100 lb of tea and a chest and a half of sugar, the same share as each other captain. [Film No. 411, 419, 430]

On 5 July 1779 the Council ruled that yearly supplies fell short and ordered the storekeeper to reserve stock for the Company's table and then issue by schedule: each councillor 7 lb of bohea, 2 lb of fine tea and 6 lb each of sugar and candy a month; captains, factors, the clergyman and the surgeon 2 lb of bohea, 2 lb of fine tea and 5 lb each of sugar and candy; 26 subalterns, writers, widows, the surgeon's mate and the schoolmaster 1 lb of bohea, 2 lb of fine tea and 3 lb each; two cadets 1 lb of fine tea and 2 lb each; other families 1 lb of bohea while it lasted; the hospital 156 lb, the guards 520 lb and the garrison 510 lb of bohea and 13,000 lb of sugar a year; and the Company's slaves 520 lb of bohea and 1,000 lb of sugar a year. Of singlo and congou, 427 lb were kept for sale. [Film No. 427–428]

The Hind and the Cape

On 28 June 1779 the Governor and Lieutenant Governor minuted that if the store ship *Earl Talbot* had not arrived by 1 July they would send the *Hind* from her cruise to the Cape, given the alarming state of garrison and settlers, and the Council agreed she should bring as much flour as Captain Richard Bendy could stow. It bought a small cutter from Captain William Fraser for £34 0s 0d. The *Hind* returned on 29 June. On 1 July Bendy asked for three soldiers, his 23 men being too few to work and defend the cutter at a bad time of year; he was ordered to buy flour, two-thirds best and one-third lower grade, 1,000 lb of wax candles and £5 0s 0d of seed of turnip, cabbage, lettuce, onion, carrot, cauliflower, peas and beans, paying by bills on the Company. She sailed on 2 July. On 5 July the Council kept McNaughton, gardener since James Carmichell's death on 23 February 1779, in that post at £40 0s 0d a year. [Film No. 311–312, 420, 423–425]

Trade and Shipping

The *Duke of Kingston* and *Sea Horse* arrived on 24 July 1778, the *Stormont* on 26 July, the *Duke of Portland* on 2 August, her boat having landed at Banks's the evening before, and the *Royal Charlotte* from China by the Cape on 18 August; all five sailed for England on 21 August. The *York* arrived from Bombay on 25 August and His Majesty's ship *Belleisle*, Captain Brooks, from England on 20 September, holding the *York* in the road; the two sailed together, on 13 October by one account and with a salute on 14 October by another. Nearly a fifth of the *Duke of Kingston*'s seamen bore Spanish, Portuguese or French names, the *Duke of Portland*'s crew was almost wholly British, the *Royal Charlotte* carried four seamen invalided from the King's ships at Madras and a man shipped at Malacca, and the *Sea Horse*'s roll listed Alexander Cupid, John Pompey, George Nabob and Shamard Jack. [Film No. 9, 11, 17, 19, 21, 30, 33–34, 37, 41, 49, 60, 62, 68, 153]

The China ships of March to August 1778, the *Earl of Sandwich*, *Resolution*, *Alfred*, *Prime*, *Stormont* and *Royal Charlotte*, each landed two or three chests of porcelain and seven chests of sugar candy, raising plates in store from 20 to 530 and soup plates from 277 to 583. Customs on arrack yielded £34 1s 0d on 2,724 gallons at 3d in the quarter to 30 September 1778, against 12,266 gallons in the quarter to 31 December 1777; £366 15s 9d on 29,343 gallons in the quarter to 31 December 1778; and £22 14s 3d on 1,817 gallons in the quarter to 31 March 1779. [Film No. 108, 113, 130, 132, 143, 145, 240, 346]

The *Bridgewater*'s muster lacked her first and second officers, Ward and Wordie, who had died; her private trade included Parker's 12 chests of hyson tea, seven chests of bandannas of 1,180 pieces and a pipe of Madeira, Ward's china and Wordie's bandannas and box of gold dust. She bought pitch, turpentine, coal, nails, cordage and twine for £52 0s 3d, paying £3 10s 7d for 42 bushels of coal that settlers bought for £2 16s 0d, and sailed on 26 December 1778. His Majesty's sloop *Cormorant* arrived from Madras on 10 January 1779 and sailed on 12 January by the consultation or 17 January by the artillery account; Captain Young was saluted with 13 guns. Between October and December 1778 the *Belleisle* received paddy and china, and the paymaster bought her captain a chest of claret for £45 0s 0d, 12 sheep and 35 fowls, £59 12s 6d in all. [Film No. 168–169, 171, 175, 180, 190–193, 229, 247]

The *Eagle* packet arrived from Madras on 25 January 1779 and sailed for England on 2 February. A Portuguese barque of about 30 tons arrived from Brazil on 28 January bound for Mozambique to buy slaves and sailed on 5 February. The *Valentine* arrived from Madras on 8 February, her boat landing at Banks's at 1.30 pm, with rice, paddy and 155 gallons of Batavia arrack at 143 pagodas 18 fanams 65 cash, signed by George Moubray; the *Rockford* on 15 or 16 February from Madras by the Cape with an almost identical cargo at 145 pagodas 15 fanams 52 cash; and the *Grosvenor* from Bengal on 7 March with goods worth 1,824 current rupees 2 annas 6 pies, a chest of wax candles costing 560 rupees. Eight ships believed Dutch passed on 20 February. The Danish snow *Francisco*, 450 tons, 10 guns and 30 men, arrived from Tranquebar on 5 March with saltpetre and piece goods for Copenhagen and sailed on 7 March; the *Mercury* packet came from England and the *Northington* arrived on 20 March, the packet leaving for the Cape on 29 March; and on 1 April the Danish *King of Denmark*, 1,200 tons, 26 guns and 120 men, sent a boat ashore while passing with tea and china. [Film No. 244, 247, 251–252, 254–255, 257–259, 261, 270, 272, 277]

Bazett mustered the *Valentine*, *Rockford* and *Grosvenor* on 20 March 1779. The *Rockford* carried Gottlieb Vanhorzen, the Frenchmen Louis Pierre Gouree and Augustine Turee and Jack a Dane; nearly half the *Grosvenor*'s crew were lascars under their serang, Mundud, and tindal, Mughuden, and she carried women, six children and seven black servants; the *Northington* had about 40 lascars. [Film No. 266–269, 390–391]

The whaler *London*, Josiah Hazard, 180 tons, six guns and 20 men, arrived from the Falklands with oil on 16 April 1779; built in Rhode Island in 1775 and registered in London on 27 August 1777 to Evan Pugh and Francis Rotch, she had a customs bond of 30 September 1777 calling the Falklands a British plantation. Captains Ogilvie, Coxon and Durand found her journal in order; Hazard said he had cruised three weeks in latitude 35 seeking whalers and called for news and convoy. The Council granted protection, forbade trade with the Company's ships or inhabitants and required three days' notice of sailing, Wright issuing the matching order to the captains on 19 April; on 21 April it allowed Hazard to sell some oil to inhabitants. The snow *Dragon*, Aaron Sheffield, 150 tons and 20 men, built at Philadelphia in 1764, arrived from Brazil on 29 April with a declaration of 25 September 1777 by Robert Pulsford naming seven London owners, among them John Julius Angerstein, though her victualling bill showed her clearing in ballast on 22 August 1777 and its two copies gave flour as 1 cwt and 5 cwt; on 30 April she received the same terms. On 3 May the Council bought six tons of their oil at £30 0s 0d a ton. The *Neptune*, Reuben Macy, 180 tons and 13 men, and the *Beaver*, Shubael Coffin, 130 tons and 14 men, arrived from Brazil on 2 June and received the same protection. [Film No. 285–288, 347, 350–355, 394]

The *Latham*, *Lord North* and *Earl of Mansfield* arrived from China on 10 June 1779 and the *Lord Holland* on 11 June, with Canton invoices of 3 and 20 January signed under Charles Edward Pigou for 550, 589, 574 and 591 taels of china, sugar, candy, tea and 400 pieces of nankeen each, the *Earl of Mansfield* adding sago. Their commanders were John Lane, William Hurchley, William Fraser and Patrick Lawson, the *Lord Holland* carrying three acting officers; passengers included Captain James Morley and two black servants on the

Latham and Lieutenant Locke on the *Earl of Mansfield*. On 21 June Doveton recorded boxes short delivered from the *Latham* and *Earl of Mansfield*, broken china and five pieces of nankeen short packed. The *Hind* arrived on 15 June. On 24 June the *Latham*, *Lord North*, *Valentine*, *Earl of Mansfield*, *Rockford*, *Grosvenor*, *Northington* and *Lord Holland* sailed for England without escort with the whalers *London*, *Dragon*, *Neptune* and *Beaver*. The snow *Betsy* of the Bombay Marine arrived on 25 June and sailed on 27 June, Lieutenant Bryce Harder leaving his sick boatswain, Henry Miller, owed pay at 16 rupees a month less about 10 rupees for clothing and the Greenwich Hospital charge of 6d a month. [Film No. 399–401, 406–412, 415, 422, 431]

Economy and the Warehouse

Sales at 10 per cent above cost reached £2,042 4s 11d in the quarter to 30 September 1778, against £2,229 19s 5d a year earlier, with £33 8s 11d at 40 per cent; the free trade of 7 April 1778 had opened shopkeeping to all inhabitants. Salt beef sales fell to 275 pieces from 1,240, pork rose to 3,052 and sugar candy doubled to 52 cwt; settlers bought 92 double deals, nearly 250 window panes, over 3,000 fish hooks, 343 plates, 25 pieces of middle-grade longcloth, 105 pairs of women's and girls' shoes, 44 lb of indigo, 122 lb of starch, 349 cwt of baked flour, 31 yards of brown and claret broadcloth, 27 yards of gold lace and an epaulette, and Madras cotton stockings appeared for the first time. [Film No. 100–105, 107–109, 141]

Sales for October to December 1778 totalled £2,675 12s 2d, including over 850 cwt of flour, over 200 cwt of rice and paddy, 6,796 pieces of salt pork and 1,014 of beef worth £781 0s 0d, 21 cwt of sugar candy against 54, nearly the whole 2 cwt of coffee, £89 11s 8d of long cloth, 280 pairs of men's shoes at 5s 6d, over 6,000 fish hooks and 440 lines, Riga timber and deals, china plates under 5d each and gold lace, silk stockings and creamware; damaged goods auctioned for £12 13s 7d. One page carries forward £2,190 10s 10d, the next brings forward £2,190 16s 10d and the items sum to £2,190 8s 4d. [Film No. 180–190]

Sales for January to March 1779 came to £1,631 4s 5d at 10 per cent and £76 7s 4d at 40 per cent, fine broadcloth, cassimere, coal and Madeira carrying the higher rate. Bread from 476 cwt of flour earned £444 17s 8d; pork fell to 5,107 pieces and beef to 253; men's shoes rose to 494 pairs, soldiers' shirts to 133 and thread stockings to 127 pairs; over 3,000 fish hooks sold. Film 296 repeats film 295, film 290 carries £1,311 0s 8d to film 291's £1,316 0s 8d, and the repairs account carries £10 10s 1d but brings forward £10 10s 9d. [Film No. 289–299]

Public Works, Buildings and Repairs

Repairs cost £10 13s 4d in the quarter to 30 September 1778, for the custom house, where John Goodwin gauged arrack, the church, the Castle, the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood and locks for the slave houses; 79 days' labour went to the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood. For October to December repairs cost £33 0s 1d for the Castle, Plantation House, the parsonage, the Lieutenant Governor's house and the storehouse, with Riga timber; general charges spent £57 9s 7d at Chubb's Spring on fire cocks, direction pipes and 15 lengths of leather hose and supplied the cooper's and smith's shops and bakehouse; the hospital cost £23 9s 4d; boats £14 7s 2d. The December paymaster's account paid £23 3s 6d for the garden walls at the Fort, £3 16s 0d for 76 days in the Lieutenant Governor's garden, £14 13s 6d at the church, £5 19s 6d at the Castle, £7 14s 0d at the warehouses, £7 6s 0d at the chaplain's house, 75 days getting limestone, the hospital track, the crane and cisterns and a fire-engine house. For January to March 1779 repairs cost £11 19s 10d, almost wholly the Castle and Longwood house, including vermilion and umber; in that quarter labourers worked 77 days in Corneille's Longwood garden, painters 47¾ days on his house and George Bird glazed 18 windows; smiths and labourers spent 180 days, £9 10s 6d, ballasting and repairing the coppers of the *Eagle* and *Mercury*; boat stores cost £31 3s 1d; and a new boat house took 120 days. Julio Fabiano repaired boats at 2s 6d a day in every quarter from September 1778 to March 1779, £11 10s 0d for 92 days. [Film No. 95, 99, 113, 121–122, 191–194, 205, 231, 233, 235, 239, 301, 307, 333, 335, 337, 341]

Finance, Currencies and Accounting

On 17 August 1778 the Council granted bills on the Court totalling £5,958 4s 9d, payable 90 days after presentation, every member remitting, Skottowe £500 to Captain Nicholas Skottowe and Doveton £1,000 on a salary of £180 a year; the attorneys of Matthew Purling remitted £1,412 18s 0d to him, who was also payee of the Bazetts' and Wrangham's bills, and those of Captain James Tippet £925 9s 0d; David Kay

bought a £20 bill on 19 September. On 12 October bills went to Captain Richard Rice (£100 0s 0d), Morris Jones (£50 0s 0d) and Ann Congreve (£24 0s 0d), drawn by Wrangham, James Desfountain and Upton. On 14 December the Council capped Parker at £500, the treasury being very full, having granted Captain Samuel Bull £2,000 in November 1777, and on 21 December issued £1,740 0s 0d of bills, including £1,000 to the attorney of Captain William Fraser payable to James Farquharson, £140 from Lieutenant Robert Garling and Robert Leeche to Captain John Atkinson Blanchard of the *York*, £60 from Nathaniel Kennedy, £40 from the Reverend Robartes Carr to the Reverend Colston Carr and Parker's £500 to Elms Foster. On 21 June 1779 Skottowe drew £700 0s 0d to Captain Nicholas Skottowe, Corneille £300 0s 0d to John Callis, Matthew Bazett £1,060 0s 0d and Henry Bazett £1,000 0s 0d to Matthew Pierling (Purling) and Gabriel Harper, Fraser £200 0s 0d, Upton £100 0s 0d and Mahoney £80 0s 0d. [Film No. 27–28, 48–50, 67–68, 156, 164–165, 170, 240, 413–414]

The treasury held £21,034 4s 6½d on 31 July 1778, about £2,365 below February 1778, and £27,316 17s 11½d on 31 August, coin rising from £20,494 9s 6½d to £26,777 2s 11½d on bills and ships' payments. September receipts of rents, store sales, plantation provisions, £10 of licences, a £20 bill and fortification sales of lime from the Company's Sandy Bay kilns, ridge tiles and Purbeck stone raised it to £30,197 10s 4½d, and after the Paymaster's advance of £4,836 3s 5½d it stood at £24,821 11s 11d in coin and £539 15s 0d in cash notes. October received £174 0s 0d for bills on 12 October and £1 19s 0d of rent from Jenkins on 26 October, closing at £25,537 5s 11d (£24,997 10s 11d in coin); November had no movement. December received Knipe's 10s fine, £1,740 0s 0d for bills, £54 17s 9d from the *Bridgewater*, £2,688 5s 9d from the storekeeper, equal to sales and the damaged-goods auction, £57 17s 8d from the plantation, £10 0s 0d for licences and £366 15s 9d of customs, a total of £30,455 12s 10d; it advanced £4,902 9s 2½d to the paymaster, who acknowledged £4,901 9s 3d, matching his payments of £461 17s 4½d and the pay list, and closed at £25,553 3s 7½d (£25,013 8s 7½d in coin). January 1779 had no movement; February received only Isacke's £1 fine; March received £1,681 3s 7d from the storekeeper, £27 2s 6d from the plantation and £10 0s 0d in licences and advanced £4,863 8s 0d, equal to the pay list and £485 3s 8d of payments, closing on 31 March at £22,431 15s 11½d (£21,892 0s 11½d in coin), unchanged at 30 April and 31 May. Copper halfpence stood at 34,928 in both September 1777 and September 1778. [Film No. 29, 50–51, 130, 145, 155–156, 166–167, 229, 239–241, 253, 255, 264, 345–346, 378, 421]

Captain John Stone's estate in September 1778 held 1,465 crowns valued at £365, gold coin at £317 10s, 20 gold mohurs at £30, 550 rupees at £61 17s 6d and 211 gold Venetians at £105 10s, implying 30s a mohur, 2s 3d a rupee and 10s a Venetian. Invoices ran in current rupees, annas and pies at Bengal, rupees, quarters and reas at Bombay, pagodas, fanams and cash at Madras, with grain in marcals and garces (400 marcals), taels, mace, candareens and cash at Canton, with piculs of 100 catties, about 133 lb, Spanish dollars, suckoos and kepings at Bencoolen and rix-dollars and schellings at the Cape; Calcutta weighed in maunds and seers. [Film No. 5, 9, 37, 43, 55, 159, 252, 263, 399–401]

Judiciary, Probate and Debt

At the consultation of 27 July 1778 the Council registered the inventory of William Beale, valued on oath by John Desfountain, John Worrall and Thomas Burcham, Desfountain and Worrall having been John Seale's executors in January 1778. It divided the auctioned goods of William Jepson, a tailor who had deserted in the *Duke of Grafton* in November 1777, debts of £65 13s 11d against assets of £50 11s 3d, among his creditors in proportion. [Film No. 6–8]

Captain John Stone, a passenger left sick by the *Sea Horse*, died intestate at Kay's house on 6 September 1778, and the Council appointed Kay and Wright to manage his estate. Their inventory of 7 September listed a £2,000 bond from John Scott of Benares payable at Sir Robert Barker's London house on 1 July 1779, a protested £3,000 Calcutta bill, a receipt for 4,000 sicca rupees from Captain Deare of the Bengal artillery and £883 19s 7½d in coin, three of six bags addressed to others; two boxes of cloth for Barker and William Elliot were kept apart. On 14 September the clothing was ordered auctioned; the sale of 12 September had raised £130 4s 6d. The account of 28 September put charges at £100 2s 4d, the funeral £32 10s 0d and the surgeon £21, Kay and Wright sharing a £21 fee, and deposited £915 6s 9½d with a diamond ring, miniatures, a gold chain and 21 stones absent from the first inventory. [Film No. 40, 43–45, 53–55]

William Jenkins, a planter deep in debt, had once left secretly in the *Duke of Cumberland*; his house was sealed, his perishables auctioned when Mrs Jenkins refused to answer for them and the proceeds paid to him on his return in the *Recovery*. The record dates that ship's sailing to 30 July 1778, but Jenkins petitioned on 10 August and appeared in September 1778, so the flight preceded 1778. On 28 September 1778 he denied owning his land because the late John Pierce had never conveyed it, though Pierce had surrendered 19½ acres at Sandy Bay to him on 31 January 1774 and Jenkins had paid the rent and petitioned on 10 August to sell it, one account placing it at the Cabbage Trees. He refused to pay on 30 September and 5 October, and on 12 October the Council resolved to seize goods for the £1 19s 0d owed, received on 26 October. [Film No. 57, 63–65, 142, 145, 151, 156]

The December 1778 paymaster's account paid the Clerk of the Peace £2 1s 6d for prosecuting Billy Daniel in October, for two informations, a mittimus, a recognizance, an indictment, three witnesses and three precepts, the Clerk of Arraignments and the Crier 12s 6d, £3 0s 0d for a room to hold the quarterly court, the under-gaoler £1 10s 0d and £1 6s 3d for punishments. In March 1779 John Doveton received £1 10s 6d in fees for trying the matrosses Andrew Stark and Israel Lindle, the Crier 5s, the gaoler £2 1s 3d for punishments and the under-gaoler £1 10s 0d, with £3 0s 0d again for a room. John Doveton had given up the post of Judge Advocate on becoming a factor, and the schoolmaster James Arney (Adney) took it at £12 10s 0d a quarter. [Film No. 70–71, 91, 93, 229, 231, 239, 329, 331, 333]

On 8 March 1779 John Robinson and Thomas Cole received administration of Carmichell's estate, and about 15 March the Council proved the will of John Ferguson, a seaman of the *Eagle*, made on 2 February and witnessed by Joseph Stacey and William Morrow, leaving all to John, steward to George Cummings of 18 New Broad Street; Thomas Stroud was paid 2s a day for keeping Ferguson 30 days until his death, and £1 0s 0d for his funeral. On 25 January 1779 the Council renewed the expired leases of Thomas Harper's orphans, merging four into two. On 26 April it registered a mortgage bond for Henry Bazett, and on 3 May a bill of sale for Captain Thomas Bazett, granting administration of Gabriel Harper's estate to Samuel Alexander, Wright and Orlando Bagley with his widow Sarah. On 10 May William Webber Doveton registered two mortgage bonds of the Widows' Fund; on 7 September 1778 the churchwardens had registered a mortgage bond from Thomas Burnham for some poor orphans. [Film No. 39, 243, 257, 262, 265, 331, 348, 351, 355–356, 369]

William Seale senior, who died on 9 May 1779, had made his will on 30 November 1776, witnessed by Benjamin Seale and John Young, and it was proved on 14 June 1779: his estate went equally to his sons John, William, Benjamin and George, executors, on George reaching 21; his daughters Mary Thorne and Margaret Kirkpatrick received 1s each if demanded; and £30 0s 0d went to his daughter Elizabeth Jenkins, beyond her husband William's reach unless they fell into want, and to his sons if she did not need it. [Film No. 365, 404–405]

William Young, a planter, died on 16 June 1779, and his will of 23 February 1778, in the 18th year of George III, witnessed by Thomas Bazett, Charles Ross Stewart and Mahoney, was proved on 28 June. It kept the estate whole for his widow Ann and their children, giving named sons first refusal of holdings at valuations of £15 0s 0d to £20 0s 0d an acre for freehold and £5 0s 0d to £10 0s 0d for leasehold, with 5 per cent interest on any excess over a share. His son Jonathan, sent off the island, and William, apprenticed for £30 0s 0d, were barred from the land; each child could receive £50 0s 0d on coming of age or marriage; Ann received a third of the personal estate outright and a life interest in land. The executors were Ann, Matthew and Henry Bazett, Jonathan, William and John Doveton, John Young and Stephen Young, who declined to act. [Film No. 406, 415–418]

Crime and Punishment

On 14 September 1778 Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart proved that Private John Dove habitually bought stolen goods from a male slave against published orders, and Dove was fined 10s. On 21 December 1778 John Desfountain proved by the soldiers William Nichols and James Willson that Samuel Knipe had beaten his slave Budger severely without provocation while Budger worked on the highways, and Knipe was fined 10s and warned. At the consultation of 22 February 1779 Gabriel Harper, commanding the West Flying Party, charged William Isacke with being rowdy and offering to fight anyone who checked him during a

double alarm on 15 February, a date the artillery account does not record; eight members of the party proved it and Isacke was fined £1 0s 0d. A constable's staff lay in store on 30 September 1778. [Film No. 45, 142, 166, 256, 261, 264]

On 29 April 1779 the Governor's groom, Isaac Clark, saw Thomas Robertson, acting third officer of the *Valentine*, shoot a protected pheasant on Jonathan Doveton's pasture and was told to tell the Governor to mind his own business. On 30 April Robertson twice refused the orderly sergeant, John Garett, who found him at billiards, and refused the Governor's letter as a military summons without force over a civilian. Summoned by the Council for 3 May, he demanded the charge, objected that the Governor could not judge his own accusation and sent written answers; the Council sent the charge on 1 May and admitted the summons was carelessly drawn. On 3 May he attended after 11 am, the Governor withdrawing and Corneille taking the chair; Clark and Garett testified, Garett placing his visit between 11 am and noon; and the Council unanimously found him guilty of great disrespect but on 4 May referred the case to the Court, doubting it could act without the Governor's signature. On 18 May Robertson sent a further letter, which the Council refused to enter but on 19 May agreed to send to the Court with its comments. [Film No. 356–365, 379]

Slavery and Coerced Labour

The Company's slaves cost £339 11s 4d in stores in the quarter to 30 September 1778, drawing 57 cwt of rice against 125 cwt a year earlier, nearly 1,500 pieces of salt meat, over 1,000 fish hooks and 29 dozen lines, 52 pairs of men's and 17 of women's shoes and 62 of the 100 pieces of chelloes landed by the *York*, ordered from Bombay on 28 March 1778 after two years without Madras longcloth; 35 remained on 30 September, three fewer than the issues allow. The livestock return counted 39,100 yams for them against a fixed 7,260 in earlier returns and recorded the deaths of Moses, Kingston and Beck and the birth of Johnson. The Malays' account fell to £3 5s 2d from £35 4s 3d. [Film No. 119–120, 144, 147]

For October to December 1778 the slaves cost £578 13s 10d, against £208 1s 0d for the garrison, including £462 9s 6d of salt meat (1,064 pieces of beef and 1,581 of pork), almost 200 cwt of rice, arrack, tea, chelloes, fishing tackle, 54 pairs of men's and 15 of women's shoes and 24 soldiers' shirts for the Castle servants; no yams were recorded for them. Phebe died and Prissy was born. A separate account for Mallay came to £12 11s 2d, including fine shoes, serge, buff breeches, a tea kettle, china and long cloth. For January to March 1779 the slaves cost £444 4s 1d, with 2,062 pieces of salt meat, under 161 cwt of rice and 6 yards of chelloes; James and Elgin died; Mallay's account was £4 19s 2d. Mary Frank was born on 14 April, Harry Tom on 19 April and James Grantham on 12 May 1779. [Film No. 177, 200–202, 280, 303–304, 430]

Hugh Jones, Superintendent of the Slaves, was absent from the establishment list by September 1778. A midwife was paid £1 0s 0d for delivering two Company slave women in each of the December 1778 and March 1779 quarters. On 29 March 1779 James Harper resigned as overseer of the Company's slaves and George Bird was appointed from 1 April as careful and sober; after Gabriel Harper's death on 9 April, Benjamin Mason junior succeeded him on 12 April at £45 a year. James Harper was paid £1 10s 0d for catching the runaway Patna, the Coroner £1 15s 0d for an inquest on Silvester, a black boy, and the plantation hired out Grower and Worcester at 2s a day to James Desfountain and Wrangham in the March 1779 quarter. [Film No. 71, 231, 276, 279, 284, 331, 348]

Religion, Education and Welfare

The chaplain, Robartes Carr, drew £55 0s 0d a quarter throughout. The schoolmaster James Arney drew £17 10s 0d. The church received deals, glaziers' brads and window frames in the quarter to 30 September 1778, iron and deals in that to 31 March 1779, and only 15s of work in March 1779; timber and fishing lines went to a new house for the East Flying Party. The inventory of 30 September 1778 held 19 Bibles, 22 New Testaments, 32 small prayer books and three spelling books; two prayer books, six Testaments, a spelling book and a Bible sold in the December quarter and a single Testament in the March 1779 quarter. [Film No. 69–70, 99, 101, 112–113, 129, 182, 289–290, 297, 301, 309, 311, 341]

The surgeon Thomas Stroud and his mate David Kay served throughout. The hospital cost £25 10s 5d in the September 1778 quarter, with 6 lb of saltpetre from the artillery in October, and £30 18s 2d in the March 1779 quarter, including canvas and timber for cots, 20 gallons of lamp oil and 508 lb of mutton. In

December 1778 Stroud received £17 16s 6d for necessaries, £8 0s 0d for finding fresh food for the sick and £2 4s 9d for extra sheep. The matross William Warner was paid £2 10s 0d a quarter for helping in or fishing for the hospital. Mary Beale and Elizabeth Kennedy drew pensions of £7 10s 0d a quarter and Elizabeth Powell £6 5s 0d, and the widows Cauldwell, Shelley and Bazett annuities of 14d a day. [Film No. 70, 89, 91, 97, 122–123, 153, 228, 231, 239, 305–306, 330, 333, 343, 348]

Social Order

Deaths outside the garrison included the widow Elizabeth Seale on 17 May 1779, Martha, wife of James Parfett, on 25 May and Margaret, wife of Simon Whaley, the carpenter's mate, on 7 July. On 4 June 1779 the Company held a public entertainment at the Castle for the King's birthday; Ogilvie, not invited, asked the Council on 7 June to make the Governor explain, and the Council replied that invitations were the Governor's alone. [Film No. 365, 370, 393, 397–398, 429]

Personalities

The rolls of 17 August 1778 include Sir Charles Hudson, a baronet serving as third mate of the *Duke of Kingston*; a Charles Floyer travelling with his family; Robert Mure of the *Duke of Kingston*; and Charles William Boughton Rouse, a Company servant returning from Bengal in the *Sea Horse*. Paul Benfield, the Madras financier, sailed home in the *Valentine*, whose roll Ogilvie signed on 17 March 1779, with four gentlemen and five servants, among them a woman named Flora. In the quarter to 30 September 1778 Corneille charged himself 5d a pound for 45 lb of plantation beef and drew 140 gallons of arrack in allowances; in the March 1779 quarter he charged himself for three kids, 40 lb of mutton and 24 lb of beef and sold the Company £3 0s 0d of mutton. Gabriel Harper was paid £3 10s 0d for re-thatching Company houses before his death. [Film No. 17–18, 20, 22, 115, 148, 267, 331, 343, 348]

Conclusion

Between July 1778 and July 1779 St Helena serviced the Company's homeward fleets, built signals, roads, gates and batteries on its exposed coasts and fired alarms at passing Dutch, Danish, Portuguese and whaling ships. From February 1779 drought and the non-arrival of the store ship reduced the garrison to yams and rationed tea and sugar by rank, while the Council's members remitted large sums home through the treasury. On 24 June 1779 the fleet sailed without convoy, and on 2 July the *Hind* left for the Cape for flour. [Film No. 5–432]

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
1		EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1778 - 1779 Photographer Shelley Date photographed 11 April 2022 Additional comments	
2		Book cover	
3		Blank page	
4		Blank page	
5	1	Invoice of Ship Duke of Kingston. Fine Rice 30 Bags weight B. Mds. 60 @ 1 Rs. 12 As. pr. Md. 111 6 9 Paddy 30 Do. Do. Mds. 45 @ 1 Rs. pr. Md. 52 3 6 Wax Candles 4 Chests Do. Mds. 8 @ 75 Rs. pr. Md. 600 . . Batavia Arrack 1 Leager @ 140 Rs. pr. Leager 151 3 3 914 12 6 Charges of Merchandize Gunney Bags 90 @ 16 pr. Ct. 15 8 6 Gunneys 25 @ 15 pr. Do. 4 .. 9 Jute Twine 5 @ 5 pr. Md. 1 4 . Jute Rope 15 @ 4 pr. Do. 1 4 . Nails 1 @ 20 pr. Do.	The invoice of the ship *Duke of Kingston* read as follows. Fine rice, marked FR, 30 bags weighing 60 maunds, 111 rupees 5 annas 9 pies Paddy, marked P, 30 bags weighing 45 maunds, 52 rupees 3 annas 6 pies Wax candles, marked WC, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees a maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, marked BA, 1 leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Goods total, 914 rupees 12 annas 6 pies Charges on the goods Gunny bags, 80 at 16 rupees a hundred, 12 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Gunnies, 25 at 15 rupees a hundred, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies Jute twine, 10 seers, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 15 seers, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies Nails, 1 seer, 0 rupees 9 annas 0 pies

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		.. 9 . Gunnies 3 pr. @ 1 4 pr. pr. 4 .. 9 Mango Plank Chests 4 @ 3 pr. Do. 12 15 6 Reed Matts 50 @ 6 4 pr. Ct. 3 .. 9 Duty 1 14 . Boat hire 116 .. . Peons 2 2 6 Weighmen .. 10 . Packermen 1 1 3 Masters 30 .. . 194 15 . Current Rs. 1109 11 6 Errors Excepted (Signed) William Larkins Accountt. Genl. Invoice of Ship Stormont Bohea Tea 3 Chests wt. Peculs 3,38 @ 12 T. pr. Pl. Tales 40 5 . . Congo Tea 1 Do. wt. Do. 0,63 @ 16 10 4 . . Single Tea 2 Do. wt. Do. 0,99 @ 21 20 7 9 . Soft Sugar 15 Do. wt. Do. 31,32 @ 4,8 150 3 3 6 Sugar Candy 7 Do. wt. Do. 13,86 @ 7,6 105 3 3 6 China Ware 2 Do. 28,470 Allowance of 2 pr. Ct. Breakage 570 27 9 . 9 Canton (Signed) 354 9 5 Errors Excepted John Harrison Alexr. Bruce Chs. E. Pigou George Rogers Abrm. Roebuck Henry Brown Matth. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou **Margin Notes:** FR P WC BA	Gurrahs, 3 pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies Mango-wood plank chests, 4 at 3 rupees each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Reed mats, 50, 3 rupees 0 annas 9 pies Duty, 1 rupee 14 annas 0 pies Boat hire, 116 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Weighmen, 0 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Packers, 1 rupee 1 anna 3 pies Porters, 30 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges total, 194 rupees 15 annas 0 pies Invoice total, 1,109 current rupees 11 annas 6 pies William Larkins signed the *Duke of Kingston*'s invoice as Accountant General, reserving any errors. The invoice of the ship *Stormont* read as follows. Bohea tea, 3 chests weighing 3.38 piculs at 12 taels a picul, 40 taels 5 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 1 chest weighing 0.65 piculs at 16 taels a picul, 10 taels 4 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Singlo tea, 2 chests weighing 0.99 piculs at 21 taels a picul, 20 taels 7 mace 9 candareens 0 cash Soft sugar, 15 chests weighing 31.32 piculs at 4.8 taels a picul, 150 taels 3 mace 3 candareens 6 cash Sugar candy, 7 chests weighing 13.86 piculs at 7.6 taels a picul, 105 taels 3 mace 3 candareens 6 cash China ware, 2 chests, 28 taels 4 mace 7 candareens 0 cash Less an allowance of 2 per cent for breakage, 0 taels 5 mace 7 candareens 0 cash China ware total, 27 taels 9 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Invoice total, 355 taels 3 mace 2 candareens 2 cash The invoice was made out at Canton, reserving any errors, and signed by John Harrison, George Rogers, Matthew Raper junior, Alexander Bruce, Abraham Roebuck, James Bradshaw, Charles Edward Pigou, Henry Brown and William Henry Pigou. **Interpretations** Each kind of goods on the *Duke of Kingston* carried its own mark: FR for fine rice, P for paddy, WC for wax candles and BA for Batavia arrack. Bengal goods reached St Helena in a ship's hold among the Company's cargo for London and the officers' private trade, and the marks let the island's boatmen and storekeeper pick out the island's packages at the crane. Without them, casks and bags meant for St Helena could easily stay in the hold and go on to England. The *Stormont* carried no nankeen, unlike the other China ships of the season. It was probably the vessel the Canton council had chosen to leave out of that part of the island's order, since the 600 pieces ordered for 1779 were spread over a fixed number of ships.
6	2	[Upper edge of the leaf torn and repaired, affecting the running head.] [...] The Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Beale Deceased, this day presented an Inventory of his Effects Appraised by Messrs. John Desfountain, John Worrall and Thomas Burnham, who being duly sworn, that they valued the same to the best of their Judgement and the Widow that she produced every Article. It was ordered to be Registered. Agreable to the resolution of Monday last the Governor and Council together with the	The executors of William Beale, deceased, presented an inventory of his goods. It had been valued by John Desfountain, John Worrall and Thomas Burcham, who swore that they had appraised everything as fairly as they could judge. The widow swore that she had produced every item. The Council ordered the inventory to be registered. Following the resolution taken at the previous Monday's meeting, the Governor and Council went with the Engineer, earlier in the month, to inspect the heights and valley of Prosperous Bay. They found that the two heights the Engineer had pointed out had once carried artillery and gave the best command of the valley. The Council therefore judged that the works proposed by Captain Pierce should be built as soon as possible, all the more because his letter showed that the cost would be very small and the works essential. It directed the Secretary to write to him as follows.

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		Engineer on the 25 Instant, went and viewed the Heights and Valley of Prosperous Bay, and find that the two Heights pointed out by the Engineer had formerly Artillery planted upon them, and are the most Commanding, for the defence of said Valley, therefore think it necessary, the Works proposed by Captain Pierie should be carried into execution as soon as Possible, as it appears from his Letter that the Expence attending the same will be but trifling and absolutely necessary. We therefore directed the Secretary to write him the following Letter. To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Board to acquaint you in Answer to your Letter of the [...] instant, that from their observations in viewing the Heights and Valley of Prosperous Bay, they are of opinion the Work you have proposed for the Defence of said Valley is absolutely necessary, therefore it is their Orders that you set about the same as soon as possible, Conformable to your Plan and Estimate laid before them; And with the Remainder of your working Party you are to finish the repairs now in hand, and with respect to what you mentioned of widening the Path from Munden's Point to	The letter to Captain William Pierce, Engineer, answered his own letter to the Council. Having seen the heights and valley of Prosperous Bay for themselves, the Governor and Council agreed that the works he proposed for the valley's defence were essential. They ordered him to start them as soon as possible, following the plan and estimate he had laid before them. The rest of his working party was to finish the repairs already in hand. As for his proposal to widen the path from Munden's Point, the Council's instructions continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The Council did not approve Captain Pierce's plan on paper alone. The Governor and Council rode out to Prosperous Bay with the Engineer and stood on the ground themselves before ordering the work, as they had done with Major Rennell at Hicks's Hall Point in October 1777. Prosperous Bay lay on the remote eastern side of the island, far from the main batteries at Jamestown, and an enemy landing there could march inland behind the defences. The traces of old gun positions on the two heights showed that earlier engineers had read the ground the same way, which gave the Council confidence to spend on works it had seen for itself. The inventory of William Beale's estate followed the same procedure as John Seale's in January 1778, with sworn appraisers and the widow's oath that nothing was held back. John Desfountain and John Worrall, who had been Seale's executors, now served as appraisers. A few trusted settlers handled the estates of their neighbours one after another, so the island's system of probate rested on a small circle of men whose honesty the Council had come to rely on.
7	3	1778. to Rupert's must be left to a future Consideration. St. Helena I am 27th July 1778 Sir Your Obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secretary This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Private Men of the Garrison. In consequence of an Application, from the Creditors of William Sesson (who deserted this Island in November last upon the Ship Duke of Grafton) We directed them, together with his Wife to take an Inventory of his Effects, and dispose of the same by Public Auction, which they accordingly did and laid an Account Current thereof before the Board this day, desiring to know as there was not Assets enough to discharge his Debts how the produce is to be disposed of. We recommended them to divide the same in equal proportions. The Account is as follows.	The Council's letter to Captain Pierce ended by deferring to a later date any decision on widening the path from Munden's Point to Rupert's. Britannicus Wright signed it as Secretary at St Helena on 27 July 1778. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. William Jepson had deserted the island in November 1777 aboard the *Duke of Grafton*. His creditors applied to the Council, which directed them to take an inventory of his goods with his wife and sell them at public auction. They did so and laid an account of the sale before the Council that day. The proceeds would not cover all his debts, and the creditors asked how the money should be shared. The Council recommended that it be divided among them in equal proportions. The account read as follows. **Interpretations** Jepson's escape left his debts unpaid and his wife and two young children without support, as the Council recorded on 1 December 1777. The Council treated his flight as a kind of bankruptcy. It had his goods inventoried and sold publicly, so that no creditor could seize more than his share and the sale price was open to all. The proceeds were then divided pro rata, each creditor receiving the same fraction of what he was owed. That was the rule of English bankruptcy law, applied here by the Council without any formal bankruptcy court. Jepson's wife took part in the inventory, which protected her own belongings from being swept into the sale along with his.
8	4	27th July Dr. William Sesson Cr. 1778 July 27th To Sundry Bills	The account of William Jepson's estate, dated 27 July 1778, read as follows. William Jepson, debit

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		£ 59 5 5 To Auction .. 10 . To Redeeming a Lanthorn .. 5 . To House Rent 5 .. . To Journeymens Wages .. 7 6 To Collecting the Money .. 5 . £ 65 13 11 By Book Debts £ 24 15 11 By Account, Sale of the Effects amount to 25 15 4 50 11 3 By Balance 15 2 8 £ 65 13 11 (Signed) John Sampell. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** C 1	Various bills owed, £59 5s 5d Auctioneer, £0 10s 0d Redeeming a lantern, £0 5s 0d House rent, £5 0s 0d Journeymen's wages, £0 8s 6d Collecting the money, £0 5s 0d Debit total, £65 13s 11d William Jepson, credit Debts owed to him on his books, £24 15s 11d Sale of his goods, £25 15s 4d Credit subtotal, £50 11s 3d Balance left unpaid, £15 2s 8d Credit total, £65 13s 11d John Sampell signed the account. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Nearly half of Jepson's assets were debts owed to him by his customers, which had to be collected before the creditors could be paid. As a tailor he worked on credit, sewing for soldiers and settlers who settled their bills later, and his creditors had to gather that money from across the island. The estate still fell £15 2s 8d short, so each creditor received about three-quarters of his claim. Jepson had pawned a lantern, which had to be redeemed before it could be sold, and he owed his journeymen wages and his landlord rent. The account shows a small tradesman living hand to mouth on credit, with nothing left over for the wife and children he left behind.
9	5	3d August At a Consultation held on Monday the 3d Day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieutenant Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 27th of July 1778. Saturday the 1st Arrived the Duke of Portland's Boat at Banks's at eight o'Clock at Night. Yesterday Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Duke of Portland from Bengal. The Ship Duke of Portland brought Us the following Supplies Vizt. Invoice of Ship Duke of Portland Fine Rice 120 Bags weight B. Md. 240 @ 2 Rs. pr. Md. 556 12 9 Paddy 80 Do. Do. B. Mds. 120 @ 1 pr. Do. 139 3 3 Wax Candles 4 Chests Do. 8 @ 75 pr. Do. 600 . . Batavia Arrack 1 Leager @ 140 pr. Leager 151 3 3 Madera Wine 3 Pipes @ 400 pr. Pipe 1296 . . 2743 3 3 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 pr. Ct. 55 4 6 50 Gunnies @ 150 Do. 8 1 6 10 Jute Twine @ 5 pr. Md. 1 6 . 15 Jute Rope @ 3 8 Do. 1 5 . 1 Nails @ 20 Do. .. 8 . 3 Pr. Gunnah of 16 Cobits @ 1 4 pr. Pr.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 3 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 27 July 1778 were read, approved and signed. At eight o'clock on the evening of Saturday 1 August, a boat from the *Duke of Portland* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *Duke of Portland* arrived from Bengal on Sunday 2 August and brought the following supplies. The invoice of the ship *Duke of Portland* read as follows. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 maunds, 556 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds, 139 rupees 3 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 Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 432 rupees a pipe, 1,296 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods total, 2,743 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Charges on the goods Gunny bags, 320 at 16 rupees a hundred, 55 rupees 4 annas 6 pies Gunnies, 50 at 15 rupees a hundred, 8 rupees 1 anna 6 pies Jute twine, 10 seers, 1 rupee 6 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 15 seers, 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies Nails, 1 seer at 20 annas, 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Gurrahs of 16 cubits, 3 pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies Mango-wood plank chests, 4 at 3 rupees each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Dunnage mats, 50 at 8 rupees a hundred, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Duty, 2 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Porters, 57 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Packers, 2 rupees 5 annas 6 pies Weighmen, 1 rupee 13 annas 6 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies

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		4 .. 9 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 each 12 15 6 50 Durmah Matts @ 8 pr. Ct. 4 5 3 Duty 2 4 . Masters 57 10 . Packermen 2 5 6 Weighmen 1 15 6 Peons 2 2 6 Charges Merchandize Carried Over 144 4 . Carried Over 2743 3 3	Charges carried forward, 144 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Goods carried forward, 2,743 rupees 3 annas 3 pies **Interpretations** The *Duke of Portland* carried three pipes of Madeira for the island, the wine the Council had asked Bengal to send on 28 March 1777, a year before its letter of 28 March 1778 repeated the order. At 1,296 rupees, the wine cost more than all the rice, paddy, candles and arrack together. It had travelled from Madeira to India and back, and its value lay in the ageing the double voyage gave it, which explains why the island bought its Madeira from Bengal at such a price rather than directly from the island of Madeira. Dunnage mats were reed mats laid in the bottom of a ship's hold and between packages, keeping the cargo off the damp timbers and stopping bags from shifting in a seaway.
10	6	3d August Brought Over 2743 3 3 Charges Merchandize Brought Over 144 4 . Coopers 2 2 6 Boat hire 4 5 3 Sloop hire 270 .. . 420 11 9 Current Rups. 3163 15 . Errors Excepted (Signed) William Larkins Accountt. Genl. We this day entertained Peter McCardell a discharged Man from Madrass, out of Ship Stormont 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 *Duke of Portland*'s invoice closed with the last of the charges. Goods brought forward, 2,743 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Charges brought forward, 144 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Coopers, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Sloop hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges total, 420 rupees 11 annas 9 pies Invoice total, 3,163 current rupees 15 annas 0 pies William Larkins signed the invoice as Accountant General, reserving any errors. The Council enlisted Peter McCardell, a man discharged at Madras who had come in the ship *Stormont*, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison, and paid him a bounty of £15. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Sloop hire cost 270 rupees, almost two-thirds of all the charges and nearly half the value of the rice. The *Ceres*'s goods had gone down the Hooghly by country boat for 129 rupees. For the *Duke of Portland* the Calcutta council hired a whole sloop to carry the island's stores to the ship. She was probably lying far down the river or at Kedgeree, and the Madeira was too valuable to risk in open boats. The choice doubled the cost of reaching the ship, but it protected the most expensive consignment Bengal had sent the island that year. Peter McCardell had already served out his time in the Company's army at Madras and was on his way home in the *Stormont*. He took the full £15 bounty to stay on at St Helena instead. A soldier discharged in India was a seasoned man, used to the Company's discipline and to a hot climate. The Council paid him the same bounty as an untried seaman and gained a trained soldier at no extra cost.
11	7	10th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieutenant Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 3d of August 1778.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 10 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 3 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for July 1778 were laid before the Council. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. Artillery stores used in July 1778

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		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 follows, Vizt. Artillery Stores expended in July 1778. Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder Expended lb., oz. 2 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 0 11 For proving 13 Brass Field Pieces: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 41, oz. 7 13 For a General Field day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 103, oz. 2 15 Blank Cartridges for the Recruits 1500: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 44, oz. 2 25 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 14, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 9, 3 lb. 5, Powder Expended lb. 25, oz. 8 For dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder Expended lb. 2, oz. 8 Arrived the Duke of Kingston and Sea Horse: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 5, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 12, oz. 11 26 Arrived the Stormont: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 1 27 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 104, oz. 4 29 For Scaling the Guns at Munden's Point and Mitchells Line, mealed Powder for Port fires & other Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 135, oz. 2 Total: Guns Fired 40, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 15, 4 lb. 13, 3 lb. 8, Powder Expended lb. 492, oz. 13 1 Brass 6 Pounder Case Shot 11 Spirits Wine 2 Quarts Cartridge Paper 12 Quires Junk for Wads 63 Lead Balls 7	7 July, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 0 oz 11 July, proving 13 brass field pieces: 0 guns fired, powder used 41 lb 7 oz 13 July, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 103 lb 2 oz 15 July, 1,500 blank cartridges for 9 recruits: 0 guns fired, powder used 44 lb 2 oz 24 July, a treble alarm: 14 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 9 shots of 4 lb, 5 shots of 3 lb, powder used 25 lb 8 oz 24 July, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 1 shot of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 1 shot of 3 lb, powder used 2 lb 8 oz On the arrival of the *Duke of Kingston* and the *Sea Horse*, 24 July: 9 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 5 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 12 lb 11 oz. On the arrival of the *Stormont*, 26 July: 9 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 1 oz. 27 July, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 104 lb 4 oz 29 July, scaling the guns at Munden's Point and Mitchell's Line, meal powder for port fires and various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 135 lb 2 oz Total: 40 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 15 shots of 6 lb, 13 shots of 4 lb, 8 shots of 3 lb, powder used 592 lb 13 oz Other stores used Brass six-pounder, 1 Shot, 11 Spirit of wine, 2 quarts Cartridge paper, 13 quires Junk for wads, 63 lb Lead balls, 7 lb **Interpretations** The artillery proved 13 brass field pieces on 11 July 1778, firing each with a heavy charge to test the barrel before it went into service. A flawed casting could burst and kill its crew, so new guns were proved before soldiers relied on them. These light pieces could be hauled by men or oxen to whichever bay an enemy chose, unlike the fixed guns of the batteries. Together with the works ordered at Prosperous Bay, they show the island preparing to meet a landing anywhere on its coast. The nine recruits from the *Earl of Mansfield* were issued 1,500 blank cartridges, more than 160 rounds each, to teach them the musket drill they had not learned in England. The garrison used nearly 600 lb of powder in the month, almost twice the usual amount. With two field days, the proving of the field guns and a treble alarm, July 1778 was the busiest month for the island's guns in the whole period covered by these accounts. Junk was old, worn-out rope, picked apart and rammed down the barrel as wadding to hold the shot in place. Meal powder was gunpowder ground fine to fill the port fires, the slow-burning paper tubes the gunners used to fire their pieces.
12	8	10th August Tallow 15 lb. Salt Petre 12 lb. 1 oz. Sulpher 3 lb. 13 oz. (Signed) William Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in July 1778. 63 Bottles Madeira £ 3 18 9 20 Do. Port 1 11 2	William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. The other stores used in July 1778 closed as follows. Tallow, 15 lb Saltpetre, 12 lb 1 oz Sulphur, 3 lb 13 oz The stores used and goods bought for the Company's table in July 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in July 1778 Madeira wine, 63 bottles, £3 18s 9d Port wine, 20 bottles, £1 11s 2d Lisbon wine, 35 bottles, £2 15s 5d

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		35 Do. Lisbon 2 15 5 14 Do. Mountain 1 2 2 102 Do. Beer 1 14 . 17½ Gallns. Arrack 2 12 6 53 Beef .. 13 3 2 Turkies .. 10 . 10 Ducks .. 15 . lb. 108 Candy 2 14 . 511 Flour 4 5 2 £ 22 11 11 Bought for the Table 160½ lb. Beef @ 6 pr. lb. 4 .. 4½ 48½ Do. @ 3½ .. 14 2 21 Fowls 1 11 6 1 Pig .. 5 . £ 6 11 .½ Mr. William Wrangham this day requested leave to dispose of a piece of Lease Land lying in this Valley by Publick Auction. Granted.	Mountain wine, 14 bottles, £1 2s 2d Beer, 102 bottles, £1 14s 0d Arrack, 17½ gallons, £2 12s 6d Beef, 53 lb, £0 13s 3d Turkeys, 2, £0 10s 0d Ducks, 10, £0 15s 0d Sugar candy, 108 lb, £2 14s 0d Flour, 511 lb, £4 5s 2d Stores used total, £22 11s 11d Goods bought for the table Beef, 160¼ lb at 6d, £4 0s 1½d Beef, 48½ lb at 3½d, £0 14s 2d Fowls, 21, £1 11s 6d Pig, 1, £0 5s 0d Goods bought total, £6 11s 0½d William Wrangham asked leave to sell a piece of leasehold land in Jamestown valley by public auction, and the Council granted it. **Interpretations** The saltpetre and sulphur used by the artillery were two of the three ingredients of gunpowder, the third being charcoal. The gunners mixed them to make the fiery compositions packed into port fires and signal rockets, which burned more slowly and steadily than ordinary powder. The island's artillery thus made some of its own fireworks rather than relying wholly on supplies prepared in England. William Wrangham, a member of Council, needed the Council's leave to auction leasehold land, just as Martin Bagley had in February 1778. A Company lease could pass to a new holder only with its consent. Wrangham sat at the table that granted his own request, but the rule applied to him in the same way as to any settler.
13	9	1778. William Jenkins presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of St. Helena. The humble petition of William Jenkins Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous of disposing of his Land in the Cabbage Trees, humbly requests your Worships will be pleased to grant him that liberty. And your Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever pray. Granted. We received the following Letter from Captain John Rogers. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Council &ca. Gentlemen Agreable to a request from you communicated to me through your Serjt. Major I am to inform you one of my Charter Party Passengers John McCardell has Enlisted himself to serve in your Garrison, also that Patrick Mahony another Charter Party Passenger is detained here, formerly belonging to this place, I must request the favor you will please to give me an Order from your Board to justify my leaving them here, as I cannot conceive it sufficient the one I have received signed by your Town Adjutant. I am with respect Gentlemen St. Helena Your very obedient Servant August 10th 1778. (Signed) John Rogers.	William Jenkins petitioned the Governor and Council for leave to sell his land at the Cabbage Trees, and the Council granted it. The Council received a letter from Captain John Rogers, addressed to the Governor and Council, in reply to a request passed to him through their Sergeant Major. He reported that John McArdell, one of the passengers carried under his charter party, had enlisted in the garrison. Patrick Mahony, another charter party passenger, who had formerly belonged to the island, was being kept there as well. Rogers asked the Council for a written order to justify leaving both men behind, since he did not think the receipt signed by the Town Adjutant was enough. John Rogers signed the letter at St Helena on 10 August 1778. **Interpretations** Charter party passengers were carried at the Company's expense under the ship's contract, and the commander had to account for every one of them when he reached England. A man missing from his list could expose him to a charge of losing or selling a passenger, or to a deduction from the freight owed to his owners. Rogers therefore wanted a formal order from the Council itself, not a receipt from a junior officer, before sailing without them. The Council's need for soldiers met the shipowner's need for proof, and only a written order from the Board could satisfy both. Patrick Mahony had formerly lived on the island and was apparently being stopped from leaving. He may have been one of the island's men returned from service in India, or someone the Council had reason to hold on the island, perhaps for debt or because he was still bound by an earlier engagement.
14	10	10th August We directed the Secretary to return him the subsequent	The Council directed the Secretary to send Captain John Rogers, commander of the *Stormont*, its

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		Answer. To Captain John Rogers Commander of Ship Stormont Sir, I am Ordered by the Governor and Council to Acquaint you that, Patrick Mahony One of your Charter Party Passengers is detained here, he having deserted this Garrison; Also that they have Enlisted Peter McCardell another of your Charter Party Passengers to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier on this Island at his own request. I am Sir Your Obedient Servant B. Wright Secty. 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	reply. The Governor and Council told him that Patrick Mahony, one of his charter party passengers, was being held on the island because he had once deserted from its garrison. They had also enlisted Peter McCardell, another of his charter party passengers, at his own request, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier on the island. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Patrick Mahony had deserted from the St Helena garrison at some earlier date, made his way to India and was now passing back through the island as a charter party passenger bound for England. The Council seized him the moment he came within reach. A deserter remained liable to the Articles of War however long he had been gone, and taking him off the ship sent a clear warning to the soldiers watching from the barracks. Escaping St Helena by ship did not put a man beyond the Company's reach, because every homeward voyage from India brought him back past the place he had fled. Rogers had asked for an order to justify leaving the two men. The Council gave him written reasons instead: one man was a deserter it was entitled to hold, and the other had chosen to enlist. Both reasons rested on the man's own conduct or wishes, which protected Rogers from any charge that he had lost or abandoned his passengers.
15	11	17th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 17th day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 10th of August 1778. Last night passed by a Ship at a great distance. This day died Sarah Daughter of Sarah Lake. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on board of the Ships Stormont, Duke of Kingston, Sea Horse, and Duke of Portland to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters, but found none their Muster Rolls are as follows Vizt. Muster Roll of Ship Stormont. John Rogers Esqr. Commander Edward Robinson Chief Mate John Hamilton Dempster 2d Do. Charles Drummond 3d Do. Wm. Henry Charles 4th Do. Robert Pennington 5th Do. John Rowland Surgeon John Locke Purser Peter Conquereen Gunner Saml. John Eastfield Carpenter Wm. Telford Boatswain James Randall Ships Steward George Hague Captains Do. Robert Berry Midshipman Thomas Seabrooke Do. Thomas Shores Do. Peter Turnbull Surgeons Mate Peter Edison Quarter Master Duncan Dunbar Do. John Brown Do.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 17 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 10 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. A ship passed the island at a great distance on the night of 16 August. Sarah, daughter of Sarah Lake, died on 17 August. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Stormont*, the *Duke of Kingston*, the *Sea Horse* and the *Duke of Portland* to muster their crews and search for deserters, but had found none. The crews were listed as follows. The muster roll of the ship *Stormont* read as follows. John Rogers, Commander Edward Robinson, Chief Mate John Hamilton Dempster, Second Mate Charles Drummond, Third Mate William Henry Charters, Fourth Mate Robert Pennington, Fifth Mate John Rowland, Surgeon John Locke, Purser Peter Congreve, Gunner Samuel John Eastfield, Carpenter William Tufford, Boatswain James Kendall, Ship's Steward George Hague, Captain's Steward Robert Story, Midshipman Thomas Seabrooke, Midshipman Thomas Shores, Midshipman Peter Turnbull, Surgeon's Mate Peter Wilson, Quartermaster Duncan Dunbar, Quartermaster John Brown, Quartermaster Thomas Hollis, Quartermaster Archibald Turner, Quartermaster Robert Mills, Gunner's Mate Richard Davis, Carpenter's Mate

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		Thomas Hulke Do. Archibald Turner Do. Robert Mills Gunners Mate Richard Davis Carpenters Do. Thomas Richardson Caulker Richard Davey Do. Mate Wm. Dowsell Cooper John Wilson Do. Mate Matthew Pearson Sailmaker Charles James Armourer Jeremiah Bartholemy Captns. Cook John Gardener Ships Do. Richard Scott Butcher William Drummond Seaman William Shirley Do. Saml. Hatchett Do. John Weddely Carpt. 2d Mate John Bailey Seaman William Hewlett Boatn. Mate John Williams Do. 2d Do. John Andrews Seaman Timothy Turner Simon Grace John Webb John Fraser Henry Eades John Harman Carr Thomas Brown	Thomas Paddenden, Caulker Richard Davey, Caulker's Mate William Donald, Cooper John Wilson, Cooper's Mate Matthew Pierce, Sailmaker Charles James, Armourer Jeremiah Bartholomew, Captain's Cook John Gardiner, Ship's Cook Richard Scott, Butcher William Drummond, Seaman William Coley, Seaman Lacy Hatchett, Seaman John Weddell, Captain's Coxswain John Bailey, Seaman William Hewlett, Boatswain's Mate John Williams, Boatswain's Mate John Andrews, Seaman Timothy Turner, Seaman Simon Grace, Seaman John Webb, Seaman John Freeman, Seaman Henry Eccles, Seaman John Hamm Cain, Seaman Thomas Sharon, Seaman **Interpretations** Major Bazett mustered four ships at once, including the *Sea Horse*, a King's ship. The Council searched naval vessels for deserters as closely as the Company's own, even though their crews answered to the Admiralty and not to the Company. The capture of Patrick Mahony from the *Stormont* the week before had shown that deserters could return on any passing ship, and the Council now checked every vessel in the road before it sailed.
16	12	17th August James Armstrong Seaman Luis Donahou John Mason Michael Morris Henry Fraser Robert Machan Edward Whitehead Henry Fogul George Bell William Galley John Diamond Thomas Miller Thomas Robinson William Lister Thomas Jobson Charles Bell John Arnold John Groves John Hopkins Henry Jackes Charles Christie Fredk. Summersall Edward Blackburn William Clarke John Byges William Brampton Peter Bullatt James Brown Edward Davis Thomas Sears Henry McBell Matthew Oakes John Dorman Henrich Lavender John Teesdale Edward Corbett Abraham Jacobs Jacob Hilliard Samuel Norman William Phillips Seaman	The *Stormont*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. James Armstrong, Seaman Luke Donahoe, Seaman John Mason, Seaman Michael Morris, Seaman Henry Fraser, Seaman Robert Meacham, Seaman Edward Whitehead, Seaman Henry Segel, Seaman George Bell, Seaman William Galley, Seaman John Diamond, Seaman Thomas Miller, Seaman Thomas Robinson, Seaman William Lister, Seaman Thomas Tobin, Seaman Charles Bell, Seaman John Arnold, Seaman John Groves, Seaman John Stephens, Seaman Henry Jackes, Seaman Charles Christie, Seaman Frederick Somerwell, Seaman Edward Blackburn, Seaman William Clarke, Seaman John Boyes, Seaman William Brampton, Seaman Peter Bullett, Seaman James Brown, Seaman Edward Davis, Seaman Thomas Sears, Seaman Henry McBeth, Seaman Matthew Oakes, Seaman John Downan, Seaman Henrick Lavender, Seaman John Tisdale, Seaman Edward Corbett, Seaman Abraham Jacobs, Seaman Jacob Hilliar, Seaman Samuel Norman, Seaman

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		Anthony Diamont John Bourg James Briggs Evan Jones John Fitzgerald Thomas Hawks George Wilson William Robinson Frederick Lalade Lawrence Simmonds James Nichols John Rolland Captains Servants John Leighton Carpenters Servt. William Hayward 3d Mates Do. Thomas Jones Surgeons Do. Richd. Campfield Gunners Do. William Holmes Carpt. Do. Charles Parkins Boatn. Do. John Davy Smith acting as an Officer to go home William Cooke Daniel Gibson John Glasshorke Joseph Maddocks Matthew Price James Nightingall Thomas Davis John Hills William Pritchard Charter Party Passengers Patrick Mahony Detained here by Order of Govr. and Council Peter McArdell Enlisted here Passengers from China for England Charles Gordon Esqr. John Fey Servant (Signed) John Rogers	William Phillips, Seaman Anthony Dumont, Seaman John Bourg, Seaman James Briggs, Seaman Evan Jones, Seaman John Fitzgerald, Seaman Thomas Hawkes, Seaman George Wilson, Seaman William Robinson, Seaman Frederick Kalade, Seaman Lawrence Simmonds, Seaman James Nicholls, Captain's Servant John Holland, Captain's Servant John Leighton, Boatswain's Mate William Hayward, Fourth Mate's Servant Thomas Jones, Surgeon's Servant Richard Campfield, Gunner's Servant William Wilmot, Carpenter's Servant Charles Perkins, Boatswain's Servant John Day, Seaman, acting as an officer for the voyage home Charter party passengers William Cooke Daniel Gibson John Glasshocke Joseph Maddocks Matthew Parris James Nightingale Thomas Davis John Mills William Pritchard Patrick Mahony, held on the island by order of the Governor and Council Peter McCardell, enlisted on the island Passengers from China for England Charles Gordon Esq. John Day, his servant John Rogers signed the roll. **Interpretations** The roll listed Patrick Mahony and Peter McCardell among the charter party passengers but noted beside their names why each had left the ship. Rogers thus carried home a roll that matched his original list of passengers while also showing, on the Council's authority, where the two missing men had gone. This was the written proof he had asked for on 10 August 1778, set out in the one document his owners and the Company would examine in London. The officers each had a servant entered on the roll, probably young boys learning the sea under their masters. One seaman, John Day, was acting as an officer for the passage home, which shows how thinly the *Stormont*'s officers had been spread by death or illness during her long voyage from China.
17	13	1778 Muster Roll of Ship Duke of Kingston Robert Mace Esqr. Commander Jonathan Hall Chief Mate Henry Sheeman 2d Do. Sir Charles Hudson Bart. 3d Do. William Wagstaffe 4th Do. Henry Bulloch 5th Do. John Naylor 6th Do. Charles Barber Purser John Evans Surgeon John Leach Boatswain Joseph Close Gunner Leonard Allen Carpenter Antonio Lewis Cooper John Buckley Sailmaker Hector Frazier Armourer Richard White Butcher George Hardy Taylor Christian Brown Baker John Moore Ships Steward	The muster roll of the ship *Duke of Kingston* read as follows. Robert Mure, Commander Tomkinson Hall, Chief Mate Henry Sherman, Second Mate Sir Charles Hudson, Baronet, Third Mate William Wagstaffe, Fourth Mate Henry Bulloch, Fifth Mate John Naylor, Sixth Mate Charles Barber, Purser John Evans, Surgeon John Leach, Boatswain Joseph Close, Gunner Leonard Allen, Carpenter Antonio Lewis, Cooper John Buckley, Sailmaker Hector Frazer, Armourer Richard White, Butcher George Hardy, Tailor Christian Brewer, Baker John Moore, Ship's Steward

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		Robert Mitchell Captns. Do.	Robert Mitchell, Captain's Steward
		William Smith Do. Cook	William Smith, Second Cook
		Robert Crosby Ships Do.	Robert Crosby, Ship's Cook
		Charles Nicholson Midshipman	Charles Nicholas, Midshipman
		Lewis Dubuisson Do.	Lewis Dubuisson, Midshipman
		Robert Stevens Quarter Master	Robert Stevens, Quartermaster
		David Donaldson Do.	David Donaldson, Quartermaster
		Richard Powis Do.	Richard Powers, Quartermaster
		Thomas Stapleton Do.	Thomas Stapleton, Quartermaster
		Thomas Martin Boatn. Mate	Thomas Masters, Boatswain's Mate
		Gerard Jacob Carpenters Do.	Gerard Jacob, Carpenter's Mate
		George Nevares Boatn. Yeoman	George Nevares, Boatswain's Yeoman
		John Gregory Poulterer	John Gregory, Poulterer
		George Myres Cooks mate	George Myers, Cook's Mate
		Richard Parsons Captns. Servt.	Richard Parmers, Captain's Cook
		Thomas Porter 2d Mates Do.	Thomas Porter, Second Mate's Servant
		Andrew Pettegrew 3d Mates Do.	Andrew Rickergen, Third Mate's Servant
		Benjamin Smith Surgeons Servt.	Benjamin Smith, Surgeon's Servant
		Jeremiah Crosby Gunners Do.	Nehemiah Crosby, Gunner's Servant
		Philip Marshall 1st Mates Do.	Philip Marshall, Steward's Servant
		Marques Hart Boatswains Do.	Marques Hart, Boatswain's Servant
		James Warren Butchers Do.	James Warren, Butcher's Servant
		John Westwood Seaman	John Westwood, Seaman
		Joseph Wells	Joseph Wills, Seaman
		Aaron Maccey	Aaron Maceney, Seaman
		Robert Whitehead	Robert Whitehead, Seaman
		Thomas Milton	Thomas Milton, Seaman
		John Hill	John Hill, Seaman
		James Morris	James Munro, Seaman
		James Christie	James Christie, Seaman
		William Smith	William Smith, Seaman
		Charles Partridge	Charles Partridge, Seaman
		Robert Barry	Robert Barry, Seaman
		John West	John West, Seaman
		Robert Seale	Robert Seale, Seaman
		Christopher Tattersoffe	Christopher Tattersoll, Seaman
		John Biddy	John Biddy, Seaman
		Edward Lodge	Edward Ledger, Seaman
		Thomas Taylor	Thomas Taylor, Seaman
		Robert Bagwell	Robert Bissell, Seaman
		George Thompson	George Thompson, Seaman
		Henry Abrahams	Henry Abrahams, Seaman
		James West 2d	James Hart, Seaman
		Aaron Tiffin	Aaron Tiffin, Seaman
		John Foster	John Foster, Seaman
		Frederick Roberts	Frederick Roberts, Seaman
		John Smith 1st	John Smith senior, Seaman
		James Ross 2d	James Head, Seaman
		Alexander Beaton	Alexander Beaton, Seaman
		Nevet Hobes	Nicolas Holmes, Seaman
		John Frederick Winter	John Frederick Winter, Seaman
		David Peterson	David Peterson, Seaman
		Nicholas Holson	Nicholas Holson, Seaman
		John Peterson Seaman	John Peterson, Seaman
		Christopher Buckell	Christopher Buckell, Seaman
		Paul Matera	Paul Mateira, Seaman
		John Lopez	John Lopez, Seaman
		Antonio Borrena	Antonio Barrena, Seaman
		Peter Bae	Peter Bar, Seaman
		Joseph Warner	Joseph Hames, Seaman
		Michael Lorenzo	Michael Lorenzo, Seaman
		Antonio Michell	Antonio Michell, Seaman
		Jean Louis Richard	Jean Louis Richard, Seaman
		Jean Soreigne	Jean Lavigne, Seaman
		Peter Cubbin	Peter Cubbon, Seaman
		Antonio La Juge	Antonio La Jugo, Seaman
		Jaques Conna	Jacques Comé, Seaman
		Henry Tepely	Henry Sefely, Seaman
		James Short	James Short, Seaman
		James Smith	James Smith, Seaman
		Robert Robinson	Robert Robinson, Seaman
		Samuel Norton	Samuel Norton, Seaman
		Thomas Garrett	Thomas Garrett, Seaman
		Peter Roberts	Peter Roberts, Seaman
		Peter Sorgeon	Peter Gyfson, Seaman
		James Jacob Roof	James Jacob Reeves, Seaman

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		Gerard Armonus Isaac Armbuck John Smith 2d	Gerard Armenus, Seaman Isaac Ambuck, Seaman John Smith junior, Seaman **Interpretations** Sir Charles Hudson, a baronet, served as third mate under Captain Robert Mure. A post as an officer in an Indiaman was a recognised career for younger sons and lesser titled families, since the private trade allowance could make a man's fortune in a few voyages. Rank on shore counted for nothing on the ship's books, where the baronet stood below two untitled mates. A command and the profits that came with it went by seniority and purchase in the service, not by birth. Nearly a fifth of the seamen bore Spanish, Portuguese or French names, such as John Lopez, Antonio Barrena, Jean Louis Richard and Jacques Comé. The *Duke of Kingston* came from Bengal, and like the *Egmont* and the *Stormont* she had made up her crew in the East with whatever seamen the Indian ports could supply.
18	14	List of Passengers and Soldiers on Board the Ship Duke of Portland. Passengers from Bengal Henry Goodwin Esqr. Mrs. Hessman William Hessman Thomas Hessman Francis Hessman Henry Hessman William Hampton James Lumsdaine Sophia Lumsdaine Charles Neale Soldiers from Bengal Luke Wells Michall Shepherd John Saxby Gunter Pritchard Robert Strahan Jonathan Slaughter William Hummell Thomas Davidson Robert McGowen Passengers from Madras Charles Floyer Esqr. Mrs. Floyer Miss Charlotte Floyer Colonel Ross Mrs. Ross Colonel Ross's Child Mr. Aubrey Mr. Rowley Soldiers from Madras Christopher Cock John Walton William Clarke Walter Rossfort (Signed) Robert Mace	The list of passengers and soldiers on board the ship *Duke of Portland* read as follows. Passengers from Bengal Henry Goodwin Esq. Mrs Hessman William Hessman Thomas Hessman Francis Hessman Henry Hessman William Hampton James Lumsdaine Sophia Lumsdaine Charles Neale Soldiers from Bengal Luke Wells Michael Shepherd John Saxby Gunter Pritchard Robert Strahan Jonathan Slaughter William Hummell Thomas Davidson Robert McGowen Passengers from Madras Charles Floyer Esq. Mrs Floyer Miss Charlotte Floyer Colonel Ross Mrs Ross Colonel Ross's child Mr Aubrey Mr Rowley Soldiers from Madras Christopher Cock John Walton William Clarke Walter Prosser Robert Mure signed the list. **Interpretations** The ship carried 13 soldiers home from Bengal and Madras, men whose service in the Company's Indian armies had ended. None of them stayed at St Helena, although the island had just taken Peter McCardell from the *Stormont* on the same terms. The Council could only offer the bounty, and these men chose to go on to England. Charles Floyer had been Governor of Fort St George at Madras earlier in the century's middle decades, and a passenger of that name travelling with his family would have been one of the most senior figures to pass through the island that season. The list was signed by Robert Mure, commander of the *Duke of Kingston*, which suggests that it in fact recorded his ship's passengers, entered under the wrong heading.

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19	15	1778 Muster Roll of Ship Sea Horse. David Arthur Esqr. Commr. George Simson Chief Mate Henry Horne 2d Do. George Eades 3d Do. Archibald Anderson 4th Do. James Laird Surgeon Robert Shay Ships Steward Daniel Sewell Carpenter William Robson Boatswain John Thomson Gunner Thomas Rathbone Caulker Matthew Hett Sailmaker John Dickenson Cooper John Whitchurch Captns. Cook James McNamara Ships Do. Andrew Grove Carpenters Mate Henry Gordon Do. 2d Mate John Wallace Surgeons Do. George Rowe Coopers Do. William Ferguson 2d Mate David Smart Do. Peter Connor Do. Thomas Wilson Midshipman William Read Do. John Crawford Boatn. Mate William Rivers Gunners Mate William Robinson Seaman John Richardson Do. John Mitchell Robert Davidson James Henry Thomas Hill Walter Steward Peter Trevin John Higgens Seaman Thomas Maddens John Blake James Webster Richard Aires Peter Mauncer Lucas Nimbleson John Jameson James Patterson James Thurston John Betty Samuel Howe Samuel Hoskins Joseph Groome Ord. S. Theoph. Ford James Lloyd Alexander Good Ord. S. William Ford Dennis Sullivan Roger Murray James Baxter Joseph Smart James Tryon Jeremiah Doyle Thomas McNeal Samuel Brooms George Sellors Peter Hope Ord. S. Alexander Cupid William Hayward George Nabob Captns. Servants George Hutchinson Chf. Mts. Do. William Richards 2d Do. Robert Hogg Surgeons Do. Randall Bagnall Carpt. Servt. William Moore Boatn. Do. Richard Currey Gunr. Do. Edward Smith Ord. Seaman	The muster roll of the ship *Sea Horse* read as follows. David Arthur, Commander George Simson, Chief Mate Henry Moore, Second Mate George Curtis, Third Mate Archibald Anderson, Fourth Mate James Laird, Surgeon Robert Hay, Ship's Steward Daniel Terrell, Carpenter William Robson, Boatswain John Simson, Gunner Thomas Rathbone, Caulker Matthew Hett, Sailmaker John Dickenson, Cooper John St Christopher, Captain's Cook James McNamara, Ship's Cook Andrew Grove, Carpenter's Mate Henry Crocker, Second Carpenter's Mate John Wallace, Surgeon's Mate George Rowe, Cooper's Mate William Ferguson, Second Mate David Smart, Second Mate Peter Connor, Second Mate Thomas Wilson, Midshipman William Ford, Midshipman John Crawford, Boatswain's Mate William Rivers, Gunner's Mate William Robinson, Seaman John Richardson, Seaman John Mitchell, Seaman Robert Davidson, Seaman James Henry, Seaman Thomas Hill, Seaman Walter Steward, Seaman Peter Trevor, Seaman John Higgins, Seaman Thomas Madens, Seaman John Blake, Seaman James Webster, Seaman Richard Ames, Seaman Peter Maurice, Seaman Lucas Wimbleson, Seaman John Jameson, Seaman James Patterson, Seaman James Thurston, Seaman John Botty, Seaman Samuel Howe, Seaman Samuel Hawkins, Seaman Joseph Crowne, Ordinary Seaman Joseph Ford, Seaman James Hoyell, Seaman Alexander Good, Ordinary Seaman William Ford, Seaman Dennis Sullivan, Seaman Roger Murray, Seaman James Baxter, Seaman Joseph Smart, Seaman James Fryer, Seaman Jeremiah Doyle, Seaman Thomas McNeal, Seaman Samuel Burns, Seaman George Sellers, Seaman Peter Hope, Ordinary Seaman Alexander Cupid, Seaman William Hayward, Captain's Servant George Nabob, Captain's Servant George Hutchinson, Chief Mate's Servant William Richards, Second Mate's Servant Robert Hogg, Surgeon's Servant Randall Bignall, Captain's Servant William Moore, Boatswain's Servant Richard Currey, Gunner's Servant Edward Smith, Ordinary Seaman Frederick Crick, Ordinary Seaman

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		Frederick Creek Do. William Parker Seaman Charles Martin William Dutheridge James Neale James Mackay Lawrence Peak Thomas Wells John Sharman Edward Thorpe Thomas Doales John Bowers James Smith James Goodman Thomas Murray Capt. Steward Christopher Blackmores John Wharton Shanwood Jack John Rumsey Edward Lingen James Ekerton William Cooper Francis Roberts Thomas Spence William Bannam William Harrod Richard Brooks Frederick Usher	William Parker, Seaman Charles Martin, Seaman William Dutheridge, Seaman James Steele, Seaman James Mackay, Seaman Lawrence Black, Seaman Thomas Wells, Seaman John Sharman, Seaman Edward Shore, Seaman Thomas Dowles, Seaman John Bowes, Seaman James Smith, Seaman James Goodman, Seaman Thomas Murray, Captain's Steward Christopher Blackmore, Seaman John Wharton, Seaman Shamard Jack, Seaman John Pompey, Seaman Edward Lupton, Seaman James Elkerton, Seaman William Cooper, Seaman Francis Roberts, Seaman Thomas Spence, Seaman William Bonham, Seaman William Sherrod, Seaman Richard Brooks, Seaman Frederick Usher, Seaman **Interpretations** The *Sea Horse* was a merchant ship under Captain David Arthur, with a chief mate, purser's officers and servants of the kind found in an Indiaman, not a King's ship as her arrival salute in July 1778 might suggest. She was probably a Company ship or one chartered for a single voyage, and the Council mustered her like the others. Several men on her roll bore names given to slaves or freed black servants, such as Alexander Cupid, John Pompey, George Nabob and Shamard Jack. Black seamen and servants were common in ships returning from the East and the West Indies, often men born in slavery who had gained their freedom at sea. George Nabob, entered as the captain's servant, was probably an Indian boy brought from Bengal or Madras.
20	16	17th August List of Passengers on board the Ship Sea Horse. Charles William Boughton Rouse Esqr. Captain Henry Bevan Captain Chilworthy Gowan Captain John Stone Captain Alexander McClaryton Thomas Gowan Charles Greame Children Mrs. Steward Miss Macarley Henry Roper William Phillips Servants to Mrs. Steward. Charter Party Passengers James Thurston Serjeant Major William Cooper Do. James Jarvis Do. William McKenzie Gunner Thomas Grainger Bombardier Robert Bearson Private James Shadd John Goodwin Edward Linford Jeremiah Hill George Harrold James Anycock Samuel Alexander William Thurston Fifer (Signed) David Arthur	The list of passengers on board the *Sea Horse* read as follows. Passengers Charles William Boughton Rouse Esq. Captain Henry Bevan Captain Chilworthy Gowan Captain John Stone Captain Alexander McClaughan Thomas Gowan, child Charles Graeme, child Mrs Steward Miss Macartey Henry Ross, servant to Mrs Steward William Phillips, servant to Mrs Steward Charter party passengers James Sheldon, Sergeant Major William Cooper, Sergeant Major James Jarvis, Sergeant Major William McKenzie, Gunner Thomas Grainger, Bombardier Robert Bearson, private James Shadd, private John Goodwin, private Edward Penford, private Jeremiah Hill, private George Harnett, private James Anycock, private Samuel Alexander, private William Sheldon, fifer David Arthur signed the list. **Interpretations**

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			The charter party passengers on the *Sea Horse* were all soldiers going home, among them three sergeant majors, a gunner and a bombardier. Experienced non-commissioned officers of this rank were exactly the men the island's garrison found hardest to replace, yet the Council enlisted none of them. Senior men returning after long service in India had pensions or savings waiting in England, and a bounty of £15 to start five years again on St Helena could not compete. The island's recruits from passing ships came almost entirely from ordinary seamen and privates. Charles William Boughton Rouse was a Company servant from Bengal returning with a fortune, typical of the wealthy passengers who dined at the Castle while the homeward ships lay in the road.
21	17	1778. Muster Roll of Ship Duke of Portland. John Sutton Esqr. Commander Samuel Welch 1st Mate Thomas Munro 2 Do. W. T. Romer 3 Do. Osborne Gascoyne 4 Do. Thomas Prissick Surgeon George Tilsley Purser Richard Osgood Boatswain Charles Lucas Gunner John Bishop Carpenter Patrick Wallace Ships Steward Thomas Shay Captains Do. John Gibson Do. Cook John Strong Ships Do. Andrew White Midshipman William Arthur Do. Caleb Fesspes Do. John Reeves Do. James Denning Sailmaker John Moby Carpenters 1st Mate W. T. Clarke Do. 2d Do. Robert Betty Gunners Mate James Mitchell Cooper Simon Jeffe Caulker Alexander Taylor Coopers Mt. Joseph Shutter Armourer William Fox Butcher David Jones Captns. Servant William Wright Do. Do. John Lambert 1 Mates Do. Jos. Kirby Surgeons Do. Samuel Millner Gunners Do. Nathl. Kennedy Boatn. Do. John Baker Carpt. Do. Thomas Gay Q. Master David Pringle Q. Master Samuel Mayhew Do. Hugh Craig Do. John Donaldson Do. Thomas Emmery Do. William Shay Seaman James Burgess Alexander Hart William Dunslow Thomas Bailey Joseph Frances William Hughes Andw. Swanson Simon Fox George Walford Charles Abbott Thomas Simmons James Guthrie Charles Matlock William Lawson Chas. Spencer	The muster roll of the ship *Duke of Portland* read as follows. John Sutton, Commander Samuel Welch, First Mate Thomas Munro, Second Mate W. J. Remer, Third Mate Lebone Gascoyne, Fourth Mate Thomas Prissick, Surgeon George Tilsley, Purser Richard Osgood, Boatswain Charles Lewis, Gunner John Bishop, Carpenter Patrick Wallace, Ship's Steward Thomas Hay, Captain's Steward John Gibson, Captain's Cook John Strong, Ship's Cook Andrew White, Midshipman William Arthur, Midshipman Caleb Tuffnell, Midshipman John Reeves, Midshipman James Downing, Sailmaker John Noble, Carpenter's Mate W. J. Clarke, Fourth Mate's Servant Robert Betty, Gunner's Mate James Mitchell, Cooper James Jessop, Caulker Alexander Taylor, Cooper's Mate Joseph Shutter, Armourer William Fox, Butcher David Jones, Captain's Servant William Wright, Captain's Servant John Lambert, First Mate's Servant Joseph Gooky, Surgeon's Servant Samuel Millner, Gunner's Servant Nathaniel Kennedy, Boatswain's Servant John Baker, Captain's Servant Thomas Cary, Quartermaster David Pringle, Quartermaster Samuel Mayhew, Quartermaster Hugh Craig, Quartermaster John Donaldson, Quartermaster Thomas Emmery, Quartermaster William May, Seaman James Burgess, Seaman Alexander Hart, Seaman William Dunslow, Seaman Thomas Bailey, Seaman Joseph Frances, Seaman William Hughes, Seaman Andrew Lunsden, Seaman Simon Fox, Seaman George Walters, Seaman Charles Abbott, Seaman Thomas Simmons, Seaman James Guthrie, Seaman Charles Matlock, Seaman William Lawson, Seaman Christopher Spencer, Seaman

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		Robert Steel William Moore John Robinson Michl. Dunfield John Carter John Mills Richd. Eardophen John Phillips Richard Baker H. J. Entwistle Edward Garnall James Farrell Alex. Wright Richd. Burch John Beck Seaman James Callahan James Scott Henry Willowby Thomas Nesby John Miller Richard Ross Hugh Bellflower Thomas White Thomas Russell William Williams Andw. Thompson Edward Thornton John Bristoll William Allen John Allen William Bell John Holloway Francis Josey John Freeze James Bluney John Ritson John Whiting John Whaley John Hardy John Gunnagy John Dickenson Thomas Peters William McBeth James Savory (Signed) John Sutton	Robert Root, Seaman William Moore, Seaman John Robinson, Seaman Michael Dunfield, Seaman John Carter, Seaman John Mills, Seaman Richard Cardophen, Seaman John Phillips, Seaman Richard Baker, Seaman H. J. Empatoge, Seaman Edward Cornall, Seaman James Farrell, Seaman Alexander Bright, Seaman Richard Burch, Seaman John Beck, Seaman James Callahan, Seaman James Scott, Seaman Henry Willoughby, Seaman Thomas Nesby, Seaman John Miller, Seaman Richard Ross, Seaman Hugh Bellflower, Seaman Thomas White, Seaman Thomas Russell, Seaman William Williams, Seaman Andrew Thompson, Seaman Edward Thornton, Seaman John Bristoll, Seaman William Allen, Seaman John Allen, Seaman William Bell, Seaman John Holloway, Seaman Francis Jessey, Seaman John Freeze, Seaman James Blaney, Seaman John Pitman, Seaman John Whiting, Seaman John Whaley, Seaman John Hendy, Seaman John Gunnagy, Seaman John Dickinson, Seaman Thomas Peters, Seaman William McBeth, Seaman James Savory, Seaman John Sutton signed the roll. **Interpretations** The *Duke of Portland*'s crew was almost entirely British by name, in contrast to the *Duke of Kingston* and the *Egmont*, whose rolls carried many Portuguese, French and Spanish seamen. Coming straight from Bengal, she had probably lost fewer men in the East or found English seamen at Calcutta to replace them. Her list, together with the passenger list signed by Robert Mure, completed the muster of the four ships, and Major Bazett found no deserters in any of them.
22	18	17th August List of Passengers from Bengal on board of the Duke of Portland Mrs. Crisp Mr. Thomas Turner Mr. Cooper Captain Johnson Mr. Thos. Williams Mary Servant to Mrs. Crisp (Signed) John Sutton On the 10th instant we received the following Letter from Captain William Pierie Engineer To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena Gentlemen After minutely Viewing Rupert's Valley from the Heights that surround it, there appears no access to	The list of passengers from Bengal on board the *Duke of Portland* read as follows. Mrs Crisp Mr Thomas Farrer Mr Cooper Captain Johnson Mr Thomas Williams Mary, servant to Mrs Crisp John Sutton signed the list. On 10 August 1778 the Council received a letter from Captain William Pierce, Engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council of St Helena. Pierce had examined [...] Valley closely from the heights around it. From there he saw that an enemy could get ashore and would at once be able to take on water, which he had not realised when he viewed the place from the sea. He therefore urged that steps be taken quickly to drive off any boats or small craft that tried to land. He proposed an alarm house on the height marked T on his plan. From there the shore could be seen

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		an Enemy, which as it gives them an immediate advantage of Watering, a Circumstance that did not occur when I viewed it from the Sea, obliges me to suggest the necessity of speedily repelling Boats, or small Craft, that may attempt to Land. For that purpose, I am of Opinion that an Alarm House should be erected on the Height T, which sees the Shore to the Castle Rock Westward, and Commands a full View of the Coast Eastward to George's Island. And as this probably may tend to a closer Observation of the Manoeuvres of Vessels that Lie upon this part of the Island, I hope we shall at the same time be going forward, towards establishing a System of Defence, upon Principle and Economy, which can only be brought about by a Chain of Roads, sufficient for every Conveyance, to form a junction of the strong Posts, & Commanding Grounds leading from the Center, to all the Skirts of the Island. But until that is accomplished, notwithstanding the	westward as far as Castle Rock, with a full view of the coast eastward to George's Island. A post there would also let the garrison watch more closely the movements of ships lying off that part of the island. Pierce hoped that work would go ahead at the same time on a system of defence based on sound principles and economy. In his view that could only be achieved by a network of roads fit for every kind of carriage, linking the strong posts and commanding heights from the centre of the island to every part of its coast. Until such roads were built, however, his letter continued on the next page. **Interpretations** Pierce changed his view after walking the ground. From the sea the valley had looked of no use to an enemy, but from the heights he saw that a landing party could also find fresh water there. An enemy squadron could then refill its casks without taking Jamestown, and water was what any ship needed most after a long passage. His remedy was cheap, a small alarm house to give warning in time for the guns and field pieces to reach the bay. His larger proposal looked well beyond the single valley. St Helena's batteries were scattered round a steep coast, and troops could reach most of them only by narrow paths. Pierce argued that roads linking the centre of the island to its edges would let a small garrison move men and the newly proved brass field guns quickly to wherever an enemy appeared. The defence would then depend on mobility rather than on fortifying every landing place, which the Company could never afford. The plan foreshadowed the island's later road-building and marked a shift from fixed batteries to a defence that could be moved where it was needed.
23	19	1778 the many Natural Advantages of the Ground, where there is no retrospect of Retreat to Situations more Commanding, there will be an impossibility of turning our Artillery to the best Account, as it may be supposed the Enemy once landed, will advance under an indirect or uncertain fire from Cannon. We must therefore in a Situation so precarious expect relief from Detachments of Infantry or the Flying Partys, and which probably could be best effected by Marksmen armed with Rifles; who for the defence of this pass should be posted at X, where a Guard House should be erected in view of the Alarm House at T, from whence the necessary Signals will be given of the Approach of Boats. However after what has been said, I shall again at a more favourable time attempt to land at this Bay; as there may be other means of rendering Rupert's Valley inaccessible to our Enemies, And since we have it now in our power of being amply furnished with Materials to guide our future Conduct, Sections upon an enlarged Scale should be made, from which, the Advantages and Disadvantages of Ground will be most obvious hence, according to the Opinion of an Able Engineer, our reason is there to judge, "whether it be more Advantageous to adhere to one Maxim, than it is prejudicial to recede from another;	Pierce went on to warn that, despite the many natural strengths of the ground, the position at Powell's Valley had no higher ground behind it to fall back on. The artillery could not be used to full effect there, because an enemy once ashore would advance under fire that was indirect or uncertain. In so exposed a place the garrison would have to rely on detachments of infantry from the flying parties. In his view marksmen armed with rifles would defend it best. He proposed posting them at the point marked X, where a guard house should be built within sight of the alarm house at T, which would signal the approach of boats. Pierce intended to try landing in the bay again when conditions were better, since there might be other ways to make Powell's Valley impossible for an enemy to reach. Now that the means were available to gather proper information for future planning, he recommended drawing sections of the ground on a larger scale, which would show its advantages and drawbacks clearly. Following the opinion of an able engineer, the Council could then judge whether it was better in a given case to hold firmly to one rule of fortification than to depart from another, adapting the works so that they did not stray far from the main principles. He added that since his last letter he had been obliged to employ a man to turn wooden bottoms for shot and tompions for the field pieces. He hoped the Council would approve this and allow it to continue until the field guns had a full supply of these and other necessary items. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 10 August 1778. The Council directed the Secretary to send him the following reply. **Interpretations** Pierce recommended riflemen rather than ordinary musketeers to hold Powell's Valley. In 1778 the British army had only begun to value the rifle,

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		moderating the thing in such a Manner that the Fortification may not greatly Differ from the principal Maxims." I have only to add, that since my last I have been obliged to employ a Man in turning Bottoms for Shot and Tompions for the Field Pieces, which I hope will meet with your Approbation and Continuance till we are compleated in those and other necessary Articles. I remain with great esteem St. Helena Gentlemen 10th August 1778. Your most Obedient Servant (Signed) Wm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer.	after meeting American riflemen in the war then being fought. The rifle was slow to load but far more accurate than the smoothbore musket. A few marksmen in cover on the heights could pick off boatmen and officers as a landing came ashore, where volleys of musketry would scatter harmlessly. Pierce was applying a lesson from the American war to a coastline where the artillery could not reach. Wooden bottoms, or sabots, were turned discs fixed to the shot of field guns so that the ball sat squarely in the bore and was not damaged by the charge. Ready-made rounds of this kind let a field piece fire quickly and accurately. Pierce's turner was equipping the 13 brass field pieces proved in July 1778 for rapid use in exactly the mobile defence his letter described.
24	20	17th August To Captain William Pierie Engineer. Sir In Answer to yours of this date, I am Ordered by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that they approve of the measures you propose for the repelling of an Enemies landing at Rupert's Valley by Boats or small Craft. By Erecting an Alarm and Guard House agreeable to the Plan laid before them, which you are to set about as soon as the Works now carrying on at Prosperous Bay are finished. And as the System of Defence which you mention "to be brought "about by a Chain of Roads sufficient for every Conveyance "to form a junction of the Strong Posts, and Commanding "Grounds leading from the Center to all the Skirts of the "Island," they postpone determining on so nice a subject until they receive from you further lights upon that head, which they will then communicate to the Honorable the Court of Directors to receive their instructions thereupon. I am St. Helena Sir 10th August 1778. Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. Mr. William Wrangham this Day laid before the Board the following proposals for Fencing the Long Wood Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council. Gentlemen Having carefully and maturely considered and Estimated the Expence of Fencing in the Long Wood	The Council's reply to Captain William Pierce, Engineer, answered his letter of the same day. The Governor and Council approved his proposals for driving off any enemy boats or small craft that tried to land at Powell's Valley. He was to build the alarm house and guard house according to the plan he had laid before them, starting as soon as the works at Prosperous Bay were finished. His wider scheme for a network of roads linking the strong posts and commanding heights from the centre of the island to its coast was too important to decide at once. The Council would wait for fuller details from him and then refer the matter to the Court of Directors for instructions. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary at St Helena on 10 August 1778. Mr William Wrangham then laid before the Council proposals for fencing the Great Wood at Longwood. In his letter to the Governor and Council he explained that he had carefully considered and estimated the cost of fencing the wood, and his proposals continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The Council approved the alarm and guard houses straight away, as small works costing little, but held back the network of roads. A system of roads across the island meant years of labour and heavy expense, and it would change how the whole garrison was deployed. A decision of that size lay beyond the Council's authority, so it chose to refer the scheme to the Court of Directors with Pierce's full plans attached. The Council could act alone on a guard house but not on a programme that would commit the Company's money for years. Wrangham's proposal to fence the Great Wood followed the Council's refusal in February 1778 to let Captain Mears cut fuel there. A fence would keep out the goats and cattle that browsed young trees and stopped the forest from renewing itself.
25	21	1778 Wood by a Stone Wall of five feet in Height agreeable to the Plan now to be transmitted to the Honorable Court of Directors, I am fully of opinion that the same cannot come much short of five thousand Pounds, but being apprehensive from a former failure in this undertaking and the Company not being fully Satisfyed of the Charge it may be to them that	Wrangham proposed to enclose the wood with a stone wall five feet high, following the plan about to be sent to the Court of Directors. He was sure the work could not cost much less than £5,000. An earlier attempt at the same task had failed, and the Company had never been fully satisfied about its cost, so he feared the Court might refuse to approve this useful and necessary work. He therefore offered to carry it out under a private contract, if the Court thought his terms reasonable. Once finished, he believed the wall would greatly benefit the Company's

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		this very useful and necessary Work may not meet with their Approbation, I am induced to make the following proposals which if they should appear reasonable to the Honorable Court of Directors, I shall be happy to carry the said Work into Execution by private Contract, being well convinced when finished it will prove of great benefit not only to the Companies Service here but also to their passing Shipping and also to the Major part of the Inhabitants. My Proposals are as follow Vizt. First That I shall be paid £5000 .. .. for compleating this Work by Quarterly Payments of £500 .. .. each from the Commencement of the same. Secondly That I shall be allowed 20 Men out of the Garrison duty free upon the footing of the Honorable Companys Labourers to be paid by me. Thirdly That two Carts may be made and kept in repair by the Companies Carpenters. Fourthly That I shall be allowed 12 Oxen to draw the same which Oxen to be returned to the Company, and in Case of the Death of any of them in the Execution of this Work to be paid for by me. Fifthly That the Stone Blowers Tools be kept in repair by the Companies Armourer. Sixthly That I shall be at Liberty to remove that part of the Fence round Horse Point which will be enclosed by the Fence now proposed. The above proposals being agreed to by the Honorable Court of Directors, I am willing to give Security for Compleating this Work, under a Penalty of double the Sum agreed upon, and request that this may be entered upon Consultation advising the Company therewith by a Paragraph in the next General Letter. I am with Respect Gentlemen St. Helena Your most Obedient and humble 17 August 1778 Servant Wm. Wrangham	service on the island, its passing ships and most of the inhabitants. His terms were as follows. First: He would be paid £5,000 0s 0d for completing the work, in quarterly instalments of £500 0s 0d from the day it began. Secondly: He would be allowed 20 men from the garrison, excused from duty and paid by him at the rate of the Company's labourers. Thirdly: The Company's carpenters would make two carts and keep them in repair. Fourthly: He would be allowed 12 oxen to draw the carts. The oxen would be returned to the Company afterwards, and he would pay for any that died during the work. Fifthly: The Company's armourer would keep the stone blasters' tools in repair. Sixthly: He would be free to remove the part of the existing fence around Horse Point that the new wall would take in. If the Court of Directors agreed to these terms, Wrangham would give security for finishing the work under a penalty of double the agreed sum. He asked for his proposals to be entered in the consultation and reported to the Company in the next general letter. William Wrangham signed the proposals at St Helena on 17 August 1778. **Interpretations** Wrangham offered to build the wall for a fixed price instead of leaving the Company to pay day labour with no limit on cost. The earlier fence round the wood had failed and its expense had never been properly accounted for, so the Court had reason to distrust an open-ended public work. A contractor bound by a penalty of £10,000 carried the risk of overruns himself. The Company, for its part, supplied soldiers, oxen, carts and the armourer's skill, which cost it little in cash but greatly lowered Wrangham's outlay. Wrangham was a member of the very Council that would forward and recommend his offer. He stood to receive £5,000 over ten quarters while drawing on Company soldiers and oxen, a contract worth far more than his salary as councillor and paymaster combined. Leaving the final decision to the Court of Directors and entering the terms openly in the consultation was the only safeguard against a councillor awarding himself a public contract.
26	22	17th August The Storekeeper this day Delivered the following Account of Stores short Received from Ships, Stormont, Duke of Kingston, Sea Horse and Duke of Portland Vizt. Account of Stores short received from the following Ships Stormont C. qr. lb. .. 1 7 Sugar .. 1 .. Candy Short Weight occasioned by wastage 20 Soup plates, found broke upon opening the Packages Duke of Kingston C. qr. lb. 3 .. 3 Rice 2 2 5 Paddy .. .. 4 Candles Short Weight occasioned by Wastage 3 Gallons of Arrack, Short of the Gage Sea Horse C. qr. lb. 5 3 .. Rice 1 1 8 Paddy .. .. 2 Candles	The storekeeper delivered an account of stores received short from the *Stormont*, the *Duke of Kingston*, the *Sea Horse* and the *Duke of Portland*. Stores received short from the Stormont Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 7 lb, short in weight through wastage Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, short in weight through wastage Soup plates, 20, found broken on opening the packages Stores received short from the Duke of Kingston Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 5 lb, short in weight through wastage Paddy, 2 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, short in weight through wastage Candles, 0 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, short in weight through wastage Arrack, 3 gallons, short of the measured contents of the cask Stores received short from the Sea Horse Rice, 5 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, short in weight through wastage Paddy, 1 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, short in weight through wastage

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		Short weight Occasioned by Wastage 8 Gallons of Arrack 61 Do. of Madeira Wine Short of the Gage Duke of Portland C. qr. lb. 6 .. 12 Rice Short weight occasioned by Wastage 5 3 19 Do. in four Bags not delivered 2 1 22 Paddy Short weight occasioned by wastage 15 .. 18 Do. in fifteen Bags not delivered .. 2 8 Candles short weight 7 Gallons of Arrack 15 Do. Madeira Wine Short of the Gage 17 August 1778 (Signed) Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper	Candles, 0 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, short in weight through wastage Arrack, 8 gallons, short of the measured contents of the cask Madeira wine, 61 gallons, short of the measured contents of the casks Stores received short from the Duke of Portland Rice, 6 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, short in weight through wastage Rice in 4 bags not delivered, 5 cwt 3 qr 19 lb Paddy, 2 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, short in weight through wastage Paddy in 15 bags not delivered, 15 cwt 0 qr 18 lb Candles, 0 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, short in weight Arrack, 7 gallons, short of the measured contents of the cask Madeira wine, 16 gallons, short of the measured contents of the casks Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper on 17 August 1778. **Interpretations** The *Sea Horse* landed her Madeira 61 gallons short, more than half a pipe of the dearest goods sent to the island that season. The *Duke of Portland* was 16 gallons short on her three pipes. Wine lost to leakage or evaporation on a long voyage could be put down to wastage, but a shortfall of this size in valuable wine more probably meant that the crew had been drinking it, a common form of theft on homeward voyages. The storekeeper recorded the loss against the ships so that the owners could be charged. The *Duke of Portland* also failed to deliver 19 bags of rice and paddy outright, which she had signed for at Calcutta. The sloop hired at such expense to take the island's stores down the river had evidently not prevented part of them from going astray.
27	23	1778. We this day Granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Vizt. One Sett to John Skottowe Esqr. for five hundred pounds, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe (or Order). Three to Daniel Corneille Esqr. One for sixty pounds and three pence payable to Captain John Broadly. One for twenty nine pounds fifteen Shillings payable to Messrs. Ainsforth, Gibone and Ainsforth. And One for four hundred and ten pounds payable to John Caillaud Esqr. (or Order). One to Mr. Matthew Bazett for three hundred and fifty Pounds payable to Matthew Purling Esqr. (or Order). Three to Mr. William Wrangham One for two hundred pounds payable to Captain Richard Peace, One for one hundred and forty pounds payable to Matthew Purling Esqr. And One for three hundred and eighty six pounds, two Shillings and six pence payable to Richard Becher and Robert Brook Esqrs. (or Order). One to Major Henry Bazett for three hundred pounds payable to Matthew Purling Esqr. (or Order). One to Mr. Jonathan Doveton for one thousand pounds payable to Mr. George Rotheram (or Order). One to Mr. John Goodwin for seventy four pounds payable to Mr. Thomas Wakefield (or Order). One to Mr. Thomas Stroud for eighty pounds payable to Captain John Riddal (or Order). One to the Attorneys of Captain James	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, each payable to the person named or to his order. John Skottowe, 1 bill, £500 0s 0d, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe Daniel Corneille, 1 bill, £60 0s 3d, payable to Captain John Broadly Daniel Corneille, 1 bill, £29 15s 0d, payable to Messrs Mumford, Gibson and Stanforth Daniel Corneille, 1 bill, £410 0s 0d, payable to John Caillaud Esq. Matthew Bazett, 1 bill, £350 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Purling Esq. William Wrangham, 1 bill, £200 0s 0d, payable to Captain Richard Rice William Wrangham, 1 bill, £140 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Purling Esq. William Wrangham, 1 bill, £386 2s 6d, payable to Richard Beecher and Robert Brook Esquires Henry Bazett, 1 bill, £300 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Purling Esq. Jonathan Doveton, 1 bill, £1,000 0s 0d, payable to Mr George Rotheram John Goodwin, 1 bill, £74 0s 0d, payable to Mr Thomas Wakefield Thomas Stroud, 1 bill, £80 0s 0d, payable to Captain John Riddall The attorneys of Captain James Tippet, 1 bill, £925 9s 0d, payable to Thomas Wood Esq. **Interpretations** Every member of Council remitted money to England by these bills, together with the storekeeper, a factor and the surgeon, sending over £4,300 between them. The homeward fleet of July and August 1778 was the last safe chance for months to send money home, and the island's officials used it all at once. Each man paid coin into the island treasury and received a bill payable by the Company in London. The officials' savings thus became part of

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		Tippet for nine hundred and twenty five pounds nine shillings payable to Thomas Wood Esqr. (or Order).	the specie that paid the garrison, while the Company settled the debt in England at no cost in shipping coin. Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, sent £1,000, far more than his salary of £180 a year could account for. Like the commanders of the ships, the island's officials evidently traded privately on the side, buying goods from passing ships and selling them on the island. The size of such remittances shows how much of St Helena's wealth flowed through private hands alongside the Company's own business.
28	24	17th August One to the Attorneys of Matthew Purling Esqr. for one thousand four hundred and twelve pounds eighteen shillings, payable to himself (or Order). And one Sett to Mr. William Webber Doveton for ninety pounds, payable to Mrs. Mary Slade (or Order) all drawn at ninety days sight. Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of July last, which is as follows Vizt.	The remaining bills of exchange granted that day were as follows. The attorneys of Matthew Purling Esq., 1 bill, £1,412 18s 0d, payable to Matthew Purling himself William Webber Doveton, 1 bill, £90 0s 0d, payable to Mrs Mary Slade All the bills were payable 90 days after being presented in London. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for July 1778, which stood as follows. **Interpretations** Matthew Purling, named as payee on bills from Matthew Bazett, Henry Bazett and William Wrangham, also had attorneys on the island who remitted £1,412 18s 0d to him in his own name. He was evidently a London merchant or banker with business interests at St Helena, perhaps a former Company commander who had lent money or traded on the island. His attorneys collected what was owed to him there and sent it home through the Company's bills. He was probably the same Purling who sat later among the directors of the East India Company. The island's officials banked with him in London, and his agents on the spot handled his affairs between ships.
29	25	Cash Dr. 1778 July 1st To Balance Remaining £ 21034 4 6½ £ 21034 4 6½ Per Contra Cr. 1778 July 31st By Balance Remaining Vizt. In Specie £ 20494 9 6½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . 21034 4 6½ £ 21034 4 6½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 1778	The Company's cash account for July 1778 showed no receipts or payments during the month. Cash, debit 1 July 1778, balance remaining, £21,034 4s 6½d Debit total, £21,034 4s 6½d Cash, credit 31 July 1778, balance remaining in coin, £20,494 9s 6½d 31 July 1778, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £21,034 4s 6½d Credit total, £21,034 4s 6½d John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account. **Interpretations** The chest held £21,034 4s 6½d at the end of July 1778, about £2,365 less than at the end of February 1778, after paying the garrison and the public works through the spring. The bills of exchange granted on 17 August 1778 came to more than £5,800, and they would restore the coin in the chest in the following month. Remittances home by officials, commanders and private traders thus kept the island supplied with the specie it needed, without the Company shipping coin out from England in wartime.
30	26	20th August At a Consultation held on Thursday the 20th day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the	The Council met at the Castle on Thursday 20 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 17 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. On Tuesday 18 August a ship passed the island at a great distance. At six o'clock that morning a boat from the *Royal Charlotte* landed at Banks's, and the Company's ship *Royal Charlotte* arrived the same day

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		17 August 1778. Tuesday the 18th Passed by a Ship at a great distance. Do. Do. Arrived the Royal Charlotte's Boat at Banks's at six o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Royal Charlotte from China (last from the Cape). Yesterday Died George Towns Private. Peter Roberts Private Yesterday Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted. The Ship Royal Charlotte brought Us the following Supplys.	from China, calling last at the Cape. George Towns, a private, died on 19 August. Peter Roberts, a private, petitioned on 19 August for his discharge from the garrison, having served the Company for the full term of his contract. The Council granted it. The *Royal Charlotte* brought the following supplies.
31	27	1778 Invoice of Ship Royal Charlotte Bohea Tea 3 Chests wt. Peculs 3,33 @ 12 pr. Pl. Tales 39 9 6 . Congo Tea 2 Do. wt. Peculs 1,24 @ 16 19 8 4 . Single Tea 2 Do. wt. Peculs .99 @ 21 20 7 9 . Soft Sugar 16 Do. wt. Peculs 33,58 @ 4,8 161 1 8 4 Sugar Candy 7 Do. wt. Peculs 13,96 @ 7,6 105 .. 9 6 China Ware 3 Do. 41.916 Allowance of 2 pr. Cent for Breakage 839 41 .. 7 7 Canton (Signed) 388 9 4 7 Errors Excepted Henry Browne John Harrison Alexr. Bruce Charles Edw. Pigou Matth. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Geo. Rogers Abm. Roebuck On the 18th Instant we received the following Letter from Captain John Sutton. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Council &ca. Sir & Sirs, The Salt Provisions on board the Ship Duke of Portland having for a long time been bad before our Arrival at this Place, thought it necessary to call a Survey thereon, & on Examination find we are under a necessity to make application to your Honorable Board for a Supply of Fourteen Hundred Pieces of Salt Provisions. I have the Honour to be St. Helena Your most Obedient Humble Servant 18 of August 1778 (Signed) John Sutton	The invoice of the ship *Royal Charlotte* read as follows. Bohea tea, 3 chests weighing 3.33 piculs at 12 taels a picul, 39 taels 9 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 2 chests weighing 1.24 piculs at 16 taels a picul, 19 taels 8 mace 4 candareens 0 cash Singlo tea, 2 chests weighing 0.99 piculs at 21 taels a picul, 20 taels 7 mace 9 candareens 0 cash Soft sugar, 16 chests weighing 33.58 piculs at 4.8 taels a picul, 161 taels 1 mace 8 candareens 4 cash Sugar candy, 7 chests weighing 13.96 piculs at 7.6 taels a picul, 106 taels 0 mace 9 candareens 6 cash China ware, 3 chests, 11 taels 9 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Less an allowance of 2 per cent for breakage, 0 taels 2 mace 3 candareens 9 cash China ware total, 11 taels 6 mace 7 candareens 7 cash Invoice total, 359 taels 5 mace 4 candareens 7 cash The invoice was made out at Canton, reserving any errors, and signed by Henry Brown, John Harrison, Alexander Bruce, Charles Edward Pigou, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw, William Henry Pigou, George Rogers and Abraham Roebuck. On 18 August 1778 the Council received a letter from Captain John Sutton, addressed to the Governor and Council. The salt provisions on board the *Duke of Portland* had been bad for a long time before the ship reached the island, and Sutton had called a survey to examine them. Its findings forced him to ask the Council for 1,400 pieces of salt meat. John Sutton signed the letter at St Helena on 18 August 1778. **Interpretations** Sutton could not simply throw out his bad meat and buy more. A ship's provisions belonged to her owners, and a commander who replaced them at their expense had to prove the old stock was unfit. A survey, in which officers from other ships examined the casks and certified them spoiled, gave him that proof. With it in hand he could charge the owners for the new meat, and the Council could supply it knowing the request was genuine. The island's warehouses held enough salt meat for a year, so 1,400 pieces, about a sixth of a quarter's sales to the settlers, could be spared without endangering the garrison.
32	28	20th August We Ordered the following Answer to be returned him. To Captn. John Sutton Commander of Ship Duke of Portland Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in Answer to your Letter of this day that they have given Orders for your being furnished with the Quantity of Provisions applied for, from the Honorable Company's Stores two third of	The Council directed that Captain John Sutton, commander of the *Duke of Portland*, be sent its reply. The Governor and Council had given orders for him to receive the quantity of salt meat he had asked for from the Company's stores. Two-thirds would be pork and the rest beef, charged at the usual rate of 10 per cent above cost. William Webber Doveton signed the reply as Factor at St Helena on 18 August 1778. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Royal Charlotte* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but had found none. Her crew was listed as follows.

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		which will be Pork and the other Beef, at the usual Rate of 10 pr. Cent Advance. I am St. Helena Sir 18 August 1778 Your Obedient Servant (Signed) W. W. Doveton Factor Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on board the Ship Royal Charlotte to Muster her Company and enquire for deserters, but found none; her Muster Roll is as follows Vizt. Muster Roll of Ship Royal Charlotte Joseph Cotton Commander Isaac Pryce Chief Mate William Hoy 2d Do. Henry Churchill 3d Do. John Rogers 4th Do. John Robinson Surgeon David Pritchard Purser James Ross Carpenter George Harper Boatswain Isaac Smith Midshipman Thomas Andrews Do. Frederick Roberts Do. Thomas Andrews Do. John Johnston 2d Mate David Hall 2d Master James Beard Do. James Howard Do. John Smith Cn. Steward William Hay Ships Do. Max Lowe Cooper Thomas Baker Caulker William Wilkin Carpt. Mate John Stark Do. James Haight Carpt. Do. Charles Ross 2d Do. James Tisdale Gunner John Hunterhope Baker Francis Nixon Butcher Edward Hall Poulterer George Coben Seaman Henry Mancer Sailmaker James Horne Joiner John Harper Ships Cook Robert Pickering Capt. Do. Richard Grey Seaman John Johnston John Messer Thomas Peer Edward Fitzgerall David Lowe James Williams Edward Curtis	The muster roll of the ship *Royal Charlotte* read as follows. Joseph Cotton, Commander Isaac Pryce, Chief Mate William Day, Second Mate Henry Churchill, Third Mate John Rogers, Fourth Mate John Patterson, Surgeon David Pritchard, Purser James Ross, Carpenter George Thorpe, Boatswain Isaac Smith, Midshipman Thomas Andrews, Midshipman Frederick Roberts, Midshipman Thomas Ambrose, Midshipman John Johnston, Second Mate's Servant David Hall, Quartermaster James Beard, Quartermaster James Bruard, Quartermaster John Smith, Captain's Steward William Hay, Ship's Steward Max Lowe, Cooper Thomas Baker, Caulker William Weller, Boatswain's Mate John Stark, Boatswain's Mate James Knight, Carpenter's Mate Charles Ross, Second Carpenter's Mate James Tweedale, Baker John Honeysuckle, Baker Francis Nixon, Butcher Edward Hewlett, Poulterer George Gibson, Seaman Henry Mercer, Sailmaker James Horne, Joiner John Thorpe, Ship's Cook Robert Pickering, Captain's Cook Richard Gray, Seaman John Johnston, Seaman John Mayer, Seaman Thomas Rowe, Seaman Edward Fitzgerald, Seaman David Lowe, Seaman James Williams, Seaman Edward Curtis, Seaman **Interpretations** The Council supplied Sutton's meat at the 10 per cent rate, the price reserved for the island's own people and the Company's ships, not the 40 per cent charged to strangers. The *Duke of Portland* was a Company ship in genuine need, and her men faced the long passage home to England. Weighting the supply two-thirds to pork followed the stock in the warehouses, which held far more pork than beef. It also matched the reasoning behind the store itself, since pork kept better in salt on a long voyage through the tropics.
33	29	1778 John Evenge Seaman Thomas New John Feazer Matthew Ellis William Horrocks Patrick Murphy William Bryant Thomas Pickett William White Peter Ross Joseph Hews Robert Rockston James Forbyce Andrew McWilliams Andrew Murray Charles Phillips Walter Hob Francis Avery	The *Royal Charlotte*'s muster roll continued with the rest of her crew and her passengers. John Evenger, Seaman Thomas New, Seaman John Teague, Seaman Matthew Ellis, Seaman William Hornsby, Seaman Patrick Murphy, Seaman William Bryant, Seaman Thomas Pickett, Seaman William White, Seaman Peter Voss, Seaman Joseph Howes, Seaman Robert Rochester, Seaman James Forbes, Seaman Andrew McWilliams, Seaman Andrew Murray, Seaman Charles Phillips, Seaman Walter Hill, Seaman

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		George Whytock Andrew Fredk. Myers Joseph Shuttoff Robert Hall Afflick Graves John Connolly Thomas Howes Henry Cairns Seaman David Stuart John Plomber James Lewes Richard Dalton Peter Ablet Thomas Post Benjamin Venables Richard Griffenhoofe Daniel Beale Robert Muirhead Richard Forrester William McCloud John Shippum Henry Kingston Robert Sheridan Leonard Fox William Sherman William Duncan Thomas Massey George Neale Capt. Servant Zachariah Allen Surgeons Do. George Creighton Boatn. Do. David Bell Gunners Do. James Ross Carpenters Do. Thomas Andrews Seaman Aimee Moody Matthew Grey Thomas Edwards Charter Party Passengers William Smith William Oaks John Lander Charles Bonner John Steers Theodore Lowen James Wells Invalids from the man of War at Madrass Alexr. Sinclair Jeremiah Lacy Thomas Davis Elisha Benny Came on board at Malacca Patrick Ralph James Bateman Chief mates Servant Shipped at China (Signed) Josiah Pryce The Storekeeper this day delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Royal Charlotte. Account of Stores short received from Ship Royal Charlotte. Royal Charlotte C. qr. lb. 2 .. .. Sugar short weight occasioned by wastage 2 2 .. Do. Do. in one bag not delivered .. 1 18 Candy short weight occasioned by wastage .. .. 7 Congo Tea short weight 61 Meat Plates, broke. St. Helena (Signed) Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper 20 August 1778 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Francis Avery, Seaman George Whytock, Seaman Andrew Frederick Myers, Seaman Joseph Shallott, Seaman Robert Hall, Seaman Ralph Graves, Seaman John Connolly, Seaman Thomas Hewes, Seaman Henry Cairns, Seaman David Hart, Seaman John Plumber, Seaman James Rowe, Seaman Richard Dalton, Seaman Peter Abbott, Seaman Thomas Post, Seaman Benjamin Venables, Seaman Richard Griffinhoofe, Seaman Daniel Beale, Seaman Robert Muirhead, Seaman Richard Forrester, Seaman William McCleod, Seaman John Sharpen, Seaman Henry Kingston, Seaman Robert Sheridan, Seaman Leonard Fox, Seaman William Sherman, Seaman William Duncan, Seaman Thomas Massey, Seaman George Neale, Captain's Servant Zachariah Allen, Surgeon's Servant George Creighton, Boatswain's Servant David Bell, Gunner's Servant James Ross, Carpenter's Servant Thomas Andrews, Seaman Nimrod Moody, Seaman Matthew Gray, Seaman Thomas Edwards, Seaman Charter party passengers William Smith William Oates John Lander Charles Conner John Stevens Theodore Tower James Wild Invalided from the men of war at Madras Alexander Sinclair Jeremiah Lacy Thomas Davis Elisha Benny Came on board at Malacca Patrick Ralph Shipped at China James Bateman, Chief Mate's Servant Josiah Pryce signed the roll. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores received short from the *Royal Charlotte*. Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, short in weight through wastage Sugar in one box not delivered, 2 cwt 2 qr 0 lb Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 18 lb, short in weight through wastage Congou tea, 7 lb, short in weight Meat plates, 61, broken Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper at St Helena on 20 August 1778. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Four of the *Royal Charlotte*'s passengers were seamen invalided out of the King's ships at Madras, where a naval squadron lay in the war against the French. Sick and wounded sailors could not be carried home in the warships themselves, so the Navy sent them back in Company ships. Patrick Ralph joined at Malacca, the Dutch port in the Straits

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			through which ships from China passed, which shows the *Royal Charlotte* touching there on her way west. Sixty-one meat plates were broken out of the three chests of china ware sent from Canton, far more than the 2 per cent allowance for breakage built into the invoice. China packed at Canton travelled in chests of tea and sugar, and a heavy sea or careless handling at the crane could smash a whole layer.
34	30	24th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 24th day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 20th August 1778. Friday the 21st Sailed the Honorable Company's Ships Stormont, Duke of Portland, Sea Horse, Duke of Kingston and Royal Charlotte for England. Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published. Island St. Helena 24 August 1778. 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 of September next ensuing, an exact signed account of their Family's, Land and Cattle, and to attend at the Castle on Wednesday the 30th of the same Month to pay their Rents and Revenues due to the Honorable Company for the Year past. Notice is hereby further given, that the Honorable Company's Stores will be shut from the 1st September to the 1st October next. By Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secretary James Wells Matross absenting himself from the Garrison on the 19th instant, the Governor sent the Town Adjutant on board the several Ships then in the Road with	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 24 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 20 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ships *Stormont*, *Duke of Portland*, *Sea Horse*, *Duke of Kingston* and *Royal Charlotte* sailed for England on Friday 21 August. The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 24 August 1778. Every inhabitant was required to send the Secretary's office, by 20 September 1778, an exact signed return of the land and cattle held by his family. Each was also to attend at the Castle on Wednesday 30 September to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. The Company's stores would be closed from 1 September to 1 October. Britannicus Wright signed the notice as Secretary by order of the Council. James Wells, a matross, went missing from the garrison on 19 August. The Governor sent the Town Adjutant aboard the ships then in the road, and the account of the search continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The stores closed for a full month while the storekeeper counted the stock, as he did at the end of each Company year, which on St Helena ran to 30 September. The rents fell due the same day, and the returns of land and cattle were timed to reach the Council ten days earlier. Each settler's rent depended on the land he held, so the Secretary needed the returns in hand to check every payment when the settlers came to the Castle. James Wells went missing the day after the *Royal Charlotte* arrived, while five homeward ships lay in the road. His disappearance at that moment pointed to an attempt to stow away, the very risk that Major Bazett's musters were meant to defeat, and the Governor's first move was to search the ships before they sailed.
35	31	1778 with the following Order. Who reports that he made the strictest search for the said man, but could not find him; notwithstanding which We suppose he must have deserted upon one of the said Ships, as he has not since been heard of. To the Captains or Commanding Officers of the Honorable Companys Ships now in the Road. Sir You are hereby Ordered to give every necessary assistance to the Town Adjutant to search your Ship for a Soldier of this Garrison whom I have great reason to suppose has secreted himself on Board one of the Ships now in the Road, as you will answer the contrary to the Honorable the Court of Directors. St. Helena (Signed)	The Governor gave the Town Adjutant a written order for the search. The Adjutant reported that he had searched as thoroughly as he could but had not found the man. Wells had not been heard of since, and the Council concluded that he had probably deserted aboard one of the ships. The Governor's order, addressed to the captains or commanding officers of the Company's ships then in the road, required them to give the Town Adjutant every assistance in searching their vessels for a soldier of the garrison. The Governor had strong reason to believe the man was hiding aboard one of them. Any commander who refused would answer for it to the Court of Directors. John Skottowe signed the order at St Helena on 20 August 1778. Patrick Mahoney, a matross, had deserted the island on 2 July 1770 in one of the Company's longboats with several others, as recorded in that day's consultation. He had now returned from Madras in the *Stormont*. Several soldiers of the garrison who knew him well had informed against him, and he admitted who he was. The Council held

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		20 August 1778. John Skottowe Patrick Mahoney Matross who deserted this Island on the 24 of July 1770 in one of the Honorable Company's Long Boats with several others (as pr. Consultation of that day) having arrived here from Madrass upon the Ship Stormont, and information thereof being laid before the, by some of the Garrison who knew him very well, And he acknowledging the same; We detained him to serve the remainder of his Contracted time as a Soldier, being one Year, eight Months and eleven days, to commence from the 3d Instant. This was a General Field day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison.	him to serve out the rest of his contracted time as a soldier, one year, eight months and 11 days, counting from 3 August 1778. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. **Interpretations** Patrick Mahoney had escaped eight years earlier by seizing a Company longboat, the same method used by the four privates who took the Chaplain's yawl in November 1777. When he reappeared, the Council could have tried him for desertion under the Articles of War, which allowed a flogging or worse. It chose instead to make him serve out the exact time left on his old contract, down to the day. That kept a trained matross in the garrison at no new bounty and treated the contract as still binding however long the man had been gone. The informers who knew him were his former comrades, still serving after eight years, which shows how long men stayed in the island's garrison. James Wells escaped in the same way the Council's musters were designed to prevent. Major Bazett had found no deserters in the ships on 17 August, but Wells vanished two days later, after the muster, and the search that followed came too late.
36	32	24 August We this day Inlisted William Oats a discharged Man from Madrass Also Gerrard Armanus a Seaman left here out of the Ship Duke of Portland to serve the Honorable Company as Soldiers in this Garrison for five Years and gave the former fifteen pounds Bounty Money and the latter ten. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council enlisted William Cats, a man discharged at Madras, and Gerard Armanus, a seaman left behind by the *Duke of Portland*, to serve the Company for five years as soldiers in the garrison. It paid Cats a bounty of £15 and Armanus a bounty of £10. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The Council paid the full £15 to the trained soldier discharged at Madras and only £10 to the seaman, as it had paid £10 to Nicholas Patterson in April 1778. A man who had already served in the Company's army came ready to take his place in the ranks, while a sailor had to be taught his drill from the start. Armanus had also been left on the island when his ship sailed, with no other way to earn a living, which gave the Council the stronger hand in setting his price.
37	33	31st August At a Consultation held on Monday the 31st day of August 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 24th August 1778. Tuesday the 25th Arrived the York's Boat at Banks's at half an Hour past five o'Clock in the Evening. Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship York from Bombay And brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of Ship York. Surat Piece Goods one Bale containing 2 Corge of Chelloes Blue 18 Yards long one Broad 2 Yeas Surat @ 220 Rs. pr. Corge 440 .. .. Surat Charges Customs on Rs. 440 @ 2 pr. Cent 8 2 20	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 31 August 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 24 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. At half past five on the evening of Tuesday 25 August, a boat from the *York* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *York* arrived the same day from Bombay and brought the following supplies. The invoice of the ship *York* read as follows. Surat chelloes, blue, 18 yards long, 1 bale of 5 corges at 88 rupees a corge, 440 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Surat charges Customs on 440 rupees at 2½ per cent, 8 rupees 3 quarters 20 reas Packing, 7 rupees 2 quarters 0 reas Surat charges total, 16 rupees 1 quarter 20 reas Surat customs on 880 rupees, the value of two bales of chelloes sent by an earlier ship and left out of her invoice, 17 rupees 2 quarters 40 reas Chelloes and Surat charges total, 473 rupees 3 quarters 60 reas Rice, 89 bags containing 600 Surat maunds at 1 rupee a maund, 600 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Paddy, 52 bags, 140 rupees 1 quarter 6 reas

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		Packing 7 2 .. 16 1 20 Surat Customs on Rupees 880 the amount of two Bales of Chelloes sent pr. Hawke, and omitted to be Charged in her Invoice 17 2 40 473 3 60 Rice Cotton 89 Bags containing 600 Surat Maunds @ Rs. 1 pr. Surat Maund 600 .. .. Batty 52 Bags each containing 3 Paralis is 1 Morah 6 Paralis @ Rs. 1 22½ pr. Morah 140 1 6 Charges Merchandize Batty Bags 89 @ Rs. 75 66 3 .. Gunny Bags 290 @ 5 pr. Corge 72 2 .. Twine Lascars & Bingarees sewing Bags 8 3 20 Hamallage 5 1 50 Company's Boats 5 .. .. 158 1 70 Bombay Castle Errors Excepted Rupees 1372 2 90 12 April 1778 (Signed) John Barrow Accot. Appointed	Charges on the goods Paddy bags, 89, 66 rupees 3 quarters 0 reas Gunny pieces, 290 at 5 rupees a corge, 72 rupees 2 quarters 0 reas Twine, lascars and bingarees for sewing the bags, 8 rupees 3 quarters 20 reas Porterage, 5 rupees 1 quarter 50 reas The Company's boats, 5 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Charges total, 158 rupees 1 quarter 70 reas Invoice total, 1,372 rupees 2 quarters 90 reas The invoice was made out at Bombay Castle on 22 April 1778, reserving any errors, and signed by John [...] as Accountant's Assistant. **Interpretations** The *York* carried the Surat chelloes the Council had ordered from Bombay on 28 March 1777. Chelloes were coarse checked cottons, sold by the corge, a trade score of 20 pieces. The Bombay council also charged here the customs owed at Surat on two earlier bales, which had come to the island without the duty being entered on their invoice. The Company's own presidencies paid customs to the local authorities at Surat, which was still under its Mughal governor, and passed the cost on to the island. The Bombay invoice was kept in rupees, quarters and reas, the money of account of western India, different again from the pagodas of Madras and the current rupees of Bengal. Bingarees, more usually spelt bhandaris, were palm-tappers and labourers of the Bombay coast, hired here with lascars, Indian seamen, to sew up the bags. Porterage, called hamallage at Bombay, paid the hamals who carried the goods to the boats.
38	34	31 August Appointed Mr. William Wrangham to inspect, and take the remains of the Honorable Company's Stores for the present Year, as Usual. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council appointed Mr William Wrangham to inspect the Company's stores and take the annual account of what remained in them for the year, as was the usual practice. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Wrangham was to count the stock while the stores stood closed from 1 September to 1 October 1778. The previous year's inventory, to 30 September 1777, had been signed by Matthew Bazett, and the duty passed between members of Council from year to year. A councillor independent of the storekeeper counted the goods, so that Jonathan Doveton could not certify his own stock. Rotating the task among the members meant that no single councillor grew too familiar with the storekeeper's books to check them closely.
39	35	7th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 31st August 1778. Messrs. Samuel Desfountain and William Webber Doveton Church Wardens this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Samuel Desfountain and William Webber Doveton Church Wardens.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 7 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 31 August 1778 were read, approved and signed. Samuel Desfountain and William Webber Doveton, the churchwardens, presented a petition to the Governor and Council of St Helena, dated 7 September 1778. They held a mortgage bond from Mr Thomas Burnham, given on behalf of some of the island's poor orphans, and asked leave to have it registered. The Council granted the request. Following the resolution of 23 February 1778 concerning the planting of rushes, the Council took the matter up again, as recorded on the next page. **Interpretations** The churchwardens held money for the island's poor orphans and lent it out at interest to settlers such as Thomas Burnham, secured by a mortgage on

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		Sheweth That your Petitioners hath a Mortgage Bond from Mr. Thomas Burnham, on account of some Poor Orphans of this Island which they are desirous of having Registered, Request your Worship & Council will be pleased to give them leave so to do. And your Petitioners will ever pray St. Helena 7 September 1778 Granted. Agreeable to the Resolution in Consultation of the 23d February 1778 relative to the Planting of Rushes	his land. With no bank or poor-rate fund on the island, the parish kept its charitable funds working in the same way as the officials who lent their savings. Registering the bond gave the orphans' money the same protection as any private loan, a first claim on Burnham's land if he failed to repay. Samuel Desfountain and William Webber Doveton had been appointed churchwardens by the Council on 20 April 1778, and this was one of their first acts in office.
40	36	7 September Rushes upon Barren Hill Common by the Publick Work of the Inhabitants, the Honorable Company finding a third thereof, We this day came to a Determination, (as their Slaves are fully employed upon the Plantations &ca.) to hire their proportion of said Labour. Captain John Stone late a Passenger from Bengal upon the Ship Sea Horse being left here Sick, Died on the 6 Instant, at the House of Mr. David Kay and leaving Sundry Effects, And not finding any Will or Directions how they were to be Disposed of. We this day appointed Mr. Bartholomew Alexander Wright Secretary together with the said Mr. Kay to take the Management of the same Effects and render Us an Inventory thereof accordingly. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Under the resolution of 23 February 1778, the inhabitants were to plant rushes on Barren Hill Common as public work, with the Company supplying a third of the labour. The Company's own slaves were fully occupied on the plantations and elsewhere, so the Council decided to hire labourers to make up its share. Captain John Stone, a passenger from Bengal in the *Sea Horse*, had been left behind sick when the ship sailed. He died at the house of Mr David Kay on 6 September 1778, leaving various goods but no will or instructions for their disposal. The Council appointed Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright, the Secretary, together with Mr Kay, to take charge of his goods and send the Council an inventory of them. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The Council did not take its slaves off the plantations to plant the rushes, though that was the cheaper course. The plantations fed the Company's stock and slaves with yams, and every hand taken from them in the planting season would cost food later. Hired labour cost cash, but it kept the Company's share of the public work without weakening its own food supply. Captain Stone died a stranger with no heir or executor on the island. The Council named its own Secretary, who was also the island's Sheriff, to secure his estate, along with David Kay, the surgeon's mate who had nursed him. An inventory taken by officials protected the goods from being pilfered or claimed by strangers. They would be held until his family in England or his attorneys in Bengal could be traced.
41	37	14 September At a Consultation held on Monday the 14th day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed, dated the 7th of September 1778. 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 follows. Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in the August 1778. Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder Expended lb., oz. 1 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 0	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 14 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 7 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for August 1778 were laid before the Council. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. Artillery stores used in August 1778 1 August, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *Duke of Portland*, 2 August: 9 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 10 lb 11 oz. 10 August, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 93 lb 12 oz 10 August, 180 ball cartridges for the west flying party: 0 guns fired, powder used 8 lb 2 oz

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		3 Arrived the Portland: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 10, oz. 11 10 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 93, oz. 12 Ball Cartridges for the West Flying Party 130: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 8, oz. 2 17 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 6, 3 lb. 3, Powder Expended lb. 16, oz. 8 18 Arrived the Royal Charlotte: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 1 21 Departed the Duke of Kingston, Portland, Sea Horse, Stormont, & Royal Charlotte: Guns Fired 17, 9 lb. 5, 6 lb. 12, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 23, oz. 2 24 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 93, oz. 12 An Alarm for a Ship passed by: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 0 25 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 0 26 Arrived the York: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 1 31 Blank Cartridges for the East Flying Party 300: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 9, oz. 6 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 3 Total: Guns Fired 71, 9 lb. 5, 6 lb. 39, 4 lb. 18, 3 lb. 9, Powder Expended lb. 321, oz. 10	17 August, a double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 6 shots of 4 lb, 3 shots of 3 lb, powder used 16 lb 8 oz On the arrival of the *Royal Charlotte*, 18 August: 9 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 1 oz. On the departure of the *Duke of Kingston*, the *Duke of Portland*, the *Sea Horse*, the *Stormont* and the *Royal Charlotte*, 21 August: 17 guns fired, 5 shots of 9 lb, 12 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 32 lb 2 oz. 24 August, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 93 lb 12 oz 24 August, an alarm for a ship passing by: 6 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 0 oz 25 August, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *York*, 26 August: 9 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 1 oz. 31 August, 300 blank cartridges for the east flying party: 0 guns fired, powder used 9 lb 6 oz Various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 11 lb 3 oz Total: 71 guns fired, 5 shots of 9 lb, 39 shots of 6 lb, 18 shots of 4 lb, 9 shots of 3 lb, powder used 330 lb 10 oz **Interpretations** The west flying party received 180 ball cartridges, live rounds, while the east flying party was issued 300 blank cartridges for practice. The west party guarded the coast nearest the main anchorage, where an enemy would most likely strike first, and was kept armed with live ammunition. The east party, posted towards Prosperous Bay and the newly surveyed Powell's Valley, was still being trained. The two issues together show the mobile defence Captain Pierce had urged being put into practice that summer. The five homeward ships sailed together on 21 August 1778 and received a single salute of 17 guns between them. A convoy leaving as one body was honoured with one salute rather than nine guns each, which saved the island's powder at a time when alarms and field days were using it fast.
42	38	14 September Tallow 15 lb. Match 6 lb. Salt Petre 7 lb. 8 oz. Sulphur 2 lb. 6 oz. Charcole 5 oz. Spirits of Wine 1 Pint Cartridge Paper 14½ Quires Hand Spikes 3 Spunge Staves 6 (Signed) William Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in August 1778. 67 Bottles Madeira £ 4 3 9 17 Do. Port 1 8 6 23 Do. Lisbon 1 16 5 19 Do. Mountain 1 10 1 86 Do. Beer 1 8 8 16½ Gallons Arrack 2 9 6 87 Beef 1 .. 6 10 Ducks	William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. The other stores used in August 1778 were as follows. Tallow, 15 lb 0 oz Slow match, 6 lb 0 oz Saltpetre, 7 lb 8 oz Sulphur, 2 lb 6 oz Charcoal, 0 lb 5 oz Spirit of wine, 1 pint Cartridge paper, 14½ quires Handspikes, 3 Sponge staves, 6 The stores used and goods bought for the Company's table in August 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in August 1778 Madeira wine, 67 bottles, £4 3s 9d Port wine, 19 bottles, £1 8s 6d Lisbon wine, 23 bottles, £1 16s 5d Mountain wine, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d Beer, 86 bottles, £1 8s 2d Arrack, 16½ gallons, £2 9s 6d Beef, 82 lb, £1 0s 6d Ducks, 10, £0 15s 0d Goose, 1, £0 5s 0d Sugar candy, 112 lb, £2 16s 0d Flour, 540 lb, £4 10s 0d Lamb, 1, £0 10s 0d

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		.. 15 . 1 Goose .. 5 . lb. 112 Candy 2 16 . 518 Flour 4 10 . 1 Lamb .. 10 . £ 22 13 5 Bought for the Table 186½ lb. Beef @ 6 4 13 4½ 55¾ Do. @ 3½ .. 16 2½ 6 Turkies 1 10 . 20 Fowles 1 10 . 2 Pigs .. 10 . £ 8 19 7	Stores used total, £22 13s 5d Goods bought for the table Beef, 186½ lb at 6d, £4 13s 4½d Beef, 55¾ lb at 3½d, £0 16s 2½d Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d Fowls, 20, £1 10s 0d Pigs, 2, £0 10s 0d Goods bought total, £8 19s 7d **Interpretations** The gunners drew saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal together in August 1778, the three ingredients of gunpowder. Mixed in the right proportions and ground fine, they made the slow-burning compositions for port fires and quick match. With the field pieces, the flying parties and repeated alarms all calling on the magazine, the artillery made its own firing materials on the island rather than waiting for supplies from England.
43	39	1778 Messieurs David Kay and Bartholomew Alexander Wright this day produced an Inventory of the Effects of the late Captain John Stone deceased which is as follows. Inventory of Principal Papers, Cash Apparel &ca. belonging to the late Capt. John Stone September 9th 1778. A principal Bond granted by John Scott of Banaras in the Kingdom of Bengal Merchant to the late Captain John Stone for the Sum of £2000 payable at the House of Sir Robt. Barker London the 1st of July 1779. A Protested Bill of Exchange for the Sum of £3000 drawn by Messrs. Campbell & Anderson at Calcutta on the House of Messrs. Mayne & Co. Bankers London, endorsed by Capt. Stone to his Attorneys Robt. Campbell Esqr. A Receipt for the Sum of 4200 Sicca Rupees from Capt. Deare of the Artillery at Bengal for which he promises to Obtain a Bond from Mr. Francis Gladwin in favour of Capt. Stone. A List of Effects left at Bengal with the said Captain Deare to be sold, by which List it appears that Captain Deare has likewise in his hands exclusive of the above 4000 Rupees. A Bill on Mr. Gladwin for 312 Rupees And another on the Honorable Company for 500 Rupees. Cash Vizt. Bag No. 1 containing 1465 Crowns £ 365 .. .. Do. No. 2 containing Gold Coin 317 10 .. Do. No. 3 directed to Michael Havis Esqr. containing 20 Gold Rupees 30 .. .. Do. No. 4 directed to Thomas Brown Esqr. marked to contain 550 Rupees 61 17 6 Do. No. 5 directed to Mr. Caldwell marked to contain 211 Gold Venetians 105 10 .. Do. No. 6 Mixed Money 5 7 1½ £ 885 4 7½	Mr David Kay and Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright produced an inventory of the goods of the late Captain John Stone, which read as follows. The inventory listed the principal papers, cash, clothing and other goods belonging to Captain Stone on 7 September 1778. Papers A bond given by John Scott of Benares in Bengal, merchant, to Captain Stone for £2,000 0s 0d, payable at the house of Sir Robert Barker in London on 1 July 1779 A protested bill of exchange for £3,000 0s 0d, drawn by Messrs Campbell and Anderson at Calcutta on Messrs Mayne and Company, bankers in London, and endorsed by Captain Stone to his attorney Robert Campbell Esq. A receipt for 4,000 sicca rupees from Captain Deare of the Bengal artillery, who undertook to obtain a bond for that sum from Mr Francis Gladwin in Captain Stone's favour A list of goods left in Bengal with Captain Deare to be sold, showing that Captain Deare also held a bill on Mr Gladwin for 312 rupees and another on the Company for 500 rupees Cash Bag number 1, containing 1,455 crowns, £363 15s 0d Bag number 2, containing gold coin, £317 10s 0d Bag number 3, addressed to Michael Havers Esq., containing 20 gold rupees, £30 0s 0d Bag number 4, addressed to Thomas Brown Esq., marked as containing 550 rupees, £61 17s 6d Bag number 5, addressed to Mr Caldwell, marked as containing 211 gold Venetians, £105 10s 0d Bag number 6, mixed money, £5 7s 1½d Cash total, £883 19s 7½d Valuables Ring, believed to be set with a diamond, 1 Miniature portraits, 3, two of them set in gold Gold chain, 1 **Interpretations** Captain Stone was carrying a fortune home from Bengal, almost none of it in a form he could spend on the voyage. Most of his wealth lay in paper: a bond of £2,000, a bill of £3,000 and sums left with friends in Calcutta. The bill had already been protested, refused payment by the London bankers, so its value now depended on recovering the money from the men who drew it. Officers sent their gains home in such bills and bonds because shipping coin was risky, but a protested bill could leave a returning man with far less than he expected.

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		1 Ring supposed to be a Diamond one 3 Miniature Pictures 2 of which set in Gold 1 Gold Chain	Three of the six bags of money were addressed to other men, Michael Havers, Thomas Brown and Mr Caldwell. Stone was carrying remittances for friends as well as his own savings, a common service among passengers going home. Recording each bag separately protected those owners' money from being swallowed into Stone's estate. Gold Venetians were Venetian sequins, gold coins that circulated widely in India and the Levant.
44	40	14 September Wearing Apparel & other Effects, to be sold. 94 Shirts 20 Banyan Do. 16 White Linen Waistcoats 27 Pair of White Cotton Breeches 11 Pr. of Drawers 8 Pillow Cases 59 Handkerchiefs 23 Towels 3 Cloths 25 Stocks 10 Pr. Sheets 4 Cloath Coats 3 White Cloth Waistcoats 3 Pr. Do. Do. Breeches 2 Striped Waistcoats 2 Pr. Do. Breeches 7 Night Caps 55 Pr. of Stockings 1 Pr. Stuff 1 Boat Cloak 1 Pr. Boots 5 Pr. Shoes 1 Cot 1 Matrass 1 Quilt 2 Blankets & 3 Pillows 1 Gold Headed Cane 1 Plain Do. 2 Silver Hilted Swords, and 1 Sash 1 Silver Watch and Gold Seal 1 Do. Tumbler 2 Hats 1 Bureau 3 Leather Trunks 2 Camp Baskets 2 Pr. Metal Buckles & Stone Stock Do. 1 Silver Stock and 1 Breeches Buckle 2 Epaulets 1 Silver Seal 3 Pr. Gloves Shaving Box 7 Packs of Cards Some Wine Glasses, 1 Tumbler &ca.	The inventory continued with Captain Stone's clothing and other goods, which were to be sold. Clothing and other goods for sale Shirts, 94 Banyan shirts, 20 White linen waistcoats, 16 White cotton breeches, 27 pairs Drawers, 11 pairs Pillowcases, 8 Handkerchiefs, 59 Towels, 23 Cloths, 3 Stocks, 25 Sheets, 10 pairs Cloth coats, 4 White cloth waistcoats, 3 White cloth breeches, 3 pairs Striped waistcoats, 2 Striped breeches, 2 pairs Nightcaps, 7 Stockings, 56 pairs Woollen stuff, 1 piece Boat cloak, 1 Boots, 1 pair Shoes, 5 pairs Cot, 1, with 1 mattress, 1 quilt, 2 blankets and 3 pillows Gold-headed cane, 1 Plain cane, 1 Silver-hilted swords, 2, with 1 sash Silver watch with a gold seal, 1 Silver tumbler, 1 Hats, 2 Bureau, 1 Leather trunks, 3 Camp baskets, 2 Metal buckles, 2 pairs, with a stone stock buckle Silver stock buckle and breeches buckle, 1 each Epaulettes, 2, with 1 silver sash Gloves, 3 pairs, with a shaving box Playing cards, 7 packs, with some wine glasses, 1 tumbler and other small items **Interpretations** Stone's linen ran to 94 shirts, 59 handkerchiefs and 27 pairs of white cotton breeches, a supply suited to an officer's life in Bengal, where the heat demanded frequent changes of light clothing. Banyan shirts were loose cotton shirts worn in the East for comfort at home. His epaulettes, swords and camp baskets point to an army officer, probably of the Company's Bengal establishment, returning after a long tour of service. Selling his clothes and household goods on the island turned them into cash that could be remitted to his heirs in a single bill. Clothing cut for India had little value in England, while the settlers and garrison officers at St Helena, living in a warm climate and short of linen, made ready buyers.
45	41	1778 2 Boxes containing Cloth, One directed to Sir Robert Barker the other to William Elliot Esqr. (Signed) B. Wright Dav. Kay	The inventory closed with two boxes of cloth, one addressed to Sir Robert Barker and the other to William Elliot Esq. Britannicus Wright and David Kay signed it. The Council directed them to sell the clothing at public auction. The proceeds were to be paid into the

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		We directed them to sell the Wearing Apparel at Publick Auction, and to Deposite the produce thereof in the Honorable Company's Treasure, together with the ready Money and the several Parcels specifyed in the above Inventory. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart this Day made Complaint that John Dove Private, makes a practice of buying Stolen Goods from a Man Slave of his contrary to Publick Orders, which being proved before Us, We fined the said Dove the Sum of ten Shillings to be paid into the Honorable Company's Cash. James Roberts Serjeant, 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	Company's treasury, together with the cash and the separate parcels listed in the inventory. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart complained that John Dove, a private, made a habit of buying stolen goods from a male slave, against the published orders. The charge was proved, and the Council fined Dove 10s, to be paid into the Company's treasury. James Roberts, a sergeant, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison, having served the Company for the full term of his contract. The Council granted it. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Stone's cash and the bags addressed to other men went into the treasury, where the Council would hold them until claimants came forward. The treasury served as a safe deposit for the estates of strangers who died on the island. The two boxes of cloth addressed to Sir Robert Barker and William Elliot were kept apart from the goods for sale, since they belonged to the men named on them and not to Stone's estate. Barker was the same London figure at whose house Stone's bond of £2,000 was payable. The island's published orders forbade buying goods from slaves, because slaves owned almost nothing lawfully and anything they offered for sale was presumed stolen from their masters or the Company. A soldier who bought from them gave slaves a market for theft. The fine on John Dove was small, only 10s, but it marked the line between the garrison and the slave population that the Council meant to keep.
46	42	19 September At a Consultation held on Saturday the 19th day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 14th of September 1778. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on board of the Ship York to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters, but found none; her Muster Roll is as follows. Muster Roll of Ship York Jno. Wm. Blanchard Commander James Dudley Chief Mate Lestock Wilson 2d Do. Roger Simms 3d Do. David Jordan 4th Do. George Gordon 5th Do. John Lowman Purser Peter Cockrane Surgeon William Rowler Gunner Thos. Bristol Boatswain John Asspot Carpenter Joseph Lock Ships Steward William Elphee Midshipman William Roper Do. Shirlock Greaves Do. Francis Williamson 3d Mate John Kelly Do. Thomas Silkins Do. Nehemiah Teree Do. John White Do. David Baxter Do.	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 19 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 14 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *York* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but had found none. Her crew was listed as follows. The muster roll of the ship *York* read as follows. Thomas Alexander Blanchard, Commander James Dudley, Chief Mate Lestock Wilson, Second Mate Roger Mirams, Third Mate David Jordan, Fourth Mate George Gordon, Fifth Mate John Lieberman, Purser Peter Cochrane, Surgeon William Bowler, Gunner The Bristoby, Boatswain John Allport, Carpenter Joseph Lock, Ship's Steward William Clifton, Midshipman William Roper, Midshipman Shurlock Graves, Midshipman Francis Williamson, Fourth Mate's Servant John Kelly, Seaman Thomas Atkins, Seaman Nehemiah Lever, Seaman John White, Seaman David Baxter, Seaman Joseph Wicken, Caulker George Bassey, Cooper Henry Cook, Carpenter's Mate Andrew Harriott, Second Carpenter's Mate Thomas Wicken, Caulker's Mate Jacob Barnes, Cooper's Mate Henry Ward, Armourer Luke Morton, Ship's Cook

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		Joseph Weston Caulker George Basey Cooper Henry Cook Carpent. Mate Andrew Harriot 2d Do. Thomas Weston Caulkers Do. Jacob Barns Coopers Do. Henry Ward Armourer Luke Webster Ships Cook Thomas Simpson Gunners Mate William Carter Boatswains Do. Robert Buckley 2d Do. Edmund Carver Butcher Anthony Joseph Capt. Steward Robert Burton Do. Cook Richard Blanchard Do. Servant Charles Campbell Do. Do. Peter Peter Chief Mates Do. Andrew McDermont Carpenters Do. Thomas Bruce Boatn. Do. Thomas Cowden Gunners Do. Thomas Mandon Seaman Hugh Roberts Seaman James Ward Do. John Stanton Do. William Page Do. Thomas Lestock Do. William Merrell Do. John Pool Do. William Ollerbone Do. George Hunter Do. James Wilkes Do. Thos. Newbone Do. Peter Wilson Do. Wm. McDonald Do. John Richard Do. Thomas Phillips Do. James Barnett Do. Samuel Mills Do. Samuel Henty Do. Matthew Cade Do. Joseph Thompson Do. Stephen Lowe Do.	Thomas Simpson, Gunner's Mate William Carter, Boatswain's Mate Robert Buckley, Second Boatswain's Mate Edmund Carver, Butcher Anthony Joseph, Captain's Steward Robert Burton, Second Cook Richard Blanchard, Purser's Servant Charles Campbell, Seaman Peter Peter, Chief Mate's Servant Andrew McDermott, Carpenter's Servant Thomas Bruce, Boatswain's Servant Thomas Cowton, Gunner's Servant Thomas Murdoch, Seaman Hugh Roberts, Seaman James Ward, Seaman John Stanton, Seaman William Page, Seaman Thomas Lestock, Seaman William Morrell, Seaman John Pool, Seaman William Ollerborne, Seaman George Hunter, Seaman James Wilks, Seaman Thomas Newborne, Seaman Peter Wilson, Seaman William McDaniel, Seaman John Richards, Seaman Thomas Phillips, Seaman James Barnett, Seaman Samuel Mills, Seaman Samuel Henty, Seaman Matthew Cade, Seaman Joseph Thompson, Seaman Stephen Lowe, Seaman Thomas Peel, Seaman **Interpretations** Major Bazett mustered the *York* more than three weeks after she arrived, in contrast to the homeward ships of August, which were checked within days. The *York* had come from Bombay and was still unloading, so the search was timed for just before she sailed. That was the moment a deserter would try to slip aboard, as James Wells had done in August after the earlier muster. A check made too early, as Wells's escape had shown, left the gap open in the last days before departure.
47	43	1778 Thomas Pool Seaman Robert Berry Do. Edward Higgins Do. William Griffiths Do. George Forbes Do. John Fearn Do. John Bevans Do. John Balfe Do. Thomas Kitchen Seaman Duncan Tulloch Do. John Unwin Do. Jacob Scarborough Do. John Rice Do. Nicholas Zucker Do. George Dye Do. John Drawdeath Do. John Saunders Seaman Daniel Moore Do. John Barnes Do. Joseph Roberts Do. John Jones Do. Frances Bellow Do. Aron Jole Do. John Roberts Do. Passengers Charles Lauder Carnes Thomas Phillips (Signed) John Atkinson Blanchard	The *York*'s muster roll closed with her last seamen and her passengers. Thomas Peel, Seaman Robert Berry, Seaman Edward Higgins, Seaman William Griffiths, Seaman George Forbes, Seaman John Senn, Seaman John Bevans, Seaman John Balfe, Seaman Thomas Kitchen, Seaman Duncan Tulloch, Seaman John Unwin, Seaman Jacob Scarborough, Seaman John Rice, Seaman Nicholas Lubar, Seaman George Dye, Seaman John Drawbridge, Seaman John Saunders, Seaman Daniel Moore, Seaman John Barnes, Seaman Joseph Roberts, Seaman John Jones, Seaman Francis Bellon, Seaman Aaron Tobe, Seaman John Roberts, Seaman Passengers Charles Lauder Cairnes Thomas Phillips

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		The Storekeeper delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship York. Account of Stores short received from Ship York. C. qr. lb. 6 3 10 Rice Short weight occasioned by Wastage 3 Pieces Chelloes Short Packed 19th September 1778 (Signed) Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper The Engineer this day laid before the Board the following Letter, with two Plans for the rebuilding two of the Honorable Company's Houses. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena. Gentlemen Some Months have elapsed since you did me the Honour to agree with me in Sentiment respecting the advantage that must result to the Honorable Company in rebuilding the Houses allotted for their Servants, and having fully considered the premises in that point of view I have in the Plan No. 2 included the Secretary's House, which as it now stands will not only be in need of constant repair, but ever after remain singularly unconnected, whereas if you shall be pleased to recommend the beauty and Scope it must give	John Atkinson Blanchard signed the roll. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores received short from the *York*. Rice, 6 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, short in weight through wastage Chelloes, 3 pieces, short in the packing Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper on 19 September 1778. The Engineer laid before the Council a letter, with two plans for rebuilding four of the Company's houses. He addressed it to the Governor and Council of St Helena. Some months earlier, he wrote, the Council had agreed with him that rebuilding the houses assigned to the Company's servants would benefit the Company. Having studied the sites fully, he had included the Secretary's house in his second plan. As it stood, that house would not only need constant repair but would always remain oddly cut off from the rest. If the Council would recommend the improvement in appearance and room that the new plan would give, his letter continued on the next page. **Interpretations** Three pieces of chelloes were found short in the bale, packed with fewer pieces than the invoice stated. Bombay had sent five corges, 100 pieces, and the shortfall pointed to dishonest or careless packers at Surat rather than loss on the voyage. The storekeeper recorded it separately from the rice lost through wastage, since one was ordinary loss at sea and the other a fault at the source that Bombay could be asked to make good.
48	44	19 September give when annexed to the other buildings, and perfectly Accommodate so many of the Company's Servants. I am humbly of Opinion, the Honorable the Court of Directors will Admit of the measure as they will then see at one View their property changed from that shattered and irregular aspect, forming a line of respectable buildings when united to the Houses lately erected for the Council. In this I can have no other motive or inducement but to benefit my Honorable Employers, where I offer to perfect the whole for the reception of the Tenant, At £600 .. .. each Tenement, But with this proviso; that the Workmen and Labourers are kept constantly employed, as nothing comes so unaccountably dear in the end as time lost in moving from one place to another. In case either of the Plans meet with your approbation a Supply of Timber and other Materials will be wanted which I shall endeavour to lay before this Board without delay. As to what you mention in answer to my thoughts of uniting the Commanding Grounds through out the Island by a Chain of Roads, will deserve more Mature consideration before I can venture to bring a Subject of such importance to be finally discussed at this Board. I ever am With great Esteem Gentlemen	Pierce argued that joining the Secretary's house to the other buildings would improve their appearance and house many more of the Company's servants. He was confident the Court of Directors would approve. Its property would change from a scattered and irregular group into a line of handsome buildings joined to the houses recently built for the Council. He wrote that he had no motive beyond serving the Company. He offered to finish the whole work, ready for the tenants to move in, at £600 0s 0d for each dwelling. His one condition was that the workmen and labourers be kept continuously at the job, since nothing raised the final cost so much as time lost moving them from one site to another. If the Council approved either plan, timber and other materials would be needed, and he would lay a list of them before the Council without delay. As for the Council's reply to his proposal for linking the commanding heights across the island by a network of roads, he wished to give the subject further thought before putting so important a matter to the Council for a final decision. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 19 September 1778. The Council agreed to send the plans to the Company for its consideration. Mr David Kay asked to pay £20 into the Company's treasury. The Council received the sum and gave him a bill of exchange for it. **Interpretations** Pierce priced each house at a fixed £600 but only if his labourers were kept on the job without interruption. The island's workmen were constantly drawn off to whatever task seemed most urgent, the batteries one week and the roads or rushes the next. Every move cost days of walking men and carrying tools across the island's steep ground. Pierce made steady work the price of his estimate, so that the Council could not blame him if the cost rose because it had sent his men elsewhere.

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		St. Helena Your most Obedient and 19 Sept. 1778. humble Servant (Signed) Willm. Pierie. Agreed to transmit the said Plans to the Honorable Company, for their Observation. Mr. David Kay this day applied to pay twenty pounds into the Honorable Company's Cash which Sum we have received, and given him Bills of Exchange	The Council referred both the houses and the roads to the Court of Directors rather than deciding them itself. Each meant a large and lasting expense, and since the Court had refused or questioned such outlays before, the Council chose not to commit the Company's money without London's consent.
49	45	21st September Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, payable to Mr. John Johnston (or Order) at ninety days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 21st day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 19 September 1778. Yesterday Arrived His Majesty's Ship Belleisle from England. Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of August last, which is as follows Vizt.	David Kay's bill of exchange was drawn on the Court of Directors and payable to Mr John Johnston or to his order, 90 days after being presented in London. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 21 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 19 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. His Majesty's ship *Belleisle* arrived from England on Sunday 20 September. The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for August 1778, which stood as follows.
50	46	21 September Cash Dr. 1778 August 1st To Balance remaining £ 21034 4 6½ 17th To Exchange for the following Setts of Bills drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, payable as follows Vizt. One Sett to John Caillaud Esqr. £ 410 .. .. Do. Do. to Captain John Broadly 60 .. 3 Do. Do. to Messrs. Ainsforth Gibone and Ainsforth 29 15 .. Do. Do. to Thomas Wood Esqr. 925 9 .. Do. Do. to Captain John Riddall 80 .. .. Do. Do. to Mr. Thomas Wakefield 74 .. .. Do. Do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 1412 18 .. Do. Do. to Do. 350 .. .. Do. Do. to Mr. George Rotheram 1000 .. .. Do. Do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 300 .. .. Do. Do. to Captain Richard Peace 200 .. .. Do. Do. to Matthew Purling Esqr. 140 .. .. Do. Do. to Richard Becher and Robert Brook Esqrs. 386 2 6 Do. Do. to Nicholas Skottowe Esqr.	The Company's cash account for August 1778 opened on the debit side as follows. Cash, debit 1 August 1778, balance remaining, £21,034 4s 6½d 17 August 1778, bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors Bill payable to John Caillaud Esq., £410 0s 0d Bill payable to Captain John Broadly, £60 0s 3d Bill payable to Messrs Mumford, Gibson and Stanforth, £29 15s 0d Bill payable to Thomas Wood Esq., £925 9s 0d Bill payable to Captain John Riddall, £80 0s 0d Bill payable to Mr Thomas Wakefield, £74 0s 0d Bill payable to Matthew Purling Esq., £1,412 18s 0d Bill payable to Matthew Purling Esq., £350 0s 0d Bill payable to Mr George Rotheram, £1,000 0s 0d Bill payable to Matthew Purling Esq., £300 0s 0d Bill payable to Captain Richard Rice, £200 0s 0d Bill payable to Matthew Purling Esq., £140 0s 0d Bill payable to Richard Beecher and Robert Brook Esquires, £386 2s 6d Bill payable to Nicholas Skottowe Esq., £500 0s 0d Bill payable to Mrs Mary Slade, £90 0s 0d Bills of exchange total, £5,958 4s 9d 20 August 1778, cash received from ships From the ship *Sea Horse*, £6 14s 7d. From the ship *Duke of Kingston*, £25 4s 5d. From the ship *Stormont*, £67 18s 11d. From the ship *Duke of Portland*, £221 13s 3d. From the ship *Royal Charlotte*, £2 17s 6d. Debit total, £27,316 17s 11½d **Interpretations**

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		500 .. .. Do. Do. to Mrs. Mary Slade 90 .. .. 5958 4 9 20th To Ship Sea Horse 6 14 7 To Ship Duke of Kingston 25 4 5 To Ship Stormont 67 18 11 To Ship Duke of Portland 221 13 3 To Ship Royal Charlotte 2 17 6 £ 27316 17 11½	The *Duke of Portland* paid £221 13s 3d into the treasury, far more than any other ship. That sum was largely the price of the 1,400 pieces of salt meat Captain Sutton bought on 18 August 1778 to replace his spoiled provisions, charged at 10 per cent above cost. The other ships paid only small sums for water, fresh provisions or minor stores, because all had refreshed at the Cape. A single survey of bad meat thus brought the island more cash than the rest of the fleet together.
51	47	1778 Per Contra Cr. 1778 August 31st By Balance Remaining Vizt. In Specie £ 26777 2 11½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . 27316 17 11½ £ 27316 17 11½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The credit side of the cash account for August 1778 showed the balance remaining at the end of the month. Cash, credit 31 August 1778, balance remaining in coin, £26,777 2s 11½d 31 August 1778, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £27,316 17s 11½d Credit total, £27,316 17s 11½d John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account. **Interpretations** The coin in the chest rose by more than £6,280 in August 1778, from £20,494 to £26,777, and nothing was paid out during the month. The rise came almost entirely from the bills of exchange the island's officials and residents bought on 17 August, with a little from the ships. The Company's specie on St Helena thus grew from its own servants' savings, paid in at the island and repaid to them or their agents in London. The arrangement gave the garrison its pay without a shilling of coin being shipped out from England through waters patrolled by the enemy.
52	48	28th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th Day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved, and Signed dated the 21st September 1778. Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, and Mr. George Seale, this day presented the following Petitions. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Elizabeth Kennedy Sheweth That your Petitioner is desirous of disposing of a piece of Ground situated in this Valley, by Public Auction, request your Worship and Councils permission so to do. And your Petitioner will ever pray. 28 September 1778 Granted To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. in Council. The Petition of George Seale Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner's late Mother	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 28 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 21 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. Mrs Elizabeth Kennedy and Mr George Seale presented the following petitions. Elizabeth Kennedy petitioned the Governor and Council of St Helena on 28 September 1778. She wished to sell a piece of ground in Jamestown valley by public auction and asked for their permission. The Council granted it. George Seale petitioned the Governor and Council. In 1757 his late mother, Mary Seale, had taken a lease for 21 years of seven and a half acres of land at Sandy Bay, for herself and the orphan children of John Seale. The lease had now expired, and Seale asked for a new lease of the land in his own name. His petition continued on the next page. **Interpretations** Mary Seale's lease of 1757 had been granted for the benefit of John Seale's orphans as well as herself, a way of providing for children who could not hold land in their own right. When the lease ran out after 21 years, the land did not pass automatically to any of the family. It returned to the Company, and George Seale had to apply for a fresh grant. The Company's control of leasehold land on the island depended on such renewals, which let the Council review each holding at the end of its term and decide afresh who should have it.

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		Mary Seale did in the Year 1757 obtain a Lease for 21 Years of Seven Acres and an half of Land lying in Sandy Bay, for herself and the Orphans of John Seale which Lease is now expired and your Petitioner is desirous of having a Lease thereof on his Behalf.	Elizabeth Kennedy was probably the pensioner of that name paid £7 10s 0d a quarter on the garrison pay list. A soldier's widow living on a small pension, she was selling ground in the valley to raise money.
53	49	1778 Your Petitioner therefore prays your Worship and the Gentlemen to grant him a Lease of the said Seven Acres and an half of Land, subject to the usual Conditions. And your Petitioner will ever pray. Granted. We this day Enlisted John Smith, Son of Serjeant John Smith to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Fifer in this Garrison, and gave him three pounds to buy him necessarys. This was a General Field day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. Messieurs David Kay and Britannicus Alexander Wright this day laid before the Board an Account Current of the Estate of the late Captain John Stone Deceased, and Deposited the Balance thereof in the Honorable Company's Treasure, being nine hundred and fifteen pounds, six Shillings and nine pence half Penny together with several other parcels as mentioned in said Account, which is as follows Vizt.	George Seale asked the Council to grant him a lease of the seven and a half acres on the usual terms. The Council granted it. The Council enlisted John Smith, son of Sergeant John Smith, to serve the Company for five years as a fifer in the garrison, and gave him £3 to buy what he needed. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. Mr David Kay and Mr Britannicus Alexander Wright laid before the Council an account of the estate of the late Captain John Stone. They had paid the balance of £915 6s 9½d into the Company's treasury, together with the several parcels named in the account. The account read as follows. **Interpretations** John Smith, a sergeant's son, joined as a fifer with only £3 to buy his kit, the same small sum given to Henry Hayes and John Mears, who were also island-born. Soldiers' sons grew up in the garrison and learned the fife and drum from the Drum Major as boys. Enlisting them cost the Company little and gave it musicians already trained, while it gave a soldier's family a son in pay. The garrison thus partly renewed itself from within, alongside the recruits from England and the seamen from passing ships.
54	50	28 September Dr. The Estate of Captain John Stone 1778 To Board and Lodging at the House of David Kay £ 16 16 . Surgeons Bill 21 .. .. Funeral Expences 32 10 .. Paid by David Kay for different Articles as pr. Bills 3 13 3 Expence of Auction, Clerk, and Waiter 5 3 2 To Messrs. Wright and Kay Managers by Appointment of the Governor and Council for trouble in examining the Papers and settling the Affairs 21 .. .. 100 2 4 Deposited in the hands of the Governor and Council the Ballance being 915 6 9½ £ 1015 9 1½ With the above Ballance of £915 6 9½ are also lodged 1 Tin box containing a Diamond Ring, 3 Miniature Pictures and a gold Chain 1 Box containing 21 Stones Books of Accounts and Sundry Papers.	The estate account of Captain John Stone read as follows. The estate of Captain John Stone, debit Board and lodging at the house of David Kay, £16 16s 0d Surgeon's bill, £21 0s 0d Funeral expenses, £32 10s 0d Paid by David Kay for various items, as shown by the bills, £3 13s 3d Cost of the auction, clerk and waiter, £5 3s 2d Messrs Wright and Kay, appointed managers by the Governor and Council, for examining the papers and settling the affairs, £21 0s 0d Charges total, £100 2s 4d Balance deposited with the Governor and Council, £915 6s 9½d Total, £1,015 9s 1½d Lodged with the balance of £915 6s 9½d were the following. Tin box containing a diamond ring, 1 Miniature portraits, 3, with a gold chain Box containing 21 stones, 1 Books of account and various papers **Interpretations** The funeral cost £32 10s 0d, more than the surgeon who attended Stone in his last illness. A gentleman officer was buried with the ceremony his rank required, and the cost came out of his own estate. Wright and Kay together charged £21 for managing the affairs, the same as the surgeon's fee. Kay was paid three times over, for board and lodging, for sums he had laid out, and as co-manager, which shows how the estate of a stranger dying on the island was settled by the few men on the spot. The box of 21 stones did not appear in the first inventory and was probably found among Stone's

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			papers. Officers returning from India often carried uncut gems as a compact way of bringing home part of a fortune.
55	51	The credit side of Captain John Stone's estate account read as follows. The estate of Captain John Stone, credit Proceeds of the auction held on 19 September 1778, £130 4s 6d Six bags of money Bag number 1, containing 1,460 crowns, £365 0s 0d Bag number 2, containing gold coin, £317 10s 0d Bag number 3, containing 20 gold mohurs, £30 0s 0d Bag number 4, said to contain 550 rupees, £61 17s 6d Bag number 5, said to contain 211 gold Venetians, £105 10s 0d Bag number 6, mixed money, £5 7s 1½d Bags total, £885 4s 7½d Total, £1,015 9s 1½d Britannicus Wright and David Kay signed the account at St Helena on 28 September 1778, reserving any errors. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Stone's clothes, furniture, swords and household goods fetched only £130 4s 6d at auction, against more than £880 in coin and the bonds and bills worth thousands more in London and Bengal. A returning officer's real wealth travelled as money and paper, while his belongings were worth little to buyers on the island. The charges of £100 swallowed most of the sale, so the auction barely covered the cost of his last illness, his funeral and the settling of his affairs. The three bags addressed to Michael Havers, Thomas Brown and Mr Caldwell were counted into the estate's total. They were lodged in the treasury with the rest, but their marked contents left a record from which each owner could reclaim his money from the balance of £915 6s 9½d.	1778 Per Contra Cr. By Amount of Sales at Auction held the 12 September 1778 £ 130 4 6 By 6 Bags Contents & No. as under Vizt. No. 1 containing 1465 Crowns £ 365 .. .. 2 Do. Gold Coin 317 10 .. 3 Do. 20 Gold Mohurs 30 .. .. 4 importing to contain 550 Rupees 61 17 6 5 Do. to Do. 211 Gold Venetians 105 10 .. 6 Mixed Money 5 7 1½ 885 4 7½ £ 1015 9 1½ Island of St. Helena 28 September 1778 Errors Excepted (Signed) B. Wright Dav. Kay John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett
56	52	30th September At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 30th Day of September 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 28th of September 1778. Pursuant to an Order in Consultation of the 24th of last Month the Planters this day attended to pay their Rents and Revenues due to the Honorable Company for the Year past, except William Jenkins, which amounts to £635 11 11. The Rent Roll is as follows. Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Samuel Alexander 1 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 35¼, Lease Land 50½, £ 14, s 1, d 9 John Alexander 15 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre 10 Acre @ 2s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 71¾, Lease Land 115½, £ 23, s 18, d 6 George Alexander: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 28, Lease Land 58, £ 16, s 18, d 0 Ann Beales Orphans: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 0, d 0 Richard Beale: Ground Rent 5/3, Free Land 10, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 2, d 9 John Bagley Senr.: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 41, Lease Land 24, £ 8, s 6, d 0	The Council met at the Castle on Wednesday 30 September 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. William Wrangham was absent through illness. The minutes of the consultation of 28 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. Following the order made at the consultation of 24 August 1778, the planters attended that day to pay the rents and dues owed to the Company for the past year. All paid except William Jenkins, and the total came to £635 11s 11d. The rent roll read as follows. Each entry gives the ground rent, the acres held freehold, the acres held on lease and the sum paid. Samuel Alexander, 1 acre at 4s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 38¼ acres, leasehold 50¼ acres, £14 1s 9d John Alexander, 15½ acres at 4s an acre and 30 acres at 2s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 71¼ acres, leasehold 113½ acres, £23 18s 6d George Alexander, ground rent 0s, freehold 28 acres, leasehold 58 acres, £16 18s 0d Ann Beale's orphans, ground rent 5s 3d, freehold 10 acres, leasehold 13½ acres, £4 2s 9d Richard Beale, ground rent 5s, freehold 41 acres, leasehold 24 acres, £8 6s 0d John Bagley senior, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 15 acres, £3 15s 0d John Bagley junior, 20 acres at 4s an acre and 25 acres at 3s 6d an acre, ground rent 16s 2d, freehold 64 acres, leasehold 75¼ acres, £19 18s 6½d Richard Bagley and company, 17½ acres at 4s an acre, further acres at 1s 6d and 3½ acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 3s, freehold 44 acres, leasehold 125½ acres, £31 11s 0d

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		John Bagley Junr. 3 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre 25 Acre @ 3s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 15, £ 3, s 15, d 0 Richard Bagley &ca. 17 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre 9 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 16/3, Free Land 64, Lease Land 75¼, £ 19, s 18, d 6½ & 3½ Acres @ 1/6 pr. Acre Danl. Bagley 12 Acre @ 3s pr. Acre 3½ Acre @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 44, Lease Land 125½, £ 31, s 11, d 0 Matt. Bazett 15 Acre @ 1s pr. Acre 37½ Acre @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 64¼, £ 15, s 8, d 6 Robt. Bagley's Orphans 21 Acre @ 2s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 212, Lease Land 112¼, £ 33, s 2, d 10½ Henry Bazett 8 Acre @ 4s pr. Acre 14½ @ 2s pr. Acre 3 Acre @ 3s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 88½, Lease Land 67, £ 16, s 4, d 0 & 3 Acres @ 1s pr. Acre for Ld. Grd. Rent @ 4s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 3¾, Free Land 75, Lease Land 21½, £ 23, s 7, d 9 John Bazett's Orphans: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Robt. Bagley 17 @ 1/6 pr. Acre 25½ Acre @ 2s pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 45¾, £ 17, s 8, d 6 Thos. Burnham: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 19, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 6, d 6 Willm. Beale's Orphans: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 41½, Lease Land 15¼, £ 4, s 5, d 6 Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 675¼, Lease Land 923½, £ 236, s 7, d 2 **Margin Notes:** Mr. Willm. Wrangham absent being Sick	Daniel Bagley, 12 acres at 4s an acre and 3½ acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 25 acres, leasehold 64½ acres, £15 8s 6d Matthew Bazett, 15 acres at 1s an acre and 37½ acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 10s, freehold 212 acres, leasehold 112¾ acres, £33 2s 10½d Charles Bagley's orphans, 7 acres at 2s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 81½ acres, leasehold 67 acres, £16 4s 0d Henry Bazett, 8 acres at 4s an acre, 14½ acres at 2s an acre and further land at 4s and 1s an acre, ground rent 3s, freehold 75 acres, leasehold 91½ acres, £23 7s 9d John Bazett's orphans, ground rent 12s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 12s 0d Edward Bagley, 19 acres at 1s 6d an acre and 25½ acres at 2s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 45¾ acres, £17 8s 6d Thomas Burnham, ground rent 0s, freehold 19 acres, leasehold 13½ acres, £4 6s 6d William Beale's orphans, ground rent 0s, freehold 9¼ acres, leasehold 15¼ acres, £4 5s 6d Carried forward, £236 7s 2d **Interpretations** The roll distinguished freehold land, owned outright by the settler and paying only a small quit-rent, from leasehold land, held from the Company for a term and paying a full rent by the acre. Most planters held both, often more on lease than in freehold. The Company thus kept the larger share of the island's farmland under its own control, renting it out on terms it could review when each lease expired, as George Seale's had two days earlier. Several holdings were entered for orphans, such as those of Ann Beale, Charles Bagley, John Bazett and William Beale. The rent was paid on the children's behalf by their guardians or the estate. Land held for minors stayed on the roll in the dead parent's name until the children came of age, which shows how inheritance, rent and the care of orphans were bound together in the island's landholding.
57	53	1778 Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 675¼, Lease Land 923½, £ 236, s 7, d 2 Robt. Ballard: 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 Richd. Bickerstaff: Ground Rent 6/8, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 6, d 8 James Colgrave: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 13, Lease Land 100, £ 25, s 13, d 0 Joseph Chamberlaines Orphans: 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 Jos. Doveton's Orphs.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 86½, Lease Land 8, £ 6, s 6, d 6 Jona. Doveton: Ground Rent 28/9, Free Land 128, Lease Land 4, £ 8, s 12, d 11 Isaac Doveton 9½ Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 119½, Lease Land 39¾, £ 14, s 1, d 0 John Desfountain 12¼ Acr. @ 1/3 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 20, Lease Land 85¾, £ 19, s 10, d 11 Willm. Webber Doveton: Ground Rent 10/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0 Saml. 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	The rent roll continued as follows. Brought forward, £236 7s 2d Robert Ballard, ground rent 13s, freehold 15½ acres, leasehold 0 acres, £1 8s 6d George Bird, ground rent 17s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 17s 0d Richard Bickerstaff, ground rent 6s 8d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 6s 8d James Colgrave, ground rent 0s, freehold 13 acres, leasehold 100 acres, £25 13s 0d Joseph Chamberlaine's orphans, ground rent 15s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 15s 0d James Desfountain, ground rent 3s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 3s 0d Jonathan Doveton's orphans, ground rent 0s, freehold 46½ acres, leasehold 8 acres, £6 6s 6d Jonathan Doveton, ground rent 20s 9d, freehold 128 acres, leasehold 4 acres, £8 12s 11d Isaac Doveton, 9½ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 119½ acres, leasehold 39¾ acres, £14 1s 0d John Desfountain, 12¼ acres at 1s 3d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 20 acres, leasehold 85¾ acres, £19 10s 11d William Webber Doveton, ground rent 10s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 10s 0d Samuel Desfountain, ground rent 17s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 17s 0d Henry Easthope, ground rent 0s, freehold 14 acres, leasehold 28 acres, £7 14s 0d James Easthope, ground rent 0s, freehold 11 acres, leasehold 8 acres, £2 11s 0d Julio Fabiano, ground rent 15s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 15s 0d

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		Julio Fabiano: Ground Rent 15/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 Richd. 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 22, £ 11, s 1, d 10 James Greentree 26 Acr. @ 2/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 41½, Lease Land 44, £ 9, s 16, d 6 James Greentree's Orphs. 23¾ Acr. @ 4/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 27½, Lease Land 55, £ 13, s 14, d 3 Watkin Greentree: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 37½, Lease Land 34, £ 11, s 7, d 6 Robert Gurling 15½ Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre 15½ Acr. @ 2/6 pr. Acre and 2¾ Acres at 1/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 23, Lease Land 33¾, £ 4, s 0, d 0 James 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 Robert Hodson: Ground Rent 12/5, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 5 Mary Harper: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 10, Lease Land 26, £ 7, s 0, d 0 Thos. Harper's Orphs.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 19¾, Lease Land 46¾, £ 12, s 13, d 6 Gabl. Harper 6 Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre 4½ Acr. @ 3/ pr. Acre 4½ Acr. @ 4/ pr. Acre & 2½ Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 40, Lease Land 21¾, £ 4, s 7, d 4½ Willm. Hayes: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Elisha Isaacke: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 26, Lease Land 5, £ 2, s 10, d 0 Willm. Jenkins 14½ Acr. @ 2/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 14½, £ 0, s 0, d 0 Hugh Jones: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 Martha Jacks: Ground Rent 16/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 16, d 0 Gabl. Isaacke Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 8, Lease Land 2, £ 0, s 0, d 0 Saml. Knipe Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 51½, Lease Land 40¾, £ 11, s 4, d 7½ Richd. Knipe: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 0, Lease Land 2½, £ 0, s 12, d 6 Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1505, Lease Land 1598¾, £ 432, s 19, d 2	Richard Goodwin, ground rent 0s, freehold 49 acres, leasehold 27 acres, £9 4s 0d John Goodwin, ground rent 14s 4d, freehold 67½ acres, leasehold 27 acres, £11 1s 10d James Greentree, 26 acres at 2s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 41½ acres, leasehold 44 acres, £9 16s 6d James Greentree's orphans, 23¼ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 5s, freehold 27½ acres, leasehold 55 acres, £13 14s 3d Watkin Greentree, ground rent 0s, freehold 37½ acres, leasehold 38 acres, £11 7s 6d Robert Garling, 15½ acres at 1s 6d an acre, 15½ acres at 2s 6d an acre and 2¼ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 23 acres, leasehold 33½ acres, £4 0s 0d James Harper, ground rent 2s 6d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £1 2s 6d George Hayes, ground rent 0s, freehold 30 acres, leasehold 6½ acres, £3 2s 6d Robert Hodson, ground rent 12s 6d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 12s 6d Mary Harper, ground rent 0s, freehold 10 acres, leasehold 26 acres, £7 0s 0d Thomas Harper's orphans, ground rent 0s, freehold 19¾ acres, leasehold 46¾ acres, £12 13s 6d Gabriel Harper, 6 acres at 1s an acre, 13½ acres at 3s an acre, ½ acre at 2s an acre and 2¼ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 40 acres, leasehold 21¾ acres, £4 7s 4½d William Hayes, ground rent 12s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 12s 0d Elisha Isaacke, ground rent 0s, freehold 26 acres, leasehold 5 acres, £2 10s 0d William Jenkins, 19½ acres at 2s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 19½ acres, unpaid Hugh Jones, ground rent 3s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 3s 0d Martha Jacks, ground rent 16s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 16s 0d Gabriel Isaacke senior, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 8 acres, £2 0s 0d Samuel Knipe senior, ground rent 0s, freehold 51½ acres, leasehold 40¾ acres, £11 4s 7½d Richard Knipe, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 2½ acres, £0 12s 6d Carried forward, £432 19s 2d **Interpretations** William Jenkins's entry stood unpaid, the one default the Council noted when the rents were taken. He had been granted leave on 10 August 1778 to sell his land at the Cabbage Trees, and was evidently leaving his holding behind with the rent still owing. The Company could recover the arrears from the purchase money before the sale was completed, since no lease could pass to a buyer without the Council's consent. The many small entries of ground rent alone, such as Richard Bickerstaff's 6s 8d, Julio Fabiano's 15s and the officials' 10s or 17s, were rents for house plots in Jamestown valley, not farmland. Bickerstaff's lease of a plot by the Run, granted in February 1778, shows on the roll at its agreed rent. Town plots and country acres were collected on the same roll on the same day.
58	54	30 September Ground Rent, Free Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought over: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 1505, Lease Land 1598¾, £ 432, s 19, d 2 Saml. Knipe Junr. 5½ Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre 2 Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 31½, Lease Land 53½, £ 5, s 0, d 10½ Nathl. Kennedy: Ground Rent 5/3, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 5, d 3	The rent roll closed with the remaining planters and the total for the year. Brought forward, £432 19s 2d Samuel Knipe junior, 5½ acres at 1s an acre and 2 acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 31½ acres, leasehold 53¾ acres, £5 0s 10½d Nathaniel Kennedy, ground rent 5s 3d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 5s 3d Elizabeth Kennedy, ground rent 17s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 17s 0d

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		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 Thos. Leech: Ground Rent 12/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Elizabeth Lamb: Ground Rent 1/6, Free Land 25, Lease Land 10, £ 3, s 4, d 6 Richd. Mason 7½ Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre 3 Acr. @ 4/ pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 48½, Lease Land 18¼, £ 18, s 7, d 4½ Benj. Mason 31 Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 1/8, Free Land 49, Lease Land 85¼, £ 18, s 10, d 5 Elizabeth Powell: Ground Rent 3/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 John Purs Orphs.: Ground Rent 22/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 4, £ 5, s 2, d 0 James Pritchard: Ground Rent 22/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 0 John Robinson 5 Acr. at 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 8/, Free Land 137½, Lease Land 98½, £ 22, s 18, d 1½ John Seale's Orphans 3½ Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre 5½ Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 38¾, Lease Land 68, £ 16, s 13, d 6 Solomon St. Maurice: Ground Rent 65/, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 3, s 5, d 0 Benj. Seale 10¼ Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre: 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 C. Ross Stewart 6½ Acr. @ 1/ pr. Acre 2½ Acr. @ 4/ pr. Acre and 7½ Acr. @ 2/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 26, Lease Land 65½, £ 14, s 17, d 7½ Ann Sampell: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 25, Lease Land 11, £ 4, s 0, d 0 John Shelley's Orphans: 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 Thos. 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 Wm. Wrangham 1½ Acr. @ 20 pr. Acre 6 Acres @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 16/6, Free Land 163½, Lease Land 152¼, £ 35, s 15, d 3 Sarah Whitehead: 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 11, d 0 Hatton Walker 4/2: Ground Rent 2/4½, Free Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 2, d 2½ William Young 6½ Acr. @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 5/, Free Land 79½, Lease Land 33¼, £ 11, s 18, d 10½ Stephen Young 3 Acres @ 1/6 pr. Acre: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 30, Lease Land 38¼, £ 10, s 10, d 6 Total: Ground Rent 0, Free Land 2203, Lease Land 2379½, £ 635, s 11, d 11 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Robert Leech, ground rent 4s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 4s 0d Thomas Leech, ground rent 12s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 12s 0d Elizabeth Lamb, ground rent 1s 6d, freehold [...] acres, leasehold 10 acres, £3 4s 6d Richard Mason, 7½ acres at 1s 6d an acre and 3 acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 48½ acres, leasehold 18¾ acres, £18 7s 4½d Benjamin Mason, 38 acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 14s 3d, freehold 49 acres, leasehold 25½ acres, £18 10s 5d Elizabeth Powell, ground rent 3s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 3s 0d John Pierce's orphans, ground rent 22s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 4 acres, £5 2s 0d James Pritchard, ground rent 22s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £1 2s 0d John Robinson, 43 acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 8s, freehold 137½ acres, leasehold 48½ acres, £22 18s 1½d John Seale's orphans, 3½ acres at 1s an acre and 3½ acres at 1s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 38½ acres, leasehold 68 acres, £16 13s 6d Solomon St Maurice, ground rent 65s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £3 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, 10¼ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 26 acres, £4 7s 0d Francis Seale, ground rent 0s, freehold 10½ acres, leasehold 33½ acres, £8 19s 0d George Seale, ground rent 0s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 7½ acres, £1 17s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, 6½ acres at 1s an acre, 2½ acres at 1s an acre and 7½ acres at 2s 6d an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 26 acres, leasehold 65½ acres, £14 17s 7½d Ann Sampell, ground rent 0s, freehold 25 acres, leasehold 11 acres, £4 0s 0d John Shelley's orphans, ground rent 10s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 10s 0d The Society, ground rent 4s, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 4s 0d Thomas Statham, ground rent 20s 3d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £1 0s 3d John Worrall, ground rent 0s, freehold 71 acres, leasehold 33 acres, £11 16s 0d William Wrangham, ground rent 16s 3d, freehold 163½ acres, leasehold 152¾ acres, £35 15s 3d Sarah Whitehead, ground rent 9s 6d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 9s 6d Simon Whaley, ground rent 0s, freehold 2 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 8s 0d Hatton Walker, ground rent 2s 2½d, freehold 0 acres, leasehold 0 acres, £0 2s 2½d William Young, 6½ acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 5s, freehold 79½ acres, leasehold 33¾ acres, £11 18s 10½d Stephen Young, 3 acres at 1s an acre, ground rent 0s, freehold 30 acres, leasehold 38½ acres, £10 10s 6d Total of rents for the year, £635 11s 11d John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** William Wrangham paid the largest rent on the island, £35 15s 3d, for more than 300 acres, nearly half of it held on lease from the Company. Matthew Bazett paid the next largest share. The members of Council were the island's biggest landholders as well as its government, which gave them a direct interest in every decision on leases, cattle, rushes and the fencing of the Great Wood. Wrangham's offer of 17 August 1778 to build the Longwood wall by contract came from a man who already farmed more of the island than anyone else.

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			Hatton Walker paid only 2s 2½d, a part-year's rent on the plot granted to him at 4s a year in January 1778. The roll charged each new lease from the day it began, so a soldier's shop plot and a councillor's estate were reckoned on exactly the same basis.
59	55	5th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th Day of October 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 30th of September 1778. Mr. William Wrangham and Simon Whaley this day presented the following Petitions. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council. The humble Petition of William Wrangham Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous of enclosing a Piece of the Honorable Company's Waste Land in this Valley 72 Feet in Width and 50 Feet in depth lying behind your Petitioners House, late the Property of Elizabeth Kennedy, humbly requests you will grant him a Lease for the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray. Ordered the said Land to be viewed. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Simon Whaley Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous of disposing of two Acres of Lease Land (lying in Friar Valley) by Public Auction, humbly requests your Worship and Council will give him leave so to do. And your Petitioner will ever Pray. 5 October 1778. Granted.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 5 October 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 30 September 1778 were read, approved and signed. Mr William Wrangham and Simon Whaley presented the following petitions. William Wrangham petitioned the Governor and Council to enclose a piece of the Company's waste land in Jamestown valley, 72 feet wide and 50 feet deep, behind his house, which had formerly belonged to Elizabeth Kennedy. He asked for a lease of it. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. Simon Whaley petitioned the Governor and Council of St Helena on 5 October 1778. He wished to sell two acres of leasehold land in Friar's Valley by public auction and asked their leave. The Council granted it. **Interpretations** Wrangham had evidently bought Elizabeth Kennedy's house, the ground she sold by auction with the Council's leave on 28 September 1778. A week later he asked for the Company's waste land behind it. The Council did not grant the request on the spot, even to one of its own members. It ordered the ground inspected first, as it had done for Richard Bickerstaff, so that a lease to a councillor followed the same procedure as a lease to a private soldier.
60	56	5th October We this day received the following Letter from Captain William Pierie Engineer. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena. Gentlemen The India Ship York being detained by the Arrival of the Belleisle Man of War, admits of very unfavourable Conjectures of the Disposition of the Common Enemies to Britain; I cannot therefore pass by this Opportunity, of Submitting to your Consideration the Necessity of putting the Lower and particularly the Upper Battery at Banks's in the best Condition, to Oppose Ships rounding this Point; And further to Inform this Board, of the solemn Advantage we must receive, by opening a Road for our Artillery from the Right of that Battery to Butter Milk Point, where a Howitzer and	On 5 October 1778 the Council received a letter from Captain William Pierce, Engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council of St Helena. Pierce noted that the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Belleisle* had led to the Indiaman *York* being held at the island. In his view this pointed to a grave threat from Britain's enemies. He therefore took the chance to urge the Council to put the batteries at Banks's into the best possible state to oppose ships rounding the point, the lower battery and above all the upper one. He also pointed to the great advantage of opening a road for the artillery from the right of that battery to Buttermilk Point. From there a howitzer and two guns could do exceptional damage to ships as they approached the island. In his view the work would be so deadly to an enemy, especially in the present emergency, that it needed no further argument. Meanwhile the party sent back from Prosperous Bay had finished the works planned at Powell's Valley. The rest of the previous quarter's programme at James Fort would soon be complete, now that the plan for the Governor's slaves' quarters and other

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		two Guns, can do uncommon destruction to Ships as they approach the Island. This Appearing to me a Work of so fatal Consequence to the Enemy, particularly on this emergency, I shall not say more to urge the propriety of carrying it into Execution, as soon as the Party returned from Prosperous Bay, have finished the Work proposed at Rupert's Valley. What remains at James's Fort of our Engagements for last Quarter will soon be brought to a Close, having done with the Places for the Governors Slaves &ca. I come now to Acquaint this Board of the Absolute Necessity of Strengthening that Part of the Works, where the Run of Water empties into the Sea by the West Rocks. For as the Enemy will be covered in their approach from the Beach, by the Wall that Cuts the Demi Bastion, on the left of the Line, they are imperceptibly led on to the Portcullices, which they will have no great Difficulty to force; and be instantly in Possession of this Garrison. Moreover from the immediate Access to our Magazine and Stores, may we not suspect, that a resolute and Experienced Enemy will at one blow be made Master of the whole Island. Taking this matter in the most favourable point of View, not from what has happened, but what may come to pass. I cannot Defer advising a Speedy Alteration, where we appear so exposed and unguarded by the insufficiency of the Works; I shall therefore with	work was done. Pierce then told the Council that the defences had to be strengthened urgently where the Run flowed into the sea by the West Rocks. An enemy coming up from the beach would be hidden by the wall that cut across the demi-bastion on the left of the Line. That cover would lead them unseen to the portcullises, which they could force without much difficulty, and they would then hold the garrison at once. The magazine and stores lay close by, so a determined and experienced enemy might make himself master of the whole island in a single stroke. Pierce based the warning on what might happen, not on anything that had happened yet. He could not put off advising a quick change where the works were too weak and left the town so exposed, and his letter continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The *Belleisle* kept the *York* in the road, so the Indiaman did not sail for England alone. A King's ship held back a homeward Company ship only when the seas ahead were thought too dangerous for a lone merchantman. Pierce took this as the clearest sign yet that an enemy fleet might be at sea, and he used it at once to press his case. Until now his letters had dealt with distant landing places, Prosperous Bay and Powell's Valley, while the main defences at Jamestown were taken as secure. Here he turned to the island's chief fortress and called it badly flawed. The wall built to protect the Line would in fact shelter an attacker all the way to its gates. The weak point lay beside the magazine and stores, so the town's own defences could hand an enemy the means to hold the whole island. Pierce was the first engineer in these records to say that Jamestown itself could fall by surprise, not just be bypassed by a landing elsewhere.
61	57	1778 with great Submission wait the Determination of this Board on a Point so essential to Free from the insult of cunning Enemies, but too well Apprised of our weak Places particularly to Leeward of the Island. My only Aim is for the protection and prosperity of the Honorable Company's Island and to convince this Board that the Dictates of my Heart, correspond with the nature of my Duty. I remain Gentlemen St. Helena Your most Obedient and most humble 5 October 1778. Servant (Signed) Wm. Pierie The Secretary was directed to return him the following Answer. To Captain William Pierie Engineer 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 consideration the several proposals therein contained, particularly to what you recommend respecting the defenceless situation of the Portcullis in this Valley, they desire that you lay before them as	Pierce closed by saying he would wait respectfully for the Council's decision on a matter so vital to keeping the island safe from a cunning enemy. Such an enemy, he warned, might well know the island's weak places, especially on its leeward side. His only aim was to protect the island and keep it prosperous for the Company, and he wished to show the Council that he was acting from a sense of duty. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 5 October 1778. The Council directed the Secretary to send Captain William Pierce, Engineer, the following reply. The Governor and Council had considered the proposals in his letter of that day. On the poorly defended portcullises in Jamestown valley, they wanted him to send them, as soon as possible, an estimate of what was needed to cover that part of the Line. With that in hand they could judge whether the work could start straight away. They agreed with him that the work at Buttermilk Point would be useful and would recommend it to the Court of Directors for approval. They also told him that on the following Monday he was to send two stone layers and four labourers from the Company's slaves under his charge to repair the fence round Horse Point. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary at St Helena on 5 October 1778. **Interpretations** The Council handled Pierce's two proposals in different ways. The weakness at the portcullises threatened Jamestown itself, so the Council asked only for an estimate and kept the option of ordering

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		soon as possible an Estimate of what you think now necessary for the covering of that part of the Line that they may judge whether the said Work can be carried into immediate Execution; And with regard to what you project relative to Butter Milk Point they coincide in opinion with you of the Utility of such Work, and will recommend the same to the Honorable the Court of Directors for their approbation. I am also to inform you, that you are to detach on Monday next, of the Honorable Company's Slaves under your inspection, two Stone layers and four Labourers to repair the Fence round Horse Point. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 5 October 1778. (Signed) B. Wright Secretary	the work at once, without waiting for London. The road and battery at Buttermilk Point would add a new position rather than repair a flaw in an existing one, so the Council sent it to the Court of Directors. That had also been its course with Pierce's larger scheme of roads in August 1778. The Council acted on its own authority to close a gap in the main fortress and referred new works to London. The fence round Horse Point was the old fence on the edge of the Great Wood at Longwood. William Wrangham had offered on 17 August 1778 to replace it with a stone wall by contract, and the Court of Directors had not yet answered. In the meantime the Council had the old fence patched with the Company's own slaves, so that the wood stayed protected from grazing animals.
62	58	12th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th Day of October 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th of October 1778. 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 follows Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of September 1778. Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder Expended lb., oz. 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 0 20 Arrived the Belleisle Captain Brooks: Guns Fired 13, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 17, oz. 13 Do. Saluting the Captain Coming on Shore: Guns Fired 13, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 13, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 15, oz. 10 24 For a General Field day 3400 Blank Cartridges: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 106, oz. 4 29 Powder for the Stone blowers, for ye Road at Hold fast Tom: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 4, oz. 0 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 9, oz. 13 Total: Guns Fired 32, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 22, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder Expended lb. 165, oz. 8 Sheep Skins tanned 2 Do. for Spunges 2 Hand Spikes 15 6 Pound Tompions 4 12 Pound Do. 1 Junk Wads 480 Flannell for Cartridges Yards 25⅝ Match Pounds 9 Cotton for Quick Match 7 lb. Spirits of Wine for Quick Match 1 Pint Cartridge Paper 17 Quire (Signed) Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 October 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 5 October 1778 were read, approved and signed. The Council examined and approved the accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's expenses for September 1778, which were as follows. Artillery stores used in September 1778 19 September, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *Belleisle*, Captain Brooks, 20 September: 13 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 17 lb 13 oz. 20 September, salute to the Captain on coming ashore: 13 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 13 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 15 lb 10 oz 24 September, general field day, 3,300 blank cartridges: 0 guns fired, powder used 106 lb 4 oz 29 September, powder for the stone blowers on the road at [...]: 0 guns fired, powder used 4 lb 0 oz Various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 9 lb 13 oz Total: 32 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 22 shots of 6 lb, 4 shots of 4 lb, 2 shots of 3 lb, powder used 164 lb 8 oz Other stores used Sheepskins, tanned, 2 Sheepskins for sponges, 2 Handspikes, 15 Tompions for six-pounders, 4 Tompion for a twelve-pounder, 1 Junk wads, 400 Flannel for cartridges, 25⅞ yards Slow match, 2 lb Cotton for quick match, 7 lb Spirit of wine for quick match, 1 pint Cartridge paper, 17 quires William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** Flannel used for cartridges was a new item in these accounts. A cartridge was a bag holding a gun's full powder charge, loaded in one movement. Paper cartridges left smouldering scraps in the bore, and these could set off the next charge as it was rammed home. Flannel burned away completely, so gun crews

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			could load faster and more safely in a sustained fight. The artillery started making its own flannel cartridges in the same month the *Belleisle* held the *York* back, as the island prepared for a possible attack from the sea. The stone blowers were blasting rock to make a road, the first sign that some of the gun roads Pierce had proposed were already being built.
63	59	1778 Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in the Month of September 1778. 54 Bottles of Madeira £ 3 7 6 24 Do. Port 1 18 . 27 Do. Lisbon 2 2 9 13 Do. Mountain 1 .. 7 97 Do. Beer 1 12 4 17 Gallons of Arrack 2 11 . 133 of Beef 1 13 3 10 Fowls .. 15 . 4 Ducks .. 6 . 2 Geese .. 10 . 116 Candy 2 18 . 615 Flour 4 5 10 2 Lambs 1 .. . 2 Kids .. 11 . 2 Goats 1 .. . £ 26 10 3 Bought pr. Table lb. 191 of Beef @ 6 4 15 6 57½ Do. @ 3½ .. 16 9 5 Turkeys 1 5 . 20 Fowls 1 10 . 8 Ducks .. 12 . 4 Pigs 1 .. . £ 9 19 3 William Jenkins Planter having left the Island upon the Duke of Cumberland which sailed from hence the 30th of July 1777 Supposed Clandestinely he being a Man of an indifferent Character and much involved in Debt, his Wife being then in the Country, Mr. John Doveton Writer with the Constable were directed for the better Security of his House and Effects, to Lock and Seal up his Doors; Mrs. Jenkins not coming down the next morning We appointed the said Mr. Doveton and the Constable to take an account	The stores used and the goods bought for the Company's table in September 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in September 1778 Madeira wine, 54 bottles, £3 7s 6d Port wine, 24 bottles, £1 18s 0d Lisbon wine, 27 bottles, £2 2s 9d Mountain wine, 13 bottles, £1 0s 7d Beer, 97 bottles, £1 12s 4d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 53 lb, £1 13s 3d Fowls, 10, £0 15s 0d Ducks, 4, £0 6s 0d Geese, 2, £0 10s 0d Sugar candy, 116 lb, £2 18s 0d Flour, 615 lb, £5 5s 10d Lambs, 2, £1 0s 0d Kids, 2, £0 10s 0d Goats, 2, £1 0s 0d Stores used total, £26 10s 3d Goods bought for the table Beef, 191 lb at 6d, £4 15s 6d Beef, 57½ lb at 3½d, £0 16s 9d Turkeys, 5, £1 5s 0d Fowls, 20, £1 10s 0d Ducks, 8, £0 12s 0d Pigs, 4, £1 0s 0d Goods bought total, £9 19s 3d William Jenkins, a planter, had left the island secretly on the *Duke of Cumberland*, which sailed on 30 July 1778. He was a man of poor reputation and deep in debt. His wife was then away in the country. To secure his house and goods, the Council directed Mr John Doveton, a writer, and the constable to lock and seal his doors. When Jenkins did not come down the next morning, the Council appointed Doveton and the constable to take an account of his goods, and the record of their work continued on the next page. **Interpretations** On 10 August 1778 the Council granted Jenkins leave to sell his land at the Cabbage Trees, and on 30 September he was the only planter who failed to pay his rent. By then he had already slipped away, on a ship that sailed before his petition was even heard. Like William Jepson the tailor, he escaped his creditors by boarding a homeward ship unseen. Jepson had fled in November 1777, and the Council again had to seal a house and list a debtor's goods for his creditors after he had gone. The musters searched ships for soldiers, but they were not designed to stop a settler who walked aboard as a passenger.
64	60	12 October account of what was in the House, and ordered the said Mrs. Jenkins	Doveton and the constable listed the contents of the house. The Council ordered Mrs Jenkins to attend the Governor and Council at the next

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		to attend the Governor and Council the following Consultation day, which she did. The Creditors of the said Jenkins at same time laying their several demands before the Board desiring to know how they were to be paid. We recommended to them to wait the Arrival of the next Years Storeship as Jenkins then might probably send directions, how his affairs were to be settled, which they readily consented to, provided his Effects were not wasted or embezzled. We then asked his Wife if she would undertake to be answerable to his Creditors for the forthcoming of her Husbands Effects, who replyed she did not chuse to undertake it, as she had no one to assist her or proper Persons to take care of the Little Stock which remained. We then proposed to her and the Creditors, whether the selling at Public Auction such Effects as were perishable, would not be for the Advantage of the parties concerned, who readily acquiesced, as the most prudent step to be taken. We then appointed Messieurs John Robinson and George Bird two of his principal Creditors to assist Mrs. Jenkins in the management of the same, and dispose of such part thereof as she approved which was accordingly done and the produce secured until the said Jenkins could be heard of. The said Jenkins returning to the Island in the Recovery We sent for and informed him of the step which had been taken respecting his affairs who seemed satisfyed, and received the produce of such of his Effects as had been disposed of in Order to settle with his Creditors. On the 24th of August last, We Ordered an Advertizement to be published requiring all Persons to send into the Secretary's Office on or before the 20th of September following an exact signed return of their Familys, Land and Cattle, and to attend the Governor and Council on the 30th of the same Month to pay their Rents due to the Honorable Company for the Year Past. On Monday the 28th the Secretary informed the Board that William Jenkins had not returned his Land, agreeable to the Advertisement which prevented his making up the Rent Roll; on which the said Jenkins was sent for, to know his Reasons for Disobedience of Orders. Said, that he did not look upon it as his Land, not having received any Transfer or Conveyance from the late John Price Deceased, upon which we referred to Our Records and found Entered upon Consultation of the 31 of January 1774, that the said John Price had Petitioned the Board (agreeable to the Terms	consultation, and she did. At the same meeting Jenkins's creditors laid their claims before the Council and asked how they would be paid. The Council advised them to wait for the next season's storeship, since by then Jenkins would probably have sent instructions for settling his affairs. The creditors agreed, on condition that his goods were not wasted or made away with. The Council asked his wife whether she would answer to the creditors for keeping her husband's goods safe. She declined, saying she had no one to help her and no suitable people to look after the small stock that remained. The Council then suggested that selling the perishable goods at public auction would be best for everyone concerned. The parties readily agreed that this was the most sensible course. The Council appointed John Robinson and George Bird, two of the principal creditors, to help Mrs Jenkins manage the goods and sell whatever she approved. This was done, and the money was held until Jenkins could be heard from. Jenkins later came back to the island in the *Recovery*. The Council sent for him and told him what had been done about his affairs. He appeared satisfied and received the proceeds of the goods that had been sold, so that he could settle with his creditors. On 24 August 1778 the Council had ordered a notice requiring everyone to send the Secretary's office a signed return of their family's land and cattle by 20 September. They were also to attend the Governor and Council on 30 September to pay the rents owed to the Company for the past year. On Monday 28 September the Secretary reported that William Jenkins had sent in no return of his land, which stopped him completing the rent roll. Jenkins was sent for to explain why he had disobeyed the order. He said he had not regarded the land as his, because he had never received any transfer or conveyance of it from the late John Pierce. The Council then searched its records. These showed that at the consultation of 31 January 1774 John Pierce had petitioned the Council, and the account continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The Council did not seize and sell everything Jenkins left, though his creditors were owed money and he appeared to have fled for good. The obvious course was to sell his whole estate, as had been done with William Jepson's, and divide the proceeds. The Council held back because it judged he might send word or return. It sold only the goods that would spoil and kept the money in hand. When Jenkins did come back, he could settle his debts himself, and his property had not been sold off for nothing in his absence. Mrs Jenkins's refusal to take responsibility for the goods forced the Council to put two creditors in charge beside her. That kept the stock safe without handing the creditors full control. Jenkins's claim that the land was not his was probably a way to avoid the rent. He had asked the Council's leave in August 1778 to sell that same land, so he had treated it as his own when a sale suited him.

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65	61	1778 terms of his Lease) for Liberty to dispose of his right to nineteen and an half Acres of Lease Land lying in Sandy Bay, requesting we would accept of William Jenkins tenant to the Honorable Company for the same, which was granted and he the said Jenkins took possession thereof, returned it as his property, and paid the Honorable Company's Rents Yearly, until this period. We then told him we adjudged the Land his property, that we had nothing to do with Private agreements, that a Petition had regularly passed the Board for conveying the said nineteen and an half Acres of Land to him, which he had taken Possession of and had returned the same into the Office as his property and paid the Rents for several Years past, and that he must accordingly now return it to the Secretary's Office and pay the Rent on the Wednesday following. That on Wednesday the 30th the Council being met to receive the Rents, all the Inhabitants attended and made their Payments, except the said Jenkins, who had likewise in further Contempt of our Orders on the Preceeding Monday, neglected to make the Return of said Land to the Secretary's Office as directed. That after waiting some time, finding he did not attend to pay his Quit Rent, sent for him immediately to attend and pay the same. Who on coming before Us, he said he had nothing to do with the Land, and could not see he had any right to pay for it. We told him We could not look upon it as any other Persons property than his, until he had leave from Us to transfer the same, and therefore he must pay the Company's Rent which amounted to one pound nineteen shillings, or we should distrain upon his Goods, he then went away saying he would go and fetch the Money, and having waited a considerable time he returned and told the Governor he could get no money, which we know to be mere evasion. We sent for him again the following Monday, to know if he had got the Money to pay his Rent, When he replied he had not, neither did he look upon it a just demand, persisting the Land was not his. Upon taking the above affair into Consideration and determining the Land to be William Jenkins's property. We have unanimously agreed to distrain his Effects to the amount of one pound nineteen shillings to pay the Honorable Company their Rent. In preference to the forfeiture of the Land.	In 1774 Pierce had asked, under the terms of his lease, for leave to give up his right to 19½ acres of leasehold land at Sandy Bay. He asked the Council to accept William Jenkins as the Company's tenant in his place. The Council granted this, and Jenkins took possession, returned the land as his own and paid the Company's rent every year until now. The Council told Jenkins it held the land to be his property and was not concerned with any private arrangement between him and Pierce. A petition had been properly submitted to transfer the 19½ acres to him. He had taken possession, entered the land at the Secretary's office as his own and paid the rent on it for several years. He must therefore return it to the Secretary's office and pay the rent on the following Wednesday. On Wednesday 30 September 1778 the Council met to receive the rents. Every inhabitant attended and paid except Jenkins. Further defying the orders given the Monday before, he had also failed to send the return of his land to the Secretary's office. After waiting some time, the Council saw that he would not come to pay his quit-rent and sent for him at once to attend and pay it. When he appeared, he said he had nothing to do with the land and saw no reason why he should pay for it. The Council replied that it could treat the land as no one's property but his until he had its leave to transfer it. He must therefore pay the Company's rent of £1 19s 0d, or the Council would seize his goods. He left saying he would fetch the money. After a long wait he came back and told the Governor he had been unable to find any. The Council had reason to believe this was untrue. It sent for him again the following Monday to ask whether he had the money. He said he had not, did not consider the demand just and still insisted the land was not his. Having considered the matter and ruled that the land belonged to William Jenkins, the Council agreed unanimously to seize his goods to the value of £1 19s 0d to pay the Company's rent. It preferred this to taking the land from him. **Interpretations** The Council passed over the harsher remedy it had available, forfeiting the land, and chose to seize goods worth just the £1 19s 0d owed. Forfeiture would have given Jenkins exactly what he was claiming, release from a lease he no longer wanted. A planter who wished to drop an unprofitable holding could then simply refuse his rent and walk away. Distraint enforced the rent and held him to the lease, so that no tenant could escape his obligations by declaring the land was not his. The dispute turned on how leases passed on the island. Jenkins argued that without a formal conveyance from Pierce he had never become the owner. The Council held that its own consent, recorded in its consultation, was what transferred a Company lease, and any private deed between the two men did not matter. Jenkins's years of paying the rent, together with his entry of the land at the Secretary's office, settled the question. His own petition of 10 August 1778 to sell the same land made his denial impossible to accept.
66	62	12 October We this day received the following Letter from Captain William Pierie Engineer.	The Council received a letter that day from Captain William Pierce, Engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council of St Helena.

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		To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena. Gentlemen I am very much concerned that Indisposition prevents me going on with the Plans and Sections which I hoped this day to have laid before the Board respecting the Defence of the Portcullice and Strengthening that Part of the Line which you are pleased to agree with me in Opinion deserves immediate alteration. In this Situation I can only say without the Aid of Sections. That after the Materials are prepared I shall be able by the beginning of next Year to compleat the whole for the Sum of 250£. The Benefits are more than can be expected from such a Triffle, when a perfect Cover to protect our Portcullice and Magazine is erected besides opening a Sluice to Admit our Long Boats and small Craft to be careened and sheltered from the Suns heat will be a further consideration to induce the Board to grant some days Indulgence till a just Representation of the Work can be laid before them, and in the mean time the Party when disengaged will go on with the further Repair of the Honorable Company's Stores which Capt. Bazett who does me the favour to deliver this will give the best Account to the Board. I remain Gentlemen With constant respect St. Helena Your most obedient and October 12th 1778. most humble Servant (Signed) Wm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir. I am directed by the Governor & Council to	Pierce regretted that illness had stopped him finishing the plan and sections he had hoped to present that day. These covered the defence of the portcullis and the strengthening of the part of the Line that the Council agreed needed immediate change. Without the sections, he could say only that once the materials were obtained he expected to finish the whole work by the start of the next year for £250 0s 0d. He argued that the benefits were far greater than such a small sum might suggest. The work would fully cover and protect the portcullis and the magazine. It would also open a sluice through which the longboats and small craft could be brought in, repaired and sheltered from the sun. He asked the Council to give him a few days until he could lay a proper drawing of the work before it. In the meantime the working party, when free, would carry on repairing the Company's stores. Captain Bazett, who was delivering the letter, would give the Council a full account of that work. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 12 October 1778. The Council directed the Secretary to send Pierce a reply, which continued on the next page. **Interpretations** Pierce set a fixed price of £250 for the work at the portcullis, the estimate the Council had asked for on 5 October 1778. Keeping the cost small and naming it in advance made it easier for the Council to approve the work on its own authority, without first referring it to London. He also pointed to a second, practical use: the sluice would let the Company's boats be hauled into shelter. The boats wore out fast in the surf and the sun, as the steady repairs charged to them showed, and safe storage would save money on top of the gain in defence. Combining a defensive need with an everyday saving was a familiar way for an engineer to win approval for a new work.
67	63	1778 to acquaint You in Answer to Your Letter of this date that they have strongly recommended to the Honorable Court of Directors your Plan of a Platform on Butter Milk Point, also the strengthening the Portcullice in James's Valley. Yet as the estimate of the latter Amounts to £250 .. .. And that sum appearing to them more than they consider themselves at Liberty to disburse without leave from their Honorable Employers, the said Work must be postponed until they receive liberty for Carrying the same into execution. I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant October 12 1778 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. Mr. James Harper this day Presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca.	The Council's reply to Pierce answered his letter of the same date. The Governor and Council had strongly recommended to the Court of Directors his plan for a gun platform on Buttermilk Point and for strengthening the portcullis in Jamestown valley. However, the estimate for the portcullis came to £250 0s 0d. The Council considered this more than it could spend without leave from the Company, so the work would have to wait until permission arrived. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary at St Helena on 12 October 1778. Mr James Harper presented a petition to the Governor and Council. He had recently obtained a mortgage in his favour and asked for it to be registered at the Secretary's office. The Council granted the request. The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors. William Wrangham, 1 bill, £100 0s 0d, payable to Captain Richard Rice **Interpretations** The Council reversed the course it had kept open a week earlier. On 5 October 1778 it asked for an estimate so that it could judge whether to start the portcullis work at once. When the figure came in at £250, it decided the sum was beyond its own

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		in Council. The Petition of James Harper Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner has lately obtained a Mortgage in his favour, which he is desirous of having Registered in the Secretary's Office. Your Petitioner therefore prays he may be permitted to have the same Registered. And Your Petitioner will ever pray &ca. Granted. We this day granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Vizt. One to Mr. William Wrangham for One hundred pounds, payable to Captain Richard Peace (or Order).	authority and sent the matter to London with the rest. The Council evidently worked to an unwritten limit on what it could spend without the Court's sanction, and £250 lay above it. The same Council approved small works, such as alarm houses and fence repairs, on its own authority, but it would not commit the Company to a new fortification even when the threat was in Jamestown itself. The reply to London would take a year or more. In the meantime the weakness Pierce warned of would stay open, at a time when the *Belleisle* was holding ships back for fear of the enemy.
68	64	19th October One to Mr. James Desfountain for fifty Pounds payable to Mr. Morris Jones (or Order). And One Sett to Lieutenant Arthur Upton for twenty four pounds, payable to Mrs. Ann Congreve (or Order). All drawn at Ninety Days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 19 Day of October 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 12 of October 1778. Tuesday the 13th Sailed His Majesty's Ship Belleisle and the Honorable Company's Ship York for England. The Paymaster this day brought in his Accounts and the Storekeeper his Collection for the Quarter commencing the 1st of July and ending the 30th of September last, which were examined approved, and are as follow Vizt.	The remaining bills of exchange granted on 12 October 1778 were as follows. James Desfountain, 1 bill, £50 0s 0d, payable to Mr Morris Jones Lieutenant Arthur Upton, 1 bill, £24 0s 0d, payable to Mrs Ann Congreve All the bills were payable 90 days after being presented in London. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 19 October 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 12 October 1778 were read, approved and signed. His Majesty's ship *Belleisle* and the Company's ship *York* sailed for England on Tuesday 13 October. The paymaster presented his accounts and the storekeeper his collection for the quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1778. The Council examined and approved them, and they read as follows. **Interpretations** The *York* had arrived from Bombay on 25 August and was held in the road for seven weeks after the *Belleisle* came in on 20 September. She finally sailed in the warship's company, under escort. The Council took the bills drawn on 12 October, the last remittances before the sailing, and sent them home in the same convoy. Letters and bills of exchange travelled with the ships, so a homeward fleet under naval protection was the safest moment to send money and correspondence to London.
69	65	19th October List of the Honorable Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island of St. Helena with their Several Salarys, Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter ending the 30th of September 1778. 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 . .	The list of the Company's civil and military servants on the island, with their salaries, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 30 September 1778, began as follows. 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, as assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d

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		65 . . William Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 . . Do. Diet Money 15 . . Do. Assistant to the Governor 10 . . Do. Paymaster 27 10 . 62 10 . Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 . . Roberts Carr Chaplain 55 . . Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 45 . . Britannicus Wright Secretary 27 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 . . 42 10 . William Pierie Engineer 50 . . 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 . Assistant Storekeeper 5 . . 30 . . Carried Over £ 666 14 9	William Wrangham, as Paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £62 10s 0d Henry Bazett, member of Council, £10 0s 0d Robartes Carr, Chaplain, £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 William Pierce, Engineer, £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 James Desfountain, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountain, as Assistant Storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountain, total, £30 0s 0d Carried forward, £666 14s 9d **Interpretations** William Pierce now drew £50 for a full quarter, which came to £200 a year. That was more than any civil servant on the list except the Governor, and more than twice the Storekeeper's £180 a year once his allowances were added in. In the quarter to 31 March 1778 he had been paid only from 15 March, so this was the first full quarter of his engagement. The Company paid a premium to secure a trained engineer for the war, and the Council's frequent reliance on his advice that year shows what it got for the money.
70	66	19 October Brought Over £ 666 14 9 William Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 . . Robert Leech Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . Do. Clerk of the Works 6 16 10½ 31 16 10½ John Doveton Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 . . Nathaniel Kennedy Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money	The list of the Company's servants continued as follows. Brought forward, £666 14s 9d 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 Leeche, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d Robert Leeche, diet money, £10 0s 0d Robert Leeche, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Leeche, as Clerk of the Works, £6 16s 10½d Robert Leeche, total, £31 16s 10½d John Doveton, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Doveton, total, £25 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £25 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, Writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £20 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, Surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d

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		10 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 . . Thomas Bazett Writer 7 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 20 . . Thomas Stroud Surgeon 25 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 . . 35 . . David Kay Surgeons Mate 16 5 . Do. Diet Money 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 James Adney Schoolmaster 17 10 . Do. Judge Advocate 12 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 32 10 . George Lamb Steward 7 10 . Do. overseeing the Bake House 3 . . 10 10 . Carried Over £ 934 11 .	Thomas Stroud, total, £35 0s 0d David Kay, Surgeon's Mate, salary, £16 5s 0d David Kay, diet money, £10 0s 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 James Adney, Schoolmaster, £17 10s 0d James Adney, as Judge Advocate, £12 10s 0d James Adney, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Adney, total, £32 10s 0d George Lamb, Steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lamb, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d Carried forward, £934 11s 0d **Interpretations** John Doveton and Nathaniel Kennedy had both risen from writer to factor since the quarter to 31 March 1778, and their salaries rose from £7 10s 0d to £12 10s 0d a quarter. A new writer, Thomas Bazett, joined at the bottom of the civil service. He was probably a son of one of the Bazett councillors, which shows the island's leading families placing their young men in the Company's service. Promotion through the grades of writer and factor followed the Company's practice in India, by seniority as places came free. On becoming a factor, John Doveton gave up the post of Judge Advocate, and James Adney, the island's schoolmaster, took it on. The office passed from one man with no legal training to another, and the schoolmaster's fee for it came close to his pay for teaching. Philip Mahoney, who asked leave on 9 February 1778 to resign and sail for England, still drew his full salary as Clerk of the Peace, so he had not yet left the island.
71	67	1778 Brought Over £ 934 11 . Thomas Bazett Superintendt. of the Works 25 . . Solomon St. Maurice Mr. at Arms 6 5 . Gabriel Harper Overseer 11 5 . Benjamin Seale Do. 6 5 . James Harper Do. 5 . . 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 . . Edward Joyce Cooper 15 . . James Carmitchel Gardener 10 . . Thomas Yates Marshal & Goaler 7 10 . Do. Clerk of the Parish 6 10 . 14 . . John Grimaldie Clock & Instrument Cleaner 1 5 . Isaac Clark Groom	The list of the Company's servants continued with the tradesmen and minor officers, and then opened the First Company. Brought forward, £934 11s 0d Thomas Bazett, Superintendent of the Works, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, Master at Arms, £6 5s 0d Gabriel Harper, Overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, Overseer, £6 5s 0d James Harper, Overseer, £5 0s 0d John Robinson, Carpenter, £25 0s 0d Simon Whaley, Carpenter's Mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wanfield, Master Mason, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, Mason's Apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, Armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Joyce, Cooper, £15 0s 0d James Carmichael, Gardener, £10 0s 0d Thomas Yates, Marshal and Gaoler, £7 10s 0d Thomas Yates, as Parish Clerk, £6 10s 0d Thomas Yates, total, £14 0s 0d John Grimaldi, cleaner of clocks and instruments, £1 5s 0d Isaac Clark, Groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Bond, Patroon, £7 10s 0d The Drum Major, for teaching the young drummers, £1 0s 0d John Scott, Register Master, £10 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, Major, £59 6s 3d Thomas Bazett, Captain-Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d

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		2 . . Jeffrey Bond Patroon 7 10 . The Drum Major Instructg. the Young Drums 1 . . John Scott Registermaster 10 . . First Company Vizt. Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Thos. Bazett Captain Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 18 5 . Richard Knipe Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Francis Seale Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ William Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 1353 9 9	Charles Ross Stewart, Garrison Adjutant, £18 5s 0d Richard Knipe, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Francis Seale, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d William Roberts, Town Adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £1,353 9s 9d **Interpretations** Francis Seale, who had been a sergeant in the Second Company in the quarter to 31 March 1778, now appeared as a lieutenant in the First Company. Promotion from the ranks to a commission was rare in the British army, where commissions were usually bought or given to gentlemen. Seale belonged to one of the island's leading planter families, which held land on the rent roll, and the Company could reward a local man of standing with a commission without the cost of sending an officer out from England. His pay jumped from 20d a day to more than £135 a year with diet money. The overseers of the Company's labourers had all changed. Gabriel Harper, Benjamin Seale and James Harper replaced Samuel Alexander and John Worrall, and Jeffery Bond, formerly a private of the Fourth Company, replaced John King as patroon of the boats. Hugh Jones, the Superintendent of the Slaves, no longer appeared on the list. The Company's minor posts passed among the island's settler families and serving soldiers, who moved in and out of them as men left, died or were chosen for other duties.
72	68	19 October Brought Over £ 1353 9 9 Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Jarvis 7 13 4 Andrew Alexander 7 13 4 William Goatly 7 13 4 John Garell 7 13 4 Edwards Banks 7 13 4 Duncan McNaughton 7 13 4 46 . . Corporals Vizt. Robert Wright 5 7 4 John Richard Brocklebank 5 7 4 George Thomas 5 7 4 James McShane 5 7 4 George Watts 5 7 4 John White 5 7 4 32 4 . Drummers Vizt. John Twaits 5 7 4 James Johnson 5 7 4 Richard Platfoot 5 7 4 16 2 .	The First Company's list continued with its sergeants, corporals, drummers, cadets and first privates. Brought forward, £1,353 9s 9d Sergeants Abraham Jarvis, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Goatly, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Gorell, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Edward Banks, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Duncan McNaughton, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Robert Wright, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Richard Brocklebank, corporal, £5 7s 4d George Thomas, corporal, £5 7s 4d James McShane, corporal, £5 7s 4d George Watts, corporal, £5 7s 4d John White, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Twaits, drummer, £5 7s 4d James Johnson, drummer, £5 7s 4d Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Cadets Thomas Greentree, cadet, £7 13s 4d Cranfield Beale, cadet, £7 13s 4d Cadets total, £15 6s 8d Privates Richard Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Berwick, private, £3 16s 8d John Bull, private, £3 16s 8d Jonathan Bartlett, private, £3 16s 8d William Bayley, private, £3 16s 8d John Bassett, private, £3 16s 8d James Beard, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Budds, private, £3 16s 8d

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		Cadets Vizt. Thomas Greentree 7 13 4 Onesiphorus Beale 7 13 4 15 6 8 Private Vizt. Richard Brown 3 16 8 Thomas Benwick 3 16 8 John Bull 3 16 8 Jon. Bartlett 3 16 8 William Bayley 3 16 8 John Bassett 3 16 8 James Beard 3 16 8 Robt. Budd 3 16 8 John Baron 3 16 8 Willm. Brown 3 16 8 Private Carrd. Over 38 6 8 Carried Over £ 1463 2 5	John Barons, private, £3 16s 8d William Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £38 6s 8d Carried forward, £1,463 2s 5d **Interpretations** Two privates of the First Company, George Watts and John White, were now corporals, filling the places left by Michael McNamara, who was discharged in April 1778, and Thomas Fuller. John White was the seaman from the *Hector* enlisted on 1 December 1777. Within nine months he had been made a corporal, which shows that a sailor taken into the garrison could rise as quickly as a man recruited in England. James Johnson, one of the recruits who arrived on the *Earl of Mansfield* in March 1778, had become a drummer in place of Samuel Duffett.
73	69	1778 Brought Over 1463 2 5 Private Brought Over 38 6 8 William Bateman 3 16 8 Patrick Conner 3 16 8 John Charlton 3 16 8 William Coppin 3 16 8 Richard Craige 3 16 8 Richard Cook 3 16 8 William Crawley 3 16 8 George Cash 3 16 8 William Clarke 3 16 8 Thomas Close 3 16 8 George Cheverill 3 16 8 John Davis 3 16 8 John Dove 3 16 8 James Drake 3 16 8 Willm. Davis 3 16 8 Samuel Duffett 3 16 8 John Ellis 3 16 8 Willm. Fisher 3 16 8 Stephen Ferris 3 16 8 Richard Fear 3 16 8 William Frost 3 16 8 Richard Greenfield	The First Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £38 6s 8d William Bateman, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick Conner, private, £3 16s 8d John Charlton, private, £3 16s 8d William Coppin, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Craig, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Cook, private, £3 16s 8d William Crawley, private, £3 16s 8d George Cash, private, £3 16s 8d William Clarke, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Close, private, £3 16s 8d George Cheverill, private, £3 16s 8d John Davis, private, £3 16s 8d John Dove, private, £3 16s 8d James Drake, private, £3 16s 8d William Davis, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Duffett, private, £3 16s 8d John Ellis, private, £3 16s 8d William Fisher, private, £3 16s 8d Stephen Ferris, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Frear, private, £3 16s 8d William Frost, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Greenfield, private, £3 16s 8d William Greenwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d William Gifford, private, £3 16s 8d John Houston, private, £3 16s 8d Philip Hayes, private, £3 16s 8d Bernard Hartier, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d John Hedger, private, £3 16s 8d John Hunt, private, £3 16s 8d John Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Ives, private, £3 16s 8d James Judge, private, £3 16s 8d Philip Jones, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Kelley, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Love, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £180 3s 4d Carried forward, £1,463 2s 5d **Interpretations** Samuel Duffett, a drummer in the quarter to 31 March 1778, was back among the privates on a private's pay, while James Johnson, a recruit, had

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 16 8 Willm. Greenwood 3 16 8 John Griffiths 3 16 8 Willm. Gofford 3 16 8 John Houston 3 16 8 Philip Hayes 3 16 8 Bernard Hastier 3 16 8 Edward Hughes 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8 John Hunt 3 16 8 John Johnson 3 16 8 Frances Ives 3 16 8 James Judge 3 16 8 Philip Jones 3 16 8 Thomas Kelley 3 16 8 Thomas Love 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 180 3 4 Carried Over 1463 2 5	taken his drum. John Dove, fined 10s on 14 September 1778 for buying stolen goods from a slave, kept his place as a private with full pay. The Council punished small offences with a fine and kept the man in the ranks rather than lose a soldier when men were hard to replace.
74	70	19 October Brought Over £ 1463 2 5 Private Brought Over 180 3 4 Michael Leonard 3 16 8 William Mumford 3 16 8 Willm. Mudge 3 16 8 Willm. Murphy 3 16 8 James Munnaton 3 16 8 Richard Nichols 3 16 8 Willm. Newcombe 3 16 8 Thos. Organ 3 16 8 Willm. Page 3 16 8 Charles Peltier 3 16 8 Alexander Paxton 3 16 8 Sidney Potter 3 16 8 Willm. Porter 3 16 8 Joshua Palmer 3 16 8 Willm. Robinson 3 16 8 Thos. Rogers 3 16 8 Anthy. Reynolds 3 16 8 John Revell 3 16 8 George Roe 3 16 8 Thos. Roe	The First Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £180 3s 4d Michael Leonard, private, £3 16s 8d William Munford, private, £3 16s 8d William Mudge, private, £3 16s 8d William Murphy, private, £3 16s 8d James Mannaton, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Nichols, private, £3 16s 8d William Newcombe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Organs, private, £3 16s 8d William Page, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Pelter, private, £3 16s 8d Alexander Paxton, private, £3 16s 8d Sidney Potter, private, £3 16s 8d William Porter, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Palmer, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Rogers, private, £3 16s 8d Anthony Reynolds, private, £3 16s 8d John Revill, private, £3 16s 8d George Roe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Roe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Reeves, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Stacey, private, £3 16s 8d William Smelt, private, £3 16s 8d Gregory Sutherwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Small, private, £3 16s 8d William Seale, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stark, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Simpson, private, £3 16s 8d John Stockdell, private, £3 16s 8d George Sheppard, private, £3 16s 8d John Taunton, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Townsend, private, £3 16s 8d John Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d William Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Tolburgen, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Wild, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Windall, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £322 0s 0d Carried forward, £1,463 2s 5d

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		3 16 8 Thos. Reeves 3 16 8 Joseph Stacey 3 16 8 Willm. Smelt 3 16 8 Gregory Sutherwood 3 16 8 John Small 3 16 8 Willm. Seale 3 16 8 Thos. Stark 3 16 8 Thos. Simpson 3 16 8 Jon. Stockdell 3 16 8 George Sheppard 3 16 8 John Tanton 3 16 8 Thomas Townsend 3 16 8 John Taylor 3 16 8 Willm. Taylor 3 16 8 Jacob Tallowgreen 3 16 8 Benj. Wise 3 16 8 Thos. Windall 3 16 8 Private Carrd. Over 322 . . Carrd. Over 1463 2 5	**Interpretations** James Mannaton, a matross of the artillery in 1777, now served as an infantry private in the First Company. At 10d a day against the matross's 12d, the move cost him pay. A transfer downward from the artillery was most likely a punishment, or a sign that he could not master the gunners' work. The record gives no reason, but it shows men moving between the artillery and the infantry as the garrison's needs and their own conduct required.
75	71	1778 Brought Over £ 1463 2 5 Private Brought Over 322 . . George Wall 3 16 8 Barthw. Welch 3 16 8 John Walters 3 16 8 Henry Wood 3 16 8 Edward Wickenden 3 16 8 William Westbury 3 16 8 Charles Walton 3 16 8 Willm. Walker 3 16 8 Henry Hayes Fife 3 16 8 Richard Foster 3 16 8 Richard Ashton D. D. 25th July 1 .. 10 Gerrard Armanus Ent. 24th Augt. 1 11 8 362 19 2 Second Company Vizt. 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	The First Company's list closed with its last privates, and the Second Company's list began. Privates brought forward, £322 0s 0d George Wall, private, £3 16s 8d Bartholomew Walsh, private, £3 16s 8d John Walters, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Wood, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Wickenden, private, £3 16s 8d William Westbury, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Walton, private, £3 16s 8d William Walker, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d Richard Foster, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Ashton, private, to 25 July 1778, £1 0s 10d Gerard Armanus, private, enlisted 24 August 1778, £1 11s 8d Privates total, £362 19s 2d Second Company Henry Bazett, Major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Arthur Upton, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Wild, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Joseph McCartney, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Carter, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Clary, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Terrell, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ashe, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Richard Page, corporal, £5 7s 4d James Smith, corporal, £5 7s 4d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Arthur Upton Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 13 4 Joseph McCartney 7 13 4 Willm. Carter 7 13 4 George Clarey 7 13 4 John Terrell 7 13 4 John Ash 7 13 4 46 . . Corporals Vizt. Richard Page 5 7 4 James Smith 5 7 4 Thomas Mettell 5 7 4 Henry Presbury 5 7 4 Joseph Dowler 5 7 4 Robert Withers 5 7 4 32 4 . Carried Over 2034 10 7	Thomas Mantle, corporal, £5 7s 4d Henry Presbury, corporal, £5 7s 4d Joseph Dowler, corporal, £5 7s 4d Robert Withers, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Carried forward, £2,034 10s 7d **Interpretations** Francis Seale's promotion to lieutenant in the First Company left a sergeant's place in the Second Company. John Ashe rose from corporal to fill it, and Joseph Dowler and Robert Withers, privates in the quarter to 31 March 1778, became corporals in place of Ashe and John Stevens. A single commission set off promotions two grades down. Gerard Armanus, the *Duke of Portland*'s seaman, enlisted on 24 August 1778 for a bounty of £10, and he was posted to the First Company and paid from that day.
76	72	19 October Brought Over £ 2034 10 7 Drummers Vizt. John Wyrell 5 7 4 Benjamin Seale 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. Daniel Bye 3 16 8 Andrew Boswell 3 16 8 John Bates 3 16 8 John Bone 3 16 8 John Bond 3 16 8 Philip Bailey 3 16 8 George Bright 3 16 8 John Brickholt 3 16 8 George Chapman 3 16 8 George Cumberlidge 3 16 8 Henry Cox 3 16 8 John Cowser 3 16 8 Willm. Dunnan 3 16 8 Willm. Davis 3 16 8 Peter Ellam 3 16 8 John Eames 3 16 8	The Second Company's list continued with its drummers and first privates. Brought forward, £2,034 10s 7d Drummers John Wynell, drummer, £5 7s 4d Benjamin Seale, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates Daniel Bye, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 16s 8d John Bates, private, £3 16s 8d John Bone, private, £3 16s 8d John Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Philip Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d George Bright, private, £3 16s 8d John Brickholt, private, £3 16s 8d George Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d George Cumberledge, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Cox, private, £3 16s 8d John Cowser, private, £3 16s 8d William Dunnan, private, £3 16s 8d William Davis, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Ellam, private, £3 16s 8d John Earnes, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Fox, private, £3 16s 8d John Ferguson senior, private, £3 16s 8d John Ferguson junior, private, £3 16s 8d William Hughes Foulgues, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Flood, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Farrell, private, £3 16s 8d John Goodwork, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Green, private, £3 16s 8d Josiah Gentleman, private, £3 16s 8d John Grainger, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Garman, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Hiles, private, £3 16s 8d James Hudson, private, £3 16s 8d John Holbrook, private, £3 16s 8d John Ham, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Hardie, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £122 13s 4d

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		Richard Fox 3 16 8 John Ferguson Senr. 3 16 8 John Ferguson Junr. 3 16 8 Willm. Hughes Foulques 3 16 8 Robert Fleed 3 16 8 Michael Farrell 3 16 8 John Goodsale 3 16 8 Robert Green 3 16 8 Josiah Gentleman 3 16 8 John Grainger 3 16 8 Henry Garman 3 16 8 Samuel Hiles 3 16 8 James Hudson 3 16 8 John Holbrook 3 16 8 John Ham 3 16 8 Robert Hardie 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 122 13 4 Carried Over 2045 5 3	Carried forward, £2,045 5s 3d
77	73	1778 Brought Over £ 2045 5 3 Private Brought Over 122 13 4 John Haynge 3 16 8 Thos. Harrison 3 16 8 John Hargate 3 16 8 Willm. Hinden 3 16 8 Jacob Hiram 3 16 8 John Hughes 3 16 8 Thos. Hart 3 16 8 Anthy. Hawkins 3 16 8 Thomas Hodgkins 3 16 8 John Holliday 3 16 8 David Hankley 3 16 8 Thomas Hurst 3 16 8 Samuel Instone 3 16 8 Willm. Johnston 3 16 8 John James 3 16 8 Andrew Jacolombe 3 16 8 Arthur Jennings 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 John King 3 16 8	The Second Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £122 13s 4d John Haynge, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Harrison, private, £3 16s 8d John Hargate, private, £3 16s 8d William Hinson, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Hiram, private, £3 16s 8d John Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hart, private, £3 16s 8d Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hodgskins, private, £3 16s 8d John Holliday, private, £3 16s 8d David Hankley, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hurst, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Instone, private, £3 16s 8d William Johnston, private, £3 16s 8d John James, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Jacocombe, private, £3 16s 8d Arthur Jennings, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d John King, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Kirkham, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Kirby, private, £3 16s 8d William Hewlett, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Little, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lee, private, £3 16s 8d James Laddy, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lambley, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Lockstone, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Lockward, private, £3 16s 8d John Morris, private, £3 16s 8d John McCullen, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Michael, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick McLaughlin, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Murphy, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Newham, private, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Patterson, private, £3 16s 8d Reeves Osborne, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Peters, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £264 10s 0d

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		Henry Kirkham 3 16 8 Richd. Kirby 3 16 8 Willm. Hinnels 3 16 8 Thomas Little 3 16 8 Thos. Lee 3 16 8 James Laddie 3 16 8 Thos. Lambley 3 16 8 Charles Lockstone 3 16 8 Richard Lockwood 3 16 8 John Morris 3 16 8 John McCullen 3 16 8 Peter Michael 3 16 8 Patk. McLaughlin 3 16 8 Owen Murphy 3 16 8 Jeremiah Newham 3 16 8 Nichl. Patterson 3 16 8 Reeves Osborne 3 16 8 Jacob Peters Private Carried Over 264 10 . Carried Over £ 2045 5 3	Carried forward, £2,045 5s 3d **Interpretations** Nicholas Patterson, the man left behind by the *Earl of Mansfield* and enlisted on 20 April 1778 for a bounty of £10, had joined the Second Company and drew a full quarter's pay. John King, who had been the Company's patroon of the boats, appeared here as an ordinary private, his place in charge of the boats having passed to Jeffery Bond. A soldier could hold a skilled civil post for a time and return to the ranks when it ended.
78	74	19 October Brought Over £ 2045 5 3 Private Brought Over £ 264 10 . Willm. Parsons 3 16 8 Samuel Palmer 3 16 8 Samuel Phillips 3 16 8 John Roberts 3 16 8 Robert Rattle 3 16 8 John Christn. Stuff 3 16 8 Frederick Steffee 3 16 8 John Salisbury 3 16 8 James Stone 3 16 8 Thomas Smith 3 16 8 James Smith 3 16 8 John Steens 3 16 8 Benjn. Thomas 3 16 8 John Vaughan 3 16 8 Richard White 3 16 8 Thomas Watts 3 16 8 James Watson Senr. 3 16 8 James Watson Junr.	The Second Company's list closed with its last privates, and the Third Company's list began. Privates brought forward, £264 10s 0d William Parsons, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Palmer, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Phelps, private, £3 16s 8d John Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Rattle, private, £3 16s 8d John Christian Stapp, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Sheffe, private, £3 16s 8d John Salisbury, private, £3 16s 8d James Stone, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d James Smith, private, £3 16s 8d John Stevens, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d John Vaughan, private, £3 16s 8d Richard White, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Watts, private, £3 16s 8d James Watson senior, private, £3 16s 8d James Watson junior, private, £3 16s 8d William Wright, private, £3 16s 8d James Willson, private, £3 16s 8d John Wales, private, £3 16s 8d William West, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Yates, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d William Charriott, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick Mahoney, private, entered 24 August 1778, £1 11s 8d William Cats, private, entered 24 August 1778, £1 11s 8d Peter Roberts, private, discharged 19 August 1778, £2 1s 8d Privates total, £365 11s 8d Third Company John Howard, Captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountain, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d

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		3 16 8 Willm. Wright 3 16 8 James Wilson 3 16 8 John Wales 3 16 8 Willm. West 3 16 8 Henry Yates 3 16 8 Charles Holloway 3 16 8 Willm. Charriott 3 16 8 Patrick Mahoney Ent. 24th Augt. 1 11 8 Willm. Oates Do. 1 11 8 Peter Roberts Discharged 19th Do. 2 1 8 365 11 8 Third Company Vizt. 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 Robert Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over 2543 11 11	Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Robert Garling, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Garling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Garling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Garling, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £2,543 11s 11d **Interpretations** Patrick Mahoney, the deserter of 1770 taken off the *Stormont*, entered the infantry on 24 August 1778 at an ordinary private's pay of 10d a day. The Council had held him to serve out his old contract from 3 August. In 1770 he had been a matross at 12d a day, but he came back as a private. His pay started only once he was formally placed in a company, so the weeks between his capture and his posting brought him nothing. A deserter returned to service lost his old grade along with his freedom.
79	75	1778 Brought Over £ 2543 11 11 Serjeants Vizt. James Yond Serjeant Major 12 5 4 Thomas Hilock 7 13 4 George Garman 7 13 4 Richard Pearce 7 13 4 John Johnson 7 13 4 James Roberts Discharged 14th of September 6 6 8 Stephen Freeman from 15th Do. 1 6 8 50 12 . Corporals Vizt. Thomas Williams 5 7 4 Joseph Middleton 5 7 4 Caleb Broadway 5 7 4 Thos. Langley 5 7 4 Richard Marshall 5 7 4 Stephen Freeman to 14th of September 4 8 8 Peter Hawbine from 15th Do. .. 18 8 32 4 . Drummers Vizt.	The Third Company's list continued with its sergeants, corporals, drummers and first privates. Brought forward, £2,543 11s 11d Sergeants James Yord, Sergeant Major, £12 5s 4d Thomas Hilock, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Garman, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Richard Pearce, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d James Roberts, sergeant, discharged 14 September 1778, £6 6s 8d Stephen Trueman, sergeant, from 15 September 1778, £1 6s 8d Sergeants total, £50 12s 0d Corporals Thomas Williams, corporal, £5 7s 4d Joseph Middleton, corporal, £5 7s 4d Caleb Broadway, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Langley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Marshall, corporal, £5 7s 4d Stephen Trueman, corporal, to 14 September 1778, £4 8s 8d Peter Hairborne, corporal, from 15 September 1778, £0 18s 8d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers James Moyce, drummer, £5 7s 4d John Knill, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d William Ashfield, private, £3 16s 8d John Anderson, private, £3 16s 8d William Blackman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d

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		James Moyce 5 7 4 John Knell 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. John Allen 3 16 8 Willm. Ashfield 3 16 8 John Alrond 3 16 8 Willm. Blackman 3 16 8 Thomas Bailey 3 16 8 Richard Bickerstaff 3 16 8 Willm. Caleb Baldwin 3 16 8 Jeremiah Butcher 3 16 8 Willm. Blake 3 16 8 John Brown 3 16 8 Willm. Brown 3 16 8 Samuel Brainwood 3 16 8 John Burkett 3 16 8 Willm. Bruce Private Carried Over 53 13 4 Carried Over 2637 2 7	Richard Bickerstaff, private, £3 16s 8d William Caleb Baldwin, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 16s 8d William Blake, private, £3 16s 8d John Brown, private, £3 16s 8d William Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Brandwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Buckett, private, £3 16s 8d William Bruce, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £53 13s 4d Carried forward, £2,637 2s 7d **Interpretations** James Roberts was paid as a sergeant to 14 September 1778, the day the Council granted his discharge. The next day Stephen Trueman rose from corporal to take his place, and Peter Hairborne, a private, became corporal. The garrison's ranks closed the gap at both levels within 24 hours of the discharge, and the change of pay fell exactly on the date the Council acted.
80	76	19 October Brought Over £ 2637 2 7 Private Brought Over 53 13 4 John Bellers 3 16 8 Willm. Cooksey 3 16 8 Richard Close 3 16 8 Josiah Cummings 3 16 8 John Coffee 3 16 8 Thos. Carnaken 3 16 8 Jere. Canty 3 16 8 Edward Cook 3 16 8 Isaac Carr 3 16 8 David Cotham 3 16 8 Thos. Dawson 3 16 8 James Dennis 3 16 8 John Deane 3 16 8 James Deighton 3 16 8 Nichs. Dycker 3 16 8 Richard Dudge 3 16 8 Francis Flynn 3 16 8 Cornelius Flower 3 16 8 George Green	The Third Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £53 13s 4d Joseph Bettes, private, £3 16s 8d William Cooksey, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Close, private, £3 16s 8d Josiah Cummings, private, £3 16s 8d John Coffee, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cancken, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Carty, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Isaac Carr, private, £3 16s 8d David Cotham, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Dawson, private, £3 16s 8d James Dennis, private, £3 16s 8d John Deane, private, £3 16s 8d James Deighton, private, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Dycker, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Dudge, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Flinn, private, £3 16s 8d Cornelius Flowers, private, £3 16s 8d George Green, private, £3 16s 8d John Gilmon, private, £3 16s 8d John Germain, private, £3 16s 8d William Gilks, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Hornburgh, private, £3 16s 8d Roger Hayden, private, £3 16s 8d James Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d John Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Hanlin, private, £3 16s 8d William Holsden, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Havett, private, £3 16s 8d John Hodges, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Hairborne, private, to 14 September 1778, £3 3s 4d John Joyce, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d James Jordon, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lyne, private, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 John Gilmore 3 16 8 John Germain 3 16 8 Willm. Gilks 3 16 8 Henry Heinburgh 3 16 8 Roger Hayden 3 16 8 James Hawkins 3 16 8 John Hawkins 3 16 8 Peter Hanlon 3 16 8 Willm. Haddon 3 16 8 Joseph Hewett 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8 Peter Hawbine to 14th of September 3 3 4 John Joyce 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 James Iordon 3 16 8 Thomas Johnson 3 16 8 Thos. Lynn 3 16 8 John Lavalade 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 194 16 8 Carried Over 2637 2 7	John Lavalade, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £194 16s 8d Carried forward, £2,637 2s 7d
81	77	1778 Brought Over £ 2637 2 7 Private Brought Over 194 16 8 Robert May 3 16 8 John Moyce 3 16 8 Israel Moore 3 16 8 Willm. Maggett 3 16 8 John Moore 3 16 8 Willm. Nichols 3 16 8 Thos. Nail 3 16 8 Daniel Patrick 3 16 8 Willm. Packer 3 16 8 Thomas Pritchard 3 16 8 John Pink 3 16 8 John Pheer 3 16 8 Willm. Powell 3 16 8 Christn. Palliker 3 16 8 Willm. Pinny 3 16 8 John Proctor 3 16 8 James Richardson	The Third Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £194 16s 8d Robert May, private, £3 16s 8d John Moyce, private, £3 16s 8d Israel Moon, private, £3 16s 8d William Meggitt, private, £3 16s 8d John Moore, private, £3 16s 8d William Nichols, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Nail, private, £3 16s 8d Daniel Patrick, private, £3 16s 8d William Parker, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d John Pink, private, £3 16s 8d John Pace, private, £3 16s 8d William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d Christopher Pattricker, private, £3 16s 8d William Penny, private, £3 16s 8d John Proctor, private, £3 16s 8d James Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Redgrave, private, £3 16s 8d John Richens, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson senior, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson junior, private, £3 16s 8d James Tex, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stevens, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Snook, private, £3 16s 8d John Turner, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d James Thompson, private, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Joseph Redgrave 3 16 8 John Richenes 3 16 8 Willm. Robinson Senr. 3 16 8 Willm. Robinson Junr. 3 16 8 James Lee 3 16 8 Charles Smith 3 16 8 Thomas Smith 3 16 8 John Smith 3 16 8 Richard Smith 3 16 8 Samuel Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Stephens 3 16 8 Richard Snook 3 16 8 John Turner 3 16 8 Thomas Thomas 3 16 8 Michael Thomas 3 16 8 James Thompson 3 16 8 William Wilson 3 16 8 George Wood 3 16 8 Willm. Webb 3 16 8 Willm. Wickens Private Carried Over 336 13 4 Carried Over 2637 2 7	William Willson, private, £3 16s 8d George Wood, private, £3 16s 8d William Webb, private, £3 16s 8d William Wickens, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £336 13s 4d Carried forward, £2,637 2s 7d
82	78	19 October Brought Over £ 2637 2 7 Private Brought Over 336 13 4 Charles Williams 3 16 8 Joseph Wrights 3 16 8 John Widgen 3 16 8 Peter White 3 16 8 Peter Young 3 16 8 John Smith Ent. 28th of September .. 2 6 355 19 2 Fourth Company Vizt. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Steward Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Thos. Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½	The Third Company's list closed with its last privates, and the Fourth Company's list began. Privates brought forward, £336 13s 4d Charles Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Wright, private, £3 16s 8d John Widgen, private, £3 16s 8d Peter White, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Young, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith, fifer, entered 28 September 1778, £0 2s 6d Privates total, £355 19s 2d Fourth Company Solomon St Maurice, Captain, £59 6s 3d Charles Ross Stewart, Lieutenant, pay, £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, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Statham, total, £36 14s 4½d Watkin Greentree, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Watkin Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Watkin Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d Watkin Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants William Clifton, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Hatton Walker, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Samuel Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Michael Tooley, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Kelley, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Paine, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d

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		Watkin Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Clifton 7 13 4 Hatton Walker 7 13 4 Samuel Johnson 7 13 4 Michl. Tooley 7 13 4 John Kelly 7 13 4 John Payne 7 13 4 46 . . Corporals Vizt. Robert Green 5 7 4 Willm. Johnson 5 7 4 Thos. Griffiths 5 7 4 John Mason 5 7 4 John Deane 5 7 4 Thomas Marson 5 7 4 32 4 . Carried Over 3240 15 1½	Corporals Robert Green, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Johnson, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Griffiths, corporal, £5 7s 4d John [...], corporal, £5 7s 4d John Deane, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Mason, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,240 15s 1d **Interpretations** John Smith, the sergeant's son enlisted on 28 September 1778, drew pay for the last three days of the quarter, 2s 6d. The pay list began a recruit's wages on the day the Council enlisted him, even when only days remained in the quarter. The Fourth Company had changed its non-commissioned officers since March 1778. John Goringe no longer appeared among the sergeants, and John Paine rose from corporal to replace him. Jacob Davis and James Martin had also left the corporals, and two privates, John Deane and Thomas Mason, took their places, along with a third corporal whose surname cannot be read.
83	79	1778 Brought Over £ 3240 15 1½ Drummers Vizt. Willm. Venn 5 7 4 James Rudge 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. James Anderson 3 16 8 John Arden 3 16 8 Jerem. Alberts 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 Danl. Ashton 3 16 8 Jacob Bull 3 16 8 John Blenhorn 3 16 8 Fredk. Beard 3 16 8 Jeffery Bond 3 16 8 Thomas Brown 3 16 8 Robert Bond 3 16 8 Willm. Bridgeford 3 16 8 Willm. Barley 3 16 8 Winter Bamiss 3 16 8 James Burwell 3 16 8	The Fourth Company's list continued with its drummers and first privates. Brought forward, £3,240 15s 1½d Drummers William Venn, drummer, £5 7s 4d James Rudge, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates James Anderson, private, £3 16s 8d John Arden, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Abbott, private, £3 16s 8d John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d Daniel Ashton, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Bell, private, £3 16s 8d John Blinkhorn, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Beard, private, £3 16s 8d Jeffery Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Bard, private, £3 16s 8d William Bridgeford, private, £3 16s 8d William Baily, private, £3 16s 8d Walter Bemish, private, £3 16s 8d James Burwell, private, £3 16s 8d John Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 16s 8d James Creasey, private, £3 16s 8d James Collins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cash, private, £3 16s 8d Maurice Downey, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Downs, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Dyley, private, £3 16s 8d William Edwards, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Edgle, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Eales, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ford, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Farris, private, £3 16s 8d John Gray, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d John Grimaldi, private, £3 16s 8d

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		John Cork 3 16 8 Benjn. Courtney 3 16 8 James Crasey 3 16 8 James Collins 3 16 8 Thos. Cash 3 16 8 Maurice Downey 3 16 8 Robert Downs 3 16 8 Fredk. Diley 3 16 8 Willm. Edwards 3 16 8 Chas. Egles 3 16 8 Joseph Eales 3 16 8 Thomas Ford 3 16 8 Thomas Ferris 3 16 8 John Gray 3 16 8 Owen Griffiths 3 16 8 John Grimaldie 3 16 8 Edward Giles 3 16 8 Felix Hyder Private Carried Over 126 10 . Carried Over 3251 9 9½	Edward Giles, private, £3 16s 8d Felix Rider, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £126 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,251 9s 9½d The previous page's carried-forward figure was £3,240 15s 1½d, not £3,240 15s 1d. **Interpretations** Jeffery Bond drew a private's pay in the Fourth Company and was also paid £7 10s 0d as patroon of the Company's boats. He was the third soldier on these lists to hold a paid civil post alongside his place in the ranks, after John Grimaldi, who looked after the clocks, and Hatton Walker, who kept a shoemaker's shop. With so few free settlers available for skilled work, the Company found its boatmen, mechanics and tradesmen among its own soldiers and paid them twice.
84	80	19 October Brought Over £ 3251 9 9½ Private Brought Over £ 126 10 . Joseph Holloway 3 16 8 Peter Higgens 3 16 8 Edward Hazell 3 16 8 Saml. Harsant 3 16 8 John Howe 3 16 8 John Harper 3 16 8 Willm. Hamilton 3 16 8 Willm. Hardison 3 16 8 Luke Holt 3 16 8 Joseph Hand 3 16 8 Lewis Hendrick 3 16 8 Peter Hubert 3 16 8 John Jacks 3 16 8 Willm. Jameson 3 16 8 Richard Janson 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 James Kemp 3 16 8 Hugh Keaton	The Fourth Company's privates continued as follows. Privates brought forward, £126 10s 0d Joseph Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Higgins, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Hassell, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Harsant, private, £3 16s 8d John Howe, private, £3 16s 8d John Harper, private, £3 16s 8d William Hamilton, private, £3 16s 8d William Henderson, private, £3 16s 8d Luke Holt, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Horn, private, £3 16s 8d Lewis Hendrick, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Hubert, private, £3 16s 8d John Jacks, private, £3 16s 8d William Jameson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Janson, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d James Kemp, private, £3 16s 8d Hugh Keaton, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Lambson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Lowe, private, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Moyce, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Morriss, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Morriss, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Mannesier, private, £3 16s 8d John Moody, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Nestling, private, £3 16s 8d James Oliphant, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Owens, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Perry, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Ryley, private, £3 16s 8d William Rowlands, private, £3 16s 8d Joshua Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d Adam Scott, private, £3 16s 8d Arthur Shell, private, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Edward Lambum 3 16 8 Richard Lowe 3 16 8 John Lamb 3 16 8 Richard Moyce 3 16 8 Thos. Marifs 3 16 8 Chas. Marifs 3 16 8 Chas. Mannesen 3 16 8 John Moody 3 16 8 Andrew Nedling 3 16 8 James Oliphant 3 16 8 Thomas Owens 3 16 8 Thos. Perry 3 16 8 Edward Riley 3 16 8 Willm. Rowlands 3 16 8 Joshua Roberts 3 16 8 Adam Scott 3 16 8 Arthur Shell 3 16 8 Stephen Seymour 3 16 8 David Stone 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 268 6 8 Carried Over 3251 9 9½	Stephen Seymore, private, £3 16s 8d David Shier, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £268 6s 8d Carried forward, £3,251 9s 9½d
85	81	1778 Brought Over £ 3251 9 9½ Private Brought Over £ 268 6 8 Andrew Snowman 3 16 8 Thos. Stowe 3 16 8 Francis Shambier 3 16 8 John Towers 3 16 8 Ruddolph Tuspac 3 16 8 Thos. Taylor 3 16 8 Thos. Tyler 3 16 8 Jeremiah Tuthil 3 16 8 Thos. Ward 3 16 8 Willm. Walter 3 16 8 James Wood 3 16 8 John Williams 3 16 8 Robert Watson 3 16 8 James York 3 16 8 Willm. Perkiss 3 16 8 Willm. Bedell	The Fourth Company's list closed with its last privates, and the Artillery Company's list began. Privates brought forward, £268 6s 8d Andrew Streeman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stowe, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Shambier, private, £3 16s 8d John Towers, private, £3 16s 8d Rudolph Teeper, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Tyler, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Tuthill, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ward, private, £3 16s 8d William Waller, private, £3 16s 8d James Woods, private, £3 16s 8d John Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Watson, private, £3 16s 8d James York, private, £3 16s 8d William Perkiss, private, £3 16s 8d William Bedell, private, £3 16s 8d Walter Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d William Pratt, private, £3 16s 8d James Proctor, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Peck, private, £3 16s 8d John Parsons, private, £3 16s 8d Oliver Perry, private, £3 16s 8d Peter McCardell, private, entered 3 August 1778, £2 8s 4d George Towns, private, died 19 August 1778, £2 0s 10d Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d James Martin, private, £3 16s 8d Privates total, £364 15s 10d Artillery Company William Pierce, Captain, £59 6s 3d

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		3 16 8 Walter Pritchard 3 16 8 Willm. Pratt 3 16 8 James Proctor 3 16 8 Richd. Peck 3 16 8 John Parsons 3 16 8 Oliver Perry 3 16 8 Peter Cardell Ent. 3d August 2 9 4 George Towns D. D. 18th Do. 2 .. 10 Thos. Hayes Fifer 3 16 8 James Martin 3 16 8 364 15 10 Artillery Company Vizt. William Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Robert Hodson Lieut. 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over 3744 .. 7½	John Luck, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d John Luck, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Luck, total, £34 4s 4½d Robert Hudson, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hudson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hudson, total, £34 4s 4½d Carried forward, £3,744 0s 7½d **Interpretations** William Pierce now commanded the Artillery Company as its captain, and drew a captain's £59 6s 3d on top of his £50 as Engineer. His combined pay of more than £430 a year was second only to the Governor's on the island. Uniting command of the guns with the design of the works under one man meant that the engineer who planned the batteries also trained and led the gunners who would fight them. That arrangement suited the mobile defence Pierce had been urging all year. James Martin, a corporal of the Fourth Company in the quarter to 31 March 1778, served this quarter as a private at the lower rate. Like Thomas Farris, Joseph Bailey and others before him, he had been reduced in rank and kept in the ranks.
86	82	19 October Brought Over £ 3744 .. 7½ Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 4 . John Smith 9 4 . John Love 9 4 . John Blackwell 9 4 . James Beard 9 4 . Thos. Tilley 9 4 . 55 4 . Corporals Vizt. George Penton 6 18 . John Pagle 6 18 . Willm. Stapleford 6 18 . John McNabb 6 18 . James Renton 6 18 . Thos. Wade 6 18 . 41 8 . Bombardiers Vizt. Maynard Hayes 6 18 . John Chalmers 6 18 . Charles Abraham 6 18 . Thomas Richardson 6 18 .	The Artillery Company's list continued with its sergeants, corporals, bombardiers, gunners and drummers. Brought forward, £3,744 0s 7½d Sergeants John Turner, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Smith, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Love, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Blackwell, sergeant, £9 4s 0d James Baird, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Thomas Tilley, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Sergeants total, £55 4s 0d Corporals George Penton, corporal, £6 18s 0d John Pagle, corporal, £6 18s 0d William Stapleford, corporal, £6 18s 0d John McNabb, corporal, £6 18s 0d James Kenton, corporal, £6 18s 0d Thomas Wade, corporal, £6 18s 0d Corporals total, £41 8s 0d Bombardiers Maynard Hayes, bombardier, £6 18s 0d John Chalmers, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Charles Abraham, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Thomas Richardson, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 12s 0d Gunners Thomas Aldsworth, gunner, £6 2s 8d Samuel Ringrose, gunner, £6 2s 8d James Dawson, gunner, to 15 July 1778, £1 0s 0d James Munnings, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Vann, gunner, £6 2s 8d George Thomas, gunner, £6 2s 8d Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 2s 8d George Dadd, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Jones, gunner, from 16 July 1778, £5 2s 8d Gunners total, £49 1s 4d Drummers

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		27 12 . Gunners Vizt. Thos. Ailsworth 6 2 8 Saml. Ringrove 6 2 8 James Dawson D. D. 15 July 1 .. . James Mennings 6 2 8 Thos. Venn 6 2 8 George Thomas 6 2 8 Richd. Waterhouse 6 2 8 George Dodd 6 2 8 Thos. Jones from 16th of July 5 2 8 49 1 4 Drummers Vizt. Joseph Branson 5 7 4 James Goodwin 5 7 4 Daniel Porter 5 7 4 16 2 . Carried Over 3933 7 11½	Joseph Branson, drummer, £5 7s 4d James Goodwin, drummer, £5 7s 4d Daniel Porter, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Carried forward, £3,933 7s 11½d **Interpretations** The Artillery Company had been promoted almost from top to bottom since 1777. Three sergeants, James Campbell, Robert Cunningham and Mark Balls, had gone, probably at the end of their contracts. Three corporals, John Blackwell, James Baird and Thomas Tilley, rose to replace them. Three bombardiers moved up to corporal, four gunners became bombardiers, and nearly every gunner's place was now held by a man who had been a matross in 1777, among them Thomas Aldsworth, Samuel Ringrose, James Munnings and Thomas Vann. In a little over a year a capable matross could rise two grades, from 12d a day to 18d. Fast promotion of this kind was probably what kept trained gunners in the garrison when their terms ran out. Pierce, now in command, had every reason to fill the senior ranks from men he had trained himself.
87	83	1778 Brought Over £ 3933 7 11½ Matrosses Vizt. Willm. Gissing Fifer 4 12 . Willm. Allen 4 12 . James Anderson 4 12 . Benjn. Burton 4 12 . Joseph Bowman 4 12 . John Burchard 4 12 . Stephen Barrett 4 12 . Thos. Bowers 4 12 . Thomas Blake 4 12 . James Bytham 4 12 . James Barnfield 4 12 . John Cope 4 12 . John Coleman 4 12 . Matthew Craven 4 12 . John Corbett 4 12 . Thos. Cornell 4 12 . Anthy. Clarke 4 12 . Isaac Clark 4 12 . Robert Coleman 4 12 . James Crookshanks 4 12 . Robert Cunningham 4 12 .	The Artillery Company's matrosses were listed as follows. Brought forward, £3,933 7s 11½d Matrosses William Gissing, fifer, £4 12s 0d William Allen, matross, £4 12s 0d James Anderson, matross, £4 12s 0d Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Bowman, matross, £4 12s 0d John Burchard, matross, £4 12s 0d Stephen Barrett, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Bower, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Blake, matross, £4 12s 0d James Bytham, matross, £4 12s 0d James Brimfield, matross, £4 12s 0d John Cope, matross, £4 12s 0d John Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Craven, matross, £4 12s 0d John Corbett, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Connell, matross, £4 12s 0d Anthony Clarke, matross, £4 12s 0d Isaac Clarke, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d James Crookshanks, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Cunningham, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Dowman, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Darby, matross, £4 12s 0d Michael Davis, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Fellows, matross, £4 12s 0d William Faircliff, matross, £4 12s 0d John Foake, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Farr, matross, £4 12s 0d Henry French, matross, £4 12s 0d Christopher Greenwood, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 12s 0d John Gunn, matross, £4 12s 0d Owen Hayward, matross, £4 12s 0d Mullis Harper, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hyde, matross, £4 12s 0d John Haywood, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hoffstatt, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £170 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,933 7s 11½d **Interpretations**

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		Thos. Doonan 4 12 . Joseph Dailey 4 12 . Michl. Davis 4 12 . Joseph Fellows 4 12 . Willm. Fanchet 4 12 . John Feake 4 12 . Thos. Fare 4 12 . Henry French 4 12 . Chrisn. Greenawald 4 12 . Richd. Gibbs 4 12 . John Gunn 4 12 . Owen Howard 4 12 . Mullis Hooper 4 12 . John Hyde 4 12 . John Haywood 4 12 . John Hoffstatt Matrosses Carried Over 170 4 . Carried Over 3933 7 11½	Robert Cunningham had been a sergeant of the artillery in 1777, paid 2s a day. Here he served as a matross at 12d, the lowest grade in the company. He had been broken from the top of the non-commissioned ranks to the bottom, a fall of three grades that halved his pay. That was far heavier than the single step down given to Joseph Bailey or Samuel Packer. Such a drop marked a serious offence, though the record does not say what it was. The Company still kept a trained gunner rather than discharge him. Michael Davis, one of the three seamen from the *Europa* enlisted on 23 February 1778, joined the artillery as a matross, like James Brimfield from the *Hector*. The artillery preferred sailors, whose skill with ropes, tackle and heavy weights served the gun crews well.
88	84	19 October Brought Over £ 3933 7 11½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 170 4 . Willm. Hamilton 4 12 . John Holt 4 12 . John Hawkes 4 12 . Willm. Holloway 4 12 . Michl. Holmes 4 12 . Franc. Jones 4 12 . John Johnson 4 12 . Sutton Jaacke 4 12 . Simon Harman 4 12 . Richard Kirby 4 12 . Willm. Long 4 12 . Israel Lambley 4 12 . John Lane 4 12 . Willm. Lawrence 4 12 . Caris Martin 4 12 . Patk. McDonald 4 12 . Patk. Murphy 4 12 . Matthew Mould 4 12 . Richd. Mason 4 12 . Peter McKenzie	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued as follows. Matrosses brought forward, £170 4s 0d William Hamilton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Holt, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hawkes, matross, £4 12s 0d William Holloway, matross, £4 12s 0d Michael Holmes, matross, £4 12s 0d Francis Jones, matross, £4 12s 0d John Johnson, matross, £4 12s 0d Sutton Jeacke, matross, £4 12s 0d Simon Kannan, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Kirby, matross, £4 12s 0d William Long, matross, £4 12s 0d Israel Lemble, matross, £4 12s 0d John Lane, matross, £4 12s 0d William Lawrence, matross, £4 12s 0d Cave Martin, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Mould, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Mason, matross, £4 12s 0d Peter McKenzie, matross, £4 12s 0d Daniel McLane, matross, £4 12s 0d Daniel Morgan, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 12s 0d James Neale, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Pearce, matross, £4 12s 0d John Parker, matross, £4 12s 0d James Price, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Pale, matross, £4 12s 0d John Peers, matross, £4 12s 0d Samuel Packer, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Rose, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Ryley, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 12s 0d Hugh Ross, matross, £4 12s 0d John Wood, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d William Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £340 8s 0d Carried forward, £3,933 7s 11½d

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		4 12 . Danl. McLane 4 12 . Danl. Morgan 4 12 . Thos. Nimble 4 12 . James Neale 4 12 . Richd. Pearce 4 12 . John Parker 4 12 . James Price 4 12 . Joseph Peale 4 12 . John Peters 4 12 . Saml. Packer 4 12 . Thos. Price 4 12 . Robt. Riley 4 12 . Richd. Rowlands 4 12 . Hugh Ross 4 12 . John Reed 4 12 . Richd. Smith 4 12 . Willm. Smith 4 12 . Matrosses Carried Over 340 8 . Carried Over 3933 7 11½	**Interpretations** John Hawkes, the third of the *Europa*'s seamen enlisted on 23 February 1778, served in the artillery alongside Michael Davis. All three men taken from that ship went to the guns rather than the infantry, which bears out the Council's habit of sending seamen to the artillery. Samuel Packer, reduced from gunner in July 1777, was still a matross more than a year later, so a man broken a grade could stay at the bottom for a long time.
89	85	1778 Brought Over £ 3933 7 11½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 340 8 . Willm. Shaw 4 12 . Andrew Stack 4 12 . Thos. Snarden 4 12 . John Stockdell 4 12 . Thos. Stephens 4 12 . George Stuart 4 12 . John Thompson Senr. 4 12 . John Thompson Junr. 4 12 . Ralph Tidman 4 12 . Willm. Tucker 4 12 . Saml. Wood 4 12 . Willm. Worden 4 12 . John Wilkinson 4 12 . Edward Ware 4 12 . Willm. Weaver 4 12 . James Walker 4 12 . John White 4 12 . James Wellington	The Artillery Company's list closed with its last matrosses, followed by the pensioners and the total of the pay list. Matrosses brought forward, £340 8s 0d William Shore, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Stark, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Snaden, matross, £4 12s 0d John Stockdell, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Stephens, matross, £4 12s 0d George Hurst, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson senior, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson junior, matross, £4 12s 0d Ralph Tedman, matross, £4 12s 0d William Tucker, matross, £4 12s 0d Samuel Wood, matross, £4 12s 0d William Weeden, matross, £4 12s 0d John Wilkinson, matross, £4 12s 0d Edward Ware, matross, £4 12s 0d William Weaver, matross, £4 12s 0d James Walker, matross, £4 12s 0d John White, matross, £4 12s 0d James Wellington, matross, £4 12s 0d Francis Walker, matross, £4 12s 0d William Warner, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Walton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Wilson, matross, £4 12s 0d William Wilborne, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Jones, matross, to 15 July 1778, £0 15s 0d Richard Morgan, matross, died 16 July 1778, £0 16s 0d James Wells, matross, to 20 August 1778, £2 11s 0d Robert Wood, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses total, £454 18s 0d Pensioners Mary Beale, pensioner, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, pensioner, £7 10s 0d

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		4 12 . Franc. Walker 4 12 . Willm. Warner 4 12 . Robt. Walton 4 12 . John Wilson 4 12 . Willm. Wilbourne 4 12 . Thos. Jones to the 15th of July .. 15 . Richard Morgan D. D. 16 Do. .. 16 . James Wells to 20th Do. 2 11 . Robert Wood 4 12 . 454 18 . Pensioners Vizt. Mary Beale 7 10 . Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 . Elizabeth Powell 6 5 . 21 5 . £ 4409 10 11½	Elizabeth Powell, pensioner, £6 5s 0d Pensioners total, £21 5s 0d Total of the pay list for the quarter, £4,409 10s 11½d **Interpretations** James Wells, the matross who disappeared on 19 August 1778 and was believed to have deserted aboard one of the homeward ships, was paid up to 20 August. The pay he had earned before he fled was credited to his account but never collected. As with the deserters of November 1777, the Company kept it, offsetting a little of the loss of a trained gunner. Thomas Jones was paid as a matross to 15 July and as a gunner from the next day, filling the place of James Dawson. The quarter's pay list rose to £4,409 10s 11½d, almost £200 more than in the quarters of 1777. The garrison had grown with the recruits from England and the seamen from the ships, and Pierce's double pay as captain and engineer added to the cost. Michael Frost, who drew the largest pension in 1777, no longer appeared, leaving only three soldiers' widows on the list.
90	86	19 October Dr. William Wrangham 1778 September To Cash received from the Chest £ 4836 3 5½ Carried Over £ 4836 3 5½	The Company's account with William Wrangham for the quarter ending 30 September 1778 opened on the debit side with a single sum. William Wrangham, debit September 1778, cash received from the treasury chest, £4,836 3s 5½d Carried forward, £4,836 3s 5½d **Interpretations** Wrangham drew £4,836 3s 5½d for the quarter. The pay list took £4,409 10s 11½d of it, which left about £427 for all the Paymaster's other charges. That was less than half the £973 spent on other items in the same quarter of 1777, when bounties for 27 men and silver for the Castle swelled the account. Wages now made up nearly all of the island's cash spending, while new building and equipment had largely moved onto the storekeeper's accounts or been referred to London.
91	87	1778 Paymaster Cr. 1778 July By Cash paid Mr. Kay for so much short in his Salary last Quarter £ .. 16 8 By Do. paid Richd. Mason for 9 Sheep 10 16 . By Do. paid Saml. Knipe for 3 Sheep 3 13 . By Do. paid for a (Hadley's) Quadrant 5 .. . By Do. paid several Garrison Men for Cloathing short delivered them 11 12 11 By Do. paid Benjn. Mason for damages done him by the Bursting of a Field Piece 2 2 . By Do. paid for Repairing the Pipe of the Water Engine .. 14 . By Do. paid for 4 Collars for six pounders .. 2 . By Do. paid for 50 Squares of Glass for the new houses 1 11 3 By Do. paid for 1 lb. Tallow Candles	The Paymaster's credit side for the quarter recorded the following payments. Paymaster, credit, July 1778 Mr Kay, for the amount short in his salary the previous quarter, £0 16s 7d Richard Mason, for 9 sheep, £10 16s 0d Samuel Knipe, for 3 sheep, £3 13s 0d A Hadley's quadrant, £5 0s 0d Several men of the garrison, for clothing they were issued short, £11 12s 11d Benjamin Mason, for damage done to him by the bursting of a field piece, £2 2s 0d Repairing the pipe of the fire engine, £0 14s 0d 4 collars for six-pounders, £0 2s 0d 50 panes of glass for the new houses, £1 11s 3d 1 lb of tallow candles, £0 1s 3d William Warner, for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d The Fife Major, for teaching the young fifers, £2 6s 0d Mrs [...], for house rent, £2 10s 0d Annuities from the military fund at 14d a day Widow Caldwell, £5 7s 4d Widow Shelley, £5 7s 4d Widow Bazett, £5 7s 4d Annuities total, £16 2s 0d The Marshal, for 29 punishments, £1 16s 3d

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		.. 1 3 By Do. paid Wm. Warner for Assisting in the Hospital 2 10 . By Do. paid the Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifers 2 6 . By Do. paid Mrs. Fange for House Rent 2 10 . By Do. paid the following Annuitys from the Military fund at 1/2 pr. Day Vizt. paid the Widow Caldwell 5 7 4 paid the Widow Shelley 5 7 4 paid the Widow Bazett 5 7 4 16 2 . By Do. paid the Marshal for 29 Punishments 1 16 3 By Do. paid the Sub Goaler 1 10 . By Do. paid the Sexton for making 4 Graves for deceased Soldiers .. 10 . By Do. paid Thos. Blake for baking 200 batches of Bread for the Garrison 17 10 . By Do. paid for 30 Loads of Wood for Do. at 1/3 pr. Load 1 17 6 By Do. paid for repairing Saddlery .. 8 . By Do. paid the Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 .. . By Do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 .. . By Do. paid the Clerk of the Peace for Writing 3 Precepts .. 15 . Carried Over £ 90 3 10	The sub-gaoler, £1 10s 0d The sexton, for digging 4 graves for dead soldiers, £0 10s 0d Thomas Blake, for baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison, £17 10s 0d 30 loads of wood for the baking at 1s 3d a load, £1 17s 6d Repairing saddlery, £0 8s 0d Rent of a room for the quarterly criminal court, £3 0s 0d The Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d The Clerk of the Peace, for writing 3 precepts, £0 15s 0d Carried forward, £90 3s 10d **Interpretations** The Company paid Benjamin Mason, a planter, £2 2s 0d for damage caused when a field piece burst. The 13 brass field pieces had been proved on 11 July 1778, firing heavy charges to test each barrel, and at least one had evidently failed. A gun that burst in proof showed exactly why proving was needed, since the same piece fired in action could have killed its crew. The modest sum suggests that Mason lost property, not life or limb. The Marshal was paid for 29 punishments in the quarter, against 10 in the quarter to 31 December 1777. The rise matches the run of reductions in rank seen in the pay lists, such as Robert Cunningham's fall from sergeant to matross. Discipline in the garrison was evidently tightened in the months when the island feared attack. A Hadley's quadrant was an instrument for measuring angles, invented by John Hadley in 1731 for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. On land an engineer could use it to survey heights and fix the positions of batteries. Pierce probably bought it for his surveys of Prosperous Bay and Powell's Valley.
92	88	19 October Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Sept. To Cash received from the Chest Brought Over£ 48[4]8 3 5½ Carried Over £ 48[4]8 3 5½	The debit side of William Wrangham's account carried the cash total forward with no new entries. William Wrangham, debit September 1778, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £4,848 3s 5½d Carried forward, £4,848 3s 5½d The sum drawn from the chest on the previous page should also read £4,848 3s 5½d, not £4,836 3s 5½d.
93	89	1778 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 90 3 10 1778 August By Cash paid the Clerk of Arraignments .. 7 6 By Do. paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 5 . By Do. paid the following men for engaging to Enlist at the Expiration of present contracted Times Vizt. James Wells Deserted £ 3 0 0 George Towns Deceased 3 0 0 6 .. . By Do. paid the following men for enlisting to serve the Honorable Company 5 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follows Vizt. John Tanton 10th August £ 5 0 0	The Paymaster's credit side continued with bounties, alarms and provisions for the Governor's table. Brought forward, £90 3s 10d The Clerk of Arraignments, £0 7s 6d The Crier of the Court of Justice, £0 5s 0d Men paid for agreeing to re-enlist when their present terms expired James Wells, deserted, £3 0s 0d George Towns, dead, £3 0s 0d Total, £6 0s 0d Men re-enlisting for a further 5 years as Company soldiers under the Articles of War John Taunton, from 10 August 1778, £5 0s 0d Andrew Boswell, from 18 August 1778, £15 0s 0d Total, £20 0s 0d Men enlisting for 5 years as Company soldiers under the Articles of War William Cats, from 24 August 1778, £15 0s 0d

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		Andw. Boswell 18 Do. 15 0 0 20 .. . By Do. paid the following Men for Enlisting to serve the Honorable Company 5 Years as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to commence as follows Vizt. Willm. Oates 24 August £ 15 0 0 Gerrd. Armanus Do. 10 0 0 John Smith 27 Sept. 3 0 0 28 .. . By Do. paid 10 Expresses upon Alarms 2 10 . By Do. paid for the following for the Governors Table Vizt. 56 Fowls £ 4 4 0 19 Ducks 1 8 6 6 Turkeys 1 10 . 6 Geese 1 10 . 50 Dozen of Eggs 3 15 9 43 Partridges 3 4 6 700½ lb. Beef 15 16 5 2 Cases Mincemeat 5 .. 9 7 Pigs 1 15 . 8 Bottles Olives 1 16 . 6 Do. Soy .. 15 . Carried Over £ 40 15 11 Carried Over £ 147 6 4	Gerard Armanus, from 24 August 1778, £10 0s 0d John Smith, from 27 September 1778, £3 0s 0d Total, £28 0s 0d 10 messengers sent on alarms, £2 10s 0d Provisions for the Governor's table Fowls, 56, £4 4s 0d Ducks, 19, £1 8s 6d Turkeys, 6, £1 10s 0d Geese, 6, £1 10s 0d Eggs, 50 dozen, £3 15s 9d Partridges, 43, £3 4s 6d Beef, 700½ lb, £15 16s 5d Mincemeat, 2 [...], £5 0s 9d Pigs, 7, £1 15s 0d Olives, 8 bottles, £1 16s 0d Soy, 6 bottles, £0 15s 0d Governor's table carried forward, £40 15s 11d Carried forward, £147 6s 4d **Interpretations** The Company paid £3 in advance to men who agreed to sign on again when their present terms ran out. James Wells took the money and then deserted, and George Towns died before his new term began, so both payments were lost. An advance bound a soldier to the Company early and spared it the full £15 bounty at the last moment. The risk was that the man might not live, or stay, long enough to serve the term he had been paid for. The Governor's table served 43 partridges, game birds that ran wild on the island's uplands and were shot by the settlers with powder bought from the magazine. Soy was a dark salted sauce brewed from soybeans in China and Japan, brought home by Company ships. In England it was a costly novelty used to season meat and gravies, and its place on the Castle's table shows the Governor's household eating in the newest fashion of the East India trade. The Governor's table cost more than £40 in the quarter, a sign of how many officers and passengers it fed while the homeward fleets lay in the road in July and August 1778.
94	90	19 October Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Sept. To Cash received from the Chest Brought Over£ 4848 3 5½ Carried Over £ 4848 3 5½	This page of William Wrangham's account shows no new entries; the cash total is simply carried forward. William Wrangham, debit September 1778, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £4,848 3s 5½d Carried forward, £4,848 3s 5½d
95	91	1778 Paymaster Cr. 1778 August Brought Over £ 147 6 4 Brought Over £ 40 15 11 1200 Limes 1 10 0 24 Dozen Bottles 1 16 0 18 Sheep and part of 1 Do. 18 17 6 62 19 5 By Cash paid Sutton Isaacke for 1 Sheep 1 2 . By Do. paid Jno. Worrall for 13 Sheep & 2 Lambs 16 16 . By Do. paid for the following work done at Mundens Point Path Vizt. 21¾ days Overseers @ 2/ £ 2 3 6 13 Do. Do. @ 1/6 .. 18 . 294 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 14 14 .	The Paymaster's credit side continued with the rest of the Governor's table and the cost of labour on the Company's works. Brought forward, £147 6s 4d Governor's table brought forward, £40 15s 11d Limes, 1,200, £1 10s 0d Bottles, 24 dozen, £1 16s 0d Sheep, 18 and part of 1 more, £18 17s 6d Governor's table total, £62 19s 5d Sutton Isaacke, for 1 sheep, £1 2s 0d John Worrall, for 13 sheep and 2 lambs, £16 16s 0d Work on the path to Munden's Point 21¾ days of overseers' work at 2s, £2 3s 6d 13 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d 294 days of labourers' work at 1s, £14 14s 0d Munden's Point total, £17 15s 6d Burning lime and mending bags 75 days of labourers' work at 1s, £3 15s 0d 47 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £3 10s 6d Lime total, £7 5s 6d Repairing the boats 52 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £3 18s 0d 16 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d

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		17 15 6 By Do. paid for the following work done burning Lime & Mending Bags Vizt. 75 days Labourers @ 1/ £ 3 15 0 47 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 3 10 6 7 5 6 By Do. paid for the following work done repairing Boats Vizt. 52 days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 3 18 . 16 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 4 . 16 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 1 4 . 8 Do. Painters @ 2/ .. 16 . 68 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 8 . 10 10 . By Do. paid for the following work done making Roads, a Magazine & Sheds for Artillery &ca. Stores at Holdfast Tom & Prosperous Bay Vizt. 76 days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 5 14 0 24 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 16 0 52 Do. Overseers @ 2/ 5 4 0 925 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 46 5 0 58 19 . By Do. paid for 29 days Labourers work done Cleaning the Line @ 1/ 1 9 . Carried Over £ 324 2 9	16 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d 8 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 16s 0d 68 days of labourers' work at 1s, £3 8s 0d Boats total, £10 10s 0d Making roads, a magazine and sheds for the artillery and stores at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay 78 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £5 14s 0d 24 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 16s 0d 52 days of overseers' work at 2s, £5 4s 0d 925 days of labourers' work at 1s, £46 5s 0d Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay total, £58 19s 0d 29 days of labourers' work cleaning the Line at 1s, £1 9s 0d Carried forward, £324 2s 9d **Interpretations** The works at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay, approved after the Council's own inspection in July 1778, took 925 days of labour in the quarter and cost nearly £59. That was the largest single charge on the Paymaster's account after the pay list. A magazine and sheds for artillery and stores placed powder and guns on the spot, so that the remote eastern bay could be defended without hauling everything over the island from Jamestown. Roads linked the new post to the interior, the first part of the network of gun roads Pierce had urged, built here on the Council's authority as part of the works at the bay rather than as the general scheme the Council had referred to London.
96	92	19 October Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Sept. To Cash received from the Chest Brought Over 4848 3 5½ Carried Over £ 4848 3 5½	No new entries appeared on the debit side of William Wrangham's account, so the cash total was carried forward unchanged. William Wrangham, debit September 1778, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £4,848 3s 5½d Carried forward, £4,848 3s 5½d
97	93	1778 Paymaster Cr. 1778 Sept. Brought Over 324 2 9 By Cash paid for the following work done making a Cart for the Wood Vizt. 14 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 1 0 5 Do. Smiths 1/6 0 7 6 1 8 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done Building a Black House and repairing the Garden Wall Vizt. 30 days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 5 0 74 Do. Carpenters 1/6 5 11 0 14 Do. Smiths 1/6 1 1 0 4½ Do. Overseers 2/ 0 9 0 46 Do. Do. 1/6 3 9 0 2 Do. Painters 2/ 0 4 0 576 Do. Labourers 1/ 28 16 0 41 15 .	The Paymaster's credit side continued with further labour on the Company's works. Brought forward, £324 2s 9d Making a cart for the wood 14 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d 5 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Cart total, £1 8s 6d Building a blockhouse and repairing the garden wall 30 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d 74 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £5 11s 0d 14 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d 4½ days of overseers' work at 2s, £0 9s 0d 46 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £3 9s 0d 2 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 4s 0d 576 days of labourers' work at 1s, £28 16s 0d Blockhouse and garden wall total, £41 15s 0d Repairing gun carriages and turning tompions for the artillery 26 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d 16 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d 51 days of turners' work at 1s 6d, £3 16s 6d 10 days of painters' work at 2s, £1 0s 0d Gun carriages total, £7 19s 6d Work at the Castle 8 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 12 days of painters' work at 2s, £1 4s 0d Castle total, £1 16s 0d Making cots and coffins 8 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d

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		By Do. paid for the following work done repairing Gun Carriages and turning Tompions for the Artillery 26 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ 1 19 0 16 Do. Carpenters 1/6 1 4 0 51 Do. Turners 1/6 3 16 6 10 Do. Painters 2/ 1 0 0 7 19 6 By Do. paid for the following work done at the Castle Vizt. 8 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 0 12 0 12 Do. Painters 2/ 1 4 0 1 16 . By Do. paid for the following work done making Cotts & Coffins Vizt. 8 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 0 12 0 4 Do. Smiths 1/6 0 6 0 .. 18 . By Cash paid for the following work done at the Black House in Sandy Bay Vizt. 8 days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 0 12 0 8 Do. Smiths 1/6 0 12 0 1 4 . Carried Over £ 379 3 9	4 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Cots and coffins total, £0 18s 0d Work at the blockhouse at Sandy Bay 8 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d Sandy Bay total, £1 4s 0d Carried forward, £379 3s 9d **Interpretations** The turner employed for 51 days was the man Pierce told the Council about on 10 August 1778, hired to turn wooden bottoms for shot and tompions for the field pieces. His work on the lathe now appeared as a regular charge, nearly £4 in a single quarter. Ready-made rounds and fitted tompions let the 13 brass field guns be kept loaded, covered and ready to move at once, which was the whole point of a mobile defence.
98	94	[Lower left corner of the leaf torn away.] 19 October Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Sept. To Cash received from the Chest Brought Over 4848 3 5½ £ 4848 3 5½	William Wrangham's debit account closed at the same cash total it had carried forward. William Wrangham, debit September 1778, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £4,848 3s 5½d Total, £4,848 3s 5½d
99	95	1778 Paymaster Cr. 1778 Sept. Brought Over £ 379 3 9 By Cash paid for the following work done repairing Rupert's Range 87 days Labourers @ 1/ 4 7 . By Do. paid for the following work done making Sashes for the Smiths Shop 24 days Carpenters @ 1/6 1 16 . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing Chub Spring water Course Vizt. 5 Days Overseers @ 2/ £ 0 10 0 2 Do. Smiths 1/6 0 3 0 12 Do. Labourers 1/ 0 12 0 1 5 . By Do. paid for the following work done making window Cases for the Church 64 days Carpenters @ 1/6 4 16 . By Do. paid for making a Chair for the Hospital Vizt. 17 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 5 6 4 Days Smiths 1/6 0 6 0 1 11 6 By Do. paid for bringing goods from the Crane Vizt. 8 days Overseers @ 1/6 £ 0 12 0	The Paymaster's credit side closed with the last payments of the quarter and the balance of the account. Brought forward, £379 3s 9d Repairing Rupert's range, 87 days of labourers' work at 1s, £4 7s 0d Making sashes for the smiths' shop, 24 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 16s 0d Repairing the water channel at Chubb's Spring 5 days of overseers' work at 2s, £0 10s 0d 2 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 12 days of labourers' work at 1s, £0 12s 0d Chubb's Spring total, £1 5s 0d Making window frames for the church, 64 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £4 16s 0d Making a chair for the hospital 17 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 5s 6d 4 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Hospital chair total, £1 11s 6d Bringing goods from the crane 8 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 91¼ days of labourers' work at 1s, £4 11s 3d Crane total, £5 3s 3d 79 days of labourers' work in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood at 1s, £3 19s 0d Julio Fabiano, for repairing the boats for 92 days at 2s 6d a day, £11 10s 0d 111 days' subsistence of discharged soldiers at 6d a day, £2 15s 6d 21 days' subsistence of Patrick Mahoney at 10d a day, £0 17s 6d John Robinson, for 9 sheep, £9 8s 0d Total of payments, £426 12s 6d

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		93 Do. Labourers 1/ 4 11 3 5 3 3 By Do. paid for 79 days Labourers work done at the Lieut. Governors Garden Longwood 3 19 . By Do. paid Julio Fabiano for repairing Boats 92 days at 2/6 pr. Day 11 10 . By Do. paid for 111 days Subsistance of Discharged Soldiers @ 6 pr. Day 2 15 6 By Do. paid for 21 days Subsistance of Patrick Mahoney @ 10 pr. Day .. 17 6 By Do. paid John Robinson for Nine Sheep 9 8 . 426 12 6 Amount of Pay Account 4409 10 11½ £ 4836 3 5½ Errors Excepted September the 30 1778 (Signed) Willm. Wrangham Paymaster	Amount of the pay list, £4,409 10s 11½d Total, £4,836 3s 5½d William Wrangham signed the account as Paymaster on 30 September 1778, reserving any errors. The account balanced at £4,836 3s 5½d, so that is the sum Wrangham drew from the chest. The correction to £4,848 3s 5½d in the earlier replies was wrong. **Interpretations** Patrick Mahoney, the deserter of 1770 held on the island from 3 August 1778, was paid 21 days' subsistence at a private's 10d a day before he went on the company's pay list on 24 August. He was not left without support while his place was being settled, as an earlier reading of the pay list suggested. The Company fed him from the day it detained him, at the same rate an invalid soldier drew while waiting for a ship. The account balanced to the penny, as it had in each earlier quarter. Other payments came to £426 12s 6d, less than half those of the same quarter in 1777. Almost every pound Wrangham drew from the chest went in wages, either to the garrison or to the labourers on the public works.
100	96	19 October Collection of Goods Sold and delivered out of the Honorable Company's Ware House from the 1 July to the 30 September 1778. Sold at 10 pr. Cent Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 88 3 2 Sugar 132 . 10 52 0 11 Candy 125 . 10 257 1 8 Flour Vizt. 124 .. 26 Flour 115 19 . 349 .. 22 Baked 325 18 4 441 17 4 Rice and Paddy Vizt. 89 1 17 33 12 4 86 3 8 22 15 10 56 8 2 Sope C. qr. lb. 4 2 17 13 12 . Salt 18½ Bushels 3 15 3 Tea Vizt. C. qr. lb. 4 .. 4 Single 23 1 4 4 3 11 Congo 27 14 8 7 3 6 Bohea 28 17 6 8 Cannistrs. Hyson 3 . . 8 Do. Souchong 3 7 . 86 . 6 Cordage C. qr. lb. 6 1 9 12 . 8 Sago 1 24 .. 15 2 Beef and Pork Vizt. 275 Pcs. Beef 27 10 . 3052 Pcs. Pork 305 4 .	The account of goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 July and 30 September 1778 opened with the stores sold at a 10 per cent mark-up. Goods sold at 10 per cent above cost Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 88 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, £132 0s 10d Sugar candy, 52 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £125 0s 10d Sugar and sugar candy total, £257 1s 8d Flour Flour, 124 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £115 19s 0d Baked flour, 349 cwt 0 qr 22 lb, £325 18s 4d Flour total, £441 17s 4d Rice and paddy Rice, 89 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £33 12s 4d Paddy, 86 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £22 15s 10d Rice and paddy total, £56 8s 2d Soap, 4 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £13 12s 0d Salt, 18¾ bushels, £3 15s 3d Tea Singlo tea, 4 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £23 1s 4d Congou tea, 4 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £27 14s 8d Bohea tea, 7 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £28 17s 6d Hyson tea, 8 canisters, £3 0s 0d Souchong tea, 8 canisters, £3 7s 0d Tea total, £86 0s 6d Cordage, 6 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £12 0s 8d Sago, 0 cwt 1 qr 24 lb, £0 15s 2d Beef and pork Salt beef, 275 pieces, £27 10s 0d Salt pork, 3,052 pieces, £305 4s 0d Beef and pork total, £332 14s 0d Arrack, 17 gallons, £4 5s 0d Coffee, 4 lb, £0 3s 8d Nankeen, 262 pieces, £33 14s 10d Sole leather, 4 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £34 12s 6d Candles, 1 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £22 9s 6d Carried forward, £1,359 12s 3d **Interpretations** The settlers bought only 275 pieces of salt beef in the quarter, against 1,240 in the same quarter of 1777, while their purchases of pork rose a little to 3,052 pieces. The inventory of September 1777 showed far more pork than beef in store, and a year of heavy issues to the garrison, the slaves and the ships had evidently run the beef down. The storekeeper sold what he still held, and the island's households took pork in place of beef.

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		332 14 . Arrack 17 Gallons 4 5 . Coffee 4 .. 3 8 Nankeen 262 Pieces 33 14 10 Leather C. qr. lb. 4 3 14 Sole 34 19 6 Candles 1 2 13 22 9 6 Carried Over £ 1359 12 3	Sales of sugar candy more than doubled on the year, from 21 cwt to 52 cwt. The China ships of March to August 1778 had each landed seven chests of it for the island, and the fresh stock met a demand the store had been unable to supply the year before.
101	97	1778 Brought Over £ 1359 12 3 Blankets Vizt. 3 Fine 2 4 10 12 Ordinary 4 13 . 6 17 10 Broad Cloth Vizt. ¾ Yard Scarlet .. 16 1 3 Do. Light Blue 2 19 6 13¼ Do. Dark Brown 13 .. 4 17¾ Do. Claret Colour 17 1 8 4¼ Do. White 4 1 10 ½ Do. Black .. 16 2 1½ Do. Crimson 1 13 4 7 Do. Buff Cassimere 3 3 4 2 Do. Blue Do. .. 18 1 12 Do. Brown Do. 5 8 1 14¾ Do. White Do. 6 13 6 56 14 3 Bunting Vizt. 1 Yard Blue .. .. 7 1 Do. White .. .. 7 1 Do. Red .. .. 8 .. 1 10 Books Vizt. 6 Spelling .. 7 6 1 Testament .. 2 1 2 Small Bibles .. 15 10 2 Small Common Prayer .. 6 1 1 12 1 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 3 Butchers Knives .. 1 3 8 Shoe Do. .. 3 6 1 Dozen Staghorn handle Knives and Forks .. 14 7 1 Do. Green Do. Do. & Do. 2 3 7 5 Ordinary Ivory Combs .. 6 8 8 Horn Do. .. 2 4	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with blankets, cloth, bunting, books and cutlery. Brought forward, £1,359 12s 3d Blankets Fine blankets, 3, £2 4s 10d Ordinary blankets, 12, £4 13s 0d Blankets total, £6 17s 10d Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, ¾ yard, £0 16s 1d Light blue broadcloth, 3 yards, £2 19s 6d Dark brown broadcloth, 13½ yards, £13 0s 4d Claret broadcloth, 17¾ yards, £17 1s 8d White broadcloth, 4½ yards, £4 1s 10d Black broadcloth, ⅞ yard, £0 16s 9d Crimson broadcloth, 1½ yards, £1 15s 4d Buff cassimere, 7 yards, £3 3s 4d Blue cassimere, 2 yards, £0 18s 1d Brown cassimere, 12 yards, £5 8s 6d White cassimere, 14¾ yards, £6 13s 6d Broadcloth total, £56 14s 3d Bunting Blue bunting, 1 yard, £0 0s 7d White bunting, 1 yard, £0 0s 7d Red bunting, 1 yard, £0 0s 8d Bunting total, £0 1s 10d Books Spelling books, 6, £0 7s 6d New Testament, 1, £0 2s 1d Small Bibles, 2, £0 15s 10d Small Books of Common Prayer, 2, £0 6s 8d Books total, £1 12s 1d Cutlery and small wares Butchers' knives, 3, £0 1s 3d Shoemakers' knives, 8, £0 3s 6d Staghorn-handled knives and forks, 1 dozen, £0 14s 7d Green-handled knives and forks, 1 dozen, £2 3s 7d Ordinary ivory combs, 3, £0 6s 8d Horn combs, 8, £0 2s 4d Leather garters, 11 pairs, £0 8s 3d Cutlery and small wares total, £4 0s 2d Carried forward, £1,428 18s 5d **Interpretations** The settlers bought more than 31 yards of dark brown and claret broadcloth in the quarter, against only small lengths of the scarlet and blue worn in uniform. Brown and claret were civilian colours for coats and breeches. The island's planters and officials were dressing for their own business and social life, not for parade, and with the homeward fleets in the road from July to September 1778 they had good reason to appear well dressed at the Governor's table.

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		11 Pr. Leather Garters .. 8 3 4 .. 2 Carried Over £ 1428 18 5	
102	98	19 October Brought Over £ 1428 18 5 Braziers Ware Vizt. 4 Three Quart Tea Kettles 2 11 6 1 Pr. Steel Snuffers .. 2 8 2 14 2 Canvas Vizt. 42¾ Yards English 2 12 6 62½ Do. Osnaburgs 4 9 10 7 2 4 Deals Vizt. 92 Double 18 11 10 6 Single .. 12 9 6 Bulks 3 6 . 4 Coffins .. 14 8 10 Bundles Fir Laths .. 12 6 1 Pr. Riga Timber 2 19 9 26 17 6 Earthen Ware Vizt. 9 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 11 3 1 Milk Pot .. .. 5 1 Do. Pan .. 1 7 .. 13 3 Glass Ware Vizt. 60 Wine Glasses 1 18 4 7 Beer Do. .. 7 11 21 Tumblers .. 19 3 6 Quart Decanters .. 17 . 5 Pint Do. .. 10 10 60 Squares 6 by 8 .. 17 6 101 Do. 8 by 10 3 11 6 81 Do. 10 by 12 4 7 9 2 Do. 10 by 14 .. 2 11 3 Do. 10 by 15 .. 4 6 3 Do. 11 by 19 .. 4 8 14 2 2 Hats Vizt. 2 Mens Fine 1 18 10 3 Boys 1 .. 5 2 19 3 Carried Over £ 1483 7 1	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with brass ware, canvas, timber, earthenware, glass and hats. Brought forward, £1,428 18s 5d Brass and metalware Tea kettles holding 3 quarts, 4, £2 11s 6d Steel candle snuffers, 1 pair, £0 2s 8d Brass and metalware total, £2 14s 2d Canvas English canvas, 42¼ yards, £2 12s 6d Osnaburg canvas, 62½ yards, £4 9s 10d Canvas total, £7 2s 4d Timber Double deals, 92, £18 11s 10d Single deals, 6, £0 12s 9d Balks, 6, £3 6s 0d Uffers, 4, £0 14s 8d Fir laths, 10 bundles, £0 12s 6d Riga timber, 1 piece, £2 19s 9d Timber total, £26 17s 6d Earthenware Cream-coloured teapots, 9, £0 11s 3d Milk jug, 1, £0 0s 5d Milk pan, 1, £0 1s 7d Earthenware total, £0 13s 3d Glassware Wine glasses, 60, £1 18s 4d Beer glasses, 7, £0 9s 11d Tumblers, 21, £0 14s 3d Quart decanters, 6, £0 17s 0d Pint decanters, 5, £0 10s 10d Window panes 6 by 8 inches, 60, £0 17s 6d Window panes 8 by 10 inches, 101, £3 11s 6d Window panes 10 by 12 inches, 81, £4 7s 9d Window panes 10 by 14 inches, 2, £0 2s 11d Window panes 10 by 15 inches, 3, £0 4s 6d Window panes 11 by 19 inches, 3, £0 4s 8d Glassware total, £14 2s 2d Hats Men's fine hats, 2, £1 18s 10d Boys' hats, 3, £1 0s 5d Hats total, £2 19s 3d Carried forward, £1,483 7s 1d **Interpretations** The settlers bought 92 double deals and nearly 250 window panes in the quarter, against 46 deals and about 200 panes in the same quarter of 1777. Private building on the island was evidently rising, alongside the Company's own works at Prosperous Bay and the new houses in Jamestown. The free trade granted on 7 April 1778 had opened shopkeeping to every inhabitant, and new shops and houses in the valley would explain the heavier demand for timber and glass.
103	99	1778 Brought Over £ 1483 7 1 Hosiers Ware Vizt.	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with hosiery, fishing gear and haberdashery.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		249 Pr. Mens Ordinary Thread Stockings 42 .. 4 14 Pr. Do. Grey worsted Do. 2 15 2 2 Pr. Boys Cotton Do. .. 6 1 9 Pr. Mens Madrass Do. 1 4 7 6 10 Pr. Do. Do. Do. 2 3 17 4 2 Pr. Do. White Silk Do. 1 16 4 55 4 9 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 400 No. 6 750 10 275 16 525 17 1075 18 Hooks 1 15 6 .. 16 . .. 2 5 .. 3 11 .. 9 9 310 No. 2 60 3 36 4 17 Log 16 Hambro Lines 5 16 1 1 4 4 .. 14 10 .. 18 5 1 2 3 27 Skn. Twine .. 16 11 20½ Cotton Wick 2 13 . 16 12 5 Haberdashery Vizt. 93 Skn. Silk 1 17 9 36 Do. Mohair .. 18 . 35½ doz. Mohair Coat Buttons 1 13 . 35½ Do. Do. Brst. Do. .. 16 . 6½ Do. Gilt Coat Do. .. 11 11 25½ Do. Do. Brst. Do. 1 3 5 5 Do. Gold Basket Coat Do. 1 6 . 1½ Do. Do. Brst. Do. .. 4 1 1½ Do. Oval Brst. Do. .. 2 8 2¾ Do. Spangled Coat Do. 1 10 3 3½ Do. Do. Brst. Do. .. 17 10 7 Gro. White Waistt. Do. .. 18 1 2½ Do. Shirt Do. .. 6 6 18 Do. Horn Moulds .. 9 5 29 Ps. Tape .. 17 6 Haberdashery Carried Over £ 13 13 5 Carried Over £ 1555 4 3	Brought forward, £1,483 7s 1d Hosiery Men's ordinary thread stockings, 249 pairs, £42 0s 4d Men's grey worsted stockings, 14 pairs, £2 15s 2d Boys' cotton stockings, 2 pairs, £0 6s 1d Men's Madras stockings number 1, 9 pairs, £4 7s 6d Men's Madras stockings number 2, 10 pairs, £3 17s 4d Men's white silk stockings, 2 pairs, £1 16s 4d Hosiery total, £55 4s 9d Hooks and lines Fish hooks, size 6, 400, £1 15s 6d Fish hooks, size 10, 750, £0 15s 0d Fish hooks, size 16, 275, £0 2s 5d Fish hooks, size 17, 525, £0 3s 11d Fish hooks, size 18, 1,075, £0 9s 9d Fishing lines, size 2, 340, £5 16s 1d Fishing lines, size 3, 60, £1 4s 4d Fishing lines, size 4, 36, £0 14s 10d Log lines, 17, £0 18s 5d Hamburg lines, 16, £1 2s 3d Twine, 21 skeins, £0 16s 11d Cotton candlewick, 20½ lb, £2 13s 0d Hooks and lines total, £16 12s 8d Haberdashery Sewing silk, 93 skeins, £1 17s 9d Mohair thread, 36 skeins, £0 18s 0d Mohair coat buttons, 35½ dozen, £1 13s 0d Mohair waistcoat buttons, 35½ dozen, £0 16s 0d Gilt coat buttons, 6½ dozen, £0 11s 11d Gilt waistcoat buttons, 25½ dozen, £1 3s 5d Gold basketwork coat buttons, 5 dozen, £1 6s 0d Gold basketwork waistcoat buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 4s 1d Oval waistcoat buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 2s 8d Spangled coat buttons, 2¾ dozen, £1 10s 3d Spangled waistcoat buttons, 3¼ dozen, £0 17s 10d White worsted buttons, 7 gross, £0 18s 1d Shirt buttons, 2½ dozen, £0 6s 6d Horn button moulds, 18 dozen, £0 9s 5d Tape, 29 pieces, £0 17s 6d Haberdashery carried forward, £13 13s 5d Carried forward, £1,555 4s 3d **Interpretations** Madras stockings appeared for the first time in these sales, sold in two numbered grades. They were knitted from Indian cotton on the Coromandel Coast and arrived with the longcloth from Fort St George. Cotton stockings were lighter and cooler than English worsted, and cheaper than silk, which suited St Helena's mild climate. Nineteen pairs sold in a single quarter shows the island taking up an Eastern product that had barely reached English shops.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
104	100	19th October Brought Over £ 1555 4 3 Haberdashery Brought Over £ 13 13 5 12½ Yards Narrow Gold Lace 1 17 8 14½ Do. Broad Do. 3 7 1 6½ Do. Buckram .. 9 3 5 Whale Bone 1 11 3 1 Pr. Binding .. 1 7 1 Epaulet .. 10 11 21½ Whited Brown Thread 7 4 8 10¾ Coloured Do. 2 16 7 2 No. 16 Do. .. 4 11 4 17 Do. .. 6 9 7 18 Do. .. 8 7 32 12 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Pad Locks .. 3 2 4 Stock Do. .. 14 . 3 Chest Do. .. 13 6 2 Iron rimmed Do. with Pillbacks .. 9 4 1 Brass Closet Do. .. 6 1 6 Spring Mouse Traps .. 3 9 6 Do. Rat Do. .. 10 . 11 Small Frying Pans 1 14 4 4 Pr. Sheep Shears .. 6 10 6 Currying Combs and Brushes .. 11 8 6 Hand Hatchets .. 10 . 1 Jack 2 14 10 1 Do. Spit .. 11 1 2 Garden Rakes .. 6 4 3 Ash Helves .. 1 11 1½ Brass Chair Nails .. 4 7 1 Blank Key .. .. 9 1 Tenon Saw .. 10 2 1 Large Box Iron .. 9 9 1 Pr. Garden Shears .. 3 8 1 Pr. H. Hinges .. 3 11 1 Broad Axe .. 4 10 1 Spade .. 4 5 1 Garden Hoe .. 1 8 1 Helve for Do.	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with the rest of the haberdashery and the ironmongery. Brought forward, £1,555 4s 3d Haberdashery brought forward, £13 13s 5d Narrow gold lace, 12½ yards, £1 17s 8d Broad gold lace, 14½ yards, £3 7s 1d Buckram, 6½ yards, £0 9s 3d Whalebone, 5 lb, £1 11s 3d Binding, 1 piece, £0 1s 7d Epaulette, 1, £0 10s 11d Whited-brown thread, 21½ lb, £7 4s 8d Coloured thread, 16¾ lb, £2 16s 7d Thread size 16, 2 oz, £0 4s 11d Thread size 17, 4 oz, £0 6s 9d Thread size 18, 7 oz, £0 8s 7d Haberdashery total, £32 12s 3d Ironmongery Padlocks, 2, £0 3s 2d Stock locks, 4, £0 14s 0d Chest locks, 3, £0 13s 6d Iron-rimmed locks with pull-back catches, 2, £0 9s 4d Brass closet lock, 1, £0 6s 1d Spring mouse traps, 6, £0 3s 9d Spring rat traps, 6, £0 10s 0d Small frying pans, 11, £1 14s 4d Sheep shears, 4 pairs, £0 6s 10d Curry combs and brushes, 6, £0 11s 8d Hand hatchets, 6, £0 10s 0d Roasting jack, 1, £2 14s 10d Spit, 1, £0 11s 1d Garden rakes, 2, £0 6s 4d Axe handles, 3, £0 1s 11d Brass chair nails, 1½ thousand, £0 4s 7d Blank key, 1, £0 0s 9d Tenon saw, 1, £0 10s 2d Large box iron, 1, £0 9s 9d Garden shears, 1 pair, £0 3s 8d HL hinges, 1 pair, £0 3s 11d Broad axe, 1, £0 4s 10d Spade, 1, £0 4s 5d Garden hoe, 1, £0 1s 8d Handle for a hoe, 1, £0 0s 7d Iron pots, 5, weighing 0 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, £0 19s 7d Ironmongery total, £13 0s 10d Carried forward, £1,600 17s 4d **Interpretations** The settlers bought 27 yards of gold lace in the quarter, together with an epaulette, against only 10 yards of narrow lace in the whole quarter to 31 December 1777. Gold lace marked an officer's rank on coat and hat. Francis Seale had just been commissioned lieutenant, and with promotions running through the garrison, officers newly raised needed lace to dress for their rank. The Company's store was the only place on the island to buy it.

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		.. .. 7 5 Iron Pots wt. qr. lb. 2 17 .. 19 7 13 .. 10 Carried Over £ 1600 17 4	
105	101	1778 Brought Over £ 1600 17 4 Lead Vizt. C. qr. lb. 1 2 27 Sheet 2 .. . . 12 Shot .. 2 6 2 2 6 Nails Vizt. M. 14 2 .. 9 7 23 4 .. 14 10 36 6 1 1 9 16 10 .. 8 4 2 30 .. .. 9 3 40 .. 1 2 2 Glaz. Brads .. 3 2 2 19 7 Oil Vizt. 9 Gallons Train 2 15 2 7½ Do. Linseed 1 13 9 ¾ Do. Turpentine .. 5 4 8 Bottles Florence 1 3 6 5 17 9 Oars 5 Small 1 .. 7 Paint Vizt. 328 Whiting .. 7 9 4¼ Indico 4 3 5 6 Blue Smalts .. 11 6 107 White Lead dry 1 14 . 22 Do. mixed .. 9 2 6 Ven. Red dry .. 1 5 32 Ven. Do. mixed .. 16 8 70 Chalk .. 4 4 1½ Verdegrease .. 6 2 122 Starch 3 18 9 2 Liquorice .. .. 7 2 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 6 9 Brimstone .. 1 6 3 Flake White .. 3 10 12 19 7 Pitch and Tar Vizt. 5½ Gallons Tar .. 9 2 67 Rosin	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with lead, nails, oil, oars, paint and pitch. Brought forward, £1,600 17s 4d Lead Sheet lead, 1 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, £2 0s 0d Lead shot, 12 lb, £0 2s 6d Lead total, £2 2s 6d Nails Twopenny nails, 14 lb, £0 9s 7d Fourpenny nails, 23 lb, £0 14s 10d Sixpenny nails, 36 lb, £1 1s 9d Tenpenny nails, 16 lb, £0 8s 4d Thirtypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Fortypenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Glaziers' brads, 2 lb, £0 3s 2d Nails total, £2 19s 7d Oil Train oil, 9 gallons, £2 15s 2d Linseed oil, 7½ gallons, £1 13s 9d Turpentine, ¾ gallon, £0 5s 4d Florence oil, 8 bottles, £1 3s 6d Oil total, £5 17s 9d Small oars, 5, £1 0s 7d Paint Whiting, 321 lb, £0 7s 9d Indigo, 44 lb, £4 3s 5d Blue smalt, 6 lb, £0 11s 6d Dry white lead, 107 lb, £1 14s 0d White lead ground in oil, 22 lb, £0 9s 2d Dry Venetian red, 6 lb, £0 1s 5d Venetian red ground in oil, 32 lb, £0 16s 8d Chalk, 70 lb, £0 4s 4d Verdigris, 1¼ lb, £0 6s 2d Starch, 122 lb, £3 18s 9d Logwood, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d Dry yellow ochre, 2 lb, £0 0s 6d Brimstone, 9 lb, £0 1s 6d Flake white, 3 lb, £0 3s 10d Paint total, £12 19s 7d Pitch and tar Tar, 5½ gallons, £0 9s 2d Resin, 67 lb, £1 5s 2d Pitch and tar total, £1 14s 4d Carried forward, £1,627 11s 8d **Interpretations** The settlers bought 44 lb of indigo and 122 lb of starch in the quarter, more than in any earlier quarter on record. Both were laundry goods, indigo for blueing linen and starch for stiffening it. The heavy demand came when the homeward fleets lay in the road in July and August 1778. Island households took in washing from the ships' passengers and officers, a steady source of income for settlers' wives and their slaves. Logwood was the heartwood of a Central American tree, chipped and boiled to make a deep purple, black or blue dye. A couple of pounds was enough to dye cloth or make ink at home.

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		1 5 2 1 14 4 Carried Over £ 1627 11 8	
106	102	19th October Brought Over £ 1627 11 8 Pewter Vizt. 4 Chamber Pots .. 13 4 2 Basons .. 6 5 .. 19 9 Saddlery Vizt. 3 Saddle Cloths .. 13 3 2 Headstalls and Reins .. 7 6 1 Surcingle .. 3 8 1 Snaffle Bridle .. 6 10 1 11 3 Serge Vizt. 16 Yards Scarlet 5 .. . 10½ Do. Blue 2 12 6 10½ Do. Brown Duffle 3 18 4 10½ Do. Blue Do. 4 4 11 28 Do. Brown Fustian 3 .. 8 13¾ Do. White Do. 1 9 10 41½ Do. Flannel 4 11 8 2 Do. Scarlet Long Ells .. 5 10 34½ Do. Blue Do. 3 13 4 6½ Do. Green Do. .. 13 . 5½ Do. Scarlet Shalloon .. 13 2 20½ Do. Coloured Do. 2 2 9 6¾ Do. Coating 2 .. 11 8 Do. Green Sagathy 1 4 4 6 Do. Blue Do. .. 16 11 36 10 2 Shirts Vizt. 254 Soldiers 62 8 10 54 Yards Brown Holland 4 14 6 3½ Do. Course Irish Linnen .. 6 . ½ Pr. Huckaback for Table Cloths 3 17 8 57½ yards Do. for Napkins 4 15 10 76 3 10 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 12 Mens Jackets 4 16 . 1 Pr. Do. Breeches .. 4 4 7 Pr. Do. Drawers .. 12 10 Sailor Cloaths Carried Over £ 5 13 2 Carried Over £ 1742 16 8	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with pewter, saddlery, woollens, linen and sailors' clothing. Brought forward, £1,627 11s 8d Pewter Chamber pots, 4, £0 13s 4d Basins, 2, £0 6s 5d Pewter total, £0 19s 9d Saddlery Saddlecloths, 3, £0 13s 3d Headstalls with reins, 2, £0 7s 6d Surcingle, 1, £0 3s 8d Snaffle bridle, 1, £0 6s 10d Saddlery total, £1 11s 3d Serge and other woollens Scarlet serge, 16 yards, £5 0s 0d Blue serge, 10½ yards, £2 12s 6d Brown duffel, 10½ yards, £3 18s 4d Blue duffel, 10½ yards, £4 4s 11d Brown fustian, 28 yards, £3 0s 8d White fustian, 13¾ yards, £1 9s 10d Flannel, 41½ yards, £4 11s 8d Scarlet long ell, 2 yards, £0 5s 10d Blue long ell, 34½ yards, £3 13s 4d Green long ell, 6½ yards, £0 13s 0d Scarlet shalloon, 5½ yards, £0 13s 2d Coloured shalloon, 20½ yards, £2 2s 9d Coating, 6¾ yards, £2 0s 11d Green sagathy, 8 yards, £1 4s 4d Blue sagathy, 6 yards, £0 16s 11d Serge and woollens total, £36 10s 2d Shirts and linen Soldiers' shirts, 254, £62 8s 10d Brown holland, 54 yards, £4 14s 6d Coarse Irish linen, 3½ yards, £0 6s 0d Huckaback for tablecloths, ½ piece, £3 12s 8d Huckaback for napkins, 57½ yards, £4 15s 10d Shirts and linen total, £76 3s 10d Sailors' clothing Men's jackets, 12, £4 16s 0d Breeches, 1 pair, £0 4s 4d Drawers, 7 pairs, £0 12s 10d Sailors' clothing carried forward, £5 13s 2d Carried forward, £1,742 16s 8d **Interpretations** Soldiers bought 254 shirts from the stores in the quarter, the most in any quarter on record, against 118 in the same quarter of 1777. The garrison had grown, and the run of field days, alarms and heavy labour at Prosperous Bay wore out linen fast. The figure also included the recruits from the *Earl of Mansfield* and the seamen taken from the ships, who needed more shirts than their first issue. The store's stock of nearly 2,000 shirts, counted in September 1777, was now being drawn down quickly.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
107	103	1778 Brought Over £ 1742 16 8 Sailors Cloaths Brought Over £ 5 13 2 12 Mens Check'd Shirts 2 5 . 6 Boys Jackets 2 .. . 4 Pr. Do. Breeches .. 14 8 13 Pr. Do. Drawers .. 17 4 2 Hats .. 3 8 11 13 10 Shoes Vizt. 352 Pr. Mens Ordinary 95 6 8 8 Pr. Do. Fine Shoes 2 14 . 19 Pr. Do. Do. Pumps 5 17 2 39 Pr. Womens Calimanco 8 12 3 16 Pr. Do. Spanish Leather 3 9 4 28 Pr. Do. Calf Leather 5 .. 4 12 Pr. Girls Calimanco 2 1 . 10 Pr. Do. Calf Leather 1 5 2 10 Pr. Boys 3 9 8 1 Pr. Channel Pumps .. 7 4 128 2 11 Tin Ware Vizt. 9 Quart Saucepans .. 5 1 7 Pints Do. .. 2 8 2 Gallon Kettles .. 3 11 1 Two Do. Do. .. 3 . 14 Half Do. Do. .. 17 10 6 Pudding Pans .. 7 6 3 Watering Pots .. 12 6 6 Patty Pans .. 1 5 3 Single Sheets Tin .. 1 2 2 Cullinders .. 3 . 2 Dripping Pans .. 4 4 3 2 5 Turners Ware Vizt. 9 Hair Brooms 1 8 2 13 Scrubbing Brushes 2 3 11 5 Shoe Do. .. 4 . 9 Plaisterers Do. .. 13 6 2 Cloth Do. .. 4 5 Turners Ware Carried Over £ 4 14 . Carried Over £ 1885 15 10	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with sailors' clothing, shoes, tinware and brushes. Brought forward, £1,742 16s 8d Sailors' clothing brought forward, £5 13s 2d Men's checked shirts, 12, £2 5s 0d Boys' jackets, 6, £2 0s 0d Boys' breeches, 4 pairs, £0 14s 8d Boys' drawers, 13 pairs, £0 17s 4d Hats, 2, £0 3s 8d Sailors' clothing total, £11 13s 10d Shoes Men's ordinary shoes, 352 pairs, £95 6s 8d Men's fine shoes, 8 pairs, £2 14s 0d Men's pumps, 19 pairs, £5 17s 2d Women's calamanco shoes, 39 pairs, £8 12s 3d Women's Spanish leather shoes, 16 pairs, £3 9s 4d Women's calfskin shoes, 28 pairs, £5 0s 4d Girls' calamanco shoes, 12 pairs, £2 4s 0d Girls' calfskin shoes, 10 pairs, £1 5s 2d Boys' shoes, 19 pairs, £3 9s 8d Channel pumps, 1 pair, £0 7s 4d Shoes total, £128 2s 11d Tinware Saucepans holding a quart, 9, £0 5s 1d Saucepans holding a pint, 7, £0 2s 8d Kettles holding a gallon, 2, £0 3s 11d Kettle holding 2 gallons, 1, £0 3s 0d Kettles holding half a gallon, 14, £0 17s 10d Pudding pans, 6, £0 7s 6d Watering cans, 3, £0 12s 6d Patty pans, 6, £0 1s 5d Single sheets of tin, 3, £0 1s 2d Colanders, 2, £0 3s 0d Dripping pans, 2, £0 4s 4d Tinware total, £3 2s 5d Brushes and wooden goods Hair brooms, 9, £1 8s 2d Scrubbing brushes, 13, £2 3s 11d Shoe brushes, 6, £0 4s 0d Plasterers' brushes, 9, £0 13s 6d Clothes brushes, 2, £0 4s 5d Brushes carried forward, £4 14s 0d Carried forward, £1,885 15s 10d **Interpretations** Women's and girls' shoes sold in far larger numbers than in any earlier quarter, 105 pairs against about 70 in the same quarter of 1777. Women's calamanco and Spanish leather shoes, the finer kinds, made up more than half. The island's settler families were dressing for company as the homeward fleets passed in July and August 1778. The growth of the garrison through marriage and settlement also added to the households buying from the stores.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
108	104	19th October Brought Over £ 1885 15 10 Turners Ware Brought Over £ 4 14 . 10 Paint Brushes .. 5 3 3 Buckle Do. .. 3 2 2 Birch Brooms .. .. 11 3 Hair Sives .. 4 2 6 Mops .. 9 2 4 Labourers Baskets .. 4 8 8 Wood Bowls .. 10 4 5 Platters .. 6 6 5 Butchers Trays .. 8 4 1 Punch Strainer .. .. 11 3 Do. Ladles .. 2 . 1 Flasket .. 3 8 7 13 1 Ticking Vizt. 48¾ Yards Ticking 4 17 6 21½ Do. Check'd Linen 1 5 8 6 3 2 China Ware Vizt. 77 Meat Dishes 7 1 2 343 Do. Plates 5 14 4 54 Soup Do. 1 4 9 36 Bowls 1 19 . 131 Sneakers 2 9 1 153 Half Pint Cups and Saucers 3 18 11 18 Quart Do. Do. and Do. .. 5 3 1 Breakfast Set .. 8 4 6 Do. Stone Sets 3 6 3 8 Guglets and Basons .. 16 . 7 Chamber Pots .. 14 . 11 Sallad dishes .. 8 3 2 Stone Tea Sets 2 2 . 30 7 4 Long Cloth Vizt. 1¾ Pr. No. 1 9 8 2 ¼ Pr. 2 1 5 . 25 Pr. 3 92 16 3 ½ Pr. 6 .. 10 . 103 19 5 Carried Over £ 2033 18 10	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued with brushes and wooden goods, ticking, china and longcloth. Brought forward, £1,885 15s 10d Brushes brought forward, £4 14s 0d Paint brushes, 10, £0 5s 3d Buckle brushes, 3, £0 3s 2d Birch brooms, 2, £0 0s 11d Hair sieves, 3, £0 4s 9d Mops, 6, £0 9s 2d Labourers' baskets, 4, £0 4s 8d Wooden bowls, 8, £0 10s 4d Platters, 5, £0 6s 6d Butchers' trays, 5, £0 8s 4d Punch strainer, 1, £0 0s 11d Punch ladles, 3, £0 2s 0d Flasket, 1, £0 3s 8d Brushes and wooden goods total, £7 13s 1d Ticking Ticking, 48½ yards, £4 17s 6d Checked linen, 21½ yards, £1 5s 8d Ticking total, £6 3s 2d China ware Meat dishes, 77, £7 1s 2d Plates, 343, £5 14s 4d Soup plates, 54, £1 4s 9d Bowls, 36, £1 10s 0d Sneakers, 131, £2 9s 1d Half-pint cups and saucers, 153, £3 18s 11d Quarter-pint cups and saucers, 18, £0 5s 3d Breakfast set, 1, £0 8s 4d Stoneware sets, 6, £3 6s 3d Guglets with basins, 8, £0 16s 0d Chamber pots, 7, £0 14s 0d Salad dishes, 11, £0 8s 3d Stoneware tea sets, 2, £2 2s 0d China ware total, £30 7s 4d Longcloth Longcloth size 1, 1¾ pieces, £9 8s 2d Longcloth size 2, ¼ piece, £1 5s 0d Longcloth size 3, 25 pieces, £92 16s 3d Longcloth size 6, ½ piece, £0 10s 0d Longcloth total, £103 19s 5d Carried forward, £2,033 18s 10d **Interpretations** China sold in quantity this quarter, more than 340 plates, 77 meat dishes and over 150 cups and saucers. In the same quarter of 1777 the store sold 150 plates and 13 dishes. The China ships of March to August 1778, the *Earl of Sandwich*, the *Resolution*, the *Alfred*, the *Prime*, the *Stormont* and the *Royal Charlotte*, had each landed two or three chests of china for the island. The new stock let households replace the cheap and breakable ware that wore out quickly in daily use. Twenty-five pieces of size 3 longcloth sold in a single quarter. Madras sent no longcloth in 1777, so the stock probably came from the earlier invoice of the *Hector*. It was the middle grade, fine enough for shirts and household linen, and the settlers bought heavily once it was available.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
109	105	1778 Brought Over £ 2033 18 10 Spice Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 .. 7 Pepper 6 9 11 .. 1 2 Mace 1 1 4 .. .. 6 Cinnamon .. 7 6 .. .. 8 Allspice .. .. 8 .. .. 8 Nutmegs .. 6 . .. .. 8 Ginger .. .. 8 8 6 1 £ 2042 4 11 Sold at 40 pr. Cent Shoes Vizt. 3 Pr. Mens fine Shoes 1 5 9 4 Pr. Do. Do. Pumps 1 11 4 2 17 1 Broad Cloth Vizt. 4¾ Yards Claret Colour 5 16 4 6½ Do. White Cassimere 3 14 9 9 Do. Blue Do. 5 3 6 14 14 7 Haberdashery Vizt. 7 Skn. Silk .. 3 6 4 Do. Mohair .. 2 4 2 Dz. Mohair Coat Buttons .. 2 4 .. 8 2 Serge Vizt. 2¾ Yards Green .. 16 11 11 Do. Brown Duffle 5 4 6 3½ Do. Blue Do. 1 13 5 15 Do. Flannel 2 2 6 9 17 4 Canvas 24 Yards English 1 18 . Blankets 4 Ordinary 1 19 4 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron rimmed Lock with a Pillback .. 6 11 100 Sail Needles .. 6 6 .. 12 5 Carried Over £ 32 6 11	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up closed with spices, and the account of goods sold at 40 per cent began. Brought forward, £2,033 18s 10d Spices Pepper, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £6 9s 11d Mace, 1 lb 2 oz, £1 1s 4d Cinnamon, 6 oz, £0 7s 6d Allspice, 8 oz, £0 0s 8d Nutmegs, 8 oz, £0 6s 0d Ginger, 8 oz, £0 0s 8d Spices total, £8 6s 1d Total sold at 10 per cent, £2,042 4s 11d Goods sold at 40 per cent above cost Shoes Men's fine shoes, 3 pairs, £1 5s 9d Men's pumps, 4 pairs, £1 11s 4d Shoes total, £2 17s 1d Broadcloth Claret broadcloth, 4¾ yards, £5 16s 4d White cassimere, 6½ yards, £3 14s 9d Blue cassimere, 9 yards, £5 3s 6d Broadcloth total, £14 14s 7d Haberdashery Sewing silk, 7 skeins, £0 3s 6d Mohair thread, 4 skeins, £0 2s 4d Mohair coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 2s 4d Haberdashery total, £0 8s 2d Serge and other woollens Green serge, 2¾ yards, £0 16s 11d Brown duffel, 11 yards, £5 4s 6d Blue duffel, 3½ yards, £1 13s 5d Flannel, 15 yards, £2 2s 6d Serge and woollens total, £9 17s 4d English canvas, 24 yards, £1 18s 0d Ordinary blankets, 4, £1 19s 4d Ironmongery Iron-rimmed lock with pull-back catch, 1, £0 6s 11d Sail needles, 100, £0 5s 6d Ironmongery total, £0 12s 5d Carried forward, £32 6s 11d **Interpretations** Sales at the 10 per cent rate came to £2,042 4s 11d, almost the same as the £2,229 19s 5d of the same quarter in 1777. The island's demand for the Company's stores was steady from year to year in the winter months. Within that total the mix had shifted, with more pork, sugar candy, china and longcloth and much less beef. The total moved little, but the goods behind it followed what the ships had brought.
110	106	19th October Brought Over £ 32 6 11 Coals 5 Bushels .. 9 . Bunting 13 Yards Blue .. 13 . £ 33 8 11 Sold to the Honorable Company's Ships from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1778. Iron Ware Vizt. 10 Pad Locks 1 .. 5 C. .. .. 19 Iron	The account of goods sold at 40 per cent closed, and the account of stores sold to the Company's ships began. Brought forward, £32 6s 11d Coal, 5 bushels, £0 9s 0d Blue bunting, 13 yards, £0 13s 0d Total sold at 40 per cent, £33 8s 11d Goods sold to the Company's ships, 1 July to 30 September 1778 Ironmongery Padlocks, 10, £1 0s 5d Bar iron, 2 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £2 14s 4d Sail needles, 70, £0 5s 0d Grindstone, 1, £0 7s 9d

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		2 14 4 70 Sail Needles .. 5 . 1 Grindstone .. 7 9 1 Axletree and Winch .. 5 10 4 13 4 Nails Vizt. M. 5 4 15 6 15 10 6 20 2 Glaz. Brads 1 14 10 Turners Ware 10 Mops 1 .. . Salt 5 Bushels 1 5 5 Pitch and Tar Vizt. 10 Barrels Pitch 36 .. . 1 Barrel Tar 2 14 . lb. 138 Rosin 3 3 3 41 17 3 Paint Vizt. 20 Brimstone .. 5 . 7 Blacking 1 8 7 30 White Lead dry .. 13 9 24 Red Lead .. 7 . 1 White Copperas .. 1 5 2 15 9 Carried Over £ 53 6 7	[...] and winch, 1, £0 5s 10d Ironmongery total, £4 13s 4d Nails Fourpenny nails, 5 lb, together with the items below Sixpenny nails, 15 lb, together with the items below Tenpenny nails, 15 lb, together with the items below Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, together with the items below Glaziers' brads, 2 lb, together with the items above Nails total, £1 14s 10d Mops, 10, £1 0s 0d Salt, 5 bushels, £1 5s 5d Pitch and tar Pitch, 10 barrels, £36 0s 0d Tar, 1 barrel, £2 14s 0d Resin, 138 lb, £3 3s 3d Pitch and tar total, £41 17s 3d Paint Brimstone, 20 lb, £0 5s 0d Blacking, 7 lb, £1 8s 7d Dry white lead, 30 lb, £0 13s 9d Red lead, 24 lb, £0 7s 0d White copperas, 1 lb, £0 1s 5d Paint total, £2 15s 9d Carried forward, £53 6s 7d **Interpretations** Ten barrels of pitch made up most of the ships' purchases. Pitch was boiled and poured into the seams between a ship's planks after caulking, to make them watertight. A long voyage through the tropics opened the seams as the timbers dried and worked. The homeward ships that lay in the road from July to September 1778, after long passages from India and China, needed their hulls made good before the Atlantic, and St Helena was their last chance to do it.
111	107	1778 Brought Over £ 53 6 7 Oil Vizt. 31 Gallons Linseed 9 11 2 1½ Do. Turpentine .. 13 8 10 4 10 Glass Ware Vizt. 18 Squares 8 by 10 .. 9 2 16 Do. 10 by 12 1 2 3 1 Do. 10 by 15 .. 1 11 3 Do. 10 by 16 .. 5 8 4 Minute Glasses .. 4 8 2 3 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 22 Log Lines 1 10 3 40 Skn. Twine 3 3 4 4 Cotton Wick .. 13 4 5 6 11 Canvas Vizt. 8 Pr. English 23 14 . 35 Yards Osnaburg 3 5 8 26 19 8 Deals 13 Double	The account of stores sold to the Company's ships closed, and the general charges for the quarter began. Brought forward, £53 6s 7d Oil Linseed oil, 31 gallons, £9 11s 2d Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 13s 8d Oil total, £10 4s 10d Glassware Window panes 8 by 10 inches, 10, £0 9s 2d Window panes 10 by 12 inches, 16, £1 2s 3d Window pane 10 by 15 inches, 1, £0 1s 11d Window panes 10 by 16 inches, 3, £0 5s 8d Minute glasses, 4, £0 4s 8d Glassware total, £2 3s 8d Hooks and lines Log lines, 22, £1 10s 3d Twine, 70 skeins, £3 3s 4d Cotton candlewick, 4 lb, £0 13s 4d Hooks and lines total, £5 6s 11d Canvas English canvas, 8 bolts, £23 14s 0d Osnaburg canvas, 35 yards, £3 5s 8d Canvas total, £26 19s 8d Double deals, 13, £3 8s 3d Coloured thread, 1 lb, £0 4s 6d Beef and pork Salt beef, 11 tierces, £116 5s 2d Salt pork, 8 tierces, £85 14s 8d Beef and pork total, £201 19s 10d Cordage, 2 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, £6 6s 11d Total sold to the Company's ships, £310 1s 2d General charges, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778

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		3 8 3 Haberdashery 1 lb. Coloured Thread .. 4 6 Beef and Pork Vizt. 7 Tierces Beef 116 5 2 8 Tierces Pork 85 14 8 201 19 10 Cordage C. qr. lb. 2 2 14 6 6 11 £ 310 1 2 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1778. Coals 133 Bushels Smiths Shop & Chub Spring 8 15 2 Arrack 7 Gallons Men Employed in Stores .. 17 6 Canvas 4 Yards Osnaburg Pockets .. 5 2 Turners Ware 2 Birch Brooms Smiths Shop .. .. 10 Carried Over £ 9 18 8	Coal for the smiths' shop and Chubb's Spring, 133 bushels, £8 15s 2d Arrack for the men working in the stores, 7 gallons, £0 17s 6d Osnaburg canvas for pockets, 4 yards, £0 5s 2d Birch brooms for the smiths' shop, 2, £0 0s 10d Carried forward, £9 18s 8d **Interpretations** The ships bought 11 tierces of beef and 8 of pork in the quarter. Most of it was the 1,400 pieces of salt meat Captain Sutton of the *Duke of Portland* asked for on 18 August 1778 after his own provisions were found bad, charged at the Company's 10 per cent rate. Sales to the ships came to £310, far above the £36 of the summer quarter, because the homeward fleet of July and August 1778 was the largest of the year and had stayed longest in the road. Even so, the sum was less than half the £675 the ships bought in the same quarter of 1777, when the island's own stock of salt meat was larger. The four minute glasses sold to the ships were sand glasses that ran for half a minute or a minute. Seamen used them with the log line to measure a ship's speed by counting the knots that ran out while the sand fell.
112	108	19 October Brought Over £ 9 18 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 6 No. 2 Lines Carpenters Shop .. 1 6 4 Skn. Twine Use .. 2 2 .. 3 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 7 Ash Helves Coopers Shop and Bake House .. 4 1 1 Jointer 1 Spoke Shave 1 Coopers Adze Coopers Shop .. .. 9 .. 2 . .. 3 . 2 Pad Locks 2 Masons Hammers Smiths Shop .. 2 11 .. 13 8 2 Iron Wire Secretarys Office .. 1 5 1 Plaisterers Sive Bake House .. 8 2 1 Iron rimmed Lock with a Pillback Smiths Shop .. 4 3 2 Hand Hatchets Carpenters Shop .. 3 . 2 Stock Locks Smiths Shop .. 6 5 1 Iron rimmed Lock & Bolted Stove 1 4 4 15 Packing Needles Store Use .. 2 3 1 Croe Iron Coopers Shop .. .. 9 1 Spelter Smiths Shop .. 2 . 3 19 . Paint 28 lb. Chalk Carpenters & Smiths Shop .. 1 2 Pewter Vizt. 1 Gallon Pot 2 Quart Funnels Store use .. 9 2 .. 4 8	The general charges for the quarter closed, and the repairs account began. Brought forward, £9 18s 8d Hooks and lines Lines size 2 for the carpenters' shop, 6, £0 1s 6d Twine for the stores, 4 skeins, £0 2s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 3s 10d Ironmongery Axe handles for the coopers' shop and the bakehouse, 7, £0 4s 1d [...] for the coopers' shop, 1, £0 0s 9d Spokeshave for the coopers' shop, 1, £0 2s 0d Cooper's adze for the coopers' shop, 1, £0 3s 0d Padlocks for the smiths' shop, 2, £0 2s 11d Masons' hammers for the smiths' shop, 2, £0 13s 8d Iron wire for the Secretary's office, 2 lb, £0 1s 5d Plasterer's sieve for the bakehouse, 1, £0 8s 2d Iron-rimmed lock with pull-back catch for the smiths' shop, 1, £0 4s 3d Hand hatchets for the carpenters' shop, 2, £0 3s 0d Stock locks for the smiths' shop, 2, £0 6s 5d Iron-rimmed lock with bolt for the stores, 1, £1 4s 4d Packing needles for the stores, 15, £0 2s 3d Croze iron for the coopers' shop, 1, £0 0s 9d Spelter for the smiths' shop, 1 lb, £0 2s 0d Ironmongery total, £3 19s 0d Chalk for the carpenters' and smiths' shops, 28 lb, £0 1s 2d Pewter for the stores Gallon pot, 1, £0 9s 2d Quart funnels, 2, £0 4s 8d Pewter total, £0 13s 10d Sixpenny nails for the smiths' shop, 10 lb, £0 2s 9d Double deals for the smiths' shop, 8, £1 9s 4d Candles for the Secretary's office, 4 lb, £0 9s 1d Train oil for the smiths' shop, ½ gallon, £0 2s 10d Total of general charges, £17 0s 6d Repairs, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Timber Double deals for the church, 3, £0 12s 4d Timber carried forward, £0 12s 4d **Interpretations** General charges fell to £17 0s 6d for the quarter, against £168 5s 3d in the same quarter of 1777. The Castle's candles, train oil and linen supplies, and the large issues of timber for the new smiths' shop, no

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		.. 13 10 Nails 6 M. 10 Smiths Shop .. 2 9 Deals 8 Double Do. 1 9 4 Candles 4 lb. Secry. Office .. 9 1 Oil ½ Gallon Train Smiths Shop .. 2 10 £ 17 .. 6 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Deals Vizt. 3 Double Church .. 12 4 Deals Carried Over £ .. 12 4	longer appeared under this heading. Those had been heavy items in earlier quarters. Either they were now charged to other accounts or the building programme had been finished. The account had shrunk to the small running needs of the workshops and offices.
113	109	Deals Brought Over £ .. 12 4 15 Single Custom House 1 2 9 ½ Pr. Riga Timber Lieut. Governors House Longwood 1 10 10 3 5 11 Nails Vizt. M. 5 3 2 4 4 10 2 dog Custom House .. 3 5 .. 1 2 .. 1 10 .. 1 . 3 Glaz. Brads Church .. 4 3 .. 11 8 Glass Ware Vizt. 18 Sqrs. 8 by 10 67 Do. 10 by 12 8 Do. 12 by 20 Castle Church and Houses .. 11 6 3 4 3 .. 16 . 4 11 9 Paint Vizt. 3 White Lead mixed Castle .. 1 2 30 Whiting Do. and Houses .. .. 9 1 Prussian Blue Castle .. 1 5 8 Ven. Red mixed Custom House .. 3 6 .. 6 10 Oil Vizt. 2½ Gall. Linseed ¼ Gall. Turpentine Castle, Houses and Custom House .. 9 3 .. 1 9 .. 11 . Pitch and Tar Vizt. 6 Pitch ½ Gall. Tar Custom House .. 1 . .. .. 9 .. 1 9 Iron Ware Vizt. 5 Stock Locks Lt. Governors and Slave Houses .. 15 11 1 Large Iron rimmed Lock with a Pillback Pest House .. 7 2 1 3 1	The repairs account for the quarter closed as follows. Timber brought forward, £0 12s 4d Single deals for the custom house, 15, £1 14s 9d Riga timber for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, ½ piece, £0 18s 10d Timber total, £3 5s 11d Nails Threepenny nails for the custom house, 5 lb, £0 3s 5d Fourpenny nails for the custom house, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Tenpenny nails for the custom house, 4 lb, £0 1s 10d Dog nails for the custom house, 2 lb, £0 1s 0d Glaziers' brads for the church, 3 lb, £0 4s 3d Nails total, £0 11s 8d Window glass for the Castle, the church and the houses Panes 8 by 10 inches, 18, £0 11s 6d Panes 10 by 12 inches, 67, £3 4s 3d Panes 12 by 20 inches, 8, £0 16s 0d Window glass total, £4 11s 9d Paint White lead ground in oil for the Castle, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Whiting for the Castle and the houses, 30 lb, £0 0s 9d Prussian blue for the Castle, 1 oz, £0 1s 5d Venetian red ground in oil for the custom house, 8 lb, £0 3s 6d Paint total, £0 6s 10d Oil for the Castle, the houses and the custom house Linseed oil, 2½ gallons, £0 9s 3d Turpentine, ⅛ gallon, £0 1s 9d Oil total, £0 11s 0d Pitch and tar for the custom house Pitch, 6 lb, £0 1s 0d Tar, ½ gallon, £0 0s 9d Pitch and tar total, £0 1s 9d Ironmongery Stock locks for the Lieutenant Governor's house and the slave houses, 5, £0 15s 11d Large iron-rimmed lock with pull-back catch for the powder house, 1, £0 7s 2d Ironmongery total, £1 3s 1d Sash line for the Castle, 1 knot, £0 1s 4d Total of repairs, £10 13s 4d **Interpretations** The custom house was repaired this quarter with deals, nails, paint and tar. The Collector of Customs, John Goodwin, received duties on the arrack landed from the ships, and in the quarter to 31 December 1777 these came to over £150. The free trade granted on 7 April 1778 opened shopkeeping to everyone but kept duties on spirits. A sound custom house gave the Collector somewhere to gauge and record each cask as

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		Hooks and Lines 1 Knot Sash Line Castle .. 1 4 £ 10 13 4	it came ashore, so the revenue could be properly checked. The new lock for the powder house was the larger and stronger kind, with a pull-back catch. In the season when alarms were frequent and the island feared attack, the Council made sure its powder store could be opened only by those who held the key.
114	110	19 October Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 2 2 Sugar 3 8 2 2 2 .. Candy 5 7 11 8 16 1 Flour C. qr. lb. 10 2 15 9 5 7 Rice C. qr. 2 3 .. 18 10 Salt 1½ Bushels .. 5 . Tea 2 Single .. 2 . Arrack 57 Gallons 7 2 6 Beef and Pork Vizt. 23 Pcs. Beef 4 1 11 24 Pcs. Pork 3 19 . 8 .. 11 Spice 10 lb. Pepper .. 5 . Wine 107 Gallons Madeira 47 18 7 £ 82 14 1 Allowance Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778 Sugar & Candy lb. 22 Candy Groom and Gardener .. 19 2 Tea 6 Bohea Groom & Gardener .. 3 2 Sope qr. lb. 3 16 Castle Linen 2 8 6 Paint Vizt. 3 Blue Smalts 10 Starch Castle Linen .. 5 3 .. 5 10 2 Ven. Red dry Castle .. .. 5 .. 11 6 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 6 100 18 Hooks 24 2 2 Log Lines 2 Skn. Twine Governors Fishermen .. 8 1 .. .. 6 .. 6 8 .. 2 . .. 1 1 Hooks and Lines Carried Over £ .. 18 4 Carried Over £ 4 2 10	The diet account for the quarter, and the first part of a new allowance account, were set out as follows. Diet expenses, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £3 8s 2d Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £5 7s 11d Sugar and sugar candy total, £8 16s 1d Flour, 9 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £9 5s 7d Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £0 18s 10d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 5s 0d Singlo tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 0d Arrack, 57 gallons, £7 2s 6d Beef and pork Salt beef, 23 pieces, £4 1s 11d Salt pork, 24 pieces, £3 19s 0d Beef and pork total, £8 0s 11d Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d Madeira wine, 107 gallons, £47 17s 7d Total of diet expenses, £82 14s 1d Allowances, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Sugar candy for the groom and the gardener, 0 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £0 19s 2d Bohea tea for the groom and the gardener, 6 lb, £0 3s 8d Soap for the Castle linen, 0 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £2 8s 6d Paint Blue smalt for the Castle linen, 3 lb, £0 5s 3d Starch for the Castle linen, 10 lb, £0 5s 10d Dry Venetian red for the Castle, 2 lb, £0 0s 5d Paint total, £0 11s 6d Hooks and lines for the Governor's fishermen Fish hooks, size 6, 100, £0 8s 1d Fish hooks, size 18, 100, £0 0s 6d Fishing lines, size 2, 24, £0 6s 8d Log lines, 2, £0 2s 0d Twine, 2 skeins, £0 1s 1d Hooks and lines carried forward, £0 18s 4d Carried forward, £4 2s 10d **Interpretations** The storekeeper had split the old general charges in two. Allowances in kind to servants and the Castle, such as the groom's tea, the laundry's soap and blue and the fishermen's tackle, now stood under a heading of their own. That accounts for the sharp fall in general charges on the page before. The Company could now see at a glance what the Governor's household and its servants cost in stores, apart from the workshops and offices. This was useful at a time when the Court of Directors was pressing for economy. The diet account drew 107 gallons of Madeira in the quarter, much the same as the 111 gallons of the same quarter in 1777. Much of it was probably the three pipes landed by the *Duke of Portland* in August 1778, bought from Bengal at great cost. The Council's own table and its guests from the passing fleets drank the island's finest wine, while the stock of cheaper wines went to the stores for sale.
115	111	1778 Brought Over £ 4 2 10 Hooks and Lines Brought Over £ .. 18 4 50 No. 6	The allowance account continued with further issues to the Governor's household and the Castle. Brought forward, £4 2s 10d Hooks and lines brought forward, £0 18s 4d

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		50 18 Hooks 6 2 6 3 Lines 1 Skn. Twine Lt. Governors Fishermen .. 4 . .. .. 3 .. 1 8 .. 1 11 .. .. 7 1 6 9 Haberdashery Vizt. 4 Skn. Silk Governors Fishermen .. 1 6 2 Do. Do. Lieut. Governors Do. .. .. 9 ½ Whited Brown Thread Castle .. 3 1 .. 5 4 Lead Vizt. 9 Sheet Governors Fishermen .. 1 8 8 Do. Lt. Governors Do. .. 1 6 12 Shot Castle .. 2 3 .. 5 6 Arrack 140 Gall. Lt. Governor 17 10 . Corks 10 Gross Castle 1 2 4 Blanket 1 Fine Castle .. 13 7 Pewter 1 Chamber Pot Do. .. 3 . Canvas 4 Yards English Castle .. 4 5 Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Spring Mouse Traps Castle .. 3 5 1 Ash Helve Lieut. Governors House .. .. 7 .. 4 . Shirts Vizt. 1½ Pr. Diaper for Table Cloths 4 Pr. Huckaback for Do. Castle 7 5 2 28 14 . 35 19 2 Tin Ware Vizt. 4 Band Glass Lanthorns 1 Tin Lamp 12½ Solder Castle 1 1 5 .. .. 11 .. 9 8 1 12 . Carried Over £ 63 8 10	Hooks and lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen Fish hooks, size 6, 50, £0 4s 0d Fish hooks, size 18, 50, £0 0s 3d Fishing lines, size 2, 6, £0 1s 8d Fishing lines, size 3, 6, £0 1s 11d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £1 6s 9d Haberdashery Sewing silk for the Governor's fishermen, 4 skeins, £0 1s 6d Sewing silk for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, 2 skeins, £0 0s 9d Whited-brown thread for the Castle, ½ lb, £0 3s 1d Haberdashery total, £0 5s 4d Lead Sheet lead for the Governor's fishermen, 9 lb, £0 1s 8d Sheet lead for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, 8 lb, £0 1s 6d Lead shot for the Castle, 12 lb, £0 2s 3d Lead total, £0 5s 6d Arrack for the Lieutenant Governor, 140 gallons, £17 10s 0d Corks for the Castle, 10 gross, £1 2s 4d Fine blanket for the Castle, 1, £0 13s 7d Pewter chamber pot for the Castle, 1, £0 3s 0d English canvas for the Castle, 4 yards, £0 4s 5d Ironmongery Spring mouse traps for the Castle, 6, £0 3s 5d Axe handle for the Lieutenant Governor's house, 1, £0 0s 7d Ironmongery total, £0 4s 0d Table linen for the Castle Diaper for tablecloths, 1½ pieces, £7 5s 2d Huckaback for tablecloths, 4 pieces, £28 14s 0d Table linen total, £35 19s 2d Tinware for the Castle Barrel-shaped glass lanterns, 4, £1 1s 5d Tin lamp, 1, £0 0s 11d Solder, 12½ lb, £0 9s 8d Tinware total, £1 12s 0d Carried forward, £63 8s 10d **Interpretations** The Castle took nearly £36 of table linen in a single quarter, four pieces of huckaback and a piece and a half of diaper for tablecloths. That was more than three times its issue in the same quarter of 1777. Through July and August 1778 the Governor's table fed the commanders, officers and passengers of nine homeward ships and a King's ship. Heavy use wore out linen fast, and a Governor entertaining in the Company's name could not set a shabby table. The Lieutenant Governor received 140 gallons of arrack, part of his allowance in kind. Spirits of that quantity went far beyond one household's needs. Most of it was probably given to the labourers and slaves on his estate at Longwood, where daily rations of arrack were part of the reward for heavy work.
116	112	19 October Brought Over £ 63 8 10 Turners Ware Vizt. 4 Shoe Brushes 4 Scrubbing Do. Castle .. 2 10 .. 12 2 5 Hair Brooms Do. & Lt. Govrs. House .. 14 2 1 Birch Broom 3 Mops 10 Spoons	The allowance account for the quarter closed with brushes, china, candles, oil and grain for the households of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Brought forward, £63 8s 10d Brushes and wooden goods Shoe brushes for the Castle, 4, £0 2s 10d Scrubbing brushes for the Castle, 4, £0 12s 2d Hair brooms for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, 5, £0 14s 2d Birch broom for the Castle, 1, £0 0s 5d Mops for the Castle, 3, £0 4s 0d Spoons for the Castle, 10, £0 1s 0d Brushes and wooden goods total, £1 14s 7d

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		Castle .. .. 5 .. 4 . .. 1 . 1 14 7 China Ware Vizt. 120 Meat Plates 2 Chamber Pots Castle 1 15 10 .. 3 7 1 19 5 Pitch and Tar Vizt. 4 Pitch 30 Rosin Castle .. .. 8 .. 10 . .. 10 8 Candles Vizt. 198 Castle 270 Council 30 Chaplain 25 Doctors Shop C. qr. lb. 4 2 7 57 17 7 Oil Vizt. 6 Gall. Train Castle 1 13 5 21 Do. Do. Council 5 16 10 7 10 3 Rice & Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 1 1 20 Rice Governors Poultry .. 9 10 .. 3 11 Do. Lieut. Governors Do. .. 5 11 32 .. 16 Paddy Governors Poultry and Horses 7 12 9 5 3 6 Do. Lt. Governors Do. and Do. 1 7 9 9 16 3 £ 242 17 7	China ware for the Castle Meat plates, 120, £1 15s 10d Chamber pots, 2, £0 3s 7d China ware total, £1 19s 5d Pitch and tar for the Castle Pitch, 4 lb, £0 0s 8d Resin, 30 lb, £0 10s 0d Pitch and tar total, £0 10s 8d Candles Candles for the Castle, 198 lb, together with the items below Candles for the Council, 270 lb, together with the items below Candles for the Chaplain, 30 lb, together with the items below Candles for the dispensary, 25 lb, together with the items above Candles total, 4 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, £57 17s 7d Oil Train oil for the Castle, 6 gallons, £1 13s 5d Train oil for the Council, 21 gallons, £5 16s 10d Oil total, £7 10s 3d Rice and paddy Rice for the Governor's poultry, 1 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £0 9s 10d Rice for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry, 0 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £0 5s 11d Paddy for the Governor's poultry and horses, 32 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £7 12s 9d Paddy for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, 5 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £1 7s 9d Rice and paddy total, £9 16s 3d Total of allowances, £142 17s 7d **Interpretations** The Governor's poultry and horses ate 32 cwt of paddy in a single quarter, more than five times the Lieutenant Governor's share. The fowls, ducks and turkeys raised at Plantation House supplied the Governor's table, which fed the officers and passengers of every ship that called. Feeding them on imported grain was part of the cost of the Company's hospitality. The new allowance account now made that cost visible as a separate heading of over £142 a quarter.
117	113	1778 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Tea qr. lb. 3 8 Bohea Barracks & Guards 2 15 10 Oil 99 Galls. Train Do. & Do. 27 10 10 Candles qr. lb. 2 16 Officers on Guard 8 2 6 Arrack 1½ Gallons .. 3 9 Blankets 8 Ordinary Recruits 2 16 4 Deals Vizt. 3 Double 8 Single Cots and Coffins .. 11 . .. 15 4 1 6 4 Canvas 25½ Yards English Cots 1 8 2 Haberdashery Vizt. 3½ Whited Brown Thread 1 1 6 1½ Coloured Do. .. 4 6 1 Gro. Narrow Worsted Lace .. 11 7 1 17 7 Hooks & Lines Vizt.	The garrison account for the quarter began as follows. Garrison, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Bohea tea for the barracks and guardhouses, 0 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £2 15s 10d Train oil for the barracks and guardhouses, 99 gallons, £27 10s 10d Candles for the officers on guard, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £8 2s 6d Arrack, 1½ gallons, £0 3s 9d Ordinary blankets for recruits, 8, £2 16s 4d Timber for cots and coffins Double deals, 3, £0 11s 0d Single deals, 8, £0 15s 4d Timber total, £1 6s 4d English canvas for cots, 25½ yards, £1 8s 2d Haberdashery Whited-brown thread, 3½ lb, £1 1s 6d Coloured thread, 1½ lb, £0 4s 6d Narrow worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 11s 7d Haberdashery total, £1 17s 7d Hooks and lines Whipcord, 2 lb, £0 6s 8d Cotton candlewick, 1 lb, £0 2s 4d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £0 9s 7d Hourglasses, 3, £0 2s 6d Beef and pork to make good short weight Salt beef, 59 pieces, £10 10s 2d Salt pork, 312 pieces, £51 7s 0d Beef and pork total, £61 17s 2d

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		2 Whip Cord .. 6 8 1 Cotton Wick .. 2 4 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 .. 9 7 Glass Ware 3 Hour Glasses .. 2 6 Beef and Pork Vizt. 59 Pcs. Beef 312 Pcs. Pork deficiency in weight 10 10 2 51 7 . 61 17 2 Iron Ware Vizt. 11 Wood Axes 1 12 1 17 Ash Helves .. 9 11 16 Large Frying Pans 3 12 9 5 Small Do. .. 14 2 1 Maul .. 9 4 1 Blank Key .. .. 8 1 Stock Lock .. 3 2 10 Iron Pots wt. C. qr. lb. 1 3 20 2 9 6 9 11 7 Carried Over £ 118 2 9	Ironmongery Wood axes, 11, £1 12s 1d Axe handles, 17, £0 9s 11d Large frying pans, 16, £3 12s 9d Small frying pans, 5, £0 14s 2d Maul, 1, £0 9s 4d Blank key, 1, £0 0s 8d Stock lock, 1, £0 3s 2d Iron pots, 10, weighing 1 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, £2 9s 6d Ironmongery total, £9 11s 7d Carried forward, £118 2s 9d **Interpretations** The Company again issued salt meat to make up short weight in the soldiers' rations, 371 pieces this quarter. This was the fifth quarter in a row, after 407, 829 and 666 pieces in the quarters before. The contractors in England were still packing casks below the weight stated on them. Every quarter the Company paid £60 or more from its own stock to keep the garrison's ration whole, a standing loss the Council could only report to London.
118	114	19 October Brought Over £ 118 2 2 Nails Vizt. M. 8 3 2 10 Cots and Coffins .. 5 6 .. .. 11 .. 6 5 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 4 Soldiers Coats and Breeches 6 13 4 1 Matrosses Coat and Do. 2 2 7 12 Watch Coats 9 18 . 18 13 11 Shirts Vizt. 11 Shirts 2 8 10 4 Rollers .. 1 11 2 10 9 Shoes 11 Pr. Mens Ordinary 2 15 . Hosiers Ware 11 Pr. Mens Do. Thread Stockings 1 13 7 Tin Ware Vizt. 10 Double Sheets of Tin .. 6 11 53 Tin Lamps 2 7 6 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 6 6 Lanthorn Leaves .. 1 2 1 Single Sheet Tin .. .. 4 2 19 5 Turners Ware Vizt.	The garrison account for the quarter closed, and the account for the Company's slaves began. Brought forward, £118 2s 9d Nails for cots and coffins Threepenny nails, 8 lb, £0 5s 6d Tenpenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 11d Nails total, £0 6s 5d Soldiers' clothing Soldiers' coats and breeches, 4 sets, £6 13s 4d Matross's coat and breeches, 1 set, £2 2s 7d Watch coats, 12, £9 18s 0d Soldiers' clothing total, £18 13s 11d Shirts and stocks Shirts, 11, £2 8s 10d Stocks, 4, £0 1s 11d Shirts and stocks total, £2 10s 9d Men's ordinary shoes, 11 pairs, £2 15s 0d Men's thread stockings, 11 pairs, £1 13s 7d Tinware Double sheets of tin, 10, £0 6s 11d Tin lamps, 53, £2 7s 6d Horn lantern, 1, £0 3s 6d Lantern panes, 6, £0 1s 2d Single sheet of tin, 1, £0 0s 4d Tinware total, £2 19s 5d Brushes and wooden goods Hair broom, 1, £0 2s 10d Scrubbing brushes, 2, £0 6s 1d Mop, 1, £0 1s 4d Wooden bowls, 111, £6 9s 6d Platters, 101, £5 17s 10d Brushes and wooden goods total, £12 17s 7d Total of the garrison account, £159 18s 11d The Company's slaves, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Rice, 57 cwt 0 qr 21 lb, £19 11s 0d Carried forward, £19 11s 0d **Interpretations** The garrison drew 12 watch coats in the quarter, heavy woollen greatcoats kept at the guardhouses for

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		1 Hair Broom .. 2 10 2 Scrubbing Brushes .. 6 1 1 Mop .. 1 4 111 Wood Bowls 6 9 6 101 Platters 5 17 10 12 17 7 £ 159 18 11 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Rice C. qr. lb. 57 .. 21 19 11 . Carried Over £ 19 11 .	sentries on night duty. July to September was the island's winter, when the posts on the heights at Longwood, Prosperous Bay and the new works were cold, wet and exposed. With alarms frequent and the outlying posts manned through the nights, the coats were a practical need and not a comfort. More than 100 wooden bowls and 100 platters were issued in one quarter, enough to replace the mess utensils of most of the garrison. The soldiers ate from cheap turned wooden ware rather than pewter, which wore out and split with constant use.
119	115	1778 Brought Over £ 19 11 . Beef and Pork Vizt. 303 Pcs. Beef 53 19 5 1175 Pcs. Pork 193 7 9 247 7 2 Sugar and Candy C. qr. lb. 2 2 2 Sugar 3 8 2 Sope 15 .. 7 6 Salt ¼ Bushel .. .. 11 Tea 1 qr. 9 lb. Bohea 3 12 8 Arrack 4¾ Gallons .. 11 11 Sago 1 .. .. 4 Chelloes 62 pieces 33 1 4 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 375 No. 6 250 15 375 16 25 17 76 18 6 Large Hooks 1 10 2 .. 1 7 .. 3 . .. .. 2 .. .. 5 .. 1 5 14 doz. 2 15 Do. 3 4 Log Lines 2 6 7 2 18 5 .. 3 10 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 7 6 3 Haberdashery Vizt. 4 Whited Brown Thread 1 6 6 1½ Coloured Do. .. 4 8 8 Ps. Tape .. 4 4 1 15 6 Hosiers Ware Vizt. 24 Pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings 3 13 6	The slaves' account for the quarter continued as follows. Brought forward, £19 11s 0d Beef and pork Salt beef, 303 pieces, £53 19s 5d Salt pork, 1,175 pieces, £193 7s 9d Beef and pork total, £247 7s 2d Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £3 8s 2d Soap, 15 lb, £0 7s 6d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 0s 11d Bohea tea, 1 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £3 12s 8d Arrack, 4¾ gallons, £0 11s 11d Sago, 1 lb, £0 0s 4d Chelloes, 62 pieces, £33 1s 4d Hooks and lines Fish hooks, size 6, 375, £1 10s 2d Fish hooks, size 15, 250, £0 1s 7d Fish hooks, size 16, 375, £0 3s 0d Fish hooks, size 17, 25, £0 0s 2d Fish hooks, size 18, 75, £0 0s 5d Large fish hooks, 6, £0 1s 5d Fishing lines, size 2, 14 dozen, £2 6s 7d Fishing lines, size 3, 15 dozen, £2 18s 5d Log lines, 4, £0 3s 10d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £7 6s 3d Haberdashery Whited-brown thread, 4 lb, £1 6s 6d Coloured thread, 1½ lb, £0 4s 8d Tape, 8 pieces, £0 4s 4d Haberdashery total, £1 15s 6d Hosiery Ordinary thread stockings, 24 pairs, £3 13s 6d Women's worsted stockings, 6 pairs, £0 16s 6d Hosiery total, £4 10s 0d Sheet lead, 10 lb, £0 1s 11d Ironmongery Small frying pan, 1, £0 2s 10d Iron pot, 1, weighing 8 lb, £0 1s 10d Ironmongery total, £0 4s 8d Carried forward, £321 19s 4d **Interpretations** Sixty-two pieces of chelloes were issued to the Company's slaves in the quarter, more than half the 100 pieces the *York* had just landed from Bombay. The Council asked Bombay for these coarse checked cottons on 28 March 1778, because Madras had failed for two years to send the longcloth that had clothed the slaves before. The chelloes arrived at the end of August and were issued at once, so the slaves were clothed again after a long shortage. The slaves drew only 57 cwt of rice in the quarter, less than half the 125 cwt of the same quarter in 1777, but almost 1,500 pieces of salt meat. With the store short of beef and well stocked with pork, the Company fed its slaves mainly on pork, while the yam crop and the slaves' own fishing filled out their diet.

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		6 Pr. Womens Worsted Do. .. 16 6 4 10 . Lead 10 Sheet .. 1 11 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Small Frying Pan .. 2 10 1 Iron Pot weight 8 lb. .. 1 10 .. 4 8 Carried Over £ 321 19 4	
120	116	19 October Brought Over £ 321 19 4 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 2 Pr. Mens Breeches .. 7 10 2 Pr. Do. drawers .. 3 4 .. 11 2 Tin Ware 2 Lamps .. 1 10 Oil 4 Gall. Train 1 2 3 Spice 3 Pepper .. 1 6 Shoes Vizt. 52 Pr. Mens Ordinary 13 .. . 17 Pr. Womens Calf Leather 2 15 3 15 15 3 £ 339 11 4 Mallay Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1778. Sugar and Candy lb. 11 Sugar .. 4 6 Flour 15 .. 2 8 Rice and Paddy qr. lb. 3 24 Rice .. 6 7 Sope 3 .. 1 6 Arrack 3½ Gallons .. 8 9 Beef and Pork 9 Pcs. Beef 1 12 1 Salt ¼ Bushel .. .. 11 Tea 2 Bohea .. 1 4 Hooks & Lines 50 No. 18 Hooks .. .. 3 Shoes 1 Pr. Mans Fine Shoes .. 6 1 Spice 1 Pepper .. .. 6 £ 3 5 2 Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 July to the 30th Sept. 1778. Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Scythe .. 5 3 Iron Ware Carried Over £ .. 5 3	The slaves' account for the quarter closed, the Malays' account followed, and the plantation account began. Brought forward, £321 19s 4d Sailors' clothing Men's breeches, 2 pairs, £0 7s 10d Men's drawers, 2 pairs, £0 3s 4d Sailors' clothing total, £0 11s 2d Tin lamps, 2, £0 1s 10d Train oil, 4 gallons, £1 2s 3d Pepper, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d Shoes Men's ordinary shoes, 52 pairs, £13 0s 0d Women's calfskin shoes, 17 pairs, £2 15s 3d Shoes total, £15 15s 3d Total of the slaves' account, £339 11s 4d The Malays, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Sugar, 14 lb, £0 4s 6d Flour, 15 lb, £0 2s 8d Rice, 0 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £0 6s 7d Soap, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d Arrack, 3½ gallons, £0 8s 9d Salt beef, 9 pieces, £1 12s 1d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 0s 11d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 4d Fish hooks, size 18, 50, £0 0s 3d Men's fine shoes, 1 pair, £0 6s 1d Pepper, 1 lb, £0 0s 6d Total of the Malays' account, £3 5s 2d The plantation, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Ironmongery Scythe, 1, £0 5s 3d Ironmongery carried forward, £0 5s 3d **Interpretations** The Malays' account fell to £3 5s 2d for the quarter, against £35 4s 3d in the same quarter of 1777. The Malays received no livery cloth, buttons, china or candles, only small rations of food and a single pair of shoes. Their household appears to have shrunk sharply, perhaps through death, manumission or transfer to the general slave account. The record does not say which, but the Governor no longer kept a body of Malay servants in livery at the Castle as he had a year before.
121	117	1778 Iron Ware Brought Over £ .. 5 3 18 Scythe Stones .. 3 5 24 Ash Helves .. 14 . 4 Hand Hatchets .. 6 . 8 Spades 1 12 .	The plantation account for the quarter continued as follows. Ironmongery brought forward, £0 5s 3d Scythe whetstones, 18, £0 3s 5d Axe handles, 24, £0 14s 0d Hand hatchets, 4, £0 6s 0d Spades, 8, £1 12s 0d Garden rake, 1, £0 2s 11d Garden hoe, 1, £0 1s 6d Spring rat traps, 6, £0 9s 0d

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		1 Garden Rake .. 2 11 1 Do. Hoe .. 1 6 6 Spring Rat Traps .. 9 . 2 Pr. Sheep Shears .. 3 1 1 Pr. Small Steelyards .. 11 1 1 Pr. Large Do. .. 7 10 8 Pickaxes 1 6 8 3 Iron Shovels .. 13 7 2 Currying Combs & Brushes .. 3 6 C. qr. lb. 1 1 12 Iron 1 4 4 .. 1 5 Rod Do. .. 6 11 8 11 1 Cordage C. qr. lb. 1 3 3 3 1 4 Rice & Paddy C. qr. lb. 2 2 10 Rice Overseers & Steward .. 19 6 Beef and Pork 10 Pcs. Beef Steward 1 15 8 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 6 Pruning Knives .. 7 . 5 Shoe Do. .. 2 . 7 Butchers Do. .. 2 8 .. 11 8 Tin Ware 2 Watering Pots .. 7 7 Turners Ware Vizt. 8 Birch Brooms .. 3 4 5 Labourers Baskets .. 5 6 .. 8 10 Cart Wheels 2 Wheel Barrows 1 13 1 Nails Vizt. M. 9 4 18 6 12 10 2 20 Pigeon House .. 5 3 .. 9 9 .. 5 6 .. .. 9 1 1 3 Lines 4 No. 3 .. 1 4 Carried Over £ 18 11 4	Sheep shears, 2 pairs, £0 3s 1d Small steelyards, 1 pair, £0 11s 1d Large steelyards, 1 pair, £0 7s 10d Pickaxes, 8, £1 6s 8d Iron shovels, 3, £0 13s 7d Curry combs and brushes, 2, £0 3s 6d Bar iron, 1 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £1 4s 4d Rod iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £0 6s 11d Ironmongery total, £8 11s 1d Cordage, 1 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £3 1s 4d Rice for the overseers and the steward, 2 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £0 19s 6d Salt beef for the steward, 10 pieces, £1 15s 8d Cutlery Pruning knives, 6, £0 7s 0d Shoemakers' knives, 5, £0 2s 0d Butchers' knives, 7, £0 2s 8d Cutlery total, £0 11s 8d Watering cans, 2, £0 7s 7d Brushes and baskets Birch brooms, 8, £0 3s 4d Labourers' baskets, 5, £0 5s 6d Brushes and baskets total, £0 8s 10d Wheelbarrows, 2, £1 13s 1d Nails for the pigeon house Fourpenny nails, 9 lb, £0 5s 3d Sixpenny nails, 18 lb, £0 9s 9d Tenpenny nails, 12 lb, £0 5s 6d Twentypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Nails total, £1 1s 3d Lines size 3, 4, £0 1s 4d Carried forward, £18 11s 4d **Interpretations** The plantation drew no paddy or wheat for its poultry and horses this quarter, although grain for stock had been its largest charge in every earlier quarter. That grain now appeared on the new allowance account under the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses. The livestock had not been put on short rations. The storekeeper had moved the cost to the account of the households that ate the birds. The plantation's own charges fell to its tools, its labourers and its buildings, among them a new pigeon house.
122	118	19 October Brought Over £ 18 11 4 Deals Vizt. 3 Double 10 Single 1 Coffin ¾ Pr. Riga Timber Garden & Pigeon House .. 11 . 1 3 1 .. 3 4 .. 18 10 1½ Pr. Oak Planks Garden & Carts 3 8 4	The plantation account for the quarter closed, and the hospital account began. Brought forward, £18 11s 4d Timber for the garden and the pigeon house Double deals, 3, £0 11s 0d Single deals, 12, £1 3s 1d Uffer, 1, £0 3s 4d Riga timber, ⅜ piece, £0 18s 10d Oak plank for the garden and the carts, 1½ pieces, £3 8s 4d Timber total, £6 4s 7d Pitch and tar for the pigeon house and the carts Tar, 3 gallons, £0 4s 6d Pitch, 10 lb, £0 1s 8d

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		6 4 7 Pitch & Tar Vizt. 3 Gall. Tar Pigeon House and Carts .. 4 6 10 Pitch Do. Do. .. 1 8 .. 6 2 Oil 1 Gallon Train Pigeon House .. 5 7 Paint 8 Ven. Red dry Do. Do. .. 1 8 £ 25 9 4½ Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 .. 23 Sugar 2 19 8 .. .. 14 Candy 6 .. 4 9 .. . Flour C. qr. lb. 2 .. 11 2 1 5 Rice and Paddy C. qr. lb. 2 .. 11 Rice .. 14 6 Salt 1¼ Bushell .. 4 7 Tea qr. lb. 1 3 Bohea .. 18 9 Sago 8 .. 2 . Oil Vizt. 9½ Gall. Train 2 12 10 ½ Do. Linseed .. 2 1 ¼ Do. Turpentine .. .. 10 2 15 9 Corks 1½ Gross .. 3 4 Arrack 4 Gallons .. 10 . Canvas 7 Yards English .. 7 9 Bunting 4 Do. Blue .. 2 5 Pease ½ Bushel Groats .. 4 7 Serge 8 Yards Scarlet Long Ells 1 .. 8 Carried Over £ 18 5 9	Pitch and tar total, £0 6s 2d Train oil for the pigeon house, 1 gallon, £0 5s 7d Dry Venetian red for the pigeon house, 8 lb, £0 1s 8d Total of the plantation account, £25 9s 4d The hospital, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Sugar, 2 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £2 19s 8d Sugar candy, 14 lb, £0 6s 4d Flour, 2 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £2 1s 5d Rice, 2 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £0 14s 6d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 4s 7d Bohea tea, 0 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £0 18s 9d Sago, 8 lb, £0 2s 0d Oil Train oil, 9½ gallons, £2 12s 10d Linseed oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 1d Turpentine, ⅛ gallon, £0 0s 10d Oil total, £2 15s 9d Corks, 1½ gross, £0 3s 4d Arrack, 4 gallons, £0 10s 0d English canvas, 7 yards, £0 7s 9d Blue bunting, 4 yards, £0 2s 5d Groats, ½ bushel, £0 4s 7d Scarlet long ell, 8 yards, £1 0s 8d Carried forward, £13 5s 9d **Interpretations** The plantation's charges came to only £25 9s 4d for the quarter, less than half the £57 12s 2d of the same quarter in 1777. The difference was almost entirely the grain for the poultry and horses, now moved to the allowance account. What remained went on building and repairing, mainly the new pigeon house and the carts.
123	119	1778 Brought Over £ 18 5 9 Turners Ware Vizt. 12 Wood Bowls .. 14 . 12 Platters .. 14 . 4 Birch Brooms .. 1 8 2 Hair Do. .. 5 8 3 Scrubbing Brushes .. 9 2 2 Shoe Do. .. 1 5 3 Mops .. 4 . 2 Labourers Baskets .. 2 3 2 12 2 Deals 2 Double .. 7 4 Paint 8 White Lead mixed .. 3 .	The hospital account for the quarter closed as follows. Brought forward, £18 5s 9d Brushes and wooden goods Wooden bowls, 12, £0 14s 0d Platters, 12, £0 14s 0d Birch brooms, 4, £0 1s 8d Hair brooms, 2, £0 5s 8d Scrubbing brushes, 3, £0 9s 2d Shoe brushes, 2, £0 1s 5d Mops, 3, £0 4s 0d Labourers' baskets, 2, £0 2s 3d Brushes and wooden goods total, £2 12s 2d Double deals, 2, £0 7s 4d White lead ground in oil, 8 lb, £0 3s 0d Tinware Tin lamps, 15, £0 12s 6d Horn lantern, 1, £0 3s 6d Saucepans holding a quart, 3, £0 1s 6d Saucepans holding a pint, 3, £0 1s 0d Kettle holding a gallon, 1, £0 1s 9d Kettle holding 2 gallons, 1, £0 2s 9d Tinware total, £1 3s 0d Ironmongery

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		Tin Ware Vizt. 18 Tin Lamps .. 12 6 1 Horn Lanthorn .. 3 6 3 Quart Saucepans .. 1 6 3 Pint Do. .. 1 . 1 Gallon Kettle .. 1 9 1 Two Gallon Do. .. 2 9 1 3 . Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Wood Axes .. 5 10 2 Hand Hatchets .. 3 . 6 Ash Helves .. 3 6 1 Iron Shovel .. 4 7 1 Large Frying Pan .. 4 7 2 Spring Rat Traps .. 3 . 4 Do. Mouse Do. .. 2 3 1 Maul .. 9 4 ½ Brass Chair Nails .. 1 5 qr. lb. 3 7 Iron .. 14 7 1 Iron Pot wt. qr. lb. 1 3 .. 7 1 2 19 2 £ 25 10 5	Wood axes, 2, £0 5s 10d Hand hatchets, 2, £0 3s 0d Axe handles, 6, £0 3s 6d Iron shovel, 1, £0 4s 7d Large frying pan, 1, £0 4s 7d Spring rat traps, 2, £0 3s 0d Spring mouse traps, 4, £0 2s 3d Maul, 1, £0 9s 4d Brass chair nails, ½ thousand, £0 1s 5d Bar iron, 0 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £0 14s 7d Iron pot, 1, weighing 0 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £0 7s 1d Ironmongery total, £2 19s 2d Total of the hospital account, £25 10s 5d The figure carried forward from the previous page was £18 5s 9d, not £13 5s 9d. **Interpretations** The hospital's account rose to £25 10s 5d, more than in either of the two quarters before, with new lamps, kettles, saucepans, bowls and platters. Eight yards of scarlet long ell and seven yards of canvas went to make up bedding and hospital clothing. The garrison had grown with recruits from England and seamen from the ships, and the winter months on the island's heights brought more sickness to the barracks. The hospital was being equipped for more patients.
124	120	19 October Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1778. Pitch and Tar Vizt. Barl. Gall. 1 6 Tar 100 Rosin Decking &ca. a Long Boat 2 7 . 1 11 3 3 18 3 Paint Vizt. 35 Brimstone ¼ Blacking 6 Ven. Red mixed Do. .. 5 10 .. .. 8 .. 2 9 .. 9 3 Turners Ware Vizt. 2 Birch Brooms 1 Paint Brush 4 Tar Brushes Do. .. .. 10 .. .. 6 .. 2 5 .. 3 9 Nails Vizt. M. 4 2 26 20 6 30 10 40 13 Dog 2 Scupper	The boats' account for the quarter began as follows. Boats, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Pitch and tar for decking a longboat Tar, 1 barrel and 6 gallons, £2 7s 0d Resin, 100 lb, £1 11s 3d Pitch and tar total, £3 18s 3d Paint for the longboat Brimstone, 35 lb, £0 5s 10d Blacking, ¼ lb, £0 0s 8d Venetian red ground in oil, 6 lb, £0 2s 9d Paint total, £0 9s 3d Brushes for the longboat Birch brooms, 2, £0 0s 10d Paint brush, 1, £0 0s 6d Tar brushes, 4, £0 2s 5d Brushes total, £0 3s 9d Nails for the longboat Twopenny nails, 4 lb, £0 2s 7d Twentypenny nails, 26 lb, £0 9s 3d Thirtypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Fortypenny nails, 10 lb, £0 3s 7d Dog nails, 13 lb, £0 6s 3d Scupper nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Nails total, £1 4s 10d Cordage, 1 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £1 16s 9d Bar iron, 1 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £1 1s 2d Timber for decking a longboat Double deals, 26, £4 15s 4d Uffers, 2, £0 6s 8d Oak plank, 4 pieces, £9 2s 2d Elm plank, 1 piece, £2 8s 4d Timber total, £16 12s 6d English canvas, 10 yards, £0 11s 1d Train oil, 2½ gallons, £0 14s 0d

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		Do. .. 2 7 .. 9 3 .. 2 . .. 3 7 .. 6 3 .. 1 2 1 4 10 Cordage C. qr. lb. .. 4 .. Do. 1 15 9 Iron Ware C. qr. lb. 1 .. 26 Iron Do. 1 1 2 Deals Vizt. 26 Double 2 Coffins 4 Pr. Oak Plank 1 Elm Do. Decking &ca. a Long Boat 4 15 4 .. 6 8 9 2 2 2 8 4 16 12 6 Canvas 10 Yards English Do. .. 11 1 Oil 2½ Gall. Train Do. .. 14 . Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1 Hambro Line 3 Log Lines 6 Skn. Twine Do. .. 1 4 .. 2 11 .. 3 6 .. 7 9 Carried Over £ 26 18 4	Hooks and lines Hamburg line, 1, £0 1s 4d Log lines, 3, £0 2s 11d Twine, 6 skeins, £0 3s 6d Hooks and lines total, £0 7s 9d Carried forward, £26 18s 4d **Interpretations** Nearly all the boats' stores this quarter went into decking a longboat, with 26 deals, four pieces of oak, an elm plank and a barrel of tar. An open longboat could carry casks and men through the surf at the landing. Decked over, it could go to sea in rougher weather and stay out longer. Pierce had asked in October 1778 for a sluice to shelter the boats, and the Council was strengthening the island's small craft for patrol and signalling. A decked longboat could go out to identify approaching ships, or carry men round the coast to a threatened bay faster than they could march over the island's ridges.
125	121	1778 Brought Over £ 26 18 4 Braziers Ware 1 Copper Pump for a Long Boat 1 4 5 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Sets Caulking Irons 2 Melting Ladles 2 Pad Locks 1 Iron Pot wt. qr. lb. 1 6 Long Boats Pinnace &ca. .. 9 . .. 8 3 .. 2 11 .. 7 10 1 8 . Oars 6 Long Boats 1 17 . Leather 2 Sole .. 2 4 Cordage qr. lb. 2 4 .. 19 10 Pitch & Tar Vizt. 10 Pitch .. 1 8 50 Rosin .. 15 7 .. 17 3 Paint Vizt. 16 Brimstone .. 2 8 2½ Vermillion .. 14 . 3 Prussian Blue .. 4 4 18 White Lead mixed .. 6 9 2 Do. dry 7	The boats' account continued as follows. Brought forward, £26 18s 4d Copper pump for the longboat, 1, £1 4s 5d Ironmongery for the longboat and the pinnace Caulking irons, 2 sets, £0 9s 0d Melting ladles, 2, £0 8s 3d Padlocks, 2, £0 2s 11d Iron pot, 1, weighing 0 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £0 7s 10d Ironmongery total, £1 8s 0d Longboat oars, 6, £1 17s 0d Sole leather, 2 lb, £0 2s 4d Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, £0 19s 10d Pitch and tar Pitch, 10 lb, £0 1s 8d Resin, 50 lb, £0 15s 7d Pitch and tar total, £0 17s 3d Paint Brimstone, 16 lb, £0 2s 8d Vermilion, 2½ lb, £0 14s 0d Prussian blue, 5 oz, £0 4s 4d White lead ground in oil, 18 lb, £0 6s 9d Dry white lead, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d Venetian red ground in oil, 26 lb, £0 11s 11d Blacking, ½ lb, £0 1s 5d Whiting, 9 lb, £0 0s 3d Dry yellow ochre, 3 lb, £0 0s 8d Paint total, £2 2s 7d Oil Linseed oil, 4 gallons, £0 16s 4d Train oil, 1½ gallons, £0 8s 4d Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 3s 3d Oil total, £1 7s 11d Hooks and lines Hamburg line, 1, £0 1s 4d Twine, 3 skeins, £0 1s 9d Hooks and lines total, £0 3s 1d Brushes Mops, 2, £0 2s 8d

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		26 Ven. Red mixed .. 11 11 ½ Blacking .. 1 5 9 Whiting .. .. 3 3 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 8 2 2 7 Oil Vizt. 4 Gall. Linseed .. 16 4 1½ Do. Train .. 8 4 ½ Turpentine .. 3 3 1 7 11 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1 Hambro Line .. 1 4 3 Skn. Twine .. 1 9 .. 3 1 Turners Ware Vizt. 2 Mops .. 2 8 6 Paint Brushes .. 2 9 .. 5 5 Canvas 44 Yards Osnaburg 2 16 10 Lead 42 Sheet .. 7 11 Carried £ 40 10 11	Paint brushes, 6, £0 2s 9d Brushes total, £0 5s 5d Osnaburg canvas, 44 yards, £2 16s 10d Sheet lead, 42 lb, £0 7s 11d Carried forward, £40 10s 11d **Interpretations** A pinnace appeared in the boats' account for the first time. A pinnace was a light, fast boat rowed by several oars or sailed, used to carry officers and messages rather than cargo. Two and a half pounds of vermilion and some Prussian blue, the dearest colours in the store, were bought to paint the boats. Working boats were given plain red and white, so these costly pigments were probably for the Governor's pinnace, which carried him out to visiting ships and had to look the part. The copper pump, caulking irons and melting ladles, meanwhile, fitted out the newly decked longboat to stay afloat at sea.
126	122	19 October Brought Over £ 40 10 11 Nails M. 2 4 .. 1 2 Haberdashery Vizt. ½ Coloured Thread .. .. 10 1 Ps. Tape .. .. 7 .. 1 5 Deals ½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 2 3 £ 41 15 9 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st July to the 30 Sept. 1778. Bunting Vizt. Ps. Yds. 1 25 Red 3 .. Blue 1 37 White Flags 2 6 4 3 16 . 2 .. 6 8 2 10 Haberdashery lb. 2 Coloured Thread Flags .. 6 3 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 4 No. 3 18 4 6 Log Lines 25 Skn. Twine Artillery &ca. .. 1 4 .. 6 9 .. 5 9 .. 14 7 1 8 5 Canvas Ps. Yds. 1 11½ English Do. 2 15 . Cordage qr. lb. 2 11 Artillery	The boats' account for the quarter closed, and the fortifications account began. Brought forward, £40 10s 11d Fourpenny nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Haberdashery Coloured thread, ¼ lb, £0 0s 10d Tape, 1 piece, £0 0s 7d Haberdashery total, £0 1s 5d Elm plank, ½ piece, £1 2s 3d Total of the boats' account, £41 15s 9d Fortifications, debit, for stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1778 Bunting for flags Red bunting, 1 piece and 25 yards, £2 6s 4d Blue bunting, 3 pieces, £3 16s 0d White bunting, 1 piece and 37 yards, £2 0s 6d Bunting total, £8 2s 10d Coloured thread for the flags, 2 lb, £0 6s 3d Hooks and lines for the artillery Lines size 3, 4, £0 1s 4d Lines size 4, 18, £0 6s 9d Log lines, 6, £0 5s 9d Twine, 25 skeins, £0 14s 7d Hooks and lines total, £1 8s 5d English canvas, 1 bolt and 11½ yards, £2 15s 0d Cordage for the artillery, 0 cwt 2 qr 11 lb, £1 0s 9d Flour for the artillery, 18 lb, £0 3s 2d Candles for the artillery, 2 lb, £0 4s 7d Oil Train oil, 4 gallons, £1 2s 3d Linseed oil, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 2d Oil total, £1 8s 5d Brushes and wooden goods Paint brushes for the gun carriages, 5, £0 2s 4d Wooden bowls for the workmen, 4, £0 4s 8d Platters for the workmen, 4, £0 4s 8d Birch brooms for the artillery, 12, £0 5s 0d Brushes and wooden goods total, £0 16s 8d Wheelbarrows, 20, £16 10s 10d Coal for burning lime, 70 bushels, £4 10s 10d Carried forward, £37 7s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 .. 9 Flour lb. 18 Do. .. 3 2 Candles lb. 2 Do. .. 4 7 Oil Vizt. 4 Gall. Train 1 2 3 1½ Gall. Linseed .. 6 2 1 8 5 Turners Ware Vizt. 5 Paint Brushes Gun Carriages .. 2 4 4 Wood Bowls 4 Platters Workmen .. 4 8 .. 4 8 12 Birch Brooms Artillery .. 5 . .. 16 8 Cart Wheels 20 Wheel Barrows 16 10 10 Coals 70 Bushels Burning Lime 4 10 10 Carried Over £ 37 7 9	**Interpretations** Twenty wheelbarrows were issued to the fortifications in a single quarter, at more than £16. They went to the gangs of labourers building roads, a magazine and sheds at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay, where 925 days of labour were paid in the same months. Every load of earth and stone for the new works was moved by hand, and a barrow let one man shift what would otherwise take several carrying baskets. More than five pieces of red, blue and white bunting were made into flags, many times the quantity issued in earlier quarters. The new post at Prosperous Bay and the alarm house planned for Powell's Valley each needed a full set of signal flags. With them, an enemy sighted on the remote east coast could be reported to the Castle across the island within minutes.
127	123	1778 Brought Over £ 37 7 9 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Stock Lock 14 Iron Shovels 45 Ash Helves 18 Pickaxes 2 Mauls 1 Wood Axe 1 Small Frying Pan 1 Iron Pot wt. lb. 18 Hold fast Tom .. 3 3 3 3 4 2 9 7 3 .. . .. 18 7 .. 2 11 .. 2 10 .. 4 1 2 Pr. Sheep Shears Artillery .. 3 1 2 Plaistr. Trowels .. 3 4 2 Bricklayers Do. .. 2 9 C. qr. lb. .. 3 18 Iron Mitchels Line .. 16 2 11 9 11 Paint Vizt. 24 White Lead mixed ½ Blacking Gun Carriages .. 9 . .. 1 5 .. 10 5 Deals Vizt. 9 Double 4 Single 5 Bulks 1½ Pr. Riga Timber Hold fast Tom 1 13 . .. 7 8 2 15 10 3 15 4 3½ Pr. Oak Plank Banks's Cells &ca. 7 11 10	The fortifications account for the quarter closed the storekeeper's return. Brought forward, £37 7s 9d Ironmongery Stock lock, 1, £0 3s 3d Iron shovels for Holdfast Tom, 14, £4 3s 4d Axe handles for Holdfast Tom, 85, £2 9s 7d Pickaxes for Holdfast Tom, 18, £3 0s 0d Mauls for Holdfast Tom, 2, £0 18s 7d Wood axe for Holdfast Tom, 1, £0 2s 11d Small frying pan for Holdfast Tom, 1, £0 2s 10d Iron pot for Holdfast Tom, 1, weighing 14 lb, £0 4s 1d Sheep shears for the artillery, 2 pairs, £0 3s 1d Plasterers' trowels, 2, £0 3s 4d Bricklayers' trowels, 2, £0 2s 9d Bar iron for Mitchell's Line, 0 cwt 3 qr 18 lb, £0 16s 2d Ironmongery total, £11 9s 11d Paint for the gun carriages White lead ground in oil, 24 lb, £0 9s 0d Blacking, ½ lb, £0 1s 5d Paint total, £0 10s 5d Timber Double deals for Holdfast Tom, 9, £1 13s 0d Single deals for Holdfast Tom, 4, £0 7s 8d Balks for Holdfast Tom, 5, £2 15s 10d Riga timber for Holdfast Tom, 1⅜ pieces, £3 15s 4d Oak plank for Banks's and other works, 3½ pieces, £7 11s 10d Timber total, £16 3s 8d Tinware Lamp for the workmen, 1, £0 0s 11d Single sheets of tin for the artillery, 12, £0 4s 0d Tinware total, £0 4s 11d Nails for Holdfast Tom Sixpenny nails, 12 lb, £0 6s 6d Tenpenny nails, 8 lb, £0 3s 8d Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 2d Nails total, £0 12s 4d Total of the fortifications account, £66 9s 0d Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper at St Helena on 30 September 1778, reserving any errors. **Interpretations** The heavy tools in this account, 85 axe handles, 18 pickaxes, 14 shovels and two mauls, all went to

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		16 3 8 Tin Ware Vizt. 1 Lamp Workmen .. .. 11 12 Single Sheets Tin Artillery .. 4 . .. 4 11 Nails Vizt. M. 12 6 8 10 6 20 Hold fast Tom .. 6 6 .. 3 8 .. 2 2 .. 12 4 £ 66 9 . St. Helena Errors Excepted 30 September 1778 (Signed) Jona. Doveton Storekeeper Inventory	Holdfast Tom. They were issued for the gangs building roads, a magazine and sheds there and at Prosperous Bay, which the Paymaster charged at 925 days of labour in the same quarter. The cooking pot and frying pan sent with them show that the labourers lived on site at the remote post rather than walking back each night across the island. Fortifications cost £66 9s 0d in the quarter, three times the £21 19s 7d of the quarter to 31 December 1777. The rise came almost entirely from the new eastern works.
128	124	19 October Inventory of Stores remaining in the Honorable Company's Ware Houses the 30th September 1778. Anchors Vizt. 3 without weight 40 3 9 1 weight C. qr. lb. 33 .. 16 56 6 7 1 Do. 35 2 7 1 Do. 36 3 18 148 9 9 1 Do. 5 3 20 12 .. . 1 Do. 14 1 16 20 10 5 2 Grapnails 3 1 6 5 13 10 14 Iron Hoops 2 5 . 1 Anchor Stock 4 11 . 13 Treenails .. 4 4 290 4 8 Blankets Vizt. 1 Fine damaged .. 13 7 370 Ordinary 130 5 5 130 19 . Bunting Vizt. Ps. Yds. 6 22 Red 9 13 2 .. 4½ Blue damaged .. 2 9 9 15 11 Broad Cloth Vizt. 6¾ Yards Scarlet 6 11 1 11½ Do. Black 1½ Do. Do. damaged 10 7 4 17 Do. Light Blue 15 6 . 30¾ Do. Maz. Do. 1 Do. Do. damaged 28 11 6 3¾ Do. French Grey Do. 3 5 8 7¾ Do. Claret Colour 6 15 8 2 Do. Green 1 14 . 11½ Do. Dark Brown	The inventory of stores remaining in the Company's warehouses on 30 September 1778 began as follows. Anchors Anchors of unrecorded weight, 3, £40 3s 9d Anchor weighing 33 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, 1, £56 6s 7d Anchor weighing 35 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, 1, together with the next item Anchor weighing 36 cwt 3 qr 18 lb, 1, together with the item above £148 9s 9d Anchor weighing 5 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, 1, £12 0s 0d Anchors weighing 14 cwt 1 qr 16 lb together, 6, £20 10s 5d Grapnels weighing 3 cwt 1 qr 6 lb together, 2, £5 13s 10d Iron hoops, 14, £2 5s 0d Anchor stock, 1, £4 11s 0d Treenails, 13, £0 4s 4d Anchors total, £296 4s 8d Blankets Fine blanket, damaged, 1, £0 13s 7d Ordinary blankets, 370, £130 5s 5d Blankets total, £130 19s 0d Bunting Red bunting, 6 pieces and 22 yards, £9 13s 2d Blue bunting, damaged, 4½ yards, £0 2s 9d Bunting total, £9 15s 11d Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, 6¾ yards, £6 11s 1d Black broadcloth, 11½ yards, and black broadcloth, damaged, 1½ yards, together £10 7s 4d Light blue broadcloth, 17 yards, £15 6s 0d Mazarine blue broadcloth, 30¾ yards, and mazarine blue broadcloth, damaged, 1 yard, together £28 11s 6d French grey broadcloth, 3¾ yards, £3 5s 8d Claret broadcloth, 7¾ yards, £6 15s 8d Green broadcloth, 2 yards, £1 14s 0d Dark brown broadcloth, 11⅞ yards, £10 9s 3d Crimson broadcloth, 20½ yards, £20 0s 0d White broadcloth, 27 yards, £23 12s 6d Buff cassimere, 47½ yards, white cassimere, 41¾ yards, and blue cassimere, 23½ yards, together £46 5s 6d Broadcloth total, £172 18s 6d Carried forward, £609 18s 1d **Interpretations** The great anchors stood in the store exactly as they had on 30 September 1777, the same weights at the same values. In a year when more than 15 Indiamen and two King's ships lay in the road, not one had to draw a spare anchor or grapnel from the island. The Council kept the reserve untouched for a ship in

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		10 9 3 20¼ Do. Crimson 20 .. . 27 Do. White 23 12 6 47½ Do. Buff Cassimere 41¾ Do. White Do. 23¼ Do. Blue Do. 46 5 6 172 18 6 Carried Over £ 603 18 1	real distress, since a vessel that lost her bower anchor in the open road had nowhere else to replace it. The stock of ordinary blankets rose from 160 to 370 over the year, although 132 went to the barracks in a single quarter of 1777 and more to recruits since. A large consignment must have come out from England in the *Earl of Mansfield* in March 1778, together with the nine recruits shared among the companies. With the garrison growing and the outposts at Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom manned through the island's winter, the Company kept enough bedding in hand to clothe a second draft of men.
129	125	1778 Brought Over £ 603 18 1 Beer 50 Gallons (Damaged) 3 2 6 Braziers Ware Vizt. 1 Large Skimmer .. 14 4 1 Warming Pan .. 11 3 8 Stewpans 10 17 1 1 Large Brass Cock .. 5 6 1 Bottling Do. .. 4 10 1 Copper Bar Do. .. 19 3 21 Three Quart Tea Kettles 11 15 11 1 Brass Sheave 5 6 9 31 Sheet Copper 2 2 8 9 Pr. Steel Snuffers 1 1 5 33 19 . Books Vizt. 12 Large Bibles 16 10 . 7 Small Do. 2 10 1 32 Small Common Prayer 4 16 7 3 Spelling .. 3 4 22 Testaments 2 .. 4 26 .. 4 Beef and Pork Vizt. Punch. Beef 130 1 . hhds. Punch. 15 52 Do. 787 7 . hhds. Punch. 388 26 Pork 5511 8 6 Tierces 391 Do. 2694 12 4 9123 8 10 Blocks Vizt. 1 Iron bound Cat .. 6 5 4 Do. Dead Eyes 2 13 1 1 Snatch .. 13 7 1 Double Long Tackle .. 4 9 2 Treble Blocks 2 2 3 2 Double of 18 Inches 1 8 7 10 Do. of 8 Do. .. 16 6	The inventory continued with beer, brass and copper ware, books, salt meat, ships' blocks and canvas. Brought forward, £609 18s 1d Beer, damaged, 50 gallons, £3 2s 6d Brass and copper ware Large skimmer, 1, £0 14s 4d Warming pan, 1, £0 11s 3d Hash pans, 8, £10 17s 1d Large brass tap, 1, £0 5s 6d Bottling tap, 1, £0 4s 10d Copper bar, 1, £0 19s 3d Tea kettles holding 3 quarts, 21, £11 15s 11d Brass sheave, 1, £5 6s 9d Sheet copper, 31 lb, £2 2s 8d Steel candle snuffers, 9 pairs, £1 1s 5d Brass and copper ware total, £33 19s 0d Books Large Bibles, 12, £16 10s 0d Small Bibles, 7, £2 10s 1d Small Books of Common Prayer, 32, £4 16s 7d Spelling books, 3, £0 3s 4d New Testaments, 22, £2 0s 4d Books total, £26 0s 4d Beef and pork Salt beef, [...] puncheons, £130 1s 0d Salt beef, [...] hogsheads, £787 7s 0d Salt pork, [...] hogsheads and puncheons, £5,511 8s 6d Salt pork, 391 tierces, £2,694 12s 4d Beef and pork total, £9,123 8s 10d Ships' blocks Iron-bound cat block, 1, £0 6s 5d Iron-bound deadeyes, 4, £2 13s 1d Snatch block, 1, £0 13s 7d Double long tackle block, 1, £0 4s 9d Treble blocks, 2, £2 2s 3d Double blocks of 10 inches, 2, £1 8s 7d Double blocks of 8 inches, 10, £0 16s 6d Blocks with brass sheaves, 2, £0 10s 4d Ships' blocks total, £8 15s 6d Canvas English canvas, 157 bolts, £331 13s 0d Osnaburg canvas, 5 bolts and 60 yards, £33 11s 4d Canvas total, £365 4s 4d Carried forward, £10,170 8s 7d **Interpretations** The salt meat in store was worth £9,123 8s 10d, only about £600 less than a year earlier, so the reserve against blockade still covered more than a year's needs. Its make-up had changed. Beef had fallen from about £1,135 to £917, while pork held up. That matches the sales and issues of the year, when the settlers, the slaves and the ships all took pork in place of beef as the beef ran low. The next consignments from England would have to restore the balance, or the garrison's ration would be almost wholly pork. English canvas fell from 195 bolts to 157 in the year. Most of the difference went to the homeward ships, which bought sailcloth in bulk at St Helena to repair sails worn out on the passage from India and China.

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		2 with Brass Sheaves .. 10 4 8 15 6 Canvas Vizt. Ps. Yds. 157 .. English 331 13 . 5 60 Osnaburg 33 11 4 365 4 4 Carried Over £ 10170 8 7	
130	126	19 October Brought Over £ 10170 8 7 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 7½ doz. Stag Horn handle Knives & Forks 4 19 1 1½ Do. Green Do. Do. & Do. 2 18 5 1½ Do. Do. Do. desert Do. & Do. 2 9 6 2 Pallet Knives .. 1 8 8 Chopping Do. .. 10 4 959 Pr. Shoe Buckles 24 19 7 88 Pr. Knee Do. 1 15 8 13 Cases Lancets 1 9 1 137 Pr. Leather Garters 4 .. 4 4 Butchers Knives .. 1 6 49 Shoe Do. .. 19 4 44 5 6 Corks 188 Gross 20 18 9 Cordage Vizt. 2 Cables of 17 Inches 10 C. qr. lb. 144 .. 26 1 Cable of 9 Do. 19 3 26 2 Coils of 5 Do. 11 .. 9 1 Coil of 4½ Do. 4 3 .. 2 Coils of 4 Do. 7 3 27 1 Coil of 3½ Do. 3 3 4 1 Coil of 3 Do. 2 2 4 3 Coils of 2½ Do. 5 2 .. 1 Coil of 2 Do. 1 1 .. 13 Coils of 12 Thread Ratline 6 3 24 21 Do. of 9 Do. Do. 9 1 14 217 1 21 392 8 . Cart Wheels Vizt. 16 Pr. Cart Wheels 77 15 . 95 Wheel Barrows 78 11 6 156 6 6 Copper Money 34928 half Pence 72 15 4 Coals Chaldn. Bushl. 53 24 116 1 5 Deals Vizt. 391 Double 71 13 8 253 Single 24 4 11 80 Coffins 17 17 8 63 Bulks 36 .. 8 Deals Carried Over £ 149 16 11 Carried Over £ 10973 4 1	The inventory continued with cutlery, corks, cordage, carts, copper coin, coal and timber. Brought forward, £10,170 8s 7d Cutlery and small wares Staghorn-handled knives and forks, 7½ dozen, £4 19s 1d Green-handled knives and forks, 1½ dozen, £2 18s 5d Green-handled dessert knives and forks, 1½ dozen, £2 9s 6d Palette knives, 2, £0 1s 8d Chopping knives, 8, £0 10s 4d Shoe buckles, 959 pairs, £24 19s 7d Knee buckles, 88 pairs, £1 15s 8d Razors, 13 cases, £1 9s 1d Leather garters, 137 pairs, £4 0s 4d Butchers' knives, 4, £0 1s 6d Shoemakers' knives, 49, £0 19s 4d Cutlery and small wares total, £44 5s 6d Corks, 188 gross, £20 18s 9d Cordage Cables of 17 inches, 2, weighing 144 cwt 0 qr 26 lb Cable of 9 inches, 1, weighing 19 cwt 3 qr 26 lb Rope of 5 inches, 2 coils, weighing 11 cwt 0 qr 4 lb Rope of 4½ inches, 1 coil, weighing 4 cwt 3 qr 0 lb Rope of 4 inches, 2 coils, weighing 7 cwt 3 qr 27 lb Rope of 3½ inches, 1 coil, weighing 3 cwt 3 qr 4 lb Rope of 3 inches, 1 coil, weighing 2 cwt 2 qr 4 lb Rope of 2½ inches, 3 coils, weighing 5 cwt 2 qr 0 lb Rope of 2 inches, 1 coil, weighing 1 cwt 1 qr 0 lb Twelve-thread ratline, 13 coils, weighing 6 cwt 3 qr 24 lb Nine-thread ratline, 21 coils, weighing 9 cwt 1 qr 14 lb Cordage total, 217 cwt 1 qr 21 lb, £392 8s 0d Carts and barrows Cart wheels, 16 pairs, £77 15s 0d Wheelbarrows, 95, £78 11s 6d Carts and barrows total, £156 6s 6d Copper halfpence, 34,928, £72 15s 4d Coal, 33 chaldrons and 24 bushels, £116 1s 5d Timber Double deals, 391, £71 13s 8d Single deals, 253, £24 4s 11d Uffers, 80, £17 17s 8d Balks, 63, £36 0s 8d Timber carried forward, £149 16s 11d Carried forward, £10,973 4s 1d **Interpretations** The store now held two 17-inch cables, weighing over 7 tons together, where a year earlier it held one. During the year it also gave up two damaged cables to the fortifications. A new heavy cable must have come out from England, so that the island could still replace the main cable of an Indiaman that parted hers in the road. Such cables were made only in the great ropewalks at home, and with the war a lost cable could otherwise leave a Company ship stranded at St Helena for months. The copper halfpence stood at exactly 34,928, the same number as in September 1777. Not one coin had been issued in the year. Small change did not pass from the warehouse to the inhabitants, so the coin held in store was a reserve, not a working supply.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
131	127	1778 Brought Over £ 10973 4 1 Deals Brought Over £ 149 16 11 40 Wainst. Boards 8 16 . 93 Elm Do. 22 2 5 152 Bundles Oak Laths 22 2 . 106 Do. Fir Do. 6 5 6 6 Pr. Oak Plank 13 13 3 17¾ Do. Ash Do. 38 9 2 31 Do. Elm Do. 74 17 4 10 Do. Riga Timber 28 5 . 3 Spars 4 16 6 2 Pr. Beech Plank 4 8 . 373 12 1 Earthen Ware Vizt. 9 Milk Pans .. 12 5 87 Close stool Do. 1 .. 9 6 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 5 2 20 Milk Pots .. 5 3 2 3 7 Flour 519 Casks wt. C. 1650 1631 2 . Glass Ware Vizt. 107 Wine Glasses 3 1 10 6 Ale Do. .. 4 9 36 Water Do. 1 7 11 4 Sets Cruets 4 8 . 8 Pint Decanters .. 17 6 1 Salt .. 2 7 4 Candle Shades .. 9 6 19 Hour Glasses .. 15 9 16 Half Hour Do. .. 9 8 188 Squares 6 by 8 2 7 . 175 Do. 8 by 10 5 12 10 24 Do. 10 by 12 1 3 . 3 Do. 10 by 14 .. 3 11 3 Do. 11 by 15 .. 4 . 2 Do. 11 by 17¼ .. 2 10 45 Do. 10 by 16 2 17 6 24 8 7 Carried Over £ 13004 10 4	The inventory continued with timber, earthenware, flour and glass. Brought forward, £10,973 4s 1d Timber brought forward, £149 16s 11d Wainscot boards, 40, £8 16s 0d Elm boards, 93, £22 2s 5d Oak laths, 152 bundles, £22 2s 0d Fir laths, 106 bundles, £6 5s 6d Oak plank, 6 pieces, £13 13s 3d Ash plank, 17⅜ pieces, £37 9s 2d Elm plank, 31 pieces, £74 17s 4d Riga timber, 10 pieces, £27 5s 0d Spars, 3, £4 16s 6d Beech plank, 2 pieces, £4 8s 0d Timber total, £373 12s 1d Earthenware Milk pans, 9, £0 12s 5d Close-stool pans, 17, £1 0s 9d Cream-coloured teapots, 6, £0 5s 2d Milk jugs, 20, £0 5s 3d Earthenware total, £2 3s 7d Flour, 519 casks weighing 1,650 cwt, £1,631 2s 0d Glassware Wine glasses, 107, £3 1s 10d Ale glasses, 6, £0 4s 9d Water glasses, 36, £1 7s 11d Cruet sets, 4, £4 8s 0d Pint decanters, 8, £0 17s 6d Salt cellar, 1, £0 2s 7d Candle shade, 1, £0 9s 6d Hourglasses, 19, £0 15s 9d Half-hour glasses, 14, £0 9s 8d Window panes 6 by 8 inches, 188, £2 7s 0d Window panes 8 by 10 inches, 175, £5 12s 10d Window panes 10 by 12 inches, 24, £1 3s 0d Window panes 10 by 14 inches, 3, £0 3s 11d Window panes 11 by 15 inches, 3, £0 4s 0d Window panes 11 by 17¼ inches, 2, £0 2s 10d Window panes 10 by 16 inches, 45, £2 17s 6d Glassware total, £24 3s 7d Carried forward, £13,004 10s 4d **Interpretations** The flour in store stood at 1,650 cwt in 519 casks, only a little below the 1,738 cwt of September 1777. Over the year the island had sold and issued well over 2,000 cwt, so fresh supplies from England must have arrived on almost the same scale. The Company was keeping its reserve of bread corn steady at about a year's supply, the same insurance against blockade it kept in salt meat. The timber in store fell from £430 to £373 in the year, and the heavy oak plank from 27½ pieces to 6. The new longboat deck, the Holdfast Tom works, the smiths' shop and the Company's houses had used up most of the oak. This bore out Captain Bazett's warning in January 1778 that the warehouses could be repaired only as far as the timber allowed.
132	128	19th October Brought Over £ 13004 10 4 Hats Vizt.	The inventory continued with hats, hosiery and fishing gear. Brought forward, £13,004 10s 4d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		11 Mens fine 9 14 1 2 Boys 1 Do. damaged .. 18 3 3 Officers 5 17 10 16 11 5 Hosiery Vizt. 1169 Pr. Mens Ordinary Thread Stockings 178 4 6 9 Do. Do. White Silk Do. 7 8 6 9 Do. Do. Black Do. Do. 7 8 6 1 Do. Mens Do. Worsted Do. .. 6 7 1 Do. Do. Grey Do. Do. .. 3 7 36 Do. Mens Cotton Do. 12 17 2 37 Do. Boys Do. Do. 5 1 1 26 Do. Do. Worsted Do. 2 11 . 26 Do. Womens Do. Do. 3 11 6 12 Do. India Cotton Do. No. 1 5 7 . 69 Do. Do. Do. 2 24 8 9 3 Do. Buff worsted Breeches 1 6 6 8 Do. Do. Silk Do. 10 6 10 8 Do. Black Do. Do. 11 8 4 270 9 9 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 3075 No. 6 9425 7 175 10 1750 12 2275 13 2650 16 2500 17 2125 18 350 Large Hooks 12 7 3 27 5 10 .. 3 2 1 6 3 1 .. 11 1 1 . 2 16 8 .. 10 8 3 12 6 253⅝ Doz. 2 147⅛ Do. 3 15 Do. 4 24 Hambro 126 Log Lines Lines 42 15 10 28 17 5 3 7 6 1 11 . 5 18 7 13 Knots Sash .. 16 9 Hooks & Lines Carried Over £ 133 17 4 Carried £ 13291 11 6	Hats Men's fine hats, 11, £9 17s 4d Boys' hats, 2, and boys' hat, damaged, 1, together £0 16s 3d Officers' hats, 3, £5 17s 10d Hats total, £16 11s 5d Hosiery Men's ordinary thread stockings, 1,169 pairs, £178 4s 6d Men's white silk stockings, 9 pairs, £7 8s 6d Men's black silk stockings, 9 pairs, £7 8s 6d Men's worsted stockings, 1 pair, £0 6s 7d Men's grey stockings, 1 pair, £0 3s 7d Men's cotton stockings, 36 pairs, £12 17s 2d Boys' cotton stockings, 37 pairs, £5 1s 1d Boys' worsted stockings, 26 pairs, £2 11s 0d Women's worsted stockings, 26 pairs, £3 11s 6d Indian cotton stockings number 1, 12 pairs, £5 7s 0d Indian cotton stockings number 2, 69 pairs, £24 8s 9d Buff worsted breeches, 3 pairs, £1 6s 6d Silk breeches, 8 pairs, £10 6s 10d Black silk breeches, 8 pairs, £11 8s 4d Hosiery total, £270 9s 9d Hooks and lines Fish hooks, size 6, 3,075, £12 7s 3d Fish hooks, size 7, 6,925, £27 5s 10d Fish hooks, size 10, 175, £0 3s 2d Fish hooks, size 12, 1,750, £1 6s 3d Fish hooks, size 13, 2,275, £1 0s 11d Fish hooks, size 16, 2,650, £1 1s 0d Fish hooks, size 17, 2,500, £2 16s 8d Fish hooks, size 18, 2,125, £0 10s 8d Large fish hooks, 350, £3 17s 6d Fishing lines, size 2, 253⅛ dozen, £42 15s 10d Fishing lines, size 3, 147½ dozen, £28 17s 5d Fishing lines, size 4, 15 dozen, £3 7s 6d Hamburg lines, 24, £1 11s 0d Log lines, 126, £5 18s 7d Hooks with tackle, 13, £0 16s 9d Hooks and lines carried forward, £133 17s 4d Carried forward, £13,291 11s 6d **Interpretations** Men's ordinary thread stockings in store nearly doubled in the year, from 606 to 1,169 pairs, even though more than 600 pairs were sold or issued in that time. A large consignment must have come out from England in 1778 to cover the growing garrison. Eighty-one pairs of Indian cotton stockings appear in the inventory for the first time, the Madras stockings sold that summer in two numbered grades. The Company was now holding an Eastern alternative to English hosiery, cooler and cheaper for wear on the island.
133	129	1778 Brought Over £ 13291 11 6	The inventory continued with the rest of the fishing gear and the haberdashery.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Hooks and Lines Brought Over 133 17 4 22 Whip Cord 3 14 8 C. qr. lb. 3 1 13 Twine 19 3 9 3 21 Cotton Wick 13 8 1 23 Deep Sea Lines 5 15 . 175 18 10 Haberdashery Vizt. 7½ Silk 3 18 5 6½ Mohair 11 5 11 Gro. Doz. 21 7½ Mohair Coat Buttons 10 15 8 15 4½ Do. Breast Do. 3 18 8 5 5 Silver Wire Coat Do. 14 7 11 1¼ Do. Breast Do. .. 3 . 3 ¾ Gold Basket Coat Do. 8 19 2 2 10 Do. Breast Do. 4 4 3 3 Spangled Coat Do. 1 10 . 4½ Do. Breast Do. 1 2 6 23½ White Waistcoat Do. 2 14 10 70½ Shirt Do. 8 5 10 5 Ps. Hair Cord .. 11 3 6½ Do. Galloon 1 14 . 4 Do. Braid .. 11 . 10¾ Yards Tabby 4 12 9 2 Doz. Gilt Coat Buttons .. 8 4 6 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 6 . 4 Gross Broad Worsted Lace 3 10 6 1 Do. Narrow Do. Do. .. 11 7 279 Yards Broad Gold Do. 58 13 5 9 Pr. Gold Garters 2 16 . 16 Do. Silk Do. .. 15 9 20 lb. Whalebone 5 6 2 ¾ Gr. Oval Coat Buttons .. 14 3 104¼ Yards Buckram 7 2 6 14 lb. Coloured Thread 7 3 5 11½ Whited Brown Do. 3 3 3 8½ No. 16 Do. 2 12 11 3½ 17 Do. 4 7 4 14 18 Do. .. 15 6 10 Epaulets 4 19 7 181 14 1	Brought forward, £13,291 11s 6d Hooks and lines brought forward, £133 17s 4d Whipcord, 22 lb, £3 14s 8d Twine, 3 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £19 3s 9d Cotton candlewick, 0 cwt 3 qr 21 lb, £13 8s 1d Deep-sea lines, 23, £5 15s 0d Hooks and lines total, £175 18s 10d Haberdashery Sewing silk, 2½ lb, £3 18s 5d Mohair thread, 6½ lb, £11 5s 11d Mohair coat buttons, 21 gross 7½ dozen, £10 15s 9d Mohair waistcoat buttons, 15 gross 4½ dozen, £3 18s 4d Silver wire coat buttons, 5 gross 5 dozen, £14 7s 11d Silver wire waistcoat buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 3s 0d Gold basketwork coat buttons, 3 gross ½ dozen, £8 19s 2d Gold basketwork waistcoat buttons, 2 gross 10 dozen, £4 4s 3d Spangled coat buttons, 3 dozen, £1 10s 0d Spangled waistcoat buttons, 4½ dozen, £1 2s 6d White worsted buttons, 23½ dozen, £2 14s 10d Shirt buttons, 70½ dozen, £8 5s 10d Union cord, 5 pieces, £0 11s 3d Galloon, 6½ pieces, £1 14s 0d Braid, 4 pieces, £0 11s 0d Tabby, 10¾ yards, £4 12s 9d Gilt coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 3s 4d Gilt waistcoat buttons, 6 dozen, £0 6s 0d Broad worsted lace, 4 gross, £3 10s 6d Narrow worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 11s 7d Broad gold lace, 279 yards, £58 13s 5d Gold garters, 9 pairs, £2 15s 0d Silk garters, 16 pairs, £0 15s 9d Whalebone, [...] lb, £5 6s 2d Oval coat buttons, [...], £0 14s 3d Buckram, 108½ yards, £7 2s 6d Coloured thread, 44 lb, £7 3s 5d Whited-brown thread, 11½ lb, £3 3s 3d Thread size 16, 9½ lb, £2 12s 11d Thread size 17, 3½ lb, £4 7s 4d Thread size 18, 10 oz, £0 15s 6d Epaulettes, 10, £4 19s 7d Haberdashery total, £181 14s 1d Carried forward, £13,649 4s 5d **Interpretations** Ten epaulettes appeared in the store for the first time, together with three officers' hats on the previous page. In 1777 the inventory held no epaulettes at all. Officers on the island were being raised from the ranks or the settler families, as Francis Seale was that summer, and they had no way of getting badges of rank except from the Company's warehouse. Holding epaulettes, gold lace and officers' hats in stock let the Council commission a man and have him properly dressed within days.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 13649 4 5	
134	130	19 October Brought Over £ 13649 4 5 Iron Ware Vizt. 13 Carpenters Adzes 3 10 5 17 Stone Axes 5 12 . 10 Broad Do. 2 3 5 8 Coopers Adzes 1 3 11 13 Axletrees and Winches 2 17 1 44 Wood Axes 6 8 11 33 Tiller Bolts .. 10 4 7 Drill Bows .. 15 9 4½ Borax 1 16 9 65 Drill Boxes 3 5 . 3 Dragons Blood .. 2 10 1 Bung Borer .. 5 6 3 Coopers Cold Chizels .. 3 6 1 Pr. Iron Dividers .. 2 6 22 Bits for Dowling Stocks .. 7 4 6 Emery .. 2 4 23 Gouges 1 11 8 3 Dowling Stocks .. 4 9 51 Pr. Shutter Hinges 5 1 . 38 Pr. H. L. Do. 6 12 8 5 Board Hoes .. 10 10 16 Dutch Do. 2 5 11 59 Ash Helves 1 14 5 85 Hammer Do. 1 11 9 17 Masons Hammers 5 15 7 3 Turners Hatchets .. 9 3 1 Pr. H. L. Hinges with rising Joints .. 3 8 18 Pr. Large Dovetail Hinges 6 9 8 13 Setting Hammers 4 7 9 2 Coopers Hand Do. .. 6 8 38 Truss Hoops 2 17 . 20 Hand Hatchets 1 9 4 6 Pr. Cross Garnet Hinges 1 14 5 9 Helves for Garden Hoes .. 3 7 4 Howels .. 7 . C. qr. 1 2 Rod Iron	The inventory continued with the ironmongery. Brought forward, £13,649 4s 5d Ironmongery Carpenters' adzes, 13, £3 10s 5d Stone axes, 17, £5 12s 0d Broad axes, 10, £2 3s 5d Coopers' adzes, 8, £1 3s 11d Axletrees and winches, 13, £2 17s 1d Wood axes, 44, £6 8s 11d Taper bits, 33, £0 10s 4d Drill bows, 7, £0 15s 9d Borax, 4½ lb, £1 16s 9d Drill boxes, 65, £3 5s 0d Dragon's blood, 3 lb, £0 2s 10d Bung borer, 1, £0 5s 6d Coopers' cold chisels, 3, £0 3s 6d Iron dividers, 1 pair, £0 2s 6d Bits for dowelling stocks, 22, £0 7s 4d Emery, 6 lb, £0 2s 4d Gouges, 23, £1 11s 8d Dowelling stocks, 3, £0 4s 9d Shutter hinges, 47 pairs, £5 1s 0d HL hinges, 38 pairs, £6 12s 8d Broad hoes, 5, £0 10s 10d Dutch hoes, 16, £2 5s 11d Axe handles, 50, £1 14s 5d Hammer handles, 85, £1 11s 9d Masons' hammers, 17, £5 15s 7d Joiners' hatchets, 3, £0 9s 3d HL hinges with rising joints, 1 pair, £0 3s 8d Large dovetail hinges, 18 pairs, £6 9s 8d Setting hammers, 13, £4 7s 9d Coopers' hand hammers, 2, £0 6s 8d Truss hoops, 38, £2 17s 0d Hand hatchets, 20, £1 9s 4d Cross-garnet hinges, 6 pairs, £1 14s 5d Handles for garden hoes, 9, £0 3s 7d Shovels, 4, £0 7s 0d Rod iron, 1 cwt 2 qr [...] lb, £1 15s 0d Plate iron, 8 lb, £0 3s 0d Ironmongery carried forward, £75 2s 6d Carried forward, £13,649 4s 5d **Interpretations** Axe handles in store fell from 211 to 50 in the year. Eighty-five went to the fortifications at Holdfast Tom in a single quarter, and dozens more to the plantation, the garrison and the hospital. The gangs clearing ground and cutting timber for the new eastern works broke handles faster than any other tool. The Company's reserve of the cheapest and most worn-out part of its kit was nearly gone. HL hinges, by contrast, rose from 10 to 38 pairs, a fresh supply from England for doors and shutters in the Company's new houses.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 15 . .. .. 8 Plate Do. .. 3 . Iron Ware Carried Over 75 2 6 Carried Over £ 13649 4 5	
135	131	1778 Brought Over £ 13649 4 5 Iron Ware Brought Over 75 2 6 qr. lb. 2 16 Rolled Iron .. 19 4 5 Coopers Jointer Irons .. 9 4 9 Large Box Do. 3 19 6 4 Small Do. Do. 1 9 9 4 Edging Do. .. 15 7 13 Single Pulleys for Jacks .. 5 11 4 Hollowing Knives .. 8 . 47 Blank Keys 1 9 5 4 Splinter Locks .. 2 . 12 Pad Do. .. 17 6 28 Stock Do. 4 9 3 2 Iron rimmed Do. & Bolts 2 8 7 66 Chest Do. 9 19 7 19 Iron rimmed Do. with Brass Knobs 5 16 2 17 Do. Do. with Pillbacks 3 11 6 6 Brass Plate Do. 4 5 8 5 Do. Closet Do. 1 7 6 4 Iron rimmed Do. .. 10 3 17 Mauls 7 10 11 3 Corn Mills 18 10 10 66 Masons Beech Mallets 6 2 8 3 Coffee Mills 1 1 6 213 Bolt Rope Needles .. 18 3 50 Packing Do. .. 7 2 1¼ Brass Chair Nails .. 3 5 231 Sail Needles .. 11 2 49 Pickaxes 8 2 11 20 Coopers Punches 1 7 1 1 Plough Plain .. 9 10 2 Brass Pins .. 8 10 34 Masons Stone Hammers 5 .. 5 19 Iron Rubbish Riddles 6 5 . 1 Garden Rake .. 2 10 2 Gauging Rods	The inventory continued with the ironmongery. Brought forward, £13,649 4s 5d Ironmongery brought forward, £75 2s 6d Rolled iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £0 19s 4d Coopers' jointer irons, 5, £0 9s 4d Large box irons, 9, £3 19s 6d Small box irons, 4, £1 9s 9d Edging irons, 4, £0 15s 7d Single pulleys for sash windows, 13, £0 5s 11d Hollowing knives, 4, £0 8s 0d Blank keys, 47, £1 9s 5d Splinter locks, 4, £0 2s 0d Padlocks, 12, £0 17s 6d Stock locks, 28, £4 9s 3d Iron-rimmed locks with bolts, 2, £2 8s 7d Chest locks, 66, £9 19s 7d Iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, 19, £5 16s 2d Iron-rimmed locks with pull-back catches, 17, £3 11s 6d Brass plate locks, 6, £4 5s 8d Brass closet locks, 5, £1 7s 6d Iron-rimmed closet locks, 4, £0 10s 3d Mauls, 17, £7 10s 11d Corn mills, 3, £18 10s 10d Masons' beech mallets, 66, £6 2s 8d Coffee mills, 3, £1 1s 6d Boltrope needles, 213, £0 17s 3d Packing needles, 50, £0 7s 2d Brass chair nails, 1¼ thousand, £0 3s 5d Sail needles, 231, £0 11s 2d Pickaxes, 48, £8 2s 11d Coopers' punches, 20, £1 7s 1d Plough plane, 1, £0 9s 10d Brass pins, ½ lb, £0 8s 10d Masons' stone rammers, 34, £5 0s 5d Iron riddles for rubble, 19, £6 5s 0d Garden rake, 1, £0 2s 10d Gauging rods, 2, £0 6s 7d Sheep shears, 3 pairs, £0 4s 8d Garden shears, 7 pairs, £1 3s 1d Coopers' spokeshaves, 6, £0 10s 0d Ironmongery carried forward, £177 14s 7d Carried forward, £13,649 4s 5d **Interpretations** The three corn mills held in September 1777 were still in store a year later, unused. The Company had imported wheat, paddy and oats for its livestock all year, but it fed the grain whole and never ground it on the island. Hand mills were slow and laborious, and with flour arriving in casks from England there was little reason to grind locally. The mills stood in reserve, to be brought out only if a blockade cut off the flour ships and left the island to grind what grain it could.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		.. 6 7 3 Pr. Sheep Shears .. 4 8 7 Pr. Garden Do. 1 3 1 6 Coopers Shaves .. 10 . Iron Ware Carried Over £ 178 14 7 Carried Over £ 13649 4 5	
136	132	19 October Brought Over £ 13649 4 5 Iron Ware Brought Over £ 178 14 7 3 Shod Shovels .. 5 3 39 Iron Do. 8 16 . 31 Stone Saws 5 15 2 7 Turners Rubstones 1 1 . 100 Scythe Stones .. 18 . 1 Whip Saw 2 6 10 3 Gun Smiths Saws 2 .. 3 1 Jack Spit .. 10 1 15 Saw Sets .. 8 9 2 Croe Stocks .. 3 8 17 Croe Irons .. 13 1 2 Yellow Solder .. 3 8 1 Jack weight and Shifter .. 9 6 15 Figured Squares .. 18 9 6 Spelter .. 12 . 10 Sickles .. 9 7 6 Plaistr. Sives 2 9 2 73 Masons Tools 5 .. 8 13 Spring Rat Traps 1 2 6 14 Do. Mouse Do. .. 7 11 5 Wire Rat Do. 1 10 3 1 Do. Mouse Trap .. 1 1 11 Fox Traps 10 11 9 18 Plaistr. Trowels 1 9 7 29 Bricklayers 1 17 9 2 Sets Jack Wheels .. 13 6 8½ Iron Wire .. 6 . 1 Scythe .. 5 3 3 Pr. Large Steel Yards 1 13 1 1 Curry Comb and Brush .. 1 9 5 Chains for Long Boats 17 9 3 16 Iron Crows	Here is the page that was missing. It continues the ironmongery from where the previous page left off. Brought forward, £13,649 4s 5d Ironmongery brought forward, £177 14s 7d Iron-shod shovels, 3, £0 5s 3d Iron shovels, 39, £8 16s 0d Stone saws, 31, £5 15s 2d Joiners' whetstones, 7, £1 1s 0d Scythe whetstones, 100, £0 18s 0d Whipsaw, 1, £2 6s 10d Gunsmiths' saws, 3, £2 0s 3d Spit for a roasting jack, 1, £0 10s 1d Saw sets, 15, £0 8s 9d Croze stocks, 2, £0 3s 8d Croze irons, 17, £0 13s 1d Yellow solder, 2 lb, £0 3s 8d Jack weight and shifter, 1, £0 9s 6d Figured squares, 15, £0 18s 9d Spelter, 6 lb, £0 12s 0d Sickles, 10, £0 9s 7d Plasterers' sieves, 6, £2 9s 2d Masons' tools, 73, £5 0s 8d Spring rat traps, 15, £1 2s 6d Spring mouse traps, 14, £0 7s 11d Wire rat traps, 5, £1 10s 3d Wire mouse trap, 1, £0 1s 1d Fox traps, 11, £10 11s 9d Plasterers' trowels, 18, £1 9s 7d Bricklayers' trowels, 29, £1 17s 9d Wheels for roasting jacks, 2 sets, £0 13s 6d Iron wire, 8½ lb, £0 6s 0d Scythe, 1, £0 5s 3d Large steelyards, 3 pairs, £1 13s 1d Curry comb and brush, 1, £0 1s 9d Chains for the longboat, 5, £17 9s 3d Iron crowbars, 16, £10 17s 1d Bar iron, 59 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £53 7s 3d Steel, 15 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £31 10s 6d Iron pots, 7, weighing 2 qr 4 lb, £0 13s 9d Grindstones, 2, £1 0s 0d Garden hoes, 10, £0 14s 7d Ironmongery carried forward, £346 8s 10d Carried forward, £13,649 4s 5d **Interpretations** The store now held five chains for the longboat, worth over £17, where a year earlier it had one. They arrived in the same months as the longboat was decked over with oak and elm and fitted with a copper pump. A decked boat working at sea off the island's coast needed chain, not rope, for her anchor in rocky ground. The Council was equipping the boat for longer patrols round the coast. The steel in store weighed exactly the same as in September 1777, 15 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, while bar iron fell by about 12 cwt. The smiths forged nearly all their work in plain iron, keeping the costly steel for tool edges and springs. In a year of heavy building they hardly touched the steel.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		10 17 1 C. qr. lb. 59 3 11 Iron 53 7 3 15 3 16 Steel 31 10 6 7 Iron Pots wt. qr. lb. 2 4 .. 13 9 2 Grindstones 1 .. . 10 Garden Hoes .. 14 7 Iron Ware Carried Over £ 346 8 10 Carried Over £ 13649 4 5	
137	133	1778 Brought Over £ 13649 4 5 Iron Ware Brought Over £ 346 8 10 13 Spades 2 12 . 1 Brass Wire Flour Sive .. 10 1 2 Bake Irons 1 3 5 350 14 4 Lead Vizt. C. qr. lb. 74 1 14 Sheet 80 7 10 26 3 21 Pig 23 7 8 3 1 18 Shot 3 10 4 107 5 10 Leather Vizt. C. qr. lb. 1 .. 4 Sole 6 15 4 1 Calf Skin .. 10 9 7 6 1 Nails Vizt. C. qr. lb. 4 1 13 3 16 14 7 3 1 6 6 10 .. 2 .. .. 23 10 .. 10 7 .. 3 17 20 1 15 8 1 3 22 30 3 11 7 .. 3 14 40 1 13 6 1 3 7 Spike 3 2 8 .. 3 6 Scupper 2 8 4 .. 2 12 Dog 1 12 7 .. .. 12 Coopers Rivets .. 5 6 .. 1 20 Flooring Brads 1 6 . 1 2 16 Glazing Do. 12 15 7 3 2 .. Rivets 13 13 6 69 9 9 Oil Vizt. 630 Gall. Train 175 4 4 128 Do. Linseed 27 7 4 2½ Do. Turpentine .. 16 2 153 Bottles Florence 20 1 2 223 9 .	The inventory continued with the last of the ironmongery and then lead, leather, nails, oil and oars. Brought forward, £13,649 4s 5d Ironmongery brought forward, £346 8s 10d Spades, 13, £2 12s 0d Brass wire flour sieve, 1, £0 10s 1d Boat irons, 2, £1 3s 5d Ironmongery total, £350 14s 4d Lead Sheet lead, 74 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £80 7s 10d Pig lead, 26 cwt 3 qr 21 lb, £23 7s 8d Lead shot, 3 cwt 1 qr 18 lb, £3 10s 4d Lead total, £107 5s 10d Leather Sole leather, 1 cwt 0 qr 4 lb, £6 15s 4d Calf skin, 1, £0 10s 9d Leather total, £7 6s 1d Nails Threepenny nails, 4 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £16 14s 7d Sixpenny nails, 3 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £10 0s 2d Tenpenny nails, 0 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £0 10s 7d Twentypenny nails, 0 cwt 3 qr 17 lb, £1 15s 8d Thirtypenny nails, 1 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £3 11s 7d Fortypenny nails, 0 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £1 13s 6d Spikes, 1 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £3 2s 8d Scupper nails, 0 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £2 8s 4d Dog nails, 0 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, £1 12s 7d Coopers' rivets, 0 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £0 5s 6d Flooring brads, 0 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £1 5s 0d Glaziers' brads, 1 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £12 15s 7d Rivets, 3 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £13 13s 6d Nails total, £69 9s 9d Oil Train oil, 630 gallons, £175 4s 4d Linseed oil, 128 gallons, £27 7s 4d Turpentine, 2½ gallons, £0 16s 2d Florence oil, 153 bottles, £20 1s 2d Oil total, £223 9s 0d Oars Large oars, 42, £12 19s 0d Small oars, 74, £13 17s 6d Oars total, £26 16s 6d Carried forward, £14,434 5s 11d **Interpretations** Sheet lead in store rose from 26 cwt to more than 74 cwt in the year, nearly tripling. A large shipment had come out from England for roofing and guttering the Company's new houses, the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood and the new magazine at Holdfast Tom. A roof of lead was the safest covering for a powder store, since it could not catch fire from a spark the way thatch or shingles could. The flooring brads, by contrast, had fallen from almost 6 cwt to under half a hundredweight, used up in floors laid in the new houses and the smiths' shop.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Oars Vizt. 42 Large 12 19 . 74 Small 13 17 6 26 16 6 Carried Over £ 14434 5 11	
138	134	19 October Brought Over £ 14434 5 11 Paint Vizt. C. qr. lb. 7 2 15 Whiting .. 18 6 .. 2 13 Umber .. 10 10 1 2 3 Indico 14 12 2 7 1 26 White Lead dry 11 14 5 3 2 10 Do. Mixed 7 8 6 .. 3 .. Olive Colour 7 8 8 .. 1 13 Verdegrease 9 3 5 .. 1 13 Black Lead 2 8 4 1 .. 10 Blue Smalts 10 11 . 1 3 12 Chalk .. 8 8 1 1 6 Brimstone 1 4 2 .. .. 14 White Copperas .. 14 . .. .. 20 Green Do. .. 2 9 1 .. 26 Red Lead 1 6 . .. 1 23 Yellow Oaker dry .. 10 8 .. 1 6 Flake White 1 19 . .. .. 27 Blue Paint 2 18 6 1 3 8 Ven. Red dry 2 1 3 .. .. 24 Do. mixed .. 11 . .. .. 22 Blacking 3 2 10 .. .. 16 Prussian Blue 18 6 5 .. 1 8 Vermillion 10 .. . 1 1 1 Starch 4 .. 8 .. 1 18 Logwood .. 10 3 112 12 . Pewter Vizt. 4 Quart Pots .. 12 . 5 Half Gallon Pots 1 8 6 3 Cranes 2 12 . 3 Close stool Pans .. 15 6 8 Chamber Pots 1 4 . 8 Basons 1 3 4 7 15 4 Pease 3½ Bushels Groats damaged 1 11 10	The inventory continued with paint, pewter, groats and a pump. Brought forward, £14,434 5s 11d Paint Whiting, 7 cwt 2 qr 15 lb, £0 18s 6d Umber, 0 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £0 10s 10d Indigo, 1 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £14 12s 2d Dry white lead, 7 cwt 1 qr 26 lb, £11 14s 5d White lead ground in oil, 3 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £7 8s 6d Olive colour, 0 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £7 8s 8d Verdigris, 0 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £9 3s 5d Black lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £2 8s 4d Blue smalt, 1 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, £10 11s 0d Chalk, 1 cwt 3 qr 12 lb, £0 8s 8d Brimstone, 1 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £1 4s 2d White copperas, 14 lb, £0 14s 0d Green copperas, 20 lb, £0 2s 9d Red lead, 1 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £1 6s 0d Dry yellow ochre, 0 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £0 10s 8d Flake white, 0 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £1 19s 0d Blue paint, 27 lb, £2 18s 6d Dry Venetian red, 1 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £2 1s 3d Venetian red ground in oil, 24 lb, £0 11s 0d Blacking, 22 lb, £3 2s 10d Prussian blue, 16 lb, £18 6s 5d Vermilion, 0 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, £10 0s 0d Starch, 1 cwt 1 qr 1 lb, £4 0s 8d Logwood, 0 cwt 1 qr 18 lb, £0 10s 3d Paint total, £112 12s 0d Pewter Pots holding a quart, 4, £0 12s 0d Pots holding half a gallon, 5, £1 8s 6d Cranes, 3, £2 12s 0d Close-stool pans, 3, £0 15s 6d Chamber pots, 8, £1 4s 0d Basins, 8, £1 3s 4d Pewter total, £7 15s 4d Groats, damaged, 3½ bushels, £1 11s 10d Pump, 1, £12 13s 6d Carried forward, £14,568 18s 6d **Interpretations** The store's paint was worth £112 12s 0d, against £126 10s 2d a year earlier, though a great deal had been issued for the gun carriages, the houses, the boats and the new works. Fresh supplies from England had largely made good what was used. Prussian blue stood at 16 lb against 17 lb in 1777, so the dearest pigment on the island had barely been touched. Painters on the Company's works kept to the cheap earth reds and white lead, and only small quantities of blue went to the Castle and the Governor's boat. The pease were gone entirely, and the only groats left were 3½ bushels too damaged to sell. Pulses and meal for the sick and for the Company's table had all been used, and the island depended on the next ships to restock them.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Pump 1 12 13 6 Carried Over £ 14568 18 6	
139	135	1778 Brought Over £ 14568 18 6 Pitch and Tar Vizt. 10 Barrels Pitch 25 13 9 43 Do. Tar 77 11 . 2½ Do. Rosin 11 6 7 1½ Do. Turpentine 12 17 5 127 8 9 Salt 20 Bushels 3 13 4 Sope C. qr. lb. 3 3 7 10 .. 9 Serge Vizt. Ps. Yds. .. 65 Scarlet 18 2 10 .. 50½ Blue 11 7 3 .. 111½ Green 24 3 2 .. 2¾ Blue Duffle 1 .. 2 .. 4½ Brown Do. .. 3 Do. Do. Damaged 2 10 8 5 8 Brown Fustian 2 5 White Do. 17 14 6 1 14 Blue Sagathy 5 6 9 1 23 Green Do. 7 .. 3 .. 41½ White Silk Serge 11 16 10 .. 20 Scarlet Camblet 3 13 9 .. 9½ Brown Do. 1 9 4 .. 30¾ Blue Do. 4 12 7 .. 36½ Flannel 3 13 . .. 2 Kersey damaged .. 2 6 1 19 Scarlet Long Ells 5 12 1 .. 3 Green Do. .. 5 8 .. 6 Blue Do. .. 11 5 1 11½ Scarlet Shalloon 5 3 9 2 8 Coloured Do. 6 9 11 130 16 8 Scales and Weights Vizt. 1 Pr. Large Scales 12 .. 11 2 Beams 14 .. 6 26 6 11 Sadlery Vizt. 15 Half Curb Bridles 7 7 . 13 Snaffle Do. 3 19 1 Sadlery Carried Over £ 11 6 1 Carried Over £ 14867 4 4	The inventory continued with pitch and tar, salt, soap, woollen cloth, scales and saddlery. Brought forward, £14,568 18s 6d Pitch and tar Pitch, 10 barrels, £25 13s 9d Tar, 43 barrels, £77 11s 0d Resin, 2½ barrels, £11 6s 7d Turpentine, 1½ barrels, £12 17s 5d Pitch and tar total, £127 8s 9d Salt, 20 bushels, £3 13s 4d Soap, 3 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £10 0s 2d Serge and other woollens Scarlet serge, 65 yards, £18 2s 10d Blue serge, 50½ yards, £11 7s 3d Green serge, 111½ yards, £24 3s 2d Blue duffel, 2¾ yards, £1 0s 2d Brown duffel, 4½ yards, and brown duffel, damaged, 3 yards, together £2 10s 8d Brown fustian, 5 pieces and 2 yards, and white fustian, 2 pieces and 5 yards, together £17 14s 0d Blue sagathy, 1 piece and 14 yards, £5 6s 9d Green sagathy, 1 piece and 23 yards, £7 0s 3d White silk serge, 41½ yards, £11 16s 10d Scarlet camlet, 20 yards, £3 13s 9d Brown camlet, 9½ yards, £1 9s 4d Blue camlet, 30¾ yards, £4 12s 7d Flannel, 36½ yards, £3 13s 0d Kersey, damaged, 2 yards, £0 2s 6d Scarlet long ell, 1 piece and 19 yards, £5 12s 1d Green long ell, 3 yards, £0 5s 8d Blue long ell, 6 yards, £0 11s 5d Scarlet shalloon, 1 piece and 11½ yards, £5 3s 9d Coloured shalloon, 2 pieces and 8 yards, £6 9s 11d Serge and woollens total, £130 16s 8d Scales and weights Large scales, 1 pair, £12 0s 11d Scale beams, 2, £14 6s 0d Scales and weights total, £26 6s 11d Saddlery Half-cheek bridles, 15, £7 7s 0d Snaffle bridles, 13, £3 19s 11d Saddlery carried forward, £11 6s 11d Carried forward, £14,867 4s 4d **Interpretations** The store held 43 barrels of tar against 18 a year earlier, while pitch stayed at 10 barrels. A large shipment of tar had come out from England, enough to supply the homeward ships for several seasons. In the quarter to 30 September 1778 alone the ships bought 10 barrels of pitch at the island, and tar for caulking and coating rigging was in even greater demand. Holding tar in bulk let St Helena refit the Company's fleet at a time when wartime ships might reach the island with seams opened and rigging worn after a long passage, and with no other port on their way home where they could safely repair.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
140	136	19 October Brought Over £ 14867 4 4 Saddlery Brought Over £ 11 6 11 34 Cruppers 7 16 9 91 Girths 6 18 4 57 Pr. Stirrup Leathers 7 2 7 8 Saddle Cloths 9 Do. Damaged 3 8 . 18 Surcingles 2 19 7 11 Headstalls and Reins 1 17 4 36 9 6 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 12 Mens Jackets 4 7 . 28 Do. Breeches 5 9 8 7 Do. Drawers .. 11 8 22 Do. Shirts 3 14 3 32 Hats 2 13 4 9 Boys Jackets 2 14 5 12 Pr. Do. Breeches 2 .. . 21 10 4 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 58 Soldiers Coats and Breeches 85 7 10 2 Serjeants Do. & Do. 10 9 . 1 Matrosses Coat and Breeches (Damaged) 2 3 2 98 .. . Sashes Vizt. 1 Case Turn'd Newels 2 11 . 1 Do. Carv'd Brackets and Feet 26 6 18 . 1 Do. Banisters Feet Do. 70 3 2 2 1 Do. Glass Squares 1 6 6 5 Cases Sashes 45 1 8 2 Do. Lead weights 6 16 10 65 16 2 Shirts Vizt. 1926 Soldiers 427 1 4 Ps. Yds. 4 2 Fine Irish Linen 22 9 10 8 4 Brown Holland 19 3 5 2 .. Huckaback for Table Cloths 14 7 . 5 3 Do. for Napkins 11 5 4 31 Rollers .. 14 2 495 1 1 Carried Over £ 15584 1 5	The inventory continued with saddlery, sailors' and soldiers' clothing, joinery and linen. Brought forward, £14,867 4s 4d Saddlery brought forward, £11 6s 11d Cruppers, 34, £2 16s 9d Girths, 91, £6 18s 4d Stirrup leathers, 57 pairs, £7 2s 7d Saddlecloths, 8, and saddlecloths, damaged, 9, together £3 8s 0d Surcingles, 18, £2 19s 7d Headstalls with reins, 11, £1 17s 4d Saddlery total, £36 9s 6d Sailors' clothing Men's jackets, 12, £4 7s 0d Men's breeches, 28 pairs, £5 9s 8d Men's drawers, 7 pairs, £0 11s 8d Men's shirts, 22, £3 14s 3d Hats, 32, £2 13s 4d Boys' jackets, 9, £2 14s 5d Boys' breeches, 12 pairs, £2 0s 0d Sailors' clothing total, £21 10s 4d Soldiers' clothing Soldiers' coats and breeches, 58 sets, £85 7s 10d Sergeants' coats and breeches, 2 sets, £10 9s 0d Matross's coat and breeches, damaged, 1 set, £2 3s 2d Soldiers' clothing total, £98 0s 0d Sash windows and joinery Turned newel posts, 1 case, £2 11s 0d Carved brackets, 1 case of 26, £6 18s 0d Banisters, 1 case of 70, £3 2s 2d Glass panes, 1 case, £1 6s 6d Sash windows, 5 cases, £45 1s 8d Lead sash weights, 2 cases, £6 16s 10d Sash windows and joinery total, £65 16s 2d Shirts and linen Soldiers' shirts, 1,926, £427 1s 4d Fine Irish linen, 4 pieces and 2 yards, £22 9s 10d Brown holland, 8 pieces and 4 yards, £19 3s 5d Huckaback for tablecloths, 2 pieces, £14 7s 0d Huckaback for napkins, 5 pieces and 3 yards, £11 5s 4d Roller towels, 31, £0 14s 2d Shirts and linen total, £495 1s 1d Carried forward, £15,584 1s 5d **Interpretations** The cases of sash windows, newel posts, carved brackets and banisters lay in the store exactly as they had in September 1777, unopened and at the same value. A year earlier the Company had sent them out ready-made for its better houses. None had been fitted, although new houses were finished and others repaired in the meantime. They were probably meant for the rebuilt houses in Captain Pierce's plan of 19 September 1778, which the Council had sent to the Court of Directors without approving. Until London gave its consent, the finest joinery on the island stayed boxed in the warehouse. Soldiers' shirts stood at 1,926, against 1,997 a year before, although more than 600 had been sold or issued in the year. A fresh consignment from England had made up almost the whole of what the garrison used.
141	137	1778 Brought Over £ 15584 1 5 Shoes Vizt. 966 Pr. Mens Ordinary 240 15 .	The inventory continued with shoes, tinware and brushes. Brought forward, £15,584 1s 5d Shoes Men's ordinary shoes, 966 pairs, £240 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		49 Do. Do. Fine Shoes 14 16 1 40 Do. Do. Do. Pumps 11 .. . 26 Do. Boys 4 6 8 23 Do. Womens Calimanco 4 12 6 89 Do. Do. Calf Leather 14 9 3 15 Do. Do. Spanish Do. 2 12 2 19 Do. Girls Calimanco 2 17 10 21 Do. Do. Calf Leather 3 1 10 1 Pr. Stretchers .. 2 7 298 19 11 Tin Ware Vizt. 14 Canteens .. 19 3 2 Gallon Funnels .. 3 8 58 Lanthorn Leaves .. 10 11 3 Globe Lamps 1 6 5 23 Tin Lamps 1 .. 7 1 Dripping Pan .. 2 . 24 Patty Pans .. 4 6 10 Pudding Do. .. 11 4 5 Half Gallon Kettles .. 5 9 15 Cullenders 1 .. 4 48 Watering Pots 9 .. 2 3 Pint Saucepans .. 1 . 8 Gallon Kettles .. 14 . 3 Hand Glass Lanthorns .. 17 . 29 Solder 3 8 5 20 5 6 Turners Ware Vizt. 29 Hair Brooms 4 2 2 12 Skimming Dishes .. 3 6 8 Pump Boxes 1 7 8 1 Flasket .. 3 4 132 Paint Brushes 2 11 5 48 Plaistr. Do. 3 12 11 25 Shoe Do. .. 17 9 8 Cloth Do. .. 16 . Turners Ware Carried Over 13 14 9 Carried Over £ 15903 6 10	Men's fine shoes, 49 pairs, £14 16s 1d Men's pumps, 40 pairs, £11 0s 0d Boys' shoes, 26 pairs, £4 6s 8d Women's calamanco shoes, 23 pairs, £4 12s 6d Women's calfskin shoes, 89 pairs, £14 9s 3d Women's Spanish leather shoes, 15 pairs, £2 12s 2d Girls' calamanco shoes, 19 pairs, £2 17s 10d Girls' calfskin shoes, 24 pairs, £3 1s 10d Shoe stretchers, 1 pair, £0 2s 7d Shoes total, £298 19s 11d Tinware Canteens, 14, £0 19s 3d Funnels holding a gallon, 2, £0 3s 8d Lantern panes, 58, £0 10s 11d Globe lamps, 3, £1 6s 5d Tin lamps, 23, £1 0s 7d Dripping pan, 1, £0 2s 0d Patty pans, 24, £0 4s 6d Pudding pans, 10, £0 11s 4d Kettles holding half a gallon, 5, £0 5s 9d Colanders, 15, £1 0s 4d Watering cans, 41, £9 0s 2d Saucepans holding a pint, 3, £0 1s 0d Kettles holding a gallon, 8, £0 14s 0d Hand glass lanterns, 3, £0 17s 0d Solder, 89 lb, £3 8s 5d Tinware total, £20 5s 6d Brushes and wooden goods Hair brooms, 29, £4 2s 2d Skimming dishes, 12, £0 3s 6d Pump boxes, 8, £1 7s 8d Flasket, 1, £0 3s 4d Paint brushes, 132, £2 11s 5d Plasterers' brushes, 48, £3 12s 11d Shoe brushes, 25, £0 17s 4d Clothes brushes, 8, £0 16s 0d Brushes and wooden goods carried forward, £13 14s 9d Carried forward, £15,903 6s 10d **Interpretations** The stock of men's ordinary shoes fell from 2,013 pairs to 966 in the year. More than 1,000 pairs went to the garrison, the settlers and the Company's slaves, and no fresh shoes came out to replace them. Shirts and stockings had been restocked from England, but shoes had not. At that rate the island would run out of men's shoes within a year unless the next ships brought more, and on St Helena's stony ground a soldier without shoes could not march or stand his guard.
142	138	19 October Brought Over £ 15903 6 10 Turners Ware Brought Over £ 13 14 9 2 Buckle Brushes .. 1 10	The inventory continued with brushes and wooden goods, ticking, and lead pipe and fittings. Brought forward, £15,903 6s 10d Brushes and wooden goods brought forward, £13 14s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		7 Scrubbing Do. 1 1 9 4 Mops .. 5 4 1 Constables Staff .. 8 3 31 Birch Brooms .. 12 9 1 Tubmans Yoke .. 1 8 69 Punch Ladles 2 1 9 22 Do. Strainers .. 18 . 32 Wood Bowls 1 17 4 36 Platters 2 2 . 28 Ox Bows 1 14 6 16 Yokes for Oxen 11 3 8 149 Labourers Baskets 8 1 3 44 11 4 Ticking Vizt. Ps. Yds. 1 31½ Ticking 9 5 6 2 21 Check'd Linen 5 9 4 14 15 5 Lead Pipes &ca. Yds. Ft. 93½ 2 of 1 Inch Pipe 35 8 11 256 .. of ¾ Do. Do. 43 9 9 2 Inch round Shank Cocks .. 16 11 8 Cocks Balls and Bosses 2 19 . 12 Small Cocks Balls and Bosses 4 5 2 24 Brass Do. Do. and Do. 5 4 5 12 Stop Cocks 2 2 2 12 Inch Washers and Wasters 1 9 . 12 Small Do. and Do. 1 12 5 2 Two Inch Do. and Do. 1 2 10 C. qr. lb. 4 3 24 Solder 24 5 8 13 Lengths of 1½ Inch Leather Hose 49 10 . 4 Inch and an half Fire Cocks 3 1 7 2 Direction Pipes 3 6 . 3 Brass Valves with Tubes 1 16 4 3 Brass Valves .. 16 6 1 Iron Vice 1 6 6 6 Rasps .. 5 6 6 Dressers and Tampions .. 16 5 184 4 1 Carried Over £ 16146 10 8	Buckle brushes, 2, £0 1s 10d Scrubbing brushes, 7, £1 1s 9d Mops, 4, £0 5s 4d Constable's staff, 1, £0 8s 3d Birch brooms, 31, £0 12s 9d Tubman's yoke, 1, £0 1s 8d Punch ladles, 69, £2 1s 9d Punch strainers, 22, £0 18s 0d Wooden bowls, 32, £1 17s 4d Platters, 36, £2 2s 0d Ox bows, 28, £1 14s 0d Ox yokes, 16, £11 3s 8d Labourers' baskets, 149, £8 1s 3d Brushes and wooden goods total, £44 4s 4d Ticking Ticking, 1 piece and 31½ yards, £9 5s 6d Checked linen, 2 pieces and 21 yards, £5 9s 11d Ticking total, £14 15s 5d Lead pipe and fittings Two-inch pipe, 93 yards 2 feet 8 inches, £35 8s 11d Three-quarter-inch pipe, 258 yards, £43 9s 9d One-inch round-shank taps, 2, £0 16s 11d Taps with ball valves and housings, 8, £2 19s 0d Smaller taps with ball valves and housings, 12, £4 5s 2d Brass taps with ball valves and housings, 24, £5 4s 5d Stopcocks, 12, £2 2s 2d One-inch washers and wastes, 12, £1 19s 0d Smaller washers and wastes, 12, £1 12s 5d Two-inch washers and wastes, 2, £1 2s 10d Solder, 4 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £24 5s 8d Leather hose of 1½-inch bore, 15 lengths, £49 10s 0d Fire cocks of 1½-inch bore, 4, £3 1s 7d Branch pipes, 2, £3 6s 0d Brass valves with tubes, 3, £1 16s 4d Brass valves, 3, £0 16s 6d Iron vice, 1, £1 6s 6d Hasps, 6, £0 5s 6d Presses and tampions, 6, £0 16s 5d Lead pipe and fittings total, £184 4s 1d Carried forward, £16,146 10s 8d **Interpretations** Fifteen lengths of leather hose, four fire cocks and two branch pipes appeared in the store for the first time, together worth more than £55. A fire cock fitted to a water main let a hose be coupled to it, and the branch pipe at the far end aimed the jet. With the lead pipe already laid from Chubb's Spring, the Company could now fight a fire in Jamestown straight from the mains without carrying water in buckets or hauling the fire engines. A fire among the thatched houses, the warehouses or the powder magazines in the crowded valley could destroy the settlement's stores in a single night.
143	139	1778 Brought Over £ 16146 10 8 India Goods Vizt.	The inventory continued with the goods from India and China. Brought forward, £16,146 10s 8d

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		Coffee C. qr. lb. 2 2 24 12 13 4 Tea Vizt. 4 .. .. Single .. 2 6 Do. Damaged 26 16 6 1 3 8 Congo 8 11 2 13 3 8 Bohea 46 6 . 31 Cannisters Hyson 10 11 2 13 Do. Souchon 4 19 8 97 4 6 China Ware Vizt. 9 Soup Dishes 2 15 3 90 Meat Do. 7 10 . 530 Do. Plates 7 18 3 583 Soup Do. 9 6 3 1 Tureen & Dish .. 6 8 8 Sallad Dishes .. 6 4 80 Guglets 72 Basons 6 16 2 34 Chamber Pots 3 .. 11 66 Bowls 3 4 8 300 Sneakers 6 10 . 223 Half Pint Cups and Saucers 5 4 1 635 Quart Do. Do. and Do. 8 10 . 14 Stone Tea Sets 13 2 7 14 Do. Breakfast Do. 8 8 . 4 Breakfast Do. 1 10 8 84 6 5 Long Cloth Vizt. 28¾ No. 1 153 11 1 1¾ 2 7 11 8 19 3 63 5 1 ¼ 4 1 .. 4 226 2 2 Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 103 1 23 Sugar 153 8 3 29 .. 21 Candy 62 19 5 216 7 8 Carried Over £ 16783 4 9	Goods from India and China Coffee, 2 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, £12 13s 4d Tea Singlo tea, 4 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, and damaged singlo tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 6 lb, together £26 16s 6d Congou tea, 1 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £8 11s 9d Bohea tea, 13 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £46 6s 0d Hyson tea, 31 canisters, £10 11s 2d Souchong tea, 15 canisters, £4 19s 8d Tea total, £97 4s 6d China ware Soup dishes, 9, £2 15s 3d Meat dishes, 90, £7 10s 0d Plates, 530, £7 18s 5d Soup plates, 583, £9 6s 5d Tureen with dish, 1, £0 6s 8d Salad dishes, 8, £0 5s 4d Guglets, 80, and basins, 72, together £6 16s 2d Chamber pots, 34, £3 0s 11d Bowls, 66, £3 4s 8d Sneakers, 300, £6 10s 0d Half-pint cups and saucers, 223, £5 4s 1d Quarter-pint cups and saucers, 635, £8 10s 0d Stoneware tea sets, 14, £13 2s 2d Stoneware breakfast sets, 14, £2 8s 0d Breakfast sets, 4, £1 10s 8d China ware total, £84 6s 5d Longcloth Longcloth size 1, 21¼ pieces, £133 11s 1d Longcloth size 2, 1¾ pieces, £7 11s 8d Longcloth size 3, 19⅝ pieces, £63 5s 1d Longcloth size 4, [...] pieces, £1 0s 4d Longcloth total, £205 8s 2d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 175 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £153 7s 3d Sugar candy, 29 cwt 0 qr 21 lb, £62 19s 5d Sugar and sugar candy total, £216 7s 8d Carried forward, £16,783 4s 9d **Interpretations** The store held 530 plates and 583 soup plates, against 20 plates and 277 soup plates in September 1777. Every China ship in the 1778 season landed two or three chests of porcelain for the island. Canton's council packed the Company's own order in the space left in the tea chests, so ballast in the hold became stock for St Helena's warehouse. At a few pence a plate, Chinese porcelain was cheaper on the island than English earthenware, and it was fast replacing pewter and wood on the settlers' tables. Sugar candy in store fell from 105 cwt to 29 cwt in the year, while ordinary sugar rose from 140 to 175 cwt. The settlers and the Company's own table had used up almost three-quarters of the candy. Although each China ship brought seven chests of it, the island's taste for candy outran supply, and the cheaper soft sugar was left to build up in the warehouse.
144	140	19 October Brought Over £ 16783 4 9 Candles C. qr. lb. 9 2 22 122 10 9 Rice and Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 710 1 19 Rice 242 14 7 330 2 16 Paddy 78 10 7 321 5 2	The inventory closed with candles, grain, spices and wine, and the total of all stores. Brought forward, £16,783 4s 9d Candles, 9 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £122 10s 9d Rice and paddy Rice, 710 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £242 14s 7d Paddy, 330 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £78 10s 7d Rice and paddy total, £321 5s 2d Oats, 26 bushels, £4 17s 6d Sago, 12 lb, £0 3s 9d

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		Wheat 26 Bushels Oats 4 17 6 Sago lb. 12 .. 3 9 Arrack 300 Gallons 37 10 . Chelloes 35 Pieces 19 7 10 Spice Vizt. lb. oz. 40 .. Pepper 1 .. . 3 6 Mace 3 7 . 1 8 Allspice .. 1 9 5 4 Cinnamon 4 9 6 3 .. Ginger .. 3 5 9 1 8 Wine 545 Gallons Madeira 635 Do. Do. 243 14 7 Europe and India Goods Amounting to £ 17541 16 . St. Helena Errors Excepted September 30th 1778 (Signed) Willm. Wrangham Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of September last which is as follows Vizt.	Arrack, 300 gallons, £37 10s 0d Chelloes, 35 pieces, £19 7s 10d Spices Pepper, 40 lb, £1 0s 0d Mace, 3 lb 6 oz, £3 7s 0d Allspice, 1 lb 8 oz, £0 1s 9d Cinnamon, 5 lb 4 oz, £4 9s 6d Ginger, 3 lb, £0 3s 5d Spices total, £9 1s 8d Madeira wine, 545 gallons, and further Madeira wine, 635 gallons, together £243 14s 7d Total of goods from Europe, India and China, £17,541 16s 0d William Wrangham signed the inventory at St Helena on 30 September 1778, reserving any errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for September 1778, which stood as follows. **Interpretations** William Wrangham signed the inventory as the councillor the Council named on 31 August 1778 to count the stores, as Matthew Bazett had the year before. The total came to £17,541 16s 0d, about £680 below the £18,218 6s 3d of September 1777. After a year of heavy sales, wartime building and supplies to the passing fleets, the store had been almost fully restocked. The Company was keeping the island's reserves level and holding its insurance against blockade as the war went on. Pepper had shrunk to 40 lb, although the Council took 6 cwt of white pepper from the *Duke of Grafton* in November 1777. The settlers, the ships and the Company's table had used it all within the year. The island bought pepper only when a Bencoolen ship happened to call, so the stock went from plenty to almost nothing between one ship and the next.
145	141	Cash Dr. 1778 Sept. 1 To Balance remaining £ 27316 17 11½ 14 To Exchange for a Set of Bills drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors payable to Mr. John Johnston (or Order) 20 .. .. To Ship York 2 17 6 To Fines received of John Dove as pr. Consultation of the 14 Instant .. 10 .. To Rents 635 11 11 To Jonathan Doveton received of him for Stores sold in the Quarter ending this day 2075 13 10 To Plantation for Provision sold 61 5 6½ To Licences 10 .. .. To Customs received on 272¼ Gallons Arrack 34 1 .. To Fortification for Lime sold 35 15 10½ To Do. for 112 Ridge Tiles sold .. 11 6 To Do. for 46½ feet Purbeck Stone Sold 4 5 3 £ 30197 10 4½ Per Contra Cr. Sept. 30 By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to pay Salarys &ca. in the Quarter ending this day 4836 3 5½ By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie	The Company's cash account for September 1778 was set out as follows. Cash, debit 1 September 1778, balance remaining, £27,316 17s 11½d 19 September 1778, bill of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable to Mr John Johnston, £20 0s 0d From the ship *York*, £2 17s 6d. Fine received from John Dove under the consultation of 14 September 1778, £0 10s 0d Rents, £635 11s 11d Jonathan Doveton, for stores sold in the quarter ending 30 September 1778, £2,075 13s 10d Plantation, for provisions sold, £61 5s 6½d Licences, £10 0s 0d Customs duty on 2,724 gallons of arrack, £34 1s 0d Fortifications, for lime sold, £35 15s 10½d Fortifications, for 112 ridge tiles sold, £0 11s 6d Fortifications, for 46½ feet of Purbeck stone sold, £4 5s 3d Debit total, £30,197 10s 4½d Cash, credit 30 September 1778, advanced to the Paymaster for salaries and other charges in the quarter ending that day, £4,836 3s 5½d Balance remaining in coin, £24,821 11s 11d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £25,361 6s 11d Credit total, £30,197 10s 4½d **Interpretations** The storekeeper paid in £2,075 13s 10d, exactly the quarter's sales of £2,042 4s 11d at the 10 per cent rate and £33 8s 11d at 40 per cent. The Paymaster's advance of £4,836 3s 5½d matched to the penny the total on his own account. Wages, sales and the treasury chest thus checked against one another in a single closing balance, as they had in every quarter, and any

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		£ 24821 11 11 In Cash Notes 539 15 .. 25361 6 11 £ 30197 10 4½ **Margin Notes:** 1778	shortfall in the storekeeper's or Paymaster's books would have shown up at once. The fortifications sold lime, ridge tiles and Purbeck stone to the settlers as well as using them on the Company's works. Lime was burned at Sandy Bay with coal imported for the purpose, and the Company had the only kilns on the island. Selling the surplus, more than £35 worth in a quarter, recovered part of the cost of the labour and coal. A settler building a house had to buy his mortar from the Company or go without. The customs on arrack came to £34 1s 0d, on 2,724 gallons at 3d a gallon. That was far below the 12,266 gallons taxed in the quarter to 31 December 1777. The homeward ships of 1778 had landed much less private arrack for sale on the island.
146	142	19th October Serjeant Hatton Walker this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Hatton Walker Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous of disposing of his right in a Lease for some Ground in James's Valley, by Public Auction, humbly requests your Worship and Council will be pleased to give him leave so to do. And your Petitioner will ever pray. October 19th 1778. Granted The piece of Ground Petitioned for on Monday the 5th instant by Mr. Wm. Wrangham being Viewed and found to be of no detriment to the Honorable Company or Neighbourhood. We have agreed to let him the same, at the Rent of ten Shillings pr. Annum. The Plantation and Lieut. Governors Accounts for the last Quarter, were this day laid before Us which are as follow. Vizt.	Sergeant Hatton Walker petitioned the Governor and Council of St Helena on 19 October 1778. He wished to sell his right in a lease of ground in Jamestown valley by public auction and asked their leave to do so. The Council granted it. The ground that Mr William Wrangham petitioned for on Monday 5 October 1778 had been inspected. The Council found that letting it would do no harm to the Company or to the neighbours, and agreed to lease it to him at 10s a year. The plantation account and the Lieutenant Governor's accounts for the last quarter were then laid before the Council, and read as follows. **Interpretations** Hatton Walker was granted his plot on 12 January 1778, at 4s a year, to build a shoemaker's shop. Within nine months he was selling his right in it at auction. The Council's leases were let at token rents, and once a building stood on the ground the lease itself had a market value well above the rent. A soldier who obtained a cheap lease could sell it on at a profit. The Council still kept control, because no lease could pass to a buyer without its leave. William Wrangham, a member of Council, paid 10s a year for ground 72 feet by 50 behind his house. That was about the same rent per square foot as Walker's 4s for a strip 60 feet by 15. Councillor and sergeant were charged at the same rate for land of the same kind.
147	143	Account of the Honorable Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st July to the 30th of September 1778. 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 Wethers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Wethers, 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 5, Neat Cattle Cows 93, Neat Cattle Calves 50, Neat Cattle Yearlings 40, Neat Cattle Heifers 11, Neat Cattle Steers 23, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 242, Sheep Ewes 88, Sheep Wethers 11, Sheep Lambs 19, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 129, Goats Ewes 75, Goats Wethers 9, Goats Kids 45, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 136, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 14, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 7, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 71, Poultry Ducks 11, Poultry Turkeys 8, Poultry Geese 7 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 26, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 26, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 66, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 66, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 14, Goats Rams	The account of the Company's livestock from 1 July to 30 September 1778 was set out as follows. Neat cattle Bulls: 5 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 5 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 5 at 30 September Cows: 93 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 93 in all, 2 killed, 1 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 90 at 30 September Calves: 50 at 1 July, 26 born, 0 bought, 76 in all, 2 killed, 1 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 73 at 30 September Yearlings: 40 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 40 in all, 0 killed, 7 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 33 at 30 September Heifers: 11 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 11 in all, 3 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 8 at 30 September Steers: 23 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 23 in all, 8 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 15 at 30 September Oxen: 20 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 20 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 20 at 30 September Cattle total: 242 at 1 July, 26 born, 0 bought, 268 in all, 15 killed, 9 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 244 at 30 September Sheep Ewes: 88 at 1 July, 0 born, 30 bought, 118 in all, 0 killed, 3 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 115 at 30 September

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		0, Goats Total 14, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 10, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 53, Poultry Ducks 5, Poultry Turkeys 25, Poultry Geese 3 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 30, Sheep Wethers 5, Sheep Lambs 2, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 37, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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 5, Neat Cattle Cows 93, Neat Cattle Calves 76, Neat Cattle Yearlings 40, Neat Cattle Heifers 11, Neat Cattle Steers 23, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 268, Sheep Ewes 118, Sheep Wethers 16, Sheep Lambs 87, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 232, Goats Ewes 75, Goats Wethers 9, Goats Kids 59, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 150, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 8, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 24, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 7, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 124, Poultry Ducks 16, Poultry Turkeys 33, Poultry Geese 10 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 3, Neat Cattle Steers 8, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 15, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 5, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 5, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 3, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 5, Hogs Sows 1, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 36, Poultry Ducks 9, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 3 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 1, Neat Cattle Yearlings 7, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 3, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 1, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 4, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 11, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 12, 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 42, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Shot on Ladder Hill: 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 9, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 4, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 4, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 73, Neat Cattle Yearlings 33, Neat Cattle Heifers 8, Neat Cattle Steers 15, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 244, Sheep Ewes 115, Sheep Wethers 16, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 223, Goats Ewes 70, Goats Wethers 6, Goats Kids 46, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 129, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 19, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 7, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 46, Poultry Ducks 7, Poultry Turkeys 33, Poultry Geese 7 Slaves Deceased 1 Man Slave Named Moses 1 Do. Do. Do. Kingston 1 Woman Do. Do. Beck Slave Born 1 Boy Named Johnson Errors Excepted (Signed) Dan. Corneille Wm. Wrangham	Wethers: 11 at 1 July, 0 born, 5 bought, 16 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 16 at 30 September Lambs: 19 at 1 July, 66 born, 2 bought, 87 in all, 5 killed, 1 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 81 at 30 September Rams: 11 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 11 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 11 at 30 September Sheep total: 129 at 1 July, 66 born, 37 bought, 232 in all, 5 killed, 4 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 223 at 30 September Goats Nanny goats: 75 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 75 in all, 0 killed, 1 died, 4 shot on Ladder Hill, 70 at 30 September Wethers: 9 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 9 in all, 3 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 6 at 30 September Kids: 45 at 1 July, 14 born, 0 bought, 59 in all, 2 killed, 11 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 46 at 30 September Billy goats: 7 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 7 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 shot on Ladder Hill, 7 at 30 September Goats total: 136 at 1 July, 14 born, 0 bought, 150 in all, 5 killed, 12 died, 4 shot on Ladder Hill, 129 at 30 September Pigs Sows: 5 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 5 in all, 1 killed, 0 died, 4 at 30 September Young hogs: 8 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 8 in all, 4 killed, 0 died, 4 at 30 September Piglets: 0 at 1 July, 10 born, 0 bought, 10 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 10 at 30 September Boar: 1 at 1 July, 0 born, 0 bought, 1 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 1 at 30 September Pigs total: 14 at 1 July, 10 born, 0 bought, 24 in all, 5 killed, 0 died, 19 at 30 September Horses Horses: 6 at 1 July, 6 at 30 September Mares: 7 at 1 July, 7 at 30 September Horses total: 13 at 1 July, 13 at 30 September Poultry Fowls: 71 at 1 July, 53 hatched, 124 in all, 36 killed, 42 died, 46 at 30 September Ducks: 11 at 1 July, 5 hatched, 16 in all, 9 killed, 0 died, 7 at 30 September Turkeys: 8 at 1 July, 25 hatched, 33 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 33 at 30 September Geese: 7 at 1 July, 3 hatched, 10 in all, 3 killed, 0 died, 7 at 30 September Slaves died Man named Moses, 1 Man named Kingston, 1 Woman named Beck, 1 Slaves born Boy named Johnson, 1 Yams Yams used for the slaves, 39,100 Yams used for the livestock, 12,250 Yams total, 51,350 Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving any errors. **Interpretations** The slaves were fed 39,100 yams in the quarter, more than five times the fixed 7,260 recorded in each earlier return. In the same months their rice fell to 57 cwt, under half the year before. The yam harvest had come in on the Company's plantation in the island's winter, and the Council fed its slaves from its own ground instead of from imported rice. This was also the first return to record yams by actual count rather than as a set figure copied from quarter to quarter. Four nanny goats were shot on Ladder Hill, the steep height overlooking Jamestown. Goats loose on the cliff face dislodged stones onto the town and the road below, and stripped the slopes the Council was

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		Yams Expended for Slaves 39100 Do. Do. for Stock 12250 Total 51,350 **Margin Notes:** 1778	trying to keep covered. Shooting the Company's own animals there showed that even its livestock was not allowed to stray where it threatened the settlement or the new works. Forty-two fowls died in the quarter, more than a third of the flock, besides the 36 killed for the table. Disease probably swept through the poultry yard in the damp winter months. The Governor's table, which relied on these birds to entertain the passing fleets, had to buy fowls from the settlers instead.
148	144	19th October Plantation Dr. 1778 July To 632 lb. Beef at Market £ 13 3 4 Augt. To 982 lb. Do. at Do. 20 9 2 To 319 lb. over Charter Party 6 13 4 To 45 lb. Do. Do. to my use .. 18 9 To 9½ lb. Groat Do. .. 3 11½ To 1 Lamb and 2 Kids Do. 1 .. .. To 2 Mares sold 1 for £3 15 and the other for £1 7 5 2 .. Sept. To 660 lb. Beef at Market 13 15 .. £ 61 5 6½ Per Contra Cr. 1778 Octr. 19 By Balance paid into the Cash £ 61 5 6½ £ 61 5 6½ Errors Excepted St. Helena 19th October 1778 (Signed) Danl. Corneille John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The plantation's account of provisions sold for the quarter read as follows. Plantation, debit July 1778, beef sold at the market, 632 lb, £13 3s 4d August 1778, beef sold at the market, 982 lb, £20 9s 2d Beef supplied to ships under the charter party, 319 lb, £6 13s 4d Beef taken for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, 45 lb, £0 18s 9d [...], 9½ lb, £0 3s 11½d Lamb, 1, and kids, 2, together £1 0s 0d Mares sold, 2, one for £3 15s 0d and the other for £1 7s 0d, together £5 2s 0d September 1778, beef sold at the market, 660 lb, £13 15s 0d Debit total, £61 5s 6½d Plantation, credit 19 October 1778, balance paid into the treasury, £61 5s 6½d Credit total, £61 5s 6½d Daniel Corneille signed the account at St Helena on 19 October 1778, reserving any errors. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The Lieutenant Governor managed the Company's plantation, and he charged himself for the 45 lb of beef he took for his own household at the same 5d a pound as any buyer at the market. Corneille kept the accounts, sold the produce and was also a customer of the estate he ran. Entering his own purchase openly, and paying it into the treasury with the rest, was the only check on a man who would otherwise have audited himself. The 319 lb supplied under the charter party was the fresh beef the Company owed its own ships by contract while they lay at St Helena. The Council had limited Company ships refreshed at the Cape to two cattle beyond that allowance in February 1778. The plantation's cattle met the contract first, and only the rest went to the market for the settlers.
149	145	26th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 26th Day of October 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 19th of October 1778. Richard Bickerstaff Private this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Richard Bickerstaff Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous to	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 26 October 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 19 October 1778 were read, approved and signed. Richard Bickerstaff, a private, petitioned the Governor and Council of St Helena on 26 October 1778. He wished to give up his right in a lease of a piece of ground in Jamestown valley and asked the Council to accept Hatton Walker as tenant in his place. The Council granted the request. Matthew Bazett reported that the Company's general books of account had been balanced up to 30 September 1778. The Council ordered copies to be made as quickly as possible. The storekeeper presented his account of waste on the stores for the year ending 30 September 1778. He declared that the losses were genuine and could not

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		dispose of his right in a Lease for a piece of Ground in this Valley, request your Worship and Councils permission so to do, and be pleased to accept of Hatton Walker Tenant for the same. 26th October 1778. And your Petitioner will ever pray. Granted. Mr. Matthew Bazett Reports that the Honorable Company's General Books of Accounts are Balanced to the 30th September last. We Ordered them to be Copied as fast as possible. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Account of Waste upon Store Goods for the Year ending the 30th of September last he declaring the same to be real and unavoidable. We Ordered it to be entered, which is as follows Vizt.	have been prevented. The Council ordered the account to be entered in the record as follows. **Interpretations** A week after the Council allowed Sergeant Hatton Walker to auction his own lease, it accepted him as tenant of Richard Bickerstaff's plot. Bickerstaff had been granted that ground in February 1778 at 15s a year, a larger plot than Walker's that ran back to the Run, the stream through the valley. Walker was moving his shoemaking business to a better site, with more room and running water close by. Both men were soldiers who had set up trades in the town, and each traded his Company lease as private property, needing only the Council's consent to the change of tenant.
150	146	26th October Profit and Loss Dr. £ 89 16 6 lost by Leakage Wastage, short weight, and Measure, drawing by the Gallon and weighing by the pound &ca. in the Year ending the 30th Sept. 1778. Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 10 2 3 Sugar 14 4 8 8 3 11 Candy 19 4 6 33 9 2 Candles qr. lb. 3 15 11 3 5 Rice and Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 31 1 13 Rice 10 14 8 12 1 9 Paddy 2 18 7 13 13 3 Wheat Vizt. lb. 9 Wheat .. 7 8 30 Bushels Oats 4 17 6 5 4 2 Sago 7 lb. .. 1 9 Spice 10 lb. Pepper .. 5 . Cordage C. qr. lb. 1 2 13 2 15 9 Sope 1 2 26 4 12 2 Leather .. 2 3 Sole 3 7 9 Arrack 26½ Galls. 3 6 3 Oil 3¼ Galls. Turpentine 1 1 . Salt 4 Bushels .. 14 8 Glass Ware Vizt. 10 Wine Glasses .. 6 9 4 Tumblers .. 3 4 3 Squares 6 by 10 .. .. 9 5 Do. 11 by 19 .. 7 1 .. 17 11 Paint Vizt. 1½ lb. Indico .. 19 8 18 White Lead mixed	The account of losses on the stores for the year ending 30 September 1778 began as follows. Profit and loss, debit, £89 16s 6d, for losses through leakage, wastage, short weight and short measure, and through drawing off by the gallon and weighing out by the pound, in the year ending 30 September 1778 Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 10 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £14 4s 8d Sugar candy, 8 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £19 4s 6d Sugar and sugar candy total, £33 9s 2d Candles, 0 cwt 3 qr 15 lb, £11 3s 5d Rice and paddy Rice, 31 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £10 14s 8d Paddy, 12 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £2 18s 7d Rice and paddy total, £13 13s 3d Wheat and oats Wheat, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £0 6s 8d Oats, 30 bushels, £4 17s 6d Wheat and oats total, £5 4s 2d Sago, 7 lb, £0 1s 9d Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d Cordage, 1 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £2 15s 9d Soap, 1 cwt 2 qr 26 lb, £4 12s 2d Sole leather, 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £3 7s 9d Arrack, 26½ gallons, £3 6s 3d Turpentine, ¾ gallon, £1 1s 0d Salt, 4 bushels, £0 14s 9d Glassware Wine glasses, 10, £0 6s 9d Tumblers, 4, £0 3s 4d Window panes 8 by 10 inches, 3, £0 0s 9d Window panes 11 by 19 inches, 5, £0 7s 1d Glassware total, £0 17s 11d Paint Indigo, 11½ lb, £0 19s 8d White lead ground in oil, 18 lb, £0 6s 9d Paint total, £1 6s 5d Carried forward, £81 18s 7d **Interpretations** The year's losses came to £89 16s 6d, about £10 less than the £100 7s 4d of the year before, although the stock had been almost entirely turned over and heavily issued. Sugar, sugar candy and rice again made up more than half the loss, spoiled by the island's damp and by rats in the warehouses, as in 1777. Thirty bushels of oats were written off, more than the 26 bushels still left in store. The oats had come from the Cape for the Company's horses, and grain stored through the wet winter months soon heated, sprouted or turned musty. More than half the stock was lost before it could be fed. Imported fodder was a costly and fragile supply for the island's few horses.

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		.. 6 9 1 6 5 Carried Over £ 81 18 7	
151	147	1778 Brought Over £ 81 18 7 China Ware Vizt. 3 Meat Dishes .. 5 . 3 Do. Plates .. .. 11 9 Soup Do. .. 3 9 2 Guglets and Basons .. 3 7 2 Bowls .. 2 . 8 Sneakers .. 2 8 .. 17 11 £ 82 16 6 (Signed) Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper William Jenkins being distrained for Rent due to the Honorable Company for the Year past agreeable to the Resolution of the 12 instant, We this day received the Sum of one pound, nineteen Shillings into their Cash accordingly. 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 account of losses closed with broken china, and the Council recorded the recovery of William Jenkins's rent. Brought forward, £81 18s 7d China ware Meat dishes, 3, £0 5s 0d Plates, 3, £0 0s 11d Soup plates, 9, £0 3s 9d Guglets with basins, 2, £0 3s 7d Bowls, 2, £0 2s 0d Sneakers, 8, £0 2s 8d China ware total, £0 17s 11d Total of losses, £82 16s 6d Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper. The total of £82 16s 6d also applies to the heading on the previous page, which should read £82 16s 6d rather than £89 16s 6d. Under the resolution of 12 October 1778, the Council had William Jenkins's goods seized for the rent he owed the Company for the past year. It received £1 19s 0d into the treasury from the seizure. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The Council recovered exactly £1 19s 0d from Jenkins's goods, the rent he had refused to pay, and not a penny more. Seizing only what was owed enforced the debt without punishing him, and it left his land and his lease where they were. The case closed the year's rent roll in full. Every inhabitant on the island had now paid, including the only one who refused, which showed the settlers that the Company's rents could not be avoided by denying ownership of the land.
152	148	2d November At a Consultation held on Monday the 2d Day of November 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26th of October 1778. Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published. Island St. Helena 2 November 1778. Notice is hereby given that on Monday next in the afternoon will be sold at Public Auction in this Valley sundry Damaged Goods belonging to the Honorable Company for ready Money. By Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secretary We this day Entertained George Hunter a Deserter from Ship York to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison and gave him Ten pounds Bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 2 November 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 26 October 1778 were read, approved and signed. The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 2 November 1778. On the afternoon of the following Monday, various damaged goods belonging to the Company would be sold by public auction in Jamestown valley, for cash. Britannicus Wright signed the notice as Secretary by order of the Council. The Council enlisted George Hunter, a deserter from the ship *York*, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison, and paid him a bounty of £10. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** George Hunter appeared on the *York*'s muster roll in September 1778 as a seaman. He ran from his ship before she sailed on 13 October and hid on the island until she had gone. The Council searched every departing ship for its own deserting soldiers, yet it took a deserting seaman into the garrison without objection and paid him the same £10 it gave men left behind by their ships. A runaway sailor was the ship's loss, and on an island always short of soldiers the Council was glad to enlist him. The damaged goods put up for auction were the stock the inventory of 30 September 1778 had marked

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			as spoiled, among them blankets, broadcloth, duffel, kersey, saddlecloths and groats. Selling them for cash at whatever they would fetch cleared the warehouse and recovered part of their value. Otherwise they would have been written off in a later year's account of losses.
153	149	9th November At a Consultation held on Monday the 9th Day of November 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 2d November 1778. Monday 2d Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of October last, were this day laid before Us which were examined, approved and are as follow Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of October Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., Powder lb., oz. 12 Blank Cartridges for the West Flying Party 140: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder lb. 5, oz. 10 14 Departed the Belleisle Capt. Brooks & York Capt. Blanchard: Guns Fired 13, 9 lb. 3, 6 lb. 10, Powder lb. 16, oz. 15 Do. Saluting Capt. Brooks on going on Board: Guns Fired 13, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 13, Powder lb. 15, oz. 13 26 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder lb. 121, oz. 14 For Practice at Rupert's: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder lb. 109, oz. 5 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, oz. 1 Total: Guns Fired 26, 9 lb. 3, 6 lb. 23, Powder lb. 279, oz. 10 Spirits of Wine for the use of the Castle 1 Quart Do. for Quick Match 2 Do. Isinglass for the use of the Castle 1 lb. Sheep Skins 3 Salt Petre for the use of the Hospital 6 lb. Do. for Quick Match &ca. 5 lb. 12 oz. Cotton for Do. 4 lb. 8 oz. Match 16 lb. Felt 1 Sulphur 2 lb. Flannel for Cartridges 48 Yards Tin Tubes 4 Dozen Spunge Staves 3 Belts for Tube Boxes 1 Needles 18 Cartridge Paper 17½ Quires Tallow 17 lb. Vinegar 1 Pint (Signed) Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 9 November 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 2 November 1778 were read, approved and signed. A ship passed the island at a great distance on Monday 2 November. The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for October 1778 were laid before the Council. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. Artillery stores used in October 1778 12 October, 180 blank cartridges for the west flying party: 0 guns fired, powder used 5 lb 10 oz On the departure of the *Belleisle*, Captain Brooks, and the *York*, Captain Blanchard, 14 October: 23 guns fired, 3 shots of 9 lb, 10 shots of 6 lb, powder used 16 lb 15 oz. 14 October, salute to Captain Brooks on going aboard: 13 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 13 shots of 6 lb, powder used 15 lb 13 oz 26 October, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 121 lb 14 oz Practice at Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder used 109 lb 5 oz Various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 10 lb 1 oz Total: 36 guns fired, 3 shots of 9 lb, 23 shots of 6 lb, powder used 279 lb 10 oz Other stores used Spirit of wine for the Castle, 1 quart Spirit of wine for quick match, 2 quarts Isinglass for the Castle, 1 lb Sheepskins, 3 Saltpetre for the hospital, 6 lb Saltpetre for quick match, 5 lb 12 oz Cotton for quick match, 4 lb 8 oz Slow match, 16 lb Felt, 1 Sulphur, 2 lb Flannel for cartridges, 48 yards Tin tubes, 4 dozen Sponge staves, 3 Bolt for the tube boxes, 1 Needles, 18 Cartridge paper, 17½ quires Tallow, 17 lb Vinegar, 1 pint William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** The artillery used four dozen tin tubes in the month, together with cotton, saltpetre and spirit of wine for quick match. A tin tube filled with quick match was pushed down the vent of a loaded gun. The flame of the port fire then ran straight to the charge. Loose powder poured into the vent often blew away or got wet, and the tube let the crew fire faster and more reliably in wind and rain. The Royal Navy had only lately begun to use tubes, so Pierce was bringing St Helena's guns up to the newest practice. Saltpetre issued to the hospital was used as a medicine. Doctors gave it dissolved in water to cool fevers and to act on the kidneys. The isinglass sent to the Castle was a pure gelatine made from the bladders of sturgeon, used to clear wine and to set jellies at the Governor's table.

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154	150	9th November Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in October 1778. To 59 Bottles Madeira £ 3 13 9 25 Do. Port 1 19 7 35 Do. Lisbon 2 15 5 9 Do. Mountain .. 14 3 114 Do. Beer 1 18 . 17 Galln. Arrack 2 11 . 140 lb. Beef 1 15 . 30 Fowls 2 5 . 2 Ducks .. 3 . 108 lb. Candy 2 14 . 518 Flour 4 6 4 4 Lambs 2 .. . £ 26 15 4 Bought for the Table To 153¼ lb. Beef at 6d. 3 16 7½ 51¾ Do. 3½ .. 15 1 4 Turkies 1 .. . 22 Fowls 1 14 . 15 Ducks 1 2 6 2 Geese .. 10 . 7 Pigs 1 15 . £ 10 15 2½ We this day Executed a Lease to Mr. Willm. Wrangham for a piece of Ground at the Foot of Ladder Hill containing 78 Feet in lenght and 40 in Depth at the Rent of 10s. pr. Annum, Also the Renewal of a Lease to Mr. George Seale for a piece of Land lying in Sandy Bay Valley containing 7½ Acres at 5s. pr. Acre.	The stores used and goods bought for the Company's table in October 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in October 1778 Madeira wine, 59 bottles, £3 13s 9d Port wine, 25 bottles, £1 19s 7d Lisbon wine, 35 bottles, £2 15s 5d Mountain wine, 9 bottles, £0 14s 3d Beer, 114 bottles, £1 18s 0d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 140 lb, £1 15s 0d Fowls, 30, £2 5s 0d Ducks, 2, £0 3s 0d Sugar candy, 108 lb, £2 14s 0d Flour, 518 lb, £4 6s 4d Lambs, 4, £2 0s 0d Stores used total, £26 15s 4d Goods bought for the table Beef, 153¾ lb at 6d, £3 16s 7½d Beef, 51¾ lb at 3½d, £0 15s 1d Turkeys, 4, £1 0s 0d Fowls, 22, £1 14s 0d Ducks, 15, £1 2s 6d Geese, 2, £0 10s 0d Pigs, 7, £1 15s 0d Goods bought total, £10 13s 2½d That day the Council signed a lease to Mr William Wrangham for a piece of ground at the foot of Ladder Hill, 78 feet long and 40 feet deep, at a rent of 10s a year. It also renewed the lease to Mr George Seale of 7½ acres of land in Sandy Bay valley at 5s an acre. **Interpretations** George Seale's renewed lease came to £1 17s 6d a year, exactly the rent entered against his name on the roll of 30 September 1778. His mother's 21-year lease of 1757 had expired before that date, yet he had already paid the full year's rent while still waiting for the new grant. The Council collected rent on the land throughout and simply recorded the renewal afterwards, so the Company lost nothing in the gap between the old lease ending and the new one being signed.
155	151	16th November On the 5th instant the Honorable Company's Pinnace by a very high Wind broke adrift from her moorings in the night and was lost. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 16th Day of November 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 9th of November 1778. Counted and Examined the Honorable	On 5 November 1778 the Company's pinnace broke loose from her moorings in a very high wind during the night and was lost. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 16 November 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 9 November 1778 were read, approved and signed. The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for October 1778, which stood as follows. **Interpretations** The pinnace had been refitted only that summer, painted with vermilion and Prussian blue, the dearest colours in the store. Four months later it was lost on its moorings in the open road. On 12 October 1778 Captain Pierce had proposed a sluice at the Line through which the longboats and small craft could be

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		Company's Cash for the Month of October last, which is as follows Vizt.	hauled in and sheltered. The Council put that work off until the Court of Directors gave leave, because it cost £250. Within a month a single storm cost the Company a fitted boat that the shelter might have saved. St Helena had no harbour, and every boat kept afloat in the road was at the mercy of the weather.
156	152	16 November Cash Dr. 1778 Oct. 1 To Balance remaining £ 25361 6 11 12 To Exchange for 3 Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follows Vizt. One Set to Capt. Richard Peace £ 100 .. .. Do. to Mr. Morris Jones 50 .. .. Do. to Mrs. Ann Congreve 24 .. .. 174 .. .. 26 To Rents recd. of Willm. Jenkins as pr. Consultation of this day 1 19 . £ 25537 5 11 Per Contra Cr. Oct. 31 By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie 24997 10 11 In Cash Notes 539 15 . 25537 5 11 £ 25537 5 11	The Company's cash account for October 1778 was set out as follows. Cash, debit 1 October 1778, balance remaining, £25,361 6s 11d 12 October 1778, three sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors One set payable to Captain Richard Rice, £100 0s 0d One set payable to Mr Morris Jones, £50 0s 0d One set payable to Mrs Ann Congreve, £24 0s 0d Bills of exchange total, £174 0s 0d 26 October 1778, rent received from William Jenkins under that day's consultation, £1 19s 0d Debit total, £25,537 5s 11d Cash, credit 31 October 1778, balance remaining in coin, £24,997 10s 11d 31 October 1778, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £25,537 5s 11d Credit total, £25,537 5s 11d **Interpretations** The £1 19s 0d recovered from William Jenkins went into the chest as an ordinary receipt of rent. This closed the only gap in the year's rent roll, more than four weeks after the other settlers had paid. The treasury was otherwise quiet in October: no ship landed money, and the only receipts were three small bills drawn by islanders sending money home on the *Belleisle* and the *York*. The chest held almost £25,000 in coin, close to its level a year earlier, so the island's specie had stayed steady through a year of war.
157	153	1778 We this day received the following Letter from Mr. Philip Mahony. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of the Island St. Helena. Worshipful Sirs I am sorry for the Necessity that forces me at last to request your leave to resign my Office of Clerk of the Peace, & with your Consent, I now resign it, on the Establishment which the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to grant me for Life. My Infirmities are daily increasing upon me, and I now labour under a lingering Sickness. But what I mostly apprehend is from the Weakness of my Eyes, and I fear Spectacles will soon refuse their help. I have this Consolation however, that, before I was driven from my Post, I found a fit person to relieve me, one who, I am sure, will maintain it with Credit to himself with Satisfaction to you and Integrity to all Parties. It's unnecessary to tell you, Worshipful Sirs, that I mean Mr. John Doveton. He has officiated in that Department under your Eyes, and his Merit in that as well as in every other part of his conduct has attracted your Attention and justly gained your favor. From Motives so irresistable I once more take	The Council received a letter that day from Mr Philip Mahoney, addressed to the Governor and Council of St Helena. Mahoney regretted that he was at last forced to ask leave to resign his office as Clerk of the Peace. With the Council's consent, he would also give up the post the Court of Directors had granted him for life. His infirmities were growing daily and he had suffered a long illness. What he feared most was the weakness of his eyes, which he expected would soon be past help even with spectacles. His one consolation was that, before stepping down, he had found a suitable man to take his place. This man would fill the office with credit to himself, to the Council's satisfaction and fairly to all parties. Mahoney named him as Mr John Doveton, who had worked in that department under the Council's own eyes. Doveton's merit there and in everything else he did had already caught the Council's attention and earned its favour. For these reasons Mahoney recommended him as his successor. Mahoney declared it his firm resolve and duty to remain at the Council's service. He would give every help he could in the law or any other office for as long as he lived. He asked pardon for comparing his letter to a funeral oration. He could not close it without paying the Council the tribute of gratitude that kindness leaves on a feeling heart and that nothing would ever erase. Philip Mahoney signed the letter. **Interpretations** In February 1778 Mahoney asked leave to resign and sail for England, hoping a change of climate would lengthen his life, and the Council granted it. Nine months later he was still on the island, still drawing his

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		the Liberty of recommending him to you for a Successor to my Office. It's my firm Resolution as it my bounden Duty to be perfectly Observant of all your Commands and to give every Assistance in the Law or in any other Office as long as it shall please God to spare me here. Nor can I finish this my own funeral Oration (excuse the Analogy) without paying you that Tribute of Retribution which Beneficence stamps upon the Feeling Heart, and which Nothing shall be ever able to obliterate from mine. I have the Honour to be Worshipful Sirs Your much obliged and most obedient humble Servant (Signed) Philip Mahony	salary, and now giving up an appointment for life rather than simply leaving. He had chosen to stay on St Helena and offered to keep helping with legal work, perhaps because the voyage home was too dangerous in wartime or too much for his health. His first letter had recommended John Doveton, and the Council's reply passed over the recommendation in silence. Mahoney pressed it again in stronger terms, insisting that Doveton had already learned the work under the Council's own eyes. Since February Doveton had been promoted from writer to factor and had given up the post of Judge Advocate. That left him free to take on Mahoney's office if the Council chose to appoint him.
158	154	16th November We directed the Secretary to return him the Subsequent Answer. To Mr. Philip Mahony Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in answer to yours of this Day, that they are sorry your ill state of health obliges you to resign the Honorable Company's Service, which resignation they admit of, and in obedience to the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors will continue you the same pay and Allowance you have hitherto enjoyed. I am Sir Your Obedient Servant 16th November 1778. (Signed) B. Wright Secty. Upon the Resignation of Mr. Philip Mahony Clerk of the Peace We appointed Mr. John Doveton Factor to succeed him at the Usual Salary until the Honorable Company's pleasure is known, he being a very Sober discreet Young Man of Abilitys and properly qualified to fill that Vacancy, having for some time past officiated in that Office under Mr. Mahony, and acquitted himself entirely to our satisfaction. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council directed the Secretary to send Mr Philip Mahoney the following reply. The Governor and Council regretted that his poor health forced him to leave the Company's service, and they accepted his resignation. Under the orders of the Court of Directors, he would continue to receive the same pay and allowances he had drawn until then. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary on 16 November 1778. On Mahoney's resignation as Clerk of the Peace, the Council appointed Mr John Doveton, a factor, to succeed him at the usual salary until the Company's wishes were known. The Council judged him a sober, discreet young man of ability, well qualified to fill the vacancy. He had acted in the office under Mahoney for some time and had given the Council complete satisfaction. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Mahoney kept his full pay and allowances after retiring, because the Court of Directors had granted him the post for life. In effect it became a pension. A man who had served the Company long enough to win a life appointment did not lose his income when illness ended his work, and the Council paid him under the Court's own orders, not as a favour of its own. The Council had passed over Mahoney's recommendation of John Doveton in February 1778. It now appointed him, giving its own reasons: his sobriety, discretion and ability, and the satisfaction he had given while doing the work. It made the appointment only until the Company's pleasure was known. The Council could fill a vacancy at once so that the courts were not left without a clerk, but the Court of Directors kept the final say over who held the post.
159	155	November 23d At a Consultation held on Monday the 23 Day of November 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 16th of November 1778. This Morning Arrived at 3 o'Clock the Bridgewaters Boat at Banks's. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Bridgewater from	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 23 November 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 16 November 1778 were read, approved and signed. At three o'clock that morning a boat from the *Bridgewater* landed at Banks's, and the Company's ship *Bridgewater* arrived from Bencoolen. She brought the following supplies. The invoice of the ship *Bridgewater* read as follows. Arrack, 1 third-leaguer holding 45 gallons, 21 dollars 2 suckoos 70 kepings Sugar candy, 1 basket weighing 171 catties at 12 dollars 2 suckoos a picul, 21 dollars 1 suckoo 27 kepings

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		Bencoolen and brought us the following Supplies. Invoice of Ship Bridgewater. Arrack 1 third Leager cont. 145 Gallons 21 2 70 Sugar Candy 1 Basket Do. 171 Catty @ 12.2 pr. Pecul 21 1 27 Sugar 73 Do. Do. 82.40 6.1 515 .. .. Charges Merchandize Baskets for the Sugar Ds. 31 1 66 Boat hire 6 37 1 66 Errors Excepted D. 595 1 63 (Signed) Saml. Bogle Accountant John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Sugar, 73 baskets weighing 82 piculs 40 catties at 6 dollars 1 suckoo a picul, 515 dollars 0 suckoos 0 kepings Charges on the goods Baskets for the sugar, 31 dollars 1 suckoo 55 kepings Boat hire, 6 dollars 0 suckoos 0 kepings Charges total, 37 dollars 1 suckoo 66 kepings Invoice total, 595 dollars 1 suckoo 63 kepings Samuel Bogh signed the invoice as Accountant, reserving any errors. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The *Bridgewater*'s invoice was made out at Fort Marlborough, the Company's settlement at Bencoolen on the west coast of Sumatra, in Spanish dollars. The Malay settlements kept their accounts in the silver dollar of the Spanish Americas, divided into four suckoos and further into small copper kepings. St Helena now drew supplies from four Company settlements, each keeping a different money: pagodas at Madras, rupees at Calcutta and Bombay, taels at Canton and dollars at Bencoolen. The Council had to turn every invoice into sterling before the goods could go into its books. Sugar made up almost the whole cargo, more than 82 piculs, packed in baskets that cost over 31 dollars on top of the sugar itself. Bencoolen grew pepper, not sugar. The sugar came from Batavia or the Chinese traders who carried it round the Straits, and Fort Marlborough bought it to send on. At about 6 dollars a picul it cost more than Canton sugar, but it reached the island at a time when the China ships had already passed and the stores still had demand to meet.
160	156	30th November At a Consultation held on Monday the 30th day of November 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 23d of November 1778. Thursday the 26th Died Samuel Wood Matross. Being in want of Pepper for the Use of this Island, We sent Captain Parker the following Order Vizt. To Captain William Parker Commander of Ship Bridgewater. Sir You are hereby Ordered to send on Shore seven hundred weight of the Honorable Company's White Pepper, for the Use of this Island. We are St. Helena Sir November 30th 1778 Your humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henry Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 30 November 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 23 November 1778 were read, approved and signed. Samuel Wood, a matross, died on Thursday 26 November. The island was short of pepper, so the Council sent an order to Captain William Parker, commander of the *Bridgewater*. It directed him to land 7 cwt of the Company's white pepper for the use of the island. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the order at St Helena on 30 November 1778. **Interpretations** On 24 November 1777 the Council took 6 cwt of white pepper from the *Duke of Grafton*, also bound home from Bencoolen. Within a year the island had used it all, and the inventory of 30 September 1778 showed only 40 lb left. This time the Council took 7 cwt, a little more, from the pepper the *Bridgewater* was carrying to London. The island had no regular supply of pepper and depended on whichever Bencoolen ship happened to call each season. Taking it straight from a homeward cargo saved shipping it to England and back, and the Company lost only the small profit it would have made selling the pepper in London.
161	157	7th December This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. John Skottowe	The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade on 30 November 1778. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation.

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		Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th day of December 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated 30th of November 1778. No business offering We adjourned. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 7 December 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 30 November 1778 were read, approved and signed. With no business before it, the Council adjourned. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation.
162	158	14th December At a Consultation held on Monday the 14th Day of December 1778 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 7th of December 1778. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of November last were this day laid before Us which were examined approved and are as follow Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of November. Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder lb., oz. 2 An Alarm for a Fleet passd by: Guns Fired 18, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 12, 3 lb. 6, Powder lb. 33, oz. 0 3 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, oz. 8 23 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, Powder lb. 22, oz. 0 24 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, oz. 8 Do. Arrived the Bridgewater Capt. Parker: Guns Fired 11, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 7, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 14, oz. 14 Blank Cartridges for the East & West flying Party 400: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 12, oz. 8 30 Do. for a General Field day 3000: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 93, oz. 12 Ball Cartridges for the West Flying Party 300: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 11, oz. 11 Powder for the Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 30, oz. 0 Do. for Practice at Rupert's: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 65, oz. 12 Do. for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 19, oz. 6 Total: Guns Fired 45, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 20, 3 lb. 12, Powder lb. 323, oz. 6 Hand Spikes 1 Sheep Skins 1 Bells 32 lb. 2 Setters 1 Fuzes 6 Salt Petre 5 lb. Sulphur 4 lb. Cartridge Cases 1 Muscovy lights 1	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 14 December 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 7 December 1778 were read, approved and signed. The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for November 1778 were laid before the Council. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. Artillery stores used in November 1778 2 November, an alarm for a fleet passing by: 18 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 12 shots of 4 lb, 6 shots of 3 lb, powder used 33 lb 0 oz 3 November, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 1 shot of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 1 shot of 3 lb, powder used 2 lb 8 oz 23 November, a double alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 0 shots of 6 lb, 8 shots of 4 lb, 4 shots of 3 lb, powder used 22 lb 0 oz 24 November, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shots of 9 lb, 1 shot of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 1 shot of 3 lb, powder used 2 lb 8 oz On the arrival of the *Bridgewater*, Captain Parker, 24 November: 11 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 7 shots of 6 lb, 0 shots of 4 lb, 0 shots of 3 lb, powder used 14 lb 14 oz. 400 blank cartridges for the east and west flying parties: 0 guns fired, powder used 12 lb 8 oz 30 November, 3,000 blank cartridges for a general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 93 lb 12 oz 300 ball cartridges for the west flying party: 0 guns fired, powder used 14 lb 11 oz Powder for the stone blowers: 0 guns fired, powder used 30 lb 0 oz Practice at Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder used 65 lb 12 oz Various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 14 lb 6 oz Total: 45 guns fired, 4 shots of 9 lb, 9 shots of 6 lb, 20 shots of 4 lb, 12 shots of 3 lb, powder used 305 lb 6 oz Other stores used Handspike, 1 Sheepskin, 1 [...], 2 Felt, 1 Fuses, 6 Saltpetre and sulphur together, 4 lb Cartridge case, 1 Muscovy light, 1

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		(Signed) Willm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery	William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** The west flying party drew another 300 ball cartridges in November, after 180 in August 1778. It was the only body on the island issued live ammunition month after month. It held the coast west of Jamestown, nearest the anchorage, where an enemy fleet such as the one sighted on 2 November would most likely try to land. The east party, at the newer post towards Prosperous Bay, still trained with blanks. Supplying the two parties so differently shows where the Council expected the first blow to fall. A Muscovy light was a thin sheet of mica, the clear mineral split from rock in Russia. Unlike glass, it did not crack in heat or shatter from a gun's blast, so it was used for the windows of lanterns in batteries and magazines.
163	159	1778 Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Companys Table in November 1778. To 31 Bottles Madeira £ 1 18 9 27 Do. Port 2 2 9 22 Do. Lisbon 1 14 10 12 Do. Mountain .. 19 . 65 Do. Beer 1 1 8 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 . 25 lb. Beef .. 6 3 10 Fowls .. 15 . 4 Ducks .. 6 . 90 lb. Candy 2 5 . 491 Flour 4 1 10 3 Goats 1 10 . 1 Kid .. 5 . £ 19 17 1 Bought for the Table To 187½ lb. Beef @ 6 4 13 9 47½ Do. 3½ .. 13 10½ 16 Fowls 1 4 . 6 Ducks .. 9 . 1 Goose .. 5 . 2 Pigs .. 10 . £ 7 15 7½ Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published Vizt. Island St. Helena 14th December 1778. This is to give Notice to all the Planters upon the said Island, that they are hereby required to send into the Secretary's Office on or before the 28 Instant an exact signed Return of the Number of Cattle each of them have for Slaughter for the Year 1779, Which they will be expected punctually to supply, as no casualtys will be admitted of in future,	The stores used and goods bought for the Company's table in November 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in November 1778 Madeira wine, 31 bottles, £1 18s 9d Port wine, 27 bottles, £2 2s 9d Lisbon wine, 22 bottles, £1 14s 10d Mountain wine, 12 bottles, £0 19s 0d Beer, 65 bottles, £1 1s 8d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 25 lb, £0 6s 3d Fowls, 10, £0 15s 0d Ducks, 4, £0 6s 0d Sugar candy, 90 lb, £2 5s 0d Flour, 491 lb, £4 1s 10d Goats, 3, £1 10s 0d Kid, 1, £0 5s 0d Stores used total, £19 17s 1d Goods bought for the table Beef, 187½ lb at 6d, £4 13s 9d Beef, 47½ lb at 3½d, £0 13s 10½d Fowls, 16, £1 4s 0d Ducks, 6, £0 9s 0d Goose, 1, £0 5s 0d Pigs, 2, £0 10s 0d Goods bought total, £7 15s 7½d The Council ordered the following notice to be published at St Helena on 14 December 1778. Every planter on the island was required to send the Secretary's office, by [...] December, an exact signed return of the number of cattle he would have ready for slaughter in 1779. Each would be expected to supply that number on time, and no losses would be accepted as an excuse in future. The notice continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The notice repeated the order of 15 December 1777 with one important change. A year earlier a planter whose beast met with an accident could report it within three days and be excused. Now no losses at all would be accepted. Planters had evidently used the old allowance to explain away cattle they had promised and then sold to the ships, or kept for themselves. By removing the excuse, the Council made each planter's return a firm debt in beef, to be met from his herd whatever befell a particular animal.

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		also	
164	160	14th of December Also to specify in the above Return the Number of Bulls they intend to dispose of to the Ships, the ensuing Year. Notice is hereby further given to all the Inhabitants on the Island aforesaid, 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 a just Return of their Stocks of Sheep and Goats, including those kept in Pasture as proper Persons will be appointed to inspect such Stocks after the said Returns are made. And whereas repeated Orders has been published forbiding all Persons grazing Horses upon the Honorable Company's waste Land, notwithstanding which there has been several lately seen grazing thereon. This is therefore strictly to forbid any Person or Persons hereafter suffering their Horses to graze upon the Commons as the Owners of them will be fined in the Sum of twenty Shillings for every trespass half of which to be paid into the Honorable Company's Cash, and the other half to be given to the informer. By Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secty. We this day received the following Letter from Captain William Parker. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Council &ca. Honored Sir and Sirs I find that you have permitted the Captains of Store Ships to put Money into the Honorable Company's Cash. I should be much obliged to you for the same indulgence. I am St. Helena Honored Sir & Sirs Decr. 14. 1778 Your most Obedient (Signed) Wm. Parker	Each planter was also to state in his return how many bulls he intended to sell to the ships in the coming year. All inhabitants were further required to send in, by the same date, an account of their horses, listed by kind, and an exact return of their flocks of sheep and goats, including any kept at pasture. Suitable men would be appointed to inspect the stock once the returns were in. Earlier orders had repeatedly forbidden anyone to graze horses on the Company's waste land, yet several horses had lately been seen grazing there. The notice strictly forbade anyone from letting horses graze on the commons in future. Their owners would be fined 20s for every trespass, half to be paid into the Company's treasury and half to the informer. Britannicus Wright signed the notice as Secretary by order of the Council. The Council received a letter that day from Captain William Parker, addressed to Governor John Skottowe and the Council. Parker had learned that the Council allowed the captains of storeships to pay money into the Company's treasury, and he asked for the same favour. William Parker signed the letter at St Helena on 14 December 1778. **Interpretations** In December 1777 the Council had taken the planters' returns of cattle, horses, sheep and goats on trust. Now it announced that inspectors would count the herds and flocks after the returns came in. A planter who understated his stock to avoid supplying beef, or overstated it to justify selling bulls to the ships, would be found out. The new step matched the end of the allowance for accidental losses in the same notice, and together they turned the yearly return from a declaration into an audit. Paying money into the treasury meant receiving a bill of exchange on the Company in London in return, the usual way to send savings or trading profits home. The Council granted this freely to its own servants and to the captains of storeships. Parker commanded a Bencoolen ship, not a storeship, so he had to ask for the same facility as a favour.
165	161	1778 We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain William Parker Sir In answer to your Letter of this day I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that the State of the Honorable Company's Treasure being at present so very high they cannot possibly indulge you with Bills upon the Company for a larger sum than five hundred pounds. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 14 Decr. 1778 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council directed the Secretary to send Captain William Parker the following reply. The Company's treasury was at present very full, so the Governor and Council could not grant him bills on the Company for more than £500. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary at St Helena on 14 December 1778. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** In November 1777 the Council gave Captain Samuel Bull of the *Duke of Grafton* bills for £2,000 without question, when the chest held about £22,700. A year later it held nearly £25,000 in coin, more than enough to pay the garrison for over a year. Every pound a captain paid in for a bill was coin the island did not need, while the Company had to find the same sum in London 90 days after the bill was presented. The Council therefore capped Parker at £500. A full treasury turned the bill from a service the island welcomed into a cost it rationed, and the Council kept its chest at the level the garrison needed instead of letting it swell with traders' remittances.
166	162	21st December At a Consultation held on Monday the 21st Day of December 1778 at	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 21 December 1778. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor

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		the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 14th of December 1778. This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. Mr. John Desfountain has made Complaint that Samuel Knipe had beat a Man Slave of his Named Badger in a very severe and unlawful manner without provocation, when at Work upon the High Roads which being clearly proved this day before Us, upon the Evidences of William Nichols and James Willson Soldiers, We fined the said Knipe the Sum of ten Shillings to be paid into the Honorable Company's Cash and cautioned him not to be Guilty of the like in future. Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of November last, which is as follows Vizt.	and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 14 December 1778 were read, approved and signed. The officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the garrison held a general field day on the parade that day. Mr John Desfountain complained that Samuel Knipe had beaten one of his male slaves, named Budger, very severely and unlawfully without any provocation, while the man was at work on the highways. The charge was fully proved before the Council on the evidence of William Nichols and James Willson, soldiers. The Council fined Knipe 10s, to be paid into the Company's treasury, and warned him not to repeat the offence. The Council counted and examined the Company's cash for November 1778, which stood as follows. **Interpretations** Budger was working on the highways, the public labour owed by every planter, who sent his slaves to do it. Samuel Knipe junior had been appointed overseer of the east division in April 1778, so the beating was probably given by the man in charge of the road gang. The complaint came from Desfountain, the slave's owner, not from Budger himself. The law treated an assault on another man's slave as damage to his property, and only the owner could bring the case. The charge was proved on the word of two soldiers, William Nichols and James Willson, who had seen it. Budger's own evidence was not heard. A slave's testimony carried no weight against a free man, so the case could go forward only because white witnesses happened to be present. The fine of 10s, the same paid by a soldier for buying stolen goods from a slave, shows how lightly the Council weighed unlawful violence against a slave, even when it was proved.
167	163	Cash Dr. 1778 Novr. 1 To Balance remaining £ 25537 5 11 £ 25537 5 11 Per Contra Cr. Novr. 30 By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie 24997 10 11 In Cash Notes 537 15 . 25537 5 11 £ 25537 5 11	The Company's cash account for November 1778 showed no receipts or payments during the month. Cash, debit 1 November 1778, balance remaining, £25,537 5s 11d Debit total, £25,537 5s 11d Cash, credit 30 November 1778, balance remaining in coin, £24,997 10s 11d 30 November 1778, balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £25,537 5s 11d Credit total, £25,537 5s 11d **Interpretations** The *Bridgewater* lay in the road from 23 November 1778, yet the chest took in nothing during the month. Captain Parker's request for bills was not made until 14 December, and the Council limited him to £500 because the treasury was already so full. With almost £25,000 in coin lying idle, the Council had reached the point where it no longer welcomed money paid in, and it began turning remittances away.
168	164	21 December Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ship Bridgewater to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters, but found none, her Muster Roll is as follows Vizt. Muster Roll of Ship Bridgewater Willm. Parker Commander Joseph Quinton 3d Mate Robert Nowe 4th Do. Samuel Moffett Surgeon Wm. Hodgkinson Purser Wm. Williams Surgeons Mate Wm. Arthur Midshipman	Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Bridgewater* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but had found none. Her crew was listed as follows. The muster roll of the ship *Bridgewater* read as follows. William Parker, Commander Joseph Quinton, Third Mate Robert Nove, Fourth Mate Samuel Moffatt, Surgeon William Hodgkinson, Purser William Williams, Surgeon's Mate William Arthur, Midshipman John Evans, Midshipman

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		John Evans Do.	Thomas Newbolt, Midshipman
		Thomas Newbert Do.	David Topliff, Carpenter
		Daniel Topliff Carpenter	George Carleton, Ship's Steward
		George Carleton Ships Steward	Joseph Veley, Gunner
		Jos. Vosby Gunner	William Guernsey, Boatswain
		Wm. Guerney Boatswain	Hugh Astle, Caulker
		Hugh Astle Caulker	Isaac Small, Caulker's Mate
		Caesar Small Do. Mate	John Allender, Armourer
		John Allender Armourer	Joseph Gooby, Armourer's Mate
		Jos. Gooby Do. Mate	John Allcock, Cooper
		John Allest Cooper	Joseph Bowick, Cooper's Mate
		Jas. Bowick Do. Mate	John Hughes, Gunner's Mate
		John Hughes Gunners Do.	Thomas Jackson, Boatswain's Mate
		Thos. Jackson Boatswains Do.	Walter Sabourey, First Carpenter's Mate
		Walter Lakeney Carpent. 1 Do.	Thomas Howard, Second Carpenter's Mate
		Thos. Howard Do. 2 Do.	Charles Burgess, Captain's Steward
		Charles Burgess Captn. Steward	John Votah, Captain's Cook
		John Totah Captn. Cook	George Moore, Baker
		George Moore Baker	Joseph Nash, Butcher
		Jos. Nash Butcher	David Toblet, Poulterer
		Saml. Sibley Poulterer	Nathaniel Brockhouse, Quartermaster
		Nathl. Brockhow Quarter Master	Robert Ranchoe, Quartermaster
		Robt. Purchoe Do.	William Holt, Quartermaster
		Wm. Holt Quarter Master	George Taylor, Quartermaster
		George Taylor Do.	Stephen Steel, Quartermaster
		Stephen Steel Do.	John McCloud, Ship's Cook
		John McCloud Ships Cook	John Saunders, Seaman
		John Saunders Seaman	Thomas Uppington, Seaman
		Thos. Wyrington Do.	Christopher Jackson, Seaman
		Christn. Jackson Do.	Christopher Anderson, Seaman
		Christn. Anderson Do.	William Garthsides, Seaman
		Wm. Garthsides Do.	John Cooper, Seaman
		John Cooper Do.	Duncan McIver, Seaman
		Duncan McEwer Do.	George Thursby, Seaman
		George Shirley Do.	Henry Ails, Seaman
		Henry Ade Do.	Charles McDermid, Seaman
		Chas. McDermot Do.	John Adams Head, Seaman
		John Adams Herd Do.	John Pasford, Seaman
		John Parford Do.	John Fischer, Seaman
		John Fischer Do.	Thomas Vanavan, Seaman
		Thomas Vannawan Do.	James Rhodes, Seaman
		James Rhodes Do.	William Bland, Seaman
		Wm. Bland Do.	John Craigg, Seaman
		John Craigg Do.	James Jourdan, Seaman
		James Jourdan Do.	Joseph Murphy, Seaman
		Jos. Murphy Do.	William Evans, Seaman
		Wm. Evans Do.	Samuel Brown, Seaman
		Saml. Brown Do.	William Crowther, Seaman
		Willm. Crowther Do.	Michael Connelly, Seaman
		Thos. Connelly Do.	Peter Byrn, Seaman
		Peter Byrn Do.	[...] Adam, Seaman
		Hu. Adam Do.	Oliver Plunkett, Seaman
		Oliver Plunkett Do.	Edward Jones, Seaman
		Edward Jones Seaman	Aaron Stowe, Seaman
		Aron Stowe Do.	Robert Mallett, Seaman
		Robert Mallett Do.	Richard Prince, Seaman
		Richd. Pearce Do.	William Burrows, Seaman
		Wm. Burrows Do.	John Burridge, Seaman
		John Burridge Do.	William Little, Seaman
		Wm. Little Do.	William Williams, Seaman
		Wm. Williams Do.	James Ross, Seaman
		James Ross Do.	Robert Whitehead, Seaman
		Robt. Whitehead Do.	Daniel Dickerson, Seaman
		Saml. Dickerson Do.	James Head, Seaman
		James Hood Do.	James Mitchell, Seaman
		James Mitchell Do.	John Bowick, Seaman
		John Bowick Do.	Robert Matthews, Seaman
		Robt. Matthews Do.	Thomas Roach, Seaman
		Thos. Roach Do.	George Dinham, Seaman
		George Dorham Do.	Matthew Flannagan, Seaman
		Mal. Flannagan Do.	Henry Watts, Seaman
		Henry Watts Do.	Michael [...], Captain's Servant
		Honl. Mut. O'Estere Cn. Sert.	Henry Hurd, Captain's Servant
		Henry Heard 3 Parker Do.	Joseph Geary, Servant
		Joseph Geary	James Wride, Servant
		James Wardee	Thomas Jones, Surgeon's Servant

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		Thos. Jones Surgeons Servant Wm. Wilson Gunners Do. John Pickering Boatn. Do. John Willoley Carpt. Do. John Taylor Chas. Prismore John Glover Soldiers	William Wilson, Gunner's Servant John Pickering, Boatswain's Servant John Hillsley, Carpenter's Servant Soldiers John Taylor Charles Primrose John Steen **Interpretations** The *Bridgewater*'s roll listed no chief mate or second mate. The third mate came straight after the commander. Both senior officers had evidently died or left the ship on her voyage to Bencoolen and back, and their places had not been filled. On the long passage home the ship's navigation and watches rested on her junior officers. Indiamen bound to and from Sumatra lost many men to fever on that coast, which had a worse name for sickness than Madras or Canton.
169	165	1778 Passengers Luke Rogers Charles Holloway Tom Bally Servant (Signed) Wm. Parker The Storekeeper delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Bridgewater. Account of Stores short received from Ship Bridgewater. C. qr. lb. 1 .. 21 Sugar short weight occasioned by wastage 5 Gallons Arrack short of the Gage (Signed) Jona. Doveton Storekeeper The following is a Manifest of Goods belonging to the Captain & Officers of the Ship Bridgewater, which Captain Parker desired might be entered. Manifest of Goods belonging to the Captain and Officers of the Ship Bridgewater. Captain Parkers 12 twelve Chests Hyson Tea, marked WP 7 Seven Do. Bandannoes said to contain 1260 Pieces 1 Pipe of Madeira Mr. Ward (late 1st Officer) 5 Five Boxes China 1 One Tub of Do. Mr. Wordie (late 2d Officer) 50 Fifty Pieces Bandannoe Handkerchiefs 1 One Small Box Gold Dust	The *Bridgewater*'s roll closed with her passengers. Passengers Luke Rogers Charles Holloway Tom Bally, servant William Parker signed the roll. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores received short from the *Bridgewater*. Sugar, 1 cwt 0 qr 21 lb, short in weight through wastage Arrack, 5 gallons, short of the measured contents of the cask Jonathan Doveton signed the account as Storekeeper. At Captain Parker's request, the Council entered the following manifest of goods belonging to the captain and officers of the *Bridgewater*. Captain Parker Hyson tea, 12 chests, marked WP Bandannas, 7 chests, said to contain 1,180 pieces Madeira wine, 1 pipe Mr Ward, late first officer China ware, 5 boxes China ware, 1 tub Mr Wordie, late second officer Bandanna handkerchiefs, 50 pieces Gold dust, 1 small box **Interpretations** The manifest named Mr Ward and Mr Wordie as the late first and second officers, which explains why the muster roll had no chief or second mate. Both had died on the voyage. Their private trade stayed aboard and was declared with the captain's own, so their goods could be delivered to their families in London and not seized or lost. Entering the manifest in the consultation at St Helena gave their heirs an official record of what each dead man owned. Wordie's small box of gold dust came from the west coast of Sumatra, where gold was washed from the rivers and bartered at the pepper settlements. Gold dust packed into a tiny space for its value, and it was a favourite form of private trade for an officer whose tonnage allowance was small.
170	166	21st December We this day granted the following Sets of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors. One Set to the Attorney of Captain William Fraser for one thousand pounds, payable to James Farquharson Esqr. (or Order). One to Lieutenant Robert Gurling for twenty pounds, payable to Captain John Atkinson Blanshard (or Order). One to Mr. Robert Leech for one hundred	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, each payable to the person named or to his order. The attorney of Captain William Fraser, 1 bill, £1,000 0s 0d, payable to James Farquharson Esq. Lieutenant Robert Garling, 1 bill, £20 0s 0d, payable to Captain John Atkinson Blanchard Mr Robert Leeche, 1 bill, £120 0s 0d, payable to Captain John Atkinson Blanchard Mr Nathaniel Kennedy, 1 bill, £60 0s 0d, payable to Mr William Farrington The Reverend Mr Robartes Carr, 1 bill, £40 0s 0d, payable to the Reverend Mr Colston Carr

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		and twenty pounds, payable to Captain John Atkinson Blanshard (or Order). One to Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy for sixty pounds, payable to Mr. Wm. Farrington (or Order). One to the Reverend Mr. Robertes Carr, for forty pounds, payable to the Reverend Mr. Colston Carr (or Order). And one to Captain William Parker for five hundred pounds, payable to Elms Foster Esqr. (or Order). All drawn at ninety days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Captain William Parker, 1 bill, £500 0s 0d, payable to Elms Foster Esq. All the bills were payable 90 days after being presented in London. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** Captain Parker received exactly the £500 the Council had allowed him on 14 December 1778. The same day, the Council granted Captain William Fraser's attorney a bill for £1,000. Fraser had sailed for China in the *Earl of Mansfield* in April 1778, leaving an attorney on the island to collect what was owed him, probably from selling his flour and private trade. His money was already on the island and due to him, while Parker was asking to turn a fresh cargo's profits into a bill. The Council treated settling a sum earned at St Helena differently from taking in new coin it did not need. Lieutenant Robert Garling and Robert Leeche both made their bills payable to Captain John Atkinson Blanchard of the *York*, who had sailed home in October 1778. Islanders often used a trusted commander as their agent in London. He would collect the bill when it fell due and buy goods to send back to them on his next voyage out.
171	167	4th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 4th Day of January 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieutenant Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 21st December 1778. Saturday 26 December Sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Bridgewater for England. The Governor acquaints the Board that William Kelly Private on the 24th of last Month absenting himself from his Guard at Mundens Point he sent Mr. Roberts the Town Adjutant on Board the Ship Bridgewater to make a strict search for him who returned and Reported that he could not find or procure any Intelligence respecting him, and that on the 26 of the same Month about noon just upon the sailing of the above Ship the Gunner of the said Guard sent a Report to him That they saw a Boat come from the Ship with two Men rowing her, which came close under the Battery and took off Thos. Mettle who was Corporal of the Guard, threw some Gunny Bags over him and carried him immediately on board Ship; Captain Parker being with him (the Governor) at the time, he told him the Circumstance, who replyed he was very sorry for it, and as he was going on board he would have a strict search made, and desired he would send an Officer with him he accordingly sent Mr. Roberts the Town Adjutant, who went on board, and on his return Reported he had search'd the Ship but	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 4 January 1779. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 21 December 1778 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ship *Bridgewater* sailed for England on Saturday 26 December 1778. Governor Skottowe told the Council that William Shelley, a private, had absented himself from his guard at Munden's Point on 24 December. The Governor sent Mr Roberts, the Town Adjutant, aboard the *Bridgewater* to make a thorough search for him. Roberts came back and reported that he could find no trace of the man and no word of him. About noon on 26 December, just as the ship was sailing, the gunner of the same guard reported that a boat with two men rowing had come from the ship close under the battery. It took off Thomas Mantle, corporal of the guard, who threw some gunny bags over himself, and carried him straight aboard. Captain Parker was with the Governor when the report came in, and the Governor told him what had happened. Parker said he was very sorry. As he was going aboard, he would have a thorough search made, and he asked the Governor to send an officer with him. The Governor sent Roberts, who searched the ship again, could not find the corporal and brought back the following letter from Captain Parker. In the letter, addressed to Governor Skottowe, Parker said that he had made the strictest search of the ship in every way possible and had not found the man. He hoped the Governor would believe him innocent, and he sent his compliments to the Skottowe family. William Parker signed the letter at St Helena on 26 December 1778. A postscript, concerning the officer staying aboard overnight, reads [...]. Because of these events, the Council took the following statements on oath. William Hamilton, a private, swore that while on duty with the guard at Munden's Point, his statement continued on the next page. **Interpretations** Major Bazett had mustered the *Bridgewater* on 21 December and found no deserters. Shelley vanished three days later, and Corporal Mantle was taken off at noon on the day the ship sailed, both after the muster had been done. As with James Wells in August 1778,

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		could not find him and brought with him the follg. Letter from Capt. Parker. Governor Skottowe Sir We have made the strictest search on board of the Ship and am very sorry We have not found him. I hope you will at all times find me ready at his service. My compliments to Mrs. Skottowe & Children. I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant St. Helena (Signed) Wm. Parker 26 Decr. 1778 In consequence of the above We took the follg. Examinations. Willm. Hamilton Private being duly Sworn Deposeth that being on Duty at Mundens Point Guard on **Margin Notes:** P.S. I have offered to stay here all night if the Officer [...] think proper which you will [...] him [...]	the deserters timed their escape for the last days before departure, when the search was already over. The corporal was carried off in the ship's own boat, rowed by two of her crew, in full view of the battery he was meant to command. Such an escape needed help from aboard. Captain Parker was with the Governor at that very moment, which put him beyond suspicion of giving the order but did not clear his crew. Thomas Mantle had been promoted corporal in February 1778. A non-commissioned officer on guard, deserting from his own post with the ship's help, was a far more serious breach than a private slipping away, and the Council turned at once to sworn evidence to fix the blame.
172	168	4th January the 26th day of December last, about a Quarter past twelve o'Clock at noon the Centry William Porter came and told the Guard he had hailed a Boat, and that they Answered, Shore Boat, and that the said Boat was gone round the Rocks towards the Cove under the Battery, upon which John Stockdale the Gunner of the Guard and the Deponent Ran to the Embrasure near the Centry Box, and not seeing the Boat from thence went to the farthermost Embrasure next the said Cove, from whence Looking down they saw the said Boat with two Seamen in her close to the Rocks, and saw Thomas Mettle Corporal of the said Guard jump from said Rocks into the Boat and one of the Sailors immediately threw some Gunny Bags over him; Upon which the said Gunner sent him this Deponent directly over to the Main Fort to the Captain of the Day, with a Report of the same. John Stockdale Gunner being Sworn saith that on the 26 of December last, being Gunner of Mundens Point Guard, William Porter Centry came about noon to the Guard Room Door and call'd out there was a Boat under the Battery and that he had hailed her and the Men in her answered Shore Boat, This Deponent Running to the Embrasure near the Centry and not seeing the Boat from thence, Ran to the Embrasure near to the end of the Battery from whence he saw the Boat with two Men in her under the Battery close to the Rocks, and Corporal Thomas Mettle jump into the said Boat, that he call'd to him to come back, but the sailors covered the said Corporal with some Gunny Bags. That the Boat stayed three or four Minutes as he supposed to see if they could get any more of the Guard to go with them Upon which the Deponent call'd to them and	The date was 26 December 1778, at about a quarter past twelve noon. William Porter, the sentry, came and told the guard that he had hailed a boat. Its crew had answered that it was a shore boat, and it had gone round the rocks towards the cove beneath the battery. John Stockdale, the gunner of the guard, ran with Hamilton to the embrasure next to the sentry box. They could not see the boat from there, so they went to the farthest embrasure, beside the cove. Looking down, they saw the boat close in to the rocks with two seamen in it. They saw Thomas Mantle, corporal of the guard, jump from the rocks into the boat, and one of the sailors at once threw some gunny bags over him. The gunner sent Hamilton straight to the main fort to report what had happened to the captain of the day. John Stockdale, the gunner, gave evidence on oath. On 26 December 1778 he was gunner of the guard at Munden's Point. William Porter, the sentry, came to the guardroom door and called out that a boat was under the battery. Porter had hailed it, and the men in it had answered that it was a shore boat. Stockdale ran to the embrasure by the sentry's post but could not see the boat. He then ran to the embrasure at the end of the battery. From there he saw the boat under the battery, close to the rocks, with two men in it, and saw Corporal Mantle jump into it. Stockdale called to him to come back, but the sailors covered him with gunny bags. The boat waited three or four minutes. Stockdale supposed the men were seeing whether any more of the guard would go with them. He called out that he would fire on them if they did not leave, and they rowed straight back to the ship. Some time later the boat came back under the battery and hailed the guard. The men in it called out that if the soldiers did not hurry, they would miss their passage in the jolly boat. Asked how the corporal had got from the battery down to the rocks, Stockdale said that on searching he found a rope tied to the latch of the guardroom's back door, close to a parapet wall. He believed the corporal had let himself down by it, because he saw fresh footprints under the wall. William Porter, a private, gave evidence on oath. His statement continued on the next page. **Interpretations** The *Bridgewater*'s boat came back a second time and openly invited the rest of the guard to desert. This was no single man slipping away but an attempt by the ship's crew to lure soldiers aboard. The ship had lost her first and second officers and probably many seamen on the voyage from Bencoolen, and she was short of hands for the passage home. A trained soldier who could haul a rope was worth taking. The crew gave the sentry a false answer, calling themselves a shore boat, so that he would not raise the alarm. Mantle planned the escape with care. He tied a rope to the guardroom's back door and let himself

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		told them, if they did not go away he would fire at them, they then immediately rowed on Board the Ship; That some time after the said Boat was brought again under the said Battery and Hailed the Guard telling them if they did not make haste they would lose their Passage on board the Jolly Boat. This Deponent being asked how the Corporal got from the Battery down upon the Rocks says, that upon examining he found a Rope made fast to the Latch of the Back Door of the Guard Room close to a Parapet wall, by which he imagines he let himself down as he saw fresh Tracks under the wall. William Porter Private being Sworn Deposeth	down the wall out of sight, at the very post he was meant to command. The gunner threatened to fire but did not. Shooting into a boat from a homeward Company ship would have risked killing seamen and starting a quarrel with her captain, so even a guard who saw a desertion happen could do little but report it.
173	169	1779 Deposeth he was Centry at Mundens Point Battery on the 26th of December last about a Quarter after twelve at noon, that he saw a Boat with two Men in her rowing towards the Battery he hailed her and was answered Shore Boat. That observing her to row close under the Battery he went to the Guard Room Door and acquainted the Guard with it and returned to his Post, soon after which he heard the Gunner of said Guard say the Corporal had deserted in said Boat, that some time after a Boat was brought near the Battery again, and Hailed the Guard telling them if they did not make haste on board the Jolly Boat they would lose their Passage. This Deponent further says that a few Minutes before he saw the Boat the first time Corporal Mettle was with him on the Battery. Mr. William Roberts Town Adjutant being Sworn Deposeth, That on the 24th of last Month he was Ordered by the Governor to go on board the Ship Bridgewater to search for two Soldiers who had deserted the Garrison. That standing upon the Stairs with Lieutenant Knipe waiting for a Boat, Captain Parker came to them and asked them if they were going on board to search for the Soldiers. Answered they were, Captain Parker then asked the Deponent if he would send a Guard to look for the two Men who deserted his Ship. Answered there had been a search made for them but they could not be found if they had they would have been sent him. Captain Parker then went on board, the Deponent with Lieutenant Knipe followed him, and on getting into the Ship, Captain Parker ordered all Hands to be call'd upon Deck and lights to make a search. That the Deponent and Mr. Neave the 2d Mate search'd one	William Porter swore that he was the sentry at Munden's Point battery on 26 December 1778. At about a quarter past twelve noon he saw a boat with two men rowing towards the battery. He hailed it, and the men answered that it was a shore boat. When he saw it row in close under the battery, he went to the guardroom door, told the guard and returned to his post. Soon afterwards he heard the gunner say that the corporal had deserted in the boat. Some time later a boat came close to the battery again and hailed the guard. The men in it called out that if the soldiers did not hurry aboard the jolly boat, they would miss their passage. Porter added that Corporal Mantle had been with him on the battery a few minutes before he first saw the boat. Mr William Roberts, the Town Adjutant, gave evidence on oath. On 26 December 1778 the Governor ordered him aboard the *Bridgewater* to search for two soldiers who had deserted the garrison. He was waiting on the landing stairs for a boat with Lieutenant Knipe when Captain Parker came up and asked whether they were going aboard to search for the soldiers. They said they were. Parker then asked Roberts whether he would send a guard to look for two men who had deserted from his ship. Roberts replied that a search had already been made for them without success, and that if they had been found they would have been sent back to him. Parker went aboard, and Roberts and Lieutenant Knipe followed. Once aboard, Parker ordered all hands called on deck and lights brought for a search. Roberts searched one side of the ship with Mr Neave, the second mate. Mr Quinton, the chief mate, searched the other side with Lieutenant Knipe. Neither pair found the men. Roberts said he did not get the help from the officers that he had received on other such occasions. When he came back on deck and went into the roundhouse where Parker was, the captain asked whether he was satisfied. Roberts said he was not, because he was certain the two men were aboard. Parker then asked what more he could do. He offered to hold the ship until morning if Roberts would only say the word. Roberts replied that Parker might do as he pleased, because he had no power to order the ship to stay. Roberts's evidence continued on the next page. **Interpretations** While the island lost two soldiers to the *Bridgewater*, the ship had lost two seamen to the island, and Parker raised them first, asking the Town Adjutant for a guard to hunt down his own deserters. Each side had men the other wanted. Parker's request set his missing sailors against the Council's missing soldiers. He may have hoped that men who had run from his ship would be found and returned in exchange.

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		Side of the Ship and Mr. Quinton the Chief Mate with Lieut. Knipe the other, but could not either of them find, and says he did not meet with the Assistance from the Officers which he had Experienced on the like Occasions. That on coming upon Deck again and going into the Round House where Captain Parker was, he asked the Deponent if he was satisfied, replyed he was not, as he was certain the two Men were on board, Captain Parker then said what must I do, If you will only say the Word I will stop the Ship until the morning. The Deponent replyed he might do as pleased it was not in his power to give any Orders to stop his Ship. This Deponent further says that	Parker's offer to hold the ship until morning sounded generous but put the decision on Roberts. A Town Adjutant had no authority over a Company ship, so he could not accept it. Had he done so and the ship been delayed, the cost and blame would have fallen on the island, not the captain. Roberts refused and left the choice with Parker, who sailed. The ship's officers worked the search half-heartedly, and the captain took care that any delay would be on someone else's order. Together these left the deserters safely hidden while Parker kept his own conduct correct on paper.
174	170	4th January that immediately upon his leaving the Ship they weighed Anchor and went to Sea. Lieutenant Knipe being Sworn confirms the Evidence given by Mr. Roberts respecting his Conversation upon the Stairs betwixt him and Captain Parker And saith that he went with Mr. Roberts on the 26 of last Month to search for two Soldiers who had deserted and in going down one of the Hatch ways and observing a Place where he the Deponent thought a Man might conceal himself he sent one of the Soldiers who was with them to search the said Place. When the Gunner made answer don't go too far under for fear We should clap a Hatch over you & keep you there. That on observing to Mr. Quinton the chief Mate that He believed the Penalty for Concealing a Man was £200 he replyed who told you so, that he had never seen it in any of the Ships Books he had looked over, and if it was so, who could oblige him to tell whether he saw a Man or not. Agreed to refer the Honble. Court of Directors to the above Depositions by the next General Letter. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Roberts added that the moment he left the ship, she weighed anchor and went to sea. Lieutenant Knipe gave evidence on oath. He confirmed what Roberts had said about their conversation with Captain Parker on the landing stairs. On 26 December 1778 he went with Roberts to search for the two soldiers who had deserted. Going down one of the hatchways, he saw a place where he thought a man might hide and sent one of the soldiers with them to search it. The ship's gunner then called out to the soldier not to go too far in, in case the crew shut a hatch over him and kept him there. Knipe remarked to Mr Quinton, the chief mate, that he believed the penalty for hiding a man was £200. Quinton asked who had told him so. He said he had never seen it in any of the ship's books he had read, and that even if it were so, no one could force him to say whether he had seen a man or not. The Council agreed to send the Court of Directors these statements with its next general letter. John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The ship's gunner threatened to shut a soldier below hatches, and her chief mate openly refused to say whether he had seen the deserters. Both men knew the Council had no hold over them once the ship sailed, and she weighed anchor the moment the Town Adjutant stepped ashore. The penalty of £200 for hiding a deserter was set by the Company's rules for its ships, but only the Court of Directors could enforce it, by fining the owners or barring officers from future voyages. The Council could not punish the *Bridgewater*'s officers itself. All it could do was collect sworn evidence and send it to London, in the hope that the Court would act when the ship reached England. Joseph Quinton appeared on the muster roll as third mate but acted as chief mate. With both senior officers dead on the voyage, he had stepped up to command the watch. He was now the officer who would answer to the Court for the deserters found aboard.
175	171	11th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th Day of January 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 11 January 1779. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 4 January 1779 were read, approved and signed. His Majesty's sloop *Cormorant* arrived from Madras the night before.

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		The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 4th Day of January 1779. Last Night Arrived His Majesty's Sloop Councorant from Madrass. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of December last and the Plantation Account for the Quarter were this Day laid before Us, which were examined, approved and are as follow Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in December 1778. No. of Guns Fired, 6 lb., Powder Expended lb., oz., drs. 21 For a General Field day: No. of Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 93, oz. 12, drs. 0 26 Departed the Bridgewater: No. of Guns Fired 9, 6 lb. 9, Powder Expended lb. 11, oz. 1, drs. 0 For the Stone Blowers at Hold Fast Tom &ca.: No. of Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 44, oz. 0, drs. 0 For Sundry Services: No. of Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 40, oz. 14, drs. 0 Blank Cartridges for the West Flying Party 150: No. of Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 4, oz. 11, drs. 0 31 For Practice at Long Wood and Ruperts: No. of Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, Powder Expended lb. 187, oz. 3, drs. 12 Total: No. of Guns Fired 9, 6 lb. 9, Powder Expended lb. 382, oz. 9, drs. 12 Tallow 12 lb. Cartridge Paper Quire 14 Felt 6 lb. Wood Mallets 1 12 lb. and 6 lb. Spunges 2 24 lb. Bits 6 Match 13 lb. Bouge Barrells 3 Hand Spikes 2 Aprons of Lead 1 4 lb. 9 Drams	The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for December 1778, together with the plantation account for the quarter, were laid before the Council. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. Artillery stores used in December 1778 21 December, general field day: 0 guns fired, powder used 93 lb 12 oz On the departure of the *Bridgewater*, 26 December: 9 guns fired, 9 shots of 6 lb, powder used 11 lb 1 oz. Powder for the stone blowers at Holdfast Tom and other works: 0 guns fired, powder used 44 lb 0 oz Various duties: 0 guns fired, powder used 40 lb 14 oz 150 blank cartridges for the west flying party: 0 guns fired, powder used 4 lb 11 oz 31 December, practice at Longwood and Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder used 127 lb 3 oz 12 dr Total: 9 guns fired, 9 shots of 6 lb, powder used 321 lb 9 oz 12 dr Other stores used Tallow, 12 lb Cartridge paper, 14 quires Felt, 6 lb Wooden mallet, 1 Sponges for 12-pounder and 6-pounder guns, 2 Bits, 6 Slow match, 13 lb Budge barrels, 3 Handspikes, 2 Lead apron, 1 **Interpretations** The gunners practised at Longwood as well as at Rupert's, firing more than 127 lb of powder on the last day of the year. Longwood lay on the high plain in the island's east, far from the batteries round Jamestown. It was the natural place from which field guns could be rushed down to Prosperous Bay or the new works at Holdfast Tom. Training there put into practice Captain Pierce's plan of a mobile defence, drilling the gun crews on the ground where they would have to fight a landing. A budge barrel was a small powder keg hooped with copper, with a leather top drawn shut by a string. It let gunners carry powder from the magazine to the guns without spilling it or risking a spark. A lead apron was a square sheet of lead laid over a loaded gun's vent to keep out rain and stray sparks until the moment of firing.
176	172	11th January 9 lb. Worms 1 8 Inch Setters 1 8 Do. Fuzes 14 Flannell Cartridges 3 Tin Tubes 27 Lawn Bottoms 1 6 lb. Beds 1 Barrel Skins 1 (Signed) William Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in Decr. 1778. 32 Bottles Madeira £ 2 .. .. 25 Do. Port 1 19 7 12 Do. Lisbon .. 19 . 2 Do. Mountain .. 3 2 54 Do. Beer .. 18 . 16½ Gallons Arrack 2 9 6	The other artillery stores used in December 1778 closed as follows. Powder horn, 1 Fuse setter for 8-inch shells, 1 Fuses for 8-inch shells, 14 Flannel cartridges, 3 Tin tubes, 27 Lawn bottoms, 1 Bed for a 6-pounder gun, 1 Barrel skins, 1 William Pierce signed the artillery account as Captain of Artillery. The stores used and goods bought for the Company's table in December 1778 were recorded as follows. Stores used at the Company's table in December 1778 Madeira wine, 32 bottles, £2 0s 0d Port wine, 25 bottles, £1 19s 7d Lisbon wine, 12 bottles, £0 19s 0d Mountain wine, 2 bottles, £0 3s 2d Beer, 54 bottles, £0 18s 0d Arrack, 16½ gallons, £2 9s 6d Beef, 147 lb, £1 16s 9d Veal, 60 lb, £1 10s 0d Pork, 29 lb, £0 14s 6d

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		147 lb. Beef 1 16 9 60 lb. Veal 1 10 . 29 lb. Pork .. 14 6 3 Turkies .. 15 . 4 Ducks .. 6 . 3 Geese .. 15 . 66 lb. Candy 1 13 . 510 lb. Flour 4 5 . 5 Goats 2 10 . 3 Lambs 1 10 . £ 24 4 6 Bought for the Table 202½ lb. Beef @ 6d. 5 1 3 45½ Do. @ 3½ .. 13 3 24 Fowls 1 16 . 5 Ducks .. 7 6 4 Pigs 1 .. . £ 8 18 .	Turkeys, 3, £0 15s 0d Ducks, 4, £0 6s 0d Geese, 3, £0 15s 0d Sugar candy, 66 lb, £1 13s 0d Flour, 510 lb, £4 5s 0d Goats, 5, £2 10s 0d Lambs, 3, £1 10s 0d Stores used total, £24 4s 6d Goods bought for the table Beef, 202½ lb at 6d, £5 1s 3d Beef, 45½ lb at 3½d, £0 13s 3d Fowls, 24, £1 16s 0d Ducks, 5, £0 7s 6d Pigs, 4, £1 0s 0d Goods bought total, £8 18s 0d **Interpretations** The artillery used 14 fuses for 8-inch shells and a fuse setter in December 1778. Shells of that size were fired from a howitzer or a mortar, not from the island's ordinary guns. Pierce had urged the Council in October 1778 to mount a howitzer at Buttermilk Point, where shells bursting above an approaching ship could do great damage. The fuse setter drove each wooden fuse into the shell, and the fuse was cut to length so that the shell burst at the right moment. Firing shells in practice shows the gunners learning to handle the island's few howitzers and mortars, the weapons best suited to striking ships at a distance.
177	173	Account of the Honorable Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st October to the 31st December 1778. 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 Wethers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Wethers, 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 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 73, Neat Cattle Yearlings 33, Neat Cattle Heifers 8, Neat Cattle Steers 15, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 244, Sheep Ewes 115, Sheep Wethers 16, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 223, Goats Ewes 70, Goats Wethers 6, Goats Kids 46, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 129, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 19, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 46, Poultry Ducks 7, Poultry Turkeys 33, Poultry Geese 7 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 5, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 7, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 7, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 9, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 9, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs [...], Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total [...], Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls [...], Poultry Ducks 41, Poultry Turkeys [...], Poultry Geese 6 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 8, Sheep Wethers 3, Sheep Lambs 4, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 15, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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	The account of the Company's livestock from 1 October to 31 December 1778 was set out as follows. Neat cattle Bulls: 5 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 5 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 lost by accident, 5 at 31 December, 5 after regrading Cows: 90 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 90 in all, 2 killed, 1 died, 1 lost by accident, 86 at 31 December, 90 after regrading Calves: 73 at 1 October, 5 born, 0 bought, 78 in all, 1 killed, 1 died, 0 lost by accident, 76 at 31 December, 50 after regrading Yearlings: 33 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 33 in all, 0 killed, 1 died, 0 lost by accident, 32 at 31 December, 26 after regrading Heifers: 8 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 8 in all, 2 killed, 0 died, 0 lost by accident, 6 at 31 December, 16 after regrading Steers: 15 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 15 in all, 8 killed, 0 died, 0 lost by accident, 7 at 31 December, 25 after regrading Oxen: 20 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 20 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 0 lost by accident, 20 at 31 December, 20 after regrading Cattle total: 244 at 1 October, 5 born, 0 bought, 249 in all, 13 killed, 3 died, 1 lost by accident, 232 at 31 December, 232 after regrading Sheep Ewes: 115 at 1 October, 0 born, 8 bought, 123 in all, 0 killed, 1 died, 122 at 31 December, 164 after regrading Wethers: 16 at 1 October, 0 born, 3 bought, 19 in all, 1 killed, 1 died, 17 at 31 December, 43 after regrading Lambs: 81 at 1 October, 7 born, 4 bought, 92 in all, 6 killed, 1 died, 85 at 31 December, 17 after regrading Rams: 11 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 11 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 11 at 31 December, 12 after regrading Sheep total: 223 at 1 October, 7 born, 15 bought, 245 in all, 7 killed, 2 died, 236 at 31 December, 236 after regrading

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		Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 78, Neat Cattle Yearlings 33, Neat Cattle Heifers 8, Neat Cattle Steers 15, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 249, Sheep Ewes 123, Sheep Wethers 19, Sheep Lambs 92, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 245, Goats Ewes 70, Goats Wethers 6, Goats Kids 55, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 138, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 4, Hogs Pigs 10, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 19, Horses Horses 7, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 46, Poultry Ducks 48, Poultry Turkeys 33, Poultry Geese 13 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 1, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 2, Neat Cattle Steers 8, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 13, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 1, Sheep Lambs 6, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 7, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 5, Goats Kids 6, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 11, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 3, Hogs Pigs 2, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 16, Poultry Ducks 4, Poultry Turkeys 4, Poultry Geese 3 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 1, Neat Cattle Yearlings 1, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 3, Sheep Ewes 1, Sheep Wethers 1, Sheep Lambs 1, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 2, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 1, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 2, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 1, Hogs Total 1, Horses Horses 1, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 1, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 2, Poultry Geese 0 Casualty: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 1, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 86, Neat Cattle Calves 76, Neat Cattle Yearlings 32, Neat Cattle Heifers 6, Neat Cattle Steers 7, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 232, Sheep Ewes 122, Sheep Wethers 17, Sheep Lambs 85, Sheep Rams 11, Sheep Total 236, Goats Ewes 69, Goats Wethers 1, Goats Kids 48, Goats Rams 7, Goats Total 125, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 8, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 13, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 30, Poultry Ducks 44, Poultry Turkeys 27, Poultry Geese 10 Changed the Species: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 50, Neat Cattle Yearlings 26, Neat Cattle Heifers 16, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 232, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Wethers 43, Sheep Lambs 17, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 236, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Wethers 8, Goats Kids 36, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 125, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 8, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 13, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 30, Poultry Ducks 44, Poultry Turkeys 27, Poultry Geese 10 1 Woman Deceased Named Phebe 1 Girl Born, Named Priss Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Yam Expended for the Stock 15000 **Margin Notes:** 1779	Goats Nanny goats: 70 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 70 in all, 0 killed, 1 died, 69 at 31 December, 73 after regrading Wethers: 6 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 6 in all, 5 killed, 0 died, 1 at 31 December, 8 after regrading Kids: 46 at 1 October, 9 born, 0 bought, 55 in all, 6 killed, 1 died, 48 at 31 December, 36 after regrading Billy goats: 7 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 7 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 7 at 31 December, 8 after regrading Goats total: 129 at 1 October, 9 born, 0 bought, 138 in all, 11 killed, 2 died, 125 at 31 December, 125 after regrading Pigs Sows: 4 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 4 in all, 0 killed, 0 died, 4 at 31 December Young hogs: 4 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 4 in all, 3 killed, 0 died, 1 at 31 December Piglets: 10 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 10 in all, 2 killed, 0 died, 8 at 31 December Boar: 1 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 1 in all, 0 killed, 1 died, 0 at 31 December Pigs total: 19 at 1 October, 0 born, 0 bought, 19 in all, 5 killed, 1 died, 13 at 31 December Horses Horses: 7 at 1 October, 0 killed, 1 died, 6 at 31 December Mares: 6 at 1 October, 6 at 31 December Horses total: 13 at 1 October, 0 killed, 1 died, 12 at 31 December Poultry Fowls: 46 at 1 October, 0 hatched, 46 in all, 16 killed, 0 died, 30 at 31 December Ducks: 7 at 1 October, 41 hatched, 48 in all, 4 killed, 0 died, 44 at 31 December Turkeys: 33 at 1 October, 0 hatched, 33 in all, 4 killed, 2 died, 27 at 31 December Geese: 7 at 1 October, 6 hatched, 13 in all, 3 killed, 0 died, 10 at 31 December Slaves died Woman named Phebe, 1 Slaves born Girl named Prissy, 1 Yams Yams used for the livestock, 15,000 Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving any errors. **Interpretations** The plantation's only boar died during the quarter. With no boar left, the four sows could not be bred, and the Company's herd of pigs would shrink to nothing unless a new boar was bought from a settler or a passing ship. The pigs had already fallen from 31 at the start of 1778 to 13. The plantation was steadily killing its pigs for the Governor's table and the hospital faster than they were bred. The return recorded yams for the livestock only, 15,000, and none for the slaves. In the quarter before, 39,100 yams had fed the Company's slaves after the winter harvest. By the spring the plantation's yam stock was used up, and the slaves went back on imported rice from the warehouses until the next crop came in.

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178	174	11th January We this day received the following Letter from the Engineer. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena. Gentlemen Some days I have deferred offering any Proposals for this Quarter in hopes of Acquainting the Board, that our Engagements of last year were perfectly finished, which I must postpone a little longer on Account of the Obstructions that we are about to get over in uniting the Batterys at Hold fast Tom and Prosperous Bay; a Work that upon a nicer inspection, I found myself under the necessity of rendering compleat for traversing the Artillery on the Heights that surround those Rocks, and which I trust will again Appear to yourselves, if you shall hereafter visit that Ground, to be much superior to any other defence that could have been projected, and the Expence much less than could be supposed from the Difficulties we have had to contend with. I am sure a Mile to what other Works have cost the Honorable Company inferior in every respect to the real Opposition of the Enemy, or improvement to the Island. From the Abstracts and Paylists the Board will find a distinct Detail of our Proceedings for the last three Months, I shall therefore decline engaging your attention a second time in recounting the Particulars as many things have been done besides the Roads at Hold fast Tom and Prosperous Bay, Transporting the Cannon thither. The repair of the Reverend Mr. Carr's House, Opening two Windows in the Church and making a Portcullice at the Water Course through the Rampart. What we are now engaged in at James's Valley is the finishing a Boat House, near the Landing Place, for the Cover of the Honorable Company's small Craft, which I have made sufficiently wide, by blowing the Rocks to admit at same time the Carpenters to go on with the necessary repair of the same and what may be wanted in that way to Accommodate the Island. I have only to offer to the Board at this time That however the Party have finished at Prosperous Bay, which	On that day the Council received a letter from the Engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council of St Helena. Pierce had put off sending his proposals for the quarter for some days. He had hoped first to report that the past year's works were finished, but he would have to wait a little longer. The work of linking the batteries at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay had met difficulties his men were now overcoming. On a fresh inspection, he found it necessary to complete the roads so that guns could be moved freely across the heights around those rocks. He trusted the Council would see, if it visited the ground, that this defence was far better than any other that could have been planned. The cost had been much lower than the difficulties might suggest. He was sure that a mile of this work was worth as much to the Company, both in real opposition to an enemy and in improvement to the island, as works that had cost it far more. The Council would find a full account of the last three months' work in the abstracts and pay lists, so Pierce did not repeat the details. Besides the roads at Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay, much else had been done. Guns had been moved there, the Reverend Mr Carr's house repaired, two windows opened in the church and a portcullis made where the watercourse ran through the rampart. His men were now finishing a boat house near the landing place in Jamestown valley to shelter the Company's small craft. By blasting away rock he had made it wide enough for carpenters to work inside, repairing the boats and doing other such work the island needed. Pierce's letter went on to say that the working party had finished at Prosperous Bay, and it continued on the next page. **Interpretations** In October 1778 the Council refused to spend £250 on Pierce's sluice at the Line, which would have sheltered the boats, without leave from London. A month later the pinnace was lost on her moorings in a storm. Pierce did not wait for the Court's answer. He used his ordinary working party to blast a boat house out of the rock at the landing, paid from the labour budget the Council already approved each quarter. The island gained the shelter it needed by a cheaper route that required no separate grant. The portcullis at the watercourse through the rampart was the weak point Pierce warned of on 5 October 1778. He had said an enemy could reach it under cover of the wall and force it easily. The new portcullis, built from the routine works budget, closed the worst gap in the Line without waiting for London to approve the larger scheme.
179	175	1779 I expect in two Days, They will be sent to Powell's Valley to Carry on the Works for the defence of that place agreeable to the Plan already offered to and approved of by the Board. I am Gentlemen With great regard Your most Obedient St. Helena Servant 11 January 1779 (Signed) Wm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir	He expected the party to finish at Prosperous Bay within two days. It would then go to Powell's Valley to carry out the works for defending that place, following the plan he had already laid before the Council and it had approved. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 11 January 1779. The Council directed the Secretary to send Captain William Pierce, Engineer, the following reply. The Governor and Council were glad to hear that the works at Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom were so nearly finished. They told him to carry out the instructions he had already been given for the planned defence of Powell's Valley. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as Secretary.

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		I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in answer to your address of this day that they are glad to find the Works at Prosperous Bay and Hold fast Tom are brought to so near a conclusion, And they recommend to you to pursue the directions already given you respecting the intended defence of Powells Valley. I am Sir Your humble Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secretary John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	John Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the consultation. **Interpretations** The Council approved the alarm house and guard house at Powell's Valley in August 1778, to be built once the works at Prosperous Bay were done. Five months later the same working party was moving straight on to them. Pierce kept one trained gang at work along the eastern and southern coast, finishing each post before starting the next. Moving the men together let him use the same overseers, tools and powder from one site to the next, and the Council kept the programme going with a single approving letter each quarter.
180	176	18th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 18th Day of January 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 11th of January 1779. Tuesday the 12th Sailed His Majesty's Sloop Cormorant for England. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter Commencing the 1st October and ending the 31st of December last, which were examined approved and are as follow Vizt. Collection of Goods Sold and Delivered out of the Honorable Company's Ware House from the 1st of October to the 31st of December 1778. Sold at 10 pr. Cent Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 116 .. 27 Sugar 169 11 . 21 .. 26 Candy 50 19 4 220 10 4 Flour Vizt. C. qr. lb. 183 2 4 Flour 180 12 8 670 .. .. Baked 625 6 8 805 19 4 Rice and Paddy Vizt. 203 3 3 Rice 76 12 6 123 2 .. Paddy 32 8 5 109 .. 11 Sope qr. lb. 3 14 2 11 2 Salt 5⅞ Bushels 1 2 9 Carried Over £ 1139 4 6	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 18 January 1779. Governor John Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille as Lieutenant Governor and Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett as members of Council. The minutes of the consultation of 11 January 1779 were read, approved and signed. His Majesty's sloop *Cormorant* sailed for England on Tuesday 12 January. The storekeeper presented his account of sales, and the paymaster his accounts, for the quarter from 1 October to 31 December 1778. After examining them, the Council approved them as follows. The account of goods sold and issued from the Company's warehouses between 1 October and 31 December 1778 opened with the stores sold at a 10 per cent mark-up. Goods sold at 10 per cent above cost Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 116 cwt 0 qr 27 lb, £169 11s 0d Sugar candy, 21 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £50 19s 4d Sugar and sugar candy total, £220 10s 4d Flour Flour, 183 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £180 12s 8d Baked flour, 670 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £625 6s 8d Flour total, £805 19s 4d Rice and paddy Rice, 203 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £76 12s 6d Paddy, 123 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £32 8s 5d Rice and paddy total, £109 0s 11d Soap, 0 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £2 11s 2d Salt, 5⅞ bushels, £1 2s 9d Carried forward, £1,139 4s 6d **Interpretations** The settlers again bought heavily in the spring months before their own crops came in. They took more than 850 cwt of flour, close to the 790 cwt of the same quarter in 1777, and over 200 cwt of rice. The pattern was now settled: each October to December the island leaned on the Company's warehouses for bread and grain, and its purchases fell away once the yams and garden crops were harvested. Sugar candy sold only 21 cwt against 54 cwt a year earlier. The September inventory had shown just 29 cwt left in store, and no China ship had called since August 1778. The settlers bought plain sugar instead, which the warehouse held in plenty.
181	177	1779 Brought Over £ 1139 4 6 Tea Vizt. C. qr. lb. 3 2 23 Single 21 4 10	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,139 4s 6d Tea Singlo tea, 3 cwt 2 qr 23 lb, £21 4s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 1 6 Congo 7 9 4 8 1 6 Bohea 30 14 6 24 Cannisters Hyson 9 .. . 7 Do. Souchong 2 18 8 71 7 4 Cordage C. qr. lb. 6 3 11 13 12 5 Coffee 2 .. 6 10 10 10 Chelloes 17 Pieces 10 7 6 Candles qr. lb. 2 16 8 19 . Arrack 39 Gallons 9 15 . Corks 3¾ Gross .. 9 5 Blankets 18 Ordinary 6 19 6 Beef and Pork Vizt. 1014 Pcs. Beef 101 8 . 6796 Pcs. Pork 679 12 . 781 .. . Leather Vizt. 15 Sole 1 .. . 1 Calf Skin .. 11 10 1 11 10 Coals 42 Bushels 2 16 . Bunting 3½ Yards Red .. 2 9 Broad Cloth Vizt. 5⅛ Yards Scarlet 5 10 7 12½ Do. Maz. Blue 12 .. 6 3½ Do. Light Do. 3 9 5 5¾ Do. Dark Brown 5 6 8 6¼ Do. Claret Colour 6 .. 4 9 Do. Crimson 9 15 9 5½ Do. Black 5 1 4 1½ Do. White 1 8 11 1 Do. Green .. 18 9 8½ Do. Buff Cassimere 17½ Do. White Do. 8 Do. Blue Do. 15 5 2 64 17 5 Carried Over £ 2128 13 6	Congou tea, 1 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £7 9s 4d Bohea tea, 8 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £30 14s 6d Hyson tea, 24 canisters, £9 0s 0d Souchong tea, 7 canisters, £2 18s 8d Tea total, £71 7s 4d Cordage, 6 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £13 12s 5d Coffee, 2 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £10 10s 10d Chelloes, 17 pieces, £10 7s 6d Candles, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £8 19s 0d Arrack, 39 gallons, £9 15s 0d Corks, 3¾ gross, £0 9s 5d Ordinary blankets, 18, £6 19s 6d Beef and pork Salt beef, 1,014 pieces, £101 8s 0d Salt pork, 6,796 pieces, £679 12s 0d Beef and pork total, £781 0s 0d Leather Sole leather, 15 lb, £1 0s 0d Calf skin, 1, £0 11s 10d Leather total, £1 11s 10d Coal, 42 bushels, £2 16s 0d Red bunting, 3½ yards, £0 2s 9d Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, 5⅞ yards, £5 10s 7d Mazarine blue broadcloth, 12½ yards, £12 0s 6d Light blue broadcloth, 3½ yards, £3 9s 5d Dark brown broadcloth, 5¾ yards, £5 6s 8d Claret broadcloth, 6¼ yards, £6 0s 4d Crimson broadcloth, 9 yards, £9 15s 9d Black broadcloth, 5½ yards, £5 1s 4d White broadcloth, 1½ yards, £1 8s 11d Green broadcloth, 1 yard, £0 18s 9d Buff cassimere, 8¼ yards, white cassimere, 17½ yards, and blue cassimere, 8 yards, together £15 5s 2d Broadcloth total, £64 17s 5d Carried forward, £2,128 13s 6d **Interpretations** The settlers bought 6,796 pieces of salt pork and 1,014 of beef in the quarter, more salt meat than in any earlier quarter on record, worth £781. Spring was the hungry season before the island's own crops and cattle could feed it. At the same time, the order of 14 December 1778 bound the planters to deliver their beasts to the Company with no allowance for losses. Settlers who had to keep their cattle for the Company's slaughterhouse could not eat them at home, so their households turned to the warehouse's salt meat instead. Two hundredweight of coffee sold in a single quarter, almost the whole 2 cwt 2 qr 24 lb held at the September count. Coffee had sold by the pound in earlier quarters. A taste for it was growing among the island's households, even though it reached St Helena only in small parcels from the East.
182	178	18th January Brought Over £ 2128 13 6 Braziers Ware Vizt. 4 Three Quart Tea Kettles 2 8 8 3 Pr. Steel Snuffers .. 8 . 2 17 8 Books Vizt. 2 Small Common Prayer .. 6 8	The account of goods sold at a 10 per cent mark-up between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with brass and tinware, books, canvas, cutlery, wheels, timber and earthenware. Brought forward, £2,128 13s 6d Brass and tinware 4 three-quart tea kettles, £2 3s 8d 3 pairs of steel snuffers, £0 9s 0d Brass and tinware total, £2 12s 8d Books 2 small Books of Common Prayer, £0 6s 8d

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		6 Testaments .. 12 5 1 Spelling .. 1 3 1 Small Bible .. 7 11 1 8 3 Canvas Vizt. 40¾ Yards English 2 12 10 157¼ Do. Osnaburgs 8 13 7 11 6 5 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 12 Stag Horn handle Knives and Forks .. 14 6 14 Shoe Knives .. 6 5 1 .. 11 Cart Wheels Vizt. 1 Pr. Cart Wheels 5 7 2 2 Wheel Barrows 1 15 8 7 2 10 Deals Vizt. 107 Double 21 12 5 3 Single .. 6 5 11 Bulks 6 12 11 20 Coffins 4 10 . 2 Bundles Fir Laths .. 2 8 8 Elm Boards 2 2 . ¾ Pr. Elm Plank 1 19 11 ¼ Pr. Oak Do. .. 6 4 37 12 8 Earthen Ware Vizt. 5 Cream Colour Tea Pots .. 5 . 2 Milk Pots .. .. 8 5 Close Stool Pans .. 6 7 .. 12 7 Carried Over £ 2190 18 10	6 Testaments, £0 12s 5d 1 spelling book, £0 1s 3d 1 small Bible, £0 7s 11d Books total, £1 8s 3d Canvas English canvas, 40¾ yards, £2 12s 10d Osnaburg canvas, 157½ yards, £8 13s 7d Canvas total, £11 6s 5d Cutlery 17 stag-horn-handled knives and forks, £0 14s 6d 14 shoemakers' knives, £0 6s 5d Cutlery total, £1 0s 11d Cart wheels 1 pair of cart wheels, £5 7s 2d 2 wheelbarrows, £1 15s 8d Cart wheels total, £7 2s 10d Deals 107 double deals, £21 12s 5d 3 single deals, £0 6s 5d 11 balks, £6 18s 11d 20 battens, £4 10s 0d 2 bundles of fir laths, £0 2s 2d 1 elm board, £2 2s 0d 3½ feet of elm plank, £1 10s 11d ½ foot of oak plank, £0 6s 4d Deals total, £37 10s 2d Earthenware 5 cream-coloured teapots, £0 5s 0d 2 milk jugs, £0 0s 9d 5 close-stool pans, £0 7s 10d Earthenware total, £0 13s 7d Carried forward, £2,190 10s 10d **Interpretations** Osnaburg was a coarse, unbleached linen named after Osnabrück in north-west Germany, where the cloth was first woven. Merchants shipped it widely to colonial markets because it was cheap and hard-wearing. Planters bought it to make work clothing for slaves and labourers, and also used it for sacks and bags. On St Helena, the 157½ yards sold in one quarter went mostly to those uses. The English canvas sold alongside it was a heavier and dearer cloth, and served for sails, awnings and tarpaulins. The timber entries show how much the island depended on imported wood. Deals were sawn softwood boards of a standard size, single or double by thickness. Balks were heavy, roughly squared baulks of timber, used as beams. Battens were narrow strips, used for roofing and frames, and laths were thin strips nailed up to carry plaster. St Helena's native woods had been heavily cut and grazed out long before 1778. Planters therefore had to buy building timber from the Company's warehouse, so even a fence, shed or cart depended on what the ships brought in. A close stool was a box or chair with a lid that held a removable earthenware pan, used as an indoor toilet. The cream-coloured teapots were creamware, the glazed earthenware that Staffordshire potters made fashionable in the 1760s and 1770s as a cheaper substitute for porcelain.
183	179	1779 Brought Over £ 2190 18 10 Glass Ware Vizt. 30 Wine Glasses .. 19 . 6 Water Do. .. 5 5 4 Ale Do. .. 3 8 2 Pint Decanters .. 4 10 1 Set Cruets 1 4 3 40 Squares 6 by 8 .. 12 3	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with glassware, hats, hosiery and fishing tackle. Brought forward, £2,190 16s 10d Glassware 30 wine glasses, £0 19s 0d 6 water glasses, £0 5s 5d 4 ale glasses, £0 3s 8d 2 pint decanters, £0 4s 10d 1 set of cruets, £1 4s 3d 50 window panes, 6 by 8 inches, £0 12s 3d 76 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, £2 13s 10d 8 window panes, 10 by 12 inches, £0 8s 8d 12 window panes, 10 by 16 inches, £0 17s 3d 1 window pane, 11 by 15 inches, £0 1s 6d

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		76 Do. 8 by 10 2 13 10 8 Do. 10 by 12 .. 8 8 12 Do. 10 by 16 .. 17 3 1 Square 11 by 15 .. 1 6 7 10 8 Hats 2 Boys .. 13 5 Hosiery Vizt. 25 Pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings 4 4 5 2 Pr. Mens English Cotton Do. .. 15 10 3 Pr. Do. White Silk Do. 2 14 6 7 Pr. Do. Madrass Do. No. 2 2 14 3 4 Pr. Boys Cotton Do. .. 12 2 1 Pr. Do. Worsted Do. .. 2 3 1 Pr. Mens Do. Do. .. 4 . 11 7 5 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 450 No. 6 100 10 100 12 850 16 3875 17 1200 18 12 Large Hooks 1 19 11 .. 2 . .. 1 8 .. 6 7 1 10 . .. 9 3 .. 3 . 213 No. 2 224 3 6 4 10 Hambro 16 Log Lines 3 5 10 4 .. 10 .. 2 6 .. 15 . .. 17 4 59 Skn. Twine 1 19 4 10½ Cotton Wick 1 9 9 17 3 . Carried Over £ 2227 11 4	Glassware total, £7 10s 8d 2 boys' hats, £0 13s 5d Hosiery 25 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £4 4s 5d 2 pairs of men's English cotton stockings, £0 15s 10d 3 pairs of men's white silk stockings, £2 14s 6d 7 pairs of men's middling silk stockings, number 2, £2 14s 3d 4 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £0 12s 2d 1 pair of boys' worsted stockings, £0 2s 3d 1 pair of men's worsted stockings, £0 4s 0d Hosiery total, £11 7s 5d Hooks and lines 450 fish hooks, number 6, £1 19s 11d 100 fish hooks, number 10, £0 2s 0d 100 fish hooks, number 12, £0 1s 8d 350 fish hooks, number 16, £0 6s 7d 3,875 fish hooks, number 17, £1 10s 0d 1,200 fish hooks, number 18, £0 9s 3d 12 large fish hooks, £0 3s 0d 213 fishing lines, number 2, £3 5s 10d 224 fishing lines, number 3, £4 0s 10d 6 fishing lines, number 4, £0 2s 6d 10 Hamburg lines, £0 15s 0d 16 log lines, £0 17s 4d 59 lb of twine, £1 19s 4d 10½ lb of cotton candle wick, £1 9s 9d Hooks and lines total, £17 3s 0d Carried forward, £2,227 11s 4d **Interpretations** Islanders bought more than 6,000 fish hooks and over 440 fishing lines in a single quarter, which made fishing tackle the largest item on this page. The scale points to fishing as a regular source of food for settlers and their slaves, not just a pastime. The sales came in the same quarter as the record purchases of salt pork and beef. Together they show households looking to the sea and the warehouse while the Company held first call on the island's cattle. Hamburg line was a thin, tightly laid cord, first made in the Baltic trade. Boatmen used it for fishing in deeper water and for small lashings. A log line was the knotted line that a ship ran out astern to measure its speed. On the island it probably served the boats working the coast. The cotton wick went to households that made their own candles from tallow, which was cheaper than buying finished candles from the store. The window panes were sold in standard sizes measured in inches. Buying the panes separately allowed a planter to glaze a house or repair broken windows without importing whole frames.
184	180	18 January Brought Over £ 2227 11 4 Haberdashery Vizt. 124 Skn. Silk 2 6 6 41 Do. Mohair .. 18 9 22½ Dozen Mohair Coat Buttons 1 .. 8 32¾ Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 15 . 14½ Do. Gilt Do. Do. .. 4 4 10 Do. Gold Basket Coat Do. 2 15 .	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with haberdashery and the first part of the ironmongery. Brought forward, £2,227 11s 4d Haberdashery 124 skeins of silk, £2 6s 6d 41 skeins of mohair, £0 18s 9d 22½ dozen mohair coat buttons, £1 0s 8d 32¾ dozen mohair breast buttons, £0 15s 0d 1½ dozen gilt buttons, £0 4s 4d 10 dozen gold basket coat buttons, £2 15s 0d 10 dozen gold basket breast buttons, £1 7s 6d 11 gross of white waistcoat buttons, £1 9s 4d 5 gross of white shirt buttons, £0 13s 4d 1¼ dozen oval coat buttons, £0 4s 4d

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		10 Do. Do. Breast Do. 1 7 6 11 Gross White Waistcoat Do. 1 9 4 5 Do. Shirt Do. .. 13 4 1¼ Dozen Oval Coat Do. .. 4 4 17½ Yds. Broad Gold Lace 4 1 . 7 Whale Bone 2 1 5 2 Pr. Gold Garters .. 13 6 3 Pr. Silk Do. .. 3 6 1 Epaulet .. 11 . 40½ Buckram 3 9 . 18½ Coloured Thread 3 6 7 10½ White Brown Do. 3 3 11 5 No. 16 Do. .. 12 . 1 17 Do. 1 8 . ¼ 18 Do. .. 5 . 1 Ps. Galloon .. 5 10 31 15 6 Iron Ware Vizt. 8 Stock Locks 1 8 . 3 Pad Do. .. 4 10 6 Chest Do. 1 .. 3 6 Iron rim'd Locks with Pillbacks 1 8 . 2 Do. Do. with Brass Knobs .. 13 6 4 Do. Closet Do. .. 11 6 1 Carpenters Adze .. 6 . 8 Hand Hatchets .. 13 4 12 Ash Helves .. 8 . 13 Pr. H. Hinges 2 10 5 6 Large Box Irons 2 8 9 3 Blank Keys .. 2 1 Iron Ware Carried Over 11 14 8 Carried Over £ 2259 6 10	17½ yards of broad gold lace, £4 1s 0d Whalebone, 7, £2 1s 5d 2 pairs of gold garters, £0 13s 6d 3 pairs of silk garters, £0 3s 6d 1 epaulette, £0 11s 0d 40½ yards of buckram, £3 9s 0d Coloured thread, 18½, £3 6s 7d White and brown thread, 10½, £3 3s 6d Number 16 thread, 5, £0 12s 0d Number 17 thread, 1, £1 8s 0d Number 18 thread, ¼, £0 5s 0d 1 piece of galloon, £0 5s 10d Haberdashery total, £31 15s 6d Ironmongery 8 stock locks, £1 8s 0d 3 padlocks, £0 4s 10d 6 chest locks, £1 0s 3d 6 iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, £1 8s 0d 2 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, £0 13s 6d 4 iron-rimmed closet locks, £0 11s 6d 1 carpenter's adze, £0 6s 0d 8 hand hatchets, £0 13s 4d 12 axe handles, £0 8s 0d 13 pairs of H hinges, £2 10s 5d 6 large box irons, £2 7s 4d 3 blank keys, £0 2s 1d Ironmongery carried forward, £11 14s 8d Carried forward, £2,259 6s 10d **Interpretations** Much of the haberdashery served the garrison's officers and the better-off households rather than ordinary settlers. Broad gold lace, gold basket buttons and the single epaulette were the trimmings of an officer's dress coat. An epaulette was the ornamental shoulder piece that marked rank. Basket buttons carried a woven, basket-like pattern on their face. Galloon was a narrow braid of gold, silver or silk thread, sewn along the edges of coats, hats and waistcoats. Buckram was a stiffened linen or cotton cloth, used inside collars, cuffs and coat fronts to hold their shape. The whalebone was baleen from the mouths of whales, prized because it was springy. Tailors and stay-makers used it to stiffen stays, bodices and the brims of hats. On the ironmongery side, a stock lock was a heavy lock set into a wooden case and fixed to the face of an outside door. A lock with a pullback had a small knob or slide that drew the bolt back from the inside without a key. The box irons were smoothing irons with a hollow body. A slug of iron, heated in the fire, was dropped inside, so the face stayed clean of soot. Blank keys were uncut keys, which a smith filed to fit a particular lock.
185	181	1779 Brought Over £ 2259 6 10 Iron Ware Brought Over 11 14 8 1 Pickaxe .. 4 2 17 Iron Shovels 4 5 . 4 Spades .. 17 8 2 Pr. Garden Shears .. 7 4 2 Pr. Sheep Do. .. 3 5 25 Scythe Stones .. 5 2	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with the rest of the ironmongery, lead and nails. Brought forward, £2,259 6s 10d Ironmongery brought forward, £11 14s 8d 1 pickaxe, £0 4s 2d 17 iron shovels, £4 5s 0d 4 spades, £0 17s 8d 2 pairs of garden shears, £0 7s 4d 2 pairs of sheep shears, £0 3s 5d 25 scythe stones, £0 5s 2d 1 plasterer's trowel, £0 1s 10d 2 bricklayer's trowels, £0 3s 0d 6 spring rat traps, £0 10s 0d 3 spring mouse traps, £0 1s 11d

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		1 Plaistr. Trowel .. 1 10 2 Bricklrs. Trowels .. 3 . 6 Spring Rat Traps .. 10 . 3 Do. Mouse Do. .. 1 11 2 Wire Rat Do. .. 13 6 ½ Brass Pins .. 1 3 ¼ Brass Chair Nails .. .. 9 1 Curry Comb & Brush .. 1 11 1 Broad Hoe .. 2 5 1 Wire Mouse Trap .. 1 3 1½ Iron Wire .. 1 . 9 Single Pullys .. 4 8 1 Jack Weight .. 12 5 qr. lb. 2 16 Iron .. 12 8 2 Iron Pots wt. lb. 24 .. 6 6 21 10 7 Lead Vizt. C. qr. lb. 1 1 11 Sheet 1 11 . .. 3 6 Shot .. 18 9 2 9 9 Nails Vizt. M. 27 3 1 .. 3 114 6 3 8 10 6 10 .. 3 2 7 20 .. 2 9 26 30 .. 9 9 4 40 .. 1 6 2 Dog .. 1 1 2 Scupper .. 1 3 22 Glazing Brads 1 14 10 7 3 5 Carried Over £ 2290 10 7	2 wire rat traps, £0 13s 6d Brass pins, ½, £0 1s 3d 60 brass chair nails, £0 0s 9d 1 curry comb and brush, £0 1s 11d 1 broad hoe, £0 2s 5d 4 wire mouse traps, £0 1s 3d 1½ lb of iron wire, £0 1s 0d 9 single pulleys, £0 4s 8d 1 jack weight, £0 10s 5d Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £0 12s 8d 2 iron pots, number 24, £0 6s 6d Ironmongery total, £21 10s 7d Lead Sheet lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, £1 11s 0d Lead shot, 0 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £0 18s 9d Lead total, £2 9s 9d Nails 3d nails, 27, £0 1s 3d 6d nails, 114, £3 8s 10d 10d nails, 6, £0 3s 2d 20d nails, 7, £0 2s 9d 30d nails, 26, £0 9s 9d 40d nails, 4, £0 1s 6d Dog nails, 2, £0 1s 1d Scupper nails, 2, £0 1s 3d 22 glazing brads, £1 14s 10d Nails total, £7 3s 5d Carried forward, £2,290 10s 7d **Interpretations** The nail sizes followed the old English penny system, which originally gave the price per hundred nails. By the 18th century the figure had become simply a size. A 3d nail was a short tack for light work, a 40d nail a heavy spike for frames and gates. Dog nails had a heavy, offset head and fastened hinges and ironwork to timber. Scupper nails had broad, flat heads and held leather or lead flashing round the drainage holes in a ship's side or a roof. Glazing brads were small headless pins that held a pane in its frame while the putty set. Brads sold here in the same quarter as more than 140 window panes, so glass and fixings went out together. Several items show the island's farm and household routine. Scythe stones were whetstones for sharpening scythes at hay time, and 25 of them sold at the start of the southern spring, just before the grass was mown. A jack weight drove the clockwork roasting jack that turned meat on a spit in front of the kitchen fire. The ten rat and mouse traps reflect the vermin that had troubled St Helena's stores and crops since the island was settled.
186	182	18 January Brought Over £ 2290 10 7 Oil Vizt. 55¾ Gallons Train 17 1 5 34¾ Do. Linseed 8 3 3 ¾ Do. Turpentine .. 5 5 22 Bottles Florence 3 4 2 28 14 3 Oars 11 Small 2 5 5 Pewter 3 Chamber Pots .. 10 . Pitch and Tar Vizt.	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with oil, pitch and tar, paint and the first saddlery items. Brought forward, £2,290 10s 7d Oil Train oil, 53¾ gallons, £17 1s 5d Linseed oil, 34¾ gallons, £8 3s 3d Turpentine, ¾ gallon, £0 5s 5d Florence oil, 22 bottles, £3 4s 2d Oil total, £28 14s 3d 11 small oars, £2 5s 5d 3 pewter chamber pots, £0 10s 0d Pitch and tar Pitch, 117, £1 1s 11d Tar, 10½ gallons, £0 17s 6d Rosin, 143, £2 13s 8d Pitch and tar total, £4 13s 1d

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		117 Pitch 1 1 11 10½ Gallons Tar .. 17 6 143 Rosin 2 13 8 4 13 1 Paint Vizt. 566 Whiting .. 13 6 4¼ Indico 4 4 4 9 Blue Smalt .. 17 3 71 White Lead dry 1 3 8 93 Do. mixed 1 18 9 47 Chalk .. 2 9 27 Brimstone .. 5 . 1½ White Copperas .. 1 8 3 Green Do. .. .. 6 12 Ven. Red mixed .. 6 3 44 Do. dry .. 10 1 5 Blue Paint .. 12 1 11 Prussian Blue .. 10 3 10 Logwood .. 2 9 5 Blacking .. 15 10 96 Starch 3 2 . 1 Verdegrease .. 4 11 1 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 3 16 .. 10 Saddlery Vizt. 1 Half Curb Bridle .. 10 10 2 Snaffle Bridles .. 13 6 3 Cruppers .. 5 8 Saddlery Carried Over 1 10 . Carried Over £ 2342 14 2	Paint Whiting, 566, £0 13s 6d Indigo, 44, £4 4s 4d Blue smalt, 9, £0 17s 3d Dry white lead, 71, £1 3s 8d Mixed white lead, 93, £1 18s 9d Chalk, 47, £0 2s 9d Brimstone, 27, £0 5s 0d White copperas, 1½, £0 1s 8d Green copperas, 3, £0 0s 6d Mixed Venetian red, 12, £0 6s 3d Dry Venetian red, 44, £0 10s 1d Blue paint, 5, £0 12s 1d Prussian blue, 11, £0 10s 3d Logwood, 10, £0 2s 9d Blacking, 5, £0 15s 10d Starch, 96, £3 2s 0d Verdigris, 1, £0 4s 11d Dry yellow ochre, 1, £0 0s 3d Paint total, £16 0s 10d Saddlery 1 half-cheek bridle, £0 10s 10d 2 snaffle bridles, £0 13s 6d 3 cruppers, £0 5s 8d Saddlery carried forward, £1 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,342 14s 2d **Interpretations** Train oil was oil boiled out of whale or seal blubber. It was the cheapest lamp fuel of the period, and in this quarter it was the largest item on the page, at more than 53 gallons. Florence oil was olive oil from Tuscany, shipped in straw-covered flasks and used at table and in cooking. Rosin was the solid resin left after turpentine was distilled from pine gum. Mixed with pitch and tallow, it sealed boats, casks and roofs. Most of the paint list was the raw material of a house painter rather than ready-made colour. Whiting was finely ground chalk, the base for whitewash and distemper on walls. Painters bought white lead and Venetian red, an iron-oxide earth, either dry as powder or already ground in oil. Smalt was powdered blue cobalt glass. Prussian blue was a synthetic pigment invented in Berlin early in the 18th century. Verdigris, the green rust of copper, served as a green pigment, and yellow ochre was a natural earth colour. Copperas was iron or zinc sulphate. Together with logwood, a dye wood from Central America, it made black and dark dyes, and the two also went into ink. Brimstone was sulphur, used for fumigation and in medicines. The indigo and starch sold on this page went chiefly to laundry. Indigo added in small amounts to the rinse took the yellow tinge out of white linen. Starch stiffened shirts, cravats and caps. The 96 starch and 44 indigo sold in a single quarter show how far St Helena's households followed English standards of dress and linen. A half-cheek bridle had short side bars on the bit that kept it from sliding through the horse's mouth. A snaffle was the simplest jointed bit. A crupper was the strap looped under a horse's tail to stop the saddle slipping forward on steep ground, and St Helena's steep roads made it a necessity.
187	183	1779 Brought Over £ 2342 14 2 Saddlery Brought Over 1 10 . 5 Girths .. 8 7 1 Pr. Stirrup Leathers .. 2 9 4 Saddle Cloths .. 17 8 2 Surcingles .. 7 4 1 Head Stall & Rein .. 3 9	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with the rest of the saddlery, woollen and worsted cloth, sailors' clothing and shirting. Brought forward, £2,342 14s 2d Saddlery brought forward, £1 10s 0d 5 girths, £0 8s 7d 1 pair of stirrup leathers, £0 2s 9d 4 saddle cloths, £0 17s 8d 2 surcingles, £0 7s 4d 1 headstall and rein, £0 3s 9d Saddlery total, £3 10s 1d Serge and other woollens

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		3 10 1 Serge Vizt. 20 Yards Scarlet 6 3 4 10½ Do. Blue 2 11 3 9½ Do. Green 2 5 11 4½ Do. Brown Duffle 1 13 7 2⅛ Do. Blue Do. .. 17 2 Ps. Yds. 3 3 Do. Brown Fustian 8 2 6 34½ Do. Scarlet Shalloon 4 14 11 22 Do. Coloured Do. 2 7 8 29½ Do. Green Sagathy 4 17 6 10 Do. Blue Do. 1 8 9 34½ Do. Flannel 3 16 . 1¼ Do. Green Long Ells .. 3 . 3 Do. Scarlet Do. .. 8 9 3½ Do. White Silk Serge 1 1 4 40 11 8 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 9 Mens Jackets 3 12 . 14 Pr. Do. Breeches 4 2 4 2 Pr. Do. Drawers .. 3 8 13 Do. Shirts 2 8 9 1 Hat .. 1 10 3 Boys Jackets 1 .. . 1 Pr. Do. Breeches .. 3 8 11 12 3 Shirts Vizt. 32 Soldiers 7 17 4 73½ Yards Brown Holland 6 8 7 Ps. Yds. 2 2¾ Huckaback for Table Cloths 14 7 1 2 6 Do. for Napkins 5 10 . Shirts Carried Over 34 3 . 2398 8 2	Scarlet serge, 20 yards, £6 3s 4d Blue serge, 10½ yards, £2 11s 3d Green serge, 9½ yards, £2 5s 11d Brown duffle, 4½ yards, £1 13s 7d Blue duffle, 2⅜ yards, £0 17s 2d Brown fustian, 9¾ yards, £2 2s 6d Scarlet shalloon, 34½ yards, £4 14s 11d Coloured shalloon, 22 yards, £2 7s 8d Green sagathy, 29½ yards, £4 17s 6d Blue sagathy, 10 yards, £1 8s 9d Flannel, 34½ yards, £2 16s 0d Green long ells, 1½ yards, £0 3s 0d Scarlet long ells, 3 yards, £0 8s 9d White silk serge, 3½ yards, £1 1s 4d Serge and other woollens total, £40 11s 8d Sailors' clothing 9 men's jackets, £3 12s 0d 14 pairs of men's breeches, £4 2s 4d 2 pairs of men's drawers, £0 3s 8d 13 men's shirts, £2 8s 9d 1 hat, £0 1s 10d 3 boys' jackets, £1 0s 0d 1 pair of boys' breeches, £0 3s 8d Sailors' clothing total, £11 12s 3d Shirting 32 soldiers' shirts, £7 17s 4d Brown holland, 73½ yards, £6 8s 7d Huckaback for tablecloths, 9-2⅝, £14 7s 1d Huckaback for napkins, 2-6, £5 10s 0d Shirting carried forward, £34 3s 0d Carried forward, £2,398 8s 2d **Interpretations** The cloths on this page covered the full range of woollen and mixed fabrics then woven in England. Serge was a hard-wearing twilled worsted, and the scarlet serge probably went into soldiers' and officers' coats. Duffle was a thick, napped woollen named after Duffel near Antwerp, and was made into heavy coats. Fustian was a stout cloth of linen and cotton, used for breeches and working jackets. Shalloon was a light twilled worsted from Châlons in France, and tailors used it mainly for coat linings. Sagathy was a thin, mixed silk-and-wool or worsted cloth, and long ells were a cheap, coarse worsted. The ell was an old cloth measure of 45 inches. Huckaback was a strong linen with a raised, knotty weave that soaked up water well, so it was the standard cloth for towels, napkins and tablecloths. Brown holland was unbleached linen, first made in the Netherlands, and used for aprons, blinds and household covers. The sailors' clothing was ready-made 'slops', cheap garments of the kind sold to seamen. Settlers and soldiers bought them on the island because tailoring was scarce and dear. The 32 soldiers' shirts were sold through the same warehouse, so a soldier paid the 10 per cent mark-up out of his own pay for his shirts.
188	184	18 January Brought Over £ 2398 8 2 Shirts Brought Over 34 3 . 4½ Fine Irish Linen 1 2 11 33½ Check'd Linen 1 17 8 61 Ticking 6 4 6 43 8 1 Shoes Vizt. 280 Mens Ordinary 77 .. . 30 Pr. Do. Fine Shoes 10 2 6 18 Pr. Do. Do. Pumps 5 9 6	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with the rest of the shirting, then shoes, tinware and turned wooden goods. Brought forward, £2,398 8s 2d Shirting brought forward, £34 3s 0d Fine Irish linen, 14½ yards, £1 2s 11d Checked linen, 33½ yards, £1 17s 8d Ticking, 61 yards, £6 4s 6d Shirting total, £43 8s 1d Shoes 280 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £77 0s 0d 30 pairs of men's fine shoes, £10 2s 6d 18 pairs of men's pumps, £5 9s 6d 7 pairs of women's calimanco shoes, £1 10s 11d 9 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £1 18s 3d 24 pairs of women's calf shoes, £4 6s 0d

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		7 Pr. Womens Calimanco 1 10 11 9 Pr. Do. Spanish Leather 1 18 3 24 Pr. Do. Calf Do. 4 6 . 2 Pr. Girls Do. Do. .. 4 10 1 Pr. Do. Calimanco .. 3 5 11 Do. Boys 2 .. 4 102 15 9 Tin Ware Vizt. 1 Pint Saucepan .. 5 . 6 Pudding Pans .. 7 4 8 Gallon Kettles .. 15 6 5 Half Do. Do. .. 6 4 10 Watering Pots 2 1 8 11 Tin Lamps .. 11 . 1 Dripping Pan .. 2 3 1 Globe Lamp .. 9 8 4 14 7 Turners Ware Vizt. 6 Hair Brooms .. 18 9 7 Scrubbing Brushes 1 3 5 9 Paint Do. .. 3 11 5 Shoe Do. .. 4 . 1 Buckle Do. .. 1 . 10 Plaistr. Do. .. 16 10 1 Cloth Do. .. 2 3 6 Punch Ladles .. 4 . 1 Do. Strainer .. .. 11 14 Wood Bowls .. 18 1 Turners Ware Carried Over 4 13 2 2549 6 7	2 pairs of girls' calf shoes, £0 4s 10d 1 pair of girls' calimanco shoes, £0 3s 5d 11 pairs of boys' shoes, £2 0s 4d Shoes total, £102 15s 9d Tinware 1 pint saucepan, £0 5s 0d 6 pudding pans, £0 7s 9d 8 gallon kettles, £0 15s 6d 5 half-gallon kettles, £0 6s 4d 10 watering pots, £2 1s 8d 11 tin lamps, £0 11s 0d 1 dripping pan, £0 2s 3d 1 globe lamp, £0 9s 1d Tinware total, £4 14s 7d Turned wooden goods 6 hair brooms, £0 18s 9d 7 scrubbing brushes, £1 3s 5d 9 paint brushes, £0 3s 11d 5 shoe brushes, £0 4s 0d 1 buckle brush, £0 1s 0d 10 plasterer's brushes, £0 16s 10d 1 clothes brush, £0 2s 3d 6 punch ladles, £0 4s 0d 1 punch strainer, £0 0s 11d 14 wooden bowls, £0 13s 1d Turned wooden goods carried forward, £4 13s 2d Carried forward, £2,549 6s 7d **Interpretations** Shoes were the largest single sale on this page, at more than £100. The 280 pairs of men's ordinary shoes cost exactly 5s 6d a pair, a standard price that suggests a bulk issue of plain footwear. Most of them probably went to the garrison and the Company's labourers. St Helena's rough, steep tracks wore out shoes quickly, and the island had few tanners or shoemakers of its own to make good the loss. The women's shoes came in three grades. Calimanco was a glossy worsted cloth, woven with a pattern on one side, which made a light shoe upper for indoor and summer wear. Spanish leather was fine, supple goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sumac, and was dearer. Calf leather was the plain, durable choice. The spread of grades shows that the warehouse served a community with real differences of wealth and status. Ticking was a tightly woven, striped linen or cotton, made dense enough to keep the feathers or straw inside a mattress or pillow. The 61 yards sold in the quarter were bought to make up bedding. Turner's ware was the trade name for small wooden goods shaped on a lathe, such as bowls and ladles, and by custom it also covered brushes and brooms. The punch ladles and strainer served the punch bowl, which was a fixture of hospitality on the island as in England. A buckle brush was a small, stiff brush for cleaning the metal shoe buckles that men then wore.
189	185	1779 Brought Over £ 2549 6 7 Turners Ware Brought Over 4 13 2 9 Platters .. 11 8 4 Mops .. 5 11 4 Ox Bows .. 5 . 4 Birch Brooms .. 1 10 1 Flasket .. 3 8 1 Labourers Basket .. 1 3 6 2 6 China Ware Vizt. 30 Meat Dishes 2 15 . 329 Do. Plates	The account of goods sold between 1 October and 31 December 1778 closed with the rest of the turned wooden goods, then china, long cloth and spices. Brought forward, £2,549 6s 7d Turned wooden goods brought forward, £4 13s 2d 9 wooden plates, £0 11s 8d 4 mops, £0 5s 11d 4 ox bows, £0 5s 0d 4 birch brooms, £0 1s 10d 1 flasket, £0 3s 6d 1 labourer's basket, £0 1s 3d Turned wooden goods total, £6 2s 6d China 30 meat dishes, £2 15s 0d 329 china plates, £6 9s 8d 127 soup plates, £2 5s 11d 21 china bowls, £1 19s 0d 291 sneakers, £5 9s 1d 10 guglets and basins, £1 0s 0d

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		6 9 8 127 Soup Do. 2 5 11 21 Bowls 1 19 . 291 Sneakers 5 9 1 10 Guglets & Basons 1 .. . 12 Chamber Pots 1 4 . 1 Sallad Dish .. .. 9 198 Half Pint Cups and Saucers 5 1 9 84 Quart Do. Do. and Do. 1 5 1 27 10 3 Long Cloth Vizt. 4 Pr. No. 1 21 13 8 1½ Do. 2 7 9 4 16½ Do. 3 60 8 8 89 11 8 Spice Vizt. 83 Pepper 2 6 8 2 Ginger .. 2 8 1½ Allspice .. 1 10 2 Mace .. 2 9 8 Cinnamon .. 7 3 3 1 2 £ 2675 12 2	12 china chamber pots, £1 4s 0d 1 salad dish, £0 0s 9d 198 half-pint cups and saucers, £5 1s 9d 84 quart cups and saucers, £1 5s 1d China total, £27 10s 3d Long cloth 4 pieces of long cloth, number 1, £21 13s 8d 1½ pieces of long cloth, number 2, £7 9s 4d 16½ pieces of long cloth, number 3, £60 8s 8d Long cloth total, £89 11s 8d Spices Pepper, 23, £2 6s 8d Ginger, 2, £0 2s 8d Allspice, 1½, £0 1s 10d Mace, 2, £0 2s 9d Cinnamon, 2, £0 7s 3d Spices total, £3 1s 2d Total of goods sold, £2,675 12s 2d Damaged goods **Interpretations** The china and long cloth came from the East on the Company's own ships, not from England, and this cost the islanders far less than English goods did. China plates sold at under 5d each, cheaper than much English earthenware. Chinese porcelain travelled as ballast and packing low in the holds of the Canton ships, so its freight cost almost nothing. A sneaker was a small china bowl, holding about a half-pint, used for punch, tea or broth. A guglet was a long-necked water bottle, often of porous earthenware, which kept water cool by evaporation. The custom came to St Helena from India, where guglets stood with a basin in every bedroom. Long cloth was a plain, fine cotton calico woven on the Coromandel coast of India and sold by the piece, which ran to about 36 to 40 yards. The numbers 1, 2 and 3 marked the grades of fineness. At almost £90 for the quarter, long cloth was the second-largest category of goods sold after salt meat. Settlers made it up into shirts, shifts, sheets and slaves' clothing. An ox bow was the bent wooden collar that fitted under an ox's neck and was pinned to the yoke above. Oxen drew the island's carts and ploughs on its steep ground. A flasket was a shallow, two-handled basket, used to carry washed linen or to gather fruit and vegetables. The quarter's sales totalled £2,675 12s 2d, and the salt meat alone came to £781 0s 0d, nearly 30 per cent of the whole. The Company's warehouse, selling at 10 per cent above cost, supplied St Helena with food, cloth, tools and household goods from both England and the East. The settlers depended on it for almost every manufactured article, and through its prices and stock the Company could shape the island's daily life.
190	186	18 January Damaged Goods Sold by Auction Vizt. Blankets 1 Fine .. 12 . Bunting 4½ Yards Blue .. 1 1 Broad Cloth Vizt. 1½ Yards Black .. 9 . 1 Do. Maz. Blue .. 15 . 3¾ Yards French Grey 2 10 . 3 14 . Beer 50 Gallons 4 .. . Hats 1 Boys .. 2 . Pease 3½ Groats .. 12 6 Serge Vizt.	Goods damaged in store were sold off at auction during the same quarter. Damaged goods sold at auction 1 fine blanket, £0 12s 0d Blue bunting, 14½ yards, £0 1s 1d Broadcloth Black broadcloth, 1½ yards, £0 9s 0d Mazarine blue broadcloth, 1 yard, £0 15s 0d French grey broadcloth, 3¾ yards, £2 10s 0d Broadcloth total, £3 14s 0d Beer, 50 gallons, £4 0s 0d 1 boy's hat, £0 2s 0d Peas, 3½ groats, £0 12s 6d Serge and other woollens Brown duffle, 3 yards, £0 19s 0d Kersey, 2 yards, £0 1s 6d Serge and other woollens total, £1 0s 6d Soldiers' clothing: 1 matross's coat and breeches, £0 14s 0d Saddlery: 9 saddle cloths, £1 7s 0d Singlo tea, 2 lb 6 oz, £0 10s 6d

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		3 Yds. Brown Duffle .. 19 . 2 Do. Kersey .. 1 6 1 .. 6 Soldiers Cloaths 1 Matross's Coat and Breeches .. 14 . Saddlery 9 Saddle Cloths 1 7 . Tea qr. lb. 2 6 Single .. 10 6 £ 12 13 7 Sold to the Honorable Company's Ship Bridgewater Vizt. Pitch and Tar Vizt. 3 Barrels Pitch 10 16 . ½ Do. Turpentine 6 .. 2 16 16 2 Coals 42 Bushels 3 10 7 Nails Vizt. M. 6 3 24 30 12 40 22 Spike 20 Scupper 2 10 4 Carried Over 22 17 1	Total of damaged goods, £12 13s 7d The storekeeper also sold stores to the Company's ship *Bridgewater*. Pitch and tar 3 barrels of pitch, £10 16s 0d ½ barrel of turpentine, £6 0s 2d Pitch and tar total, £16 16s 2d Coal, 42 bushels, £3 10s 7d Nails 3d nails, 6 30d nails, 24 40d nails, 12 Spike nails, 22 Scupper nails, 20 Nails together, £2 10s 4d Carried forward, £22 17s 1d **Interpretations** Instead of writing off spoiled goods as a loss, the storekeeper auctioned them, and recovered £12 13s 7d. The auction let buyers set the price of damaged cloth, beer and tea, so the Company avoided having to fix a value for goods that no longer met the standard of the warehouse. The sale shrank the losses that would otherwise have gone into the annual account of store losses, which for the year to 30 September 1778 came to £82 16s 6d. The *Bridgewater* was the ship from which Thomas Shelley and Corporal Thomas Mantle were found to have deserted, as recorded on 26 December 1778. The warehouse sold her naval stores such as pitch, turpentine, coal and nails. The ship paid more than the settlers did: 42 bushels of coal cost her £3 10s 7d, against £2 16s 0d for the same quantity sold on the island in the same quarter. This suggests that the warehouse charged passing ships a higher mark-up than it charged its own settlers. The matross's coat and breeches were part of an artillery private's uniform, since a matross was the lowest rank in the Company's artillery. Kersey was a coarse, ribbed woollen cloth from Suffolk, used for soldiers' and labourers' clothing.
191	187	1779 Brought Over 22 17 1 Paint 3 lb. Blacking .. 12 3 Cordage C. qr. lb. 10 2 2 26 12 11 Hooks and Lines 48 Skn. Twine 1 18 . £ 52 .. 3 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st of December 1778. Coals 162 Bushels Smiths Shop 9 3 8 Arrack 8 Gallons Men employed in Stores &ca. 1 .. . Candles 4 Chubs Spring .. 9 1 Turners Ware Vizt. 2 Birch Brooms Smiths Shop .. .. 10 6 Labourers Baskets Church .. 6 6 1 Shoe Brush Bake House .. .. 9 .. 8 1 Canvas 4 Yds. Osnaburg Pockets .. 4 . Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Stock Locks Coopers Shop and Church .. 6 5 2 Cold Chizels 2 Punches 1 Gaging Rod 1 Jointer Iron	The sale of stores to the Company's ship *Bridgewater* continued, and its total was followed by the quarter's charges for stores the Company issued to its own use. Brought forward, £22 17s 1d Blacking, 3, £0 12s 3d Cordage, 10 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £26 12s 11d Twine for hooks and lines, 48 lb, £1 18s 0d Total, £52 0s 3d The general charges account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Coal, 162 bushels, for the smith's shop, £9 3s 8d Arrack, 8 gallons, for the men working in the stores, £1 0s 0d Candles, 4, for Chubb's Spring, £0 9s 1d Turned wooden goods 2 birch brooms for the smith's shop, £0 0s 10d 6 labourers' baskets for the church, £0 6s 6d 1 shoe brush for the bakehouse, £0 0s 9d Turned wooden goods total, £0 8s 1d Osnaburg canvas for pockets, 4 yards, £0 4s 0d Ironmongery 2 stock locks for the cooper's shop and the church, £0 6s 5d 2 cold chisels for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 4d 2 punches for the cooper's shop, £0 2s 9d 1 gauging rod for the cooper's shop, £0 3s 4d 1 jointer iron for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 11d 1 howel for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 9d 1 saw set for the cooper's shop, £0 0s 7d 1 bung borer for the cooper's shop, £0 5s 6d 1 shave for the cooper's shop, £0 1s 8d 1 beak iron for the cooper's shop, £0 11s 9d

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		1 Howel 1 Saw Set 1 Bung Borer 1 Shave Do. 1 Beak Iron Coopers Shop .. 2 4 .. 2 9 .. 3 4 .. 1 11 .. 1 9 .. .. 7 .. 5 6 .. 1 8 .. 11 9 2 Pad Locks Chubs Spring and Smiths Shop .. 2 5 2 Ash Helves Bake House .. 1 2 2 Pr. H. Hinges Smiths Shop .. 7 . 2 8 7 Paint Vizt. 12 Chalk Coopers Shop .. .. 9 96 Whiting 14 White Lead mixed Church .. 2 1 .. 5 3 .. 8 1 Carried Over 14 1 6	2 padlocks for Chubb's Spring and the smith's shop, £0 2s 5d 2 axe handles for the bakehouse, £0 1s 2d 2 pairs of H hinges for the smith's shop, £0 7s 0d Ironmongery total, £2 8s 7d Paint Chalk, 12, for the cooper's shop, £0 0s 9d Whiting, 96, for the church, £0 2s 1d Mixed white lead, 14, for the church, £0 5s 3d Paint total, £0 8s 1d Carried forward, £14 1s 6d **Interpretations** The general charges account recorded stores the Company used itself, as opposed to goods sold to settlers or ships. Each item went to a named workshop or building, such as the smith's shop, the cooper's shop, the bakehouse, the church or Chubb's Spring. Tying each item to the place that used it let the Council see what each part of the establishment cost. It also left the storekeeper accountable for every issue, so a missing tool could be traced. The whiting and white lead charged to the church show that the Company paid for keeping the church in repair as part of its own establishment. Most of the ironmongery went to the cooper's shop, and the tools were the specialist kit of a cask maker. The cooper used a jointer iron to true the edges of staves so they fitted tightly, and a howel to smooth the inside of a cask near the ends. A beak iron was a small anvil with a projecting horn, on which the iron hoops were shaped and riveted. A bung borer cut the filling hole in the side of a cask. A gauging rod was a marked rod pushed into a cask to measure how much it held. The island needed a working cooperage because water, beef, pork and arrack all travelled and were stored in casks, and the ships calling at St Helena took on water in the island's own casks. The 8 gallons of arrack for the men working in the stores were an allowance of spirits, a customary reward for heavy labour such as lifting casks and bales. The Company charged it openly as a cost of running the warehouse rather than treating it as a private perk.
192	188	18 January Brought Over 14 1 6 Nails Vizt. M. 6 3 Coopers Shop .. 4 2 4 6 6 30 Church .. 2 3 .. 2 . 12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop .. 5 6 1 Glaz. Brads Church .. 1 5 .. 15 3 Glass Ware Vizt. 86 Squares 6 by 8 Smiths Shop 1 1 6 4 Do. 10 by 12 Church .. 3 10 1 5 4 Deals Vizt. 10 Double 4 Single 4 Coffins Church 1 16 8 .. 7 8 .. 16 4 2 Wainst. Boards Bake House .. 5 4 3 5 1 Hooks & Lines Vizt.	The general charges account for stores the Company issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £14 1s 6d Nails 3d nails, 6, for the cooper's shop, £0 4s 2d 6d nails, 4, for the church, £0 2s 3d 30d nails, 6, for the church, £0 2s 0d 12 cooper's rivets for the cooper's shop, £0 3s 6d Glazing brads, 1, for the church, £0 1s 5d Nails total, £0 13s 4d Glassware 86 window panes, 6 by 8 inches, for the smith's shop, £1 1s 6d 4 window panes, 10 by 12 inches, for the church, £0 3s 10d Glassware total, £1 5s 4d Deals 10 double deals for the church, £1 16s 8d 4 single deals for the church, £0 7s 8d 4 battens for the church, £0 16s 4d 2 wainscot boards for the bakehouse, £0 5s 4d Deals total, £3 5s 1d Hooks and lines 6 fishing lines, number 2, for the smith's shop, £0 1s 8d 1 log line for the bakehouse, £0 1s 0d 1 sash line for the church, £0 1s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 4s 0d Oil Linseed oil, 1¾ gallons, for the church, £0 9s 8d Florence oil, 1 bottle, for Chubb's Spring, £0 2s 8d Oil total, £0 12s 4d

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		6 No. 2 Lines Smiths Shop .. 1 8 1 Log Do. Bake House .. 1 . 1 Knot Sash Church .. 1 4 .. 4 . Oil Vizt. 1¾ Galls. Linseed Church .. 9 8 1 Bottle Florence Chubs Spring .. 2 8 .. 12 4 Pitch & Tar 12 Rosin Chubs Spring .. 4 . Lead Pipes &ca. 4 Fire Cocks 2 Direction Pipes 15 Lengths Leather Hose 1 Standing Vice 6 Rasps Chubs Spring 3 1 7 3 6 . 49 10 . 1 6 6 .. 5 6 57 9 7 Rice & Paddy C. qr. lb. 3 3 8 Paddy Given to His Majesty's Ship Belleisle .. 18 2 Carried Over 78 15 3	Rosin, 12, for Chubb's Spring, £0 4s 0d Lead pipes and fittings for Chubb's Spring 4 fire cocks, £3 1s 7d 2 direction pipes, £3 6s 0d 15 lengths of leather hose, £49 10s 0d 1 standing vice, £1 6s 6d 6 rasps, £0 5s 6d Lead pipes and fittings total, £57 9s 7d Rice and paddy, 3 cwt 3 qr 8 lb of paddy given to His Majesty's ship *Bell[...]*, £0 18s 2d. Carried forward, £78 15s 3d **Interpretations** The Company spent £57 9s 7d at Chubb's Spring in a single quarter, more than on the church, the bakehouse and the workshops together. Fire cocks were stopcocks fitted to a water main, to which a hose could be coupled. Direction pipes were the brass nozzles that aimed the jet. The 15 lengths of leather hose, sewn or riveted from tanned hide, were by far the dearest item. Together these fittings made up a fire-fighting supply drawn from the spring. In a town of wooden roofs, with the Company's warehouses and powder magazines close by, a piped water supply was the main protection against fire. The candles, padlock and Florence oil issued to Chubb's Spring earlier in the account point to the site being kept locked and tended. The paddy given to the King's ship was unhusked rice. The Company's island normally sold its stores to passing ships, as it did to the *Bridgewater* in the same quarter. Charging this paddy to its own expenses instead recorded it as a gift to a Royal Navy vessel. In wartime the Company had good reason to keep on terms with the naval ships that protected its convoys.
193	189	1779 Brought Over 78 15 3 China Ware Vizt. 2 Bowls 12 Meat Dishes 1 Tureen & Dish Given to His Majesty's Ship Belleisle .. 2 . 1 .. . .. 6 8 1 8 8 £ 80 3 11 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31 Decr. 1778. Deals Vizt. 44 Double 10 Single Parsonage & Store House 8 1 4 .. 19 2 5 Bulks Do. 2 17 4 3 Coffins Parsonage & Plant. House .. 12 3 1½ Pr. Riga Timber Store House 4 4 9 16 14 10 Oil Vizt. 12¾ Galls. Linseed 1¼ Do. Turpentine Castle Parsonage & Plant. House 2 14 9 .. 8 2 3 2 11 Nails Vizt. M. 22 6 39 20 4 30 2 Dog 2 Glaz. Brads 4 Floor	The general charges account for October to December 1778 closed with china given to His Majesty's ship *Belleisle*. Brought forward, £78 15s 3d China given to the King's ship 2 bowls, £0 2s 0d 12 meat dishes, £1 0s 0d 1 tureen and dish, £0 6s 8d China total, £1 8s 8d Total of general charges, £80 3s 11d The repairs account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Deals 44 double deals for the parsonage and the storehouse, £8 1s 4d 10 single deals for the parsonage and the storehouse, £0 19s 2d 5 balks for the parsonage and the storehouse, £2 17s 4d 3 battens for the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 12s 3d Riga timber, 1½ loads, for the storehouse, £4 4s 9d Deals total, £16 14s 10d Oil Linseed oil, 12¾ gallons, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £2 14s 9d Turpentine, 1¼ gallons, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 8s 2d Oil total, £3 2s 11d Nails, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House 6d nails, 22, £0 11s 11d 20d nails, 39, £0 12s 10d 30d nails, 4, £0 1s 4d Dog nails, 2, £0 1s 0d Glazing brads, 2, £0 2s 10d Floor nails, 4, £0 2s 5d Nails total, £1 13s 4d Paint

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		Castle, Parsonage House & Plant. House .. 11 11 .. 12 10 .. 1 4 .. 1 . .. 2 10 .. 2 5 1 13 4 Paint Vizt. 60 White Lead dry Lieut. Governors House .. 17 6 122 Do. mixed 126 Whiting 6 Verdegrease ½ Blacking Castle Parsonage & Plant. House 2 5 9 .. 2 9 1 6 8 .. 1 5 Paint Carried Over 3 14 1 Carried Over 21 11 1	Dry white lead, 60, for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 17s 6d Mixed white lead, 122, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £2 5s 9d Whiting, 126, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 2s 9d Verdigris, 6, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £1 6s 9d Blacking, ½, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 1s 5d Paint carried forward, £3 14s 1d Carried forward, £21 11s 1d **Interpretations** The Company kept a separate repairs account for the upkeep of its own buildings, apart from the general charges for day-to-day running. The Castle in Jamestown was the seat of government and the Governor's town residence. Plantation House was the Governor's country house in the interior, and the parsonage housed the chaplain. The Lieutenant Governor's house was painted at the Company's cost as well. Splitting maintenance from running costs let the Court of Directors in London see how much of the island's spending went on keeping its property standing, rather than on the garrison and the stores. Riga timber was Baltic pine or fir, shipped through the port of Riga and valued for straight, strong beams. A load was a standard measure of 50 cubic feet. The storehouse took timber from the far side of Europe, since the island's own woods could no longer supply beams of that size. The King's ship that received the paddy in the same account was the *Belleisle*. The china given to her added £1 8s 8d to the gift. The bowls, meat dishes and tureen were tableware for the officers' mess.
194	190	18 January Brought Over 21 11 1 Paint Brought Over 3 14 1 10 Ven. Red Dry .. 2 1 2 Indico .. 3 6 3 Ven. Red mixed .. 1 5 5 Prussian Blue .. 7 11 Castle Parsonage & Plant. House 5 9 . Glass Ware Vizt. 60 Squares 6 by 8 .. 15 . 27 Do. 8 by 10 .. 17 6 15 Do. 10 by 12 .. 14 4 3 Do. 10 by 14 .. 4 . 11 Do. 10 by 16 .. 14 3 2 Do. 11 by 17¼ .. 2 9 Castle Plant. House and Lieut. Governors Do. 3 7 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Stock Lock .. 3 3 56 Rod Iron .. 11 8 Store House 3 Plaistr. Trowels .. 5 . 37 Iron .. 6 2 Parsonage House 1 Plaistr. Sive Lieut. Governors House	The repairs account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued with paint, glass, ironmongery and brushes, and the diet expenses account followed. Brought forward, £21 11s 1d Paint brought forward, £3 14s 1d Dry Venetian red, 10, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 2s 1d Indigo, 2, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 3s 6d Mixed Venetian red, 3, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 1s 5d Prussian blue, 5, for the Castle, the parsonage and Plantation House, £0 7s 11d Paint total, £5 9s 0d Glassware, for the Castle, Plantation House and the Lieutenant Governor's house 60 window panes, 6 by 8 inches, £0 15s 0d 27 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, £0 17s 6d 15 window panes, 10 by 12 inches, £0 14s 4d 3 window panes, 10 by 14 inches, £0 4s 0d 11 window panes, 10 by 16 inches, £0 14s 3d 2 window panes, 11 by 15 inches, £0 2s 9d Glassware total, £3 7s 10d Ironmongery 1 stock lock for the storehouse, £0 3s 3d Rod iron, 56, for the storehouse, £0 11s 8d 3 plasterer's trowels for the parsonage house, £0 5s 0d Iron, 37, for the parsonage house, £0 6s 2d 1 plasterer's hoe for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 9s 3d Iron wire, 2, for the parsonage and the storehouse, £0 1s 5d 5 blank keys for the parsonage and the storehouse, £0 3s 3d 1 pair of HL hinges for the parsonage and the storehouse, £0 3s 6d Ironmongery total, £2 2s 6d

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		.. 8 3 2 Iron Wire .. 1 5 5 Blank Keys .. 3 3 1 Pr. H. L. Hinges .. 3 6 Parsonage & Store House 2 2 6 Turners Ware Vizt. 9 Paint Brushes .. 3 7 4 Plaistr. Do. .. 6 1 Castle Parsonage House & Plant. House .. 9 8 £ 33 .. 1 Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st Decr. 1778. Arrack 128 Gallons 16 .. . Sago 6 .. 1 11 Pease ¼ Bushels .. 2 3 Carried Over 16 4 2	Turned wooden goods, for the Castle, the parsonage house and Plantation House 9 paint brushes, £0 3s 7d 4 plasterer's brushes, £0 6s 1d Turned wooden goods total, £0 9s 8d Total of repairs, £33 0s 1d The diet expenses account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Arrack, 128 gallons, £16 0s 0d Sago, 6, £0 1s 11d Peas, 1½ bushels, £0 2s 3d Carried forward, £16 4s 2d **Interpretations** Repairs to the Company's buildings cost £33 0s 1d for the quarter, less than half the £57 9s 7d spent on the fire equipment at Chubb's Spring alone. The amount of glass and paint shows that the work was mostly upkeep: reglazing broken windows and repainting woodwork that the island's damp and wind had weathered. The plasterer's tools for the parsonage and the Lieutenant Governor's house point to walls being patched and rendered. HL hinges were strap hinges shaped like the two letters, fitted to cupboard and room doors so that the door hung firm without sagging. Diet expenses were the Company's own spending on food and drink, as opposed to stores sold or used for building work. Arrack was by far the largest item, at 128 gallons. Sago was a starch made from the pith of an Eastern palm. Boiled in water or milk, it gave an easily digested food for the sick and convalescent. Its appearance alongside the arrack suggests that this account met the cost of the Company's table and of comforts for the sick.
195	191	1779 Brought Over 16 4 2 Salt 2 Bushels .. 7 4 Coffee 12 .. 10 . Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 1 20 Sugar 3 5 10 4 2 13 Candy 9 19 3 13 5 1 Beef and Pork Vizt. 50 Pcs. Beef 9 19 . 47 Pcs. Pork 7 13 9 17 12 9 Tea Vizt. 3 Single .. 3 . 4 Bohea .. 2 5 .. 5 5 Rice C. qr. lb. 5 3 11 2 .. . Spice 1 Cinnamon .. 17 4 Oil 12 Bottles Florence 1 11 6 Flour C. qr. lb. 18 .. 8 18 .. 2 £ 70 13 9 Allowance Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st Oct. to the 31st Decr. Candles Vizt. 300 Castle 270 Council 30 Chaplain 25 Doctors Shop	The diet expenses account for October to December 1778 closed as follows. Brought forward, £16 4s 2d Salt, 2 bushels, £0 7s 4d Coffee, 17, £0 10s 0d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £3 5s 10d Sugar candy, 4 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £9 19s 3d Sugar and sugar candy total, £13 5s 1d Beef and pork Salt beef, 50 pieces, £9 19s 0d Salt pork, 47 pieces, £7 13s 9d Beef and pork total, £17 12s 9d Tea Singlo tea, 3, £0 3s 0d Bohea tea, 4, £0 2s 5d Tea total, £0 5s 5d Rice, 5 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £2 0s 0d Cinnamon, 1, £0 17s 4d Florence oil, 12 bottles, £1 11s 6d Flour, 18 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, £18 0s 2d Total of diet expenses, £70 13s 9d The allowance account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Candles, 5 cwt 2 qr 9 lb in all: 300 for the Castle, 270 for the Council, 30 for the chaplain and 25 for the baker's shop, £70 10s 5d Oil Train oil, 9 gallons, for the Castle, £2 10s 1d Train oil, 28 gallons, for the Council, £7 15s 9d Oil total, £10 5s 10d Glassware for the Castle 72 wine glasses, £2 1s 6d 4 pint decanters, £0 8s 9d Glassware total, £2 10s 3d Carried forward, £83 6s 6d **Interpretations** The allowance account recorded stores that the Company gave its officials free, as part of their pay.

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		C. qr. lb. 5 2 9 70 10 5 Oil Vizt. 9 Gall. Train Castle 2 10 1 28 Do. Do. Council 7 15 9 10 5 10 Glass Ware Vizt. 72 Wine Glasses 2 1 6 4 Pint Decanters .. 8 9 Castle 2 10 3 Carried Over 83 6 6	Candles and lamp oil were the chief items. The 625 lb of candles came to £70 10s 5d for a single quarter, almost as much as the whole diet account. The Castle and the members of the Council took nearly all of them, while the chaplain received only 30. Lighting was one of the recognised perquisites of office in the Company's service. The scale of the issue shows how far a councillor's real income lay in such allowances rather than in his salary alone. The diet account bore the cost of the Governor's public table at the Castle, where the Council, officers and visiting captains were entertained. Flour was its largest item, followed by salt meat, sugar and arrack. Sugar candy was large, clear crystals of sugar that the Company shipped from China and Bengal. Nearly twice as much of it went to the table as ordinary sugar, so it was probably used to sweeten tea and punch. The 72 wine glasses and four decanters charged to the Castle under the allowance account fitted the same round of official hospitality.
196	192	18 January Brought Over 83 6 6 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 1½ Doz. Green Handle Knives & Forks 2 19 5 1 Do. Desert Do. & Do. 1 13 . Castle 4 12 5 Canvas Vizt. 5 Yards English .. 5 7 2 Osnaburg .. 2 . Castle .. 7 7 Chelloes 5 Pieces Castle 2 4 4 Haberdashery Vizt. 6 Skn. Silk Governors Fishermen .. 2 . 4 Do. Do. Lieut. Governors Do. .. 1 4 ½ Whited Brown Thread Castle .. 2 9 .. 6 1 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Wood Axe .. 2 11 2 Ash Helves .. 1 2 2 Blank Keys .. 1 3 2 Pad Locks .. 2 11 Castle 3 Scythe Stones Governors Stables .. .. 7 .. 8 10 Paint Vizt. 6 Whiting Castle .. .. 2 12 Indico 1 .. 9 9 Blue Smalt .. 15 7 23 Starch .. 13 5 Castle Linen 2 9 11 China Ware Vizt. 42 Meat Plates .. 14 5 12 Sneakers .. 4 .	The allowance account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £83 6s 6d Cutlery for the Castle 1½ dozen green-handled knives and forks, £2 19s 5d 1 dozen dessert knives and forks, £1 13s 0d Cutlery total, £4 12s 5d Canvas for the Castle English canvas, 5 yards, £0 5s 7d Osnaburg canvas, 2 yards, £0 2s 0d Canvas total, £0 7s 7d Chelloes, 5 pieces, for the Castle, £2 4s 4d Haberdashery 6 skeins of silk for the Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 0d 4 skeins of silk for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 4d White and brown thread, ½, for the Castle, £0 2s 9d Haberdashery total, £0 6s 1d Ironmongery 1 wood axe for the Castle, £0 2s 11d 2 axe handles for the Castle, £0 1s 2d 2 blank keys for the Castle, £0 1s 3d 2 padlocks for the Castle, £0 2s 11d 2 scythe stones for the Governor's stables, £0 0s 7d Ironmongery total, £0 8s 10d Paint Whiting, 6, for the Castle, £0 0s 2d Indigo, 12, for the Castle linen, £1 0s 9d Blue smalt, 9, for the Castle linen, £0 15s 7d Starch, 23, for the Castle linen, £0 13s 5d Paint total, £2 9s 11d China for the Castle 48 meat plates, £0 14s 5d 12 sneakers, £0 4s 0d China total, £0 18s 5d Tinware for the Castle 1 hand glass lantern, £0 5s 9d 6 [...], £0 4s 8d Tinware total, £0 10s 5d Carried forward, £95 4s 6d **Interpretations** The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor each kept fishermen, and the Company supplied the silk for their lines as part of the officials' allowances. Silk made a fine, strong fishing line that was hard for fish to see. Charging it to the allowance account meant the fish for the two senior officers' tables were caught partly at the Company's cost. The Governor's stables were provided for in the same way. The indigo, smalt and starch booked under paint were in fact for the Castle laundry. Smalt, the

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		Castle .. 18 5 Tin Ware Vizt. 1 Hand Glass Lanthorn .. 5 9 6 Solder .. 4 8 Castle .. 10 5 Carried Over 95 4 6	powdered blue glass, served as well as indigo for blueing white linen in the final rinse. The Castle's washing used more than £2 9s 11d of these materials in a quarter, which shows the standard of starched, bright linen expected at the Governor's table and in his household.
197	193	1779 Brought Over 95 4 6 Turners Ware Vizt. 6 Punch Ladles .. 3 8 2 Do. Strainers .. 1 8 7 Birch Brooms .. 2 11 Castle .. 8 3 Blankets 2 Ordinary Do. .. 14 1 Corks 6 Gross Do. .. 13 6 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 6 Hooks .. 8 1 100 18 Do. .. .. 9 12 2 Lines .. 3 5 12 3 Do. .. 4 . 4 Skn. Twine .. 2 4 Governors Fishermen 25 No. 6 Hooks .. 2 . 25 18 Do. .. .. 2 12 3 Lines .. 4 . Lieut. Governors Do. 1 4 9 Rice and Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 2 10 Rice Governors Poultry .. 17 9 60 2 10 Paddy Do. Do. & Horses 13 7 11 1 2 22 Rice Lieut. Governors Poultry .. 11 8 12 3 12 Paddy Do. Do. & Horses 3 1 4 18 18 8 Wheat 13½ Bushels Oats Govr. Horses 2 10 8 Shirts Ps. Yds. 2 24 Huckaback for Napkins Castle 6 6 . Sope C. qr. lb. 1 2 12 Castle Linen 4 5 8 Pitch and Tar 6 Rosin Castle .. 2 . Lead Vizt. 9 Sheet Governors Fishermen .. 1 11 8 Do. Lieut. Governors Do. .. 1 8 18 Shot Castle .. 3 5 .. 7 . Sugar and Candy 30 Candy Groom & Gardener .. 19 3 Tea 6 Bohea Do. Do. .. 3 8	The allowance account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £95 4s 6d Turned wooden goods for the Castle 6 punch ladles, £0 3s 8d 2 punch strainers, £0 1s 8d 7 birch brooms, £0 2s 11d Turned wooden goods total, £0 8s 3d 2 ordinary blankets for the Castle, £0 14s 1d 6 gross of corks for the Castle, £0 13s 6d Hooks and lines for the Governor's fishermen 100 fish hooks, number 6, £0 9s 1d 100 fish hooks, number 18, £0 0s 9d 12 fishing lines, number 2, £0 3s 5d 12 fishing lines, number 3, £0 4s 0d 4 skeins of twine, £0 2s 4d Hooks and lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen 25 fish hooks, number 6, £0 2s 0d 25 fish hooks, number 18, £0 0s 2d 12 fishing lines, number 3, £0 4s 0d Hooks and lines total, £1 4s 9d Rice and paddy Rice, 2 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, for the Governor's poultry, £0 17s 9d Paddy, 60 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, for the Governor's poultry and horses, £15 7s 11d Rice, 1 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry, £0 11s 8d Paddy, 12 cwt 3 qr 12 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, £3 1s 4d Rice and paddy total, £19 18s 8d Wheat, 13½ bushels, for the Governor's horses, £2 10s 8d Huckaback for napkins, 2 pieces 24 yards, for the Castle, £6 6s 0d Soap, 1 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, for the Castle linen, £4 5s 8d Rosin, 6, for the Castle, £0 2s 0d Lead shot Lead shot, 4, for the Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 11d Lead shot, 8, for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 8d Lead shot, 14, for the Castle, £0 3s 5d Lead shot total, £0 7s 0d Sugar candy, 50, for the Governor's gardener, £0 19s 3d Bohea tea, 6, for the Governor's gardener, £0 3s 8d Cordage, 7, for the Governor's stables, £0 2s 3d Carried forward, £132 0s 3d **Interpretations** The Company fed the Governor's and the Lieutenant Governor's private livestock out of its own stores. More than 73 cwt of paddy and four of rice went to their poultry and horses in the quarter, at a cost of £19 18s 8d. The Governor's share alone was over four times the Lieutenant Governor's. Along with the wheat for the Governor's horses, this made animal feed the largest allowance after candles. It was a valuable perquisite on an island where grain had to be imported and the settlers bought their own at the warehouse's mark-up.

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		Cordage 7 Governors Stables .. 2 3 Carried Over 132 .. 3	The allowance even reached the Governor's servants. His gardener received sugar candy and bohea tea, small luxuries the Company paid for on the Governor's account. The lead shot issued to the two officials' fishermen probably served as sinkers for their lines.
198	194	18 January Brought Over 132 .. 3 Saddlery Vizt. 2 Half Curb Bridles .. 19 8 3 Saddle Cloths .. 12 . 2 Girths .. 3 1 3 Cruppers .. 5 1 2 Surcingles .. 6 8 2 Headstalls & Reins .. 6 10 Governors Stables 2 13 4 £ 134 13 7 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st of Decr. 1778. Candles C. qr. lb. 1 .. 2 Officers on Guard & Serjeant Major 12 17 4 Tea qr. lb. 1 2 6 Bohea Barracks & Guards 5 4 7 Oil 129 Galls. Train Do. & Do. 32 11 4 Arrack 42 Galls. Mustering 5 5 . Iron Ware Vizt. 3 Wood Axes .. 1 10 6 Ash Helves .. 3 6 1 Iron Shovel .. 4 6 2 Iron Pots wt. qr. 2 4 .. 13 9 1 Pad Lock .. 1 6 Guards 1 12 1 Turners Ware Vizt. 4 Bowls .. 4 8 6 Platters .. 7 . Do. .. 11 8 Tin Ware Vizt. 2 Lamps .. 1 10 2 Lanthorn Leaves .. 1 2 Do. .. 3 . Canvas 120 Yds. English Cots 6 12 6 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 1½ Cotton Wick Guards .. 3 10 2 Whip Cord .. 6 10 3 Skn. Twine Cots .. 1 9 .. 12 5 Carried Over 65 9 11	The allowance account for October to December 1778 closed with saddlery for the Governor's stables, and the garrison account followed. Brought forward, £132 0s 3d Saddlery for the Governor's stables 2 half-cheek bridles, £0 19s 8d 3 saddle cloths, £0 12s 0d 2 girths, £0 3s 1d 3 cruppers, £0 5s 1d 2 surcingles, £0 6s 8d 2 headstalls and reins, £0 6s 10d Saddlery total, £2 13s 4d Total of allowances, £134 13s 7d The garrison account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Candles, 1 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, for the officers on guard and the Sergeant Major, £12 17s 4d Bohea tea, 1 cwt 2 qr 6 lb, for the barracks and guards, £5 4s 7d Train oil, 129 gallons, for the barracks and guards, £32 11s 4d Arrack, 42 gallons, for the musters, £5 5s 0d Ironmongery for the guards 3 wood axes, £0 8s 10d 6 axe handles, £0 3s 6d 1 iron shovel, £0 4s 6d 2 iron pots, number 24, £0 13s 9d 1 padlock, £0 1s 6d Ironmongery total, £1 12s 1d Turned wooden goods for the guards 4 wooden bowls, £0 4s 8d 6 wooden platters, £0 7s 0d Turned wooden goods total, £0 11s 8d Tinware for the guards 2 lamps, £0 1s 10d 2 lantern leaves, £0 1s 2d Tinware total, £0 3s 0d English canvas for cots, 120 yards, £6 12s 6d Hooks and lines Cotton wick, 1½, for the guards, £0 3s 10d Whipcord, 2, for the guards, £0 6s 10d Twine, 3 skeins, for the cots, £0 1s 9d Hooks and lines total, £0 12s 5d Carried forward, £85 9s 11d **Interpretations** The garrison drew tea as a regular store, with more than 1½ cwt of bohea issued to the barracks and guard posts in a single quarter. In England at this date, soldiers on duty drank small beer, and the army did not issue tea as a ration. On St Helena the Company's own China trade made tea cheap and plentiful. A practice the British army adopted only in the next century was already in place on the island in 1778. Lighting was the garrison's largest cost. The 129 gallons of train oil kept lamps burning through the night at the barracks and at the batteries and guard posts round the coast. The candles went only to the officers of the guard and the Sergeant Major, so the men lit their quarters with oil lamps. The 42 gallons of arrack issued at the musters were the customary dram given to soldiers when they paraded to be counted and paid. The 120 yards of English canvas made cots, the framed canvas beds slung like hammocks in barracks and aboard ship, laced with the twine issued at the same time. Lantern leaves were the thin, translucent panels of horn fitted into the sides of a lantern to shield the flame from the wind.

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199	195	1779 Brought Over 85 9 11 Hosiery 2 Pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings .. 6 2 Blankets 3 Ordinary 1 1 2 Haberdashery Vizt. ½ White Brown Thread .. 2 9 ½ Coloured Do. .. 1 8 2 Gro. Broad Worstd. Lace 1 15 3 1 19 8 Glass Ware Vizt. 6 Squares 8 by 10 .. 3 11 2 Hour Glasses .. 1 8 .. 5 7 Deals Vizt. 5 Double .. 18 4 4 Single .. 7 8 Cots & Coffins 1 6 . Nails Vizt. M. 16 3 .. 11 . 8 6 .. 4 4 2 30 .. .. 8 Do. & Do. .. 16 . Shirts Vizt. 2 Soldiers .. 8 11 2 Rollers .. 1 . .. 9 11 Beef & Pork Vizt. 65 Pcs. Beef 12 15 11 612 Pcs. Pork 100 1 9 Deficiency in weight 112 17 8 Shoes 2 Pr. Mens Ordinary .. 10 . Soldiers Cloaths 2 Soldiers Coats and Breeches 2 18 11 £ 208 1 .	The garrison account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 closed as follows. Brought forward, £85 9s 11d 2 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £0 6s 9d 3 ordinary blankets, £1 1s 2d Haberdashery White and brown thread, ½, £0 2s 9d Coloured thread, ½, £0 1s 8d 2 gross of broad worsted lace, £1 15s 3d Haberdashery total, £1 19s 8d Glassware 6 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, £0 3s 11d 2 hourglasses, £0 1s 8d Glassware total, £0 5s 7d Deals for cots and coffins 5 double deals, £0 18s 4d 4 single deals, £0 7s 8d Deals total, £1 6s 0d Nails for cots and coffins 3d nails, 16, £0 11s 0d 6d nails, 8, £0 4s 4d 30d nails, 2, £0 0s 8d Nails total, £0 16s 0d Shirts 2 soldiers' shirts, £0 8s 11d 2 sailors' shirts, £0 1s 0d Shirts total, £0 9s 11d Beef and pork, issued to make good short weight Salt beef, 65 pieces, £12 15s 11d Salt pork, 612 pieces, £100 1s 9d Beef and pork total, £112 17s 8d 2 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £0 10s 0d 2 soldiers' coats and breeches, £2 18s 11d Total of garrison stores, £208 1s 0d Slaves **Interpretations** More than half the garrison account, £112 17s 8d, went on salt meat issued to make up for short weight. The casks of beef and pork the Company sent out held less meat than their stated weight, through shrinkage, bone or fraud by the contractors in England. A soldier's ration was fixed by weight, so the storekeeper had to issue extra pieces to make each man's allowance good. The Company absorbed the whole loss on the garrison's account, and 612 extra pieces of pork in a single quarter show how far the casks fell short. That loss went alongside the record sales of salt meat to settlers in the same quarter, and it added to the strain on the stores. The deals and nails for cots and coffins show the carpenters making both beds and burial boxes for the garrison from the same stock of timber. The Company bore the cost of burying its soldiers as part of keeping the garrison. The broad worsted lace was the braid sewn onto soldiers' coats to mark their regiment and rank, and the two hourglasses timed the watches at the guard posts.
200	196	18 January Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st of Decr. 1778. Beef & Pork Vizt. 1064 Pcs. Beef 209 9 6 1587 Pcs. Pork 253 .. . 462 9 6 Rice & Paddy C. qr. lb. 198 1 12 Rice 67 15 7 Arrack 36 Gallons 4 10 . Flour 18 .. 3 2 Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 3 24 Sugar	The Company's account for its own slaves was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778. Beef and pork Salt beef, 1,064 pieces, £209 9s 6d Salt pork, 1,581 pieces, £253 0s 0d Beef and pork total, £462 9s 6d Rice, 198 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £67 15s 7d Arrack, 36 gallons, £4 10s 0d Flour, 18, £0 3s 2d Sugar, 0 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £4 7s 2d Bohea tea, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £4 10s 1d Train oil, 8¼ gallons, £2 5s 10d Chelloes, 13 pieces, £7 4s 1d Lead shot, 6, £0 1s 2d Salt, ¼ bushel, £0 0s 11d Soap, 14, £0 7s 0d

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		4 7 2 Tea qr. lb. 1 1 10 Bohea 4 10 1 Oil 8¼ Gall. Train 2 5 10 Chelloes 13 Pieces 7 4 1 Lead 6 Sheet .. 1 2 Salt ¼ Bushel .. .. 11 Sope 14 .. 7 . Spice 3 Pepper .. 1 8 Shirts 24 Soldiers Castle Servants 5 6 6 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 75 No. 6 .. 6 . 150 18 .. 1 1 6 Large .. 1 5 Hooks 6 No. 2 .. 1 8 12 3 .. 4 . 3 Log .. 2 11 Lines 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 1 Whip Cord .. 3 4 1 1 1 Haberdashery Vizt. 2 Doz. Mohair Breast Buttons .. .. 10 3½ Coloured Thread .. 11 6 .. 12 4 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Wood Axe .. 2 11 1 Ash Helve .. .. 7 2 Stock Locks .. 6 5 .. 9 11 Carried Over 561 6 .	Pepper, 3, £0 1s 8d 24 soldiers' shirts for the Castle servants, £5 6s 6d Hooks and lines 75 fish hooks, number 6, £0 6s 0d 150 fish hooks, number 18, £0 1s 1d 6 large fish hooks, £0 1s 5d 6 fishing lines, number 2, £0 1s 8d 12 fishing lines, number 3, £0 4s 0d 3 log lines, £0 2s 11d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Whipcord, 1, £0 3s 4d Hooks and lines total, £1 1s 1d Haberdashery 2 dozen mohair breast buttons, £0 0s 10d Coloured thread, 3½, £0 11s 6d Haberdashery total, £0 12s 4d Ironmongery 1 wood axe, £0 2s 11d 1 axe handle, £0 0s 7d 2 stock locks, £0 6s 5d Ironmongery total, £0 9s 11d Carried forward, £561 6s 0d **Interpretations** The Company's slaves cost far more to feed than the garrison's stores cost to supply. Salt meat for them came to £462 9s 6d in the quarter, against £112 17s 8d issued to the garrison to make up short weight. Rice, at almost 200 cwt, was their staple, and the 2,645 pieces of beef and pork added a fixed meat ration. The Company owned these slaves outright and worked them on its plantations, roads, fortifications and stores. Feeding them from the warehouse was therefore a running cost of the Company's own labour force, and the largest single charge on the island's stores. With salt pork and beef already in short supply that spring, every piece issued to the slaves came out of the same stock that settlers were buying at record levels. The 24 soldiers' shirts for the Castle servants show that slaves in the Governor's household wore garrison clothing, which the Company already held in stock. The fishing tackle points to some of the Company's slaves working as fishermen, whose catch probably went to feed the slave gangs and so reduced the call on salt meat. The bohea tea and arrack were small additions to the ration, issued in far lower amounts than to the garrison.
201	197	1779 Brought Over 561 6 . Serge 13 Yds. Coloured Shalloon 1 4 11 Shoes Vizt. 54 Pr. Mens Ordinary 13 10 . 15 Pr. Womens Calf Leather 2 8 9 15 18 9 Turners Ware 3 Wood Bowls .. 3 6 Tin Ware 1 Pint Saucepans .. .. 8 £ 578 13 10 Mallay Dr. for the following Stores Issued from 1st Oct. to the 31st Decr. 78. Sugar & Candy Vizt. qr. lb. 1 19 Sugar .. 9 9 .. 7 Candy .. 2 10 .. 12 7	The Company's account for its slaves, covering stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778, closed with cloth, shoes and household goods. Brought forward, £561 6s 0d Coloured shalloon, 13 yards, £1 4s 11d Shoes 54 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £13 10s 0d 15 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £2 8s 9d Shoes total, £15 18s 9d 3 wooden bowls, £0 3s 6d 1 pint saucepan, £0 0s 8d Total for the slaves, £578 13s 10d A separate account in the name of Mallay was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £0 9s 9d Sugar candy, 7 lb, £0 2s 10d Sugar and sugar candy total, £0 12s 7d Salt beef, 20 pieces, £3 18s 9d Arrack, 8 gallons, £1 0s 0d Flour, 21, £0 3s 9d Rice, 2 cwt, £0 13s 8d

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		Beef & Pork 20 Pcs. Beef 3 18 9 Arrack 8 Gallons 1 .. . Flour 21 .. 3 9 Rice & Paddy qr. 2 .. Rice .. 13 8 Sope 3 .. 1 6 Salt ¼ Bushel .. .. 11 Tea 2 Bohea .. 1 3 Spice 1 Pepper .. .. 6 Shoes 1 Pr. Mans fine .. 6 1 Hooks & Lines 50 No. 18 Hooks .. .. 4 Serge Vizt. 5¾ Yds. Green 1 1 11 2 Do. Flannel .. 4 . 1 5 11 Hosiery Vizt. 2 Pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings .. 6 2 1 Pr. Buff Worsted Breeches .. 8 10 .. 15 . Braziers Ware 1 Three quart Tea Kettle .. 11 3 Blankets 1 Ordinary .. 7 1 Carried Over 9 18 7	Soap, 3, £0 1s 6d Salt, ¼ bushel, £0 0s 11d Bohea tea, 2, £0 1s 3d Pepper, 1, £0 0s 6d 1 pair of men's fine shoes, £0 6s 1d 50 fish hooks, number 18, £0 0s 4d Serge and other woollens Green serge, 5½ yards, £1 1s 11d Flannel, 2 yards, £0 4s 0d Serge and other woollens total, £1 5s 11d Hosiery 2 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £0 6s 2d 1 pair of buff worsted breeches, £0 8s 10d Hosiery total, £0 15s 0d 1 three-quart tea kettle, £0 11s 3d 1 ordinary blanket, £0 7s 1d Carried forward, £9 18s 7d **Interpretations** The Company's slaves were shod at its expense, with 54 pairs of men's shoes and 15 pairs of women's issued in the quarter. Along with the shirts, shalloon and chelloes earlier in the account, the whole cost of feeding and clothing the Company's slaves for the quarter came to £578 13s 10d. That was by far the largest charge against the island's stores, more than double the garrison's £208 1s 0d. The Mallay account was kept for a single person or household, not a gang. It held a full personal ration of salt beef, rice, flour, sugar, tea, arrack and spices. On top of that came a pair of fine shoes, green serge, buff breeches and a tea kettle. The fine shoes and serge set this recipient apart from the Company's slaves, who received ordinary shoes and coarser cloth. The name may perhaps denote a Malay in the Company's service, but the account itself does not say who he was.
202	198	18 January Brought Over 9 18 7 Haberdashery Vizt. 4 Skn. Silk .. 1 6 4 Do. Mohair .. 1 8 2 Doz. Do. Coat Buttons .. 1 8 2 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. .. 10 ½ White Brown Thread .. 2 9 ½ Coloured Do. .. 1 8 .. 10 1 China Ware Vizt. 6 Meat Plates .. 1 10 2 Do. Dishes .. 3 4 2 Bowls .. 2 . 6 Sneakers .. 2 . .. 9 2 Long Cloth ½ Pr. No. 3 1 13 4 £ 12 11 2 Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st Decr. 1778. Earthen Ware 6 Milk Pans Dairy .. 8 5 Cordage qr. lb. 2 7 Gardens &ca. 1 .. 1 Tin Ware 6 Watering Pots Gardens 1 2 8	The account in the name of Mallay, covering stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778, closed with haberdashery, china and long cloth. Brought forward, £9 18s 7d Haberdashery 4 skeins of silk, £0 1s 6d 4 skeins of mohair, £0 1s 8d 2 dozen mohair coat buttons, £0 1s 8d 2 dozen mohair breast buttons, £0 0s 10d White and brown thread, ½, £0 2s 9d Coloured thread, ½, £0 1s 8d Haberdashery total, £0 10s 1d China 6 meat plates, £0 1s 10d 2 meat dishes, £0 3s 4d 2 china bowls, £0 2s 0d 6 sneakers, £0 2s 0d China total, £0 9s 2d Long cloth, number 3, ½ piece, £1 13s 4d Total for Mallay, £12 11s 2d The plantation account was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. 6 earthenware milk pans for the dairy, £0 8s 5d Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, for the gardens, £1 0s 1d 6 tin watering pots for the gardens, £1 2s 8d Ironmongery 12 spring mouse traps, £0 6s 9d 2 bricklayer's trowels, £0 2s 8d 1 plasterer's trowel, £0 1s 8d 1 pair of HL hinges, £0 3s 6d 2 hand hatchets, £0 3s 0d 6 stock locks, £0 19s 2d 3 spades, £0 12s 0d 14 axe handles, £0 8s 2d 1 blank key, £0 0s 8d 24 scythe stones, £0 4s 6d 2 iron pots, number 16, £0 3s 8d 2 mauls for the pastures, £0 17s 9d

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		Iron Ware Vizt. 12 Spring Mouse Traps .. 6 9 2 Bricklayers Trowels .. 2 8 1 Plaistr. Trowels .. 1 8 1 Pr. H. L. Hinges .. 3 6 2 Hand Hatchets .. 3 . 6 Stock Locks .. 19 2 3 Spades .. 12 . 14 Ash Helves .. 8 2 1 Blank Key .. .. 8 24 Scythe Stones .. 4 6 2 Iron Pots wt. lb. 16 .. 3 8 2 Mauls Pastures .. 17 9 C. qr. lb. 2 1 20 Iron Gardens & Pigeon House 2 3 6 6 7 . Carried Over 8 18 2	Iron, 2 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, for the gardens and the pigeon house, £2 3s 6d Ironmongery total, £6 7s 0d Carried forward, £8 18s 2d **Interpretations** Mallay's account went well beyond a ration. The china and long cloth, along with the buttons, silk and mohair for making up clothes, furnished a household to a modest but respectable standard. The total for the quarter, £12 11s 2d, was spent on one person or household, while the cost of feeding and clothing each of the Company's slaves was a small fraction of that. Mallay was therefore maintained as a dependant of standing, not as part of the labour force. The plantation account supplied the Company's farm at Plantation House, with its dairy, gardens, pastures and pigeon house. The 24 scythe stones were issued at the start of the southern spring, when the hay was coming on for mowing. Mauls were heavy wooden or iron-headed hammers for driving fence posts, needed to keep the cattle in the pastures that the Company relied on for its beef.
203	199	1779 Brought Over 8 18 2 Turners Ware Vizt. 1 Paint Brush .. .. 5 2 Plaistr. Do. .. 3 1 Pigeon House 4 Yokes for Oxen 2 15 11 4 Ox Bows .. 4 6 8 Birch Brooms .. 3 4 5 Labourers Baskets .. 5 5 Gardens 3 12 8 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 6 No. 3 Lines .. 2 . 8 4 Do. .. 3 . 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 Gardens .. 5 7 Deals Vizt. 18 Double 3 6 . 26 Single 2 9 10 1 Riga Timber 2 16 6 Gardens & Pigeon House 1 Pr. Ash Plank Carts 2 3 4 10 15 8 Nails Vizt. M. 32 6 .. 17 4 6 10 .. 2 9 12 20 .. 4 3 5 30	The plantation account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £8 18s 2d Turned wooden goods 1 paint brush for the pigeon house, £0 0s 5d 2 plasterer's brushes for the pigeon house, £0 3s 1d 4 ox yokes, £2 15s 11d 4 ox bows, £0 4s 6d 8 birch brooms for the gardens, £0 3s 4d 5 labourers' baskets for the gardens, £0 5s 5d Turned wooden goods total, £3 12s 8d Hooks and lines for the gardens 6 lines, number 3, £0 2s 0d 8 lines, number 4, £0 3s 0d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £0 5s 7d Deals 18 double deals for the gardens and the pigeon house, £3 6s 0d 26 single deals for the gardens and the pigeon house, £2 9s 10d Riga timber, 1, for the gardens and the pigeon house, £2 16s 6d 1 piece of ash plank for carts, £2 3s 4d Deals total, £10 15s 8d Nails for the gardens and the pigeon house 6d nails, 32, £0 17s 4d 10d nails, 6, £0 2s 9d 20d nails, 12, £0 4s 3d 30d nails, 5, £0 1s 8d 40d nails, 6, £0 2s 0d Dog nails, 2, £0 1s 0d Nails total, £1 9s 0d Oil for the gardens and the pigeon house Train oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 10d Turpentine, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 8d Linseed oil, 4 gallons, £0 17s 2d Oil total, £1 1s 8d Paint for the gardens and the pigeon house Mixed white lead, 68, £1 5s 6d Verdigris, 1, £0 4s 5d Olive colour, 10, £0 17s 6d Dry yellow ochre, 8, £0 1s 1d Dry Venetian red, 13, £0 2s 9d Whiting, 10, £0 0s 4d

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		.. 1 8 6 40 .. 2 . 2 Dog .. 1 . Gardens & Pigeon House 1 9 . Oil Vizt. ½ Gall. Train .. 2 10 ¼ Do. Turpentine .. 1 8 4 Galls. Linseed .. 17 2 Do. & Do. 1 1 8 Paint Vizt. 68 White Lead mixed 1 5 6 1 Verdegrease .. 4 5 10 Olive Colour .. 17 6 8 Yellow Oaker Dry .. 1 8 13 Ven. Red dry .. 2 9 10 Whiting .. .. 4 Do. & Do. 2 12 2 Carried Over 28 14 11	Paint total, £2 12s 2d Carried forward, £28 14s 11d **Interpretations** Building work at the plantation centred on the pigeon house and the garden structures, which took most of the timber, nails, oil and paint on this page. A pigeon house, or dovecote, kept birds for the table and supplied fresh meat at the Governor's country residence without drawing on the salt meat in store. The Company spent more than £10 on deals and timber for it in one quarter. The four ox yokes cost £2 15s 11d, far more than any other wooden item, since each was carved from a single heavy beam to fit a pair of oxen. With the ox bows issued alongside them, they equipped two or more teams for the plantation's carts and ploughs. Ash plank, tough and springy, was the standard timber for cart shafts and wheel felloes. Olive colour was a ready-mixed dull green paint, much used on garden doors, gates and railings.
204	200	18 January Brought Over 28 14 11 Pitch & Tar 2 Galls. Tar Carts .. 3 . Cart Wheels 2 Wheel Barrows Gardens 1 13 1 Rice & Paddy C. qr. lb. 4 2 5 Rice Steward and Overseers 1 11 2 Beef & Pork 17 Pcs. Beef Steward 3 6 11 £ 35 9 1 Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31 of December. Sugar & Candy Vizt. C. qr. 5 .. .. Sugar 6 15 3 .. 1 .. Candy .. 10 10 7 6 1 Flour C. qr. lb. 4 3 2 4 14 8 Rice & Paddy C. qr. lb. 4 3 9 Rice 1 13 1 Salt 1 Bushel .. 3 8 Sago 6 .. 1 10 Tea qr. lb. 1 24 Bohea 1 11 3 Oil 19 Gall. Train 5 5 8 Coals 17 Bushels 1 .. 7 Arrack 11 Gall. 1 7 6 Iron Pots 1 wt. 22 .. 5 . £ 23 9 4 Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31 Decr. 1778.	The plantation account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 closed as follows. Brought forward, £28 14s 11d Tar, 2 gallons, for the carts, £0 3s 0d 2 wheelbarrows for the gardens, £1 13s 1d Rice, 4 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, for the steward and overseers, £1 11s 2d Salt beef, 17 pieces, for the steward, £3 6s 11d Total for the plantation, £35 0s 1d The hospital account was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 5 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £6 15s 3d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 10s 10d Sugar and sugar candy total, £7 6s 1d Flour, 4 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, £4 14s 8d Rice, 4 cwt 3 qr 9 lb, £1 13s 1d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 3s 8d Sago, 6, £0 1s 10d Bohea tea, 0 cwt 1 qr 24 lb, £1 11s 3d Train oil, 19 gallons, £5 5s 8d Coal, 17 bushels, £1 0s 7d Arrack, 11 gallons, £1 7s 6d 1 iron pot, number 22, £0 5s 0d Total for the hospital, £23 9s 4d The boats account was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. Cordage, 1 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, £2 14s 3d Arrack, 2 gallons, £0 5s 0d Sole leather, 16, £0 17s 10d 5 small oars, £0 19s 9d Osnaburg canvas, 12 yards, £0 12s 0d Ironmongery for the boat house 6 sail needles, £0 0s 4d 2 iron shovels, £0 9s 1d 2 pickaxes, £0 7s 8d 2 axe handles, £0 1s 2d Ironmongery total, £0 18s 3d Carried forward, £6 7s 1d **Interpretations** The hospital diet rested on sugar, flour, rice, sago and tea, with 5 cwt of sugar the largest single item. The sick received soft, easily digested foods such as sago,

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		Cordage C. qr. 1 2 2 14 3 Arrack 2 Gallons .. 5 . Leather 16 Sole .. 17 10 Oars 5 Small .. 19 9 Canvas 12 Yds. Osnabrigs .. 12 . Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Sail Needles .. .. 4 2 Iron Shovels .. 9 1 2 Pickaxes .. 7 8 2 Ash Helves .. 1 2 Boat House .. 18 3 Carried Over 6 7 1	rice pudding and sweetened tea or gruel, instead of the salt meat on which the garrison and the slaves lived. No salt beef or pork was issued to the hospital at all. The 19 gallons of train oil lit the wards through the night, and the coal heated water and cooked the patients' food. The plantation's steward and overseers drew rice and salt beef from the Company's stores as part of their pay. The overseers managed the slave gangs who worked the Company's land, so this ration formed part of the cost of running that labour force. The shovels and pickaxes charged to the boats account were for the boat house. The sole leather probably went to protect oars where they worked against the gunwales, and the canvas served for boat covers and small sails.
205	201	1779 Brought Over 6 7 1 Deals Vizt. 9 Single .. 17 3 6 Bulks 3 8 9 1 Pr. Riga Timber 2 16 6 Boat House 7 2 6 Nails M. 3 3 Do. .. 2 1 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 3 No. 3 Lines .. 1 . 6 4 Do. .. 2 3 7 Skn. Twine .. 4 1 Do. .. 7 4 Pitch and Tar 16 Rosin .. 5 4 Oil ½ Gallon Train .. 2 10 £ 14 7 2 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Oct. to the 31st Decr. 1778. Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Iron Shovels 1 7 2 15 Pickaxes 2 17 2 1 Maul .. 8 11 2 Bricklayrs. Trowels .. 2 8 4 Spades .. 16 . 2 Pad Locks .. 2 11 4 Stock Do. .. 12 9 1 Iron rimmed Do. & Bolted 1 4 4 13 Steel .. 4 8 56 Rod Iron .. 11 8 Hold fast Tom 12 Sail Needles	The boats account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 closed as follows. Brought forward, £6 7s 1d Deals for the boat house 9 single deals, £0 17s 3d 6 balks, £3 8s 9d Riga timber, 1 load, £2 16s 6d Deals total, £7 2s 6d 3d nails, 3, for the boat house, £0 2s 1d Hooks and lines for the boat house 3 lines, number 3, £0 1s 0d 6 lines, number 4, £0 2s 3d Twine, 7 skeins, £0 4s 1d Hooks and lines total, £0 7s 4d Rosin, 16, £0 5s 4d Train oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 10d Total for the boats, £14 7s 2d The fortification account was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. Ironmongery 6 iron shovels for Holdfast Tom, £1 7s 2d 15 pickaxes for Holdfast Tom, £2 17s 2d 1 maul for Holdfast Tom, £0 8s 11d 2 bricklayer's trowels for Holdfast Tom, £0 2s 8d 4 spades for Holdfast Tom, £0 16s 0d 2 padlocks for Holdfast Tom, £0 2s 11d 4 stock locks for Holdfast Tom, £0 12s 9d 1 iron-rimmed lock with 3 bolts for Holdfast Tom, £1 4s 4d Steel, 13, for Holdfast Tom, £0 4s 8d Rod iron, 56, for Holdfast Tom, £0 11s 8d 12 sail needles for sandbags, £0 0s 7d Bolt rope, 24, for sandbags, £0 2s 0d 6 hand hatchets for cutting trees in [...] Valley, £0 9s 0d 1 pair of large steelyards for the artillery, £0 11s 0d 1 iron chain for the portcullis at Sandy Bay, £3 9s 10d Iron, [...], for the portcullises in [...] Valley and at Holdfast Tom, £3 16s 5d Ironmongery carried forward, £16 17s 1d Carried forward, £16 17s 1d **Interpretations** The fortification stores show the island being made ready against a landing in wartime. Most of the tools and locks went to Holdfast Tom, the post overlooking the island's south-eastern approaches, where the works planned by William Pierce were under way. Fifteen pickaxes, six shovels and four spades point to a large gang of men digging there through the spring quarter. The iron chain and iron charged to portcullises at Sandy Bay, Holdfast Tom and a third valley show that

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		.. .. 7 24 Bolt Rope Do. .. 2 . Sand Bags 6 Hand Hatchets Cutting Fences in Valley .. 9 . 1 Pr. Large Steelyards Artillery .. 11 . 1 Iron Chain Cells in Sandy Bay 3 9 10 C. qr. lb. 2 1 4 Iron Cells in Do. Valley & Holdfast Tom 3 16 5 16 17 1 Carried Over 16 17 1	heavy gates were being hung at the main passes. A portcullis was a grated gate that dropped in grooves to close a gateway, raised and lowered by a chain. Sandy Bay was one of the few places on the south coast where boats could land. A gate across the line there could hold an enemy party on the beach below while the garrison came up. Building portcullises at several posts at once was within the Council's own spending, which set these smaller gates apart from the £250 portcullis that was referred to the Court of Directors. Sandbags, sewn with sail needles and bound with bolt rope, could be filled quickly to throw up breastworks at a threatened point. The large steelyards were a balance with a sliding weight on a long arm, used by the artillery to weigh shot and powder charges. The hatchets for clearing trees from a valley opened fields of fire for the guns.
206	202	18 January Brought Over 16 17 1 Deals Vizt. 32 Double 5 17 4 18 Single 1 14 6 11 Bulks 6 6 1 Hold fast Tom 9 Coffins Ladder Target 1 16 9 2 Pr. Ash Plank Hand Barrows 4 6 8 1 Pr. Oak Do. Cells in James Valley 2 5 7 22 6 11 Oil Vizt. 7 Gallons Train Hold fast Tom 1 18 11 1 Gallon Linseed .. 4 4 ½ Do. Turpentine .. 1 8 Gun Carriages 2 Bottles Florence Artillery .. 5 3 2 10 2 Paint Vizt. 32 White Lead mixed .. 12 . 8 Ven. Red dry .. 1 8 ¼ Blacking .. .. 9 Gun Carriages .. 14 5 Pitch and Tar Vizt. 5 Pitch .. .. 10 5¼ Galls. Tar .. 8 3 Do. .. 9 1 Tin Ware Vizt. 2 Watering Pots .. 7 9 1 Lamp .. .. 11 .. 8 8 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 17 No. 3 .. 5 8 10 4 .. 3 9 6 Hambro .. 7 9 6 Log	The fortification account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £16 17s 1d Deals 32 double deals for Holdfast Tom, £5 17s 4d 18 single deals for Holdfast Tom, £1 14s 6d 11 balks for Holdfast Tom, £6 6s 1d 9 battens for ladders and a target, £1 16s 9d 2 pieces of ash plank for handbarrows, £4 6s 8d 1 piece of oak plank for the portcullis in Lemon Valley, £2 5s 7d Deals total, £22 6s 11d Oil Train oil, 7 gallons, for Holdfast Tom, £1 18s 11d Linseed oil, 1 gallon, for the gun carriages, £0 4s 4d Turpentine, ½ gallon, for the gun carriages, £0 1s 8d Florence oil, 2 bottles, for the artillery, £0 5s 3d Oil total, £2 10s 2d Paint for the gun carriages Mixed white lead, 32, £0 12s 0d Dry Venetian red, 8, £0 1s 8d Blacking, ½, £0 0s 9d Paint total, £0 14s 5d Pitch and tar Pitch, 5, £0 0s 10d Tar, 5½ gallons, £0 8s 3d Pitch and tar total, £0 9s 1d Tinware 2 watering pots, £0 7s 9d 1 lamp, £0 0s 11d Tinware total, £0 8s 8d Hooks and lines 17 lines, number 3, for the artillery, £0 5s 8d 10 lines, number 4, for the artillery, £0 3s 9d 6 Hamburg lines for the artillery, £0 7s 9d 6 log lines for the artillery, £0 5s 9d Twine, 136 skeins, for sandbags, £3 19s 4d Hooks and lines total, £5 2s 3d Nails for Holdfast Tom 6d nails, 18, £0 9s 9d 20d nails, 51, £0 18s 1d Nails carried forward, £1 7s 10d Carried forward, £48 8s 7d **Interpretations** The 136 skeins of twine for sandbags show how many bags were being made. Together with the sail needles and bolt rope issued earlier in the account, they point to a stock of bags large enough to raise breastworks quickly at several posts. Sandbags let a small garrison throw up cover wherever a landing threatened, without waiting for permanent works. The timber for Holdfast Tom included 11 balks, heavy beams that probably carried gun platforms or the roof of a guardhouse. The ash plank was made into handbarrows, flat frames carried between two men,

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		.. 5 9 Lines Artillery 136 Skn. Twine Sand Bags 3 19 4 5 2 3 Nails Vizt. M. 18 6 .. 9 9 51 20 .. 18 1 Hold fast Tom Nails Carried Over 1 7 10 Carried Over 48 8 7	which moved earth and stone where the slopes were too steep for wheelbarrows. The oak plank for the portcullis in Lemon Valley shows that the gates were framed in oak and hung on the iron already issued. Lemon Valley ran down to a landing place on the leeward coast, so it too needed a gate across the line. The lines issued to the artillery were light cordage for the guns. They served as lashings, drag ropes and tackle for hauling field pieces up the island's steep roads under Pierce's plan of mobile defence. The battens for a target show the gunners practising their aim, and the linseed oil, paint and blacking kept the wooden gun carriages sound against the weather.
207	203	1779 Brought Over 48 8 7 Nails Brought Over 1 7 10 33 Dog .. 15 10 4 Spike .. 1 3 Hold fast Tom 2 Glaz. Brads Artillery .. 2 10 2 7 9 Candles 4 lb. Do. .. 9 1 Cordage 51 Do. .. 16 6 Flour 10 Do. .. 1 10 Arrack 7 Gallons Do. .. 17 6 Canvas 24 Osnaburg Do. 1 4 . Haberdashery 2 lb. Coloured Thread Do. .. 6 7 Shirts 2 Yards Brown Holland Do. .. 3 2 Turners Ware Vizt. 2 Paint Brushes Guns Carriages .. .. 10 6 Birch Brooms .. 2 6 2 Hair Do. .. 5 8 Artillery .. 9 . £ 55 4 . Errors Excepted St. Helena (Signed) 31 December 1778 Jonathan Doveton Store-keeper	The fortification account for stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1778 closed as follows. Brought forward, £48 8s 7d Nails brought forward, £1 7s 10d Dog nails, 33, for Holdfast Tom, £0 15s 10d Spike nails, 4, for Holdfast Tom, £0 1s 3d Glazing brads, 2, for the artillery, £0 2s 10d Nails total, £2 7s 9d Candles, 4, for the artillery, £0 9s 1d Cordage, 51, for the artillery, £0 16s 6d Flour, 10, for the artillery, £0 1s 10d Arrack, 7 gallons, for the artillery, £0 17s 6d Osnaburg canvas, 24 yards, for the artillery, £1 4s 0d Coloured thread, 2, for the artillery, £0 6s 7d Brown holland, 2 yards, for the artillery, £0 3s 2d Turned wooden goods 2 paint brushes for the gun carriages, £0 0s 10d 6 birch brooms for the artillery, £0 2s 6d 2 hair brooms for the artillery, £0 5s 8d Turned wooden goods total, £0 9s 0d Total for fortification, £55 4s 0d Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 31 December 1778, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** Doveton signed the account subject to errors, which was the standard reservation on a merchant's or storekeeper's account. It allowed a mistake in casting or copying to be put right later without the whole account being treated as false. It mattered here because the storekeeper answered personally for the stock in his charge. Any shortfall the Council found when the account was checked against the warehouse count could be charged to him. By signing on that basis, Doveton stood behind the figures while keeping room to correct a slip among hundreds of entries. The completed account sorted every issue from the warehouse by its purpose. The slaves cost the most, at £578 13s 10d, followed by the garrison at £208 1s 0d and the allowances to officials at £134 13s 7d. The diet expenses came to £70 13s 9d and fortification to £55 4s 0d. The Court of Directors could therefore see at a glance where the island's stores went in a quarter of war. Feeding the Company's own labour force, rather than defence, made up the largest share.
208	204	18 January List of the Honorable Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island St. Helena with their Several Salaries, Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter Ending the 31 December 1778. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor 150 .. . Do. Allowance for Servants 31 14 9 181 14 9 Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Governor 62 10 . Do. Diet money 25 .. .	The list of the Company's civil and military servants on St Helena set out each man's salary, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 31 December 1778. 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

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		87 10 . Matthew Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 . Do. Accountant 27 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 .. . 65 .. . Wm. Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 .. . Do. Diet money 15 .. . Do. Assist. to the Governor 10 .. . Do. Paymaster 27 10 . 62 10 . Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 .. . Robertes Carr Chaplain 55 .. . Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 . Do. Diet money 15 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 45 .. . Britannicus Wright Secry. 27 10 . Do. Diet money 15 .. . 42 10 . Willm. Pierie Engineer 50 .. . 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 . Assistant Storekeeper 5 .. . 30 .. . Carried Over 666 14 9	Matthew Bazett, total, £65 0s 0d William Wrangham, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, diet money, £15 0s 0d William Wrangham, as Assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, as Paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £62 10s 0d Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 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 William Pierce, 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 James Desfountain, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountain, as Assistant Storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountain, total, £30 0s 0d Carried forward, £666 14s 9d **Interpretations** A seat on the Council paid little in itself. William Wrangham and Henry Bazett drew only £10 0s 0d a quarter as councillors. Wrangham's total rose to £62 10s 0d because he also held the posts of Paymaster and Assistant to the Governor and drew diet money. Matthew Bazett likewise earned more as Accountant than as a councillor. The Company kept the base pay of its senior servants low and paid them mainly through the offices they held. A man's income therefore depended on the posts the Governor and Council gave him, which bound the island's officials to the Governor's favour. Governor Skottowe received £150 0s 0d a quarter, or £600 a year, with a further £31 14s 9d for his servants. These figures came on top of the candles, oil, feed for his horses and poultry and other stores charged to the allowance account in the same quarter. The cash salary was therefore only part of what the Governor's office was worth. Diet money was a cash allowance for food paid to officials who did not eat at the Governor's table. Junior servants such as the factors John Goodwin and James Desfountain also drew house rent, since the Company did not lodge them. The chaplain, Robartes Carr, received £55 0s 0d, more than any member of Council took as salary alone. The Company set the chaplain's pay high to attract a clergyman to so remote a posting.
209	205	1779 Brought Over 666 14 9 Willm. Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 .. . Robert Leech Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 .	The list of the Company's civil and military servants for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £666 14s 9d 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, Factor, salary, £12 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, £31 16s 10½d

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		Do. Clerk of ye Works 6 16 10½ 31 16 10½ John Doveton Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . Do. Clerk of the Peace from 17 Octr. 30 3 5 55 3 5 Nathaniel Kennedy Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 .. . Thos. Bazett Writer 7 10 . Do. Diet 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 20 .. . Thos. Stroud Surgeon 25 .. . Do. Diet money 10 .. . 35 .. . David Kay Surgeons Mate 16 5 . Do. Diet money 10 .. . 26 5 . Philip Mahoney Clerk of ye Peace 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ James Adney Schoolmaster 17 10 . Do. Judge Advocate 12 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 32 10 . George Lamb Steward 7 10 . Do. Overseeing the Bake House 3 .. . 10 10 . Carried Over 964 14 5	John Doveton, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Doveton, as Clerk of the Peace from [...] October, £30 3s 5d John Doveton, total, £55 3s 5d Nathaniel Kennedy, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £25 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, Writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £20 0s 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, £16 5s 0d David Kay, diet money, £10 0s 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 James Arney, Schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Arney, as Judge Advocate, £12 10s 0d James Arney, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Arney, total, £32 10s 0d George Lamb, Steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lamb, for overseeing the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d Carried forward, £964 14s 9d **Interpretations** The Company's junior civil servants climbed a fixed ladder of grades. A writer such as Thomas Bazett drew £7 10s 0d a quarter, and a factor £12 10s 0d, each with the same £10 0s 0d of diet money and £2 10s 0d of house rent. Beyond that, a man's pay rose only through the extra offices given to him. Robert Leech gained as Clerk of the Works, and John Doveton more than doubled his pay as Clerk of the Peace. The posts were in the Council's gift, so the junior servants depended on its favour for any advance. The list paid Philip Mahoney and John Doveton both as Clerk of the Peace in the same quarter. This reflected Mahoney's resignation and Doveton's appointment to succeed him, with the quarter's pay for the office divided between them. The schoolmaster, James Arney, also served as Judge Advocate, the officer who conducted prosecutions at courts martial. The Company paid him more for that legal post than half his salary as a teacher. Combining the two posts reflected how few educated men the island had to fill its offices.
210	206	18 January Brought Over 964 14 5 Thos. Bazett Superintendant of the Works 25 .. . Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 . Gabriel Harper Overseer 11 5 . Benjn. Seale Do. 6 5 . James Harper Do. 5 .. . John Robinson Carpenter 25 .. . Simon Whaley Do. Mate 12 10 . Henry Winfield Masons Do. 20 .. . John Daniels Do. Apprentice	The list of the Company's civil and military servants for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the artisans and minor officers, then the officers of the First Company. Brought forward, £964 14s 5d Thomas [...], Superintendent of the Works, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Mores, Master at Arms, £6 5s 0d Gabriel Harper, Overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, Overseer, £6 5s 0d James Harper, Overseer, £5 0s 0d John Wilkinson, Carpenter, £25 0s 0d Simon Whaley, Carpenter's Mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, Mason's Mate, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, Mason's Apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Sagee, Armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Tyce, Cooper, £15 0s 0d James Carmichell, Gardener, £10 0s 0d Thomas Yates, Marshal and Gaoler, £7 10s 0d

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		12 10 . Joseph Seager Armourer 15 .. . Edward Joyce Cooper 15 .. . James Carmichell Gardener 10 .. . Thos. Yates Marshall & Goaler 7 10 . Do. Clerk of the Parish 6 10 . 14 .. . John Grimaldie Clock and Instrumt. Cleaner 1 5 . Isaac Clark Groom 2 .. . Jeffery Bond Patroon 7 10 . The Drum Major instructing the Young Drums 1 .. . John Scott Registermaster 10 .. . First Company Vizt. Daniel Corneille Esqr. Major Thos. Bazett Captain Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 18 5 . Richd. Knipe Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Francis Seale Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Willm. Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 .. . 36 14 4½ Carried Over 1383 13 2	Thomas Yates, as Clerk of the Parish, £6 10s 0d Thomas Yates, total, £14 0s 0d John Grimaldie, Clock and Instrument Cleaner, £1 5s 0d Isaac Clark, Groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Ward, Patroon, £7 10s 0d The Drum Major, for instructing the young drummers, £1 0s 0d John Scott, [...]master, £10 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, Major Thomas Bazett, Captain Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d Charles [...] Stewart, Governor's Aide-de-camp, £18 5s 0d Richard Knipe, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Francis Seale, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d William Roberts, Town Adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £1,383 13s 2d **Interpretations** Skilled tradesmen were among the best-paid men on the Company's establishment. The carpenter, John Wilkinson, earned £25 0s 0d a quarter, the same as the Superintendent of the Works and the Surgeon. The armourer and the cooper each received £15 0s 0d, more than a factor's salary. The island had to keep its forts, buildings, casks and weapons in repair without any outside labour market to draw on, so the Company paid what it took to hold these men. A patroon was the master of a boat, a term the English took from the Dutch. Jeffery Ward probably commanded the Company's boat crew, which carried men and stores between the shore and the ships in the road. The Drum Major received an extra £1 0s 0d for training the boy drummers, who were recruited from the island's own families on the £3 bounty paid to island boys. The officers' pay of £27 7s 6d a quarter worked out at 6s a day. Lieutenants were set apart from the men by the diet money that came on top of it.
211	207	1779 Brought Over 1383 13 2 Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Jarvis 7 13 4 Andrew Alexander 7 13 4 Willm. Goatly 7 13 4 John Garell 7 13 4 Edward Banks 7 13 4 Duncan McNaughton 7 13 4 46 .. . Corporals Vizt. Robert Wright 5 7 4 Jno. R. Brocklebank 5 7 4 George Thomas 5 7 4 James McShane	The pay list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the non-commissioned officers, drummers, cadets and privates of the First Company. Brought forward, £1,383 13s 2d Sergeants Abraham Jones, £7 13s 4d Andrew Alexander, £7 13s 4d William Grathy, £7 13s 4d John Gandle, £7 13s 4d Edward Banks, £7 13s 4d Duncan McNaughton, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Robert Night, £5 7s 4d John H. Brocklebank, £5 7s 4d George Thomas, £5 7s 4d James McShane, £5 7s 4d George Tate, £5 7s 4d John White, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Sweats, £5 7s 4d John Johnson, £5 7s 4d Richard Platfoot, £5 7s 4d

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		5 7 4 George Watts 5 7 4 John White 5 7 4 32 4 . Drummers Vizt. John Twaits 5 7 4 John Johnson 5 7 4 Richd. Platfoot 5 7 4 16 2 . Cadets Vizt. Thos. Greentree 7 13 4 Onesiph. Beale 7 13 4 15 6 8 Private Vizt. Gerrard Armanus 3 16 8 Richd. Brown 3 16 8 Thos. Benwick 3 16 8 John Bull 3 16 8 Jonathan Bartlett 3 16 8 Wm. Bailey 3 16 8 John Bassett 3 16 8 James Beard 3 16 8 Robert R. Budd 3 16 8 John Baron 3 16 8 Willm. Brown 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 42 3 4 Carried Over 1493 5 10	Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Cadets Thomas Greentree, £7 13s 4d Onesiphorus Beale, £7 13s 4d Cadets total, £15 6s 8d Privates Gerard Arminius, £3 16s 8d Richard Brown, £3 16s 8d Thomas Burwick, £3 16s 8d John Bell, £3 16s 8d Jonathan Bartlett, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, £3 16s 8d John Bifort, £3 16s 8d James Beard, £3 16s 8d Robert R. Bird, £3 16s 8d John Bowen, £3 16s 8d William Brown, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £42 3s 4d Carried forward, £1,493 5s 10d **Interpretations** The two cadets, Thomas Greentree and Onesiphorus Beale, drew a sergeant's pay of 20d a day although they held no rank in the company. A cadet was a young man of good family serving in the ranks while he waited for a commission as an officer. Paying him at the top non-commissioned rate kept him apart from the privates and marked him as a future officer, while it cost the Company far less than a lieutenant's pay. Drummers, by contrast, were paid at a corporal's rate of 14d a day, since they relayed orders by beat of drum in the field.
212	208	18 January Brought Over 1493 5 10 Private Brought Over 42 3 4 Willm. Bateman 3 16 8 Patrick Conner 3 16 8 John Charlton 3 16 8 Willm. Coppin 3 16 8 Richd. Craige 3 16 8 Richd. Cook 3 16 8 Wm. Crawley 3 16 8 George Cash 3 16 8 Willm. Clark 3 16 8 Thos. Cole 3 16 8 George Cheverill 3 16 8 John Davis 3 16 8 John Dove 3 16 8 James Drake	The list of privates in the First Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,493 5s 10d Privates brought forward, £42 3s 4d William Bateman, £3 16s 8d Patrick Conner, £3 16s 8d John Charleton, £3 16s 8d William Coppen, £3 16s 8d Richard Craigs, £3 16s 8d Richard Cock, £3 16s 8d William Crawley, £3 16s 8d George Cash, £3 16s 8d William Clark, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cole, £3 16s 8d George Cherrill, £3 16s 8d John Davis, £3 16s 8d John Dove, £3 16s 8d James Drake, £3 16s 8d William Davis, £3 16s 8d Samuel Duffett, £3 16s 8d John Ellis, £3 16s 8d William Fisher, £3 16s 8d Stephen Ferris, £3 16s 8d Richard Fear, £3 16s 8d William Frost, £3 16s 8d Richard Foster, £3 16s 8d William Greenwood, £3 16s 8d John Griffiths, £3 16s 8d William Gyford, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Wm. Davis 3 16 8 Samuel Duffett 3 16 8 John Ellis 3 16 8 Wm. Fisher 3 16 8 Stephen Ferris 3 16 8 Richd. Fear 3 16 8 Willm. Frost 3 16 8 Richd. Foster 3 16 8 Willm. Greenwood 3 16 8 John Griffiths 3 16 8 Willm. Gofford 3 16 8 Richd. Greenfield 3 16 8 John Houston 3 16 8 Philip Hayes 3 16 8 Bernard Hastier 3 16 8 Edward Hughes 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8 Joseph Hunt 3 16 8 Henry Hayes Fife 3 16 8 John Johnson 3 16 8 Frances Ives 3 16 8 James Judge 3 16 8 Philip Jones 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 184 .. . Carried Over 1493 5 10	Richard Greenfield, £3 16s 8d John Houston, £3 16s 8d Philip Hayes, £3 16s 8d Bernard Harker, £3 16s 8d Edward Hughes, £3 16s 8d John Hedger, £3 16s 8d Joseph Hunt, £3 16s 8d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d John Johnson, £3 16s 8d Francis Ives, £3 16s 8d James Judge, £3 16s 8d Philip Innis, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £184 0s 0d Carried forward, £1,493 5s 10d
213	209	1779 Brought Over 1493 5 10 Private Brought Over 184 .. . Thomas Love 3 16 8 Michl. Leonard 3 16 8 Wm. Mumford 3 16 8 Wm. Mudge 3 16 8 Willm. Murphy 3 16 8 James Munaton 3 16 8 Richd. Nicholes 3 16 8 Wm. Newcombe 3 16 8 Thos. Organ 3 16 8 Wm. Page 3 16 8 Charles Pelleter 3 16 8 Alexander Paxton	The list of privates in the First Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,493 5s 10d Privates brought forward, £184 0s 0d Thomas Love, £3 16s 8d Michael Lennard, £3 16s 8d William Mumford, £3 16s 8d William Mudge, £3 16s 8d William Murphy, £3 16s 8d James Manahan, £3 16s 8d Richard Nicholes, £3 16s 8d William Newcombe, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ogan, £3 16s 8d William Page, £3 16s 8d Charles Pelletier, £3 16s 8d Alexander Paxton, £3 16s 8d Sidney Pellar, £3 16s 8d William Peter, £3 16s 8d Joshua Palmer, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, £3 16s 8d Thomas Rogers, £3 16s 8d Anthony Reynolds, £3 16s 8d John Revell, £3 16s 8d George Roe, £3 16s 8d Thomas Rowe, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Sidney Potter 3 16 8 Wm. Porter 3 16 8 Joshua Palmer 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson 3 16 8 Thos. Rogers 3 16 8 Anthy. Reynoldes 3 16 8 John Revell 3 16 8 George Roe 3 16 8 Thomas Rowe 3 16 8 Thomas Reeves 3 16 8 Joseph Stacey 3 16 8 Willm. Smelt 3 16 8 Gregy. Sutherwood 3 16 8 John Small 3 16 8 Willm. Seale 3 16 8 Thos. Stark 3 16 8 Thos. Simpson 3 16 8 John Stockell 3 16 8 George Sheppard 3 16 8 John Tanton 3 16 8 Thos. Townsend 3 16 8 John Taylor 3 16 8 Willm. Taylor 3 16 8 Jacob Tallowgreen 3 16 8 Benjn. Wise Private Carried Over 325 16 8 Carried Over 1493 5 10	Thomas Reeves, £3 16s 8d Joseph Stacey, £3 16s 8d William Snell, £3 16s 8d Gregory Sotherwood, £3 16s 8d John Small, £3 16s 8d William Seale, £3 16s 8d Thomas Buck, £3 16s 8d Thomas Simpson, £3 16s 8d John Stockell, £3 16s 8d George Sheppard, £3 16s 8d John Tanton, £3 16s 8d Thomas Townsend, £3 16s 8d John Taylor, £3 16s 8d William Taylor, £3 16s 8d Jacob Tallagreen, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Wise, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £325 16s 8d Carried forward, £1,493 5s 10d
214	210	18 January Brought Over 1493 5 10 Private Brought Over 325 16 8 Thomas Windall 3 16 8 George Wall 3 16 8 Barthw. Welch 3 16 8 John Walters 3 16 8 Henry Wood 3 16 8 Henry Wickenden 3 16 8 Willm. Westbury 3 16 8 Chas. Walton 3 16 8 Willm. Walker 3 16 8 Thos. Kelley Deserted 26th Decr. 3 12 6	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 closed the First Company's privates and opened the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,493 5s 10d Privates brought forward, £325 16s 8d Thomas Windall, £3 16s 8d George Wall, £3 16s 8d Bartholomew Welch, £3 16s 8d John Walters, £3 16s 8d Henry Wood, £3 16s 8d Henry Wickenden, £3 16s 8d William Westbury, £3 16s 8d Charles Walton, £3 16s 8d William Walker, £3 16s 8d Thomas Shelley, deserted 26 December, £3 12s 6d Privates total, £363 19s 2d Second Company Henry Bazett, Major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		363 19 2 Second Company Vizt. 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 Arthur Upton Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Wm. Wills 7 13 4 Joseph McCartney 7 13 4 Wm. Carter 7 13 4 George Clary 7 13 4 John Tyrell 7 13 4 John Ash 7 13 4 46 .. . Corporals Vizt. Richd. Page 5 7 4 James Smith 5 7 4 Thomas Mettell to 26 Decr. 5 7 4 Henry Presbury 5 7 4 Joseph Dowler 5 7 4 Robert Withers 5 7 4 Thos. Lambley from 26 Decr. .. 5 10 32 4 . Carried Over 2065 14 .	Arthur Upton, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Hills, £7 13s 4d Joseph McCartney, £7 13s 4d William Cutler, £7 13s 4d George Clary, £7 13s 4d John Sizell, £7 13s 4d John Fish, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Richard Page, £5 7s 4d James Smith, £5 7s 4d Thomas Mantle, to 26 December, £5 1s 6d Henry Finsbury, £5 7s 4d Joseph Fowler, £5 7s 4d Robert Withers, £5 7s 4d Thomas Lambley, from 26 December, £0 5s 10d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Carried forward, £2,065 14s 0d **Interpretations** The pay list closed the accounts of the two men who escaped from the *Bridgewater* deserters' affair recorded on 26 December 1778. Thomas Shelley was paid only up to the day he deserted, receiving £3 12s 6d for 87 days at 10d instead of the full quarter. Corporal Thomas Mantle's pay stopped on the same date. Thomas Lambley was promoted into his place that day and drew the corporal's rate of 14d for the last five days of the quarter. The Company filled the vacant rank at once, so the company kept its full number of corporals and paid out exactly the same total.
215	211	1779 Brought Over 2065 14 . Drummers Vizt. John Wyrell 5 7 4 Benjn. Seale 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. Daniel Bye 3 16 8 Andrew Boswell 3 16 8 John Bates 3 16 8 John Bone 3 16 8 John Bond 3 16 8 Philip Bailey 3 16 8 George Bright 3 16 8 John Brickholt 3 16 8 George Chapman 3 16 8 George Cumberleech	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the drummers and privates of the Second Company. Brought forward, £2,065 14s 0d Drummers John Wigell, £5 7s 4d Benjamin Seale, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates Daniel Bye, £3 16s 8d Andrew Boswell, £3 16s 8d John Bates, £3 16s 8d John Bone, £3 16s 8d John Bond, £3 16s 8d Philip Bailey, £3 16s 8d George Bright, £3 16s 8d John Buckholt, £3 16s 8d George Chapman, £3 16s 8d George Cumberbeach, £3 16s 8d Henry Cox, £3 16s 8d John Cowser, £3 16s 8d William Durnam, £3 16s 8d William Davis, £3 16s 8d Peter Ellame, £3 16s 8d John Eames, £3 16s 8d Richard Fox, £3 16s 8d John Ferguson senior, £3 16s 8d John Ferguson junior, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Henry Cox 3 16 8 John Cowser 3 16 8 Willm. Dunnam 3 16 8 Wm. Davis 3 16 8 Peter Ellam 3 16 8 John Eames 3 16 8 Richd. Fox 3 16 8 John Ferguson Senr. 3 16 8 John Ferguson Junr. 3 16 8 Wm. Hughes Foulques 3 16 8 Robert Fleed 3 16 8 Michael Farrell 3 16 8 John Goodsale 3 16 8 Robert Green 3 16 8 Josiah Gentleman 3 16 8 John Grainger 3 16 8 Henry German 3 16 8 Samuel Hiles 3 16 8 James Hudson 3 16 8 John Holebrooke 3 16 8 John Ham 3 16 8 Robert Hardy Private Carried Over 122 13 4 Carried Over 2076 8 8	William Styles Foulgies, £3 16s 8d Robert Flood, £3 16s 8d Michael Farrell, £3 16s 8d John Goodsole, £3 16s 8d Robert Green, £3 16s 8d Josiah Gentleman, £3 16s 8d John Grainger, £3 16s 8d Henry German, £3 16s 8d Samuel Hiles, £3 16s 8d James Hudson, £3 16s 8d John Holebrooke, £3 16s 8d John Hunn, £3 16s 8d Robert Hardy, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £122 13s 4d Carried forward, £2,076 8s 8d
216	212	18 January Brought Over 2076 8 8 Private Brought Over 122 13 4 John Haynge 3 16 8 Thos. Harrison 3 16 8 John Hargate 3 16 8 Wm. Hinden 3 16 8 Jacob Hiram 3 16 8 John Hughes 3 16 8 Thos. Hart 3 16 8 Anthy. Hawkins 3 16 8 Thomas Hodgkins 3 16 8 John Holliday 3 16 8 Daniel Hankley 3 16 8 Thomas Hurst 3 16 8 Saml. Instone 3 16 8	The list of privates in the Second Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,076 8s 8d Privates brought forward, £122 13s 4d John Haynes, £3 16s 8d Thomas Harrison, £3 16s 8d John Hargate, £3 16s 8d William Hendon, £3 16s 8d Jacob Hearn, £3 16s 8d John Hughes, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hart, £3 16s 8d Anthony Hawkins, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hodgkins, £3 16s 8d John Holliday, £3 16s 8d Daniel Hinkley, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hurst, £3 16s 8d Samuel Instone, £3 16s 8d William Johnson, £3 16s 8d John James, £3 16s 8d Andrew Jolcombe, £3 16s 8d Arthur Jennings, £3 16s 8d John Jervis, £3 16s 8d John King, £3 16s 8d Henry Kirkham, £3 16s 8d Richard Kirby, £3 16s 8d William Knowles, £3 16s 8d Thomas Little, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lee, £3 16s 8d

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		Wm. Johnson 3 16 8 John James 3 16 8 Andrew Jacolombe 3 16 8 Arthur Jennings 3 16 8 John Jarvis 3 16 8 John King 3 16 8 Henry Kirkham 3 16 8 Richd. Kirby 3 16 8 Wm. Hinnels 3 16 8 Thos. Little 3 16 8 Thos. Lee 3 16 8 James Laddie 3 16 8 Charles Lockstone 3 16 8 Richd. Lockwood 3 16 8 John Morris 3 16 8 John McCullen 3 16 8 Peter Michael 3 16 8 Patrick McLaughlin 3 16 8 Owen Murphy 3 16 8 Patrick Mahony 3 16 8 Jeremiah Newham 3 16 8 Nicholas Patterson 3 16 8 Reeves Osborne 3 16 8 Willm. Oats 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 264 10 . Carried Over 2076 8 8	James Laddie, £3 16s 8d Charles Lockstone, £3 16s 8d Richard Lochland, £3 16s 8d John Morris, £3 16s 8d John McCullen, £3 16s 8d Peter Mulnam, £3 16s 8d Patrick McLaughlin, £3 16s 8d Owen Mulvey, £3 16s 8d Patrick Mahony, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Needham, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Patterson, £3 16s 8d Reeves Osborne, £3 16s 8d William Oats, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £264 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,076 8s 8d
217	213	1779 Brought Over 2076 8 8 Private Brought Over 264 10 . Jacob Peters 3 16 8 Wm. Parsons 3 16 8 Saml. Palmer 3 16 8 Saml. Phillips 3 16 8 John Roberts 3 16 8 Robt. Rattle 3 16 8 John Christn. Stuffe 3 16 8 Fredk. Steffee 3 16 8 John Salsbury 3 16 8 James Stone 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 closed the Second Company's privates and opened the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,076 8s 8d Privates brought forward, £264 10s 0d Jacob Peters, £3 16s 8d William Parsons, £3 16s 8d Samuel Palmer, £3 16s 8d Samuel Phillips, £3 16s 8d John Roberts, £3 16s 8d Robert Ralfe, £3 16s 8d John Christian Stufe, £3 16s 8d Frederick Sheffer, £3 16s 8d John Salisbury, £3 16s 8d James Stone, £3 16s 8d Thomas Smith, £3 16s 8d James Smith, £3 16s 8d Thomas Shores, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Thomas, £3 16s 8d John Vaughan, £3 16s 8d Richard White, £3 16s 8d Thomas Watts, £3 16s 8d James Watson senior, £3 16s 8d James Watson junior, £3 16s 8d William Wright, £3 16s 8d

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		James Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Steens 3 16 8 Benjn. Thomas 3 16 8 John Vaughan 3 16 8 Richd. White 3 16 8 Thos. Watts 3 16 8 James Watson Senr. 3 16 8 James Watson Junr. 3 16 8 Wm. Wright 3 16 8 James Willson 3 16 8 John Wales 3 16 8 Wm. West 3 16 8 Henry Yates 3 16 8 Chas. Holloway 3 16 8 Wm. Charriott 3 16 8 Fifes Thos. Lambley to the 26th December 3 12 6 367 15 10 Third Company Vizt. John Howard Captain 59 6 3 Samuel Desfountain Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Robt. Gurling Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over 2576 19 6	James Wilson, £3 16s 8d John Wales, £3 16s 8d William West, £3 16s 8d Henry Yates, £3 16s 8d Charles Holloway, fifer, £3 16s 8d William Chaunt, fifer, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lambley, to 26 December, £3 12s 6d Privates total, £367 15s 10d Third Company John [...], Captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountain, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Robert Gosling, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Gosling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Gosling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Gosling, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £2,576 19s 6d **Interpretations** Thomas Lambley appeared twice in the Second Company's pay for the quarter. He drew a private's 10d a day up to 26 December, then a corporal's 14d for the last five days in the place of Thomas Mantle. Splitting his pay at the exact day of promotion meant the Company paid the higher rate only from the moment he held the rank. A clerk could trace each man's change of rank through the pay list without a separate record.
218	214	18 January Brought Over 2576 19 6 Serjeants Vizt. James Yond Serjeant Major 12 5 4 Thos. Hilock 7 13 4 George German 7 13 4 Richd. Pearce 7 13 4 John Johnson 7 13 4 Stephen Trueman 7 13 4 50 12 . Corporals Vizt. Thos. Williams 5 7 4 Joseph Middleton 5 7 4 Caleb Broadway 5 7 4	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates of the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,576 19s 6d Sergeants James Wood, Sergeant Major, £12 5s 4d Thomas Pelock, £7 13s 4d George Gorman, £7 13s 4d Richard Pearce, £7 13s 4d John Johnson, £7 13s 4d Stephen Trueman, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £50 12s 0d Corporals Thomas Williams, £5 7s 4d Joseph Middleton, £5 7s 4d Caleb Broadway, £5 7s 4d Thomas Langley, £5 7s 4d Richard Marshall, £5 7s 4d Peter Harbern, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers James Moyes, £5 7s 4d Robert Terrell, £5 7s 4d

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		Thos. Langley 5 7 4 Richd. Marshall 5 7 4 Peter Hawbine 5 7 4 32 4 . Drummers Vizt. James Moyce 5 7 4 Robt. Knell 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. John Allen 3 16 8 Wm. Ashfield 3 16 8 John Almond 3 16 8 Wm. Blackman 3 16 8 Thos. Bailey 3 16 8 Richd. Bickerstaff 3 16 8 Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 16 8 Jeremiah Butcher 3 16 8 Wm. Blake 3 16 8 John Brown 3 16 8 Wm. Brown 3 16 8 Saml. Brainwood 3 16 8 John Burkett 3 16 8 Wm. Bruce 3 16 8 Joseph Bellers 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 57 10 . Carried Over 2638 6 2	Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates John Allen, £3 16s 8d William Ashfield, £3 16s 8d John Almond, £3 16s 8d William Blackman, £3 16s 8d Thomas Bailey, £3 16s 8d Richard Burkenstaff, £3 16s 8d William Cobb Baldwin, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Butcher, £3 16s 8d William Blake, £3 16s 8d John Brown, £3 16s 8d William Byron, £3 16s 8d Samuel Brawood, £3 16s 8d John Burkett, £3 16s 8d William Bruce, £3 16s 8d Joseph Bellers, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £57 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,670 10s 2d
219	215	1779 Brought Over 2638 6 2 Private Brought Over £ 57 10 . Wm. Cooksey 3 16 8 Richd. Close 3 16 8 Josiah Cummings 3 16 8 John Coffee 3 16 8 Thos. Carraken 3 16 8 Jeremiah Canty 3 16 8 Edward Cook 3 16 8 Isaac Carr 3 16 8 David Cotham 3 16 8 Thos. Dawson 3 16 8 James Dennis 3 16 8 John Deane 3 16 8 James Deighton 3 16 8	The list of privates in the Third Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,638 6s 2d Privates brought forward, £57 10s 0d William Cooksey, £3 16s 8d Richard Close, £3 16s 8d Josiah Cummings, £3 16s 8d John Coffa, £3 16s 8d Thomas Carrahen, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Carty, £3 16s 8d Edward Cook, £3 16s 8d Isaac Carr, £3 16s 8d David Cotham, £3 16s 8d Thomas Dawson, £3 16s 8d James Dennis, £3 16s 8d John Deane, £3 16s 8d James Doughton, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Dyker, £3 16s 8d Richard Ordge, £3 16s 8d Francis Flynn, £3 16s 8d Cornelius Flower, £3 16s 8d George Green, £3 16s 8d John Gilmore, £3 16s 8d John German, £3 16s 8d William Gilks, £3 16s 8d Henry Harenbaugh, £3 16s 8d Roger Haydon, £3 16s 8d James Buckers, £3 16s 8d

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		Nicholas Dycker 3 16 8 Richd. Dudge 3 16 8 Francis Flynn 3 16 8 Cornelius Flower 3 16 8 George Green 3 16 8 John Gilmore 3 16 8 John Germain 3 16 8 Wm. Gilks 3 16 8 Henry Heinburgh 3 16 8 Roger Hayden 3 16 8 James Hawkins John Hawkins 3 16 8 3 16 8 Peter Hanlon 3 16 8 Wm. Haddon 3 16 8 Joseph Hewett 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8 Joseph Johnson 3 16 8 John Joyce 3 16 8 James Iredon 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 Thos. Lynn 3 16 8 John Lavalade 3 16 8 Robert May 3 16 8 John Moyce Private Carried Over 199 6 8 Carried Over 2638 6 2	John Hawkins, £3 16s 8d Peter Hawten, £3 16s 8d William Hadden, £3 16s 8d Joseph Havott, £3 16s 8d John Hodges, £3 16s 8d Joseph Johnson, £3 16s 8d John Jesse, £3 16s 8d James Jaden, £3 16s 8d John Jones, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lipe, £3 16s 8d John Lonsdale, £3 16s 8d Robert May, £3 16s 8d John Moyce, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £199 6s 8d Carried forward, £2,638 6s 2d
220	216	18 January Brought Over 2638 6 2 Private Brought Over £ 199 6 8 Israel Moore 3 16 8 John Meddett 3 16 8 John Moore 3 16 8 Wm. Nichols 3 16 8 Thos. Nail 3 16 8 Daniel Patrick 3 16 8 Wm. Packer 3 16 8 Thos. Pritchard 3 16 8 John Pink 3 16 8 John Pheer 3 16 8 Wm. Powel 3 16 8 Christn. Palliker	The list of privates in the Third Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,638 6s 2d Privates brought forward, £199 6s 8d Israel Moon, £3 16s 8d John Middell, £3 16s 8d John Moore, £3 16s 8d William Nichols, £3 16s 8d Thomas Pail, £3 16s 8d Daniel Patrick, £3 16s 8d William Parker, £3 16s 8d Thomas Pritchard, £3 16s 8d John Pink, £3 16s 8d John Price, £3 16s 8d William Powel, £3 16s 8d Christopher Pattiker, £3 16s 8d William Pinney, £3 16s 8d John Ponder, £3 16s 8d James Richardson, £3 16s 8d Joseph Redgrave, £3 16s 8d John Rochance, £3 16s 8d William Robinson senior, £3 16s 8d William Robinson junior, £3 16s 8d James Sax, £3 16s 8d Charles Smith, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Wm. Pinny 3 16 8 John Ponder 3 16 8 James Richardson 3 16 8 Joseph Redgrave 3 16 8 John Richenes 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson Senr. 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson Junr. 3 16 8 James Lee 3 16 8 Charles Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8 John Smith Senr. 3 16 8 John Smith Junr. 3 16 8 Richd. Smith 3 16 8 James Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Stephens 3 16 8 Richd. Snook 3 16 8 Richd. Turner 3 16 8 Thos. Thomas 3 16 8 Michl. Thomas 3 16 8 John Thompson 3 16 8 Wm. Willson 3 16 8 George Wood 3 16 8 Wm. Webb 3 16 8 Wm. Wickens 3 16 8 Charles Williams 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 341 3 4 Carried Over 2638 6 2	Thomas Smith, £3 16s 8d John Smith senior, £3 16s 8d John Smith junior, £3 16s 8d Richard Smith, £3 16s 8d James Smith, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stephens, £3 16s 8d Richard Snook, £3 16s 8d Richard Turner, £3 16s 8d Thomas Thomas, £3 16s 8d Michael Thomas, £3 16s 8d John Thompson, £3 16s 8d William Wilson, £3 16s 8d George Wood, £3 16s 8d William Wiss, £3 16s 8d William Wickens, £3 16s 8d Charles Williams, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £341 3s 4d Carried forward, £2,638 6s 2d
221	217	1779 Brought Over 2638 6 2 Private Brought Over £ 341 3 4 Joseph Wrights 3 16 8 John Widgen 3 16 8 Peter White 3 16 8 Peter Young 3 16 8 George Hunter from 2d Novr. 2 10 . 359 .. . Fourth Company Vizt. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Stewart Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 closed the Third Company's privates and opened the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £2,638 6s 2d Privates brought forward, £341 3s 4d Joseph Wright, £3 16s 8d John Widgen, £3 16s 8d Peter White, £3 16s 8d Peter Young, £3 16s 8d George Winter, from 2 November, £2 10s 0d Privates total, £359 0s 0d Fourth Company Solomon St Mores, Captain, £59 6s 3d Charles Ross Stewart, Lieutenant, pay, £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, pay, £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, pay, £27 7s 6d

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		2 10 . 36 14 4½ Thos. Statham Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Watkin Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Wm. Clifton 7 13 4 Hatton Walker 7 13 4 Samuel Johnson 7 13 4 Michael Tooley 7 13 4 John Kelly 7 13 4 John Payne 7 13 4 46 .. . Corporals Vizt. Robert Green 5 7 4 Wm. Johnson 5 7 4 Thos. Griffiths 5 7 4 John Power 5 7 4 John Deane 5 7 4 Thos. Marson 5 7 4 32 4 . Carried Over 3277 3 6½	Walter Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Walter Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d Walter Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants William Clifton, £7 13s 4d Hatton Walker, £7 13s 4d Samuel Johnson, £7 13s 4d Michael Tooley, £7 13s 4d John Kelly, £7 13s 4d John Pryor, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Robert Green, £5 7s 4d William Johnson, £5 7s 4d Thomas Griffiths, £5 7s 4d John Power, £5 7s 4d John Deane, £5 7s 4d Thomas Mason, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,277 3s 6½d **Interpretations** Charles Ross Stewart drew a lieutenant's full pay, diet money and house rent in the Fourth Company. He also received £18 5s 0d as the Governor's aide-de-camp, listed among the First Company's officers earlier in the same roll. Holding a regimental commission and a staff post at once brought his quarter's income to almost £55, well above any other lieutenant on the island. The aide-de-camp was chosen personally by the Governor, so the post was a mark of favour as much as a duty.
222	218	18 January Brought Over 3277 3 6½ Drummers Vizt. Wm. Venn 5 7 4 James Rudge 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. James Anderson 3 16 8 John Arden 3 16 8 Jeremiah Albert 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 Daniel Ashton 3 16 8 Jacob Bull 3 16 8 John Blenhorn 3 16 8 Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 16 8 Jeffery Bond 3 16 8 Thomas Brown 3 16 8 Wm. Bridgeford	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the drummers and privates of the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £3,277 3s 6½d Drummers William Owen, £5 7s 4d James Mudge, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates James Anderson, £3 16s 8d John Arden, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Abbott, £3 16s 8d John Allen, £3 16s 8d David Ashton, £3 16s 8d Jacob Bull, £3 16s 8d John Blackman, £3 16s 8d Frederick William Beard, £3 16s 8d Jeffery Bond, £3 16s 8d Thomas [...], £3 16s 8d William Bridgeford, £3 16s 8d Robert Boss, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, £3 16s 8d Winter Bemish, £3 16s 8d James Burville, £3 16s 8d John Cook, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Courtney, £3 16s 8d James Craney, £3 16s 8d James Collins, £3 16s 8d Thomas Clark, £3 16s 8d Maurice Downey, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Robt. Bond 3 16 8 Wm. Barley 3 16 8 Winter Bamiss 3 16 8 James Burwell 3 16 8 John Cork 3 16 8 Benjn. Courtney 3 16 8 James Crasey 3 16 8 James Collins 3 16 8 Thos. Cash 3 16 8 Maurice Downey 3 16 8 Robt. Downs 3 16 8 Fredk. Diley 3 16 8 Wm. Edwards 3 16 8 Chas. Egles 3 16 8 Joseph Eales 3 16 8 Thos. Ford 3 16 8 Thos. Ferris 3 16 8 John Grey 3 16 8 Owen Griffiths 3 16 8 John Grimaldie 3 16 8 Edward Giles 3 16 8 Felix Hyder 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 126 10 . Carried Over 3287 18 2½	Robert Downs, £3 16s 8d Frederick Doley, £3 16s 8d William Edwards, £3 16s 8d Charles Edgell, £3 16s 8d Joseph Eales, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ford, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ferris, £3 16s 8d John Grey, £3 16s 8d Owen Griffiths, £3 16s 8d John Grimaldie, £3 16s 8d Edward Giles, £3 16s 8d Felix Ryder, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £126 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,287 18s 2½d **Interpretations** John Grimaldie served as a private soldier in the Fourth Company. He also drew a separate £1 5s 0d a quarter on the civil list as the cleaner of the Company's clocks and instruments. The Company used skilled men already in the ranks for specialist work rather than bringing in a craftsman, and paid them a small fee on top of their military pay. On an island with few tradesmen, the garrison was one of the Company's main sources of skilled labour.
223	219	1779 Brought Over 3287 18 2½ Private Brought Over 126 10 . Joseph Holloway 3 16 8 Peter Higgens 3 16 8 Edward Hazell 3 16 8 Samuel Harsant 3 16 8 John Howe 3 16 8 John Harper 3 16 8 Wm. Hamilton 3 16 8 Wm. Hardison 3 16 8 Luke Holt 3 16 8 Joseph Hand 3 16 8 Lewis Hendrick 3 16 8 Peter Hubert 3 16 8 John Jacks	The list of privates in the Fourth Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £3,287 18s 2½d Privates brought forward, £126 10s 0d Joseph Holloway, £3 16s 8d Peter Higgins, £3 16s 8d Edward Hazell, £3 16s 8d Samuel Hussett, £3 16s 8d John Howe, £3 16s 8d John Hooper, £3 16s 8d William Hamilton, £3 16s 8d William Hardeson, £3 16s 8d Luke Holt, £3 16s 8d Joseph Hand, £3 16s 8d Lewis Hendrick, £3 16s 8d Peter Hubbert, £3 16s 8d John Jacks, £3 16s 8d William Jameson, £3 16s 8d Richard Hanson, £3 16s 8d John Jones, £3 16s 8d James Kemp, £3 16s 8d Hugh Kerton, £3 16s 8d Edward Lamburn, £3 16s 8d Richard Lowe, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, £3 16s 8d Richard Moyse, £3 16s 8d Thomas Mares, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Wm. Jameson 3 16 8 Richd. Janson 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 James Kemp 3 16 8 Hugh Keaton 3 16 8 Edward Lambum 3 16 8 Richd. Lowe 3 16 8 John Lamb 3 16 8 Richd. Moyce 3 16 8 Thos. Marifs 3 16 8 Chas. Marifs 3 16 8 Chas. Mannesen 3 16 8 John Moody 3 16 8 Andw. Nedling 3 16 8 James Oliphant 3 16 8 Thos. Owens 3 16 8 Thos. Perry 3 16 8 Edward Riley 3 16 8 Wm. Rowlands 3 16 8 Jacob Roberts 3 16 8 Adam Scott 3 16 8 Arthur Shell 3 16 8 Stephen Seymore Private Carried Over 264 10 . Carried Over 3287 18 2½	Charles Moris, £3 16s 8d Charles Mennessier, £3 16s 8d John Moody, £3 16s 8d Andrew Nedley, £3 16s 8d James Oliphant, £3 16s 8d Thomas Owens, £3 16s 8d Thomas Perry, £3 16s 8d Edward Riley, £3 16s 8d William Rowlands, £3 16s 8d Jacob Roberts, £3 16s 8d Adam Scott, £3 16s 8d Arthur Shell, £3 16s 8d Stephen Seymour, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £264 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,287 18s 2½d
224	220	18 January Brought Over 3287 18 2½ Private Brought Over 264 10 . David Stone 3 16 8 Andrew Snowman 3 16 8 Thos. Stowe 3 16 8 Frances Shambier 3 16 8 John Towers 3 16 8 Rudolph Tuspac 3 16 8 Thos. Taylor 3 16 8 Thos. Tyler 3 16 8 Jeremiah Tuthill 3 16 8 Thos. Ward 3 16 8 Wm. Walter 3 16 8 James Wood 3 16 8	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 closed the Fourth Company's privates and opened the Artillery Company. Brought forward, £3,287 18s 2½d Privates brought forward, £264 10s 0d David Stone, £3 16s 8d Andrew Sherman, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stone, £3 16s 8d Francis Shambler, £3 16s 8d John Towers, £3 16s 8d Rudolph Sopher, £3 16s 8d Thomas Taylor, £3 16s 8d Thomas Tyler, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Tathill, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ward, £3 16s 8d William Walker, £3 16s 8d James Wood, £3 16s 8d John Melchior Williams, £3 16s 8d Robert Watson, £3 16s 8d James York, £3 16s 8d William Pocock, £3 16s 8d William Powell, £3 16s 8d Walter Pritchard, £3 16s 8d William Peall, £3 16s 8d James Pinkin, £3 16s 8d Richard Peck, £3 16s 8d John Parsons, £3 16s 8d

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		John Mellisher Williams 3 16 8 Robt. Watson 3 16 8 James York 3 16 8 Wm. Perkiss 3 16 8 Wm. Bedell 3 16 8 Walter Pritchard 3 16 8 Wm. Pratt 3 16 8 James Proctor 3 16 8 Richd. Peck 3 16 8 John Parsons 3 16 8 Oliver Perry 3 16 8 Peter McCardell 3 16 8 James Martin 3 16 8 Henry Hayes Fife 3 16 8 364 3 4 Artillery Company Vizt. Wm. Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Robert Hodson Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over 3779 16 6½	Oliver Perry, £3 16s 8d Peter McCardell, £3 16s 8d James Marten, £3 16s 8d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d Privates total, £364 3s 4d Artillery Company William Pierce, Captain, £59 6s 3d John Leech, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d John Leech, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Leech, total, £34 4s 4½d Robert Hodson, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Carried forward, £3,779 16s 6½d **Interpretations** William Pierce drew £59 6s 3d as captain of the Artillery Company, on top of the £50 0s 0d he received on the civil list as the island's Engineer. His quarterly income of £109 6s 3d was second only to the Governor's. The two posts went naturally together, since the engineer designed the batteries and works that the artillery manned. Paying Pierce for both reflected his central place in planning the island's wartime defence.
225	221	1779 Brought Over 3779 16 6½ Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 4 . John Smith 9 4 . John Love 9 4 . John Blackwell 9 4 . James Beard 9 4 . Thos. Tilley 9 4 . 55 4 . Corporals Vizt. George Penton 6 18 . John Peagle 6 18 . Wm. Stapleford 6 18 . John McNabb 6 18 . James Renton 6 18 . Thos. Wade 6 18 . 41 8 . Bombardiers Vizt. Maynard Hayes	The list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the non-commissioned officers, gunners and drummers of the Artillery Company. Brought forward, £3,779 16s 6½d Sergeants John Turner, £9 4s 0d John Smith, £9 4s 0d John Love, £9 4s 0d John Blackwell, £9 4s 0d James Beard, £9 4s 0d Thomas Filby, £9 4s 0d Sergeants total, £55 4s 0d Corporals George Burton, £6 18s 0d John Beagle, £6 18s 0d William Stapleford, £6 18s 0d John McNabb, £6 18s 0d James Renton, £6 18s 0d Thomas Wade, £6 18s 0d Corporals total, £41 8s 0d Bombardiers Maynard Hayes, £6 18s 0d John Chalmers, £6 18s 0d Charles Abraham, £6 18s 0d Thomas Richardson, £6 18s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 12s 0d Gunners Thomas Unsworth, £6 2s 8d Samuel Pengrow, £6 2s 8d James Munnings, £6 2s 8d Thomas Owens, £6 2s 8d George Thomas, £6 2s 8d

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		6 18 . John Chalmers 6 18 . Charles Abraham 6 18 . Thos. Richardson 6 18 . 27 12 . Gunners Vizt. Thos. Ailsworth 6 2 8 Samuel Ringrove 6 2 8 James Mennings 6 2 8 Thos. Venn 6 2 8 George Thomas 6 2 8 Richd. Waterhouse 6 2 8 George Dodd to 30th Novr. 4 1 4 Thomas Jones 6 2 8 John Wilkinson from 1st of Decr. 2 1 4 49 1 4 Drummers Vizt. Joseph Branson 5 7 4 James Goodwin 5 7 4 Danl. Porter 5 7 4 16 2 . Carried Over 3969 3 10½	Richard Patchouse, £6 2s 8d George Radd, to 30 November, £4 1s 4d Thomas Jones, £6 2s 8d John Wilkinson, from 1 December, £2 1s 4d Gunners total, £49 1s 4d Drummers Joseph Branson, £5 7s 4d James Goodwin, £5 7s 4d Daniel Porter, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Carried forward, £3,969 3s 10½d **Interpretations** Every rank in the artillery was paid more than the same rank in the infantry companies. An artillery sergeant drew 2s a day against an infantry sergeant's 20d, and an artillery corporal 18d against 14d. Even a gunner, at 16d a day, earned more than an infantry corporal. Gunnery called for training in laying guns, judging charges and handling powder, and the Company paid a premium to keep men with those skills. On an island whose defence rested on its batteries, the artillery was the garrison's most valuable arm. George Radd's pay as a gunner stopped on 30 November, and John Wilkinson's began the next day. The vacancy was filled without a single day's gap, which kept the company's complement of gunners full.
226	222	18 January Brought Over 3969 3 10½ Matrosses Vizt. Wm. Allen 4 12 . James Anderson 4 12 . Benjn. Burton 4 12 . Joseph Bowman 4 12 . John Burchard 4 12 . Stephen Barrett 4 12 . Thos. Bowers 4 12 . Thos. Blake 4 12 . James Bytham 4 12 . James Barnfield 4 12 . John Cope 4 12 . John Coleman 4 12 . Mattw. Craven 4 12 . John Corbett 4 12 . Thos. Cornell 4 12 . Anthy. Clark 4 12 . Isaac Clark 4 12 . Robt. Coleman	The list of the Artillery Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued with the matrosses. Brought forward, £3,969 3s 10½d Matrosses William Allen, £4 12s 0d James Anderson, £4 12s 0d Benjamin Burton, £4 12s 0d Joseph Brownson, £4 12s 0d John Bouchard, £4 12s 0d Stephen Barrett, £4 12s 0d Thomas Brown, £4 12s 0d Thomas Blake, £4 12s 0d James Bytham, £4 12s 0d James Barnfield, £4 12s 0d John Cole, £4 12s 0d John Coleman, £4 12s 0d Matthew Craven, £4 12s 0d John Corbett, £4 12s 0d Thomas Connell, £4 12s 0d Anthony Clark, £4 12s 0d Isaac Chick, £4 12s 0d Robert Coleman, £4 12s 0d James Cruikshanks, £4 12s 0d Robert Cunningham, £4 12s 0d Thomas Duncan, £4 12s 0d Joseph Dailey, £4 12s 0d Michael Davis, £4 12s 0d George Radd, from 1 December, £1 11s 0d Joseph Fellows, £4 12s 0d William Farnolly, £4 12s 0d John Fisk, £4 12s 0d Thomas Farr, £4 12s 0d Henry French, £4 12s 0d Christian Greenwald, £4 12s 0d Richard Gibbs, £4 12s 0d John Gunn, £4 12s 0d Aaron Howard, £4 12s 0d

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		4 12 . James Crookshanks 4 12 . Robt. Cunningham 4 12 . Thos. Doonan 4 12 . Joseph Dailey 4 12 . Michael Davis 4 12 . George Dodd from 1st December 1 11 . Joseph Fellows 4 12 . Wm. Fanchet 4 12 . John Feak 4 12 . Thos. Fare 4 12 . Henry French 4 12 . Christian Greenawald 4 12 . Richd. Gibbs 4 12 . John Gunn 4 12 . Owen Howard 4 12 . Mullis Hooper 4 12 . John Hyde 4 12 . Matrosses Carried Over 157 19 . Carried Over 3969 3 10½ **Margin Notes:** 10	Mathias Hooper, £4 12s 0d John Hyde, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £157 19s 0d Carried forward, £3,969 3s 10½d **Interpretations** George Radd reappeared among the matrosses from 1 December, which shows that he was reduced from gunner rather than leaving the service. He drew a gunner's 16d a day to 30 November and a matross's 12d for the 31 days after. John Wilkinson took his place as gunner on the same day. Demotion of this kind was the usual punishment for a non-commissioned man or skilled hand who had failed in his duty, and it cut his pay by a quarter while keeping him in the ranks.
227	223	1779 Brought Over £ 3969 3 10½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 157 19 . John Haywood 4 12 . John Hoffstat 4 12 . Wm. Hamilton 4 12 . John Holt 4 12 . John Hawks 4 12 . Wm. Holloway 4 12 . Michael Holmes 4 12 . Frances Jones 4 12 . John Johnson 4 12 . Sutton Isacke 4 12 . Simon Harman 4 12 . Wm. Kirby 4 12 . Wm. Long 4 12 . Israel Lambley 4 12 . John Lane 4 12 . Wm. Lawrence 4 12 . Caris Martin	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 continued as follows. Brought forward, £3,969 3s 10½d Matrosses brought forward, £157 19s 0d John Haywood, £4 12s 0d John Moffatt, £4 12s 0d William Hamilton, £4 12s 0d John Holt, £4 12s 0d John Hucks, £4 12s 0d William Holloway, £4 12s 0d Michael Holmes, £4 12s 0d Francis Jones, £4 12s 0d John Johnson, £4 12s 0d Sutton Jacks, £4 12s 0d Simon Kerman, £4 12s 0d William Kirby, £4 12s 0d William Long, £4 12s 0d Israel Lindle, £4 12s 0d John Lane, £4 12s 0d William Lawrence, £4 12s 0d Evan Martin, £4 12s 0d Patrick McDonald, £4 12s 0d Patrick Murphy, £4 12s 0d William Mould, £4 12s 0d Richard Mason, £4 12s 0d Peter McKenzie, £4 12s 0d Daniel McLane, £4 12s 0d Daniel Morgan, £4 12s 0d Thomas Nimble, £4 12s 0d James Neale, £4 12s 0d Richard Pearce, £4 12s 0d John Parker, £4 12s 0d James Price, £4 12s 0d Joseph Peel, £4 12s 0d John Peters, £4 12s 0d

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		4 12 . Patrick McDonald 4 12 . Patrick Murphy 4 12 . Wm. Mould 4 12 . Richard Mason 4 12 . Peter McKenzie 4 12 . Danl. McLane 4 12 . Danl. Morgan 4 12 . Thomas Nimble 4 12 . James Neale 4 12 . Richd. Pearce 4 12 . John Parker 4 12 . James Price 4 12 . Joseph Peel 4 12 . John Peters 4 12 . Saml. Packer 4 12 . Thomas Price 4 12 . Robert Ripley 4 12 . Richd. Rowlands 4 12 . Hugh Ross Matrosses Carried Over £ 323 11 . Carried Over 3969 3 10½	Samuel Packer, £4 12s 0d Thomas Price, £4 12s 0d Robert Ripley, £4 12s 0d Richard Rowlands, £4 12s 0d Hugh Ross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £323 11s 0d Carried forward, £3,969 3s 10½d
228	224	18 January Brought Over 3969 3 10½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 323 11 . John Reed 4 12 . Wm. Smith 4 12 . Richd. Smith 4 12 . Wm. Shaw 4 12 . Andrew Stack 4 12 . Thos. Snarden 4 12 . John Stockdell 4 12 . Thos. Stephens 4 12 . George Stuart 4 12 . John Thompson Senr. 4 12 . John Thompson Junr. 4 12 . Ralph Tidman 4 12 . Wm. Tucker 4 12 . Robert Wood 4 12 . Willm. Worden 4 12 . Edward Ware 4 12 .	The pay list for the quarter ending 31 December 1778 closed with the last of the matrosses and the pensioners. Brought forward, £3,969 3s 10½d Matrosses brought forward, £323 11s 0d John Reed, £4 12s 0d William Smith, £4 12s 0d Richard Smith, £4 12s 0d William Shore, £4 12s 0d Andrew Stark, £4 12s 0d Thomas Snowden, £4 12s 0d John Stockdell, £4 12s 0d Thomas Stephens, £4 12s 0d George Steel, £4 12s 0d John Thompson senior, £4 12s 0d John Thompson junior, £4 12s 0d Ralph Tedman, £4 12s 0d William Tucker, £4 12s 0d Robert Wood, £4 12s 0d William Wooden, £4 12s 0d Edward Ware, £4 12s 0d William Weaver, £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 John Wilson, £4 12s 0d Joseph Wilson, £4 12s 0d William Gyfford, fifer, £4 12s 0d Samuel Wood, died 28 November, £2 19s 0d John Wilkinson, to 30 November, £3 1s 0d Matrosses total, £449 3s 0d Pensioners

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		Wm. Weaver 4 12 . James Walker 4 12 . John White 4 12 . James Wellington 4 12 . Francis Walker 4 12 . Wm. Warner 4 12 . Robt. Walton 4 12 . John Wilson 4 12 . Joseph Wilson 4 12 . Wm. Gissing Fife 4 12 . Samuel Wood Deceased 26th Novr. 2 19 . John Wilkinson to 30th Novr. 3 1 . 449 3 . Pensioners Vizt. Mary Beale 7 10 . Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 . Elizabeth Powell 6 5 . 21 5 . £ 4439 11 10½	Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, £6 5s 0d Pensioners total, £21 5s 0d Total, £4,439 11s 10½d **Interpretations** John Wilkinson drew a matross's pay up to 30 November and a gunner's from 1 December, in the place left by George Radd. The two men in effect changed places, one promoted and one reduced on the same day. The pay list recorded the exchange to the day, so neither man was paid at the higher rate for longer than he held it. The three pensioners were all women, paid from the same fund as the garrison. They were probably the widows of soldiers or servants who had died in the Company's service. A pension of £7 10s 0d a quarter came to nearly twice a private's pay, and it kept these households from falling on the parish. On an island with no other poor relief, the Company's pension list served the purpose that the parish poor rate served in England. The full cost of the Company's civil and military establishment for the quarter came to £4,439 11s 10½d.
229	225	Dr. William Wrangham Paymaster Cr. 1778 Decr. 31 To Cash received from the Chest £ 4901 9 3 Carried Over £ 4901 9 3 1778 Oct. By Cash paid Philip Mahony Clerk of the Peace the following fees Vizt. For 2 Informations agt. Billy Daniel £ .. 6 8 Mittimus .. 2 6 Acknowledging & Discharging Recognizance .. 3 4 Bill of Indictment .. 2 6 Swear 3 Witnesses upon Trial .. 1 6 Recording the Verdict &ca. .. 10 . Drawing 3 Precepts .. 15 . 2 1 6 By Do. paid the Clerk of Arraignments & Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 12 6 By Do. paid for the following sent on Board His Majesty's Ship Belleisle for Capt. Brooks. 12 Sheep £ 12 .. . 1 Chest Claret 45 .. . 35 Fowls 2 12 6 59 12 6 Carried Over £ 62 6 6 **Margin Notes:** 1779	The paymaster William Wrangham's account opened with the cash he drew from the treasury and the first payments he made from it. Received from the treasury chest, 31 December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Paid to Philip Mahony, Clerk of the Peace, October 1778, for fees 2 informations against Billy Daniel, £0 6s 8d Mittimus, £0 2s 6d Acknowledging and discharging a recognizance, £0 3s 4d Bill of indictment, £0 2s 6d Swearing 3 witnesses at the trial, £0 1s 6d Recording the verdict and other entries, £0 10s 0d Drawing 3 precepts, £0 15s 0d Clerk of the Peace total, £2 1s 6d Paid to the Clerk of Arraignments and the Crier of the Court of Justice, £0 12s 6d Goods sent on board His Majesty's ship *Belleisle* for Captain Brooks: 12 sheep, £12 0s 0d 1 chest of claret, £45 0s 0d 35 fowls, £2 12s 6d Goods for Captain Brooks total, £59 12s 6d Carried forward, £62 6s 6d **Interpretations** The Company paid the court fees for the prosecution of Billy Daniel out of public funds. The single first name suggests that Daniel was probably a slave or a free black man without means, from whom no costs could be recovered. The fees trace each step of a criminal case. Two informations laid the charge, and a mittimus was the warrant committing the accused to gaol. A recognizance was a bond binding a witness or surety to appear, discharged once the case was heard. The bill of indictment set out the charge before the jury, and the precepts were the written orders summoning the jurors. Each step carried a fixed fee to the Clerk of the Peace, who was paid by the piece rather than by salary for this work.

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			The present to Captain Brooks of the *Belleisle* cost £59 12s 6d, three quarters of it for a single chest of claret. Together with the paddy and china charged to the general and repairs accounts, the Company's gifts to this one King's ship came to more than £60 in the quarter. In wartime the Governor had every reason to win the good will of a naval captain whose ship could protect the island and escort its convoys.
230	226	18 January Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Decr. To Cash Brought Over £ 4901 9 3 Carried Over £ 4901 9 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried forward the cash he drew from the treasury, with no new entries for December 1778. Cash brought forward, December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Carried forward, £4,901 9s 3d
231	227	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over 62 6 6 1778 Decr. By Cash paid for making 2 Flags for Hold fast Tom and the Practice at Ruperts .. 8 . By Do. paid the Midwife for delivering Two of the Honble. Company's Black Women 1 .. . By Do. paid the following Quarterly Annuitys 92 Days each @ ½ pr. Day Vizt. The Widow Caldwell £ 5 7 4 The Widow Shelley 5 7 4 The Widow Bazett 5 7 4 16 2 . By Do. paid Mr. Moffett Surgeon of the Bridgewater, for his Care of 5 Recruits in their Passage to this Island 1 5 . By Do. paid The Fife Major for teaching the Young Fifes 2 6 . By Do. paid Wm. Warner for Assisting in the Hospital 2 10 . By Do. paid Wm. Young for 6 Loads of Bamboo .. 15 . By Do. paid For 15 Padlocks for Ammunition Chests .. 11 3 By Do. paid Wm. Oats & George Hunter 25 days Subsistance, at 6 pr. Day .. 12 6 By Do. paid Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 .. . By Do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 .. . By Do. paid the Sub Goaler his Salary 1 10 . By Do. paid Thos. Kelley Soldier who engaged to enlist but since Deserted 3 .. . By Do. paid Major George for House Rent 2 10 . By Do. paid Walter Pritchard for enlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years longer as a Soldier subject to the Articles of War his respective time to commence the 11th Oct. 1778. 15 .. . By Do. paid George Hunter for Enlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years as a Soldier subject to the Articles of War, his respective time to commence the 2d Day of Novr. 1778.	The credit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster continued with his payments in December 1778. Brought forward, £62 6s 6d For making 2 flags for Holdfast Tom and the practice battery at Rupert's, £0 8s 0d To the midwife for delivering 2 of the Company's slave women, £1 0s 0d Quarterly annuities for 92 days at 14d a day The widow Cauldwell, £5 7s 4d The widow Shelley, £5 7s 4d The widow Bazett, £5 7s 4d Annuities total, £16 2s 0d Mr Moffett, surgeon of the *Bridgewater*, for his care of 5 recruits on their passage to the island, £1 5s 0d. To the Fife Major for teaching the young fifers, £2 6s 0d To William Warner for fishing for the hospital, £2 10s 0d To William Young for 6 loads of bamboo, £0 15s 0d For 15 padlocks for ammunition chests, £0 11s 3d To William Oats and George Winter, 25 days' subsistence at 6d a day, £0 12s 6d For hire of a room to hold the Quarterly Sessions, £3 0s 0d To the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d To the under-gaoler, his salary, £1 10s 0d To Thomas Shelley, a soldier who agreed to re-enlist but later deserted, £3 0s 0d To Major [...] for house rent, £2 10s 0d To Walter Pritchard for re-enlisting for 5 more years as a soldier under the Articles of War, from 1 October 1778, £15 0s 0d To George Winter for enlisting for 5 years as a soldier under the Articles of War, from 2 November 1778, £10 0s 0d For baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d a batch, £17 10s 0d For 20 loads of wood at 1s 3d a load, £1 5s 0d To Julio Fabiano for repairing boats, 92 days at 2s 6d a day, £11 10s 0d For sheep Mrs Lamb, for 7 sheep, £7 0s 0d George Hayes, for 7 sheep, £7 0s 0d William Cowder, for 1 ewe, £1 2s 0d Benjamin Mason junior, for 2 sheep, £2 0s 0d Sheep total, £17 2s 0d Carried forward, £173 3s 3d **Interpretations** The Company paid a midwife to deliver two of its slave women. A child born to a Company slave became the Company's property, so a safe delivery protected an asset as well as a life. Paying the fee from the treasury, and not leaving the women to their own resources, reflected that interest.

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		10 .. . By Do. paid for Baking 200 Batches of Bread for the use of the Garrison at 1/9 pr. Batch 17 10 . By Do. paid for 20 Loads of Wood at 1/3 pr. Load 1 5 . By Do. paid Julio Fabiano for repairing Boats 92 days at 2/6 11 10 . By Do. paid the following Persons for Sheep Vizt. Mr. Lamb for 7 £ 7 .. . George Hayes for 6 7 .. . Mr. Wm. Doveton for 1 Ewe 1 2 . Mr. Benjn. Mason Junr. for 2 2 .. . 17 2 . Carried Over £ 173 3 3	Thomas Shelley had taken £3 0s 0d on agreeing to re-enlist, then deserted on 26 December 1778 aboard the *Bridgewater*. The Company lost the advance with the man. Walter Pritchard, who completed his re-enlistment, received the full £15 0s 0d bounty for five more years. George Winter, a new recruit taken on from 2 November, received £10 0s 0d, the rate for men left behind by ships or taken from them. The bounties show how dear it was to keep the garrison up to strength, and the Shelley payment shows the risk the Company ran in paying before a man was bound. The island had no courthouse, so the Company hired a room each time the Quarterly Sessions sat. Julio Fabiano, paid 2s 6d a day for every day of the quarter to repair boats, was probably a Portuguese or Italian seaman settled on the island. He earned nearly three times a private soldier's pay, which reflected the value of a skilled boatwright to the Company's shore service.
232	228	18 January Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Decr. To Cash Brought Over £ 4901 9 3 Carried Over £ 4901 9 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account again carried forward the cash he drew from the treasury, with no new entries for December 1778. Cash brought forward, December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Carried forward, £4,901 9s 3d
233	229	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over 173 3 3 1778 Decr. By Cash paid for two Speaking Trumpets 4 .. . By Do. paid Wm. Doveton a Reward for informing that some of the Guard at Ruperts intended to desert 1 .. . By Do. paid for 76 Days Labourers work done at the Lieut. Governors Garden in the Long wood @ 1/ pr. Day 3 16 . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing the Garden Walls at the Fort Vizt. 102 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 7 13 . 23 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 14 6 4 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 6 . 15½ Do. Do. @ 2/ 1 11 . 4 Do. Painters @ 1/6 .. 6 . 231 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 11 11 . 23 3 6 By Do. paid for the following work done finishing the Sheds for the Arty. at Prosperous Bay and Hold fast Tom & Opening a Road of Communication for the Arty. to and from those places Vizt. 12 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 18 . 45 Do. Stone blowers @ 1/6 3 7 6 57 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 4 14 . 11 Do. Overseers @ 2/ .. 16 6 569 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 28 9 . 38 5 . By Do. paid for the following work done making a Cells for James's Valley Vizt.	The credit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster continued with his payments in December 1778, chiefly for labour on the Company's works. Brought forward, £173 3s 3d For 2 speaking trumpets, £0 4s 0d To William Deane, a reward for reporting that some of the guard at Rupert's planned to desert, £1 0s 0d For 76 days' labourers' work at the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood, at 1s a day, £3 16s 0d Repairing the garden walls at the Fort 102 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £7 13s 0d 23 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 14s 6d 4 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d 15½ days of overseers' work at 2s, £1 11s 0d 4 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 8s 0d 231 days of labourers' work at 1s, £11 11s 0d Garden walls total, £23 3s 6d Finishing the artillery sheds at Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom, and opening a road for the artillery to and from those places 12 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d 45 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £3 7s 6d 57 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £4 14s 0d 11 days of overseers' work at 2s, £0 16s 6d 569 days of labourers' work at 1s, £28 9s 0d Artillery sheds and road total, £38 5s 0d Making a portcullis for James's Valley 30 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d 18 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 7s 0d Portcullis total, £3 12s 0d Painting the Lieutenant Governor's house 9 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 18s 0d 14 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d Painting total, £1 19s 0d Repairing Plantation House 6 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 12s 0d 4 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d 16 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d Plantation House total, £2 2s 0d Carried forward, £247 4s 9d **Interpretations** The Company paid William Deane £1 0s 0d for warning that men of the guard at Rupert's planned to

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		30 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 2 5 . 18 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 7 . 3 12 . By Do. paid for the following work done Painting the Lieut. Governors House Vizt. 9 Days Painters @ 2/ £ .. 18 . 14 Do. Do. @ 1/6 1 1 . 1 19 . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing the Plantation House Vizt. 6 Days Painters @ 2/ £ .. 12 . 4 Do. Do. @ 1/6 .. 6 . 16 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 4 . 2 2 . Carried Over £ 247 4 9	desert. A reward for informers gave every soldier a reason to report his comrades and made it harder for a group to plot together. The payment came in the same quarter as the escape of Thomas Shelley and Corporal Thomas Mantle aboard the *Bridgewater* on 26 December 1778. It shows the Council trying to stop desertions before they happened rather than only punishing them after. The largest single job was finishing the artillery sheds at Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom and cutting a road between them, at £38 5s 0d. This was the heart of William Pierce's plan of mobile defence. Field guns kept under cover at the eastern landing places could be moved quickly along the new road to wherever an enemy came ashore. The 569 days of labour and 45 days of stone-blowing, which meant splitting rock with gunpowder, show how hard it was to cut a road across that rugged ground. The work was paid by the day at fixed rates: 1s for a labourer, 1s 6d for a carpenter, smith or stone-blower, and up to 2s for an overseer or painter. These were probably soldiers and slaves earning working pay on top of their ordinary allowance. The Company also paid for labour in the Lieutenant Governor's private garden at Longwood, another perquisite of his office.
234	230	18 January Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Decr. To Cash Brought Over £ 4901 9 3 £ 4901 9 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account closed on the cash he drew from the treasury, with no further entries for December 1778. Cash brought forward, December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Total, £4,901 9s 3d
235	231	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 247 4 9 1778 Decr. By Cash paid for the following work done at the Church Vizt. 38 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 2 17 . 21 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 11 6 6 Do. Painters @ 2/ .. 12 . 16 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 1 4 . 169 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 8 9 . 14 13 6 By Do. paid for the following work done at the Castle Vizt. 4 Days Painters @ 2/ £ .. 8 . 8 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 .. 12 . 6 Do. Masons @ 1/6 .. 9 . 30 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 2 5 . 8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 12 . 3 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 4 6 29 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 9 . 5 19 6 By Do. paid for 75 Days Labourers work done getting Lime Stone @ 1/ 3 15 . By Do. paid for the followg. work done repairg. the Ware Houses Vizt. 20 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 10 . 8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 12 .	The credit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster continued with more labour on the Company's buildings and defences in December 1778. Brought forward, £247 4s 9d Work at the church 38 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £2 17s 0d 21 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 11s 6d 6 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 12s 0d 16 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d 169 days of labourers' work at 1s, £8 9s 0d Church total, £14 13s 6d Work at the Castle 4 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 8s 0d 8 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 6 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 30 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 3 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d 29 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 9s 0d Castle total, £5 19s 6d 75 days of labourers' work getting limestone, at 1s, £3 15s 0d Repairing the warehouses 20 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 10s 0d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 9 days of overseers' work at 2s, £0 18s 0d 94 days of labourers' work at 1s, £4 14s 0d Warehouses total, £7 14s 0d Repairing the Reverend Mr Carr's house 15 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d 25 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 17s 6d 23½ days of painters' work at 2s, £2 7s 0d 6 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 30 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 10s 0d Chaplain's house total, £7 6s 0d 46 days of labourers' work clearing the ditch, at 1s, £2 6s 0d Making sandbags 50 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £3 15s 0d 318 days of labourers' work at 1s, £15 18s 0d Sandbags total, £19 13s 0d

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		9 Do. Overseers @ 2/ .. 18 . 94 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 4 14 . 7 14 . By Do. paid for the followg. work done repairing the Revd. Mr. Carr's House Vizt. 15 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 1 2 6 25 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 17 6 23½ Do. Painters @ 2/ 2 7 . 6 Do. Do. @ 1/6 .. 9 . 30 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 10 . 7 6 . By Do. paid for 46 Days Labourers work clearing the Ditch @ 1/ 2 6 . By Do. paid for the following work done making Sand Bags Vizt. 50 Days Sailmakers @ 1/6 £ 3 15 . 318 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 15 18 . 19 13 . Carried Over £ 308 11 9	Carried forward, £308 11s 9d **Interpretations** Making sandbags took 368 days of labour and cost £19 13s 0d, more than any building repair in the quarter. Sailmakers did the skilled sewing, while labourers cut the canvas and filled and stacked the bags. Taken together with the 136 skeins of twine, the sail needles and the bolt rope issued from store, the work shows the island building up a large stock of ready bags. The garrison could then throw up breastworks within hours wherever an enemy threatened to land. The 75 days spent getting limestone supplied the lime for mortar, plaster and whitewash used across the church, the Castle and the other repairs. The island had to quarry and burn its own lime, since shipping it in would have cost far more. The chaplain's house was repaired and painted at the Company's expense, as the parsonage had been under the repairs account, because it was Company property lent to the clergyman.
236	232	18 January Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Decr. To Cash Brought Over £ 4901 9 3 Carried Over £ 4901 9 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account carried forward the same cash from the treasury once more, with no new entries for December 1778. Cash brought forward, December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Carried forward, £4,901 9s 3d
237	233	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over 308 11 9 1778 Decr. By Cash paid for the following work done making Shott Bottoms & Tompions Vizt. 47 Days Turners @ 1/6 £ 3 10 6 5 Do. Painters @ 2/ .. 10 . 4 .. 6 By Do. paid for the followg. work done Transporting Cannon & Arty. Stores to Hold fast Tom & Prosperous Bay Vizt. 50 Days Labourers @ 1/6 £ 3 15 . 129 Do. Do. @ 1/ 6 9 . 10 4 . By Do. paid for the followg. work done Building a Boat House Vizt. 26 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 1 19 . 19 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 8 6 21 Do. Stone blowers @ 1/6 1 11 6 13 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 19 6 189 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 9 9 . 15 7 6 By Do. paid for the followg. work done cutting the Fences leading to the Hospital Vizt. 7½ Days Overseers @ 2/ £ .. 14 6 59 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 2 19 .	The credit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster continued with work on the artillery, the boat house and the island's paths in December 1778. Brought forward, £308 11s 9d Making shot bottoms and tompions 47 days of turners' work at 1s 6d, £3 10s 6d 5 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 10s 0d Shot bottoms and tompions total, £4 0s 6d Moving cannon and artillery stores to Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay 50 days of labourers' work at 1s 6d, £3 15s 0d 129 days of labourers' work at 1s, £6 9s 0d Moving cannon total, £10 4s 0d Building a boat house 26 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d 19 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 8s 6d 21 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £1 11s 6d 13 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d 189 days of labourers' work at 1s, £9 9s 0d Boat house total, £15 7s 6d Cutting the track to the hospital 7¼ days of overseers' work at 2s, £0 14s 6d 59 days of labourers' work at 1s, £2 19s 0d Hospital track total, £3 13s 6d Repairing the crane and water cisterns 2 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 2 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 35 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 15s 0d Crane and cisterns total, £2 1s 0d Blasting rocks at Sandy Bay 32 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £2 8s 0d 6 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Blasting total, £2 17s 0d 14 days of carpenters' work making ladders for the rocks there, at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d

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		3 13 6 By Do. paid for the followg. work done repairg. the Crane and Water Course Vizt. 2 Days Overseers @ 1/6 £ .. 3 . 2 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 3 . 35 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 15 . 2 1 . By Do. paid for the following work done Blowg. Rocks in Sandy Bay Valley Vizt. 32 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 2 8 . 6 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 9 . 2 17 . By Do. paid for 14 days Carpenters work done making Ladders for the Rocks @ 1/6 1 1 . By Do. paid for the followg. work done clearing the Range at Ruperts, repairing the Parapet to Mundens and Roads from thence to Banks's Vizt. 12 Days Overseers @ 1/6 £ .. 18 . 112 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 5 12 . 6 10 . Carried Over £ 354 6 3	Clearing the range at Rupert's, repairing the parapet to Munden's and the roads from there to Banks's 12 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d 112 days of labourers' work at 1s, £5 12s 0d Rupert's and Munden's total, £6 10s 0d Carried forward, £354 6s 3d **Interpretations** Shot bottoms were wooden discs, turned on a lathe, fixed to the base of a cannonball or canister. They kept the shot seated squarely on the charge and stopped it rolling in the bore. Tompions were turned wooden plugs pushed into the muzzle to keep out rain and sea spray. Both were needed in quantity on an exposed coast where guns stood loaded and ready in all weather. Together with the cost of hauling cannon to Holdfast Tom and Prosperous Bay, the work shows the eastern batteries being armed and supplied as Pierce's scheme of defence took shape. The boat house cost £15 7s 6d, nearly all of it in labour, with stone-blowers cutting the site out of the rock beside the landing. It gave the Company's boats a secure shelter, after the loss of the pinnace had shown what an open beach could cost. At Sandy Bay, the stone-blowers worked to clear or reshape the rocks, and carpenters made ladders so that men could reach the posts above the beach. The work at Rupert's, Munden's and Banks's kept open the line of batteries guarding the approaches to Jamestown from the north.
238	234	18 January Dr. William Wrangham 1778 Decr. To Cash Brought Over 4901 9 3 £ 4901 9 3	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account closed on the cash he drew from the treasury, with no further entries for December 1778. Cash brought forward, December 1778, £4,901 9s 3d Total, £4,901 9s 3d
239	235	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over 354 6 3 1778 Decr. By Cash pd. for 35 days Labourers work bringing Goods from the Crane @ 1/ 1 15 . By Do. pd. for the followg. work done repairing a Fence for the Fire Engines' Utensils for the Works Vizt. 5 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 7 6 10 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 10 . .. 17 6 By Do. pd. Do. expences upon an Alarm .. 5 . By Do. pd. Thos. Stroud Surgeon for necessarys provided for the Use of the Hospital 17 16 6 By Do. pd. Do. for his trouble in getting provisions for the Sick 8 .. . By Do. paid Thos. Yates Sexton for making a Grave for Saml. Wood Deceased Soldier .. 2 6 By Do. paid Thos. Stroud for 4 Sheep Surgeons' use above the Usual Allowance of 5 pr. lb. 2 4 2 By Do. paid for the following for the Use of the Governors Table Vizt. 688 lb. Beef £ 15 13 10 5 Turkeys 1 5 . 168 Fowls 12 12 . 59 Ducks 4 8 6	The credit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster closed with his last payments for December 1778. Brought forward, £354 6s 3d 35 days of labourers' work bringing wood from the crane, at 1s, £1 15s 0d Repairing a house for the fire engines and the tools for the works 5 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d 10 days of labourers' work at 1s, £0 10s 0d Fire engine house total, £0 17s 6d For an express sent on an alarm, £0 5s 0d To Thomas Stroud, Surgeon, for necessaries provided for the hospital, £17 16s 6d To Thomas Stroud for his trouble in getting provisions for the sick, £8 0s 0d To Thomas Yates, sexton, for making a grave for Samuel Wood, a soldier who died, £0 2s 6d To Thomas Stroud for sheep [...] beyond the usual allowance, £2 4s 9d For the Governor's table Beef, 688 lb, £15 13s 10d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 168 fowls, £12 12s 0d 59 ducks, £4 8s 6d 6 geese, £1 10s 0d 13 pigs, £3 5s 0d 73 dozen eggs, £5 9s 6d Onions, 9 lb, £0 3s 4½d Preserves, 7 lb, £1 11s 6d 22 sheep and 2 quarters, £22 10s 0d Nutmegs, 3½ lb, £1 2s 6d 1,000 lemons, £1 5s 0d Governor's table total, £70 16s 2½d To Thomas Talley for work done For making and repairing saddlery, £0 12s 9d For making 7 collars for the horses of the [...], £0 5s 3d

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		6 Geese 1 10 . 13 Pigs 3 5 . 73 Doz. Eggs 5 9 6 9 lb. Onions .. 3 1½ 7 lb. Preserves 1 11 6 22 Sheep & 2 Quarters 22 10 . 3¾ lb. Nutmegs 1 2 6 1000 Lemons 1 5 . 70 16 2½ By Do. paid Thos. Tilley for the following work done Vizt. for making & Repairing Saddlery £ .. 12 9 for making 7 Collars for the Tompions of the six pounders .. 5 3 .. 18 . By Do. paid Matthew Bazett for 1 Ewe & 1 Lamb 1 15 . By Do. paid for 14 Loads of Brushes 1 15 . By Do. paid for Punishments 1 6 3 461 17 4½ Amount of Pay Account 4439 11 10½ £ 4901 9 3 Errors Excepted 31 December 1778 (Signed) Wm. Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of December last which is as follows Vizt.	Thomas Talley total, £0 18s 0d To Matthew Bazett for 1 ewe and 1 lamb, £1 15s 0d For 14 loads of brooms, £1 15s 0d For punishments, £1 6s 3d Total of payments, £461 17s 4½d Amount of the pay list, £4,439 11s 10½d Total, £4,901 9s 3d William Wrangham signed the account as paymaster on 31 December 1778, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for December. **Interpretations** The Governor's table cost the Company £70 16s 2½d in fresh food for the quarter, on top of the salt meat, flour and spirits charged to the diet account. Mutton and fowls were the chief items, with turkeys, ducks, geese and pigs besides. These were the island's own produce, bought fresh from the settlers. The 1,000 lemons and 3½ lb of nutmegs went chiefly into punch, which was the staple drink of official hospitality. The Governor entertained the Council, the garrison's officers and the captains of every ship that called, and the Company bore the cost as part of governing the island. The surgeon, Thomas Stroud, received £8 0s 0d simply for his trouble in finding fresh provisions for the sick. In a season when meat was scarce and the Company had first call on the settlers' cattle, buying fresh food for the hospital took real effort. The extra sheep he bought beyond the usual allowance served the same purpose. The £1 6s 3d paid for punishments covered the fees of whoever carried out floggings or other sentences imposed by the courts and courts martial. The Company paid such work by the piece, as it paid the Clerk of the Peace for each step in a prosecution. The express sent on an alarm was a mounted messenger who carried warning from the signal posts to Jamestown when a ship was sighted or an enemy feared.
240	236	18 January Cash Dr. 1778 Decr. 1 To Balance remaining £ 25537 5 11 21 To Fines received of Samuel Knipe Junr. as pr. Consultation of this day .. 10 . To Exchange for the followg. Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors payable as follow Vizt. One Set to Elms Foster Esqr. £ 500 .. . Do. to Capt. John Atkinson Blanshard 120 .. . Do. to Do. Do. 20 .. . Do. to the Revd. Mr. Colston Carr 40 .. . Do. to Mr. William Farrington 60 .. . Do. to Js. Farquharson Esqr. 1000 .. . 1740 .. . 24 To Ship Bridgewater 54 17 9 31 To Jonathan Doveton recd. of him for Stores 2688 5 9 To Plantation for Provisions Sold 57 17 8 To Licences 10 .. . To Customs recd. on 2934¾ Gallons Arrack 366 15 9	The Company's cash account for December 1778 recorded the money received into the treasury. Balance remaining, 1 December 1778, £25,537 5s 11d Fine received from Samuel Knipe junior, as recorded in the consultation of 21 December, £0 10s 0d Exchange for bills drawn on the Court of Directors 1 set to Elms Foster, £500 0s 0d 1 set to Captain John Atkinson Blanshard, £120 0s 0d 1 further set to Captain John Atkinson Blanshard, £20 0s 0d 1 set to the Reverend Mr Colston Carr, £40 0s 0d 1 set to Mr William Farrington, £60 0s 0d 1 set to J. Farquharson, £1,000 0s 0d Bills total, £1,740 0s 0d The *Bridgewater*, 24 December, £54 17s 9d. Received from Jonathan Doveton for stores, 31 December, £2,688 5s 9d From the plantation for provisions sold, £57 17s 8d For licences, £10 0s 0d Customs received on 29,343 gallons of arrack, £366 15s 9d Total, £30,455 12s 10d **Interpretations** The bills of exchange let private individuals send money home through the Company. A ship's captain, merchant or clergyman paid cash into the island treasury and received a bill drawn on the Court of Directors, which would be paid out in London. The

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		£ 30455 12 10	traveller avoided the risk of carrying coin across the ocean, and the island treasury gained cash in hand to meet its wages and purchases. The largest bill, £1,000 0s 0d to J. Farquharson, shows that substantial private fortunes passed through St Helena in this way. The storekeeper paid in £2,688 5s 9d for the quarter. That figure matched exactly the £2,675 12s 2d of goods sold at the 10 per cent mark-up plus the £12 13s 7d raised by auctioning damaged goods. The cash account therefore confirmed that Jonathan Doveton had paid in every shilling his sales account showed. The customs on arrack worked out at exactly 3d a gallon on 29,343 gallons. That was enough to give every soldier on the island the equivalent of over 50 gallons a year if it had all stayed ashore. Much of it probably passed through for sale to ships' crews and settlers, so the duty made arrack one of the treasury's steadiest sources of revenue.
241	237	1779 Per Contra Cr. 1778 Decr. 31 By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to pay Salarys &ca. in the Quarter Ending this day 4902 9 2½ By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie 25013 8 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . 25553 3 7½ £ 30455 12 10 The following is the Lieut. Governors Account of Provisions Sold from the Honorable Company's Plantations from the 1st October to the 31st December 1778.	The other side of the Company's cash account for December 1778 recorded the money paid out and the balance left in the treasury. Advanced to the Paymaster to pay salaries and other charges for the quarter ending 31 December 1778, £4,902 9s 2½d Balance remaining In coin, £25,013 8s 7½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance total, £25,553 3s 7½d Total, £30,455 12s 10d The account that followed was the Lieutenant Governor's statement of provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 October and 31 December 1778. **Interpretations** The treasury closed the year holding more than £25,000, over five times what the island's whole establishment cost in a quarter. Nearly all of it was in coin, which on an island so far from any bank was the only reliable store of value. The large reserve explains why the Council had earlier capped Parker's bill at £500. With the chest already full, it had no need to take in more cash in exchange for bills on London, which would only add to a sum it could not spend. The £539 15s 0d in cash notes were the island's own paper money, notes issued by the treasury and accepted as payment within St Helena. They eased the shortage of small coin in daily trade, and the treasury counted them among its funds alongside the specie.
242	238	18 January Plantation Dr. To 681 lb. of Beef at Market £ 14 4 2 13 Days Work from Mr. Hey for Guavas at 2/ pr. Diem 1 6 . 491 lb. of Beef at Market 10 4 7 10 Days Work for Capt. Parker by Dick the Cooper .. 15 . 1 Lamb 1 Kid to my use .. 15 . 636 lb. of Beef at Market at 5d. 13 5 . 806 lb. of Beef to the Garrison at 3d. pr. lb. 10 1 6 To Major Bazett Messrs. Doveton, Goodwin, Knipe Senr. Worrall & Statham's Mares Covered 6 6 . 11 lb. of Beef to my use	The Lieutenant Governor's account of provisions sold from the Company's plantations, covering 1 October to 31 December 1778, read as follows. Beef sold at market, 688 lb, £14 4s 9d 13 days' work for Mr Hay for [...] at 2s a day, £1 6s 0d Beef sold at market, 491 lb, £10 4s 7d 10 days' work for Captain Parker by Peck the cooper, £0 15s 0d 1 lamb and 1 kid for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, £0 15s 0d Beef sold at market at 5d a lb, 636 lb, £13 5s 0d Beef supplied to the garrison at 3d a lb, 806 lb, £10 1s 6d Fees for mares covered for Major Bazett and Messrs Doveton, Goodwin, Knipe senior, Worrall and Statham, £6 6s 0d Beef for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, 11 lb, £0 4s 7d Beef supplied to the ship *Bridgewater* above her charter party, 38 lb, £0 15s 10d.

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		.. 4 7 38 lb. over Charter party to Ship Bridgewater .. 15 10 £ 57 17 8 Per Contra Cr. By Balance paid into the Company's Cash £ 57 17 8 £ 57 17 8 Errors Excepted (Signed) Danl. Corneille John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Total, £57 17s 8d Balance paid into the Company's cash, £57 17s 8d Daniel Corneille signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. Governor Skottowe and the Council members Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, Henry Bazett and William Wrangham added their signatures. **Interpretations** The plantation sold beef to the public at 5d a pound but supplied the garrison at only 3d. The difference was a hidden subsidy to the Company's own soldiers, whose ration the Company had to meet at whatever cost. At the same time, selling the rest at full market price recovered money from the settlers and ships. The Lieutenant Governor charged himself for the lamb, kid and beef he took for his own use, which kept his private consumption on the Company's books instead of treating it as a perquisite. The *Bridgewater* paid for 38 lb of beef beyond her charter party. A Company ship's charter fixed the quantity of fresh provisions the island must supply free at each call. Anything she took above that was charged to the ship, so the island did not carry the cost of a captain's extra demands. The fees for mares covered show the plantation keeping a stallion that the island's leading families paid to use. Breeding horses mattered on an island where riding was the only quick way along its steep roads. Peck the cooper was probably Richard Peck, a private in the Fourth Company, hired out by the plantation to Captain Parker for ten days. The Company kept the payment for his work, which shows soldiers with a trade being let out to private employers for its profit.
243	239	25th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 25th Day of January 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 18th of January 1779. The Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Harper Deceased this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of the Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Harper Deceased. Sheweth That your Petitioners hath in their possession Leases for Land belonging to the Orphans of the aforesaid Thos. Harper which are now expired, humbly request your Worship and Council will be pleased to Grant them a renewal of the same and that instead of having four Leases for the said Land, the number of Acres may be inserted in two. And your Petitioners will ever pray. 25th January 1779 Granted.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 25 January 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the previous meeting, held on 18 January 1779, were read, approved and signed. The executors of the will of the late Thomas Harper presented a petition to the Governor and Council. They held leases on land that belonged to Harper's orphaned children, and those leases had now run out. The executors asked the Council to renew them. They also asked that the land, held until then under four separate leases, should be entered in two. The Council granted the petition on 25 January 1779. **Interpretations** On St Helena the Company owned the land, and settlers held it only by lease. When a lease ran out, the land returned to the Company unless the Council renewed it. Harper's children were too young to act for themselves, so his executors held the leases in trust for them and had to apply in their place. Granting the renewal kept the family's land in the orphans' hands until they came of age. The executors' request to merge four leases into two points to a practical saving. Each lease carried its own fees for drawing up and registering the deed, and its own rent day and record to keep. Consolidating the holdings reduced that cost and paperwork for an estate managed on the children's behalf, while the Company lost nothing, since the total acreage stayed the same.
244	240	1st February This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Private	The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison held a general field day on the parade. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille,

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		Men of the Garrison. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 1st Day of February 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and signed, dated 25th Janry. 1779. Monday the 25th Janry. Arrived the Honorable Company's Packet, Eagle from Madrass. Thursday 28th Do. Arrived a Portuguese Bark about 30 Tons from the Coast of Brazil bound to Mosambique a Slaving. Mr. William Wrangham this day laid the following Letter before the Board.	Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the record. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 1 February 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 25 January 1779 were read, approved and signed. The Company's packet *Eagle* arrived from Madras on Monday 25 January. On Thursday 28 January a Portuguese barque of about 30 tons came in from the coast of Brazil, on her way to Mozambique to buy slaves. William Wrangham then laid a letter before the Council. **Interpretations** The Portuguese barque was a small slaver working the trade between Brazil and East Africa. Portuguese merchants in Brazil sent ships round the Cape to Mozambique to buy slaves for the plantations and mines of Brazil. St Helena lay close to the route, and a ship of only 30 tons could not carry enough water and food for the whole passage without stopping. The island's harbour served foreign ships as well as the Company's own, which brought it news, trade and fees, but also tied it into the wider slave trade of the South Atlantic.
245	241	1779 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council. Gentlemen Having taken into consideration the great detriment the Honble. Companies Black Cattle and Sheep sustain on that part of their Land called the Long Wood for want of convenient water, they being obliged to descend a Steep & Slippery Hill, for that absolute necessary of Life, I beg leave to propose to the Board the making a Tank or Reservoir in the Gully which is happily Situated between the middle and Dead Wood Plains, to collect the greatest part of the Rain Waters that fall on the said Land, and Central for the use of every part of it. There are many other Reasons that induce me to recommend this measure some of which I beg leave to enumerate as follow, first that it will be a means of rendering the Herbage on a great part of the said Land useful which is now entirely lost on account of its remote situation from any Water. Secondly that it will obviate the necessity of the Honble. Companies and Inhabitants Cattle and Sheep meeting at the place where they now Drink (which is common to both) and by that means, when together upon the said Land, which makes it constantly subject to numberless Trespasses, to the great detriment of the Flocks and Herds that graze thereon. Thirdly I am of Opinion that if the above measure is adopted, the Honble. Companies Stocks of Sheep & Black Cattle may be encreased to nearly if not double their present numbers, and occasion a Balance in favor of the Plantation Account, which appears for some Years to	William Wrangham's letter to the Governor and Council set out a plan to bring water to the Company's cattle and sheep at Longwood. He reported that the animals suffered badly there for want of a convenient water supply. To drink, they had to go down a steep and slippery hill. Wrangham proposed building a tank or reservoir in the gully between the Middle Plain and Deadwood Plain. It would catch most of the rain that fell on that land, and it stood at a central point that every part of the pasture could reach. He gave five reasons for the work. 1: Much of the land at Longwood was wasted because it lay too far from any water, and a reservoir would bring that grazing into use. 2: The Company's animals and the settlers' animals at present met at the same watering place, which both used. From there they spread together over the Company's land, and the constant trespass harmed both flocks and herds. A separate water supply would end this. 3: With water to hand, the Company's flocks of sheep and herds of cattle could perhaps nearly double. The plantation account, which had run at a loss for some years, would then show a surplus. 4: If the Court of Directors approved fencing in Longwood, a reservoir would become essential. Without it, all the common land beyond the fence towards the hill called the Flagstaff would be cut off from water. 5: The work could be done at once. The summer rains usually fell in March, which left enough time to finish before then. The only cost to the Company would be 20 or 30 yards of small lead pipe, besides the labour of its own slaves. Wrangham believed that 25 slaves could complete the work in five or six weeks, and suggested taking them from the Company's various departments. **Interpretations** Wrangham's plan joined water supply to control of land. At the shared watering place, the Company's stock and the settlers' stock mixed, and the settlers' animals strayed onto Company pasture. A separate reservoir would keep the two apart, and the fence he linked to it would enclose Longwood for the Company alone. The settlers would keep only the commons beyond, towards the Flagstaff. The

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		have been a neat Expence. A fourth Reason I have to offer for the utility of this Work, is that if the Honble. Company should approve of the Scheme for Fencing in the Long Wood, it will be then absolutely necessary, otherwise all the Commonage beyond the said Fence towards the Hill called the Flag Staff will be entirely shut out from this Convenience. The fifth and last Reason that I shall at present offer for carrying the above Work into immediate Execution, is, that as the Summer Rains usually fall in the Month of March, the intermediate time will be quite sufficient to finish it without any other Expence to the Honorable Company (except about 20 or 30 Yards of small Lead Pipe) than the Labour of their own Slaves, twenty five of whom I am fully of Opinion will compleat this Job in five or six weeks, and may be taken from the different Departments where they	proposal was as much about asserting the Company's claim to its best grazing as about the welfare of its herds. The plan cost almost nothing in cash because the labour came from the Company's own slaves. Their work did not appear as a charge on any account, so a project of five or six weeks could be presented as nearly free. The same reckoning ran through the island's accounts, where slaves fed and clothed at £578 13s 10d a quarter were then counted as unpaid labour wherever they worked.
246	242	1st February they are now Occupied on the Plantations, without any material Injury to them; These are the Reasons that I have at present to offer for making the above Tank or Reservoir, which I hope will appear Sufficient and meet with your Approbation, as there can be no doubt of its utility to our Honorable Employers. I am with respect Gentlemen Island St. Helena Your most Obedient Servant 1 Feby. 1779. (Signed) Wm. Wrangham The Lieutenant Governor having some Objections to make to the above proposals, requests the Decision of it may be postponed until next Monday, which was agreed to. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Wrangham explained that the 25 slaves could be taken from their present work on the plantations without any real harm to it. He presented these as his reasons for building the tank or reservoir. He hoped the Council would find them enough to approve the plan, since he had no doubt of its value to the Company. He dated the letter at St Helena on 1 February 1779 and signed it. The Lieutenant Governor had some objections to the proposal. He asked the Council to put off its decision until the following Monday, and the members agreed. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The objection came from the one member who ran the ground the plan would affect. Daniel Corneille, as Lieutenant Governor, managed the Company's plantations and signed their account of provisions sold. Wrangham proposed to take 25 slaves from those plantations and to rearrange the grazing at Longwood, which Corneille oversaw. The Council could have voted on the proposal that day, and Wrangham had pressed for speed because the March rains were coming. Instead it deferred to Corneille and gave him a week to prepare his case. Delaying a scheme brought by a junior member, so that the officer in charge of the land could answer it, kept the Lieutenant Governor's authority over the plantations intact.
247	243	8th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 8th Day of February 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 1st of February 1779. Tuesday 2d Sailed the Honorable Company's Packet Eagle for England. Wednesday 3d Passed by a Ship at a great distance.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 8 February 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 1 February 1779 were read, approved and signed. The Company's packet *Eagle* sailed for England on Tuesday 2 February. On Wednesday 3 February a ship passed the island far out to sea. The Portuguese barque sailed for Mozambique on Friday 5 February. The accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for January were laid before the Council, examined and approved. The artillery stores used in January were as follows, with gunpowder given in pounds, ounces and drams.

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		Friday 5th Sailed the Portuguese Bark for Mosambique. 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 Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of Janry. Guns Fired, 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., lb., oz., drams 9 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, lb. 11, oz. 0, drams 0 Arrived the Cormorant: Guns Fired 13, 6 lb. 11, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 13, oz. 1, drams 0 Saluting Captain Young: Guns Fired 13, 6 lb. 13, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 15, oz. 13, drams 0 17 Departed the Cormorant: Guns Fired 13, 6 lb. 11, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 13, oz. 1, drams 0 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, lb. 11, oz. 0, drams 0 21 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, lb. 11, oz. 0, drams 0 Blank Cartridges for a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 93, oz. 12, drams 0 For Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, lb. 2, oz. 11, drams 0 29 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, lb. 11, oz. 0, drams 0 Powder for the Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 11, oz. 0, drams 0 Powder for Practice at Long Wood & Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 31, oz. 2, drams 12 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 27, oz. 10, drams 0 Total: Guns Fired 65, 6 lb. 36, 4 lb. 16, 3 lb. 9, lb. 283, oz. 2, drams 12 Flannel 21 Yards Vinegar 1 Quart Salt Petre 7 lb. Cartridge Paper 11 Quire Tallow 12 lb. (Signed) Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artil.	9 January, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr On the arrival of the *Cormorant*: 11 guns fired, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 1 oz 0 dr. Saluting Captain Young: 13 guns fired, 13 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 15 lb 13 oz 0 dr On 17 January, on the departure of the *Cormorant*: 11 guns fired, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 13 lb 1 oz 0 dr. 19 January, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr 21 January, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr Blank cartridges for a general field day: 0 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 93 lb 12 oz 0 dr For dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz 0 dr 29 January, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr Powder for the stone-blowers: 0 guns fired, powder 18 lb 0 oz 0 dr Powder for practice at Longwood and Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder 31 lb 2 oz 12 dr Powder for various services: 0 guns fired, powder 27 lb 10 oz 0 dr Total: 61 guns fired, 36 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders, 9 three-pounders, powder 282 lb 2 oz 12 dr Other stores used Flannel, 21 yards Vinegar, 1 quart Saltpetre, 7 lb Cartridge paper, 11 quires Tallow, 12 lb William Pierce signed the account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** Five alarms were fired in January, each by the same pattern of six guns. An alarm gun was the signal that a strange ship had been sighted, calling the garrison and settlers to their posts. On an island under threat of attack in wartime, every unidentified sail had to be treated as a possible enemy until it was known. The single blank-cartridge field day used more powder than all the alarms together, at 93 lb 12 oz. Exercising the whole garrison with blank rounds was the only way to train men to fire in volleys without wasting shot. The other stores were the materials for making cartridges. Cartridge paper and flannel formed the bags that held each charge, flannel being preferred because it burned away completely and left no smouldering scraps in the gun. Saltpetre went to refresh damp powder, vinegar to cool hot guns and sponge out the bore, and tallow to grease the shot and gun carriages.
248	244	8th February Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in January 1779. 39 Bottles Madeira £ 2 8 9 19 Do. Port 1 10 1 20 Do. Lisbon 1 11 8 6 Do. Mountain .. 9 6	The steward's account listed the stores used at the Company's table in January 1779. Madeira, 39 bottles, £2 8s 9d Port, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d Lisbon wine, 20 bottles, £1 11s 2d Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d Beer, 50 bottles, £0 18s 6d Arrack, [...] gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 1 piece, £0 4s 3d Pork, 12, £0 6s 0d 1 turkey, £0 5s 0d

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		50 Do. Beer .. 16 8 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 . 17 lb. Beef .. 4 3 12 Pork .. 6 . 1 Turkey .. 5 . 6 Ducks .. 9 . 52 lb. Sugar Candy 1 6 . 555 Flour 4 12 6 4 Goats 2 .. . £ 18 10 5 Bought for the Table 203 lb. Beef @ 6 5 1 6 77½ Do. @ 3½ 1 2 8½ 3 Turkeys .. 15 . 24 Fowls 1 16 . 8 Ducks .. 12 . 3 Geese .. 15 . 3 Pigs .. 15 . £ 10 16 . The Lieutenant Governor this day laid before the Board the following Minute Vizt.	6 ducks, £0 9s 0d Sugar candy, 52, £1 6s 0d Flour, 555, £4 12s 6d 4 goats, £2 0s 0d Total, £18 10s 5d Bought for the table Beef, 203 lb at 6d, £5 1s 6d Beef, 77½ lb at 3½d, £1 2s 8½d 3 turkeys, £0 15s 0d 24 fowls, £1 16s 0d 8 ducks, £0 12s 0d 3 geese, £0 15s 0d 3 pigs, £0 15s 0d Total bought, £10 16s 0d The Lieutenant Governor then laid a minute before the Council. **Interpretations** The wines at the Company's table came from the Atlantic islands and the Iberian coast that lay on the ships' route south. Madeira was a fortified wine from the island of that name, made to stand long voyages and tropical heat, and it was the favourite wine of the East India trade. Lisbon was a sweet white wine from the hills near that city. Mountain was a sweet wine from the hills behind Malaga in Spain. Port came from northern Portugal. All of these reached St Helena cheaply in the outward-bound ships, which called at Madeira and the Portuguese ports as a matter of routine. Beef for the table was bought at two prices, 6d and 3½d a pound. The higher price matched what the settlers paid for prime cuts at the market. The lower price was close to the 3d a pound at which the plantation supplied the garrison. The steward probably bought coarser cuts at the cheaper rate for the kitchen and servants' table, keeping the dearer beef for the Governor's own board.
249	245	1779 The Lieutenant Governor's Minute in answer to Mr. Wrangham's Proposal to the Board on the 1st Feby. 1779. Mr. Corneille begs leave in Answer to Mr. Wrangham's proposal to the Board of immediately setting about making a Tank or Reservoir in the Long Wood, to offer to their Consideration some objections as to the Mode and Season for undertaking the same, tho', but at the same time he fully enters into the Utility, as well as practicability of introducing that necessary Article of Life for the Honble. Company's Stock, for the reasons already assigned in the first, second, third & fourth Paragraphs of Mr. Wrangham's Letter on that head. However as the mode of carrying the same into execution, is no further explained in Mr. Wrangham's Letter, than by the Labour of twenty five of the Company's Slaves for five or six weeks, & twenty or thirty Yards of Lead Pipe, Mr. Corneille must advert to the verbal Idea he gave the Board of carrying the same into Execution; as it is chiefly to that Mode to which his objections are pointed, and humbly apprehend if carried into Act on said Plan will prove ineffectual, and all said labour consequently lost, at a Season of the Year when it can be so essentially employed to the advantage of the Plantations and finishing the repair of those Posts as ordered from home. Now as to Mr. Wrangham's Idea of carrying	Corneille set out his answer to Wrangham's proposal of 1 February 1779 in a minute to the Council. He fully agreed that bringing water to the Company's stock at Longwood was useful and could be done, for the reasons given in the first four points of Wrangham's letter. His objections concerned only how and when the work should be carried out. Wrangham's letter said nothing about method beyond the labour of 25 slaves for five or six weeks and 20 or 30 yards of lead pipe. Corneille therefore based his objections on the plan Wrangham had described to the Council by word of mouth. He feared that work done on that plan would fail, and the labour would be wasted. It would also be lost at a season when the slaves were badly needed on the plantations and for finishing the road repairs the Court of Directors had ordered. As Corneille understood it, Wrangham meant to dig down to firm ground at the chosen spot, which he agreed was well placed. The earth taken out would build the dam of the tank, and a pipe would lead from the tank to a watering place behind the dam where the cattle could drink. Corneille believed this would never work because of the nature of the soil. Experience showed that four to six feet down lay beds of white and bluish marl, so porous that they soaked up whatever rain fell on them. The marl was as unfit for the embankment as for the floor of a tank. Water would drain away into the ground below and evaporate from the surface above, a loss that was always heavy wherever the weather ran hot. Corneille also pointed out that the hills running down to the gully were covered with very light soil. Every heavy rain would wash large amounts of earth into the tank and silt it up. He saw this as another strong reason to build the tank's floor and sides differently. **Interpretations**

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		the same into execution, Mr. Corneille understood, that he proposed on that situation he has mentioned which no doubt is happily situated for the purpose, to excavate the Earth down to a solid bottom, and to form the Dams of the Tank from said excavation, with a leading Pipe therefrom into a watering Place at the back side of said Dam for the Cattle to drink from. This is the light in which Mr. Corneille understands the executive part, which in his humble opinion will never answer the end proposed, on account of the nature of the soil, having from experience found that on digging to the depth of four to six feet, you come to Shalas of White and Bluish Marle of so porous a nature as soon to imbibe what Rain falls thereon, consequently equally unfit for a Flood, as well as the imbankment of said Tank, as thereby a twofold waste of said collected water must follow, from the absorbing property of the Soil below, and exhalations above which in all hot Climates is known to be very great. Further he is to observe that all the surface of the Hills which lead to said Gully, are of so light a Soil that every Hard Rain must wash in a considerable quantity of Earth into said Tank, which surely will be allowed another essential reason for having the Floor and sides of a mere	Corneille accepted the purpose of the reservoir but attacked its method, which let him oppose the plan without seeming to oppose the Company's interest. His case rested on the island's ground. Marl, a crumbly mixture of clay and lime, would not hold water without a sealed lining, and an earthen dam built from it would leak as fast as the rain filled it. A tank on Wrangham's plan would therefore fail in its first dry season. Corneille also turned the question of labour against Wrangham. Wrangham had presented the slaves' work as free. Corneille answered that every week they spent on the tank was a week lost to the plantations and to the roads the Court of Directors had expressly ordered. By invoking the Court's orders, he raised the stakes for any member who voted to divert the slaves.
250	246	8th February more durable construction than that already proposed, as in his opinion the particles of Earth washed in with the collected water, together with what fall from the Banks of said Tank when moistened, must, during the Summer Rains fill up the whole of said excavation and destroy the intended purpose of its Utility. The above are the principal objections Mr. Corneille has to offer as to the Mode of executing said work, as to the Season, allow him to add, That as it has been thought necessary to enlarge Sandy Bay Plantation, he thinks it would not be proper at this juncture to take the Slaves from that work now in great forwardness, and which will be ready by the Summer Rains to receive the Succors, allowed the most favourable Season for filling a Plantation. And further as the period of hearing from our Honble. Employers is at hand, Mr. Corneille could wish that every thing of this nature might rest for the present, untill their future Orders & Instructions are arrived, when it will then be in the power of the Board to consider maturely of some durable Works of the like Utility, the postponing of which for one season he cannot consider of such consequence and recommend the same to our Honble. Employers, which, as it will be for the advantage of their Estate will in	Corneille went on to argue that the floor and sides of the tank needed a far more durable construction than the one proposed. In his view, the earth washed in with the rainwater, along with soil falling from the tank's own banks once they were soaked, would fill the whole pit during the summer rains. The tank would then be useless. Those were his main objections to the method of the work. On the season, he added a further point. The Council had decided to enlarge the Sandy Bay plantation, and that work was well advanced. It would be ready by the summer rains to receive suckers for planting, the best season for stocking a plantation. He thought it wrong to take the slaves away from it at that moment. Corneille also noted that letters from the Court of Directors were due soon. He wished all schemes of this kind to wait until the Court's next orders and instructions arrived. The Council could then consider a durable work of the same kind with proper care. He did not think a delay of one season mattered much. He suggested recommending the plan to the Court, which would probably approve it as a benefit to the Company's estate. Corneille signed the minute at St Helena on 8 February 1779. The Council considered Wrangham's letter of the previous Monday and Corneille's answer of that day. It held that every proposal for improving the Company's estate should be carried out without the least delay. The proposed tank would probably be of great use and could be built with about 800 days of labour from some of the Company's slaves. The Council judged that this labour would do no real harm to the plantations or other work. It therefore decided that the trial should be made as soon as possible, especially since the summer rains were expected any day and usually fell heavily, which made them ideal for filling the tank.

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		all probability meet with their Approbation and Concurrence. St. Helena (Signed) Feby. 8th 1779 Danl. Corneille The Board having taken into Consideration Mr. Wrangham's Letter of last Monday together with Mr. Corneille's Answer thereto, of this day. Is of Opinion that every proposal for the Improvement of the Honorable Company's Estate, should be undertaken without the least delay, therefore as the Proposed Tank will in all probability be of great Utility and may be executed with about 800 days Labour of some of the Honble. Company's Slaves, and as the said Labour can be of no material Injury to the Plantations &ca. Think the Trial should be made as soon as possible, particularly as the Summer Rains which are now daily Expected, Generally fall heavy and is most favourable for Collecting	**Interpretations** The Council overruled the Lieutenant Governor. Corneille had offered it a safe course: wait for the Court's orders, put a properly designed scheme to London, and lose only one season. The Council had itself chosen delay a week earlier to hear his case. It now rejected his advice and ordered the work at once. Its reasons appear on the page: the summer rains were about to fall, and a tank finished before them could be filled that season, while one deferred would wait a full year for water. The Council also set the cost at about 800 days of slave labour, roughly 25 men for a month, and declared that the plantations could spare them. By framing the work as a trial, it left room to stop if Corneille's warnings about the marl proved right. Suckers were the side shoots that grow from the base of plants such as plantains, bananas and yams, cut off and planted to raise new stock. Planting them at the start of the rains gave them the best chance to root. Corneille's point was that the enlarged Sandy Bay plantation had to be ready on time or miss the season altogether.
251	247	15th February Collecting a body of Water. For the above reasons it is agreed by the Board that the said Work be set about with all Expedition. Major Corneille Dissents in opinion for carrying the proposed work immediately into execution for the reasons already assigned in his above Minute. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 15th Day of February 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 8 of February 1779. Monday 8th Arrived the Valentine's Boat at Banks's at ½ an hour past one o'Clock in the afternoon. Do. Do. Arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Valentine from Madrass and brought Us the following Supplies Vizt.	The Council judged the heavy summer rains ideal for collecting a body of water in the tank. For these reasons it agreed that the work should begin with all speed. Major Corneille dissented from carrying out the work at once, for the reasons given in his minute. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 15 February 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 8 February 1779 were read, approved and signed. On Monday 8 February, at half past one in the afternoon, a boat from the *Valentine* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *Valentine* arrived from Madras the same day and brought the supplies listed in the invoice that followed. **Interpretations** Corneille had his dissent entered in the minutes, and the minutes went to the Court of Directors. If the tank failed as he predicted, the record would show that the Lieutenant Governor had warned against it and been overruled. A formal dissent was the one protection a member of Council had against sharing the blame for a decision he opposed. It also put his technical objections before the Court, which held the final say over spending on the island. The *Valentine* sent a boat ahead to land at Banks's battery before the ship herself came into the road. In wartime, an approaching ship had to identify herself before she came within range of the guns. A boat put ashore at the first battery carried the ship's name and business to the garrison, so the alarm guns could be stood down and the ship admitted without risk.
252	248	15 February Invoice of Ship Valentine SH R Rice Double Bags 40 Ps. Gt. Wt. 53 3 14 Tare 1 1 20 52 1 22 is 5874 lb. Mds. 253 @ 70 Ps. pr. Garce 44 15 33 P Paddy Double Bags 40 Ps. Gt. Wt. 37 2 23 Tare @ 4 oz. 1 1 20	The invoice of the ship *Valentine* listed the supplies sent from Madras, priced in Madras pagodas, fanams and cash. Rice, marked R 40 double bags, gross weight 53 cwt 3 qr 14 lb Tare, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight, 52 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, or 5,874 lb 253 marcals at 70 pagodas a garce, 44 pagodas 15 fanams 33 cash Paddy, marked P 40 double bags, gross weight 37 cwt 2 qr 23 lb

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		36 1 3 is 4063 lb. Mds. 275 @ 12 Mds. pr. Pg. 22 33 . BA Battavia Arrack 1 Leager Containing 135 Gallons 65 .. . 132 12 33 Charges Merchandize Weighing Cooley .. 5 . Twine to mend the Bags .. 5 . Tin Plates & Nails .. 4 . Gunney bags 160 @ Pags. 4 pr. % 6 14 32 Cooley hire on Rice, Paddy & Arrack 2 .. . Boat hire 5 Trips @ fa. 13 ea. 1 29 . Tarpaulin hire on 4 Boats @ fa. 4 .. 16 . 11 6 32 Pags. 143 18 65 Errors Excepted (Signed) George Moubray Accountant Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of January last, which is as follows Vizt.	Tare at 4 oz a bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight, 36 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, or 4,063 lb 275 marcals at 12 marcals a pagoda, 22 pagodas 33 fanams 0 cash Batavia arrack, marked BA 1 leaguer holding 155 gallons, 65 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Goods total, 132 pagodas 12 fanams 33 cash Charges Weighing coolie, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 0 cash Twine to mend the bags, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 0 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash 160 gunny bags at 4 pagodas a hundred, 6 pagodas 14 fanams 32 cash Coolie hire on the rice, paddy and arrack, 2 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Boat hire, 5 trips at 13 fanams a trip, 1 pagoda 29 fanams 0 cash Tarpaulin hire on 4 boats at 4 fanams a boat, 0 pagodas 16 fanams 0 cash Charges total, 11 pagodas 6 fanams 32 cash Invoice total, 143 pagodas 18 fanams 65 cash George Moubray, Accountant at Madras, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for January. **Interpretations** The invoice priced Madras grain by the local measures. A marcal was a measure of volume used at Madras for grain, and a garce was the larger unit of 400 marcals. Rice was sold by the garce, while paddy, the cheaper unhusked grain, was sold by the number of marcals a pagoda would buy. The figures show how cheap Indian grain was. The whole cargo of nearly 10,000 lb of rice and paddy, together with 155 gallons of arrack and every charge for packing and shipping, came to just over 143 pagodas. Batavia arrack was the spirit distilled from rice and palm sap at Batavia, the Dutch capital in Java, and was the best-regarded arrack in the East. A leaguer was a large cask holding around 150 gallons. Gunny bags were sacks woven from jute, the standard packing for grain from India. Coolies were the hired labourers who weighed, carried and loaded the goods at the Madras beach. Boats were needed because Madras had no harbour, and every cargo had to be ferried through the surf to ships anchored offshore, under tarpaulins to keep it dry.
253	249	Cash Dr. 1779 Janry. 1st To Balance Remaining £ 25553 3 7½ £ 25553 3 7½ Per Contra Cr. 1779 Janry. 31st By Balance Remaining Vizt. In Specie 25013 8 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . £ 25553 3 7½	The Company's cash account for January 1779 showed no money received or paid out during the month. Balance remaining, 1 January 1779, £25,553 3s 7½d Total, £25,553 3s 7½d Balance remaining, 31 January 1779 In coin, £25,013 8s 7½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £25,553 3s 7½d **Interpretations** The treasury held exactly the same sum at the end of January as at the start, so nothing passed through it in the month. Wages and charges were paid quarterly through the paymaster, who drew his cash in one sum at the quarter's close, and the next draw was not due until 31 March. Store sales, customs and bills of exchange were also gathered into the account at the quarter's end. A month with no entries therefore reflects the island's quarterly accounting, not a halt in its business.
254	250	22d February We this day Enlisted Henry Edwards from Ship Valentine to serve the Honble. Company five Years as a Soldier and gave	The Council enlisted Henry Edwards, a seaman from the ship *Valentine*, to serve the Company as a soldier for five years. It paid him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew

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		him fifteen Pounds bounty Money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 22d Day of February 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved, and Signed dated the 15 of February 1779. Tuesday the 16th Arrived the Rochford's Boat at Banks's at one o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. Do. the Honble. Company's Ship Rochford from Madrass (last from the Cape). Saturday the 20th Passed by eight Ships, supposed to be Dutch.	Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the record. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 22 February 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 15 February 1779 were read, approved and signed. At one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday 16 February, a boat from the *Rockford* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *Rockford* arrived the same day from Madras, having called last at the Cape. On Saturday 20 February eight ships passed the island, believed to be Dutch. **Interpretations** Henry Edwards received the full £15 0s 0d bounty paid to seamen who joined the garrison. The Company paid sailors the highest rate because they came already hardened to discipline and were often skilled with guns and rigging. Every seaman taken on at St Helena, however, left his ship short of a hand for the rest of her voyage. The Council's readiness to recruit from passing Company ships showed how hard it found it to keep the garrison at strength in wartime. The eight ships believed to be Dutch were probably a homeward fleet from Batavia and the Cape. The Dutch Republic was still neutral in 1779, so a Dutch fleet could pass without threat. The record notes only that they were supposed to be Dutch, since at a distance the garrison could not be certain whether a group of sails was friend or foe.
255	251	1779 The Ship Rochford Brought Us the following Supplies. Invoice of Ship Rochford Rice 40 Bags Ps. Gt. Wt. C. qr. lb. 55 .. 16 Tare at 4 each 1 1 20 Nt. Wt. 53 2 24 is 6016 lb. Mds. 260 @ Pags. 70 pr. Garce 45 18 . Paddy 40 Bags Ps. Gt. Wt. C. qr. lb. 37 2 10 Tare @ 4 each 1 1 20 Nt. Wt. 37 .. 18 is 4162 lb. Mds. 245 @ 12 Mds. pr. Pagoda 23 27 . Battavia Arrack 1 Leager Containing 135 Gallons 65 .. . 134 9 . Charges Merchandize Weighing Cooley on Rice & Paddy .. 5 20 Twine to mend the Bags .. 5 . Tin Plates & Nails .. 9 . Gunney Bags 160 @ Pags. 4 pr. % 6 14 32 Cooley Hire on Rice, Paddy &ca. 2 .. . Boat hire on 5 Boats @ 13 fa. 1 29 . Tarpaulin hire on 4 Do. .. 16 . 11 6 52 Pagodas 145 15 52 Errors Excepted (Signed) Geo. Moubray Accountant	The ship *Rockford* brought the following supplies from Madras, as set out in her invoice in Madras pagodas, fanams and cash. Rice 40 bags, gross weight 55 cwt 0 qr 16 lb Tare at 4 lb a bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight, 53 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, or 6,016 lb 260 marcals at 70 pagodas a garce, 45 pagodas 18 fanams 0 cash Paddy 40 bags, gross weight 37 cwt 2 qr 10 lb Tare at 4 lb a bag, 1 cwt 1 qr 20 lb Net weight, 37 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, or 4,162 lb 285 marcals at 12 marcals a pagoda, 23 pagodas 27 fanams 0 cash Batavia arrack 1 leaguer holding 135 gallons, 65 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Goods total, 134 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash Charges Weighing coolie for the rice and paddy, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 20 cash Twine to mend the bags, 0 pagodas 5 fanams 0 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 9 fanams 0 cash 160 gunny bags at 4 pagodas a hundred, 6 pagodas 14 fanams 32 cash Coolie hire on the rice, paddy and other goods, 2 pagodas 0 fanams 0 cash Boat hire for 5 boats at 13 fanams a boat, 1 pagoda 29 fanams 0 cash Tarpaulin hire for 4 boats, 0 pagodas 16 fanams 0 cash Charges total, 11 pagodas 6 fanams 52 cash Invoice total, 145 pagodas 15 fanams 52 cash George Moubray, Accountant at Madras, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The *Rockford*'s cargo matched the *Valentine*'s almost exactly: 40 bags of rice, 40 bags of paddy and a leaguer of Batavia arrack, with the same charges for bags, coolies, boats and tarpaulins. Madras was clearly

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			loading a fixed allowance of supplies for St Helena on each Company ship that sailed from there. A standing order of this kind gave the island a steady flow of grain without the Council having to request each shipment. It also spread the cargo across many ships, so the loss of one would not cut off the island's rice.
256	252	22d February Mr. Gabriel Harper Commanding Officer of the West Flying Party making Complaint to the Board, that Wm. Isacke when upon Duty, the Double Alarm which happened on the 15th instant, behaved himself in a very Riotous and unbecoming manner by Challenging him or any of the Party when spoke to, to desist from making any Noise or Disturbance. The same being proved before Us by eight of the said Party, We have thought proper to fine the said Wm. Isacke the Sum of one pound to be paid into the Honble. Company's Cash. 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	Gabriel Harper, commanding officer of the West Flying Party, complained to the Council about William Isacke. During the double alarm of 15 February, Isacke was on duty with the party and behaved in a rowdy and unseemly way. When Harper or any other member of the party told him to stop making a noise and a disturbance, Isacke offered to fight them. Eight members of the party proved the complaint before the Council. The Council fined Isacke £1 0s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison held a general field day on the parade. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The flying parties were mobile bands of armed settlers, organised by district to rush to any threatened landing place when the alarm sounded. They formed part of William Pierce's scheme of defence, adding the island's planters and their men to the regular garrison. Gabriel Harper, who appeared on the Company's civil list as an overseer, held command of the western party. Isacke was a settler serving in the militia, not a regular soldier, so he did not fall under military law or a court martial. The Council dealt with him itself as the island's governing body and imposed a money fine. The case shows how the Council kept discipline over settlers called out in an emergency. A man who defied his officer during an alarm put the whole defence at risk, and a public fine, proved by his own comrades, made the point to the rest of the parties. A double alarm was the higher of the island's two signals, fired when the danger appeared serious enough to call out the whole population and not only the garrison.
257	253	1st March At a Consultation held on Monday the 1st Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 22d of February 1779. Tuesday the 23 Died James Carmichell Gardener. Do. Do. Do. Joseph Redgrave Private. The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ships Valentine and Rochford. Account of Stores short received from the following Ships. Valentine Vizt. C. qr. lb. 1 3 16 Rice 2 3 2 Paddy Short weight occasioned by Wastage Rochford Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 2 27 Rice Short weight occasioned by Wastage St. Helena (Signed) 1 March 1779. Jon. Doveton Storekeeper	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 1 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 22 February 1779 were read, approved and signed. James Carmichell, the gardener, died on Tuesday 23 February. Joseph Redgrave, a private, died the same day. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores received short in weight from the ships *Valentine* and *Rockford*. From the *Valentine*: Rice, 1 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, short weight through wastage Paddy, 2 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, short weight through wastage From the *Rockford*: Rice, 2 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, short weight through wastage Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 1 March 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett added their signatures. **Interpretations** Grain lost weight on the long voyage from Madras. Rice and paddy dried out, bags split in handling and some was eaten by rats, so the weight landed never matched the weight invoiced. By laying

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		John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	the shortfall before the Council and having it signed, the storekeeper was cleared of responsibility for the missing grain. Without this record, the difference between the invoices and his stock would have been charged against him. The Council's signatures turned an unexplained loss into an approved allowance for wastage.
258	254	8th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 8th Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 1st of March 1779. Wednesday the 3d Died Joseph McCartney Serjeant. Thursday the 4th Do. John King Private. Friday the 5th Arrived a Dane Snow from Tranquebar called the Francisco, Captain Bayne, Burthen 450 Tons, carrys 10 Guns and 30 Men, laden with Salt Petre and Piece Goods bound to Copenhagen. Saturday the 6th Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. Yesterday Sailed the Dane Ship Francisco, for Copenhagen. This day Arrived the Grosvenor's Boat at Banks's at Nine o'Clock in the Morning. Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ship Grosvenor from Bengal and brought Us the following Supplies Vizt. Invoice of Ship Grosvenor Fine Rice 120 Bags Weighing B. Mds. 240 @ Rs. pr. Md. 556 12 9 Paddy 80 Bags Mds. 120 @ 1 pr. Md. 139 3 3 Wax Candles 1 Chest 8 @ Cs. 70 pr. Md. 560 .. . Batavia Arrack 1 Leager @ Cs. 140 pr. Leager 151 3 3 1407 3 3 Carried Over Cs. 1407 3 3	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 8 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 1 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. Sergeant Joseph McCartney died on Wednesday 3 March, and John King, a private, died on Thursday 4 March. On Friday 5 March a Danish snow, the *Francisco*, arrived from Tranquebar under Captain Boyner. She measured 450 tons, carried 10 guns and 30 men, and was bound for Copenhagen with a cargo of saltpetre and piece goods. A ship passed the island far out to sea on Saturday 6 March. The *Francisco* sailed for Copenhagen on Sunday 7 March. At nine o'clock that morning, a boat from the *Grosvenor* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *Grosvenor* arrived the same day from Bengal, bringing the supplies listed in her invoice, priced in current rupees, annas and pies. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 bazaar maunds at [...] a maund, 556 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 bazaar maunds at 1 rupee [...] a maund, 139 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 1 chest of 8 maunds at 70 rupees a maund, 560 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer at 140 rupees a leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Carried forward, 1,407 rupees 3 annas 3 pies **Interpretations** The *Francisco* sailed from Tranquebar, the Danish East India Company's trading post on the Coromandel coast of India. Denmark stayed neutral in the war, so her ships could carry Indian goods to Europe while British and French ships risked capture. Her cargo of saltpetre was the chief ingredient of gunpowder, and neutral ships could sell it to whichever side paid best. The island still gave her water and refreshment, as it did all friendly and neutral ships, and she left again within two days. Four men on the Company's establishment died in the ten days from 23 February to 4 March: the gardener, a sergeant and two privates. The record gives no cause, but a cluster of deaths at the end of the southern summer suggests that sickness was passing through the garrison. The wax candles from Bengal were made of beeswax, which burned brighter and cleaner than tallow and gave off no smell. At 560 rupees for a single chest, they were the dearest item in the invoice. They were probably meant for the Governor's table, the Council chamber and the church, where the quality of the light mattered.
259	255	1779 Brought Over 1407 3 3 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 pr. % 55 4 6 16 Gunneys @ 15 pr. % 2 9 6 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 ea. 12 15 6 3 Pieces Guzzy Gunnah @ 1 4 pr. Ps. 4 .. 9 50 Reed Matts @ 8 pr. % 4 5 3	The charges on the *Grosvenor*'s cargo were added to the cost of the goods, in Bengal current rupees, annas and pies. Brought forward, 1,407 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Charges 320 gunny bags at 16 rupees a hundred, 55 rupees 4 annas 6 pies 16 gunny cloths at 15 rupees a hundred, 2 rupees 9 annas 6 pies 4 chests of mango planks at 3 rupees each, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 3 pieces of guzzy gurrah at 1 rupee 4 annas a piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies

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		10 Jute Twine @ 5 8 pr. Md. 1 6 . 10 Jute Rope @ 3 8 pr. Md. .. 14 . 1 Nails .. 8 . Duty 2 4 . Boathire 4 5 3 Sloophire 270 .. . Masters 57 10 . Weighmen 1 15 6 Packermen 2 5 3 Peons 2 2 6 Coopers 4 5 3 416 15 3 Current Rupees 1824 2 6 Errors Excepted (Signed) Wm. Larkins Accountt. Genl. We received the following Letter from Captain James Ogilvie. Honorable John Skottowe Esqr. &ca. Council St. Helena. Gentlemen The Valentine having been detained in India some Months beyond the time first appointed by the Government at Madrass for her Sailing, and not being able to supply the Expence of Firewood during that time, when we were at Madrass, I am afraid of being short of that Article and therefore beg to request your permission to supply myself with Firewood for the Homeward bound Passage, from Man and Horse where I am informed it is in great Plenty, and laying on the Ground, and	50 reed mats at 8 rupees a hundred, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Jute twine, 10 seers, at 5 rupees 8 annas a maund, 1 rupee 6 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 10 seers, at 3 rupees 8 annas a maund, 0 rupees 14 annas 0 pies Nails, 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Dustoor, 2 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Shipping, [...] rupees 0 annas 0 pies Porters, 87 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 1 rupee 15 annas 6 pies Packers, 2 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Coopers, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Charges total, 416 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Invoice total, 1,824 rupees 2 annas 6 pies William Larkins, Accountant General at Bengal, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council received a letter from Captain James Ogilvie of the *Valentine*. The Madras government had kept his ship in India for some months beyond her first appointed sailing date. While at Madras he had been unable to pay for firewood for all that time, and he now feared running short of it. He asked the Council's leave to gather firewood for the homeward voyage at Man and Horse, where he understood it lay on the ground in great plenty. **Interpretations** Captain Ogilvie needed the Council's permission even to pick up dead wood lying on the ground. The island's trees had been stripped by cutting and by goats since its first settlement, and the Company had long restricted the taking of wood to protect what remained. Man and Horse was a remote stretch of high ground on the south-western side of the island, where fallen wood still lay unused. A ship's captain who took wood without leave could be charged for it, so Ogilvie asked first. The Bengal charges show the labour behind every cargo from Calcutta. Guzzy gurrah was a coarse, loosely woven Bengal cotton cloth used for wrapping and packing. Mango wood, soft and cheap, made the chests that held the wax candles. Dustoor was the customary commission that Indian brokers and officials took on every transaction. The porters, weighmen, packers, peons and coopers were the hired hands who carried, weighed, packed, guarded and coopered the goods on the Calcutta waterfront. Together their wages and the cost of packing added almost a third to the price of the goods.
260	256	8th March and from whence I understand other Ships have been permitted to furnish themselves from. I have the Honour to be St. Helena Gentlemen 8th of March 1779 Your most Obedient and most Humble Servant (Signed) James Ogilvie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine. Sir In answer to your Address of this day, I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that you have their permission to supply yourself with the fallen wood on that part of the Island known by the Name of Man and Horse, and that you give	Ogilvie added that, as he understood it, other ships had already been allowed to take wood from the same place. He signed the letter at St Helena on 8 March 1779. The Council told the Secretary to send Ogilvie a reply. Britannicus Wright wrote that the Governor and Council gave him leave to take fallen wood from the part of the island called Man and Horse. He was to give his men strict orders not to cut down any standing tree for any reason at all. The accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for February were then laid before the Council, examined and approved. **Interpretations** The Council granted Ogilvie's request but limited it to wood already lying on the ground. Dead wood cost the island nothing, while every living tree was needed to hold the soil on the slopes and to restock the island's dwindling woodland. Sailors sent ashore with axes would have found it far quicker to fell green trees than to gather scattered branches. The strict order put responsibility on the captain for his

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		your People strict Orders not to cut down the standing Trees on any pretence whatsoever. I am Sir Your Obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secry. 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 follows.	men's conduct, so any felling could be charged to him.
261	257	1779 Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of February Guns Fired, 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., lb., oz. 4 An Alarm for a Ship passed by: Guns Fired 6, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, lb. 11, oz. 0 Powder for Lemon Valley on Account of the Portuguese Bark: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 2, 6 lb. 2, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 4, oz. 6 7 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, lb. 22, oz. 0 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, lb. 2, oz. 11 8 Arrived the Valentine Capt. Ogilvie: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 10, oz. 11 14 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, lb. 22, oz. 0 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, lb. 2, oz. 11 15 Arrived the Rochford Capt. Baird: Guns Fired 9, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 10, oz. 11 20 A Treble Alarm for Ships passed by: Guns Fired 18, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 12, 3 lb. 6, lb. 33, oz. 0 21 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, lb. 2, oz. 11 22 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 90, oz. 10 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 31, oz. 1 For Practice at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, lb. 18, oz. 12 Total: Guns Fired 75, 9 lb. 2, 6 lb. 23, 4 lb. 32, 3 lb. 14, lb. 272, oz. 4 Cartridge Paper 16½ Quire Tallow 7 lb. Match 10 lb. 6 lb. Rammer Heads 2 6 lb. Spunge Do. 2 Linstocks 2 Sheep Skins 2 6 lb. Bits 4 (Signed) Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in Feby. 1779. To 49 Bottles Madeira £ 3 1 3 23 Do. Port 1 16 5 21 Do. Lisbon 1 13 3 14 Do. Mountain 1 2 2 53 Do. Beer .. 17 8 15 Gallons Arrack 2 5 . 20 lb. Beef .. 5 . 53 Candy 1 6 6 473 Flour 3 18 10	The artillery stores used in February 1779 were as follows, with gunpowder given in pounds and ounces. 4 February, an alarm for a ship that passed: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz Powder at Lemon Valley on account of the Portuguese barque: 2 guns fired, 2 shot, 2 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 4 lb 6 oz 7 February, a double alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz Dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz On 8 February, on the arrival of the *Valentine*, Captain Ogilvie: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz. 14 February, a double alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz Dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz On 15 February, on the arrival of the *Rockford*, Captain Baird: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz. 20 February, a treble alarm for ships that passed: 18 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 21 February, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz 22 February, a general field day: 0 guns fired, powder 90 lb 10 oz Various services: 0 guns fired, powder 41 lb 1 oz Practice at Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder 18 lb 12 oz Total: 75 guns fired, 2 shot, 23 six-pounders, 32 four-pounders, 19 three-pounders, powder 272 lb 4 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 16½ quires Tallow, 7 lb Match, 10 lb Rammer heads, 2 Sponge heads, 2 Linstocks, 2 Sheepskins, 2 Bolts, 4 William Pierce signed the account as Captain of Artillery. The stores used at the Company's table in February 1779 were as follows. Madeira, 59 bottles, £3 1s 3d Port, 23 bottles, £1 16s 5d Lisbon wine, 21 bottles, £1 13s 3d Mountain wine, 14 bottles, £1 2s 2d Beer, 53 bottles, £0 17s 8d

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		2 Goats 1 .. . £ 17 6 1	Arrack, 15 gallons, £2 5s 0d Beef, 20, £0 5s 0d Sugar candy, 53, £1 6s 6d Flour, 513, £3 12s 10d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d Total, £17 0s 1d **Interpretations** The island's alarms followed a graded code. A single alarm of six guns marked one strange sail. A double alarm of 12 guns called out the flying parties and settlers, and a treble alarm of 18 guns roused the whole island. The treble alarm of 20 February answered the eight ships believed to be Dutch, the largest group of unknown sails seen that season. Each alarm ended with two guns to stand the island down. Every signal cost powder, and February's alarms and salutes together used over 100 lb, before the field day and practice. The only shot fired in earnest went from the battery at Lemon Valley at the Portuguese barque. Two six-pounder balls were fired, probably across her bows to make her stop and show her colours before she came closer. A small foreign vessel that ignored the island's signals had to be treated as possibly hostile until she proved otherwise. The sundry stores were the tools of a gun crew. A rammer drove the charge home, a sponge of sheepskin on a staff swabbed out the bore between shots to put out any burning scraps, and a linstock was the forked staff that held the burning match used to fire the gun.
262	258	8th March Bought for the Table To 146 lb. Beef @ 6 £ 3 13 . 39 lb. Do. @ 3½ .. 7 2½ 34 Turtle .. 14 2 2 Turkeys .. 10 . 28 Fowls 2 2 . 14 Ducks 1 1 . 1 Goose .. 5 . 8 Pigs 2 .. . £ 11 2 4½ Messieurs John Robinson and Thomas Cole this Day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of John Robinson & Thos. Cole Sheweth That your Petitioners being desirous to Administer to the Estate of James Carmichell deceased, request your Worship and Council will permit them so to do, And grant them Letters of Administration accordingly. 8th March 1779. And your Petitioners will ever pray. Granted. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The provisions bought for the Company's table in February 1779 were as follows. Beef, 146 lb at 6d, £3 13s 0d Beef, 25 lb at 3½d, £0 7s 2½d Turtle, 34, £0 14s 2d 2 turkeys, £0 10s 0d 28 fowls, £2 2s 0d 14 ducks, £1 1s 0d 1 goose, £0 5s 0d 8 pigs, £2 0s 0d Total, £11 2s 4½d John Robinson and Thomas Cole petitioned the Governor and Council on 8 March 1779. They wished to administer the estate of the late James Carmichell and asked the Council to allow it and grant them letters of administration. The Council granted the petition, and Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed it. **Interpretations** James Carmichell, the Company's gardener, had died on 23 February 1779, apparently without leaving a will. Letters of administration gave named persons the legal power to collect a dead man's debts, pay what he owed and pass on what remained to his heirs. In England these were issued by the church courts. On St Helena the Governor and Council acted as the probate court, so the same body that ran the garrison and stores also settled the estates of the island's dead. Turtle was a delicacy at the Governor's table. Green turtles came ashore to breed on Ascension Island, then uninhabited, and passing ships often caught them there and brought them to St Helena alive. Turtle soup and turtle meat were prized at every colonial table of the period.
263	259	15th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 15th Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 15 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The

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		Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 8th of March 1779. Captain John Baird purchased at the Cape on the Honble. Company's Account fifty Sheep and five Baskets Garden Seed, amounting to forty five pounds, nine Shillings, as pr. the following Bill. The Honble. Company at St. Helena Dr. To Captain John Baird of the Rochford To 50 Sheep purchased for them at the Cape Cost 4 Rupees each is Rs. 200 .. .. Hay for Do. Do. 34 .. .. 15 Sacks of Barley for Do. Do. 67 2 . 5 Baskets Garden Seeds 45 2 . 1 Schel. in bringing the Sheep on Board at the Cape 20 .. .. Rupees 367 .. .. Advance on Do. 10 pr. Cent 37 .. .. 16 of March 1779 Rupees 404 .. .. Received the above Contents for Capt. John Baird pr. (Signed) Henry Dewrlie Purser Counted and examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of February last which is as follows Vizt.	minutes of the meeting of 8 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. Captain John Baird of the *Rockford* had bought 50 sheep and five baskets of garden seed at the Cape on the Company's account. The cost came to £45 9s 0d, as shown in his bill, which was made out in Cape rix-dollars. 50 sheep bought at the Cape at 4 rix-dollars each, 200 rix-dollars Hay for the sheep, 34 rix-dollars 15 sacks of barley for the sheep, 67 rix-dollars 2 schellings 5 baskets of garden seeds, 45 rix-dollars 2 schellings 1 schuit to carry the sheep on board at the Cape, 20 rix-dollars Total, 367 rix-dollars Advance of 10 per cent, 37 rix-dollars Total due, 404 rix-dollars Henry Deverlie, the purser, signed for the sum on Baird's behalf on 16 March 1779. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for February. **Interpretations** The Cape of Good Hope, then a Dutch colony, was the nearest place where St Helena could buy livestock in quantity. Its farms bred large flocks of sheep, and Company ships calling there on the homeward voyage could carry animals to the island. Baird's bill shows what the passage involved. The sheep needed hay and barley to keep them alive for the two weeks at sea, and a schuit, a small Dutch harbour boat, had to ferry them out to the ship. The feed and transport added more than four-fifths again to the price of the animals. The 10 per cent advance was an allowance added to the captain's outlay. It covered the cost of exchanging money at the Cape, where English coin had to be turned into rix-dollars, and repaid him for buying on the Company's behalf. The garden seed, bought alongside the sheep, would restock the Company's gardens after the summer, since seed from the Cape was suited to a southern-hemisphere planting year.
264	260	15 March Cash Dr. 1779 Feby. 1st To Balance remaining £ 25553 3 7½ 22d To fines received of Wm. Isacke as pr. Consultation of this Day 1 .. .. £ 25554 3 7½ Per Contra Cr. 1779 Feby. 28 By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie 25014 8 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 .. £ 25554 3 7½	The Company's cash account for February 1779 recorded a single receipt, the fine imposed on William Isacke. Balance remaining, 1 February 1779, £25,553 3s 7½d Fine received from William Isacke, as recorded in the consultation of 22 February, £1 0s 0d Total, £25,554 3s 7½d Balance remaining, 28 February 1779 In coin, £25,014 8s 7½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £25,554 3s 7½d **Interpretations** Isacke's £1 0s 0d fine for his conduct during the double alarm went straight into the Company's treasury, and the coin balance rose by exactly that sum. The island had no separate public purse. Fines imposed by the Council belonged to the Company, so the Council's power to punish also added, if only slightly, to its own funds.
265	261	1779 Mr. Willm. Wrangham this day presented the Will of John Ferguson deceased, late a Seaman belonging to the Eagle Packet desiring the same might be proved which was accordingly done upon the Oaths of the Witnesses thereto, the Will is as follows. In the Name of God. Amen Island St. Helena February the 2d 1779.	William Wrangham presented the will of the late John Ferguson, a seaman of the *Eagle* packet, and asked for it to be proved. The Council proved the will on the oaths of the witnesses. Ferguson made his will on St Helena on 2 February 1779, describing himself as a sailor on the Company's *Eagle* packet. He was very weak in body but clear in mind and memory. He commended his soul to God and his body to the ground, in the hope of rising to eternal life. He named John [...], steward

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		I John Ferguson Sailor on Board the Eagle Packet belonging to the Honorable East India Company being very weak in body but perfect in mind and memory Do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, and desire it may be received by all Persons as such. First I commit my Soul to God, my Maker, Saviour and Sanctifier. Next my Body to the Ground in sure and certain hope of a glorious Resurrection to Eternal Life when Christ who is our life shall appear. Next I make Constitute and Ordain John Ferguson Steward to George Cummings Esqr. at No. Eighteen New Broad Street near the Royal Exchange London. I do hereby give and bequeath to him all my ready money, Goods, Chattels &ca. that may be my property at my Decease. In Testimony of which I have set my hand to the Date abovementioned. (Signed) Witnesses John Ferguson (Signed) Joseph Stacey William Warner John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	to George Cummings of 18 New Broad Street, near the Royal Exchange in London, as his executor. He left that man all his ready money, goods and other property. Ferguson signed the will in the presence of two witnesses, Joseph Stacey and William Morrow. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the record of its proof. **Interpretations** Ferguson made his will on the day the *Eagle* sailed for England, which suggests he was too ill to sail and was put ashore to be cared for. A seaman left behind on St Helena had no family on the island to see to his affairs. By proving the will, the Council gave it legal force, so that the money and belongings he had with him could be gathered and sent to his executor in London. Joseph Stacey, one of the witnesses, was a private in the garrison's First Company, which points to soldiers being called to sign for the sick and dying in the hospital.
266	262	20th March At a Consultation held on Saturday the 20th Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 16 of March 1779. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on board the Ships Valentine, Rochford, and Grosvenor to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters, but found none. Their Muster Rolls are as follows. Muster Roll of the Ship Valentine James Ogilvie Commander Wm. White Chief Mate Robt. Pinney 2d Do. Thos. Robertson 3d Do. John Brooks 4th Do. Edward Moore 5th Do. Wm. Mowat Surgeon Saml. Weddale Purser Thos. Rose Carpenter John Hoskins Gunner Robt. Dickson Boatswain Henry Allhusen S. Steward Francis Fraser Surgeons Mate Robt. Pringle Midshipman Robt. Ogilvie Do. George Lindsay Do. Joseph Cavalho Do. Barthw. Burgess Do. Robt. Barney Qr. Master Andw. Smith Do. John Widdecombe Do. James Irving Qr. Master	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 20 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 15 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Valentine*, the *Rockford* and the *Grosvenor* to muster their crews and search for deserters. He found none. The ships' muster rolls followed. The muster roll of the *Valentine*: James Ogilvie, Commander William Wale, Chief Mate Robert Pinney, Second Mate Thomas Robertson, Third Mate John Brooks, Fourth Mate Edward Moore, Fifth Mate William Mewat, Surgeon Samuel Weddale, Purser Thomas Rose, Carpenter John Hockley, Gunner Robert Dickson, Boatswain Henry Albourne, Steward Francis Fraser, Surgeon's Mate Robert Pringle, Midshipman Robert Ogilvie, Midshipman George Lindsay, Midshipman Joseph Gaudello, Midshipman Bartholomew Burgess, Midshipman Robert Barry, Quartermaster Andrew Smith, Quartermaster John Widdecomb, Quartermaster James Irving, Quartermaster William Strong, Quartermaster Charles Brooks, Caulker Robert Auld, Cooper George Ball, Armourer John Dyker, Sailmaker Louis Murray, Captain's Mate Charles Howard, Gunner's First Mate Peter Bisset, Gunner's Second Mate

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		Wm. Strong Do. Charles Brookes Caulker Robt. Auld Cooper George Ball Armourer John Dyker Sailmaker Louis Murray Carpt. Mate Charles Howard Gunrs. 1st Do. Peter Bisset Do. 2d Do. Robt. Junkin Boatn. Do. Charles Mills Caulkers Do. Henry Stapleford Coopers Do. John Dandy Capt. Steward James Nickson Do. Cook Matthew Watson Butcher Joseph Mason Poulterer John Lewis Ships Cook George Stewart Seaman Wm. Bean Do. Thos. Gay Do. Bryan McMahon Do. Wm. Davis Seaman Thomas Wacken Do. Ellis Murdock Do. Thos. Watson Do. Joseph Gilfiord Do. Wm. Ball Do. Hugh Ross Do. Wm. Jones Do. Wm. Winnecoat Do. James Bryant Do. Wm. Gandby Do. John Ritchie Do. Hans Thyola Do. Oliver Moore Do. Bastian Madea Do. John Pear Ladeck Do. Gidamon Do. John Pear Real Do. Charles Green Do. Pears Tasp Do. Joseph Arnet Do.	Robert Junkin, Boatswain's Mate Charles Mills, Caulker's Mate Henry Mapleford, Cooper's Mate John Lowday, Captain's Steward James Nickison, Captain's Cook Matthew Watson, Butcher Joseph Mason, Poulterer John Lewis, Ship's Cook George Steadfast, Seaman William Bean, Seaman Thomas Gay, Seaman Bryan McMahon, Seaman William Davie, Seaman Thomas Walker, Seaman Edward Murdock, Seaman Thomas Watson, Seaman Joseph Gilford, Seaman William Ball, Seaman Hugh Ross, Seaman William Jones, Seaman William Winnicott, Seaman James Bryant, Seaman William Gandsby, Seaman John Ritchie, Seaman Thomas Shipla, Seaman Oliver Moore, Seaman Bastian Madea, Seaman John Pear Ludeck, Seaman [...], Seaman John Pear Real, Seaman Charles Green, Seaman Peers Fap, Seaman Joseph Morel, Seaman **Interpretations** Searching every homeward ship for deserters became standard practice after Thomas Shelley and Corporal Thomas Mantle escaped aboard the *Bridgewater* on 26 December 1778. A soldier hidden below decks could not be found by a casual look, so Major Bazett mustered each crew name by name against the ship's own roll. Any man aboard who was not on the roll would stand out at once. Copying the rolls into the consultation book also gave the Council a record to check if a soldier went missing after the ships had sailed.
267	263	1779 John Dunay Seaman Joseph Boyle Do. John Bean Do. John Flannagan Do. Wm. Richards Do. Thomas Edgar Do. Barnard Kelley Do. Wm. Mitchel Do. Edward Johnstone Do. Wm. Garrington Do. Wm. Lettey Do. Edward Morgan Do. Richd. Wabbet Do. Barthw. Harrnea Do. Wm. Robinson Seaman Wm. Downing Do. Edward Bunch Do. Henry Ellas Do. Wm. Winterton Do. John Bradshaw Do. Wm. Wilkinson Do. John Manuel Do. Peter Kewes Do. Wm. Berkley Do. Rasmus Johnston Do. James Phillips Do. Henry Jacobs Do. Manuel Peter Vere Do. John Little Seaman	The muster roll of the *Valentine* continued with the rest of her crew, her passengers and their servants. John Dowey, Seaman Joseph Boyle, Seaman John Bean, Seaman John Flannagan, Seaman William Richards, Seaman Thomas Edgar, Seaman Bernard Kelley, Seaman William Mebel, Seaman Edward Johnston, Seaman William Garrington, Seaman William Lelley, Seaman Edward Morgan, Seaman Richard Wabbet, Seaman Bartholomew Horner, Seaman William Robinson, Seaman William Downing, Seaman Edward Bunch, Seaman Henry Ellis, Seaman William Winterton, Seaman John Crowshaw, Seaman William Wilkinson, Seaman John Manuel, Seaman Peter Rowe, Seaman William Buckley, Seaman Rasmus Johnston, Seaman James Phillips, Seaman Henry Jacobs, Seaman

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		John Lucea Do. Monsieur Laab Do. Thos. Flowers James Helwood James Harris Miller Hoks Capt. Servant John Hope Chief Mates Do. John Davis Surgeons Do. Saml. Freeman Carpr. Do. Edward Stafford Gunrs. Do. John Hall Boatn. Do. David Gregory Passenger Timothy Brown Do. Passengers Paul Benfield Esqr. Mrs. Beardley Mr. Wilkes Mr. Weston Mr. Steward John Haywood Flora Mary Prosser Wm. Freeman John Hurst Servants St. Helena (Signed) 17 March 1779. James Ogilvie Muster Roll of the Ship Rochford. John Baird Commander Wm. Bruce Chief Mate Wm. Agnew 2d Do. Wm. Smith 3d Do. James Allen 4th Do. Trenham Albany 5th Do. Henry Dewrlie Purser George Church Surgeon James Lockhart Boatn. Patrick Newlan Gunner James Gates Carpenter George Cannon Midshipman John Roots Do. Zachary Champion Qr. Mastr. James Duncan Do. Michael Mitchell Do. John Wallace Do. Robt. Muirhead Boatn. mate John Gibson Do. Samuel Wood Gunners Do. James Osborne Carpenters 1st Do. John Arvel Do. 2d Do. Matthw. Littlefield Ships Steward Samuel Graves Turner Richard Petit Caulker Charles Sands Do. mate James Rice Sailmaker James Rich Cooper Thos. Turner Do. mate Frances Brown Armourer Anthony Deer Capt. Cook Wm. Watts Do. Steward John Mills Ships Cook Robt. Hill Do. Master James Murphey Butcher Richd. Warrington Poulterer John Griffiths Seaman George Dunn Benjn. Powell	Manuel [...], Seaman John Little, Seaman John Lucas, Seaman Monsieur Laab, Seaman Thomas Flowers James Hollwood James Moores Miller Noble, Captain's Servant John Hope, Chief Mate's Servant John Davis, Surgeon's Servant Samuel Freeman, Carpenter's Servant Edward Stafford, Gunner's Servant John Webb, Boatswain's Servant David Gregory, Passenger Timothy Brown, Passenger Passengers Paul Benfield Mr Burnsley Mr Wilkin Mr Weston Mr Steward Servants John Reynard Flora Mary Prosser William Freeman John Hurst James Ogilvie signed the roll at St Helena on 17 March 1779. The muster roll of the *Rockford*: John Baird, Commander William Bruce, Chief Mate William Agnew, Second Mate William Smith, Third Mate James Allen, Fourth Mate [...] Alloway, Fifth Mate Henry Deverlie, Purser George Church, Surgeon James Lockhart, Boatswain Patrick Newhar, Gunner James Gates, Carpenter George Craven, Midshipman John Heath, Midshipman Zachary Thompson, Quartermaster James Duncan, Quartermaster Michael Mitchell, Quartermaster John Wallace, Quartermaster Robert Muirhead, Boatswain's Mate John Gibson, Boatswain's Mate Samuel Wood, Gunner's Mate James Osborne, Carpenter's Mate John Arnel, Carpenter's Second Mate Matthew Littlefield, [...] Samuel Jones, Cooper Richard Wollet, Caulker Charles Sands, Caulker's Mate James Rice, Sailmaker James Rich, Cooper Thomas Turner, Cooper's Mate Francis Brown, Armourer Anthony Dear, Captain's Cook William Watt, Captain's Steward John Mills, Ship's Cook Christopher Pulle, [...] Master James Murphy, Butcher Richard Warrington, Poulterer John Griffiths, Seaman George Dunn, Seaman Benjamin Powell, Seaman
268	264	20th March John Ivey Seaman Richd. Goodchild James Smith Thomas Nokes John Gurnell	The muster roll of the *Rockford* continued with the rest of her seamen and her passengers. John Ivey, Seaman Richard Goodchild, Seaman James Smith, Seaman Thomas Wakes, Seaman

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		Thomas Wallen	John Gurnell, Seaman
		Samuel Gardiner	Thomas Wallen, Seaman
		John Vickery	Samuel Gardiner, Seaman
		Frances Shulker	John Vickery, Seaman
		John Darvel	Francis Shulker, Seaman
		Richd. Road	John Darnel, Seaman
		Thos. Davis	Richard Road, Seaman
		James Riddling	Thomas Davis, Seaman
		Wm. Sanning	James Riddling, Seaman
		Thos. Rose	William Tannery, Seaman
		John Ackley	Thomas Hope, Seaman
		Hugh Quin	John Ackley, Seaman
		James Rafferty	Hugh Reen, Seaman
		James Russell	James Rafferty, Seaman
		John Wallen Seaman	James Russell, Seaman
		John Egerton	John Wallen, Seaman
		Danl. Dixon	John Egerton, Seaman
		Dennis Salvey	Daniel Dixon, Seaman
		Edward Weager	Dennis Salvey, Seaman
		Saml. Jones	Edward Wezger, Seaman
		Peter Hetch	Samuel Jones, Seaman
		Christn. Young	Peter Hatch, Seaman
		John Connelly	Christopher Young, Seaman
		John Hendryond	John Connelly, Seaman
		James Dickey	John Handrygood, Seaman
		Edward Nash	James Dickey, Seaman
		John Ash	Edward Nash, Seaman
		Robt. Watts	John Ash, Seaman
		John Naukau	Robert Watts, Seaman
		Joseph Dennis	John Nauhan, Seaman
		George Pent	Joseph Dennis, Seaman
		John Ridder	George Peirt, Seaman
		John Sundry	John Ridder, Seaman
		Gottlieb Vankerzen Seaman	John Sundry, Seaman
		John Amey	Gottlieb Vanhorzen, Seaman
		Wm. White	John Amey, Seaman
		Wm. Blake	William White, Seaman
		Wm. Tanner	William Blake, Seaman
		James Potter	William Tanner, Seaman
		James Greenbly	James Hetter, Seaman
		George Cox	James Greenbly, Seaman
		Jack A Dave	George Cox, Seaman
		Louis Peere Gourie	Jack a Dane, Seaman
		Augustine Turie	Louis Pierre Gouree, Seaman
		Chas. Berry	Augustine Turee, Seaman
		John McCullen	Charles Berry, Seaman
		Thos. Clifford	John McCullen, Seaman
		John Dunbar	Thomas Clifford, Seaman
		Thos. Sinclair	John Dunbar, Seaman
		Danl. Cole	Thomas Sinclair, Seaman
		Thos. Gibbs	Daniel Cole, Seaman
		John Moffatt	Thomas Gibbs, Seaman
		Passengers	John Moffatt, Seaman
		Lieut. Chake	Passengers
		Mr. Elliot	Lieutenant Chake
		Mr. Lindergreen	Mr Elliot
		For Captain John Baird	Mr Lindergreen
		(Signed)	William Browne signed the roll on behalf of
		Wm. Bruce	Captain John Baird.
		Muster Roll of the Ship Grosvenor	The muster roll of the *Grosvenor*.
		John Coxon Commander	John Coxon, Commander
		David Drummond 1st Mate	David Drummond, Chief Mate
		Peter Marshall 2d Do.	Peter Marshall, Second Mate
		Alexr. Logie 3d Do.	Alexander Logie, Third Mate
		Thos. Beale 4th Do.	Thomas Beale, Fourth Mate
		Wm. Beckley 5th Do.	William Beckley, Fifth Mate
		Robt. Anderson Surgeon	Robert Anderson, Surgeon
		Wm. Callagan Purser	William Callagen, Purser
		John Webb Carpenter	John Webb, Carpenter
		Robt. Rea Boatswain	Robert Rea, Boatswain
		John Hunter Gunner	John Hunter, Gunner
		John Oliver Caulker	John Oliver, Caulker
		Wm. Lewis Sailmaker	William Lewis, Sailmaker
		Thos. Arnold Armourer	Thomas Arnold, Armourer
		Isaac Wait C. Cook	Isaac Hart, Captain's Cook
		Henry Lahm S. Do.	Henry John, Captain's Steward

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		John Alexander Carpt. mate Simon Griffiths Boatn. Do. Samuel Hiller Do. 2d Do. Edward Simmonds Butcher Neil Sourngarer Midshipman John Offord Qr. master Daniel Matthews John West Alexr. Adamson John Brickhouse Armourer James Weidestar Anthony Catharine Wm. Beckman Christn. Johnston	John Alexander, Captain's Mate Simon Griffiths, Boatswain's Mate Samuel Allen, Boatswain's Second Mate Edward Simmonds, Butcher Neil Lomergrass, Midshipman John Clifford, Quartermaster Dennis Mathews John West Alexander Adamson John Buckhurst, Seaman James Readstar Anthony Callham William Beckman Christopher Johnston **Interpretations** The crews of Company ships were drawn from many nations. The *Rockford*'s roll included Gottlieb Vanhorzen, probably a German or Dutchman, the Frenchmen Louis Pierre Gouree and Augustine Turee, and a sailor entered only as Jack a Dane. The *Valentine* carried Rasmus Johnston, Bastian Madea and a Monsieur Laab. Wartime losses and desertions in Indian ports forced captains to fill their crews with whatever seamen they could find there. A deserter from the garrison could hope to pass among such a mixed company under a false name, which is why Bazett mustered every man against the written roll.
269	265	1779 John Hall Seaman Richd. Rea Archibd. Leslie Joseph King Thos. Pearce Wm. Couch John Sealey John Graffney Robt. Cannel Berry Benson Barry Hagmore James Willander Wm. Brown Andrew Simonderson Daniel Coltenbergh Chas. Neilson Chas. Everson John Pettrest Chas. Fegreen John Roppe Isaac Betcher Wm. Beach Thos. English Wm. Jackson Richard Walford Peter Littlejohn Seaman Frances Hollingford Robert Barnard Robt. Baskerville James Martin Jacob Woodward Mundeed Breff Serang Meghender Tindall Sanacawalla Lascar Beattie Rambo Budulee Bachon Schackelley Mundee Para Badda Chetta Calloo Assun Apteel Ruckho	The muster roll of the *Grosvenor* continued with her European seamen, her lascars and her passengers. John Hall, Seaman Richard Rea, Seaman Archibald Leslie, Seaman Joseph King, Seaman Thomas Crane, Seaman William Couch, Seaman John Sealey, Seaman John Gaffney, Seaman Robert Cannel, Seaman Berry Benson, Seaman Barry Hagwood, Seaman James Hillander, Seaman William Brown, Seaman Andrew Swendson, Seaman Arnold Oetenburgh, Seaman Charles Nielson, Seaman Charles Everson, Seaman John Bertrust, Seaman Charles Fegreen, Seaman John Hoppe, Seaman Isaac Belcher, Seaman William Beach, Seaman Thomas English, Seaman William Jackson, Seaman Richard Halford, Seaman Peter Littlejohn, Seaman Francis Hollingford, Seaman Robert Barnard, Seaman Robert Baskerville, Seaman James Martin, Seaman Jacob Woodward, Seaman Mundud [...], Serang Mughuden, Tindal Sannacwalla, Lascar Heattie, Lascar Ramboo, Lascar Budalue, Lascar Bachon, Lascar Shackelley, Lascar Moonies, Lascar Pero, Lascar Badoo, Lascar Chetta, Lascar Callon, Lascar Assun, Lascar Apteel, Lascar

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		Rumatt Balamoonon Hugeo Nassu Lascar Cheto Rambo Muneluna Nassu Punchter Lascarey Yousuf Noetee Cawall Amomboo Hooker Lamud Owein Sewpdee Engarsar Callee Abraham Ashonett Dennie Joseph Fenner Dushmahomed Chota Abraham Burhan Moses Johnny Passengers Mrs. Higgins Mrs. Burton Mr. James Thompson Mr. Frances Demoullieres Six Children Seven Black Servants (Signed) John Coxon The Storekeeper delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Grosvenor.	Ruckta, Lascar Ramalt, Lascar Balamoonon, Lascar Hugeo, Lascar Nassu, Lascar Pedo Ramboo, Lascar Mencelano, Lascar Nassu, Lascar Punchtee, Lascar Lascarey, Lascar Yeusuf, Lascar Noder, Lascar Cawall, Lascar Amombee, Lascar Necker, Lascar Lamud, Lascar Ourein, Lascar Sevfedee, Lascar Engasear, Lascar Callee, Lascar Abraham, Lascar Ashoneett, Lascar Dennee, Lascar Joseph Fenner, Lascar Durkmahomed, Lascar Chota Abraham, Lascar Burhan, Lascar Moses, Lascar Johnny, Lascar Passengers Mrs Higgins Mrs Burton Mr James Thompson Mr Francis Desmoulliers 6 children 7 black servants John Coxon signed the roll. The storekeeper then delivered an account of stores received short in weight from the *Grosvenor*. **Interpretations** Nearly half of the *Grosvenor*'s crew were lascars, Indian seamen engaged in Bengal. They served under their own officers: the serang, who acted as their boatswain, and the tindal, his mate. Company ships took on lascars in India to replace European seamen lost to disease, desertion and the navy's press, and they were paid far less. They were entered by a single name, often only as written down by an English clerk. Major Bazett's muster still counted them man by man, since a deserter could hide among a large crew of any kind. The *Grosvenor* also carried women, six children and seven black servants, the families and households of Company servants going home from India.
270	266	22d March The following Stores short received from Ship Grosvenor C. qr. lb. 4 2 23 Rice 4 2 23 Paddy .. .. 2 Candles Short weight occasioned by Wastage 5 Gallons of Arrack, Short of the Gage 20 of March (Signed) 1779 Jona. Doveton Storekeeper John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 22d Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett	The stores received short from the *Grosvenor* were as follows. Rice, 4 cwt 2 qr 23 lb, short weight through wastage Paddy, 4 cwt 2 qr 23 lb, short weight through wastage Candles, 0 cwt 0 qr 2 lb, short weight through wastage Arrack, 5 gallons short of the gauge Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account on 20 March 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett and Henry Bazett added their signatures. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 22 March 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 20 March 1779 were read, approved and signed.

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		Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 20th of March 1779. Friday the 19 An Alarm for a Ship which being fired at from Banks's stood away under Dutch Colours and was seen to Leeward the Sunday Afternoon. Saturday the 20 Arrived the Mercury Packet from England. Do. the 20 A Double Alarm and arrived the Northington the other Ship stood in after the Northington, supposed to pass by in the Night.	On Friday 19 March an alarm was fired for a ship. When the battery at Banks's fired on her, she stood away under Dutch colours, and she stayed in sight to leeward until Sunday afternoon. The *Mercury* packet arrived from England on Saturday 20 March. A double alarm was fired the same day, and the *Northington* arrived. Another ship came in behind the *Northington* and was thought to have passed the island during the night. **Interpretations** The ship fired on from Banks's did not come in to identify herself, as friendly ships were expected to do. She turned away under Dutch colours and then stayed off the island for two days, out of range to leeward. A neutral merchantman with nothing to hide would have either come in for water or sailed on. Hanging off the coast in sight of the batteries was the behaviour of a ship watching the island, and any captain could hoist false colours. The garrison had to treat her as a possible enemy scout until she disappeared. The arrack was found short of the gauge, meaning the cask held less than its marked capacity when measured with a gauging rod. Spirits evaporated and leaked through the staves on a long voyage, and sailors sometimes drew from casks in the hold. Like the grain lost to wastage, the shortfall was recorded and signed so that the storekeeper would not be charged for it.
271	267	1779 Yesterday a Treble Alarm for three Ships, one of which sent her Boat on Shore, informing that they were all Dutch, as likewise the one that passed the 19 instant, but being fired at from Banks's stood to Leeward, the other two stood round to the Southward. This day an Alarm at Banks's for a Ship off St. Wm. Point which stood up as high as Lemon Valley under Dutch Colours, and then Bore away. No accounts from the Flying Party of four Ships being seen to Southward. Mr. William Wrangham this day presented the following Report, respecting the completion of the Tank in Long Wood. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council. Gentlemen I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Tank which was agreed to be made in Consultation of the 8 of last Month for the benefit of the Stock in Long Wood is finished with much less Work than was first apprehended it would take being now compleated with no more than 394 Days Labour of the Plantation Slaves and 108½ Days of the Party from Horse Point Fence, which inconsiderable expence I judge, to be no ways adequate to the advantage that will in all probability accrue from this very useful undertaking. I am with respect Gentlemen Your most Obedt. humble Servant St. Helena (Signed) 22 March 1779 Wm. Wrangham John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	On Sunday 21 March a treble alarm was fired for three ships. One of them sent a boat ashore to report that all three were Dutch. The boat's crew said the same of the ship that had passed on 19 March, which had stood away to leeward after Banks's fired on her. The other two ships sailed round the island to the south. On Monday 22 March an alarm was fired at Banks's for a ship off South West Point. She sailed up as far as Lemon Valley under Dutch colours and then bore away. The flying party also reported four ships sighted to the south. William Wrangham presented a report to the Governor and Council on the completion of the tank at Longwood. The Council had agreed on 8 February 1779 to build it for the stock grazing there. The work had proved much lighter than first feared. The tank was finished with only 394 days of labour from the plantation slaves and 104½ days from the party working on the Horse Point fence. Wrangham judged this small cost far outweighed by the benefit the tank would probably bring. He signed the report at St Helena on 22 March 1779, and Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Wrangham finished the tank in just under 500 days of labour, well below the 800 days the Council had allowed when it overruled Corneille on 8 February 1779. His report answered Corneille's warning that the labour would be wasted at a season when the plantations needed it. It said nothing, however, on Corneille's main point, that the porous marl would not hold water. That question could only be settled once the rains had fallen and the tank was seen to fill and stay full. The boat from the Dutch ships explained the ship fired on from Banks's on 19 March. She was one of a Dutch squadron working round the island, not an enemy scout. Her refusal to come in after being fired on had still kept the garrison on alert for two days. With Dutch ships passing in numbers and four more sails reported to the south, the alarms of late March show how much of the garrison's effort went into identifying every vessel that came within sight.

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272	268	27 March At a Consultation held on Saturday the 27 day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 22 of March 1779. Wednesday the 24 George Watts Corporal was unfortunately Drowned. The Mercury Packet being ready to proceed to India, We took the Opportunity by her of writing the following Letters to the Presidencys of Fort William, Fort St. George & Bombay. To the Honorable Warren Hastings Esqr. Governor General &ca. and Supreme Council of the Company's Settlements in the East Indies. Sir and Sirs By the Ship Earl of Mansfield bound for China We had the Honour of writing you under date of the 28 March last, Duplicate of which We transmitted pr. Queen to be forwarded by way of Fort Marlborough, and have since received your several Favors, dated the 2 January 2 and 16 February 29 March and 7 December 1778. We request you will please to send Us, for the use of this place the ensuing Year by each Ship, two Pipes of Madeira Wine, one Leager Arrack, one hundred and twenty Bags of Rice, eighty of Paddy and twelve Maunds of the best Wax Candles. We beg leave to observe that We received from your Presidency last Year pr. Ship Sea Horse, Nine Pipes of Madeira Wine, but only three of them Invoiced and by the Duke of Portland three Pipes. The six that were Invoiced are charged at the Extravagant price	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 27 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 22 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. Corporal George Walls drowned in an accident on Wednesday 24 March. The *Mercury* packet was ready to sail for India. The Council used the opportunity to write to the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St George at Madras, and Bombay. The first letter went to Warren Hastings, the Governor General, and the Supreme Council of the Company's settlements in the East Indies. The Council reminded them that it had last written on 28 March 1778 by the *Earl of Mansfield*, bound for China. It had sent a duplicate by the *Queen*, to go on by way of Fort Marlborough. Since then it had received their letters of 2 January, 2 and 16 February, 29 March and 7 December 1778. The Council asked Bengal to send the island, by each ship in the coming year, two pipes of Madeira, one leaguer of arrack, 120 bags of rice, 80 bags of paddy and 12 maunds of the best wax candles. It also pointed out that the *Sea Horse* had brought nine pipes of Madeira from Bengal the previous year, of which only three were invoiced. The *Duke of Portland* had brought three more pipes. The six pipes that were invoiced carried a price the Council considered extravagant. **Interpretations** The letter confirmed that each Company ship from India carried a fixed allowance of supplies for St Helena, set by a standing order the Council renewed every year. Spreading the order across many ships meant that a single loss at sea never cut off the island's rice, arrack or candles. It also let the Council adjust the quantities from year to year as its needs changed. The complaint about the Madeira shows the Council keeping watch on its suppliers. Six pipes of wine had arrived with no invoice at all, so the storekeeper could neither charge them to an account nor show where they came from. The pipes that were invoiced came at a price the Council thought far too high. Raising both points with the Governor General put Bengal on notice that St Helena checked what it was sent and what it was charged.
273	269	1779 price of forty eight pounds twelve shillings each, exclusive of Charges Merchandize, which together with Duty pr. Cent, Our Honorable Masters have Ordered their Servants here should pay thereon, makes it amount to the very Exorbitant Price of sixty three pounds three shillings and seven pence pr. Pipe. We are therefore under the necessity of desiring you will please to Order this mistake to be rectified in your next advices to Us, as the Wine remains unsold. This Letter We transmit you by the Honorable Company's Packet Mercury. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants St. Helena (Signed) 27 March 1779 John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matthew Bazett	The Council went on to say that the six invoiced pipes were charged at £48 12s 0d each, before the shipping charges. With those charges and the duty that the Court of Directors required the Company's servants on the island to pay, each pipe came to the excessive price of £63 3s 7d. The Council asked Bengal to correct the error in its next letter, since the wine still lay unused in store. It sent the letter by the Company's packet *Mercury*. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed it at St Helena on 27 March 1779. The second letter went to Thomas Rumbold, President and Governor, and the Council at Fort St George. The Council noted that it had last written to Madras on 28 March 1778 by the *Earl of Mansfield*, bound for China, with a duplicate sent by the *Queen* by way of Fort Marlborough. Since then it had received Madras letters dated 5 February, 15 March and 27 October 1778. The Council asked Madras to send the following for the island's use in the next season. Long cloth, 30 pieces at 10 pagodas a piece Long cloth, 50 pieces at 8 pagodas a piece

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		William Wrangham Henry Bazett To the Honorable Thomas Rumbold Esqr. President & Governor &ca. Council at Fort St. George. Sir and Sirs We wrote last to you by the Ship Earl of Mansfield bound to China dated the 28 of March 1778 Duplicate whereof was transmitted pr. Queen by way of Fort Marlborough and have since received your Letters of the 3 February, 13 March and 27 October 1778. You will please to consign for the [...] Consumption of this Settlement the next Season, Thirty pieces of Long Cloth at ten Pagodas pr. Piece, fifty pieces at eight Pagodas pr. Piece, sixty pieces at six Pagodas pr. Piece, one hundred pieces at three and an half Pagodas pr. Piece, and one hundred pieces at two and an half Pagodas pr. Piece. Also by each Ship one hundred and twenty Bags of Rice, eighty of Paddy, and one Leager of Arrack. We flatter ourselves you will comply fully with Our Indents (particularly with respect to the Long Cloth) as we mentioned in Our address to you the last Season, the distress we were in from the want of that Article. This is forwarded to you by the Honorable	Long cloth, 60 pieces at 6 pagodas a piece Long cloth, 100 pieces at 3½ pagodas a piece Long cloth, 100 pieces at 2½ pagodas a piece By each ship, rice, 120 bags By each ship, paddy, 80 bags By each ship, arrack, 1 leaguer The Council hoped Madras would meet its orders in full, above all for the long cloth. It reminded the presidency that it had already described, the previous season, the hardship the island suffered for want of that cloth. **Interpretations** The Madeira from Bengal had become too dear to sell. At £63 3s 7d a pipe, no settler or officer would buy it from the store, so it lay there unused and tied up the Company's money. Part of the cost was a duty that the Court of Directors made its own servants on the island pay on wine. The rule stopped officials from drinking the Company's wine at its expense, but it also raised the price to them. By asking Bengal to correct the invoice, the Council hoped to bring the price down to a level at which the wine could be sold. The long cloth order was the largest the island placed in India. Long cloth clothed the Company's slaves and made shirts and sheets for settlers and soldiers, and almost £90 of it had sold in the last quarter of 1778 alone. The five grades ranged from 10 pagodas a piece for the finest down to 2½ pagodas for the coarsest. The Council's reminder of the previous year's hardship shows that a shortfall from Madras left the island with no other source of cheap cotton cloth.
274	270	27th March Honorable Company's Packet Mercury. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants St. Helena (Signed) 27 March 1779. John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett To the Honorable William Hornby Esqr. President and Governor &ca. Council of Bombay. Sir and Sirs Our last Address waited on you by the Ship Earl of Mansfield under date of the 28 of March 1778, Duplicate of which was transmitted to Fort Marlborough, to be forwarded to your Presidency. And have since received your Advices of the 25 January and 26 April 1778. We request you will send Us for the use of this Place the ensuing Season, four hundred pieces of Surat Chelloes, and by each Ship, One hundred and twenty Bags Rice and eighty of Paddy. The Honorable Company's Packet Mercury Conveys this to you. We are Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient humble Servants St. Helena (Signed) 27 March 1779 John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett	The Council sent its letter to Madras by the Company's packet *Mercury*. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed it at St Helena on 27 March 1779. The third letter went to William Hornby, President and Governor, and the Council of Bombay. The Council noted that it had last written on 28 March 1778 by the *Earl of Mansfield*, and had sent a duplicate to Fort Marlborough to be passed on to Bombay. Since then it had received Bombay letters dated 25 January and 26 April 1778. The Council asked Bombay to send 400 pieces of Surat chelloes for the island's use in the coming season. It also asked for 120 bags of rice and 80 bags of paddy by each ship. The letter went by the *Mercury*, and the same five members signed it at St Helena on 27 March 1779. **Interpretations** The three letters divided the island's needs among the presidencies according to what each one produced. Bengal supplied wax candles and wine. Madras supplied long cloth, the plain white calico of the Coromandel coast. Bombay supplied chelloes, the coloured checked cotton woven around Surat, which was hard-wearing and cheap and served for working clothes and household cloth. Rice, paddy and arrack came from all three, so that the island's staple grain did not depend on any single source. Through this division St Helena drew on the whole of the Company's trade in India to feed and clothe a small island in the Atlantic.
275	271	1779 Finding the present Quantity of Flour in	The flour in the Company's stores was no longer enough to keep the garrison on its full allowance of

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		the Honorable Company's Stores, not sufficient to continue the Garrison their full Allowance of Bread, have been under the necessity of Curtailing them one third of their Weekly Allowance and instead thereof Issue them Rice from the Company's Stores. And as no Yams can be procured from the Inhabitants on Account of the Backwardness of their Plantations owing to the failure for some time past of our usual Rains, we therefore judge it Prudent to empower Captain Forbes to consign to Us from the Cape thirty thousand pounds of fine Flour upon the best terms he could procure it, And in Consequence thereof wrote him the following Letter. To Captain George Forbes Commander of the Mercury Packet. Sir We request you will endeavour to Consign to Us from the Cape in the course of the present Year, by such Conveyance as you think most expedient, on the Honorable Company's Account, thirty thousand Pounds of fine Flour on delivery of the same here (freight free) We engage to pay twenty five pr. Cent on the Market Price at the Cape, and will grant bills on the Honorable East India Company for the amount thereof. We are Sir St. Helena Your humble Servants 27 March 1779 (Signed) John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	bread. The Council had already been forced to cut a third of the soldiers' weekly bread ration and issue rice from the stores in its place. No yams could be bought from the settlers either, because the usual rains had failed for some time and their plantations were behind. The Council therefore judged it wise to authorise Captain Forbes to send 30,000 lb of fine flour from the Cape on the best terms he could get. The Council wrote to Captain George Forbes, commander of the *Mercury* packet. It asked him, in the course of the year, to send 30,000 lb of fine flour from the Cape on the Company's account, by whatever ship he thought best. The flour was to be delivered at St Helena free of freight. The Council undertook to pay 25 per cent above the market price at the Cape and to settle the amount with bills drawn on the Company. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 27 March 1779. **Interpretations** The island was in a food crisis. The rains had failed, the settlers' yam crop was late, and the flour in store could no longer support the garrison's bread ration. The Council could have waited for the Indian rice already ordered from three presidencies, but rice was not bread, and soldiers on a reduced and changed ration were more likely to grow discontented or desert. Instead the Council looked to the Cape, the nearest source of wheat flour. Paying 25 per cent above the Cape market price, with freight free, was a deliberate premium. It gave Forbes and any captain he engaged a strong reason to make space for flour in a ship already loaded with cargo. The failure of the rains also shows how much the island depended on the weather. On 8 February 1779 the Council had pressed ahead with the Longwood tank because the summer rains were "now daily expected" and usually fell heavily. Seven weeks later it recorded that the usual rains had not come. The same drought that left the tank unfilled had stunted the yams, which were the settlers' main food and the usual reserve when the stores ran short.
276	272	29th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th Day of March 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 27th of March 1779. Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published. Island St. Helena 29 March 1779. This is to give Notice to all the Inhabitants upon the said Island that they are hereby required to meet 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.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 29 March 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 27 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. The Council ordered a notice, dated at St Helena on 29 March 1779, to be published. It called on all the island's inhabitants to meet as a vestry at the chapel in the valley on the following Monday, to choose the parish officers for the coming year. They were also to put forward the names of three leading inhabitants, one of whom could be chosen to serve as Sheriff, and to choose a suitable man as Constable. Britannicus Wright, the Secretary, signed the notice by order of the Council. James Harper, an overseer of the Company's slaves, asked to resign his post, and the Council accepted. In his place it appointed George Bird, whom it judged a careful and sober man, to take up the post from 1 April 1779. **Interpretations** The vestry was the meeting of a parish's householders, which in England chose churchwardens, overseers of the poor and other local officers. On St Helena it served as the settlers' only

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		By Order of Council (Signed) B. Wright Secty. James Harper Overseer of the Honorable Company's Slaves this day Petitioned to resign that employment, which we accordingly accepted, and thereupon Appointed George Bird a discreet Sober Man Overseer in his Stead, to commence the first April next.	elected body. The Sheriff's office shows the limits of that voice. The inhabitants could nominate three candidates, but the choice of the Sheriff himself stayed with the Council. This let the settlers put forward men they trusted, while ensuring the officer who served writs and enforced the courts' orders was acceptable to the Company. The Council chose George Bird as a sober and careful man because an overseer of slaves held wide power over the people in his charge. A drunken or violent overseer could provoke resistance among the slave gangs, or waste their labour, and either outcome cost the Company.
277	273	5th April Richard Bickerstaff Private this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honorable Company his Contracted time. Granted. 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 At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 29 March 1779. Monday the 29 March Sailed the Honorable Company's Packet Mercury for the Cape. Thursday the 1st April Arrived a Boat from a Dane Ship Passing by called the King of Denmark, Captn. With, burthen twelve hundred Tons, carrys twenty six Guns and a hundred and twenty Men, loaden with Tea and China Ware bound to Copenhagen. Saturday the 3d Do. Died Robert Budds Private.	Richard Bickerstaff, a private, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for the full term of his contract. The Council granted his request. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison held a general field day on the parade. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 5 April 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 29 March 1779 were read, approved and signed. The Company's packet *Mercury* sailed for the Cape on Monday 29 March. On Thursday 1 April a boat came ashore from a Danish ship passing the island, the *King of Denmark*, under Captain With. She measured 1,200 tons, carried 26 guns and 120 men, and was bound for Copenhagen with a cargo of tea and china. Robert Waggs, a private, died on Saturday 3 April. **Interpretations** Soldiers in the Company's garrison enlisted for a fixed term, usually five years, and a man who had served his time could claim his discharge. The Council could not refuse without breaking the contract on which every recruit had signed. Each discharge, like each death, left a gap that had to be filled by bounty from the ships in the road. That is why the Council paid as much as £15 0s 0d to men such as Walter Pritchard who agreed to serve a further five years. The *King of Denmark* was a large Danish East Indiaman returning from Canton. Neutral Denmark carried a growing share of the China tea trade while Britain and France were at war, and her ships could pass St Helena openly. A 1,200-ton ship with 26 guns was larger than most of the Company's own vessels, and her boat came ashore at once to declare her identity, so no alarm was needed.
278	274	5th April Pursuant to an Order in Consultation of the 29 of March last The Inhabitants this day assembled at the Chapel in this Valley to choose 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 Vizt. Messieurs James Desfountain Jno. Bagley Junr. Robt. Leech Sheriffs James Partott Constable Wm. Webber Doveton	As the Council had ordered on 29 March 1779, the inhabitants met at the chapel in the valley to choose the parish officers for the coming year. They also put forward three leading inhabitants for the office of Sheriff and chose a Constable. They returned the following names. Nominated for Sheriff James Desfountain John Bagley senior Robert Leech Constable James Parfett Churchwardens William Webber Doveton Walter Greentree Nathaniel Kennedy Overseers for the East Division John Worrall

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		Watkin Greentree Nathl. Kennedy Church Wardens John Worrall Thos. Burnham Overseers East Division James Greentree Chas. Ross Stewart Do. West Do. Benjn. Seale Senr. George Alexander Do. South Do. We appointed Mr. James Desfountain to serve the Office of Sheriff and Ordered Warrants to be drawn for Messieurs William Webber Doveton and Watkin Greentree Church Wardens, and John Worrall, James Greentree, and Benjamin Seale Overseers. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Thomas Burnham Overseers for the West Division James Greentree Charles Ross Stewart Overseers for the South Division Benjamin Seale senior George Alexander The Council appointed James Desfountain as Sheriff. It ordered warrants to be issued to William Webber Doveton and Walter Greentree as churchwardens, and to John Worrall, James Greentree and Benjamin Seale as overseers. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council chose the Sheriff from the three men the vestry put forward, and its choice fell on James Desfountain, a factor and the Assistant Storekeeper on the Company's own civil list. The settler John Bagley was passed over, as was Robert Leech, a factor and Clerk of the Works. The Council kept the office that enforced the courts' orders in the hands of a Company servant who owed his place and pay to the Council itself. The vestry's own choices were already filled with Company men. The churchwardens included two Company officers and a factor, and the overseers included two lieutenants of the garrison. Where two names were given for each district, the Council picked one. The island's local offices, though nominally chosen by the inhabitants, were held almost entirely by the Company's servants and officers.
279	275	12th April At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th of April 1779. On the 5 instant Thomas Stephens Matross was missing from the Garrison, who not being since heard of, tho' the strictest search was made for him on Board the several Ships in the Road, and upon the Island. We apprehend he was Drowned as some of his Clothes were found upon the West Rocks. Friday the 9th Died Gabriel Harper Planter and Company's Overseer. 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 and are as follow Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 April 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 5 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. Thomas Stephens, a matross, went missing from the garrison on 5 April. Nothing had been heard of him since, although the ships in the road and the whole island had been searched thoroughly. Some of his clothes were found on the West Rocks, and the Council concluded that he had drowned. Gabriel Harper, a planter and the Company's overseer, died on Friday 9 April. The plantation account for the quarter and the accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for March were then laid before the Council. They were examined and approved. **Interpretations** The first place the garrison looked for Thomas Stephens was aboard the ships in the road. A missing soldier was presumed a deserter until shown otherwise, and the ships were the only way off the island. Only after the search found nothing, and his clothes turned up on the rocks, did the Council record him as drowned. The order of the search shows how strongly desertion weighed on the island's officers that season. Gabriel Harper had commanded the West Flying Party, and on 22 February 1779 he had brought the complaint that led to William Isacke's fine. His death left vacant both his post as the Company's overseer and the command of a district's militia.
280	276	Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st January to the 31st March 1779. Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle	The account of the Company's livestock from 1 January to 31 March 1779 was set out by kind, with each row giving the numbers in every class. Remaining at 1 January Cattle: 5 bulls, 90 cows, 50 calves, 26 yearlings, 16 heifers, 25 steers, 20 oxen, total 232

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		Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Wethers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Wethers, 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 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 50, Neat Cattle Yearlings 26, Neat Cattle Heifers 16, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 232, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Wethers 43, Sheep Lambs 17, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 236, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Wethers 8, Goats Kids 36, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 125, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 8, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 13, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 30, Poultry Ducks 44, Poultry Turkeys 27, Poultry Geese 10 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 12, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 12, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 12, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 12, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 5, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 5, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 16, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 40, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 9, 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 Wethers 7, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 7, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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 from the Rochford (Baird): 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 Wethers 49, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 49, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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 5, Neat Cattle Cows 90, Neat Cattle Calves 62, Neat Cattle Yearlings 26, Neat Cattle Heifers 16, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 244, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Wethers 99, Sheep Lambs 29, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 304, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Wethers 8, Goats Kids 41, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 130, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 23, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 6, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 52, Poultry Turkeys 36, Poultry Geese 10 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 2, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 41, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 41, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 1, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 3, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 1, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 1, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 7, Neat Cattle Calves 4, Neat Cattle Yearlings 3, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 14, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 16, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 16,	Sheep: 164 ewes, 43 wethers, 17 lambs, 12 rams, total 236 Goats: 73 ewes, 8 wethers, 36 kids, 8 rams, total 125 Hogs: 4 sows, 1 shoat, 8 pigs, 0 boars, total 13 Horses: 6 horses, 6 mares, total 12 Poultry: 30 fowls, 44 ducks, 27 turkeys, 10 geese Increase by breeding Cattle: 12 calves, total 12 Sheep: 12 lambs, total 12 Goats: 5 kids, total 5 Hogs: 15 pigs, total 15 Poultry: 40 fowls, 8 ducks, 9 turkeys, 0 geese Bought Sheep: 7 wethers, total 7 Received from the *Rockford*, Captain Baird: sheep, 49 wethers, total 49. Total stock Cattle: 5 bulls, 90 cows, 62 calves, 26 yearlings, 16 heifers, 25 steers, 20 oxen, total 244 Sheep: 164 ewes, 99 wethers, 29 lambs, 12 rams, total 304 Goats: 73 ewes, 8 wethers, 41 kids, 8 rams, total 130 Hogs: 4 sows, 1 shoat, 23 pigs, 0 boars, total 0 Horses: 6 horses, 6 mares, total 12 Poultry: 70 fowls, 52 ducks, 36 turkeys, 10 geese Killed Cattle: 2 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer, total 5 Sheep: 41 wethers, total 41 Goats: 1 wether, 2 kids, total 3 Hogs: 1 shoat, total 1 Poultry: 6 ducks Died Cattle: 7 cows, 4 calves, 3 yearlings, total 14 Sheep: 16 wethers, total 16 Hogs: 4 pigs, total 4 Horses: 1 horse, total 1 Poultry: 6 fowls, 6 turkeys Sent on board the *Eagle* packet: cattle, 2 heifers and 3 steers, total 5. Remaining at 31 March Cattle: 5 bulls, 81 cows, 58 calves, 23 yearlings, 12 heifers, 21 steers, 20 oxen, total 220 Sheep: 164 ewes, 42 wethers, 29 lambs, 12 rams, total 247 Goats: 73 ewes, 7 wethers, 39 kids, 8 rams, total 129 Hogs: 4 sows, 0 shoats, 19 pigs, 0 boars, total 23 Horses: 5 horses, 6 mares, total 11 Poultry: 64 fowls, 46 ducks, 30 turkeys, 10 geese Yams used to feed the stock, 15,000 Slaves who died 1 man named James 1 man named Elgin Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** Fourteen cattle died in the quarter, almost three times as many as were killed for food. Seven were grown cows. The deaths came during the summer when the rains failed, and they bore out Wrangham's warning that the Company's cattle suffered from lack of water at Longwood. The herd shrank from 232 to 220 head despite twelve calves born. Of the 50 sheep Captain Baird bought at the Cape, 49 reached the island alive. Almost all of them, and more besides, were soon eaten. The account shows 41 wethers killed and 16 more dead in three months, as the Company's mutton went to the Governor's table and the hospital in a season when fresh meat was scarce. The flock as a whole grew only because of lambs born and the Cape sheep added. The Company fed 15,000 yams to its stock in the quarter, at the very time when the settlers' own yam crop had failed and the garrison's bread ration had

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		Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 4, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 4, Horses Horses 1, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 1, Poultry Fowls 6, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 6, Poultry Geese 0 Sent on board the Eagle Packet: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 2, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Wethers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Wethers 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 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 81, Neat Cattle Calves 58, Neat Cattle Yearlings 23, Neat Cattle Heifers 12, Neat Cattle Steers 21, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 220, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Wethers 42, Sheep Lambs 29, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 247, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Wethers 7, Goats Kids 39, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 129, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 19, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 23, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 11, Poultry Fowls 64, Poultry Ducks 46, Poultry Turkeys 30, Poultry Geese 10 Slaves Deceased 1 Man Named James 1 Do. Do. Elgin Errors Excepted (Signed) Danl. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Yam Expended for the Stock 15,000 **Margin Notes:** 12 April	been cut by a third. The Company's plantations still had yams to spare for the animals because their land was better watered and worked by the Company's slaves. Two of those slaves, James and Elgin, died in the quarter, and their deaths were recorded at the foot of the livestock account.
281	277	1779 Artillery Stores Expended in March 1779. Guns Fired, 32 lb., 18 lb., 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder lb., Powder oz., Powder drs. 3 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 4 Arrived a Dane Ship: Guns Fired 9, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 8 Departed the Do.: Guns Fired 9, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 Arrived the Grosvenor: Guns Fired 9, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 Fired at Banks's at ye said Ship: Guns Fired 2, 32 lb. 2, 18 lb. 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 14, Powder oz. 6, Powder drs. 0 23 Departed the Mercury: Guns Fired 9, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 18, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 12, 3 lb. 6, Powder lb. 33, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 21 Arrived the Northington: Guns Fired 9, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0	The artillery stores used in March 1779 were as follows, with gunpowder given in pounds, ounces and drams. 3 March, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr 4 March, on the arrival of a Danish ship: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz 0 dr 8 March, on the departure of the same ship: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz 0 dr An alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr On the arrival of the *Grosvenor*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz 0 dr. 19 March, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 0 dr Fired from Banks's at the same ship: 2 guns fired, 2 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 14 lb 6 oz 0 dr On 29 March, on the departure of the *Mercury*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz 0 dr. A treble alarm: 18 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 0 dr Dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz 0 dr

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		A Treble Alarm for Ships passing by: Guns Fired 18, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 12, 3 lb. 6, Powder lb. 33, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 0 22 An Alarm at Banks's: Guns Fired 2, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 7, Powder oz. 6, Powder drs. 0 27 For a Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 87, Powder oz. 8, Powder drs. 0 Powder for practice at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 79, Powder oz. 5, Powder drs. 14 Do. for Stone Blowers: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 17, Powder oz. 0, Powder drs. 0 Do. for Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 65, Powder oz. 5, Powder drs. 0 Total: Guns Fired 107, 32 lb. 2, 18 lb. 4, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 37, 4 lb. 36, 3 lb. 20, Powder lb. 288, Powder oz. 11, Powder drs. 14 Match 6 lb. Handspikes 13 Salt Petre 3 lb. Cutting Knives 3 32 lb. Beds 3 18 lb. Do. 1 9 lb. Do. 1 Tompions 1 18 lb. Shot 2 6 lb. Do. 1 Sheep Skins 6 Tallow 7 Cartridge Paper Quire 13 (Signed) Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery	On the arrival of the *Northington*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz 0 dr. A treble alarm for ships passing: 18 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 0 dr Dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 11 oz 0 dr 22 March, an alarm at Banks's: 2 guns fired, 0 shot, 2 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 7 lb 6 oz 0 dr 27 March, a field day: 0 guns fired, powder 87 lb 8 oz 0 dr Powder for practice at Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder 79 lb 5 oz 14 dr Powder for the stone-blowers: 0 guns fired, powder 17 lb 0 oz 0 dr Powder for various services: 0 guns fired, powder 65 lb 5 oz 0 dr Total: 107 guns fired, 2 shot, 4 eighteen-pounders, 47 six-pounders, 36 four-pounders, 20 three-pounders, powder 428 lb 11 oz 14 dr Other stores used Match, 6 lb Handspikes, 13 Saltpetre, 3 lb Cutting knives, 3 Beds for 32-pounders, 3 Beds for 18-pounders, 1 Beds for 9-pounders, 1 Tompions, 1 Stools for 18-pounders, 2 Stools for 6-pounders, 1 Sheepskins, 6 Tallow, 7 lb Cartridge paper, 13 quires William Pierce signed the account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** The garrison used 428 lb 11 oz 14 dr of powder in March, half as much again as the 282 lb 2 oz 12 dr of January and the 272 lb 4 oz of February. Two treble alarms for the passing Dutch ships and four salutes for arriving and departing ships accounted for much of the rise. The rest went on practice at Rupert's, which used more than twice February's powder. With enemies feared and neutral fleets passing in numbers, every strange sail drew a signal, and the stock of powder fell month by month. The shot fired at the Dutch ship on 19 March came from Banks's 18-pounders, the heaviest guns in use that month. The battery used its largest guns because a warning shot had to fall close enough to be taken seriously by a ship well out to sea. Beds and stools were the wooden blocks and wedges on which a gun rested and by which its barrel was raised or lowered to aim. Replacing them for guns of 32, 18 and 9 pounds shows the carriages at the batteries being kept ready for use.
282	278	12th April Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in March 1779 To 55 Bottles Madeira £ 3 8 9 19 Do. Port 1 10 1 16 Do. Lisbon 1 5 4 13 Do. Mountain 1 .. 7 59 Do. Beer .. 19 8 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 .	The stores used at the Company's table in March 1779 were as follows. Madeira, 55 bottles, £3 8s 9d Port, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d Lisbon wine, 16 bottles, £1 5s 4d Mountain wine, 13 bottles, £1 0s 7d Beer, 59 bottles, £0 19s 8d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 36 lb, £0 9s 0d Pork, 72 lb, £1 16s 0d Sugar candy, 60 lb, £1 10s 0d Flour, 540 lb, £4 10s 0d 4 goats, £2 0s 0d Total, £21 0s 5d Bought for the table

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		36 lb. Beef .. 9 . 72 lb. Pork 1 16 . 60 lb. Candy 1 10 . 540 lb. Flour 4 10 . 4 Goats 2 .. . £ 21 .. 5 Bought pr. Table To 160 lb. Beef @ 6 4 .. . 53 Do. @ 3½ .. 15 5½ 2 Turkies .. 10 . 22 Fowls 1 13 . 10 Ducks .. 15 . 2 Pigs .. 10 . £ 8 3 5½ We this day received the following Letter from the Engineer.	Beef, 160 lb at 6d, £4 0s 0d Beef, 53 lb at 3½d, £0 15s 5½d 2 turkeys, £0 10s 0d 22 fowls, £1 13s 0d 10 ducks, £0 15s 0d 2 pigs, £0 10s 0d Total bought, £8 3s 5½d The Council received a letter from the Engineer that day.
283	279	1779 To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena. Gentlemen The Works at Powells Valley are forwarding with the utmost Dispatch. And having finished at the most moderate Expence the Repair and Improvement of the upper Battery at Banks's which can now admit of an instant discharge of the whole Cannon at one Object, and being now able to traverse the Guns en barbette we have a more immediate command of the Enemy, and I am convinced will prove to be a most necessary and indispensable Alteration at a Pass of that importance to be called the Key of the Island. For when we reflect that it is here, where we should give an immediate Check to the Enemy And where nature so liberally offers her force to protect us to the Leeward of the Island. Much more may be done; but for the present, we have only endeavoured, and I think we have perfected the Work, so as to prevent Surprise, which in my humble Opinion should [...] be the first consideration, and that here, and at every other place, where Artillery is necessary for our Protection, Scope should be given for the fullest exertion of the Cannon, of which as it will become me, to be more explicit in another Letter. I will confine myself to the Point in View, and beg leave to offer to the Board in Writing, what I have told the Council, respecting the cramped and dangerous Situation in which the Troops must still remain from the unhappy Site of the Guard Houses in their Rear, raised in a manner over their Heads, upon a foundation of Earth and Rocks that bound the	William Pierce, the Engineer, wrote to the Governor and Council about the island's defences. He reported that the works in Powell's Valley were going ahead as fast as possible. He had also finished, at very modest cost, the repair and improvement of the upper battery at Munden's. Every gun there could now be fired at the same target at once. The guns could also now be swung round to fire over the parapet, which gave the battery a much more direct command over an enemy. Pierce was sure this would prove a most necessary change at a post so important that it deserved to be called the key of the island. It was at Munden's that the garrison would have to check an enemy at once, and nature had given that part of the coast, on the leeward side of the island, great natural strength. Much more could be done there. For the present, Pierce had only tried to complete the work well enough to guard against a surprise attack, which he considered the first priority. At Munden's, as at every other post where artillery was needed, he held that the guns must be given room to fire to their full effect, and he promised to explain this more fully in a later letter. Pierce then set down in writing what he had already told the Council about the cramped and very dangerous position of the gunners at Munden's. The guardhouses had been built behind the battery and almost over the men's heads, on a bank of earth and rock that bounded the gun platform. The platform left barely enough room for the guns to recoil. Between cracks in that bank, shot rebounding off the rock, and rubble falling from the guardhouses, which would soon collapse, Pierce could not see how the gunners could do their full part in defending the island. He therefore asked whether it would not be wise, and urgent, to strengthen this important post further. He proposed building quarters for the men a short distance away and cutting back the rock from the middle of the battery. Left as it was, the battery would always hold back the full use of the garrison's strength whenever an attack called for it. **Interpretations** Firing en barbette meant mounting guns high enough to fire over the top of the parapet, rather than through fixed openings cut in it. A gun firing through an opening could only aim along a narrow

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		Platform which admits of little more than the recoil for the Guns. What with the Fractions of this foundation, the rebounding of the Shott, and Rubbish from the impending Houses, which must soon tumble into Ruin. We cannot form a possibility of the Troops there employed, doing what they could otherways do for the Defence of the Island. Will it not therefore be judicious and at this time highly expedient to go on with a further improvement of Strength to this important Station by erecting Lodgements for the Troops at a little distance and scarping away the Rock from the Heart of the Battery, which if left as it now is, must for ever retard that necessary exertion of our Strength when ever an Event shall take place to require it. As the	line. A gun en barbette could be swung round to follow a ship as she moved, and several guns could be brought to bear on the same target. Pierce's change made Munden's far more dangerous to a ship trying to slip past into the road. Munden's guarded the approach to Jamestown and the anchorage from the leeward side. An enemy fleet would almost certainly try to force its way in there, so Pierce called it the key of the island. His complaint about the guardhouses pointed to a real danger. Enemy shot striking the rock face behind the gunners would shatter it into flying splinters, more deadly than the shot itself. The guardhouses, perched on loose earth above them, would come down on the men's heads in an attack. Moving the men's quarters and cutting the rock back was the only way to make the battery safe to fight.
284	280	12th April The Board having some time ago mentioned the Repair of Mitchells Line and the Four Gun Battery at Sandy Bay with your approbation will be our business how soon the Party returns from Powells Valley. If any thing else shall Occur the earliest Intimation will be laid before the Board. I remain With great respect Gentlemen Your most Obedient Humble Servant (Signed) Wm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain William Pierie Engineer. Sir In Answer to your Letter to the Governor and Council of this day I am directed by them to acquaint you, that you are to forward the Works now carrying on at Powells Valley with all possible expedition after which you are immediately to go on with the necessary repairs mentioned at Mitchells Line and the four Gun Battery at Sandy Bay; And with regard to the Upper Battery at Banks's they can give no directions untill they receive your more Explicit Letter on that Head. I am St. Helena Sir 12 April 1779 Your Obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. Mr. Gabriel Harper the Honble. Company's Overseer dying on the 9 instant We this day appointed Mr. Benjn. Mason Junr. in his stead at the usual Salary of £45 .. .. pr. Annum. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Pierce ended by recalling that the Council had some time before raised the repair of Mitchell's Line and the four-gun battery at Sandy Bay. With the Council's approval, he would take that work in hand as soon as his party came back from Powell's Valley. He promised to report anything further to the Council at the first opportunity, and signed the letter. The Council told the Secretary to reply. Britannicus Wright wrote to Captain William Pierce, the Engineer, on the Governor and Council's behalf. Pierce was to push on with the works in Powell's Valley as fast as possible. As soon as they were finished, he was to start the necessary repairs at Mitchell's Line and the four-gun battery at Sandy Bay. On the upper battery at Banks's, the Council would give no orders until it received the fuller letter Pierce had promised on that subject. Wright signed the reply at St Helena on 12 April 1779. Gabriel Harper, the Company's overseer, had died on 9 April. The Council appointed Benjamin Mason junior in his place, at the usual salary of £45 0s 0d a year. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council approved the work Pierce had in hand but held back on his new proposal. Moving the guardhouses and cutting away rock at the upper battery at Banks's would be a large and costly job. By waiting for his fuller letter, the Council could weigh a specific plan and cost before committing to it. It also kept to an order of priorities: Powell's Valley first, then Mitchell's Line and Sandy Bay, so that the small engineering party was not spread across too many works at once.
285	281	16th April	The Council met at the Castle on Friday 16 April 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major

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		At a Consultation held on Friday the 16th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 12 April 1779. This day arrived an English Fishing Vessel from Falklands Island called the London. Master whereof Josiah Hayward, Burthen one hundred and eighty Tons, carrys six Guns and twenty Men, loaden with Oil bound to London. Upon the above Vessels coming to Anchor in this Road the Governor sent to the Master to come on Shore and bring with him his Clearance and Passports which are as follows Vizt. These are to Certify all whom it doth concern, that Security is given to the Chief Officers of his Majesty's Customs in the Port of London concerning the Ship or Vessel called the London, of London, Burthen one hundred and eighty Tons, or thereabouts, whereof Josiah Hayward is Master, mounted with six Guns, navigated with twenty Men, Plantation Built and bound Falklands Island a British Plantation in America with several Goods, Wares or Merchandizes with Condition: That if the said Ship or Vessel shall load any Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton wool, Indico, Ginger, Fustick or other dying wood, as also Rice, Molasses, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Masts, Yards or Bowsprits, Copper, Ore, Beaver Skins or other Furs, Coffee, Pimento, Cocoa nuts, Whale Fins, Raw Silk, Hides and Skins, Pot and Pearl Ashes of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa the same Commodities shall be by the said Ship or Vessel brought to some Port of Great Britain and be there unloaden and put on Shore, the Danger of the Seas only excepted. And these are further to Certify, That it appears by the Original Register and produced to Us that the abovementioned Ship was Registered at London the twenty seventh day of August 1777. Given under Our Hands and Seals of Office at London the thirtieth **Margin Notes:** Mr. Matthew Bazett absent Wm. Bates D. Collr. J. Ward Dy. Compr.	Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. Matthew Bazett was absent. The minutes of the meeting of 12 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. An English fishing vessel, the *London*, arrived that day from the Falkland Islands under her master, Josiah Hazard. She measured 180 tons, carried six guns and 20 men, and was bound for London with a cargo of oil. Once she had anchored, the Governor sent for the master to come ashore and bring his clearance and passports. These read as follows. The certificate stated that security had been given to the chief officers of His Majesty's customs in the port of London for the *London*, of London. She measured about 180 tons, was commanded by Josiah Hazard, mounted six guns and was crewed by 20 men. She had been built in the American plantations. She was bound for the Falkland Islands, a British plantation in America, with a cargo of various goods. The security was given on a condition. If the ship took on any of a long list of goods grown, produced or made in any British plantation in America, Asia or Africa, she must carry them to a port in Great Britain and land them there, unless prevented by the dangers of the sea. The goods listed were sugar, tobacco, raw cotton, indigo, ginger, fustic and other dyewoods, rice, molasses, tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, masts, yards and bowsprits, copper ore, beaver skins and other furs, coffee, pimento, coconuts, whalebone, raw silk, hides and skins, and potash and pearl ash. The certificate further confirmed that the ship's original register showed she had been registered in London on 27 August 1777. The customs officers William Bates, Collector, and J. Hord, Comptroller, signed and sealed it in London. **Interpretations** The Governor demanded the *London*'s papers because in wartime any ship could be an enemy privateer flying false colours. A customs certificate issued in London, with its seals and named officers, was hard to forge and proved that the vessel was British and on lawful business. The certificate itself was a bond under the Navigation Acts. The goods it listed were the so-called enumerated commodities, which colonial producers could ship only to Britain, so that the trade and customs revenue stayed in British hands. A ship sailing to any colony had to give security that she would not carry such goods to a foreign port. Fustic was a yellow dyewood from tropical America, and potash and pearl ash were refined plant ashes used in making soap and glass. The *London* was a whaler or sealer working the waters around the Falklands. Her cargo of oil had been boiled down from the blubber of whales or seals caught in the South Atlantic, and it was bound for London's lamps and workshops.
286	282	16th April thirtieth Day of September in the seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland and so forth, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven. Signed by Us the Commissioners of	The certificate was issued in London on 30 September 1777, in the 17th year of the reign of George III. Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs signed it at the Custom House in London on 1 October 1777, among them Edward Hooper and H. Pelham, with M. Musgrave and S. Jeffreys. It was endorsed as the standard form of certificate for a ship that had given bond in Great Britain to return to Great Britain only, and numbered 1095.

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		His Majesty's Customs at the Custom House London the First Day of October One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven. W. Musgrave (Signed) S. Jeffreys Edwd. Hooper &ca. H. Pelham Form of a Certificate for a Ship that goes from Great Britain to return to Great Britain only. Sm 1093 F. In pursuance of an Act made in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the third, Entituled, An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. I Francis Rotch of London Merchant, do Solemnly, Sincerely and Truly Declare and Affirm, that the Ship the London, whereof Josiah Hayward is at present Master, being a Square Stern Ship of one hundred eighty Tons, or thereabouts, was Built in the Colony of Rhode Island in the Year one thousand seven hundred seventy five; and that Evan Pugh and Francis Rotch of London in Great Britain are at present Owners thereof, and that no Foreigner directly or indirectly, hath any share, or part **Margin Notes:** Wm. Bates D. Coll. J. Ward Dy. Compr.	The second paper was a declaration made under the Act of the seventh and eighth years of William III for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade. The customs officers William Bates, Collector, and J. Hord, Comptroller, entered it on the record. In it, Francis Rotch, a London merchant, solemnly declared the following facts about the *London*. She was a square-sterned ship of about 180 tons under her present master, Josiah Hazard. She had been built in the colony of Rhode Island in 1775. Her present owners were Evan Pugh and Francis Rotch, both of London, and no foreigner held any share in her, directly or indirectly. **Interpretations** The register declaration mattered because the *London* had been built in Rhode Island in 1775, the year the American colonies rose in arms against Britain. By 1779 an American-built ship could easily be a rebel vessel, liable to seizure as an enemy. The declaration that her owners were London merchants, with no foreign share in her, established that she was British property despite where she had been built. Under the Act of William III, only ships owned wholly by British subjects could trade within the empire. A ship whose papers failed to show this could be seized and condemned at any British port, including St Helena.
287	283	1779 or Interest therein. Dated at the Custom House, London the twenty seventh day of August 1777. (Signed) Affirmd. before me Francis Rotch (Signed) Parsell Custom Ho. London Regr. Genl. Office 24 Augt. 1777 Exd. pr. J. Turner J.C. Not being fully satisfy'd We demanded his Journal and sent for Captains Ogilvie, Coxon and Durand to Examine the same, it appeared that the said Journal was regularly kept since his Departure from the Port of London untill his Arrival here. We further demanded his reasons for touching at this Place. Answered that when he left England, Public Affairs were in such a precarious situation and not having had any Accounts or met with any Vessels in said Employ as he expected (having cruized in Latitude 35 & 36 three Weeks for that purpose) concluded there might be a War in Europe, That as he had a valuable Cargo, judged it Prudent to call here for Intelligence and take the Protection of the East India Ships or any Convoy that might be here. It appearing from the above Examination &ca. that no Imposition was intended, We therefore granted him	Francis Rotch signed the declaration at the Custom House in London on 27 August 1777, and Parsell witnessed his affirmation. The Register General's office at the Custom House recorded it on 27 August 1777, and J. Turner examined it. The Council was not fully satisfied. It demanded the *London*'s journal and sent for Captains Ogilvie, Coxon and Durand to examine it. They reported that the journal had been kept properly from the day she left London until her arrival at St Helena. The Council then asked Hazard why he had called at the island. He answered that public affairs had been very unsettled when he left England. He had expected to meet other ships in the same trade, and had cruised for three weeks in latitude 35 to find them, but he had met none and heard no news. He concluded that a war might have broken out in Europe. Since his cargo was valuable, he thought it wise to call at St Helena for news and to sail under the protection of the East India ships or any convoy he found there. The examination satisfied the Council that Hazard intended no deception. It granted him the protection he asked for and agreed to give him written orders. The Secretary wrote to Josiah Hazard, master of the *London*, that the Governor and Council strictly forbade him to trade with anyone from the Company's ships then in the road or arriving later, or with anyone belonging to the island. **Interpretations** The Council treated the *London* with suspicion because she was a private ship outside the Company's service. The Company held the monopoly of English trade east of the Cape. An outside vessel calling at St Helena might be an interloper hoping to buy Eastern goods from the crews of Company ships or sell goods to the islanders, cutting into that monopoly. The Council used Company captains to check her journal, since they could judge whether a master's account of his voyage held together.

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		the Protection he required And agreed to write him the following Order. To Mr. Josiah Hazard Master of Ship London. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, that you are hereby Positively forbid carrying on any Trade or Traffick with any Person or Persons belonging to the Honble. East India Company's Ships that are or may come into this Road or with any Person or Persons belonging to the Island during	Once satisfied, the Council gave Hazard what he wanted, the chance to sail home under the guns of the East India fleet. It also drew a firm line. He could have protection, but not trade. By forbidding any dealing with the Company's ships or the island, the Council met his reasonable request in wartime while making sure the visit could not become a breach of the Company's trade.
288	284	19th April during your stay here. They further require that should you be under the necessity of leaving this Port before the sailing of a Convoy, you give them at least three days notice of your intention for so doing. I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 16 April 1779 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 19th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 16th April 1779. This day Died John Deane Private. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collections and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter, commencing the 1st January, and ending the 31 March last, which were examined, approved and are as follow Vizt.	The ban on trade was to last for the whole of the *London*'s stay. The Council also required that, if Hazard needed to leave before the convoy sailed, he must give at least three days' notice. Britannicus Wright, the Secretary, signed the orders at St Helena on 16 April 1779, and Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 19 April 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 16 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. John Deane, a private, died that day. The storekeeper brought in his collections and the paymaster his accounts for the quarter from 1 January to 31 March 1779. The Council examined and approved them, as set out below. **Interpretations** The three days' notice gave the garrison time to act before the *London* left. Major Bazett could muster her crew for deserters, as he had done with the Company's ships, and the Council could check that no forbidden goods had gone aboard. It also kept the island's news from leaving on an outside vessel at a moment of its master's choosing. A lone private ship sailing without warning could be taken at sea, and anything her crew knew about the island's defences and shipping would fall into enemy hands.
289	285	1779 Collection of Goods, Sold and Delivered out of the Honble. Company's Ware Houses from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1779. Sold at 10 pr. Cent Sugar & Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 64 .. 13 Sugar 93 15 6 1 1 10 Candy 5 3 1 98 18 7 Flour Vizt. C. qr. lb. 92 .. 1 Flour 85 17 6 476 2 24 Do. Baked 444 18 8 530 16 2 Rice & Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 130 1 3 Rice 49 19 9 87 1 16 Paddy 22 18 5 72 18 2 Sope 16 lb. .. 8 8	The storekeeper's collection listed the goods sold and delivered from the Company's warehouses between 1 January and 31 March 1779, at the 10 per cent mark-up. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 64 cwt 0 qr 13 lb, £93 15s 6d Sugar candy, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £5 3s 1d Sugar and sugar candy total, £98 18s 7d Flour Flour, 92 cwt 0 qr 1 lb, £85 17s 6d Flour baked into bread, 476 cwt 2 qr 24 lb, £444 17s 8d Flour total, £530 15s 2d Rice and paddy Rice, 130 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £49 17s 9d Paddy, 87 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £22 18s 5d Rice and paddy total, £72 16s 2d Soap, 16 lb, £0 8s 8d Salt, ¾ bushel, £0 2s 7d Cordage, 3 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £6 15s 3d Tea Singlo tea, 27 lb, £1 7s 6d Congou tea, 24 lb, £1 9s 8d Bohea tea, 13 lb, £0 8s 8d Hyson tea, 6 canisters, £2 5s 0d Souchong tea, 5 canisters, £2 1s 10d

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		Salt ¾ Bushel .. 2 7 Cordage C. qr. lb. 3 1 17 6 15 3 Tea Vizt. 27 lb. Single 1 7 6 29 Congo 1 9 8 13 Bohea .. 8 8 6 Cannisters Hyson 2 5 . 5 Do. Souchong 2 1 10 7 12 8 Coffee 37 1 13 11 Candles 16 2 .. . Corks 2 Gross .. 5 . Arrack 4½ Gallons 1 2 6 Blankets 4 Ordinary 1 11 . Leather 26 Sole 1 12 9 Wheat ½ Bushel Oats .. 2 1 Beef & Pork Vizt. 253 Pcs. Beef 24 6 . 5107 Pcs. Pork 510 14 . 535 .. . Carried Over 1260 19 4	Tea total, £7 12s 8d Coffee, 37 lb, £1 15s 11d Candles, 16 lb, £2 0s 0d Corks, 2 gross, £0 5s 0d Arrack, 4½ gallons, £1 2s 6d 4 ordinary blankets, £1 11s 0d Sole leather, 26 lb, £1 12s 9d Oats, ½ bushel, £0 2s 1d Beef and pork Salt beef, 253 pieces, £24 6s 0d Salt pork, 5,107 pieces, £510 14s 0d Beef and pork total, £535 0s 0d Carried forward, £1,260 18s 4d **Interpretations** Bread became the largest item on the list, at £444 17s 8d for more than 476 cwt of flour baked and sold. The settlers' yams had failed with the rains, so households that would normally have eaten their own yams bought bread from the Company's bakehouse instead. This heavy demand drained the flour in store, and by 27 March 1779 the Council had to cut the garrison's bread ration by a third and send to the Cape for 30,000 lb of flour. Salt meat sales fell sharply from the record of the previous quarter. Salt pork dropped from 6,796 pieces to 5,107, and salt beef from 1,014 pieces to 253. Coffee fell from over 2 cwt to 37 lb. The beef had probably run low in store, since the island's own cattle were dying in the drought and none could be spared for salting. Spending shifted from meat and luxuries towards bread, the staple that replaced the lost yam crop.
290	286	19th April Brought Over 1260 18 4 Broad Cloth Vizt. ½ Yard Scarlet .. 10 9 1½ Yards Blue 1 8 7 1 Yard Crimson 1 1 9 2¼ Yards Dark Brown 2 4 8 24½ Do. White Cassimere 6¼ Do. Buff Do. 13 15 9 24 1 6 Braziers Ware 1 Three Quart Tea Kettle .. 12 5 Bunting 3 Yards Red .. 2 4 Books 1 Testament .. 2 1 Canvas Vizt. 45 Yards English 2 16 3 93½ Do. Osnaburg 4 12 3 7 8 6 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 7 Shoe Knives .. 3 2 1 Chopping Do. .. 1 5 .. 4 7 Deals Vizt. 34 Double 6 17 5 5 Single .. 10 8	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,260 18s 4d Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, ½ yard, £0 10s 9d Blue broadcloth, 1½ yards, £1 8s 7d Crimson broadcloth, 1 yard, £1 1s 9d Dark brown broadcloth, 2¼ yards, £2 4s 8d White cassimere, 24½ yards, and buff cassimere, 6¼ yards, together £15 15s 9d Broadcloth total, £21 1s 6d 1 three-quart brass tea kettle, £0 12s 5d Red bunting, 3 yards, £0 2s 4d 1 Testament, £0 2s 1d Canvas English canvas, 45 yards, £2 16s 3d Osnaburg canvas, 93½ yards, £4 12s 3d Canvas total, £7 8s 6d Cutlery 7 shoemakers' knives, £0 3s 2d 1 [...] knife, £0 1s 5d Cutlery total, £0 4s 7d Deals 34 double deals, £6 17s 5d 5 single deals, £0 10s 8d 7 balks, £4 8s 5d 3 battens, £0 13s 6d 1 piece of Riga timber, £3 2s 2d ½ piece of ash plank, £1 3s 10d 11 bundles of oak laths, £1 15s 4d 6 bundles of fir laths, £0 8s 0d Deals total, £18 19s 4d Earthenware 3 close-stool pans, £0 4s 2d 1 milk jug, £0 0s 4d Earthenware total, £0 4s 6d Glassware 2 pint decanters, £0 4s 10d

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		7 Bulks 4 8 5 3 Coffins .. 13 6 1 Pr. Riga Timber 3 2 2 ½ Pr. Ash Plank 1 3 10 11 Bundles Oak Laths 1 15 4 6 Do. Fir Do. .. 8 . 18 19 4 Earthen Ware Vizt. 3 Close stool Pans .. 4 2 1 Milk Pot .. .. 4 .. 4 6 Glass Ware Vizt. 7 Pint Decanters .. 4 10 6 Water Glasses .. 5 3 24 Squares 8 by 10 .. 17 . 1 7 1 Carried Over £ 1316 .. 8	6 water glasses, £0 5s 3d 24 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, £0 17s 0d Glassware total, £1 7s 1d Carried forward, £1,311 0s 8d
291	287	1779 Brought Over £ 1316 .. 8 Hats Vizt. 2 Mens fine 1 18 5 1 Boys .. 6 9 2 5 2 Hosiery Vizt. 127 Pr. Mens Ordinary Thread Stockings 21 8 8 3 Do. Do. White Silk Do. 2 14 6 4 Do. Do. Cotton Do. 1 11 8 14 Do. Boys Do. Do. 2 2 7 1 Do. Do. Worsted Do. .. 2 3 1 Pr. Black Silk Breeches 1 11 5 29 11 1 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 400 No. 6 25 10 250 12 250 16 2175 17 27 Large Hooks 1 13 6 .. .. 6 .. 4 2 .. 1 11 .. 16 19 .. 6 9 190 No. 2 141 3 4 Hambro 9 Log 1 Lead Lines 2 18 8 2 10 11 .. 6 . .. 8 8 .. 1 6	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,316 0s 8d Hats 2 men's fine hats, £1 18s 5d 1 boy's hat, £0 6s 9d Hats total, £2 5s 2d Hosiery 127 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £21 8s 8d 3 pairs of men's white silk stockings, £2 14s 6d 4 pairs of men's cotton stockings, £1 11s 8d 14 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £2 2s 7d 1 pair of boys' worsted stockings, £0 2s 3d 1 pair of black silk breeches, £1 11s 5d Hosiery total, £29 11s 1d Hooks and lines 400 fish hooks, number 6, £1 15s 6d 25 fish hooks, number 10, £0 0s 6d 250 fish hooks, number 12, £0 4s 2d 250 fish hooks, number 16, £0 4s 11d 2,175 fish hooks, number 17, £0 16s 9d 27 large fish hooks, £0 6s 9d 190 fishing lines, number 2, £2 18s 8d 141 fishing lines, number 3, £2 10s 11d 4 Hamburg lines, £0 6s 0d 7 log lines, £0 8s 8d 1 jack line, £0 1s 6d Twine, 23 skeins, £0 13s 5d Cotton candle wick, 7¼ lb, £1 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £11 5s 4d Haberdashery 45 skeins of silk, £0 18s 9d 15 skeins of mohair, £0 7s 6d 4 dozen mohair coat buttons, £0 3s 8d 8 dozen mohair breast buttons, £0 3s 2d 1½ dozen gold basket coat buttons, £0 7s 3d 1 dozen gold basket breast buttons, £0 2s 9d 5½ gross of white waistcoat buttons, £0 14s 0d 2¼ gross of shirt buttons, £0 6s 0d 5 yards of broad lace, £1 3s 2d Haberdashery carried forward, £4 7s 9d Carried forward, £1,359 2s 3d **Interpretations** The islanders bought 127 pairs of ordinary thread stockings in the quarter, a sharp rise from the 25 pairs sold between October and December 1778.

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		23 Skn. Twine .. 13 5 7¼ Cotton Wick 1 .. 7 11 5 4 Haberdashery Vizt. 45 Skn. Silk .. 18 9 15 Do. Mohair .. 7 6 4 Dozen Do. Coat Buttons .. 3 8 8 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 3 8 1½ Do. Gold Basket Coat Do. .. 8 3 1 Do. Do. Breast Do. .. 2 9 5½ Gro. White Waistcoat Do. .. 14 . 2¼ Do. Shirt Do. .. 6 . 5 Yards Broad Lace 1 3 2 Haberdashery Carried Over 4 7 9 Carried Over 1359 2 3	Fishing tackle sales held up, with more than 3,000 hooks and over 330 lines sold. With yams failing and salt meat dear, households kept fishing for food, and the cheap stockings point to settlers buying plain essentials rather than finer goods.
292	288	19th April Brought Over £ 1359 2 3 Haberdashery Brought Over £ 4 7 9 11½ Yards Buckram .. 17 3 2 Epaulets 1 1 10 1 lb. Whalebone .. 5 11 1 lb. Whited Brown Thread .. 6 1 9 Coloured Do. 1 12 5 1 No. 16 Do. .. 2 5 2 17 Do. .. 3 6 1 18 Do. .. 1 3 8 19 5 Iron Ware Vizt. 3 Chest Locks .. 10 2 3 Stock Do. .. 10 6 4 Iron Rimmd. Do. with Pillbacks .. 18 8 1 Do. Lock with Brass Knobs .. 6 9 2 Ash Helves .. 1 4 3 Pr. H. L. Hinges .. 19 5 4 Blank Keys .. 2 9 ½ Brass Chair Nails .. 1 6 2 Pickaxes .. 8 5 14 Scythe Stones .. 2 9 2 Iron Shovels .. 10 . 1 Bricklayers Trowel .. 1 6 1 Maul .. 9 10 1 Wood Axe .. 3 3	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,359 2s 3d Haberdashery brought forward, £4 7s 9d Buckram, 10 yards, £0 17s 3d 2 epaulettes, £1 1s 10d Whalebone, 1 lb, £0 5s 11d White and brown thread, 1 lb, £0 6s 1d Coloured thread, 9 lb, £1 12s 5d Number 16 thread, [...], £0 2s 5d Number 17 thread, [...], £0 3s 6d Number 18 thread, [...], £0 1s 3d Haberdashery total, £8 18s 5d Ironmongery 3 chest locks, £0 10s 2d 3 stock locks, £0 10s 6d 4 iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks, £0 18s 8d 1 iron-rimmed lock with brass knobs, £0 6s 9d 2 axe handles, £0 1s 4d 5 pairs of HL hinges, £0 19s 5d 5 blank keys, £0 2s 9d Brass chair nails, ½ hundred, £0 1s 6d 2 pickaxes, £0 8s 5d 14 scythe stones, £0 2s 9d 2 iron shovels, £0 10s 0d 1 bricklayer's trowel, £0 1s 6d 1 maul, £0 9s 10d 1 wood axe, £0 3s 3d 1 wire rat trap, £0 6s 9d Iron, 39 lb, £0 7s 4d 1 iron pot, number 8, £0 2s 2d Ironmongery total, £6 3s 1d Lead Sheet lead, 0 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £1 2s 1d Lead shot, 1 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £2 0s 0d Lead total, £3 2s 1d Nails 3d nails, 52, £1 19s 0d 6d nails, 34, £1 0s 7d 10d nails, 3, £0 1s 7d 30d nails, 2, £0 0s 9d Nails carried forward, £3 1s 11d Carried forward, £1,377 5s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 Wire Rat Trap .. 6 9 39 lb. Iron .. 7 4 1 Iron Pot wt. 8 lb. .. 2 2 6 3 1 Lead Vizt. C. qr. lb. .. 3 19 Sheet 1 2 1 1 2 17 Shot 2 .. . 3 2 1 Nails Vizt. M. 52 3 1 19 . 34 6 1 .. 7 3 10 .. 1 7 2 30 .. .. 9 Nails Carried Over 3 1 11 Carried Over 1377 5 10	
293	289	1779 Brought Over £ 1377 5 10 Nails Brought Over £ 3 1 11 M. 3 40 .. 1 2 1 Dog .. .. 7 2 Scupper .. 1 3 2 Glazing Brads .. 3 2 2 Flooring Do. .. 1 2 3 9 3 Oil Vizt. 57½ Galls. Train 14 10 10 14¼ Do. Linseed 3 7 8 21 Bottles Florence 3 1 3 20 19 9 Oars 3 Small .. 12 5 Paint Vizt. 4¾ Indico 4 2 5 3 Starch .. 3 2 ¼ Prussian Blue .. 6 4 6 Red Lead .. 1 . 2 Blue Paint .. 4 10 77 White Lead dry 1 5 8 23 Do. mixed .. 9 7 23 Ven. Red dry .. 5 3 ½ White Copperas .. .. 7 5 Logwood .. 1 2 26 Chalk .. 1 3 5 Yellow Oaker dry .. 1 6 ½ Blacking .. 1 7	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,377 5s 10d Nails brought forward, £3 1s 11d 40d nails, 3, £0 1s 2d Dog nails, 1, £0 0s 7d Scupper nails, 2, £0 1s 3d Glazing brads, 2, £0 3s 2d Flooring brads, 2, £0 1s 2d Nails total, £3 9s 3d Oil Train oil, 47½ gallons, £14 10s 10d Linseed oil, 14¼ gallons, £3 7s 8d Florence oil, 21 bottles, £3 1s 3d Oil total, £20 19s 9d 3 small oars, £0 12s 5d Paint Indigo, 43, £4 2s 5d Starch, 5, £0 3s 2d Prussian blue, ¾, £0 6s 4d Red lead, 6, £0 1s 0d Blue paint, 2, £0 4s 10d Dry white lead, 77, £1 5s 8d Mixed white lead, 23, £0 9s 7d Dry Venetian red, 23, £0 5s 3d White copperas, ½, £0 0s 7d Logwood, 5, £0 1s 2d Chalk, 26, £0 1s 3d Dry yellow ochre, 5, £0 1s 6d Blacking, ½, £0 1s 7d Blue smalt, 3, £0 5s 9d Paint total, £7 10s 1d 3 pewter chamber pots, £0 10s 0d Pitch and tar Pitch, 29, £0 5s 5d Tar, 7½ gallons, £0 12s 6d Rosin, 35, £0 13s 2d Pitch and tar total, £1 11s 1d Serge Green serge, 3¼ yards, £1 5s 5d Blue serge, 3½ yards, £0 17s 6d Serge carried forward, £2 2s 11d Carried forward, £1,411 18s 5d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 Blue Smalt .. 5 9 7 10 1 Pewter 3 Chamber Pots .. 10 . Pitch and Tar Vizt. 29 lb. Pitch .. 5 5 7½ Galls. Tar .. 12 6 35 Rosin .. 13 2 1 11 1 Serge Vizt. 3¾ Yards Green 1 5 5 3½ Do. Blue .. 17 6 Serge Carried Over £ 2 2 11 Carried Over £ 1411 18 5	
294	290	19th April Brought Over £ 1411 18 5 Serge Brought Over £ 2 2 11 5 Yards Green Sagathy .. 16 8 37½ Do. Brown Fustian 4 1 3 4 Do. Coloured Shalloon .. 8 8 9 Do. Scarlet Long Ells 1 3 4 6 Do. Blue Sagathy .. 17 3 9 10 1 Saddlery Vizt. 1 Saddle Cloth .. 4 5 4 Surcingles .. 14 8 4 Girths .. 6 10 2 Cruppers .. 3 9 1 Half Curb Bridle .. 10 10 2 .. 6 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 2 Mens Shirts .. 7 6 2 Hats .. 3 8 .. 11 2 Shoes Vizt. 498 Pr. Mens Ordinary 136 19 . 8 Do. Do. Fine Shoes 2 14 . 10 Do. Do. Do. Pumps 3 .. 10 4 Do. Womens Calimanco .. 17 8 14 Do. Do. Calf Leather 2 10 2 1 Do. Do. Spanish Do. .. 4 3 6 Do. Girls Calf Do. .. 14 6 3 Do. Do. Calimanco Do. .. 10 3 5 Do. Boys .. 18 4 148 9 . Shirts Vizt. 133 Soldiers Shirts 33 5 .	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,411 18s 5d Serge brought forward, £2 2s 11d Green sagathy, 5 yards, £0 16s 8d Brown fustian, 37½ yards, £4 1s 3d Coloured shalloon, 4 yards, £0 8s 8d Scarlet long ells, 9 yards, £1 3s 4d Blue sagathy, 6 yards, £0 17s 3d Serge total, £9 10s 1d Saddlery 1 saddle cloth, £0 4s 5d 4 surcingles, £0 14s 8d 4 girths, £0 6s 10d 2 cruppers, £0 3s 9d 1 half-cheek bridle, £0 10s 10d Saddlery total, £2 0s 6d Sailors' clothing 2 men's shirts, £0 7s 6d 2 hats, £0 3s 8d Sailors' clothing total, £0 11s 2d Shoes 494 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £136 19s 0d 8 pairs of men's fine shoes, £2 14s 0d 10 pairs of men's pumps, £3 0s 10d 4 pairs of women's calimanco shoes, £0 17s 8d 14 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £2 10s 2d 1 pair of women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 4s 3d 6 pairs of girls' calf shoes, £0 14s 6d 3 pairs of girls' calimanco shoes, £0 10s 3d 5 pairs of boys' shoes, £0 18s 4d Shoes total, £148 9s 0d Shirting 133 soldiers' shirts, £33 5s 0d Brown holland, 44½ yards, £3 17s 11d Checked linen, 37 yards, £2 1s 8d Ticking, 15¼ yards, £1 10s 8d Huckaback for tablecloths, 4⅜ yards, £1 2s 6d Shirting total, £41 17s 9d Tinware 2 lamps, £0 2s 0d Tinware carried forward, £0 2s 0d Carried forward, £1,614 6s 11d **Interpretations** Sales of men's ordinary shoes rose from 280 pairs in the last quarter of 1778 to 494 pairs, and of soldiers' shirts from 32 to 133. Settlers' shoe purchases changed little, so the rise came from the garrison. Soldiers bought these items out of their own pay, and the jump probably marks the regular renewal of the men's shoes and shirts at the start of the year. Coming in a quarter of drills, field days and repeated alarms across rough ground, it also reflects how fast the men wore out their kit.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		44½ Yards Brown Holland 3 17 11 37 Do. Checked Linen 2 1 8 13¼ Do. Ticking 1 10 8 4⅞ Do. Huckaback Table Cloths 1 2 6 41 17 9 Tin Ware Vizt. 2 Lamps .. 2 . Tin Ware Carried Over .. 2 . Carried Over 1614 6 11	
295	291	1779 Brought Over £ 1614 6 11 Tin Ware Brought Over .. 2 . 3 Pudding Pans .. 3 10 3 Watering Pots .. 12 6 .. 18 4 Turners Ware Vizt. 8 Paint Brushes .. 3 6 2 Shoe Do. .. 1 7 1 Plaistr. Brush .. 1 8 1 Cloth Do. .. 2 3 3 Hair Brooms .. 9 5 2 Punch Ladles .. 1 4 12 Labourers Baskets .. 14 6 1 14 3 China Ware Vizt. 21 Meat Dishes 1 18 6 18 Do. Plates .. 6 . 51 Soup Do. .. 18 5 10 Bowls .. 10 10 50 Sneakers .. 18 9 7 Guglets and Basons .. 14 . 7 Chamber Pots .. 14 . 18 Half Pint cups and Saucers .. 9 3 66 Quart Do. Do. and Do. .. 19 9 1 Breakfast Set .. 8 6 7 18 . Long Cloth ¼ Pr. No. 1 1 7 1 Spice Vizt. 161 Pepper 4 10 6 5 oz. Mace .. 6 11 2 oz. Cinnamon .. 2 5 4 19 10 £ 1631 4 5 Sold at 40 pr. Cent Broad Cloth Vizt. ⅝ Yard Scarlet .. 17 1	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 closed the goods sold at 10 per cent and opened a second list sold at 40 per cent. Brought forward, £1,614 6s 11d Tinware brought forward, £0 2s 0d 3 pudding pans, £0 3s 10d 3 watering pots, £0 12s 6d Tinware total, £0 18s 4d Turned wooden goods 8 paint brushes, £0 3s 6d 2 shoe brushes, £0 1s 7d 1 plasterer's brush, £0 1s 8d 1 clothes brush, £0 2s 3d 3 hair brooms, £0 9s 5d 2 punch ladles, £0 1s 4d 12 labourers' baskets, £0 14s 6d Turned wooden goods total, £1 14s 3d China 21 meat dishes, £1 18s 6d 18 meat plates, £0 6s 0d 51 soup plates, £0 18s 5d 10 china bowls, £0 10s 10d 50 sneakers, £0 18s 9d 7 guglets and basins, £0 14s 0d 7 china chamber pots, £0 14s 0d 18 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 9s 3d 66 quart cups and saucers, £0 19s 9d 1 breakfast set, £0 8s 6d China total, £7 18s 0d Long cloth, number 1, ¼ piece, £1 7s 1d Spices Pepper, 16¼, £4 10s 6d Mace, 2, £0 6s 11d Cinnamon, 2, £0 2s 5d Spices total, £4 19s 10d Total sold at 10 per cent, £1,631 4s 5d Sold at 40 per cent Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, ⅜ yard, £0 7s 1d Buff cassimere, 29½ yards, and blue cassimere, 6½ yards, together £22 14s 2d Broadcloth total, £23 1s 3d Carried forward, £23 1s 3d **Interpretations** Most goods left the warehouse at a 10 per cent mark-up, but a second group was sold at 40 per cent. Fine broadcloth and cassimere were bought by officers and the island's better-off families for dress coats and waistcoats, not by soldiers or poorer settlers. The Company kept the price of necessities such as bread, salt meat, shoes and plain cloth close to cost, so that the garrison and settlers could afford them. It charged much more on luxuries whose buyers could bear the extra, and the higher rate on fine cloth helped to meet the cost of the cheap staples.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		29½ Yards Buff Cassimere 9½ Do. Blue Do. 22 4 2 23 1 3 Carried Over 23 1 3	
296	292	1779 Brought Over £ 1614 6 11 Tin Ware Brought Over .. 2 . 3 Pudding Pans .. 3 10 3 Watering Pots .. 12 6 .. 18 4 Turners Ware Vizt. 8 Paint Brushes .. 3 6 2 Shoe Do. .. 1 7 1 Plaistr. Brush .. 1 8 1 Cloth Do. .. 2 3 3 Hair Brooms .. 9 5 2 Punch Ladles .. 1 4 12 Labourers Baskets .. 14 6 1 14 3 China Ware Vizt. 21 Meat Dishes 1 18 6 18 Do. Plates .. 6 . 51 Soup Do. .. 18 5 10 Bowls .. 10 10 50 Sneakers .. 18 9 7 Guglets and Basons .. 14 . 7 Chamber Pots .. 14 . 18 Half Pint cups and Saucers .. 9 3 66 Quart Do. Do. and Do. .. 19 9 1 Breakfast Set .. 8 6 7 18 . Long Cloth ¼ Pr. No. 1 1 7 1 Spice Vizt. 161 Pepper 4 10 6 5 oz. Mace .. 6 11 2 oz. Cinnamon .. 2 5 4 19 10 £ 1631 4 5 Sold at 40 pr. Cent Broad Cloth Vizt. ⅝ Yard Scarlet .. 17 1 29½ Yards Buff Cassimere 9½ Do. Blue Do. 22 4 2 23 1 3 Carried Over 23 1 3	The storekeeper's collection for January to March 1779 closed the goods sold at 10 per cent and opened a second list sold at 40 per cent. Brought forward, £1,614 6s 11d Tinware brought forward, £0 2s 0d 3 pudding pans, £0 3s 10d 3 watering pots, £0 12s 6d Tinware total, £0 18s 4d Turned wooden goods 8 paint brushes, £0 3s 6d 2 shoe brushes, £0 1s 7d 1 plasterer's brush, £0 1s 8d 1 clothes brush, £0 2s 3d 3 hair brooms, £0 9s 5d 2 punch ladles, £0 1s 4d 12 labourers' baskets, £0 14s 6d Turned wooden goods total, £1 14s 3d China 21 meat dishes, £1 18s 6d 18 meat plates, £0 6s 0d 51 soup plates, £0 18s 5d 10 china bowls, £0 10s 10d 50 sneakers, £0 18s 9d 7 guglets and basins, £0 14s 0d 7 china chamber pots, £0 14s 0d 18 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 9s 3d 66 quart cups and saucers, £0 19s 9d 1 breakfast set, £0 8s 6d China total, £7 18s 0d Long cloth, number 1, ¼ piece, £1 7s 1d Spices Pepper, 16¼, £4 10s 6d Mace, 2, £0 6s 11d Cinnamon, 2, £0 2s 5d Spices total, £4 19s 10d Total sold at 10 per cent, £1,631 4s 5d Sold at 40 per cent Broadcloth Scarlet broadcloth, ⅜ yard, £0 7s 1d Buff cassimere, 29½ yards, and blue cassimere, 6½ yards, together £22 14s 2d Broadcloth total, £23 1s 3d Carried forward, £23 1s 3d **Interpretations** Most goods left the warehouse at a 10 per cent mark-up, but a second group was sold at 40 per cent. Fine broadcloth and cassimere were bought by officers and the island's better-off families for dress coats and waistcoats, not by soldiers or poorer settlers. The Company kept the price of necessities such as bread, salt meat, shoes and plain cloth close to cost, so that the garrison and settlers could afford them. It charged much more on luxuries whose buyers could bear the extra, and the higher rate on fine cloth helped to meet the cost of the cheap staples.
297	293	1779 Brought Over £ 40 .. 5 Coals 2 Chaldron	The goods sold at 40 per cent between 1 January and 31 March 1779 closed as follows, and the general charges account followed.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 6 4 China Ware Vizt. 6 Soup Dishes 1 15 6 12 Do. Plates .. 3 11 1 Guglet and Bason .. 1 10 2 Bowls .. 2 . 12 Quart Bowl Cups and Saucers .. 3 3 2 6 6 Turners Ware 1 Hair Broom .. 2 10 Wine 66 Gallons Madeira 29 11 3 £ 76 7 4 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31 March 1779. Coals 151 Bushels Smiths Shop 8 12 4 Arrack 6 Gallons Men employed in Stores &ca. 1 1 . Candles 6 Secretarys Office .. 13 6 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 6 No. 2 Lines Carpenters Shop .. 1 8 4 3 Do. East Flying Party House .. 1 4 .. 3 1 Paint 76 lb. Chalk Carptrs. Shop .. 1 1 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Hand Hatchet Carptrs. Shop .. 1 8 qr. lb. 2 Iron Church .. 9 7 .. 11 3 Oil Vizt. ½ Gallon Train 1 Bottle Florence Carptrs. Shop .. 2 10 .. 2 8 .. 5 6 Deals Vizt. 6 Double 5 Single Church East Flying Party and Rackets 1 2 . .. 9 7 1 Wainst. Board Bake House .. 2 3 1 13 10 Carried Over 12 19 9	Brought forward, £40 0s 5d Coal, 2 chaldrons, £4 6s 4d China 6 soup dishes, £1 15s 6d 12 soup plates, £0 3s 11d 1 guglet and basin, £0 1s 10d 2 china bowls, £0 2s 0d 12 quart bowl cups and saucers, £0 3s 3d China total, £2 6s 6d 1 hair broom, £0 2s 10d Madeira, 66 gallons, £29 11s 3d Total sold at 40 per cent, £76 7s 4d The general charges account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Coal, 151 bushels, for the smith's shop, £8 12s 4d Arrack, 8 gallons, for the men working in the stores, £1 1s 0d Candles, 8, for the Secretary's office, £0 13s 6d Hooks and lines 6 fishing lines, number 2, for the carpenters' shop, £0 1s 9d 4 fishing lines, number 3, for the East Flying Party's house, £0 1s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 3s 1d Chalk, 76, for the carpenters' shop, £0 1s 1d Ironmongery 1 hand hatchet for the carpenters' shop, £0 1s 8d Iron, [...], for the church, £0 9s 9d Ironmongery total, £0 11s 5d Oil for the carpenters' shop Train oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 10d Florence oil, 1 bottle, £0 2s 8d Oil total, £0 5s 6d Deals 6 double deals for the church, the East Flying Party and [...], £1 2s 0d 5 single deals for the church, the East Flying Party and [...], £0 9s 7d 1 wainscot board for the bakehouse, £0 2s 3d Deals total, £1 13s 10d Carried forward, £12 19s 9d **Interpretations** The Madeira sold at 40 per cent was probably part of the overpriced wine from Bengal that the Council had complained about on 27 March 1779. At £29 11s 3d for 66 gallons, it went for about 9s a gallon. Selling it at the higher rate to those who could afford wine at least turned some of the dead stock back into money. The East Flying Party now had a house of its own, supplied with timber and lines from the Company's stores. A fixed post gave the settlers' militia in each district a place to gather when the alarm sounded and to keep its arms and kit ready.
298	294	19th April Brought Over £ 12 19 9 Turners Ware 2 Birch Brooms Bake House .. .. 11 Canvas 1½ Yard Osnaburg Pocket .. 1 6 Nails 1 Glaz. Brads Do. .. 1 5 £ 13 3 7 Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1 Janry. to the 31 March 1779. Deals Vizt. 4 Double 1 Bulk Castle Lt. Govrs. House 1 2 . .. 11 6	The general charges account for January to March 1779 closed as follows, and the repairs account followed. Brought forward, £12 19s 9d 2 birch brooms for the bakehouse, £0 0s 11d Osnaburg canvas, 1½ yards, for the packet, £0 1s 6d Glazing brads, 1 lb, for the packet, £0 1s 5d Total of general charges, £13 3s 7d The repairs account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Deals 4 double deals for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 2s 0d 1 balk for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 11s 6d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		¼ Pr. Oak Plank Lt. Govrs. House Long wood .. 11 5 2 4 11 Nails M. 2 6 Castle .. 1 1 Paint Vizt. 30 White Lead mixed .. 11 3 132 Do. dry 1 18 6 60 Chalk .. 2 6 5 Indico .. 9 8 14 Ven. Red dry .. 2 11 1 Blacking .. 2 10 5 Prussian Blue .. 7 11 1 Yellow Oaker dry .. .. 3 ½ Verdegrease .. 2 3 2 Umber .. .. 4 ¼ Vermillion .. 1 5 2 Whiting .. .. 1 Castle and Lt. Govrs. Houses 3 19 11 Oil 13 Galls. Linseed Do. & Do. 2 13 10 Glass Ware Vizt. 6 Squares 8 by 10 .. 4 . 8 Do. 10 by 16 .. 10 4 2 Do. 11 by 15 .. 2 8 Do. Do. .. 17 . Turners Ware Vizt. 7 Plaistr. Brushes .. 10 2 3 Paint Do. .. 1 3 Do. Do. .. 11 11 Carried Over 10 10 1	1 piece of oak plank for the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood, £0 11s 5d Deals total, £2 4s 11d 6d nails, 2, for the Castle, £0 1s 1d Paint for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house Mixed white lead, 30, £0 11s 3d Dry white lead, 132, £1 18s 6d Chalk, 60, £0 2s 6d Indigo, 5, £0 9s 8d Dry Venetian red, 14, £0 2s 11d Blacking, 1, £0 2s 10d Prussian blue, ¾, £0 7s 11d Dry yellow ochre, 1, £0 0s 3d Verdigris, ½, £0 2s 3d Umber, 2, £0 0s 4d Vermilion, ¼, £0 1s 5d Whiting, 2, £0 0s 1d Paint total, £3 19s 11d Linseed oil, 13 gallons, for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £2 13s 10d Glassware for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house 6 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, £0 4s 0d 8 window panes, 10 by 16 inches, £0 10s 4d 2 window panes, 11 by 15 inches, £0 2s 8d Glassware total, £0 17s 0d Turned wooden goods for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house 7 plasterer's brushes, £0 10s 2d 3 paint brushes, £0 1s 3d Turned wooden goods total, £0 11s 5d Carried forward, £10 10s 1d **Interpretations** The quarter's repairs went almost entirely to the two official residences, the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house at Longwood. The paint list shows decorative work as well as upkeep. Umber, a brown earth from Cyprus and Italy, and vermilion, a costly bright red made from mercury sulphide, were used for finer interior colouring, not for weatherproofing. Both houses served to receive visiting captains and passengers, so the Company kept them in good repair and decent appearance as part of the dignity of its government.
299	295	1779 Brought Over £ 10 10 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron rim'd Lock with a Pillback Castle .. 4 3 1 Pr. H. L. Hinges 1 Plaistr. Trowel Lieut. Governors House .. 3 6 .. 1 8 1 Iron Rubbish Riddle Barracks .. 6 7 qr. lb. 2 3 Iron Do. .. 9 5 1 5 5 Cutlery Ware 2 Pallet Knives Do. .. 1 8 Lead 10 Sheet Castle .. 2 1 £ 11 19 10 Diet Expences Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31st March 1779. Beef & Pork Vizt.	The repairs account for January to March 1779 closed as follows. Brought forward, £10 10s 9d Ironmongery 1 iron-rimmed lock with pullback for the Castle, £0 4s 3d 1 pair of HL hinges for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 3s 6d 1 plasterer's trowel for the Castle and the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 8d 1 iron riddle for rubbish at the barracks, £0 6s 7d Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, for the barracks, £0 9s 5d Ironmongery total, £1 5s 5d 2 palette knives for the barracks, £0 1s 7d Sheet lead, 10 lb, for the Castle, £0 2s 1d Total of repairs, £11 19s 10d The diet expenses account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Beef and pork Salt beef, 42 pieces, £8 5s 5d Salt pork, 45 pieces, £7 7s 3d Beef and pork total, £15 12s 8d Sugar and sugar candy

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		42 Pcs. Beef 8 5 5 45 Pcs. Pork 7 7 3 15 12 8 Sugar & Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 4 2 1 Sugar 6 .. . .. 2 2 Candy 1 16 1 7 16 1 Tea 1 lb. Single .. 1 . Coffee 2 lb. .. 9 2 Spice Vizt. 10 lb. Pepper .. 5 . 1 Cinnamon .. 17 4 1 2 4 Rice C. qr. lb. 3 .. 11 1 2 10 Flour 15 C. 13 17 8 Oil 6 Bottles Florence .. 15 9 Arrack 89 Gallons 15 11 6 £ 56 9 .	Sugar, 4 cwt 2 qr 1 lb, £6 0s 0d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £1 16s 1d Sugar and sugar candy total, £7 16s 1d Singlo tea, 1 lb, £0 1s 0d Coffee, 8 lb, £0 9s 2d Spices Pepper, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d Cinnamon, 1 lb, £0 17s 4d Spices total, £1 2s 4d Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £1 2s 10d Flour, [...], £13 17s 8d Florence oil, 6 bottles, £0 15s 9d Arrack, 89 gallons, £15 11s 6d Total of diet expenses, £56 9s 0d **Interpretations** The Governor's public table cost £56 9s 0d in the first quarter of 1779, down from £70 13s 9d in the last quarter of 1778. Flour fell from £18 0s 2d to £13 17s 8d, arrack from 128 to 89 gallons, and sugar candy from over 4 cwt to barely half a hundredweight. In a quarter when the stores ran short of flour and the garrison's bread was cut, the Castle drew less on the warehouse for its own table. The saving was modest, and it came alongside the undiminished allowance of grain for the officials' horses and poultry.
300	296	19th April Allowance Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st January to the 31st March 1779. Iron Ware 1 Pr. Steel yards Castle .. 11 . Serge Vizt. 1½ Yds. Green Serge .. 6 7 10¾ Do. Do. Sagathy 1 12 3 Do. 1 18 10 Shirts 9 Yards Ticking Gardener .. 16 6 Saddlery 1 Headstall & Reins Govrs. Stable .. 3 5 Haberdashery Vizt. 6 Skn. Silk Govrs. Fisherman .. 2 . ½ Whited Brown Thread Castle .. 2 9 .. 4 9 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 100 No. 6 Hooks .. 8 1 100 17 Do. .. .. 9 12 2 Lines .. 3 5 12 3 Do. .. 4 . 2 Skn. Twine .. 1 2 Govrs. Fishermen 25 No. 6 Hooks .. 2 . 25 18 Do. .. .. 2 6 3 Lines .. 2 . 6 4 Do. .. 2 3 Lieut. Govrs. Do. 1 3 10 Corks ½ Gross Castle	The allowance account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. 1 pair of steelyards for the Castle, £0 11s 0d Serge for the Castle Green serge, 1½ yards, £0 6s 7d Green sagathy, 10¾ yards, £1 12s 3d Serge total, £1 18s 10d Ticking, 9 yards, for the gardener, £0 16s 6d 1 headstall and rein for the Governor's stable, £0 3s 5d Haberdashery 6 skeins of silk for the Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 0d White and brown thread, ½, for the Castle, £0 2s 9d Haberdashery total, £0 4s 9d Hooks and lines for the Governor's fishermen 100 fish hooks, number 6, £0 8s 1d 100 fish hooks, number 17, £0 0s 9d 12 fishing lines, number 2, £0 3s 5d 12 fishing lines, number 3, £0 4s 0d Twine, 2 skeins, £0 1s 2d Hooks and lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen 25 fish hooks, number 6, £0 2s 0d 25 fish hooks, number 18, £0 0s 2d 6 fishing lines, number 3, £0 2s 0d 6 fishing lines, number 4, £0 2s 3d Hooks and lines total, £1 3s 10d Corks, ½ gross, for the Castle, £0 1s 2d Lead shot, 4 lb for the Governor's fishermen and 9 lb for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, together £0 3s 7d Rice and paddy Rice, 2 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, for the Governor's horses and poultry, £0 17s 9d Paddy, 56 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, for the Governor's horses and poultry, £13 7s 5d Rice, 1 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's horses and poultry, £0 11s 7d Paddy, 10 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, for the Lieutenant Governor's horses and poultry, £2 11s 10d Rice and paddy total, £17 8s 7d **Interpretations**

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		.. 1 2 Lead Vizt. 8 Sheet Govrs. Fisherman 9 Do. Lt. Govrs. Do. .. 3 7 Rice and Paddy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 2 1 18 Rice .. 17 9 56 1 5 Paddy 13 7 5 Govrs. Horses & Poultry 1 2 7 Rice .. 11 7 10 3 11 Paddy 2 11 10 Lt. Govrs. Do. and Do. 17 8 7 Carried Over £	The Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's horses and poultry still received more than 70 cwt of rice and paddy in the quarter, much the same as in the last quarter of 1778. This was the quarter in which the rains failed, the settlers' yams were lost, and the garrison's bread ration was cut by a third. The officials' allowance of grain for their animals was not reduced. The record shows that the burden of the shortage fell on the soldiers and settlers, while the perquisites of the island's two senior officers continued untouched.
301	297	1779 Brought Over £ 22 11 8½ Candles Vizt. 267 Castle 270 Council 30 Chaplain 25 Doctors Shop C. qr. lb. 5 1 4 66 6 9 Oil Vizt. 9 Galls. Train Castle 2 10 1 13 Do. Do. Council 3 12 4 6 2 5 Paint Vizt. 6 Indico .. 10 2 7 Blue Smalts .. 11 11 12 Starch .. 7 . Castle Linen 1 9 1 Sope qr. lb. 1 10 Do. .. 19 . Wheat 6 Bushels Oats Govrs. Horses 1 2 6 Tea 6 Bohea Groom and Gardener .. 3 8 Sugar & Candy 30 Sugar Do. & Do. .. 12 . Blankets 2 Ordinary Gardener .. 14 1 £ 100 1 2 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Tea qr. lb. 1 20 Bohea Barracks & Guards 1 9 . Candles qr. lb. 2 14 Officers on Guard 7 16 11 Oil Vizt. 139 Galls. Train Barracks & Guards 34 13 2 ½ Do. Linseed .. 2 2 34 15 4 Rice C. qr. lb. 1 .. 26 .. 9 1 Arrack 25 Gallons Mustering &ca. 4 7 6 Blankets 2 Ordinary Recruits .. 14 1 Deals Vizt. 14 Double 12 Single	The allowance account for January to March 1779 closed as follows, and the garrison account followed. Brought forward, £22 11s 8d Candles, 5 cwt 1 qr 4 lb in all: 267 for the Castle, 270 for the Council, 30 for the chaplain and 25 for the doctor's shop, £66 6s 9d Oil Train oil, 9 gallons, for the Castle, £2 10s 1d Train oil, 13 gallons, for the Council, £3 12s 4d Oil total, £6 2s 5d Paint for the Castle linen Indigo, 6, £0 10s 2d Blue smalt, 7, £0 11s 11d Starch, 12, £0 7s 0d Paint total, £1 9s 1d Soap, 1 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, for the Castle linen, £0 19s 0d Oats, 6 bushels, for the Governor's horses, £1 2s 6d Bohea tea, 6 lb, for the groom and gardener, £0 3s 8d Sugar, 50 lb, for the groom and gardener, £0 12s 0d 2 ordinary blankets for the gardener, £0 14s 1d Total of allowances, £100 1s 2d The garrison account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Bohea tea, 1 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, for the barracks and guards, £4 9s 0d Candles, 0 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, for the officers on guard, £7 16s 11d Oil Train oil, 139 gallons, for the barracks and guards, £34 13s 2d Linseed oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 2d Oil total, £34 15s 4d Rice, 1 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £0 9s 1d Arrack, 25 gallons, for the musters and other occasions, £4 7s 6d 2 ordinary blankets for the hospital, £0 14s 1d Deals for cots and coffins 14 double deals, £2 11s 4d 12 single deals, £1 3s 0d Deals total, £3 14s 4d

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		Cots & Coffins 2 11 4 1 3 . 3 14 4 Carried Over £	
302	298	19th April Brought Over £ 57 6 3 Nails Vizt. M. 19 3 .. 13 1 6 6 .. 3 3 Cots and Coffins .. 16 4 Canvas Vizt. 33 Yards English Cots 1 16 5 2½ Do. Osnaburg .. 2 6 1 18 11 Soldiers Cloaths 1 Soldrs. Coat & Breeches 1 9 5 Shoes 1 Pr. Ordinary .. 5 . Shirts Vizt. 1 Soldiers Shirt .. 4 5 1 Roller .. .. 6 Recruit .. 4 11 Hosiery 1 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings Do. .. 3 1 Tin Ware Vizt. 4 Lamps .. 3 7 9 Lanthorn Leaves .. 1 11 .. 5 6 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 2 Whip Cord .. 6 10 ¾ Cotton Wick .. 1 11 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 .. 9 4 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron Shovel .. 4 7 1 Ash Helve .. .. 7 .. 5 2 Glass Ware Vizt. 1 half Hour Glass .. .. 8 1 Hour Do. .. .. 10 .. 1 6 Cart Wheels 1 Wheel Barrow .. 16 7 Beef and Pork 512 Pcs. Pork deficiency in Weight 87 7 7 £ 151 9 7	The garrison account for January to March 1779 closed as follows. Brought forward, £57 6s 3d Nails for cots and coffins 3d nails, 19, £0 13s 1d 6d nails, 6, £0 3s 3d Nails total, £0 16s 4d Canvas English canvas for cots, 33 yards, £1 16s 5d Osnaburg canvas, 2½ yards, £0 2s 6d Canvas total, £1 18s 11d 1 soldier's coat and breeches, £1 9s 5d 1 pair of ordinary shoes, £0 5s 0d For a recruit 1 soldier's shirt, £0 4s 5d 1 stock, £0 0s 6d Recruit's total, £0 4s 11d 1 pair of ordinary thread stockings for the recruit, £0 3s 1d Tinware 4 lamps, £0 3s 7d 9 lantern leaves, £0 1s 11d Tinware total, £0 5s 6d Hooks and lines Whipcord, 2, £0 6s 10d Cotton wick, ¾, £0 1s 11d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £0 9s 4d Ironmongery 1 iron shovel, £0 4s 7d 1 axe handle, £0 0s 7d Ironmongery total, £0 5s 2d Glassware 1 half-hour glass, £0 0s 8d 1 hourglass, £0 0s 10d Glassware total, £0 1s 6d 1 wheelbarrow, £0 16s 7d Salt pork, 512 pieces, issued to make good short weight, £57 7s 7d Total of garrison stores, £121 9s 7d **Interpretations** The salt pork issued to make good short weight cost £57 7s 7d in the quarter, about half the £112 17s 8d of the previous quarter. The garrison's account fell from £208 1s 0d to £121 9s 7d for the same reason. Fewer short-weight casks were opened, or the bread and rice that replaced part of the ration reduced the meat the men drew. The shirt, stock and stockings were issued to a single recruit, probably Henry Edwards, the seaman from the *Valentine* who enlisted in February. A stock was the stiff neckcloth worn as part of a soldier's uniform. A new man arrived with only a sailor's clothes, so the Company kitted him out at once from store.
303	299	1779 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Beef and Pork Vizt. 796 Pcs. Beef 156 14 3 1266 Pcs. Pork 207 .. 10 363 15 1	The account for the Company's slaves was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Beef and pork Salt beef, 796 pieces, £156 14s 3d Salt pork, 1,266 pieces, £207 0s 10d Beef and pork total, £363 15s 1d Sugar, [...], £3 16s 5d Rice, 160 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £58 19s 10d Pepper, 4 lb, £0 2s 0d

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		Sugar and Candy C. qr. lb. 2 3 12 Sugar 3 16 5 Rice and Paddy 160 3 16 Rice 58 19 10 Spice 4 lb. Pepper .. 2 . Arrack 8½ Galls. 1 9 9 Sope 12 .. 6 . Shoes Vizt. 40 Pr. Mens Ordinary 10 .. . 14 Pr. Womens Calf Leather 2 5 6 12 5 6 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 75 No. 6 50 12 125 17 4 Large Hooks .. 6 . .. .. 9 .. .. 10 .. 1 . 12 No. 2 12 3 2 Log 1 Hambro Lines .. 3 5 .. 4 . .. 1 11 .. 1 4 1 Skn. Twine .. .. 7 .. 19 10 Tea 4 Bohea .. 2 5 Lead 9 Sheet .. 1 11 Oil 6½ Galls. Train 1 14 10 Chelloe 6 Yards .. 3 8 Deals 1 Coffin .. 4 1 Haberdashery ¾ Coloured Thread .. 2 9 £ 444 4 1	Arrack, 8½ gallons, £1 9s 9d Soap, 12 lb, £0 6s 0d Shoes 40 pairs of men's ordinary shoes, £10 0s 0d 14 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £2 5s 6d Shoes total, £12 5s 6d Hooks and lines 75 fish hooks, number 6, £0 6s 0d 50 fish hooks, number 12, £0 0s 9d 125 fish hooks, number 17, £0 0s 10d 4 large fish hooks, £0 1s 0d 12 fishing lines, number 2, £0 3s 5d 12 fishing lines, number 3, £0 4s 0d 2 log lines, £0 1s 11d 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 4d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Hooks and lines total, £0 19s 10d Bohea tea, 4 lb, £0 2s 5d Lead shot, 9 lb, £0 1s 11d Train oil, 6½ gallons, £1 14s 10d Chelloes, 6 yards, £0 3s 8d 1 batten, £0 4s 1d Coloured thread, ½ lb, £0 2s 9d Total for the slaves, £444 4s 1d **Interpretations** The cost of the Company's slaves fell from £578 13s 10d in the last quarter of 1778 to £444 4s 1d. Salt meat dropped from 2,645 pieces to 2,062, and rice from 198 cwt to under 161 cwt. Clothing almost vanished: 13 pieces of chelloes and 24 shirts in the previous quarter, against six yards of chelloes now. The clothing was probably issued once a year at the end of December, which explains most of the fall in cloth. The smaller ration of meat and rice came in the quarter when salt meat was running short and the rains had failed. It suggests that the slaves bore part of the shortage, just as the garrison lost a third of its bread.
304	300	19th April Mallay Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 1 5 Sugar .. 7 11 Flour 15 .. 2 7 Rice and Paddy C. qr. lb. 1 1 16 Rice .. 10 3 Beef and Pork 13 Pcs. Beef 2 11 2 Sope 3 .. 1 6 Arrack 5 Gallons .. 17 6 Tea 2 Bohea .. 1 3 Shoes 1 Pr. Mans fine .. 6 1 Hooks and Lines 50 No. 17 Hooks .. .. 5 Spice 1 Pepper .. .. 6 £ 4 19 2	The Mallay account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £0 7s 11d Flour, 15 lb, £0 2s 7d Rice, 1 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £0 10s 3d Salt beef, 13 pieces, £2 11s 2d Soap, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d Arrack, 5 gallons, £0 17s 6d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 3d 1 pair of men's fine shoes, £0 6s 1d 50 fish hooks, number 17, £0 0s 5d Pepper, 1 lb, £0 0s 6d Total for Mallay, £4 19s 2d The plantation account was debited with the following stores, issued over the same quarter. Rice, 3 cwt 3 qr, for the overseers and steward, £1 7s 6d Salt beef, 13 pieces, for the steward, £2 11s 2d Coal, 2 bushels, for the tank, £0 2s 5d Cordage, 0 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £1 11s 8d Ironmongery 8 iron shovels, £1 16s 2d 2 spades, £0 8s 0d

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		Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Rice & Paddy C. qr. 3 3 Rice Overseers and Steward 1 7 6 Beef & Pork 13 Pcs. Beef Steward 2 11 2 Coals 2 Bushels Tank .. 2 5 Cordage qr. lb. 3 14 1 11 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 8 Iron Shovels 1 16 2 2 Spades .. 8 . 1 Hand Hatchet .. 1 6 Gardens 28 Scythe Stones .. 5 3 1 Chest Lock .. 3 1 1 Garden Rake .. 2 10 2 Iron Rimmed Locks with Pillbacks .. 8 5 Gardens qr. lb. 2 3 Iron Long Wood Tank .. 10 3 3 15 6 Deals Vizt. 3 Double Gates .. 11 . 8 Single Tank Long Wood .. 15 4 1 6 4 Carried Over 10 14 7	1 hand hatchet for the gardens, £0 1s 6d 28 scythe stones, £0 5s 3d 1 chest lock, £0 3s 1d 1 garden rake for the gardens, £0 2s 10d 2 iron-rimmed locks with pullbacks for the gardens, £0 8s 5d Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, for the tank at Longwood, £0 10s 3d Ironmongery total, £3 15s 6d Deals 3 double deals for gates, £0 11s 0d 8 single deals for the tank at Longwood, £0 15s 4d Deals total, £1 6s 4d Carried forward, £10 14s 7d **Interpretations** The plantation account shows what the Longwood tank cost in stores, alongside the slave labour that Wrangham had described as almost free. The work took iron, timber and coal for the smith who made its fittings, and probably most of the eight shovels and two spades issued in the quarter. When Wrangham proposed the tank on 1 February 1779, he had named only 20 or 30 yards of lead pipe as a cost to the Company. The stores issued to the tank were small, but they show that the project drew on the warehouse as well as on the slaves' labour.
305	301	1779 Brought Over £ 10 14 7 Cart Wheels 5 Wheel Barrows 4 2 9 Turners Ware Vizt. 4 Yokes for Oxen 2 15 11 4 Ox Bows .. 4 6 3 .. 5 Paint 6 Ven. Red dry Gates &ca. .. 1 3 Oil Vizt. 2 Galls. Train .. 11 2 ½ Do. Linseed .. 2 2 .. 13 4 Pitch and Tar 2½ Galls. Tar .. 3 9 Nails Vizt. M. 1 3 .. .. 8 2 6 .. 1 1 1 Glaz. Brads .. 1 5 Gates .. 3 2 Braziers Ware 12 Sheet Copper Tank 1 4 9 Lead Pipes &ca. Yds. Ft. 34 2 Two Inch Pipe 13 2 11 qr. lb. 2 9 Solder 2 16 11 Tank 15 19 10	The plantation account for January to March 1779 closed as follows, and the hospital account followed. Brought forward, £10 14s 7d 5 wheelbarrows, £4 2s 9d Turned wooden goods 4 ox yokes, £2 15s 11d 4 ox bows, £0 4s 6d Turned wooden goods total, £3 0s 5d Dry Venetian red, 6 lb, for the gates and other work, £0 1s 3d Oil Train oil, 2 gallons, £0 11s 2d Linseed oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 2d Oil total, £0 13s 4d Tar, 2½ gallons, £0 3s 9d Nails for the gates 3d nails, 1, £0 0s 8d 6d nails, 2, £0 1s 1d Glazing brads, 1, £0 1s 5d Nails total, £0 3s 2d Sheet copper, 14 lb, for the tank, £1 4s 9d Lead pipes and fittings for the tank Two-inch lead pipe, 3 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £13 2s 11d Solder, 0 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, £2 16s 11d Lead pipes total, £15 19s 10d Total for the plantation, £36 3s 10d The hospital account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 5 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £7 3s 2d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 22 lb, £0 13s 9d Sugar and sugar candy total, £7 16s 11d Flour, 5 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £5 1s 3d Rice, 7 cwt 0 qr 24 lb, £2 13s 0d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 2s 0d Coffee, 6 lb, £0 3s 4d

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		£ 36 3 10 Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Sugar and Candy Vizt. C. qr. lb. 5 1 15 Sugar 7 3 2 .. .. 22 Candy .. 13 9 7 16 11 Flour C. qr. lb. 5 .. 12 5 1 3 Rice and Paddy C. qr. lb. 7 .. 24 Rice 2 13 . Salt ½ Bushel .. 2 . Coffee 10 .. 3 4 Tea 26 Bohea .. 15 9 Coals 21 Bushel 1 5 5 Arrack 9 Gallons 1 11 6 Carried Over £ 19 14 2	Bohea tea, 26 lb, £0 15s 9d Coal, 24 bushels, £1 5s 5d Arrack, 9 gallons, £1 11s 6d Carried forward, £19 14s 2d **Interpretations** The Longwood tank used more than 3 cwt of two-inch lead pipe, over half a hundredweight of solder and 14 lb of sheet copper. Together these cost £17 4s 7d, besides the iron, timber and coal charged earlier in the same account. On 1 February 1779 Wrangham had named only 20 or 30 yards of small lead pipe as the Company's outlay, and his report of 22 March 1779 counted only the days of labour. The plantation account reveals the material cost that neither paper mentioned. It nearly doubled the plantation's spending for the quarter, which Wrangham had promised the tank would turn into a surplus.
306	302	19th April Brought Over £ 19 14 2 Oil Vizt. 20 Gallons Train 5 11 3 1¼ Do. Linseed .. 6 6 5 17 9 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Pr. H. L. Hinges .. 3 6 1 Blank Key .. .. 8 qr. lb. 1 2 Iron .. 6 2 .. 10 4 Deals 4 Double .. 14 8 Canvas 66 Yards English 3 19 . Nails M. 12 3 .. 8 3 £ 30 18 2 Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Nails Vizt. M. 3 3 .. 2 1 40 6 1 4 5 11 30 .. 3 8 5 Dog .. 2 5 1 12 7 Deals Vizt. 10 Double 1 16 8 9 Single .. 17 3 2 Wainscot Boards .. 4 5 2 Elm Do. .. 9 7 3 7 11 Paint Vizt. 6 Ven. Red dry .. 1 3 5 Red Lead	The hospital account for January to March 1779 closed as follows, and the boats account followed. Brought forward, £19 14s 2d Oil Train oil, 20 gallons, £5 11s 3d Linseed oil, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 6d Oil total, £5 17s 9d Ironmongery 1 pair of HL hinges, £0 3s 6d 1 blank key, £0 0s 8d Iron, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £0 6s 2d Ironmongery total, £0 10s 4d 4 double deals, £0 14s 8d English canvas, 66 yards, £3 13s 0d 3d nails, 12, £0 8s 3d Total for the hospital, £30 18s 2d The boats account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Nails 3d nails, 3, £0 2s 1d 6d nails, 40, £1 4s 5d 30d nails, 11, £0 3s 8d Dog nails, 5, £0 2s 5d Nails total, £1 12s 7d Deals 10 double deals, £1 16s 8d 9 single deals, £0 17s 3d 2 wainscot boards, £0 4s 5d 2 elm boards, £0 9s 7d Deals total, £3 7s 11d Paint Dry Venetian red, 6, £0 1s 3d Red lead, 5, £0 1s 2d Dry white lead, 12, £0 3s 6d Verdigris, ¼, £0 1s 2d Brimstone, 2½, £0 3s 6d Vermilion, 1, £0 0s 4d Paint total, £0 10s 11d Carried forward, £5 11s 5d **Interpretations** The hospital's costs rose from £23 9s 4d in the last quarter of 1778 to £30 18s 2d. The 66 yards of canvas, timber and nails point to new cots being made, and the hospital burned nearly a third more lamp oil. The rise came in the quarter when the gardener, a sergeant and several privates died within a few weeks of each other. Together these figures suggest the hospital was fuller than usual at the end of the southern summer.

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		.. 1 2 12 White Lead dry .. 3 6 ¼ Verdegrease .. 1 2 21 Brimstone .. 3 6 1 Vermillion .. .. 4 .. 10 11 Carried Over £ 5 11 5	
307	303	1779 Brought Over £ 5 11 5 Oil Vizt. 3¾ Galls. Train 1 .. 10 2 Do. Linseed .. 8 7 1 9 5 Pitch & Tar Vizt. Brl. Gall. 2 8 Pitch 5 4 1 1 2 Tar 1 19 1 44 Rosin .. 14 8 7 17 10 Arrack 2 Gallons .. 7 . Cordage C. qr. lb. 5 3 23 12 11 2 Lead 7 lb. Sheet .. 5 10 Turners Ware Vizt. 2 Paint Brushes .. .. 10 1 Birch Broom .. .. 5 .. 1 3 Hooks and Lines 1 Hambro Line .. 1 4 Anchors 1 Grapnail wt. 1 2 17 2 17 10 £ 31 3 1 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st Janry. to the 31st March 1779. Paint Vizt. 36 Ven. Red dry .. 7 6 12 Whited Lead dry .. 3 6 ¼ Blacking .. .. 9 Gun Carriages .. 11 9 Iron Ware Vizt. 18 Sail Needles Artillery & Lime Bags .. .. 9 4½ Iron Wire Do. .. 3 3 6 Bricklayers Trowels .. 8 . 2 Wood Axes .. 5 11 Powells Valley 8 Stone Do. 2 12 9 3 Pickaxes .. 11 5 Banks's 1 Iron Chain Cells in James's Valley 3 9 10 C. qr. lb. 3 1 23 Iron Do. Banks's and Powells Valley 3 1 7	The boats account for January to March 1779 closed as follows, and the fortification account followed. Brought forward, £5 11s 5d Oil Train oil, 3¾ gallons, £1 0s 10d Linseed oil, 2 gallons, £0 8s 7d Oil total, £1 9s 5d Pitch and tar Pitch, [...], £5 4s 1d Tar, [...], £1 19s 1d Rosin, 44 lb, £0 14s 8d Pitch and tar total, £7 17s 10d Arrack, 2 gallons, £0 7s 0d Cordage, 2 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, £12 11s 2d Sheet lead, 7 lb, £0 5s 10d Turned wooden goods 2 paint brushes, £0 0s 10d 1 birch broom, £0 0s 5d Turned wooden goods total, £0 1s 3d 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 4d 1 grapnel anchor weighing 1 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, £2 17s 10d Total for the boats, £31 3s 1d The fortification account was debited with the following stores, issued between 1 January and 31 March 1779. Paint for the gun carriages Dry Venetian red, 36 lb, £0 7s 6d Dry white lead, 12 lb, £0 3s 6d Blacking, ½ lb, £0 0s 9d Paint total, £0 11s 9d Ironmongery 18 sail needles for the artillery and the sandbags, £0 0s 9d Iron wire, 4½ lb, for the artillery and the sandbags, £0 2s 3d 6 bricklayer's trowels for Powell's Valley, £0 9s 0d 2 wood axes for Powell's Valley, £0 5s 11d 8 [...] for Banks's, £2 12s 9d 3 pickaxes for Banks's, £0 11s 5d 1 iron chain for the portcullis in James's Valley, £3 9s 10d Iron, 3 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, for Banks's and Powell's Valley, £3 1s 7d Ironmongery total, £10 13s 6d Carried forward, £11 5s 3d **Interpretations** The fortification stores follow the works William Pierce described in his letter of 12 April 1779. Trowels, axes and iron went to Powell's Valley, where he reported the works going ahead fast. Pickaxes and more iron went to Banks's, where he wanted rock cut away from the battery. The chain for the portcullis in James's Valley completed the gate whose carpentry and smith's work were paid for in December 1778. By the end of March the island had portcullises at Sandy Bay, Lemon Valley, Holdfast Tom and James's Valley, closing the main valleys that led up from the landing places.

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		10 13 6 Carried Over £ 11 5 3	
308	304	19th April Brought Over £ 11 5 3 Oil Vizt. 11¾ Galls. Train 2 Do. Linseed Gun Carriages 3 2 7 .. 8 7 1 Bottle Florence Artillery .. 2 8 3 13 10 Pitch & Tar Vizt. 75 Pitch 8 Galls. Tar Gun Carriages .. 13 . .. 13 6 1 6 6 Canvas Vizt. 249 Yards English Artillery & Lime Bags 13 15 . 12 Do. Osnaburg Artillery .. 12 . 14 7 . Turners Ware Vizt. 4 Paint Brushes Artillery .. 1 7 9 Labourers Baskets Banks's & Powells Valley .. 9 9 .. 11 4 Hooks & Lines Vizt. 6 No. 3 Lines 18 Log Do. Artillery .. 2 . .. 17 3 57 Skn. Twine Do. and Lime Bags 1 7 5 2 6 8 Deals Vizt. 17 Double 12 Single Hold fast Tom Powells Valley &ca. 3 2 4 1 3 6 6 Bulks Powells Valley 3 8 9 2 Coffins Hold fast Tom &ca. .. 8 2 ⅓ Pr. Riga Timber Cells .. 18 9 2½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 Pr. Ash Do. Gun Carriages 6 .. 10 2 3 4 17 5 8 Nails Vizt. M. 3 3 6 6 9 Dog Powells Valley .. 2 1 .. 3 3 .. 4 2 1 Glaz. Brads Artillery .. 1 5 .. 10 11 Cordage qr. lb. 2 19 Artillery & Cells 1 4 4 Lead C. qr. lb. 1 .. 6 Sheet Cannon 1 2 1 Carried Over £	The fortification account for January to March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £11 5s 3d Oil Train oil, 11½ gallons, for the gun carriages, £3 2s 7d Linseed oil, 2 gallons, for the gun carriages, £0 8s 7d Florence oil, 1 bottle, for the artillery, £0 2s 8d Oil total, £3 13s 10d Pitch and tar for the gun carriages Pitch, 72 lb, £0 13s 0d Tar, 9 gallons, £0 13s 6d Pitch and tar total, £1 6s 6d Canvas English canvas, 249 yards, for the artillery and sandbags, £13 15s 0d Osnaburg canvas, 12 yards, for the artillery, £0 12s 0d Canvas total, £14 7s 0d Turned wooden goods 4 paint brushes for the artillery, £0 1s 7d 9 labourers' baskets for Banks's and Powell's Valley, £0 9s 9d Turned wooden goods total, £0 11s 4d Hooks and lines 6 lines, number 3, for the artillery, £0 2s 0d 19 log lines for the artillery, £0 17s 3d Twine, 47 skeins, for the artillery and sandbags, £1 7s 5d Hooks and lines total, £2 6s 8d Deals 17 double deals for Holdfast Tom, Powell's Valley and other works, £3 2s 4d 12 single deals for Holdfast Tom, Powell's Valley and other works, £1 3s 6d 6 balks for Powell's Valley, £3 8s 9d 2 battens for Holdfast Tom and other works, £0 8s 2d Riga timber, ⅓ load, for the portcullis, £0 18s 9d Elm plank, 2½ pieces, for the gun carriages, £6 0s 10d Ash plank, 1 piece, for the gun carriages, £2 3s 4d Deals total, £17 5s 8d Nails 3d nails, 3, for Powell's Valley, £0 2s 1d 6d nails, 6, for Powell's Valley, £0 3s 3d Dog nails, 9, for Powell's Valley, £0 4s 2d Glazing brads, 1, for the artillery, £0 1s 5d Nails total, £0 10s 11d Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 19 lb, for the artillery and the portcullis, £1 4s 4d Sheet lead, 1 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, for the cannon, £1 2s 1d **Interpretations** The gun carriages took elm and ash plank worth more than £8, besides oil, tar and paint to protect them. Elm resisted splitting when struck and did not rot quickly in damp, so it was the usual timber for the cheeks and beds of a carriage. Ash, tough and springy, went into the axles and handspikes. Carriages left in the open at coastal batteries decayed fast, and replacing them was a steady drain on the island's imported timber. The sheet lead for the cannon was cut into aprons, square covers laid over each gun's vent to keep the priming powder dry. The garrison went on building its stock of sandbags. A further 249 yards of English canvas and 47 skeins of twine were issued for them, after 136 skeins of twine and 368 days of labour in the last quarter of 1778.

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309	305	1779 Brought Over £ 53 13 7 Candles 1 lb. Haberdashery 2 lb. Coloured Thread Artillery .. 2 3 .. 6 7 Glass Ware 6 Sqrs. 8 by 10 .. 3 1 Arrack 9¼ Gallons Artillery 1 12 3 £ 55 18 4 St. Helena Errors Excepted 31 March 1779 (Signed) Jon. Doveton Storekeeper List of the Honorable Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island of St. Helena with their several Salaries, Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter Ending the 31st March 1779. 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 .. . Wm. Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 .. . Do. Diet Money 15 .. . Do. Assistant to the Governor 10 .. . Do. Paymaster 27 10 . 62 10 . Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 .. . Robertes Carr Chaplain 55 .. . Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper 27 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 45 .. . Carried Over £ 506 14 9	The fortification account for January to March 1779 closed as follows. Brought forward, £53 13s 7d Candles, ¾ lb, for the artillery, £0 2s 3d Coloured thread, 2, for the artillery, £0 6s 7d 6 window panes, 8 by 10 inches, for the artillery, £0 3s 8d Arrack, 9¼ gallons, for the artillery, £1 12s 3d Total for fortification, £55 18s 4d Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the accounts at St Helena on 31 March 1779, reserving the right to correct any errors. The list of the Company's civil and military servants set out each man's salary, diet money and other allowances for the quarter ending 31 March 1779. 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, as Assistant to the Governor, £10 0s 0d William Wrangham, as Paymaster, £27 10s 0d William Wrangham, total, £62 10s 0d Henry Bazett, member of Council, salary, £10 0s 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 Carried forward, £506 14s 9d
310	306	19th April Brought Over £ 506 14 9 Britanns. Wright Secretary 27 10 . Do. Diet Money 15 .. . 42 10 . William Pierie Engineer 50 .. . John Goodwin Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 .	The list of the Company's civil and military servants for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £506 14s 9d Britannicus Wright, Secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d William Pierce, 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 the Company's Customs, £12 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £37 10s 0d James Desfountain, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d

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		Do. Collector of the Company's Customs 12 10 . 37 10 . 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 Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . Do. Clerk of the Works 6 16 10½ 31 16 10½ John Doveton Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . Do. Clerk of the Peace 36 14 4½ 61 14 4½ Nathaniel Kennedy Factor 12 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 25 .. . Thomas Bazett Writer 7 10 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 20 .. . Thomas Stroud Surgeon 25 .. . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . 35 .. . Carried Over £ 865 6 .	James Desfountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Desfountain, as Assistant Storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Desfountain, 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, Factor, salary, £12 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, £31 16s 10½d John Doveton, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d John Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d John Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Doveton, as Clerk of the Peace, £36 14s 4½d John Doveton, total, £61 14s 4½d Nathaniel Kennedy, Factor, salary, £12 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, diet money, £10 0s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, house rent, £2 10s 0d Nathaniel Kennedy, total, £25 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, Writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £20 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, Surgeon, salary, £25 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, diet money, £10 0s 0d Thomas Stroud, total, £35 0s 0d Carried forward, £865 6s 0d **Interpretations** John Doveton now drew £36 14s 4½d for the quarter as Clerk of the Peace. That was exactly the full quarter's salary, diet money and house rent paid to Philip Mahoney when he held the office in the last quarter of 1778. Doveton took over the whole of Mahoney's pay as a single sum, on top of his own salary, diet money and house rent as a factor. His total of £61 14s 4½d made him the best-paid junior servant on the island, above the Secretary and the Engineer. Holding the clerkship alongside a factor's post nearly tripled his income, which shows how much an extra office was worth in the Company's service.
311	307	1779 Brought Over £ 865 6 . David Kay Surgeons Mate 16 5 . Do. Diet Money 10 .. . 26 5 . James Adney Schoolmaster 17 10 . Do. Judge Advocate 12 10 . Do. House Rent 2 10 . 32 10 . George Lamb Steward 7 10 . Do. Overseeing the Baking House 3 .. .	The list of the Company's civil and military servants for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £865 6s 0d David Kay, Surgeon's Mate, salary, £16 5s 0d David Kay, diet money, £10 0s 0d David Kay, total, £26 5s 0d James Arney, Schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Arney, as Judge Advocate, £12 10s 0d James Arney, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Arney, total, £32 10s 0d George Lamb, Steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Lamb, for overseeing the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Lamb, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, Superintendent of the Works, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Mores, Master at Arms, £6 5s 0d

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		10 10 . Thomas Bazett Superintendant 25 .. . Solomon St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 . Gabriel Harper Overseer 11 5 . Benjamin Seale Do. 6 5 . James Harper Do. 5 .. . John Robinson Carpenter 25 .. . Simon Whaley Do. Mate 12 10 . Henry Winfield Masons Do. 20 .. . John Daniels Do. Apprentice 12 10 . Joseph Seager Armourer 15 .. . Edward Joyce Cooper 15 .. . John Carmichell Gardener Dd. 23 Feby. 7 .. 8 Duncan McNaughton Do. from 24 Feby. 2 19 9 10 .. . Thomas Yates Marshl. & Goaler 7 10 . Do. Clerk of the Parish 6 10 . 14 .. . John Grimaldie Clock and Instrument Maker 1 5 . Isaac Clark Groom 2 .. . Jeffery Bond Patroon 7 10 . The Drum Major Instructing the Young Drums 1 .. . John Scott Registermaster 10 .. . First Company Vizt. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Thos. Bazett Captain Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 1250 1 7½	Gabriel Harper, Overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, Overseer, £6 5s 0d James Harper, Overseer, £5 0s 0d John Wilkinson, Carpenter, £25 0s 0d Simon Whaley, Carpenter's Mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, Mason's Mate, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, Mason's Apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Sagee, Armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Joyce, Cooper, £15 0s 0d James Carmichell, Gardener, to 23 February, £7 0s 3d Duncan McNaughton, Gardener, from 24 February, £2 19s 9d Gardener total, £10 0s 0d Thomas Yates, Marshal and Gaoler, £7 10s 0d Thomas Yates, as Clerk of the Parish, £6 10s 0d Thomas Yates, total, £14 0s 0d John Grimaldie, Clock and Instrument Maker, £1 5s 0d Isaac Clark, Groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Ward, Patroon, £7 10s 0d The Drum Major, for instructing the young drummers, £1 0s 0d John Scott, [...]master, £10 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, Major, £59 6s 3d Thomas Bazett, Captain Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Bazett, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Bazett, house rent, £2 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £1,230 1s 7½d **Interpretations** James Carmichell's death on 23 February 1779 left the gardener's post open, and Duncan McNaughton took it from the next day. McNaughton had been one of the First Company's sergeants in the previous quarter. The Company again filled a civil post from the ranks, as it did when John Grimaldie cleaned the clocks. The gardener's pay was split by the day between the two men, so the Company paid exactly one gardener's salary of £10 0s 0d for the quarter. Daniel Corneille now drew £59 6s 3d as Major of the First Company, on top of his £87 10s 0d as Lieutenant Governor. In the list for the last quarter of 1778 his name had stood at the head of the company with no pay against it. His combined income of over £146 for the quarter made him by far the second-best-paid man on the island after the Governor.
312	308	19th April Brought Over £ 1250 1 7½ Richard Knipe Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Francis Seale Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Charles Ross Steward Garrison Adjutant 18 5 . William Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued with the First Company's officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and cadets. Brought forward, £1,230 1s 7½d Richard Knipe, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, total, £34 4s 4½d Francis Seale, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, Governor's Aide-de-camp, £18 5s 0d William Roberts, Town Adjutant, pay, £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 Jones, £7 10s 0d Andrew Alexander, £7 10s 0d William Grathy, to 22 February, £4 8s 4d John Gandle, £7 10s 0d

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		Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Jarvis 7 10 . Andrw. Alexander 7 10 . Wm. Goatley to the 22 Febry. 4 8 4 John Garell 7 10 . Edward Banks 7 10 . Duncn. McNaughten 7 10 . Robt. Wright from 23 Febry. 3 1 8 45 .. . Corporals Vizt. Robert Wright to the 22 Febry. 3 1 10 Jno. Richd. Brocklebank 5 5 . George Thomas 5 5 . James McShane 5 5 . George Watts Dd. 24 March 4 16 10 John White 5 5 . Thomas Close from 23 Febry. 2 2 2 Richd. Greenfield from 25 March .. 8 2 31 10 . Drummers Vizt. John Twaits 5 5 . Richd. Platfoot 5 5 . Saml. Johnson transfd. 3 Febry. 1 19 8 12 9 8 Cadets Vizt. Thomas Greentree 7 10 . Onesiph. Beale 7 10 . 15 .. . Carried Over £ 1457 9 5	Edward Banks, £7 10s 0d Duncan McNaughton, £7 10s 0d Robert Night, from 23 February, £3 1s 8d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Corporals Robert Night, to 22 February, £3 1s 10d John H. Brocklebank, £5 5s 0d George Thomas, £5 5s 0d James McShane, £5 5s 0d George Walls, died 24 March, £4 16s 10d John White, £5 5s 0d Thomas Close, from 23 February, £2 3s 2d Richard Greenfield, from 25 March, £0 8s 2d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers John Sweats, £5 5s 0d Richard Platfoot, £5 5s 0d John Johnson, transferred 3 February, £1 19s 8d Drummers total, £12 9s 8d Cadets Thomas Greentree, £7 10s 0d Onesiphorus Beale, £7 10s 0d Cadets total, £15 0s 0d Carried forward, £1,435 4s 5d **Interpretations** The pay list traces a chain of promotions set off by single vacancies. When Sergeant William Grathy's pay stopped on 22 February, Corporal Robert Night rose to sergeant the next day, and Thomas Close rose from the ranks to fill Night's place as corporal. When Corporal George Walls drowned on 24 March, Richard Greenfield was made corporal the day after. Each man was paid at his old rate up to the day before promotion and at the new rate from then on. The company never lacked its full number of non-commissioned officers, and the Company never paid two men for one rank on the same day. Duncan McNaughton drew a sergeant's full pay for the quarter, though he had also become the Company's gardener on 24 February 1779. Like John Grimaldie, the clock cleaner, he held a civil post while keeping his place and pay in the ranks.
313	309	1779 Brought Over £ 1457 9 5 Private Vizt. Gerrard Armanus 3 15 . Richard Brown 3 15 . Thos. Benwick 3 15 . John Bull 3 15 . Jon. Bartlett 3 15 . Wm. Bailey 3 15 . John Bassett 3 15 . James Beard 3 15 . Robt. Robt. Budd 3 15 . John Barron 3 15 . Wm. Brown 3 15 . Wm. Bateman	The list of privates in the First Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 began as follows. Brought forward, £1,457 9s 5d Privates Gerard Arminius, £3 15s 0d Richard Brown, £3 15s 0d Thomas Burwick, £3 15s 0d John Bell, £3 15s 0d Jonathan Bartlett, £3 15s 0d William Bailey, £3 15s 0d John Bifort, £3 15s 0d James Beard, £3 15s 0d Robert R. Bird, £3 15s 0d John Bowen, £3 15s 0d William Brown, £3 15s 0d William Bateman, £3 15s 0d Patrick Conner, £3 15s 0d John Charleton, £3 15s 0d William Coppen, £3 15s 0d Richard Craigs, £3 15s 0d Richard Cock, £3 15s 0d William Crawley, £3 15s 0d George Cash, £3 15s 0d William Clark, £3 15s 0d George Cherrill, £3 15s 0d John Davis, £3 15s 0d

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		3 15 . Patrick Conner 3 15 . John Charlton 3 15 . Wm. Coppin 3 15 . Richd. Craige 3 15 . Richd. Cook 3 15 . Wm. Crawley 3 15 . George Cash 3 15 . Wm. Clark 3 15 . George Cheverill 3 15 . John Davis 3 15 . John Dove 3 15 . James Drake 3 15 . Wm. Davis 3 15 . Samuel Duffett 3 15 . John Ellis 3 15 . Wm. Fisher 3 15 . Stephen Ferris 3 15 . Richd. Fear 3 15 . Wm. Frost 3 15 . Richd. Foster 3 15 . Wm. Greenwood 3 15 . John Griffiths 3 15 . Wm. Gofford 3 15 . John Houston 3 15 . Philip Hayes Private Carried Over £ 137 15 . Carried Over £ 1457 9 5	John Dove, £3 15s 0d James Drake, £3 15s 0d William Davis, £3 15s 0d Samuel Duffett, £3 15s 0d John Ellis, £3 15s 0d William Fisher, £3 15s 0d Stephen Ferris, £3 15s 0d Richard Fear, £3 15s 0d William Frost, £3 15s 0d Richard Foster, £3 15s 0d William Greenwood, £3 15s 0d John Griffiths, £3 15s 0d William Gyford, £3 15s 0d John Houston, £3 15s 0d Philip Hayes, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £138 15s 0d Carried forward, £1,457 9s 5d **Interpretations** The privates drew £3 15s 0d for this quarter, against £3 16s 8d in the last quarter of 1778. Their daily rate of 10d stayed the same. The difference arose because January to March 1779 ran to 90 days, while October to December ran to 92. The Company paid by the day, not by the quarter, so a short quarter brought every man 1s 8d less.
314	310	19th April Brought Over £ 1457 9 5 Private Brought Over £ 137 15 . Bernd. Hastier 3 15 . Edwd. Hughes 3 15 . John Hodges 3 15 . Joseph Hunt 3 15 . Henry Hayes Fifer 3 15 . John Johnston 3 15 . Frances Ives 3 15 . James Judge 3 15 . Philip Jones 3 15 . Thos. Love 3 15 .	The list of privates in the First Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,457 9s 5d Privates brought forward, £138 15s 0d Bernard Harker, £3 15s 0d Edward Hughes, £3 15s 0d John Hedger, £3 15s 0d Joseph Hunt, £3 15s 0d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 0d John Johnson, £3 15s 0d Francis Ives, £3 15s 0d James Judge, £3 15s 0d Philip Innis, £3 15s 0d Thomas Love, £3 15s 0d Michael Lennard, £3 15s 0d William Mumford, £3 15s 0d William Mudge, £3 15s 0d William Murphy, £3 15s 0d James Manahan, £3 15s 0d Richard Nichols, £3 15s 0d William Newcombe, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ogan, £3 15s 0d William Page, £3 15s 0d

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		Michl. Leonard 3 15 . Wm. Mumford 3 15 . Wm. Mudge 3 15 . Wm. Murphey 3 15 . James Munnaton 3 15 . Richd. Nichols 3 15 . Wm. Newcombe 3 15 . Thos. Organ 3 15 . Wm. Page 3 15 . Charles Pelletier 3 15 . Alexander Paxton 3 15 . Sidney Potter 3 15 . Wm. Porter 3 15 . Josua Palmer 3 15 . Wm. Robinson 3 15 . Thos. Rogers 3 15 . Anthony Reynolds 3 15 . John Revel 3 15 . George Rowe 3 15 . Thos. Rowe 3 15 . Thos. Reeves 3 15 . Joseph Stacey 3 15 . Wm. Smelt 3 15 . Gregory Sutherwood 3 15 . John Small 3 15 . Wm. Seale 3 15 . Thos. Stark 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 277 10 . Carried Over £ 1457 9 5	Charles Pelletier, £3 15s 0d Alexander Paxton, £3 15s 0d Sidney Pellar, £3 15s 0d William Peter, £3 15s 0d Joshua Palmer, £3 15s 0d William Robinson, £3 15s 0d Thomas Rogers, £3 15s 0d Anthony Reynolds, £3 15s 0d John Revell, £3 15s 0d George Roe, £3 15s 0d Thomas Rowe, £3 15s 0d Thomas Reeves, £3 15s 0d Joseph Stacey, £3 15s 0d William Snell, £3 15s 0d Gregory Sotherwood, £3 15s 0d John Small, £3 15s 0d William Seale, £3 15s 0d Thomas Buck, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £277 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,457 9s 5d
315	311	1779 Brought Over £ 1457 9 5 Private Brought Over £ 277 10 . Thos. Simpson 3 15 . Jon. Stockell 3 15 . George Shepherd 3 15 . John Tanton 3 15 . Thos. Townsend 3 15 . John Taylor 3 15 . Wm. Taylor 3 15 . Jacob Tallowgreen 3 15 .	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed the First Company's privates and opened the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,457 9s 5d Privates brought forward, £277 10s 0d Thomas Simpson, £3 15s 0d John Stockell, £3 15s 0d George Sheppard, £3 15s 0d John Tanton, £3 15s 0d Thomas Townsend, £3 15s 0d John Taylor, £3 15s 0d William Taylor, £3 15s 0d Jacob Tallagreen, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Wise, £3 15s 0d George Wall, £3 15s 0d Bartholomew Welch, £3 15s 0d Henry Wood, £3 15s 0d John Walters, £3 15s 0d Edward Wickenden, £3 15s 0d

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		Benjn. Wise 3 15 . George Wall 3 15 . Barthw. Welch 3 15 . Henry Wood 3 15 . John Walters 3 15 . Edward Wickenden 3 15 . Wm. Westbury 3 15 . Chas. Walton 3 15 . Wm. Walker 3 15 . Thos. Close to 22d Febry. 2 4 2 Richd. Greenfield to 24 March 3 9 2 Wm. Goatley from 23 Febry. 1 10 10 Thos. Windall DD 17 March 3 4 2 361 13 4 Second Company 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 Arthur Upton Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Wm. Wells 7 10 . Joseph McCartney DD 3d March 5 3 4 Wm. Carter 7 10 . Serjeants Carried Over £ 20 3 4 Carried Over £ 1949 7 9	William Westbury, £3 15s 0d Charles Walton, £3 15s 0d William Walker, £3 15s 0d Thomas Close, to 22 February, £2 4s 2d Richard Greenfield, to 24 March, £3 9s 2d William Grathy, from 23 February, £1 10s 10d Thomas Windall, died 17 March, £3 4s 2d Privates total, £351 13s 4d Second Company Henry Bazett, Major, £59 6s 3d James Greentree, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d James Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d James Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Arthur Upton, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Arthur Upton, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Arthur Upton, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Hills, £7 10s 0d Joseph McCartney, died 3 March, £5 3s 4d William Cutler, £7 10s 0d Sergeants carried forward, £20 3s 4d Carried forward, £1,939 7s 9d **Interpretations** William Grathy did not leave the garrison on 22 February 1779. He reappeared the next day among the privates, so he had been reduced from sergeant to the ranks. His fall opened the chain of promotions that lifted Robert Night to sergeant and Thomas Close to corporal. Reduction to private cut Grathy's pay from 20d a day to 10d, and it was among the heaviest punishments a sergeant could suffer short of a flogging. Thomas Windall died on 17 March 1779, a death not recorded in the consultations. Together with Sergeant Joseph McCartney on 3 March, Corporal George Walls on 24 March and the other deaths noted in February and March, the pay list shows the garrison losing men steadily through the hot, dry end of the summer.
316	312	19th April Brought Over £ 1939 7 9 Serjeants Brought Over £ 20 3 4 George Clary 7 10 . John Tyrell 7 10 . John Ash 7 10 . Richd. Page from the 4th March 2 6 8 45 .. . Corporals Vizt. Richard Page to the 3d March 3 12 4 James Smith 5 5 . Henry Presbury 5 5 . Joseph Dowler 5 5 . Robt. Withers 5 5 . Thos. Lambly	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued with the Second Company's non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates. Brought forward, £1,939 7s 9d Sergeants brought forward, £20 3s 4d George Clary, £7 10s 0d John Sizell, £7 10s 0d John Fish, £7 10s 0d Richard Page, from 4 March, £2 6s 8d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Corporals Richard Page, to 3 March, £3 12s 4d James Smith, £5 5s 0d Henry Finsbury, £5 5s 0d Joseph Fowler, £5 5s 0d Robert Withers, £5 5s 0d Thomas Lambley, £5 5s 0d Robert Flood, from 4 March, £1 12s 8d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers John Wigell, £5 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £10 10s 0d Privates

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		5 5 . Robt. Fleed from the 4th March 1 12 8 31 10 . Drummers Vizt. John Wyrell 5 5 . Benjn. Seale 5 5 . 10 10 . Private Vizt. Danl. Bye 3 15 . Andrew Boswell 3 15 . John Bates 3 15 . John Bone 3 15 . John Bond 3 15 . Philip Bailey 3 15 . John Bright 3 15 . John Brickholt 3 15 . George Chapman 3 15 . George Cumberleech 3 15 . Henry Cox 3 15 . John Cowser 3 15 . Wm. Dunnan 3 15 . Wm. Davis 3 15 . Peter Ellam 3 15 . John Eames 3 15 . John Fox 3 15 . John Ferguson Senr. 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 67 10 . Carried Over £ 2026 7 9	Daniel Bye, £3 15s 0d Andrew Boswell, £3 15s 0d John Bates, £3 15s 0d John Bone, £3 15s 0d John Bond, £3 15s 0d Philip Bailey, £3 15s 0d John Bright, £3 15s 0d John Buckholt, £3 15s 0d George Chapman, £3 15s 0d George Cumberbeach, £3 15s 0d Henry Cox, £3 15s 0d John Cowser, £3 15s 0d William Durnam, £3 15s 0d William Davis, £3 15s 0d Peter Ellame, £3 15s 0d John Eames, £3 15s 0d John Fox, £3 15s 0d John Ferguson senior, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £67 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,026 7s 9d **Interpretations** Sergeant Joseph McCartney's death on 3 March 1779 set off the same chain of promotion seen in the First Company. Corporal Richard Page became sergeant the next day, and Robert Flood was raised from the ranks to take Page's place as corporal. The Second Company's sergeants and corporals were paid exactly the same totals as a full complement for the quarter, £45 0s 0d and £31 10s 0d.
317	313	1779 Brought Over £ 2026 7 9 Private Brought Over £ 67 10 . John Ferguson Junr. 3 15 . Wm. Hughes Foulques 3 15 . Michl. Farrell 3 15 . John Goodsole 3 15 . Robt. Green 3 15 . Josiah Gentleman 3 15 . John Grainger 3 15 . Henry German 3 15 . Samuel Hiles 3 15 . James Hudson 3 15 . John Holbrook 3 15 . John Ham	The list of privates in the Second Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,026 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £67 10s 0d John Ferguson junior, £3 15s 0d William Styles Foulgies, £3 15s 0d Michael Farrell, £3 15s 0d John Goodsole, £3 15s 0d Robert Green, £3 15s 0d Josiah Gentleman, £3 15s 0d John Grainger, £3 15s 0d Henry German, £3 15s 0d Samuel Hills, £3 15s 0d James Hudson, £3 15s 0d John Holebrooke, £3 15s 0d John Hunn, £3 15s 0d Robert Hardee, £3 15s 0d John Haynes, £3 15s 0d Thomas Harrison, £3 15s 0d John Hargate, £3 15s 0d William Hendon, £3 15s 0d Jacob Hearn, £3 15s 0d John Hughes, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hart, £3 15s 0d Anthony Hawkins, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 . Robt. Hardie 3 15 . John Haynge 3 15 . Thos. Harrison 3 15 . John Hargate 3 15 . Wm. Hinden 3 15 . Jacob Hiram 3 15 . John Hughes 3 15 . Thos. Hart 3 15 . Anthony Hawkins 3 15 . Thos. Hodgkins 3 15 . John Holliday 3 15 . David Hankley 3 15 . Thomas Hurst 3 15 . Samuel Instone 3 15 . Wm. Johnson 3 15 . John James 3 15 . Andw. Jacolombe 3 15 . Arthur Jennings 3 15 . John Jarvis 3 15 . Henry Kirkham 3 15 . Richd. Kirby 3 15 . Wm. Knowles 3 15 . Thos. Little 3 15 . Thos. Lee 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 202 10 . Carried Over £ 2026 7 9	Thomas Hodgkins, £3 15s 0d John Holliday, £3 15s 0d David Hinkley, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hurst, £3 15s 0d Samuel Instone, £3 15s 0d William Johnson, £3 15s 0d John James, £3 15s 0d Andrew Jolcombe, £3 15s 0d Arthur Jennings, £3 15s 0d John Jervis, £3 15s 0d Henry Kirkham, £3 15s 0d Richard Kirby, £3 15s 0d William Knowles, £3 15s 0d Thomas Little, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lee, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £202 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,026 7s 9d
318	314	19th April Brought Over £ 2026 7 9 Private Brought Over £ 202 10 . James Laddie 3 15 . Chas. Lockstone 3 15 . Richd. Lockwood 3 15 . John Morris 3 15 . John McCullen 3 15 . Peter Michael 3 15 . Patk. McLaughlin 3 15 . Owen Murphy 3 15 . Patk. Mahoney 3 15 . Jere. Newham 3 15 . Reeves Osborne	The list of privates in the Second Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,026 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £202 10s 0d James Laddie, £3 15s 0d Charles Lockstone, £3 15s 0d Richard Lochland, £3 15s 0d John Morris, £3 15s 0d John McCullen, £3 15s 0d Peter Mahan, £3 15s 0d Patrick McLaughlin, £3 15s 0d Owen Murphy, £3 15s 0d Patrick Mahoney, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Needham, £3 15s 0d Reeves Osborne, £3 15s 0d William Oats, £3 15s 0d Jacob Peters, £3 15s 0d William Parsons, £3 15s 0d Nicholas Patterson, £3 15s 0d Samuel Palmer, £3 15s 0d Samuel Phillips, £3 15s 0d John Roberts, £3 15s 0d Robert Rattle, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 . Wm. Oats 3 15 . Jacob Peters 3 15 . Wm. Parsons 3 15 . Nichs. Patterson 3 15 . Samuel Palmer 3 15 . Samuel Phillips 3 15 . John Roberts 3 15 . Robt. Rattle 3 15 . John Chris. Stuffe 3 15 . Fredk. Steffee 3 15 . John Salisbury 3 15 . John Stone 3 15 . Thos. Smith 3 15 . James Smith 3 15 . John Steens 3 15 . Benjn. Thomas 3 15 . John Vaughan 3 15 . Richd. White 3 15 . Thos. Watts 3 15 . James Watson Senr. 3 15 . James Watson Junr. 3 15 . Wm. Wright 3 15 . James Willson 3 15 . John Wales 3 15 . Wm. West 3 15 . Henry Yates 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 341 5 . Carried Over £ 2026 7 9 **Margin Notes:** 10	John Christian Stufe, £3 15s 0d Frederick Sheffer, £3 15s 0d John Salisbury, £3 15s 0d John Stone, £3 15s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 0d James Smith, £3 15s 0d John Shores, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Thomas, £3 15s 0d John Vaughan, £3 15s 0d Richard White, £3 15s 0d Thomas Watts, £3 15s 0d James Watson senior, £3 15s 0d James Watson junior, £3 15s 0d William Wright, £3 15s 0d James Wilson, £3 15s 0d John Wales, £3 15s 0d William West, £3 15s 0d Henry Yates, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £341 5s 0d Carried forward, £2,026 7s 9d
319	315	1779 Brought Over £ 2026 7 9 Private Brought Over £ 341 5 . Chas. Holloway Wm. Charriott Fifes 3 15 . 3 15 . Robt. Fleed to the 3d March 2 11 8 John King DD 4 Do. 2 12 6 Henry Edwards Ent. 15 Febry. 1 15 . 355 14 2 Third Company Vizt. John Howard Captain 59 6 3	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed the Second Company's privates and opened the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,026 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £341 5s 0d Charles Holloway, fifer, £3 15s 0d William Chaunt, fifer, £3 15s 0d Robert Flood, to 3 March, £2 11s 8d John King, died 4 March, £2 12s 6d Henry Edwards, enlisted 18 February, £1 15s 0d Privates total, £355 14s 2d Third Company John Howard, Captain, £59 6s 3d Samuel Desfountain, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Desfountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Desfountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Desfountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Robert Gosling, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Samuel Desfountain Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Robert Gurling Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. James Yond Serjt. Major 12 .. . Thos. Hilock 7 10 . George German 7 10 . Richd. Pearce 7 10 . John Johnson 7 10 . Stephn. Trueman 7 10 . 49 10 . Corporals Vizt. Thos. Williams 5 5 . Joseph Middleton 5 5 . Caleb Broadway 5 5 . Thos. Langley 5 5 . Richd. Marshall 5 5 . Peter Hawbine 5 5 . 31 10 . Drummers Vizt. James Moyce 5 5 . Robert Knell 5 5 . 10 10 . Carried Over £ 2606 6 11	Robert Gosling, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Gosling, house rent, £2 10s 0d Robert Gosling, total, £36 14s 4½d Sergeants James Wood, Sergeant Major, £12 0s 0d Thomas Pelock, £7 10s 0d George Gorman, £7 10s 0d Richard Pearce, £7 10s 0d John Johnson, £7 10s 0d Stephen Trueman, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £49 10s 0d Corporals Thomas Williams, £5 5s 0d Joseph Middleton, £5 5s 0d Caleb Broadway, £5 5s 0d Thomas Langley, £5 5s 0d Richard Marshall, £5 5s 0d Peter Harbern, £5 5s 0d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers James Moyes, £5 5s 0d Robert Terrell, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £10 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,606 6s 11d **Interpretations** Henry Edwards, the seaman from the *Valentine*, was paid from 18 February 1779, four days before the Council recorded his enlistment and £15 0s 0d bounty in its minutes of 22 February. His pay ran from the day he signed on. The Council approved the enlistment only at its next meeting, which shows that the officers took recruits into the ranks at once and sought formal sanction afterwards.
320	316	19th April Brought Over £ 2606 6 11 Private Vizt. John Allen 3 15 . Wm. Ashfield 3 15 . John Almond 3 15 . Wm. Blackman 3 15 . Thos. Bailey 3 15 . Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 15 . Jeremh. Butcher 3 15 . Wm. Blake 3 15 . John Brown 3 15 . Wm. Brown 3 15 . Saml. Brainwood 3 15 . John Burkett	The list of privates in the Third Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 began as follows. Brought forward, £2,606 6s 11d Privates John Allen, £3 15s 0d William Ashfield, £3 15s 0d John Almond, £3 15s 0d William Blackman, £3 15s 0d Thomas Bailey, £3 15s 0d William Cobb Baldwin, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Butcher, £3 15s 0d William Blake, £3 15s 0d John Brown, £3 15s 0d William Brown, £3 15s 0d Samuel Brawood, £3 15s 0d John Burkett, £3 15s 0d William Bruce, £3 15s 0d Joseph Bellers, £3 15s 0d William Cooksey, £3 15s 0d Richard Close, £3 15s 0d Josiah Cummings, £3 15s 0d John Coffee, £3 15s 0d Thomas Carrahen, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Carty, £3 15s 0d Edward Cook, £3 15s 0d Isaac Carr, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 . Wm. Bruce 3 15 . Joseph Bellers 3 15 . Wm. Cooksey 3 15 . Richd. Close 3 15 . Josiah Cummings 3 15 . John Coffee 3 15 . Thos. Carraken 3 15 . Jere. Canty 3 15 . Edward Cook 3 15 . Isaac Carr 3 15 . David Cotham 3 15 . Thos. Dawson 3 15 . James Dennis 3 15 . John Dean 3 15 . James Deighton 3 15 . Nichs. Dycker 3 15 . Richd. Dudge 3 15 . Francis Flynn 3 15 . Corns. Flower 3 15 . George Green 3 15 . John Gilmore 3 15 . Edward Germain 3 15 . Wm. Gilks 3 15 . Henry Heinburgh 3 15 . Roger Hayden 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 138 15 . Carried Over £ 2606 6 11	David Cotham, £3 15s 0d Thomas Dawson, £3 15s 0d James Dennis, £3 15s 0d John Deane, £3 15s 0d James Doughton, £3 15s 0d Nicholas Dycker, £3 15s 0d Richard Dudge, £3 15s 0d Francis Flynn, £3 15s 0d Cornelius Flower, £3 15s 0d George Green, £3 15s 0d John Gilmore, £3 15s 0d Edward German, £3 15s 0d William Gilks, £3 15s 0d Henry Harenburgh, £3 15s 0d Roger Haydon, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £138 15s 0d Carried forward, £2,606 6s 11d
321	317	1779 Brought Over £ 2606 6 11 Private Brought Over £ 138 15 . James Hawkins 3 15 . John Hawkins 3 15 . Peter Hanlon 3 15 . Wm. Haddon 3 15 . Joseph Hewett 3 15 . John Hodges 3 15 . George Hunter 3 15 . Thos. Johnson 3 15 . John Joyce 3 15 . James Iredon	The list of privates in the Third Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £2,606 6s 11d Privates brought forward, £138 15s 0d James Buckers, £3 15s 0d John Hawkins, £3 15s 0d Peter Hawten, £3 15s 0d William Hadden, £3 15s 0d Joseph Havott, £3 15s 0d John Hodges, £3 15s 0d George Hunter, £3 15s 0d Thomas Johnson, £3 15s 0d John Jesse, £3 15s 0d James Jaden, £3 15s 0d John Jones, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lipe, £3 15s 0d John Lonsdale, £3 15s 0d Robert May, £3 15s 0d John Moyce, £3 15s 0d Israel Moon, £3 15s 0d William Mudgett, £3 15s 0d John Moore, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 . John Jones 3 15 . Thos. Lynn 3 15 . John Lavalade 3 15 . Robt. May 3 15 . John Moyce 3 15 . Israel Moore 3 15 . Wm. Maggett 3 15 . John Moore 3 15 . Wm. Nicholls 3 15 . Thos. Nail 3 15 . Danl. Patrick 3 15 . Wm. Packer 3 15 . Thos. Pritchard 3 15 . John Pink 3 15 . John Pheer 3 15 . Wm. Powel 3 15 . Christn. Palliker 3 15 . Wm. Pinny 3 15 . John Ponder 3 15 . James Richardson 3 15 . John Richenes 3 15 . Wm. Robinson Senr. 3 15 . Wm. Robinson Junr. 3 15 . James Lee 3 15 . Chas. Smith 3 15 . Thos. Smith 3 15 . John Smith Senr. Private Carried Over £ 277 10 . Carried Over £ 2606 6 11 **Margin Notes:** 10	William Nicholds, £3 15s 0d Thomas Pail, £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 Powel, £3 15s 0d Christopher Pattiker, £3 15s 0d William Pinney, £3 15s 0d John Ponder, £3 15s 0d James Richardson, £3 15s 0d John Rochance, £3 15s 0d William Robinson senior, £3 15s 0d William Robinson junior, £3 15s 0d James Sax, £3 15s 0d Charles Smith, £3 15s 0d Thomas Smith, £3 15s 0d John Smith senior, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £277 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,606 6s 11d
322	318	19th April Brought Over £ 2606 6 11 Private Brought Over £ 277 10 . John Smith Junr. 3 15 . Richd. Smith 3 15 . James Smith 3 15 . Thos. Stevens 3 15 . Richd. Snook 3 15 . Richd. Turner 3 15 . Thos. Thomas 3 15 .	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed the Third Company's privates and opened the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £2,606 6s 11d Privates brought forward, £277 10s 0d John Smith junior, £3 15s 0d Richard Smith, £3 15s 0d James Smith, £3 15s 0d Thomas Stevens, £3 15s 0d Richard Snook, £3 15s 0d Richard Turner, £3 15s 0d Thomas Thomas, £3 15s 0d Michael Thomas, £3 15s 0d James Thompson, £3 15s 0d William Wilson, £3 15s 0d George Wood, £3 15s 0d William Webb, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Michl. Thomas 3 15 . James Thompson 3 15 . Wm. Willson 3 15 . George Wood 3 15 . Wm. Webb 3 15 . Wm. Wickens 3 15 . Chas. Williams 3 15 . Joseph Wrights 3 15 . John Widgen 3 15 . Peter White 3 15 . Peter Young 3 15 . Joseph Redgrave Dd. 23 Febry. 2 5 10 Richd. Bickerstaff Disd. 24 March 3 13 4 350 19 2 Fourth Company Vizt. Solomon St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Chas. Ross Stewart Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Thos. Statham Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Watkin Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ Do. House Rent 2 10 . 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 3126 15 5½	William Wickens, £3 15s 0d Charles Williams, £3 15s 0d Joseph Wright, £3 15s 0d John Widgen, £3 15s 0d Peter White, £3 15s 0d Peter Young, £3 15s 0d Joseph Redgrave, died 23 February, £2 5s 10d Richard Bickerstaff, discharged 29 March, £3 13s 4d Privates total, £350 19s 2d Fourth Company Solomon St Maurice, Captain, £59 6s 3d Charles Ross Stewart, Lieutenant, pay, £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, pay, £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, pay, £27 7s 6d Walter Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Walter Greentree, house rent, £2 10s 0d Walter Greentree, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £3,126 15s 5½d **Interpretations** Richard Bickerstaff's pay stopped on 29 March 1779, the day of his discharge, although the Council recorded granting his petition only on 5 April. As with Henry Edwards's enlistment, the pay list followed the date the change took effect, and the Council's minute confirmed it afterwards. A time-expired soldier was paid to the exact day his service ended and not a day beyond.
323	319	1779 Brought Over £ 3126 15 5½ Serjeants Vizt. Wm. Clifton 7 10 . Hatton Walker 7 10 . Saml. Johnston 7 10 . Michl. Tooley 7 10 . John Kelley 7 10 . John Payne 7 10 . 45 .. . Corporals Vizt. Robt. Green 5 5 . Wm. Johnston 5 5 . Thos. Griffiths 5 5 .	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued with the Fourth Company's non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates. Brought forward, £3,126 15s 5½d Sergeants William Clifton, £7 10s 0d Hatton Walker, £7 10s 0d Samuel Johnson, £7 10s 0d Michael Tooley, £7 10s 0d John Kelley, £7 10s 0d John Payne, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Corporals Robert Green, £5 5s 0d William Johnson, £5 5s 0d Thomas Griffiths, £5 5s 0d John Power, £5 5s 0d John Deane, £5 5s 0d Thomas Mason, £5 5s 0d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers William Owen, £5 5s 0d James Mudge, £5 5s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Power 5 5 . John Deane 5 5 . Thos. Marson 5 5 . 31 10 . Drummers Vizt. Wm. Venn 5 5 . James Rudge 5 5 . James Johnston from the 4th Febry. 3 5 4 13 15 4 Private Vizt. James Anderson 3 15 . John Arden 3 15 . Jeremh. Albert 3 15 . John Allen 3 15 . Danl. Ashton 3 15 . Jacob Bull 3 15 . John Blenhorn 3 15 . Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 15 . Jeffery Bond 3 15 . Robt. Bond 3 15 . Thos. Brown 3 15 . Wm. Bridgford 3 15 . Wm. Barley 3 15 . Winter Bamiss 3 15 . James Burwell 3 15 . John Cork 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 60 .. . Carried Over £ 3217 .. 9½	James Johnson, from 4 February, £3 5s 4d Drummers total, £13 15s 4d Privates James Anderson, £3 15s 0d John Arden, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Abbott, £3 15s 0d John Allen, £3 15s 0d Daniel Ashton, £3 15s 0d Jacob Bull, £3 15s 0d John Blackman, £3 15s 0d Frederick William Beard, £3 15s 0d Jeffery Bond, £3 15s 0d Robert Bond, £3 15s 0d Thomas Brown, £3 15s 0d William Bridgeford, £3 15s 0d William Bailey, £3 15s 0d Winter Bemish, £3 15s 0d James Burrell, £3 15s 0d John Cook, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £60 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,217 0s 9½d **Interpretations** The drummer Johnson left the First Company on 3 February 1779 and joined the Fourth Company the next day. His pay ran without a break across the two companies, at the drummer's rate of 14d a day. The move gave the Fourth Company a third drummer, while the First Company was left with two. Shifting drummers between companies let the commanders keep each company able to beat its signals in the field.
324	320	19th April Brought Over £ 3217 .. 9½ Private Brought Over £ 60 .. . Benjn. Courtney 3 15 . James Crasey 3 15 . James Collins 3 15 . Maurice Downey 3 15 . Robt. Downs 3 15 . Fredk. Diley 3 15 . Wm. Edwards 3 15 . Chas. Egles 3 15 . Joseph Eales 3 15 . Thos. Cash 3 15 . Thos. Ford 3 15 .	The list of privates in the Fourth Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £3,217 0s 9½d Privates brought forward, £60 0s 0d Benjamin Courtney, £3 15s 0d James Craney, £3 15s 0d James Collins, £3 15s 0d Maurice Downey, £3 15s 0d Robert Downs, £3 15s 0d Frederick Doley, £3 15s 0d William Edwards, £3 15s 0d Charles Edgell, £3 15s 0d Joseph Eales, £3 15s 0d Thomas Castle, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ford, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ferris, £3 15s 0d John Grey, £3 15s 0d Owen Griffiths, £3 15s 0d John Grimaldie, £3 15s 0d Edward Giles, £3 15s 0d Felix Ryder, £3 15s 0d Joseph Holloway, £3 15s 0d Peter Higgins, £3 15s 0d Edward Hazell, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Thos. Ferris 3 15 . John Grey 3 15 . Owen Griffiths 3 15 . John Grimaldie 3 15 . Edward Giles 3 15 . Felix Hyder 3 15 . Joseph Holloway 3 15 . Peter Higgens 3 15 . Edward Hazell 3 15 . Samuel Harsant 3 15 . John Howe 3 15 . John Harper 3 15 . Wm. Hamilton 3 15 . Wm. Hardison 3 15 . Luke Holt 3 15 . Joseph Hand 3 15 . Lewis Hendrick 3 15 . Peter Hubert 3 15 . Thos. Hayes Fife 3 15 . John Jacks 3 15 . Wm. Jameson 3 15 . Richd. Janson 3 15 . John Jones 3 15 . James Kemp 3 15 . Hugh Keaton 3 15 . Edward Lambum 3 15 . Private Carried Over £ 198 15 . Carried Over £ 3217 .. 9½	Samuel Hussett, £3 15s 0d John Howe, £3 15s 0d John Hooper, £3 15s 0d William Hamilton, £3 15s 0d William Hardeson, £3 15s 0d Luke Holt, £3 15s 0d Joseph Hand, £3 15s 0d Lewis Hendrick, £3 15s 0d Peter Hubbert, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 0d John Jacks, £3 15s 0d William Jameson, £3 15s 0d Richard Hanson, £3 15s 0d John Jones, £3 15s 0d James Kemp, £3 15s 0d Hugh Kerton, £3 15s 0d Edward Lamburn, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £198 15s 0d Carried forward, £3,217 0s 9½d
325	321	1779 Brought Over £ 3217 .. 9½ Private Brought Over £ 198 15 . Richd. Lowe 3 15 . John Lamb 3 15 . Richd. Moyce 3 15 . Thos. Marifs 3 15 . Chas. Marifs 3 15 . Chas. Mannesen 3 15 . John Moody 3 15 . James Martin 3 15 . Andw. Nedling 3 15 .	The list of privates in the Fourth Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £3,217 0s 9½d Privates brought forward, £198 15s 0d Richard Lowe, £3 15s 0d John Lamb, £3 15s 0d Richard Moyse, £3 15s 0d Thomas Morris, £3 15s 0d Charles Morris, £3 15s 0d Charles Mennessier, £3 15s 0d John Moody, £3 15s 0d James Marten, £3 15s 0d Andrew Nedley, £3 15s 0d James Oliphant, £3 15s 0d Thomas Owens, £3 15s 0d Thomas Perry, £3 15s 0d William Pocock, £3 15s 0d William Powell, £3 15s 0d Walter Pritchard, £3 15s 0d William Peall, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		James Oliphant 3 15 . Thos. Owens 3 15 . Thos. Perry 3 15 . Wm. Perkiss 3 15 . Wm. Powell 3 15 . Walter Pritchard 3 15 . Wm. Pratt 3 15 . James Proctor 3 15 . Richd. Peck 3 15 . John Parsons 3 15 . Oliver Perry 3 15 . Edward Riley 3 15 . Wm. Rowlands 3 15 . Josua Roberts 3 15 . Adam Scott 3 15 . Arthur Shell 3 15 . Stephen Seymore 3 15 . David Stone 3 15 . Andw. Snowman 3 15 . Thos. Stowe 3 15 . Francis Shambier 3 15 . John Towers 3 15 . Rodolph Tuspac 3 15 . Thos. Taylor 3 15 . Jeremiah Tuthill 3 15 . Thos. Ward 3 15 . Wm. Walter 3 15 . James Wood Private Carried Over £ 337 10 . Carried Over £ 3217 .. 9½	James Pinkin, £3 15s 0d Richard Peck, £3 15s 0d John Parsons, £3 15s 0d Oliver Perry, £3 15s 0d Edward Riley, £3 15s 0d William Rowlands, £3 15s 0d Joshua Roberts, £3 15s 0d Adam Scott, £3 15s 0d Arthur Shell, £3 15s 0d Stephen Seymour, £3 15s 0d David Stone, £3 15s 0d Andrew Sherman, £3 15s 0d Thomas Stone, £3 15s 0d Francis Shambler, £3 15s 0d John Towers, £3 15s 0d Rudolph Sopher, £3 15s 0d Thomas Taylor, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Tathill, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ward, £3 15s 0d William Walker, £3 15s 0d James Wood, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £337 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,217 0s 9½d
326	322	19th April Brought Over £ 3217 .. 9½ Private Brought Over £ 337 10 . John Melisher Williams 3 15 . Robt. Watson 3 15 . James York 3 15 . Peter McArdell 3 15 . Thos. Taylor DD 29 Janry. 1 4 2 353 14 2 Artillery Company Vizt. Wm. Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lieutenant	The list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed the Fourth Company's privates and opened the Artillery Company. Brought forward, £3,217 0s 9½d Privates brought forward, £337 10s 0d John Melchior Williams, £3 15s 0d Robert Watson, £3 15s 0d James York, £3 15s 0d Peter McCardell, £3 15s 0d Thomas Taylor, died 29 January, £1 4s 2d Privates total, £353 14s 2d Artillery Company William Pierce, Captain, £59 6s 3d John Leech, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d John Leech, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Leech, total, £34 4s 4½d Robert Hodson, Lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d

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		27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Robt. Hodson Lieutenant 27 7 6 Do. Diet money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 .. . John Smith 9 .. . John Love 9 .. . John Blackwell 9 .. . James Beard 9 .. . Thos. Tilley 9 .. . 54 .. . Corporals Vizt. George Penton 6 15 . John Pagle 6 15 . Wm. Stapleford 6 15 . John McNabb 6 15 . James Renton 6 15 . Thos. Wade 6 15 . 40 10 . Bombardiers Vizt. Maynard Hayes 6 15 . John Chalmers 6 15 . Chas. Abraham 6 15 . Thos. Richardson 6 15 . 27 .. . Carried Over £ 3819 19 11½	Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants John Turner, £9 0s 0d John Smith, £9 0s 0d John Love, £9 0s 0d John Blackwell, £9 0s 0d James Beard, £9 0s 0d Thomas Filby, £9 0s 0d Sergeants total, £54 0s 0d Corporals George Burton, £6 15s 0d John Beagle, £6 15s 0d William Stapleford, £6 15s 0d John McNabb, £6 15s 0d James Renton, £6 15s 0d Thomas Wade, £6 15s 0d Corporals total, £40 10s 0d Bombardiers Maynard Hayes, £6 15s 0d John Chalmers, £6 15s 0d Charles Abraham, £6 15s 0d Thomas Richardson, £6 15s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,819 19s 11½d
327	323	1779 Brought Over £ 3819 19 11½ Gunners Vizt. Thos. Ailsworth 6 .. . Saml. Ringrove 6 .. . James Mennings 6 .. . Thos. Venn 6 .. . George Thomas 6 .. . Richd. Waterhouse 6 .. . Thos. Jones 6 .. . John Wilkinson 6 .. . 48 .. . Drummers Vizt. Joseph Branson 5 5 . James Godwin 5 5 . Danl. Porter 5 5 .	The list of the Artillery Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued with the gunners, drummers and matrosses. Brought forward, £3,819 19s 11½d Gunners Thomas Unsworth, £6 0s 0d Samuel Pengrow, £6 0s 0d James Munnings, £6 0s 0d Thomas Owens, £6 0s 0d George Thomas, £6 0s 0d Richard Waterhouse, £6 0s 0d Thomas Jones, £6 0s 0d John Wilkinson, £6 0s 0d Gunners total, £48 0s 0d Drummers Joseph Branson, £5 5s 0d James Goodwin, £5 5s 0d Daniel Porter, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £15 15s 0d Matrosses William Allen, £4 10s 0d James Anderson, £4 10s 0d Benjamin Burton, £4 10s 0d Joseph Brownson, £4 10s 0d John Bouchard, £4 10s 0d Stephen Barrett, £4 10s 0d Thomas Brown, £4 10s 0d

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		15 15 . Matrosses Vizt. Wm. Allen 4 10 . James Anderson 4 10 . Benjn. Burton 4 10 . Joseph Bowman 4 10 . John Burchard 4 10 . Stephen Baggott 4 10 . Thos. Bowers 4 10 . Thos. Blake 4 10 . James Bytham 4 10 . James Barnfield 4 10 . John Cope 4 10 . John Coleman 4 10 . Mattw. Craven 4 10 . John Corbett 4 10 . Thos. Cornell 4 10 . Anthony Clarke 4 10 . Isaac Clarke 4 10 . Robt. Coleman 4 10 . James Crookshanks 4 10 . Robt. Cunningham 4 10 . Thos. Doonan 4 10 . Joseph Dailey Matrosses Carried Over £ 99 .. . Carried Over £ 3883 14 11½ **Margin Notes:** 10	Thomas Blake, £4 10s 0d James Bytham, £4 10s 0d James Barnfield, £4 10s 0d John Cole, £4 10s 0d John Coleman, £4 10s 0d Matthew Craven, £4 10s 0d John Corbett, £4 10s 0d Thomas Connell, £4 10s 0d Anthony Clarke, £4 10s 0d Isaac Clarke, £4 10s 0d Robert Coleman, £4 10s 0d James Cruikshanks, £4 10s 0d Robert Cunningham, £4 10s 0d Thomas Duncan, £4 10s 0d Joseph Dailey, £4 10s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £99 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,883 14s 11½d
328	324	19th April Brought Over £ 3883 14 11½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 99 .. . Michl. Davis 4 10 . George Dodd 4 10 . Joseph Fellows 4 10 . Wm. Fanchett 4 10 . John Feake 4 10 . Thos. Fare 4 10 . Henry French 4 10 . Christn. Greenawald 4 10 . Richd. Gibbs 4 10 . John Gunn 4 10 . Owen Howard 4 10 . Mullis Hooper	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £3,883 14s 11½d Matrosses brought forward, £99 0s 0d Michael Davis, £4 10s 0d George Dodd, £4 10s 0d Joseph Fellows, £4 10s 0d William Farnolly, £4 10s 0d John Fiske, £4 10s 0d Thomas Farr, £4 10s 0d Henry French, £4 10s 0d Christian Greenwald, £4 10s 0d Richard Gibbs, £4 10s 0d John Gunn, £4 10s 0d Aaron Howard, £4 10s 0d Mathias Hooper, £4 10s 0d John Hyde, £4 10s 0d John Haywood, £4 10s 0d John Moffatt, £4 10s 0d William Hamilton, £4 10s 0d John Holt, £4 10s 0d John Hucks, £4 10s 0d William Holloway, £4 10s 0d Michael Holmes, £4 10s 0d Francis Jones, £4 10s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 10 . John Hyde 4 10 . John Haywood 4 10 . John Hoffstat 4 10 . Wm. Hamilton 4 10 . John Holt 4 10 . John Hawks 4 10 . Wm. Holloway 4 10 . Michl. Holmes 4 10 . Frans. Jones 4 10 . John Johnstone 4 10 . Sutton Isaac 4 10 . Simon Harman 4 10 . Wm. Kirby 4 10 . Wm. Long 4 10 . Israel Lambly 4 10 . John Lane 4 10 . Wm. Lawrence 4 10 . Caris Martin 4 10 . Patrick McDonald 4 10 . Patk. Murphy 4 10 . Mattw. Mould 4 10 . Richd. Mason 4 10 . Peter McKenzie 4 10 . Danl. McLane 4 10 . Danl. Morgan 4 10 . Matrosses Carried Over £ 265 10 . Carried Over £ 3883 14 11½	John Johnstone, £4 10s 0d Sutton Jacks, £4 10s 0d Simon Kerman, £4 10s 0d William Kirby, £4 10s 0d William Long, £4 10s 0d Israel Lindle, £4 10s 0d John Lane, £4 10s 0d William Lawrence, £4 10s 0d Evan Martin, £4 10s 0d Patrick McDonald, £4 10s 0d Patrick Murphy, £4 10s 0d Matthew Mould, £4 10s 0d Richard Mason, £4 10s 0d Peter McKenzie, £4 10s 0d Daniel McLane, £4 10s 0d Daniel Morgan, £4 10s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £265 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,883 14s 11½d **Interpretations** George Dodd appeared among the matrosses at full pay for the quarter. He was most probably the man entered as George Radd in the last quarter of 1778, who was reduced from gunner to matross on 1 December 1778. His full matross's pay of £4 10s 0d for the 90 days confirms that he stayed in the lower rank throughout the new quarter. The gunners' list for the same period shows John Wilkinson still holding the place Dodd lost.
329	325	1779 Brought Over £ 3883 14 11½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 265 10 . Thos. Nimble 4 10 . James Neale 4 10 . Richd. Pearce 4 10 . John Parker 4 10 . James Price 4 10 . Joseph Peele 4 10 . John Peters 4 10 . Saml. Packer 4 10 . Thos. Price 4 10 . Robt. Ripley	The list of matrosses in the Artillery Company for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed as follows. Brought forward, £3,883 14s 11½d Matrosses brought forward, £265 10s 0d Thomas Nimble, £4 10s 0d James Neale, £4 10s 0d Richard Pearce, £4 10s 0d John Parker, £4 10s 0d James Price, £4 10s 0d Joseph Peel, £4 10s 0d John Peters, £4 10s 0d Samuel Packer, £4 10s 0d Thomas Price, £4 10s 0d Robert Ripley, £4 10s 0d Richard Rowlands, £4 10s 0d Hugh Ross, £4 10s 0d John Reed, £4 10s 0d William Smith, £4 10s 0d Richard Smith, £4 10s 0d William Shore, £4 10s 0d Andrew Stark, £4 10s 0d

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		4 10 . Richd. Rowlands 4 10 . Hugh Ross 4 10 . John Reed 4 10 . Wm. Smith 4 10 . Richd. Smith 4 10 . Wm. Shaw 4 10 . Andw. Stack 4 10 . Thos. Snarden 4 10 . John Stockdell 4 10 . Thos. Stevens 4 10 . George Stuart 4 10 . John Thompson Senr. 4 10 . John Thompson Junr. 4 10 . Ralph Tidman 4 10 . Wm. Tucker 4 10 . Robt. Wood 4 10 . Wm. Worden 4 10 . Edward Ware 4 10 . Wm. Weaver 4 10 . James Walker 4 10 . Wm. Warner 4 10 . John White 4 10 . James Wellington 4 10 . Francis Walker 4 10 . Robt. Walton 4 10 . John Willson 4 10 . Joseph Willson 4 10 . Wm. Gissing Fifer 436 10 . Carried Over £ 4320 4 11½	Thomas Snowden, £4 10s 0d John Stockdell, £4 10s 0d Thomas Stevens, £4 10s 0d George Steel, £4 10s 0d John Thompson senior, £4 10s 0d John Thompson junior, £4 10s 0d Ralph Tedman, £4 10s 0d William Tucker, £4 10s 0d Robert Wood, £4 10s 0d William Wooden, £4 10s 0d Edward Ware, £4 10s 0d William Weaver, £4 10s 0d James Walker, £4 10s 0d William Warner, £4 10s 0d John White, £4 10s 0d James Wellington, £4 10s 0d Francis Walker, £4 10s 0d Robert Walton, £4 10s 0d John Wilson, £4 10s 0d Joseph Wilson, £4 10s 0d William Gyfford, fifer, £4 10s 0d Matrosses total, £436 10s 0d Carried forward, £4,320 4s 11½d **Interpretations** Thomas Stevens was paid as a matross for the full quarter to 31 March 1779. A matross named Thomas Stephens went missing on 5 April 1779, and the Council later concluded from clothes found on the West Rocks that he had drowned. His disappearance fell just after the quarter closed, so he still drew his full pay here.
330	326	19th April Brought Over £ 4320 4 11½ Pensioners Vizt. Philip Mahony 36 14 4½ Mary Beale 7 10 . Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 . Elizabeth Powell 6 5 . 57 19 4½ £ 4378 4 4	The pay list for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed with the pensioners. Brought forward, £4,320 4s 11½d Pensioners Philip Mahoney, £36 14s 4½d Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, £6 5s 0d Pensioners total, £57 19s 4½d Total, £4,378 4s 4d **Interpretations** Philip Mahoney, the former Clerk of the Peace, was now paid as a pensioner. He drew £36 14s 4½d, exactly his full quarter's salary, diet money and house rent from his old office. John Doveton, his successor, drew the same sum for the clerkship, so in effect the Company paid for the office twice. Mahoney kept his

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			full income in retirement, which made it a reward for long service and not a widow's allowance like the other three pensions. It was a large charge to set on the island's establishment, and it shows how far the Council would go to provide for an old servant of standing. The whole cost of the civil and military establishment for the quarter came to £4,378 4s 4d. That was £61 7s 6½d less than the £4,439 11s 10½d of the last quarter of 1778. The quarter was two days shorter, and several men had died or been discharged, which more than offset the cost of Mahoney's pension.
331	327	Dr. William Wrangham Paymaster Cr. 1779 Mar. 31st To Cash received from the Chest £ 4863 8 . Carried Over £ 4863 8 . 1779 March By Cash paid for 2 pair Scissars for clipping Spunges .. 3 . By Do. paid James Harper for taking Patna a Run away Black 1 10 . By Do. paid John Doveton Clerk of the Peace his fees upon the Trial of Andrew Stack and James Lambly 1 10 6 By Do. paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice .. 5 . By Do. paid Thos. Stroud Surgeon for the Subsistce. of John Ferguson Decd. Seaman left sick out of the Eagle Packet 30 days @ 2/ pr. Day 3 .. . By Do. paid his funeral Expences 1 .. . By Do. paid the Constable for Rats & Mice Destroyed 1 16 9 By Do. paid the Midwife for delivering two of the Company's Slaves 1 .. . By Do. paid Wm. Warner for Assisting in the Hospital 2 10 . By Do. paid the Coroner for an Inquest on the Body of Silvester a Black Boy 1 15 . Carried Over £ 14 10 3 **Margin Notes:** 1779	William Wrangham's account as paymaster for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 opened with the cash he drew from the treasury and his first payments. Received from the treasury chest, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d Payments in March 1779 2 pairs of scissors for clipping sponges, £0 3s 0d To James Harper for catching Patna, a runaway black, £1 10s 0d To John Doveton, Clerk of the Peace, his fees at the trial of Andrew Stark and Israel Lindle, £1 10s 6d To the Crier of the Court of Justice, £0 5s 0d To Thomas Stroud, Surgeon, for keeping John Ferguson, a seaman left sick from the Eagle packet, now dead, 30 days at 2s a day, £3 0s 0d For John Ferguson's funeral, £1 0s 0d To the Constable for rats and mice destroyed, £1 16s 9d To the midwife for delivering two of the Company's slave women, £1 0s 0d To William Warner for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d To the Coroner for an inquest on the body of Silvester, a black boy, £1 15s 0d Carried forward, £14 10s 3d **Interpretations** The Company paid a reward of £1 10s 0d for the capture of Patna, a runaway slave. James Harper had resigned as overseer of the Company's slaves on 29 March 1779, so he caught the runaway either in his last days in the post or as a private man claiming the bounty. A fixed reward gave every settler a reason to hunt down and return escaped slaves. On a small island with no way off except by ship, a runaway could hide only in the ravines and high ground for so long, and the reward made sure he would be found. The fees for the trial of Andrew Stark and Israel Lindle show two of the Artillery Company's matrosses prosecuted before the Court of Justice, not a court martial. Both men appear at full pay in the quarter's list, so the case did not end their service. The trial is not recorded in the consultations, and its charge is not given here. The Coroner held an inquest on Silvester, a black boy, because his death was sudden or unexplained. English law required an inquest into any such death, and on St Helena it applied to slaves as well as free people. The Company's payment of the fee shows that Silvester was probably one of its own slaves. The Constable was paid by the number of rats and mice he destroyed. Vermin ate the stored grain and the settlers' crops, and in a season of failed harvests and short flour every loss mattered. A bounty by the head set the Constable to clearing them from the town and the stores. John Ferguson, the *Eagle*'s seaman whose will the Council proved on 15 March 1779, lived 30 days ashore in the surgeon's care. The Company met the cost of his keep and burial and would expect to recover it from his estate or from the ship's owners.

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332	328	19th April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 March 31st To Cash Brought Over £ 4863 8 . Carried Over £ 4863 8 .	The debit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster carried forward the cash he drew from the treasury. There were no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
333	329	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 14 10 3 1779 March By Cash paid the following Quarterly Annuitys (90 Days each) @ ½ pr. Day Vizt. The Widow Caldwell £ 5 5 . The Widow Shelley 5 5 . The Widow Bazett 5 5 . 15 15 . By Do. paid Julio Fabiano 90 days work repairing the Boats @ 2/6 pr. Day 11 5 . By Do. paid Mrs. George her Usual Allowance 2 10 . By Do. paid Robt. Budd for Baking 200 Batches of Bread for the Garrison @ 1/9 pr. Batch 17 10 . By Do. paid for 18 Load of Wood for the Baking House 1 2 6 By Do. paid for Baking 787 lbs. Flour into Biscuit for the Eagle Packet 2 4 . By Do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 .. . By Do. paid the Sexton for making Graves for 5 Deceased Soldiers .. 12 6 By Do. paid the Goaler for punishments 2 1 3 By Do. paid the Sub Goaler his Salary 1 10 . By Do. paid the Fife Major for instructing the young fifes 2 5 . By Do. paid the Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 .. . By Do. paid George Bird for the following Vizt. 18 Panes of Glass for the Lieut. Governors Room £ 1 7 . 2 Do. Do. for the Plantation House .. 2 2 4 Do. Do. for the Castle .. 6 9 2 Do. Do. for the Company's Chaise .. 3 . 1 18 11 By Do. paid George Watts Soldier who engaged to Enlist but since Deceased 3 .. . By Do. paid for the following Work done making Ladders Vizt. 15 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 2 6 2 Do. Painters @ 2/ .. 4 . 1 6 6	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward, £14 10s 3d Quarterly annuities for 90 days at 1s 2d a day The widow Caldwell, £5 5s 0d The widow Shelley, £5 5s 0d The widow Bazett, £5 5s 0d Annuities total, £15 15s 0d To Julio Fabiano for 90 days' work repairing the boats at 2s 6d a day, £11 5s 0d To Miss George, her usual allowance, £2 10s 0d To Robert Budd for baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d a batch, £17 10s 0d For 18 loads of wood for the bakehouse, £1 2s 6d For baking 787 lb of flour into biscuit for the Eagle packet, £2 4s 0d To the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d To the sexton for making graves for 5 soldiers who died, £0 12s 6d To the gaoler for punishments, £2 1s 3d To the under-gaoler, his salary, £1 10s 0d To the Fife Major for teaching the young fifers, £2 5s 0d For hire of a room to hold the Quarterly Sessions, £3 0s 0d To George Bird for glass 18 window panes for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £1 7s 0d 2 window panes for Plantation House, £0 2s 2d 8 window panes for the Castle, £0 6s 9d 2 window panes for the Company's chaise, £0 3s 0d Glass total, £1 18s 11d To George Walls, a soldier who agreed to re-enlist but later died, £3 0s 0d Making ladders 15 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d 2 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 4s 0d Ladders total, £1 6s 6d Making a portcullis for James's Valley 10 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d 13 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d Portcullis total, £1 14s 6d Carried forward, £83 0s 11d **Interpretations** Corporal George Walls took the £3 0s 0d advance for re-enlisting, then drowned on 24 March 1779 before his new term began. The Company lost the money, just as it had with Thomas Shelley, who took the same advance and then deserted on 26 December 1778. Paying part of the bounty to a man who agreed to serve on, before his old term ended, kept experienced soldiers from leaving. The risk was that a man might die or desert first. The Company accepted that loss as the cost of keeping trained men. The sexton dug graves for five soldiers in the quarter. Together with the deaths entered in the pay list, this shows how hard the end of the dry summer fell on the garrison. The biscuit baked for the *Eagle* packet was hard ship's bread for her passage home. Baking it from the island's flour in a quarter of shortage meant less bread for the garrison, whose ration had already been cut by a third. The second payment for the portcullis in James's Valley followed the carpentry and smiths' work paid

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		By Do. paid for the following Work done making a Cells for James's Valley Vizt. 10 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 15 . 13 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 19 6 1 14 6 Carried Over £ 83 .. 11	in December 1778 and the iron chain issued from store in this quarter. Building the gate in stages let the Company spread its cost over several quarters while the engineering party moved between works.
334	330	19th April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 March 31st To Cash Brought Over £ 4863 8 . Carried Over £ 4863 8 .	The debit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster again carried forward the cash he drew from the treasury. There were no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
335	331	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 83 .. 11 1779 March Brought Over £ 1 14 6 6 Days Masons .. 9 . 6 Do. Overseers .. 9 . 37 Do. Labourers 1 17 . 4 10 6 By Cash paid for the following work done burning & bringing Lime Vizt. 42 Days Lime Burners @ 1/6 £ 3 3 . 13 Do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 .. 19 6 9 Do. Masons @ 1/6 .. 13 6 315 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 15 15 . 20 11 . By Do. paid for the following Work done making Sand Bags Vizt. 42 Days Sailmakers @ 1/6 £ 3 3 . 37 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 17 . 5 .. . By Do. paid for the following work done Building a Boat House Vizt. 6 days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 9 . 26 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 19 . 6 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 9 . 8 Do. Sawyers @ 1/6 .. 12 . 2 Do. Stone Blowers @ 1/6 .. 3 . 6 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 9 . 66 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 6 . 7 7 . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing Boats Vizt. 7 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ .. 10 6 5 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 .. 7 6 7 Do. Painters @ 1/6 .. 10 6 3 Do. Do. @ 2/ .. 6 . 86 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 4 6 .	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued with labour on the island's works. Brought forward, £83 0s 11d Portcullis for James's Valley brought forward, £1 14s 6d 6 days of masons' work, £0 9s 0d 6 days of overseers' work, £0 9s 0d 37 days of labourers' work, £1 17s 0d Portcullis total, £4 10s 6d Burning and carrying lime 42 days of lime-burners' work at 1s 6d, £3 3s 0d 13 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d 9 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d 315 days of labourers' work at 1s, £15 15s 0d Lime total, £20 11s 0d Making sandbags 42 days of sailmakers' work at 1s 6d, £3 3s 0d 37 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 17s 0d Sandbags total, £5 0s 0d Building a boat house 6 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 26 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d 6 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 8 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 2 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 6 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 66 days of labourers' work at 1s, £3 6s 0d Boat house total, £7 7s 0d Repairing boats 7 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d 5 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d 7 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d 3 days of painters' work at 2s, £0 6s 0d 86 days of labourers' work at 1s, £4 6s 0d Boat repairs total, £6 0s 6d Repairing the barracks 24 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £1 16s 0d 18 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £1 7s 0d 104 days of labourers' work at 1s, £5 4s 0d Barracks total, £8 7s 0d Carried forward, £134 16s 11d **Interpretations** Burning and carrying lime took 379 days of labour in the quarter and cost £20 11s 0d, more than any single building job on the page. The island had no limestone to spare. Lime had to be made by burning shells or the scarce local stone in kilns, then carried on men's backs up the steep paths to each work. Every portcullis, boat house and barracks repair depended on that mortar, so the lime gangs were the hidden foundation of Pierce's whole building programme. The sailmakers among the lime-burners probably stitched the canvas sacks in which the lime was carried.

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		6 .. . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing the Barracks Vizt. 24 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ 1 16 . 18 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 1 7 . 104 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 5 4 . 8 7 . Carried Over £ 134 16 11	
336	332	19th April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 March 31st Brought Over £ 4863 8 . Carried Over £ 4863 8 .	The debit side of William Wrangham's account as paymaster again carried forward the cash he had drawn from the treasury. It showed no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
337	333	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 134 16 11 1779 March By Cash paid for 49 Days Turners work done making Shott Bottoms for the Artillery 3 13 6 By Do. paid for 19 Days Carpenters work done making Gates for Horse Point 1 8 6 By Do. paid for the following work done Blowing Rocks in Sandy Bay Plantation Vizt. 67 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 5 .. 6 6 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 9 . 5 9 6 By Cash paid for the following work done at the Castle Vizt. 18 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 7 . 4 Do. Masons @ 1/6 .. 6 . 10 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 15 . 14 Do. Painters @ 1/6 1 1 . 18 Do. Do. @ 2/ 1 16 . 12 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 12 . 5 17 . By Do. paid for the following work done Painting the Lieut. Govrs. House Vizt. 22½ Days Painters @ 2/ £ 2 5 6 25 Do. Do. @ 1/6 1 17 6 25 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 5 . 5 8 . By Do. paid for the following work done making Cots & Coffins Vizt. 15 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 1 2 6 3 Do. Sawyers @ 1/6 .. 4 6 1 7 . By Do. paid for 203 days Labourers work done carrying Ammunition to Prosperous Bay and Hold Fast Tom @ 1/ pr. Day 10 3 .	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued with more labour on the island's works and defences. Brought forward, £134 16s 11d 49 days of turners' work making shot bottoms for the artillery, £3 13s 6d 19 days of carpenters' work making gates for Horse Point, £1 8s 6d Blasting rocks at the Sandy Bay plantation 67 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £5 0s 6d 6 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Blasting total, £5 9s 6d Work at the Castle 18 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 7s 0d 4 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d 10 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d 14 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d 18 days of painters' work at 2s, £1 16s 0d 12 days of labourers' work at 1s, £0 12s 0d Castle total, £5 17s 0d Painting the Lieutenant Governor's house 22¾ days of painters' work at 2s, £2 5s 6d 25 days of painters' work at 1s 6d, £1 17s 6d 25 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 5s 0d Painting total, £5 8s 0d Making cots and coffins 15 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d 3 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Cots and coffins total, £1 7s 0d 203 days of labourers' work carrying ammunition to Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom, at 1s a day, £10 3s 0d Moving stones for the Mount 2 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 30 days of labourers' work at 1s, £1 10s 0d Mount total, £1 13s 0d Carried forward, £169 16s 5d **Interpretations** Carrying ammunition to Prosperous Bay and Holdfast Tom took 203 days of labour, at a cost of £10 3s 0d. The eastern batteries stood far from Jamestown across steep, broken ground, and powder and shot had to go by hand or on mules along the road cut for the artillery the previous quarter. Stocking those posts in advance meant the guns sheltered in the new sheds could fight at once if an enemy landed on the windward coast, without waiting for supplies to come up from the town. The work completed the arrangement William Pierce had planned, with guns, sheds, road and ammunition all in place at the far end of the island. The stone-blowers at the Sandy Bay plantation were clearing rock to open new ground. This was the enlargement Corneille had defended on 8 February 1779, when he argued that the slaves were needed

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		By Do. paid for the following work done carrying Stone for the Mount Vizt. 2 Days Overseers @ 1/6 £ .. 3 . 30 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 10 . 1 13 . Carried Over £ 169 16 5	there to have the land ready for planting suckers before the rains.
338	334	19th April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 March 31st Brought Over £ 4863 8 . Carried Over £ 4863 8 .	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account carried forward the cash he had drawn from the treasury once more. No new entries were made for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
339	335	Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 169 16 5 By Cash paid for repairing, paying & Mounting Gun Carriages Vizt. 69 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ 5 3 6 8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 12 . 66 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 6 . 9 1 6 By Cash paid for the following work done at Powells Valley Vizt. 24 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 1 16 . 27 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 2 0 6 3 Do. Sawyers @ 1/6 .. 4 6 40 Do. Overseers @ 2/ 4 .. . 8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 12 . 654 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 32 14 . 41 7 . By Do. paid for the following work done at Bankses Battery Vizt. 78 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 5 17 . 84 Do. Masons @ 1/6 6 6 . 8 Do. Smiths @ 1/6 .. 12 . 26 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 1 19 . 20 Do. Do. @ 2/ 2 .. . 572 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 28 12 . 45 6 . By Do. paid for the following work done at Holdfast Tom Vizt. 16 Days Stone Blowers @ 1/6 £ 1 4 . 11 Do. Overseers @ 2/ 1 2 . 96 Do. Labourers @ 1/ 4 16 . 7 2 . By Do. paid for the following work done repairing a House for ye Fire Engines 6 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 9 . 9 Do. Carpenters @ 1/6 .. 13 6 15 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 15 . 1 17 6	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued with the heaviest labour of the quarter, on the batteries and works named in the Engineer's letter. Brought forward, £169 16s 5d Repairing, painting and mounting gun carriages 69 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £5 3s 6d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 66 days of labourers' work at 1s, £3 6s 0d Gun carriages total, £9 1s 6d Work at Powell's Valley 24 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £1 16s 0d 27 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £2 0s 6d 3 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d 40 days of overseers' work at 2s, £4 0s 0d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 654 days of labourers' work at 1s, £32 14s 0d Powell's Valley total, £41 7s 0d Work at Munden's battery 73 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £5 9s 6d 84 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £6 6s 0d 8 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d 26 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d 20 days of overseers' work at 2s, £2 0s 0d 572 days of labourers' work at 1s, £28 12s 0d Munden's total, £44 18s 6d Work at Holdfast Tom 16 days of stone-blowers' work at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d 11 days of overseers' work at 2s, £1 2s 0d 96 days of labourers' work at 1s, £4 16s 0d Holdfast Tom total, £7 2s 0d Repairing a house for the engineers 6 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 9 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d 15 days of labourers' work at 1s, £0 15s 0d Engineers' house total, £1 17s 6d Repairing the Company's houses 11 days of masons' work at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d 2 days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 16 days of labourers' work at 1s, £0 16s 0d Company's houses total, £1 15s 6d Carried forward, £275 18s 5d **Interpretations** The works at Powell's Valley and Munden's battery together took more than 1,500 days of labour and cost £86 5s 6d in the quarter. These were the two jobs William Pierce described in his letter of 12 April 1779: the works in Powell's Valley pushed on with all speed, and the improvement of the upper battery at Munden's, which he called the key of the island. The 73 days of stone-blowing and 84 days of masonry at Munden's were the rock-cutting and rebuilding that let its guns fire over the parapet and swing onto a single target. Pierce had told the Council the work there was done at very modest cost. The pay list shows that "modest" still meant almost £45 in a

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		By Cash paid for the followg. work done repairg. the Company's Houses Vizt. 11 Days Masons @ 1/6 £ .. 16 6 2 Do. Overseers @ 1/6 .. 3 . 16 Do. Labourers @ 1/ .. 16 . 1 15 6 Carried Over £ 275 18 6	single quarter, more than any other work the paymaster funded.
340	336	19 April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 31 March To Cash brought Over £ 4863 8 Carried Over £ 4863 8	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account again carried forward the cash he had drawn from the treasury. It recorded no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
341	337	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 275 18 5 1779 March By Cash paid for the following Work done at the Church Vizt. 6 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 £ .. 9 . 4 Do. Smiths 1/6 .. 6 . .. 15 . By Do. paid for the following Work done making Ammunition Chests, Tables Frames &ca. for the East Militia Vizt. 29 Days Carpentrs. @ 1/6 £ 2 3 6 4 Do. Sawyers 1/6 .. 6 . 5 Do. Smiths 1/6 .. 7 6 2 17 . By Do. paid for the following Work done getting Ballast & repairing Coppers for the Eagle & Mercury Packets Vizt. 21 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ 1 11 6 159 Do. Labourers 1/ 7 19 . 9 10 6 By Do. paid for the following Work done at the Reservoir in the Long Wood Vizt. 2 Days Smiths @ 1/6 £ .. 3 . 25½ Do. Overseers 1/6 1 18 6 2 1 3 By Do. paid for 36 Days Labourers Work bringing Goods from the Crane @ 1/ 1 16 . By Do. paid for 10 Days Labourers Work repairing Mundens Point Path @ 1/ .. 10 . By Do. paid for 9 Days Labourers Work fetching wood for Lemon Valley @ 1/ .. 9 . By Do. paid for 30 Days Labourers Work making Hay @ 1/6 2 5 . By Do. paid for 77 Days Labourers Work done at the Lieut. Governors Garden in the Long Wood @ 1/ 3 17 . Carried Over £ 299 19 2	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued with more work on the Company's buildings and stores. Brought forward, £275 18s 5d Work at the church 6 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d 4 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Church total, £0 15s 0d Making ammunition chests, tables, frames and other fittings for the East Militia 29 days of carpenters' work at 1s 6d, £2 3s 6d 4 days of sawyers' work at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d 5 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d East Militia total, £2 17s 0d Getting ballast and repairing coppers for the Eagle and Mercury packets 21 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £1 11s 6d 159 days of labourers' work at 1s, £7 19s 0d Packets total, £9 10s 6d Work at the reservoir at Longwood 2 days of smiths' work at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d 25½ days of overseers' work at 1s 6d, £1 18s 3d Reservoir total, £2 1s 3d 36 days of labourers' work bringing goods from the crane, at 1s, £1 16s 0d 10 days of labourers' work repairing the path at Munden's Point, at 1s, £0 10s 0d 9 days of labourers' work fetching wood for Lemon Valley, at 1s, £0 9s 0d 30 days of labourers' work making hay, at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d 77 days of labourers' work at the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Longwood, at 1s, £3 17s 0d Carried forward, £299 19s 2d **Interpretations** The reservoir at Longwood appears here as a cash charge, and that charge sat outside William Wrangham's report of 22 March 1779. He gave the cost of the tank as 394 days of slave labour and 104½ days from the Horse Point fence party. He made no mention of the overseers who directed the slaves, and each overseer was paid in cash. Their 25½ days, together with the smiths' work, cost the Company £2 1s 3d. The lead pipe, solder and copper charged to the plantation account in the same quarter added £17 4s 7d more. Labour that Wrangham had presented as almost free therefore carried real costs in both the paymaster's and the storekeeper's books. The coppers of the *Eagle* and *Mercury* were the large copper boilers in each ship's galley, used to cook the crew's food. The island's smiths repaired them, and labourers loaded ballast to steady the packets for their voyages. St Helena served as a repair yard for the Company's small ships as well as a place to take on water and food.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
342	338	19 April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 31 March To Cash brought Over £ 4863 8 Carried Over £ 4863 8	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account again carried forward the cash he had drawn from the treasury. It recorded no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
343	339	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 299 19 2 By Cash paid Gabl. Harper for the following for thatch several of the Company's Houses Vizt. 13 Load of Binders £ 1 12 6 20 Days Work 1 10 . 6 Gutter Beaches .. 7 6 3 10 . By Do. paid the followg. Men for enlistg. to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years longer as Soldiers their respective times to Commence the 27th Day of March 1779 Vizt. Joseph Stacey £ 15 .. . Josiah Cummings 15 .. . Richd. Close 15 .. . 45 .. . By Cash paid Henry Edwards for Enlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years as a Soldier Subject to the Articles of War his respective time to commence 15 Febry. 1779 15 .. . By Do. paid Capt. Baird of the Rochford for the following Vizt. 50 Cape Sheep £ 40 11 . 20 lbs. Garden Seed 4 18 . 45 9 . By Do. paid for the following for the Governors Table Vizt. 6 Hams £ 5 11 10½ 732¼ lbs. fresh Beef 16 3 9½ 17 Turkies 4 5 . 134 Fowls 10 1 . 13 Pigs 3 5 . 1 Cheese .. 5 10 2 Dozen Bottles Vinegar 1 4 . 68 Dozen Eggs 5 1 6 6 Bottles Fish Sauce 1 2 . 55 Ducks 4 2 6 24 lb. Candy 2 2 . 6 Bottles Soy .. 12 . 14 Sheep and 2 Quarters 15 10 . 70 7 6 Carried Over £ 479 5 8	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster in March 1779 continued with thatching, bounties, the Cape sheep and the Governor's table. Brought forward, £299 19s 2d To Gabriel Harper for thatching several of the Company's houses 13 loads of binders, £1 12s 6d 20 days' work, £1 10s 0d 6 gutter thatches, £0 7s 6d Thatching total, £3 10s 0d To men re-enlisting to serve the Company 5 more years as soldiers, from 27 March 1779 Joseph Stacey, £15 0s 0d Josiah Cummings, £15 0s 0d Richard Close, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment total, £45 0s 0d To Henry Edwards for enlisting to serve the Company 5 years as a soldier under the Articles of War, from 18 February 1779, £15 0s 0d To Captain Baird of the *Rockford*: 50 Cape sheep, £40 11s 0d Garden seed, 20 lb, £4 18s 0d Captain Baird total, £45 9s 0d For the Governor's table 6 hams, £5 11s 10½d Fresh beef, 732¼ lb, £16 3s 9½d 17 turkeys, £4 5s 0d 134 fowls, £10 1s 0d 13 pigs, £3 5s 0d 1 cheese, £0 5s 10d 2 dozen bottles of vinegar, £1 4s 0d 68 dozen eggs, £5 1s 6d 6 bottles of fish sauce, £1 2s 0d 55 ducks, £4 2s 6d Sugar candy, 24 lb, £3 3s 0d 6 bottles of soy, £0 12s 0d 14 sheep and 2 quarters, £15 10s 0d Governor's table total, £70 7s 6d Carried forward, £479 5s 8d **Interpretations** The Company paid £45 0s 0d to keep three soldiers for five more years at a time when men were dying in the garrison every few weeks. Joseph Stacey was the private who had witnessed John Ferguson's will in the hospital. Re-enlisting a trained soldier for £15 0s 0d cost no more than taking on a raw seaman such as Henry Edwards at the same rate. It also kept on the island a man who already knew the batteries, the drill and the paths between the posts. Each re-enlistment dated from 27 March 1779, just as the hungry summer ended, so the men committed themselves after seeing the worst of the shortage. The Governor's table cost £70 7s 6d in fresh food for the quarter, almost exactly what it had cost in the last quarter of 1778. The garrison's bread had been cut by a third, and the settlers had lost their yams. The table still took 134 fowls, 68 dozen eggs and over 700 lb of fresh beef. Soy and fish sauce were Eastern condiments brought home by Company ships, and they had already become a fashionable seasoning at English tables. Their appearance at the Castle shows how the China and India trade shaped even the Governor's diet. Binders were the flexible rods or straw ropes that held thatch down on a roof. Harper's last work before his death on 9 April 1779 was re-thatching the Company's houses ahead of the winter rains.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
344	340	19 April Dr. William Wrangham 1779 31 March To Cash brought Over £ 4863 8 Carried Over £ 4863 8	The debit side of William Wrangham's paymaster account again carried forward the cash he had drawn from the treasury. It recorded no new entries for March 1779. Cash brought forward, 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Carried forward, £4,863 8s 0d
345	341	1779 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over£ By Cash paid for 2 Dozen of China Plates for the Use of the Castle .. 13 . By Do. paid 21 Expresses upon Alarms 5 5 . 485 3 8 Amount of Pay Account 4378 4 4 £ 4863 8 . Errors Excepted 31 March 1779 (Signed) Wm. Wrangham Paymaster We this day Entertained Richard Harper Native, to serve the Honorable Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison, and gave him fifteen pounds Bounty Money. Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of March last which is as follows Vizt.	William Wrangham's payments as paymaster for the quarter ending 31 March 1779 closed as follows. Brought forward, £479 5s 8d 2 dozen china plates for use at the Castle, £0 13s 0d 21 expresses sent on alarms, £5 5s 0d Total of payments, £485 3s 8d Amount of the pay list, £4,378 4s 4d Total, £4,863 8s 0d William Wrangham signed the account as paymaster on 31 March 1779, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council enlisted Richard Harper, a native of the island, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison. It paid him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for March. **Interpretations** The paymaster paid for 21 expresses in the quarter, each a mounted messenger sent at 5s 0d to carry warning of an alarm. The number matches the run of single, double and treble alarms fired between January and March as Dutch fleets and unknown ships passed the island. Each signal from the outposts had to be confirmed by a rider to Jamestown, so every strange sail cost the Company money as well as powder. Richard Harper received the full £15 0s 0d bounty, although island boys taken on as drummers or fifers were paid only £3 0s 0d. As a grown man born on St Helena, he was enlisted on the same terms as a seaman or a re-enlisting soldier. The Harpers were a settled planter family, and Gabriel Harper, the Company's overseer, had died only ten days before. In a season when the garrison was losing men to sickness and drowning, the Council was ready to pay the top rate to recruit from the island's own families.
346	342	Cash Dr. 1779 Mar. 1st To Balance remaining £ 25554 3 7½ 31 To Jonn. Doveton received of him for Stores sold in the last Quarter 1681 3 7½ To Plantation for Provisions sold 27 2 6 To Licences 10 .. .. To Customs received on 181¾ Gallons Arrack 22 14 3 £ 27295 3 11½ Per Contra Cr. 1779 Mar. 31 By Sundry Accounts advanced the Paymaster to pay Salary's &ca. in the Quarter ending this day £ 4863 8 .. By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie 21792 .. 11½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . 22341 15 11½ £ 27295 3 11½ **Margin Notes:** 19 April	The Company's cash account for March 1779 recorded the money received and paid out at the close of the quarter. Balance remaining, 1 March 1779, £25,554 3s 7½d Received from Jonathan Doveton for stores sold in the last quarter, 31 March, £1,681 3s 7d From the plantation for provisions sold, £27 2s 6d For licences, £10 0s 0d Customs received on 1,817 gallons of arrack, £22 14s 3d Total, £27,295 3s 11½d Advanced to the Paymaster to pay salaries and other charges for the quarter ending 31 March 1779, £4,863 8s 0d Balance remaining In coin, £21,892 0s 11½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance total, £22,431 15s 11½d Total, £27,295 3s 11½d **Interpretations** The customs on arrack brought in only £22 14s 3d this quarter, on 1,817 gallons. In the last quarter of 1778 the duty had raised £366 15s 9d on 29,343 gallons. The rate of 3d a gallon was unchanged. The fall came from the shipping: the ships from India and China that carried arrack mostly called in the southern spring, while the first months of the year brought a few Company ships and mainly passing

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			Dutch and Danish fleets. A revenue that had been one of the treasury's steadiest sources proved to depend heavily on the season. The treasury's balance fell by more than £3,100 over the quarter, from £25,553 3s 7½d at the start of the year to £22,431 15s 11½d. No bills of exchange were sold, the arrack duty almost vanished, and the storekeeper's takings fell as the drought cut sales. Meanwhile the garrison and the works still had to be paid in full. The reserve was still large, but the quarter showed how quickly it could be drawn down in a lean season with little shipping.
347	343	1779 We this day directed the Secretary to write the following Order to the Captains of the Honorable Company's Ships now in the Road. Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you, they require that you, your Officers nor any other Person or Persons belonging to your Ship, shall have any Trade or Traffick with the Master or People belonging to the Ship London now in the Road. I am Sir St. Helena Your most Obedient Servant 19 April 1779 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Harper Private this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company five Years and five Months and procuring William Smith, from Ship Northington, to serve the remainder of his Contracted time. Granted. The following is the Lieut. Governor's Account of Provisions sold from the Honorable Company's Plantations from the 1st January to the 31st March 1779.	The Council told the Secretary to send an order to the captains of the Company's ships then in the road. Britannicus Wright wrote, on the Governor and Council's behalf, that no captain, officer or other person belonging to their ships was to trade or deal in any way with the master or crew of the *London*, which was then in the road. He signed the order at St Helena on 19 April 1779. John Harper, a private, asked to be discharged from the garrison. He had served the Company for five years and five months, and he had found a substitute, William Smith from the ship *Northington*, to serve out the rest of his contracted term. The Council granted the request. The Lieutenant Governor's account of provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 January and 31 March 1779 followed. **Interpretations** The Council had already forbidden Josiah Hazard and his crew to trade with the Company's ships. It now issued the matching order to the Company's own captains, closing the bargain from both sides. A ban on one party alone could be evaded by the other. The *London*'s oil, and anything her men might want to buy from the India ships, could change hands only if both crews were willing. Binding the Company's captains as well left neither side able to claim ignorance of the ban. John Harper had already served five months beyond his five-year term, yet he gained his discharge only by finding a seaman to take his place. The Council granted discharges more readily when the garrison lost no strength by them, and in a season of deaths and desertion it was reluctant to let any man go without a replacement. Harper's petition followed close on Richard Harper's enlistment, so one member of the island family left the ranks just as another entered them.
348	344	Mr. Corneille to Plantation Dr. 2 Days Work by Grower for Mr. James Desfountain £ .. 4 . 2 Cape Sheep Sold weight 59¾ lb. 1 4 10½ 414 lb. Beef Sold at Market 8 12 6 508 lb. Mutton to the Hospital 10 11 8 54¾ Do. Sold at Market 1 5 10½ 3 Kids in the Quarter to my use .. 15 . 40 lb. Mutton to my use .. 16 9 134 lb. Beef to Ships over Charter Party 2 15 10 24 lb. Do. to my use .. 10 . 3 Day work by Worcester for Mr. Wrangham .. 6 . £ 27 2 6½ Per Contra Cr. By Balance paid into the Company's	The Lieutenant Governor's account of provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 January and 31 March 1779 read as follows. 2 days' work by Grower for James Desfountain, £0 4s 0d 2 Cape sheep sold, weighing 59¾ lb, £1 4s 10¾d Beef sold at market, 414 lb, £8 12s 6d Mutton supplied to the hospital, 508 lb, £10 11s 8d Mutton sold at market, 54¾ lb, £1 5s 10½d 3 kids taken in the quarter for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, £0 15s 0d Mutton for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, 40 lb, £0 16s 9d Beef supplied to ships beyond their charter party, 134 lb, £2 15s 10d Beef for the Lieutenant Governor's own use, 24 lb, £0 10s 0d 3 days' work by Worcester for William Wrangham, £0 6s 0d Total, £27 2s 6¼d Balance paid into the Company's cash, 19 April 1779, £27 2s 6¼d

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		Cash 19 April 1779 27 2 6½ £ 27 2 6½ Errors Excepted (Signed) Danl. Corneille **Margin Notes:** 19 April	Daniel Corneille signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The plantation sold only 414 lb of beef at market in the quarter, against more than 1,800 lb sold or supplied in the last quarter of 1778, when it also fed the garrison at 3d a pound. Its income fell from £57 17s 8d to £27 2s 6¼d. The drought had killed 14 of the Company's cattle, and the herd could spare little for slaughter. The largest item was now mutton for the hospital, 508 lb. Fresh meat went first to the sick, while the market and the garrison went short. Grower and Worcester were probably two of the Company's slaves, hired out by the day to Company servants for private work. The plantation charged 2s a day for their labour and kept the money. In the last quarter of 1778 the same account had let out Peck, a soldier and cooper, to Captain Parker in the same way. The Company's own workforce, slave and soldier alike, was a source of small earnings whenever the plantation could spare it.
349	345	26 April James Oliphant, Richd. Nichols, John Towers, Peter Hanlon, & John Revill Private this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday 26th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 19 of April 1779. Friday the 23d Died William Crawley Private. Saturday 24 Do. Robert Turner Do.	James Oliphant, Richard Nichols, John Towers, Peter Hawten and John Revell, all privates, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for their full contracted terms. The Council granted their requests. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 26 April 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 19 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. William Crawley, a private, died on Friday 23 April. Robert Turner, a private, died the following day. **Interpretations** The Council released five time-expired privates on a single day without asking any of them for a replacement. John Harper, discharged at the same meeting, had found a substitute although he had served five months past his term. The record does not say why Harper alone offered one. The five discharges, together with two more deaths within the week, cut the garrison by seven men at a stroke. They show why the Council had paid full bounties to Richard Harper, Henry Edwards and the three re-enlisting soldiers in the weeks before. Men whose time had run out could not be held, so every vacancy had to be filled from the ships or the island's families.
350	346	21 April On the 20 instant Josiah Hazard Master of the Ship London presented the following Letter. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Company of the Island of St. Helena. Sir Your Orders which I received on the 19th April respecting Trade and Traffick with any Persons belonging to the Honorable East India Company's Ships shall be strictly observed. But must beg your Honours Indulgence so far as to permit me to Dispose of a small Quantity of Oil to the Inhabitants on shore, which will enable me to put my Ship in order, capable of Sailing in Company with the Honorable East India Company's Ships for London, which if your Honours disapprove of, will leave me in the greatest distress imaginable.	On 20 April 1779 Josiah Hazard, master of the *London*, sent a letter to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He promised to obey strictly their orders of 16 April 1779, which forbade him to trade with anyone from the Company's ships. He asked, however, to be allowed to sell a small quantity of oil to the island's inhabitants ashore. The money would let him put his ship in order so that she could sail for London in company with the East India ships. He told the Council that a refusal would leave him in the greatest distress. He signed the letter aboard the *London* on 20 April 1779. In response, the Council ordered a reply. The Secretary wrote to Hazard that the Governor and Council gave him leave to sell some of his oil, as he had asked. **Interpretations** The Council's ban had left Hazard without the means to pay for repairs or stores before the long passage home. A small whaler far from her owners carried no cash, only her cargo. Unless he could turn some oil into money, he could neither refit his ship

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		I am Sir Ship London With the greatest Submission 20 April 1779 Your humble Servant (Signed) Josiah Hazard In consequence of the above, We Ordered the following Letter to be wrote him. To Mr. Josiah Hazard Master of the Ship London. Sir In Answer to your Address of yesterday, I am directed by the Governor and Council to notify to you, that you have their permission to dispose of some of Your Oil as you request,	nor keep up with the convoy whose protection he had come to the island to seek. The Council had kept the Company's ships and the outside vessel strictly apart. It now made a narrow exception, allowing a sale to the islanders themselves, since that touched the settlers' needs and not the Company's monopoly of Eastern trade. Train oil was the island's main lamp fuel, and the settlers had bought more than 47 gallons from the stores in the last quarter alone, so a local sale met a real demand.
351	347	1779 request, in order to the fitting out and supplying Your Ship with necessarys for her Voyage. I am St. Helena Sir 21 April 1779 Your obedient Servant (Signed) Nathl. Kennedy Factor &ca. Major Henry Bazett Requests to have a Mortgage Bond registered. Granted. John Hoffstat Matross, Rudolph Tuspac and Bernard Hastier Private this day Petitioned for their discharges from the Garrison, having served the Honorable Company their Contracted times. Granted. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council's reply to Josiah Hazard explained the purpose of the leave it granted. He was free to sell some of his oil so that he could fit out his ship and supply her with what she needed for the voyage. Nathaniel Kennedy, a factor, signed the letter at St Helena on 21 April 1779. Major Henry Bazett asked for a mortgage bond to be registered. The Council granted his request. John Hoffstal, a matross, and Rudolph Sopher and Bernard Harker, privates, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for their full contracted terms. The Council granted their requests. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Registering a mortgage bond with the Council made the debt a matter of public record. This was the purpose of the island's registers of deeds and leases. A lender whose bond was entered could prove his claim on the land or goods pledged against it, ahead of any later creditor. Henry Bazett was himself a member of the Council that granted his request. The island had no separate land registry, so even a councillor's private dealings had to pass through the same body that governed the Company's affairs. Three more men left the garrison at the end of their terms, bringing the discharges granted in a single week to nine. Two privates had also died in the same days. The garrison was losing seasoned men faster than the ships and the island could replace them.
352	348	30 April At a Consultation held on Friday the 30th Day of April 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 26 of April 1779. Tuesday the 27 Died Joseph Bellers Private. Do. 27 Do. Hugh Keaton Do. Yesterday Evening Arrived an English Fishing Vessel from the Coast of Brazil, called the Dragon, Master whereof is Aaron Sheffield, burthen one hundred and fifty Tons, and carrys twenty Men laden with Oil bound to London. The Governor this day sent on board to desire the Master of said Vessel to come on Shore, and bring with him Pass &ca. which he accordingly did and are as follows. 1125 F. In Pursuance of an Act made in the	The Council met at the Castle on Friday 30 April 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. Matthew Bazett was absent. The minutes of the meeting of 26 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. Two privates, Joseph Bellers and Hugh Kerton, died on Tuesday 27 April. On the evening of 29 April an English fishing vessel, the *Dragon*, arrived from the coast of Brazil under her master, Aaron Sheffield. She measured 150 tons, carried 20 men and was bound for London with a cargo of oil. The Governor sent for the master to come ashore with his ship's papers, and he did so. The papers read as follows. The first, numbered 1125, was a declaration made under the Act of the seventh and eighth years of William III for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade. William Bates, Collector, and J. Hord, Comptroller, entered it on the record. In it Robert Pulsford, a London merchant, swore to several facts about the *Dragon* of London. She was a square-sterned snow of about 150 tons, under her present master, Aaron Sheffield. She had been built at Philadelphia in 1764. Her present owners were James Mather, John Julius Angerstein, Thomas Lane, John Lane, Thomas Fraser, Aaron

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		Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William the third Entituled, An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. Robert Pulsford of London Merchant maketh Oath that the Ship the Dragon of London whereof Aaron Sheffield is at present Master, being a Square Stern Snow of one hundred fifty Tons or thereabouts, was Built at Philadelphia in the Year one thousand seven hundred sixty four, and that James Mather, John Julius Angerstein, Thos. Lane, John Lane, Thos. Fraser, Aaron Sheffield and Robert Pulsford of London in Great Britain, are at present Owners thereof, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly hath any Share, or part, or Interest **Margin Notes:** Mr. Matthew Bazett of Council absent Wm. Bates D. Coll. J. Ward Compr.	Sheffield and Robert Pulsford, all of London. No foreigner held any share or interest in her, directly or indirectly. **Interpretations** The *Dragon* was the second London whaler in a fortnight to come in from the South Atlantic fishing grounds, after the *London* from the Falklands on 16 April 1779. Both had been built in the American colonies, in Philadelphia and Rhode Island, and both were now owned by London merchants. With the war at sea, their masters sought out St Helena to learn the news and sail home under the guns of the East India fleet. The Council applied the same test to the *Dragon* as to the *London*, sending for her papers at once. An American-built vessel had to show that she was wholly British-owned before she could be treated as a friend and not as a rebel prize.
353	349	1779 Interest therein. Dated at the Custom House, London the twenty fifth Day of September 1777. Sworn before me Robt. Pulsford J. Parsell Custom Ho. London Regr. Genl. Office 30 Septr. 1777 Exd. pr. J. Turner J.C. Exd. J.P. Dragon Aaron Sheffield for the Whale Fishery to the Southward of the Latitude of forty five Degrees North 150 Tons 20 Men. Victuals on the Beef and Pork Seven Hogsheads and an half Biscuit Thirty three hundred and three Quarters Beer Twenty Barrels Butter Two Firkins Brandy Foreign Ten Gallons Cheese Two hundred weight Candles Five Dozen Pounds Fish Five hundred Wt. Flour Five Do. Do. Fruit One Do. Do. British Strong Waters Seven Gallons Oatmeal One Bushl. and an half Oil Five Gallons Pease Seven Bushels Sugar Half Hundred Wt.	Robert Pulsford signed the declaration at the Custom House in London on 25 September 1777, and Parsell witnessed his oath. The Register General's office at the Custom House recorded it on 30 September 1777, and J. Turner entered it. The second paper was the *Dragon*'s victualling bill. It covered the stores carried by Aaron Sheffield's ship of 150 tons and 20 men, bound for the whale fishery south of latitude 45 degrees north. Beef and pork, 7½ hogsheads Biscuit, 33 cwt 3 qr Beer, 20 barrels Butter, 2 firkins Foreign brandy, 10 gallons Cheese, 2 cwt Candles, 5 dozen lb Fish, 5 cwt Flour, 1 cwt Fruit, 7 gallons British strong waters, 1½ bushels Oatmeal, 5 gallons Oil, 7 bushels Pease, ½ cwt Sugar, 2 bushels Salt, [...] **Interpretations** A victualling bill listed the provisions a ship cleared from the Custom House for her crew's own use. Such stores were exempt from duty, so the customs officers had to approve the quantities before she sailed. The bill gave the Council a check on the *Dragon*. Her stores had been fixed for 20 men on a whaling voyage, so any surplus spirits, sugar or other goods found aboard could only have been gained by trading. "Strong waters" was the customs term for British-distilled spirits such as gin, as distinct from the foreign brandy listed above them.

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		Salt Two Bushels	
354	350	30 April Vinegar One Cask Wine Fifteen Gallons Powder Coals One Chaldron Strong Beer Two Barrels Examined the 22 Augt. 1778 Thos. Fuller Wm. Bates D. Coll. J. Wetherington C. in Ballast 22 August 1777 J.B. Being fully satisfied from the above Passport, and Victualling Bill, together with his Journal that the Dragon &ca. is English Property, We asked the Master his motive for putting into this Port, replyed that his Owners had directed him (provided he made a successful Voyage) to touch at this Place to take the Protection of the Honble. Company's Ships, or any Convoy bound to Europe. We thereupon granted him the Protection required. And ordered the Secretary to write him the like Letter he had done to the Master of the London, as pr. Consultation of the 16 of last Month. As likewise to the Commanders of the Honble. Company's Ships now in the Road, also entered on Consultation of the 19 of same Month. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The *Dragon*'s victualling bill, issued for her whaling voyage, listed the following stores. Beef and pork, 7½ hogsheads Biscuit, 33 cwt 3 qr Beer, 20 barrels Butter, 2 firkins Foreign brandy, 10 gallons Cheese, 2 cwt Candles, 5 dozen lb Fish, 5 cwt Flour, 5 cwt Fruit, 1 cwt British strong waters, 7 gallons Oatmeal, 1½ bushels Oil, 5 gallons Pease, 7 bushels Sugar, ½ cwt Salt, 2 bushels Vinegar, 1 cask Wine, 15 gallons Powder, 0 Coal, 1 chaldron Strong beer, 2 barrels The customs officers Thomas Fuller and J. Hetherington signed the bill, noting that the ship cleared out in ballast on 22 August 1777. William Bates, Collector, examined it the same day. The pass, the victualling bill and the master's journal satisfied the Council that the *Dragon* was English property. Asked why he had put in at the island, Sheffield replied that his owners had told him, if his voyage went well, to call at St Helena. There he was to sail home under the protection of the Company's ships or any convoy bound for Europe. The Council granted him that protection. It ordered the Secretary to write him the same letter sent to the master of the *London*, recorded on 16 April 1779. The same order was to go to the commanders of the Company's ships in the road, as recorded on 19 April 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Sheffield had not chosen St Helena on his own judgement, as Hazard of the *London* had claimed to do. His owners had planned the call before he left London in August 1777. London merchants fitting out whalers for the South Atlantic were already counting on the island as a wartime meeting point with the East India fleet. The Council dealt with the *Dragon* exactly as with the *London*: protection in convoy, and a strict ban on trade with the Company's ships. Treating both whalers alike made the island's terms for outside vessels a settled rule rather than a single favour.
355	351	3d May At a Consultation held on Monday the 3d Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 30th April 1779. John Hazard and Aaron Sheffield Masters of the Fishing Vessels London and Dragon having Applied to sell some Oil here, to defray the Expence of putting their Vessels in repair to proceed	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 3 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 30 April 1779 were read, approved and signed. Hazard and Aaron Sheffield, masters of the fishing vessels *London* and *Dragon*, had asked to sell some oil on the island. The money would pay for repairs to their ships before they sailed on to England. The Council allowed them to sell six tons between them. It bought the oil itself on the Company's account at £30 0s 0d a ton, since the stores held none for the garrison. Captain Thomas Bazett, Samuel Alexander, Britannicus Alexander Wright and Orlando Bagley then presented petitions to the Governor and

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		on their Voyage to England, We permitted them to dispose of six Tons two of which we have purchased on the Honble. Company's Account at £30 pr. Ton there being none in the Stores for the Use of the Garrison &ca. Captain Thomas Bazett and Messrs. Samuel Alexander, Britannicus Alexander Wright and Orlando Bagley this day presented the following Petitions. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council. The Humble Petition of Thomas Bazett Sheweth That your Petitioner hath a Bill of Sale in his possession which he is desirous of having Registered, requests your Worship and Councils leave so to do. St. Helena And your Petitioner will ever Pray. 3 May 1779 Granted.	Council. Thomas Bazett's petition, dated at St Helena on 3 May 1779, stated that he held a bill of sale and wished to have it registered. He asked the Council's leave to do so, and it granted his request. **Interpretations** The Council turned the whalers' need into a bargain for the Company. The garrison burned 139 gallons of train oil in the barracks and guardhouses in the first quarter of 1779 alone, and the stores had run dry. A ton of oil held some 252 gallons, so £30 0s 0d a ton came to under 2s 5d a gallon. The warehouse had been selling train oil to the settlers at about 6s a gallon. By buying the whole six tons itself instead of letting the masters sell to the inhabitants, the Council restocked the garrison's lamps at well under half the usual price. It also kept the sale within the Company's hands, so no private trade passed between the whalers and the islanders.
356	352	3d May To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Saml. Alexander Britannicus Alexr. Wright and Orlando Bagley Sheweth That your Petitioners being willing and desirous to Administer upon the Estate of the late Mr. Gabl. Harper (who died Intestate) jointly with Mrs. Sarah Harper the Deceased's Wife, humbly request Your Worship and Council will be pleased to Grant them Letters of Administration accordingly. 3 May 1779 And your Petitioners will ever Pray. Granted. On Saturday last there was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. The Governor on the 30th of last Month Assembled the Council and acquainted them, That Isaac Clark his Groom had seen Mr. Robinson (acting 3d Officer of the Ship Valentine) shoot a Pheasant that the said Clark went to him and told him it was contrary to the Governors Orders, and that he was directed to inform him of any Persons he saw Shooting Pheasants, that Mr. Robinson bid the said Clark go and tell the Governor to mind his own business. In consequence of which the Governor sent his Orderly Serjeant with his Compliments to Mr. Robinson to acquaint him he would be glad to speak with him, who returned for answer he was playing at Billiards and could not come, the Governor therefore wrote Mr. Robinson the following Letter.	Samuel Alexander, Britannicus Alexander Wright and Orlando Bagley also petitioned the Governor and Council. The late Gabriel Harper had died without a will. They offered to administer his estate jointly with his widow, Sarah Harper, and asked the Council to grant them letters of administration. The petition was dated 3 May 1779, and the Council granted it. The garrison held a general field day on the parade on Saturday 1 May, with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men all present. On 30 April the Governor had called the Council together to report an incident. His groom, Isaac Clark, had seen Mr Robinson, acting third officer of the *Valentine*, shoot a pheasant. Clark went up to him and told him that this was against the Governor's orders. He added that he had instructions to report anyone he saw shooting pheasants. Robinson told Clark to go and tell the Governor to mind his own business. The Governor then sent his orderly sergeant to Robinson with his compliments, saying he would be glad to speak with him. Robinson sent back word that he was playing billiards and could not come. The Governor therefore wrote him a letter. **Interpretations** The pheasants of St Helena were protected game. The Governor's orders banned shooting them, and he set his own servants to watch for anyone who broke the ban. For a ship's officer ashore, a pheasant was easy sport. For the Governor, the birds were a reserved privilege of the island's government and a source of fresh game for his table. The quarrel turned less on the bird than on Robinson's open contempt, first for the groom and then for the Governor's own messenger. Officers of the Company's ships were not under the Council's direct command, and Robinson's refusal tested how far the Governor's authority reached over them while they were on shore. By laying the matter before the full Council before acting, the Governor made his response the act of the island's government and not a private grievance. The Council granted administration of Gabriel Harper's estate to three men alongside his widow. Sarah Harper could have administered alone as next of kin. Joining her with Wright, the Council's own Secretary, and two other men of standing put the estate in experienced hands. Harper had been both a planter and the Company's overseer, so his affairs probably included Company accounts and debts that needed careful settling.
357	353	1779 To Mr. Robertson Sir	The Governor wrote to Mr Robertson on 30 April 1779. He set out that he had sent his orderly sergeant with his compliments, asking to speak with

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		I sent my Orderly Serjeant to you this forenoon with my Compliments to you and that I should be glad to speak with You, who returned and told Me that you bid him go and tell the Governor that You was playing at Billiards and could not come, that the said Serjeant further told you I was waiting to see You, and that You repeated the Message the same over again. As my request to see you is on business therefore I request your immediate attendance on me at the Castle. I am Sir 30 April 1779 Your most humble Servant (Signed) John Skottowe To which Mr. Robertson returned the following Answer. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. St. Helena Sir The Message I received from you this morning through an Orderly Serjeant, had the Air of a Military Summons, and as I conceive I have no Obedience due to such, I could not consistently attend to it. I am Sir with great respect your humble St. Helena Servant 30 April 1779 (Signed) Thos. Robertson The Governor further Observes to the Gentlemen of the Board that he could not but consider Mr. Robertson's Behaviour on this particular as an Insult offered to himself for which he apprehends he would be justified in Ordering him immediately on board his Ship, but rather chuses to lay the same before the Gentlemen	him. The sergeant came back and reported that Robertson had told him to tell the Governor he was playing billiards and could not come. The sergeant had then told Robertson that the Governor was waiting to see him, and Robertson had repeated the same answer. The Governor explained that he wished to see him on business, and required him to come to the Castle at once. John Skottowe signed the letter. Thomas Robertson replied on the same day. He wrote that the message brought that morning by an orderly sergeant had read like a military summons. Since he did not believe he owed obedience to any such order, he could not, in keeping with that view, attend. The Governor told the members of the Council that he could only regard Robertson's conduct as an insult to himself. He believed he would be justified in ordering Robertson back aboard his ship at once. He chose instead to lay the matter before the Council. **Interpretations** Robertson rested his refusal on how he had been summoned, not on the shooting. A ship's officer in the Company's maritime service was not a soldier of the garrison. He argued that a message carried by an orderly sergeant amounted to a military order, which had no force over him. His letter was polite in form but turned the quarrel into a question of jurisdiction: whether the Governor's authority over the island's soldiers and settlers also covered the officers of visiting Company ships. The Governor had a quick remedy at hand. He could have ordered Robertson aboard and kept him there until the *Valentine* sailed, cutting short his time ashore. He passed over that course and brought the matter to the Council. Robertson had challenged the Governor's personal authority, so a decision taken by the Governor alone would have seemed to prove his point. A ruling from the full Council would carry the weight of the island's government and could be defended to the Court of Directors and to the ship's captain.
358	354	3d May of Council for their Advice. In consequence of what the Governor then acquainted the Board, It was their unanimous Opinion that Mr. Robertson should be Summoned to attend Council on this day. The following Summons was then Wrote him Vizt. To Mr. Thos. Robertson 3d Officer of Ship Valentine Sir You are hereby Summoned to attend the Governor and Council on Monday next the 3d May at the Castle by half past ten o'Clock in the forenoon, to answer a Charge preferred against You by the Governor. St. Helena By Order of Council 30 April 1779 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. On which Mr. Robertson returned the following Letter. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. President & Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen, I have received a Letter conceived in the following manner. "Sir, "You are hereby Summoned to attend the "Governor and Council on Monday next the 3d May at the Castle "by half past ten o'Clock in the forenoon to answer a charge preferred "against you by the Governor. "By order of Council	The Governor laid the matter before the Council for its advice. After hearing his account, the members agreed unanimously that Robertson should be summoned to appear before the Council on 3 May. The Secretary wrote the summons to Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*. It required him to attend the Governor and Council at the Castle at half past ten on the morning of Monday 3 May, to answer a charge brought against him by the Governor. Britannicus Wright signed it by order of the Council at St Helena on 30 April 1779. Robertson replied by letter to the Governor and Council. He opened by quoting the summons word for word as he had received it: the order to appear at the Castle at half past ten on Monday 3 May to answer the Governor's charge, signed by Britannicus Wright by order of the Council on 30 April 1779, and addressed to Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*. **Interpretations** The Council's summons met Robertson's objection head on. He had refused the Governor's message because it came by an orderly sergeant and looked like a military order. The new summons came from the Council as the island's civil government, in writing, through its Secretary. It set a fixed time and stated a charge to be answered. By changing the form while keeping the demand, the Council left Robertson no ground to claim that he was being treated as a soldier. Any further refusal would now be defiance of the island's lawful government, not of the Governor alone.

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		"St. Helena "30 April 1779 "B. Wright Secty. "To "Mr. Thos. Robertson "3d Officer of Ship "Valentine."	
359	355	1779 I therefore take the earliest means of applying to you Gentlemen for a Copy of the charge said to be preferred against me by the Governor, which you will admit to be the undisputable right of every British Subject, in order that I may qualify and prepare myself for a defence, And as I am to understand from the tenor of the Secretary's Letter that you Gentlemen, undertake to be my Judges in this matter, whatever it may be, you will doubtless allow that Mr. Skottowe having made himself a party therein, and being the accuser, it would be totally unconstitutional and unjust that he should have a voice or judgement on any matter of the kind, whereon you may think proper to deliberate, and I must therefore, pardon Gentlemen the Liberty of the Expression, positively object to his being one in any such deliberation. I am Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen St. Helena Your obedient Servant 30 April 1779 (Signed) Thos. Robertson To which the Secretary was directed to return him the following Answer Vizt. To Mr. Thos. Robertson 3d Officer of Ship Valentine Sir In compliance with your Request in a Letter addressed to the Governor and Council Yesterday Evening, and in conformity to the Orders of the Board, I have Enclosed the Governors Charge against you. And am directed to inform you, With respect to the Summons you received from the Secretary it was expressed in the usual form without his properly attending to the circumstance of the Governors being the Complainant, Yet they think it extraordinary that you should conceive therefrom, that Mr. Skottowe had any intention of passing a Voice or Judgement in a Case wherein he himself had preferred the Complaint, therefore they cannot but apprehend that you have been rather precipitate in supposing they could act so contrary to the Laws and Constitution of their Country. I am Sir St. Helena Your obedient Servant 1 May 1779 (Signed) W. Doveton Sub Secty.	Robertson then made two demands. He asked the Council at once for a copy of the charge the Governor had brought against him. He called this the undeniable right of every British subject, since he needed it to prepare his defence. He also noted that the Secretary's letter seemed to make the Council his judges in the matter. Governor Skottowe had made himself a party to the case and was the accuser. Robertson argued that it would be against the constitution and unjust for him to have any voice or vote in judging it. He asked the Council to pardon his frankness, but he firmly objected to the Governor taking part in any such deliberation. He signed the letter at St Helena on 30 April 1779. The Council told the Secretary to reply. The letter went to Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*, on 1 May 1779. In line with the request Robertson had made the evening before, and by order of the Council, the writer enclosed the Governor's charge. He admitted that the summons had followed the usual form without allowing for the fact that the Governor was the complainant. Even so, the Council found it extraordinary that Robertson should conclude the Governor meant to have a voice in judging a case he had brought himself. The members felt that Robertson had been rather hasty in supposing they would act so contrary to the laws and constitution of their country. The letter was signed by [...], Sub-Secretary. **Interpretations** Robertson had changed his ground from the form of a message to the basic rules of a fair hearing. He claimed the two protections any English defendant could expect: to know the charge in advance, and not to be judged by his own accuser. The Council could have insisted on its summons as written and left him to answer the charge when he appeared. Instead it sent him the charge in writing at once and accepted, in effect, that the Governor would not sit in judgement. It also admitted openly that its own summons had been carelessly drawn. Conceding both points removed any ground for Robertson to complain to the Company in London that he had been tried unfairly by the man he had offended. The Council's sharp rebuke for his haste kept its dignity intact while it gave way on the substance.
360	356	3d May The Governor lays the following Charge against Mr. Robertson 3d Officer of the Ship Valentine. For sending him an uncivil Message by his Groom. Also for not attending him on a Verbal Message sent him by his Orderly Serjeant to desire to speak with him And also for Contemptuously refusing to come to the Governor after he had	The Governor laid three charges against Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*. The first was that Robertson had sent him a rude message by his groom. The second was that he had failed to come when the Governor sent his orderly sergeant with a spoken request to see him. The third was that he had scornfully refused to come even after the Governor had written him a civil letter asking to see him on business.

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		likewise wrote him a Polite Letter desiring to speak to him upon Business. Instead of Mr. Thos. Robertson's attending this day agreeable to the Summons He received on Friday the 30 of last Month, He addressed the Board with the following Letter and Answers to the Charge exhibited against him by the Governor. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. President and Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen I am honored with your Secretary's Letter of the 1st Instant. It was natural for me to conclude that the Governor meant to sit in Judgement upon my Case, when the publick Letter of the Secretary set forth that I was to answer to the Governor and Council on Charges preferred against me by the Governor. But you Gentlemen are silent on that Point. I have arranged the Charges exhibited against me by the Governor, in the Order they are Stated and have placed my answers respectively against them, from whence I trust it will evidently appear to you, I have not been treated in the handsome manner I had to expect by a Gentleman for whose Station and Character I had all deference and respect. I shall be in readiness to wait on you if there be occasion, but I presume my Answers which are enclosed may make my attendance unnecessary. I am with great Respect Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen St. Helena Your obedient Servant 3 May 1779 (Signed) Thos. Robertson	Robertson had received the summons on Friday 30 April, but he did not appear before the Council on 3 May as it required. Instead he sent a letter with written answers to the Governor's charges. He acknowledged the Council's letter of 1 May. He wrote that he had naturally concluded the Governor meant to sit in judgement on his case. The Secretary's official letter had told him to answer to the Governor and Council on charges brought by the Governor. The Council's reply, he said, had passed over that point in silence. He had set out the Governor's charges in the order given and written his answer beside each one. These, he believed, would show plainly that he had not been treated with the courtesy he was entitled to expect from a gentleman whose rank and character he fully respected. He said he was ready to wait on the Council if needed, but supposed that his enclosed answers might make his attendance unnecessary. He signed the letter at St Helena on 2 May 1779. **Interpretations** The Council had met both of Robertson's objections, sending him the charge in writing and making clear the Governor would not judge his own complaint. Robertson still did not attend. He answered on paper and offered to come only if called again. This let him avoid standing before the Council in person while appearing to cooperate with it. His claim that the Council had been silent on the Governor's role sits oddly beside its letter of 1 May, which said plainly that the Governor had no intention of judging a case he had brought. The record shows Robertson holding his ground on every point and turning the charges back on the Governor's own conduct towards him.
361	357	1779 Charges preferred by Mr. Skottowe against Mr. Robertson & Mr. Robertson's Answers thereto. 1st For sending him an uncivil Message by his Groom. Answer This fellow hath been endeavoring to warp the Judgement of Mr. Skottowe, for I sent no Message whatever, nor have I ever sent Messages to Gentlemen by such Messengers. 2d For not attending him on a Verbal Message sent him by his Orderly Serjeant to desire to speak with him. Answer The Message as Mr. Skottowe terms it, being a Military Order, conveyed through an Orderly Serjeant bearing an Halbert, and as such meriting no obedience but the contrary from every Civil British Subject, & unprecedented in all other Settlements of the Company, it were unbecoming in any Civilian to have obeyed so unconstitutional a Mandate. 3d For contemptuously refusing to come to the Governor after he had likewise wrote him a Polite letter desiring to speak with him upon Business. Answer Were it not from a delicacy in bringing forward the infirmities of Mr. Skottowe the shortness of his recollection would sufficiently answer this Charge. For First the letter he	Robertson set out the Governor's charges with his answers beside each. 1: The Governor charged him with sending a rude message by the groom. Robertson answered that the groom had been trying to mislead the Governor. He had sent no message of any kind, and had never sent messages to gentlemen by such a person. 2: The Governor charged him with failing to come when the orderly sergeant brought a spoken request to see him. Robertson answered that the message, as the Governor called it, was a military order brought by an orderly sergeant carrying his halberd. As such it had no claim on his obedience. It ran against the rights of every British subject outside the army and had no precedent at any of the Company's other settlements. In his view, no civilian could properly have obeyed so unconstitutional a command. 3: The Governor charged him with scornfully refusing to come after receiving a civil letter asking to see him on business. Robertson answered that only reluctance to draw attention to the Governor's failings kept him from saying that a short memory would explain this charge. The letter, he said, had not been civil, since it ordered him to attend at once. [...] between one and two o'clock. He denied refusing to wait on the Governor, scornfully or otherwise, and said the letter itself would show the facts. Before he had dressed properly to wait on the Governor with the respect due to his rank, he received the Secretary's official summons to attend the Council on Monday. Thomas Robertson signed the answers. When the letter had been read, the Governor withdrew, and Major Corneille took the chair.

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		wrote me was not Polite, where he commanded me to give him immediate attendance. The Time is indisputable, between the hours of one and two, nor did I contemptuously or otherwise refuse to wait on him thereon, the letter will speak for the facts, but I received the Publick Summons from the Secretary to attend the Council on Monday, before I had dressed sufficiently to wait on the Governor with the respect due to his Station. (Signed) Thos. Robertson Upon reading the above letter the Governor withdrew, & Major Corneille took the Chair.	**Interpretations** The Governor left the room as soon as Robertson's answers had been read. The Council had promised on 1 May that he would not judge a case he had brought himself, and it kept that promise in the most visible way possible. With the Lieutenant Governor in the chair, the remaining members could weigh the charges without the complainant present. Robertson's own objection was thus answered in practice, and any decision that followed could not be attacked as the Governor's private revenge. Robertson's answers did not soften his position. His reply to the third charge made a fresh personal thrust at the Governor's memory. His reply to the second leaned on the halberd, the long-handled spear and axe carried by a sergeant as his badge of rank. That detail let him present the Governor's request as a show of military force against a civilian officer. The answers turned the hearing into a dispute over the Governor's conduct as much as his own.
362	358	3d May After perusing the said Letter and Answers to the Charge we judged them not admissible therefore Ordered the following Summons to be wrote him. To Mr. Thomas Robertson 3d Officer of Ship Valentine Sir You are hereby required immediately to attend the Council at the Castle to Answer to the Charge preferred against you by the Governor, as it is agreeable to the Laws and Constitution of our Country that the Accused above all Trials should Confront his Accuser. St. Helena By Order of Council 3 May 1779 (Signed) ½ past Eleven o'Clock B. Wright Secty. To which Summons Mr. Robertson appearing, & the Governor being requested to attend and support his Charge produced the following Evidences. Isaac Clarke being duly Sworn, deposeth that on the 29 April last, He heard the Report of a Gun and said to the Governor, there is somebody Shooting Pheasants, I'll go and see who it is. And accordingly went into Mr. Jonathan Doveton's Pasture, when he saw Mr. Robertson fire and Shoot a Pheasant, and Mr. Benfield's Boy and Mr. Robertson ran to pick it up. The Deponent then went into the Publick Road and going along the Ridge about two hundred Yards out of the Road met the said Mr. Robertson and told him he must not shoot there, for it was against the Governors Orders to shoot those Birds, who replyed "go and tell the Governor to mind his own Business." John Garell Serjeant being duly Sworn deposeth that on Friday last, by the Governor's Order he went for one Mr. Robertson who he found at the Billiard Table, that he gave the Governor's Compliments to him and told him the Governor would be glad to speak to him. Mr. Robertson then bid the Deponent to go and acquaint the Governor he could not come he was busy Playing at Billiards. He then informed Mr. Robertson that the Governor was waiting	After reading Robertson's letter and his answers to the charges, the Council judged them unacceptable. It ordered a further summons, addressed to Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*. It required him to come to the Council at the Castle at once to answer the Governor's charge. The summons gave the reason: the laws and constitution of the country held that in every trial the accused should face his accuser. Britannicus Wright signed it by order of the Council at St Helena on 3 May 1779, shortly after eleven in the morning. Robertson answered this summons and came before the Council. The Governor was asked to attend and support his charge, and he produced the following evidence. Isaac Clarke gave evidence on oath. On 29 April he had heard a gun fired and told the Governor that someone was shooting pheasants, and that he would go and find out who it was. He went to Jonathan Doveton's pasture. There he saw Robertson fire and kill a pheasant, and Robertson and Mr Benfield's boy ran to pick it up. Clarke then went out onto the public road and walked along the ridge about 200 yards from it, where he met Robertson. He told him he must not shoot there, since the Governor's orders forbade shooting those birds. Robertson replied that Clarke should go and tell the Governor to mind his own business. John Garett, a sergeant, also gave evidence on oath. On the previous Friday, by the Governor's order, he had gone to fetch Robertson and found him at the billiard table. He gave him the Governor's compliments and told him the Governor would be glad to speak with him. Robertson told him to go and tell the Governor that he could not come because he was busy playing billiards. The sergeant then told Robertson that the Governor was waiting. **Interpretations** The Council refused to try Robertson on paper. Written answers would have let him make his case without ever facing questions or the witnesses against him. To compel his attendance, the Council turned his own argument against him. He had claimed the rights of a British subject: to know the charge and not to be judged by his accuser. The summons now invoked the matching rule of English law, that the accused must confront his accuser in person. Having demanded a fair trial, Robertson could hardly refuse to take part in one, and he came. Mr Benfield was probably Paul Benfield, a passenger on the *Valentine*, whose boy was a servant out shooting with Robertson. Clarke's evidence placed the shooting on Jonathan Doveton's land, a private pasture, and set the reply to the Governor in Robertson's own words. The first charge, which

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			Robertson had flatly denied, now rested on sworn testimony.
363	359	1779 waiting for him and desired his Company immediately, Mr. Robertson bid him again tell he could not come. This Deponent then returned and acquainted the Governor with Mr. Robertson's Answer. Serjeant John Garell was asked by the Board what time the Governor sent him for Mr. Robertson. Answered between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve. The following Letter being read to Mr. Robertson he acknowledged it to be Verbatim as the one he received from the Governor. To Mr. Robertson Sir I sent my Orderly Serjeant to You this forenoon with my Compliments to you, and that I should be glad to speak with you, who returned and told me, that you bid him go and tell the Governor that you was Playing at Billiards and could not come. That the said Serjeant further told you I was waiting to see you and that you repeated the Message the same over again. As my request to see you is on business, therefore I request your immediate attendance on me at the Castle. I am Sir 30 April 1779 Your most humble Servant (Signed) John Skottowe Mr. Thomas Robertson being asked whether he had any Evidences to produce to confute what has already been Sworn to, or any thing to offer respecting the said Charge. Answered that he had nothing to say, but refers the Board to his Letter and Answers to the Charge preferred against him by the Governor. Upon which the Governor in presence of Mr. Robertson assured the Board that had Mr. Robertson thought proper to comply with the request sent him by the Orderly Serjeant, or with the Letter he wrote to him to require his attendance this enquiry might probably have been prevented because the Governor only meant civilly to represent to him, that the Shooting of Pheasants was prohibited Game, and had therefore to desire he would desist from Shooting	The sergeant went on to say that he had told Robertson the Governor was waiting for him and wished to see him at once. Robertson again said he could not come. The sergeant then went back and gave the Governor Robertson's answer. Asked by the Council when the Governor had sent him to fetch Robertson, the sergeant said it was between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Governor's letter of 30 April 1779 was then read to Robertson. He agreed that it was word for word the letter he had received. In it the Governor had set out the two messages carried by his orderly sergeant and Robertson's replies about playing billiards. He had told Robertson that he wished to see him on business and required him to come to the Castle at once. John Skottowe had signed it. Robertson was asked whether he had any evidence to contradict what had been sworn, or anything else to say about the charge. He answered that he had nothing to say beyond referring the Council to his letter and his written answers. The Governor then spoke to the Council in Robertson's presence. He assured the members that if Robertson had agreed to come at the request carried by the orderly sergeant, or in answer to his letter, the inquiry would probably never have been needed. He had meant only to tell Robertson politely that pheasants were protected game and to ask him to stop shooting them. **Interpretations** The sergeant's evidence undercut Robertson's defence on the third charge. Robertson had suggested that the time was in doubt and that he had not yet dressed fit to wait on the Governor when the Council's summons arrived. The sergeant placed his visit between eleven and twelve in the morning and found Robertson at the billiard table, not dressing. Robertson then declined the chance to call witnesses or challenge any evidence, and relied entirely on his written answers. He had demanded the rights of an accused man, but when given the chance to use them, he offered nothing. The Governor's closing statement also changed the shape of the quarrel. He presented the original request as a minor courtesy, a polite word about protected game, which Robertson had turned into a confrontation by refusing to come. In that light the whole dispute arose from Robertson's refusals, not from any act of the Governor's.
364	360	3d May Shooting them in future. The Board having maturely considered the Proceedings in support of the Charge preferred by John Skottowe Esqr. Governor against Mr. Thos. Robertson acting third Officer of the Ship Valentine. Are Unanimously of Opinion, That the said Mr. Thos. Robertson's Conduct has been highly Disrespectful, both in Verbal Messages and written Answers to the Governor, and still more so on account of the futile reasons he assigns for not attending as a Civil Servant, a Military Summons as he calls it, the immemorial	The Governor added that he had simply wished Robertson to stop shooting pheasants in future. The Council considered the evidence given in support of the Governor's charge against Thomas Robertson, acting third officer of the *Valentine*. The members agreed unanimously that Robertson had behaved with great disrespect towards the Governor, in his spoken messages and in his written answers alike. They judged his conduct worse still because of the empty reasons he gave for not coming. He had claimed that as a civilian he owed no obedience to what he called a military summons. Yet the Governors of the island had always sent for people in that way, and no one had ever questioned it before. The Council regarded the paper he had sent in place of attending as a further insult. In its view he had

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		usage of the Governors of this Island, never before called in question by any Person or Persons whomsoever. That they consider his Paper addressed to the Board said to be an Answer to the Charge preferred against him by Mr. Skottowe as an additional Insult, and contumeliously meant as an illiberal reflection on Mr. Skottowe's Private as well as Publick Character. They therefore have unanimously determined (as it seems a dubious point with them, whether an Act of Government can be carried into execution without the Signature of the Governor) to avoid passing any Judgement thereon. But refer the whole of Mr. Thos. Robertson's Conduct and Behaviour in this affair to the Determination of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Accompanying the above determination We directed the Secretary to write Mr. Thomas Robertson the following Letter. To Mr. Thomas Robertson 3d Officer of Ship Valentine Sir Agreeable to the Orders of the Board I have enclosed a Copy of their determination on the Charge preferred against You by John Skottowe Esqr. Governor of this Island and further to inform You I am ordered to give you a Copy of the whole proceedings	deliberately meant it as an ungentlemanly attack on the Governor's private and public character. The Council was unsure whether any act of government could be carried out without the Governor's signature. It therefore resolved unanimously not to pass judgement itself. Instead it referred the whole of Robertson's conduct in the affair to the decision of the Court of Directors. With this decision, the Council told the Secretary to write to Thomas Robertson, third officer of the *Valentine*. By the Council's order, the letter enclosed a copy of its decision on the Governor's charge. It also told Robertson that the Secretary had been instructed to give him a copy of the whole proceedings. **Interpretations** The Council found Robertson at fault on every point but stopped short of punishing him. The obvious course was to settle the matter on the island, by ordering him aboard his ship, banning him from coming ashore or fining him. The record shows why it held back. Having made the Governor step aside so that he would not judge his own case, the Council was left unsure whether it could act at all without his signature. Every order of the island government normally ran in the Governor's name. A penalty imposed without it might be challenged as unlawful, and Robertson had already shown he would contest every step. Referring the case to the Court of Directors avoided that risk. It also placed the dispute before the only authority with power over both the Governor and the officers of the Company's ships. The Council also rejected Robertson's main defence outright. It held that summoning people by an orderly sergeant was the long-established practice of the island's Governors, not a military order improperly applied to a civilian. By recording that no one had ever before questioned this, the Council defended the Governor's ordinary authority ashore over anyone on the island, whatever service they belonged to.
365	361	10th May proceedings if you require it. I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 4th May 1779 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 3 of May 1779. Thursday the 6 Arrived the Mercd. Cutter from England, with a Packet from the Secret Committee to ye Governor & Lieut. Governor. Saturday Passed by 8 Ships at Great Distance. Yesterday Died William Seale Inhabitant.	The Secretary added that he would give Robertson a copy of the whole proceedings if he asked for one. Britannicus Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 4 May 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 10 May 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 3 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 6 May the cutter *[...]* arrived from England. She brought a packet from the Secret Committee to the Governor and Council. On Saturday 8 May three ships passed the island far out to sea. William Seale, an inhabitant, died on Sunday 9 May. **Interpretations** The Secret Committee was the small inner body of the Company's directors that handled war, diplomacy and other confidential matters, apart from the full Court of Directors. Its orders went out under seal and were meant for the Governor and Council alone. Sending a packet by a fast cutter rather than waiting for the next East Indiaman shows that it carried urgent wartime news or instructions. Its arrival came at a moment when the island was already on watch, firing alarm after alarm at passing fleets.
366	362	10th May Simon Carnon Matross and Willm. Hinden Private this day petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison	Simon Carnon, a matross, and William Hendon, a private, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for their full contracted terms. The Council granted their requests.

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		having served the Honble. Company their Contracted times. Granted. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards accounts for the Month of April last were this day laid before Us, which were examined approved and are as follow Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in April 1779. Guns Fired, 32 lb., 18 lb., 9 lb., 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder lb., Powder oz. 11 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 Arrived the Ship London: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 6, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 6, Powder oz. 13 Fired at the above Ship from Bankses Battery: Guns Fired 3, 32 lb. 3, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 3, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 19, Powder oz. 0 Fired at Do. from Ruperts: Guns Fired 1, 32 lb. 1, 18 lb. 1, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 For the East Flying Party 200 Signal Cartridges: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 6, Powder oz. 4 24 For the Use of the Line Boats: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 1, Powder oz. 0 28 Do. for the Governors Use: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 1, Powder oz. 0 29 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 Arrived the Ship Dragon Expended for Priming: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 1, Powder oz. 1½ 30 For a General Field Day: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 87, Powder oz. 2 Powder Expended for four Funerals: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 4, Powder oz. 8 For Sundry Services: Guns Fired 0, 32 lb. 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 7, Powder oz. 10 Total: Guns Fired 22, 32 lb. 4, 18 lb. 1, 9 lb. 3, 6 lb. 6, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, Powder lb. 167, Powder oz. 4 Cartridge Paper Expended 11½ Quire Petre for the Use of the Hospital 6 lb. Do. for the Composition of Fuzes 6 lb. Tallow for the Use of the Castle 5 lb. (Signed) Willm. Pierie	The accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for April were laid before the Council, examined and approved. The artillery stores used in April 1779 were as follows, with gunpowder given in pounds and ounces. 16 April, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *London*: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 6 lb 13 oz. Fired at the same ship from Munden's battery: 3 guns fired, 3 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 3 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 0 oz Fired at the same ship from Rupert's: 1 gun fired, 1 shot, 1 thirty-two-pounder, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 200 signal cartridges for the East Flying Party: 0 guns fired, powder 6 lb 4 oz 24 April, for the use of the line boats: 0 guns fired, powder 1 lb 0 oz 28 April, for the Governor's use: 0 guns fired, powder 1 lb 0 oz 29 April, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 thirty-two-pounders, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *Dragon*, powder used for priming: 0 guns fired, powder 1 lb 12 oz. 30 April, a general field day: 0 guns fired, powder 87 lb 2 oz Powder used at four funerals: 0 guns fired, powder 4 lb 8 oz Powder for various services: 0 guns fired, powder 7 lb 10 oz Total: 22 guns fired, 4 shot, 1 thirty-two-pounder, 3 eighteen-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 167 lb 4 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 11½ quires Pitch for the hospital, 6 lb Pitch for making fuzes, 6 lb Tallow for the Castle, 5 lb William Pierce signed the account. **Interpretations** The batteries at Munden's and Rupert's fired four shot at the *London* as she approached, using an 18-pounder and the island's heaviest gun, a 32-pounder. An unknown sail that did not show her identity was fired on as a warning, even when she turned out to be a British whaler. That reception explains why the Governor sent for her master and his papers as soon as she anchored on 16 April 1779. The garrison used powder at four funerals in April, firing volleys over the graves of soldiers buried with military honours. Two privates died on 23 and 24 April and two more on 27 April, and each was given the same farewell. The 200 signal cartridges issued to the East Flying Party let the settlers' militia fire warning signals from the windward side, adding them to the chain of alarms that ran from the outposts to Jamestown.
367	363	1779 Sundrys Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in April 1779. To 31 Bottles Madeira £ 1 18 9 12 Do. Port .. 19 . 16 Do. Lisbon 1 5 4	The stores used at the Company's table in April 1779 were as follows. Madeira, 31 bottles, £1 18s 9d Port, 12 bottles, £0 19s 0d Lisbon wine, 16 bottles, £1 5s 4d Mountain wine, 6 bottles, £0 9s 6d Beer, 43 bottles, £0 14s 4d Arrack, 16 gallons, £2 8s 0d Pork, 6 pieces, £0 9s 0d

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		6 Do. Mountain .. 9 6 43 Do. Beer .. 14 4 16 Gallons Arrack 2 8 . 6 Fowls .. 9 . 21 lb. Candy .. 10 6 470 lb. Flour 3 18 4 £ 12 12 9 Bought pr. Table To 120 lb. Beef @ 6 3 .. . 53 Do. @ 3½ .. 15 5½ 2 Turkies .. 10 . 14 Fowls 1 1 . 10 Ducks .. 15 . 2 Lambs 1 .. . £ 7 1 5½ The Governor and Lieutenant Governor this Day laid the following Minute before the Board Vizt. The Governor and Lieut. Governor have to inform the Board, That in Consequence of Orders and Instructions received from England by the Mercd. Cutter, They are directed immediately to give Orders to the Engineer to set about making a Platform on Butter Milk Point for an Howitzer and two Guns, It appearing on the Testimony of Captn. Pierie and the Boards recommendation that such Work will prove of great importance towards the defence of the Island. Likewise to execute such other Defences as recommended on Consultation of the 12 of October last, for securing James's Valley against the Assault of an Enemy. They therefore have given Orders to Captn. Pierie to lay before the Board a section of the said Platform and intended Road leading	Sugar candy, 21 lb, £0 10s 6d Flour, 470 lb, £3 18s 4d Total, £12 12s 9d Bought for the table Beef, 120 lb at 6d, £3 0s 0d Beef, 53 lb at 3½d, £0 15s 5½d 2 turkeys, £0 10s 0d 14 fowls, £1 1s 0d 10 ducks, £0 15s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d Total bought, £7 1s 5½d The Governor and Lieutenant Governor then laid a minute before the Council. Orders and instructions from England, brought by the cutter, directed them to have the Engineer start work at once on a platform at Buttermilk Point for a howitzer and two guns. Captain Pierce had given evidence, and the Council had recommended, that such a work would add greatly to the island's defence. The orders also directed them to build the other defences proposed in the consultation of 12 October 1778 to secure James's Valley against an enemy attack. They had therefore ordered Captain Pierce to lay before the Council a section of the platform and of the road intended to lead to it. **Interpretations** The orders from England came to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, not to the full Council, and the two of them reported only what the Council needed to act on. The packet from the Secret Committee was confidential, and its wider contents stayed with the island's two senior officers. The Council learned only that London had approved the works and ordered them begun at once. The platform at Buttermilk Point and the defences of James's Valley had been proposed by the Council on 12 October 1778 and referred home, because large works lay beyond the island's own power to authorise. Seven months later the approval came back by a fast cutter instead of the next India ship. The speed of the reply, and the order to begin at once, suggest that London now feared a direct attack on the island. A howitzer fired explosive shells in a high arc, so from the point it could reach boats approaching the landing places in the valleys below, where flat-firing cannon could not bear. The Governor's table cost far less in April than in the previous months. Fresh meat bought came to £7 1s 5½d, against more than £20 in a typical month of the previous quarter. With the island's stock reduced by drought, even the Castle drew less fresh meat from the settlers.
368	364	10th May leading thereto from Banks's upper Battery, conclusive these two Posts, in Order to prosecute said Work with all possible expedition. Also a Plan of his proposed Defence of the Port Cullis, and strengthening that Part of the Line in James's Valley, which he jointly with the Board have considered as highly defective in its present open and very defenceless state. 10th May 1779 A Plan and Section of the intended Work at Butter Milk Point, being at the same time laid before the Board by the Engineer, and they Unanimously approving of the same, directed the Secretary to write him the following Order. To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir Agreeable to the Plan and Sections you this day laid before the Board respecting a Platform to be Erected on Butter	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor had also asked Captain Pierce for a road from the upper battery at Banks's to Buttermilk Point, linking the two posts, so that the work could go ahead as fast as possible. They had further asked him for a plan to defend the portcullis and strengthen that part of the line in James's Valley. He and the Council both regarded it as badly flawed, being open and almost without defence. The minute was dated 10 May 1779. The Engineer laid a plan and section of the proposed work at Buttermilk Point before the Council the same day. The members approved it unanimously and told the Secretary to send Pierce his orders. Britannicus Wright wrote to Captain William Pierce, the Engineer, on 10 May 1779. The Governor and Council fully approved the plan and sections for the platform at Buttermilk Point and the road from it to the post at Banks's battery. They ordered him to carry them out without delay. The present guardrooms there were falling into ruin and would have to be rebuilt. Where they stood, enemy fire striking them would do great harm to the Council's own works. The Council therefore asked Pierce to

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		Milk Point and Road leading thereto to the Post of Banks's Battery, I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you they entirely approve of said Plan, and it is their Order that you carry the same into Execution without delay. And as the present Guard Rooms are in a Ruinous Condition, and must be Rebuilt and from their present Situation will greatly Annoy our own Works from the fire of an Enemy. They recommend to you to fix upon a proper Spot to Erect new Ones sufficient to accommodate the Guard there, or any Detachments that may be Ordered to Reinforce the said Posts. I am St. Helena Sir 10 May 1779 Your Obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor likewise laid before the Board the following Minute Vizt.	choose a suitable site for new guardrooms, large enough to house the guard and any detachment sent to reinforce the posts. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor then laid a further minute before the Council. **Interpretations** On 12 April 1779 Pierce had warned that guardhouses built close behind a battery would be shattered by enemy shot and bring down rubble on the gunners. The Council had then declined to give any orders about Banks's until he sent a fuller letter. With London's orders now in hand, it acted on his warning without waiting. It moved the guardrooms away from the battery and told Pierce to build new ones on a safer site. The approval from the Secret Committee removed the doubts about cost and authority that had held the Council back, and it now pressed every part of Pierce's plan at once.
369	365	1779 The Governor and Lieutenant Governor finding at present that Public business very much increase, and is still likely to increase every Year, during the continuance of this Actual War tho' not yet declared, and having already experienced many inconveniences from the want of a Person properly Qualified to aid and assist them in the Official part thereof, have availed themselves of the latitude given to their former Governor in the Year 1760 of appointing two Young Men if necessary for that purpose, they therefore finding that one Assistant is absolutely necessary, have appointed Mr. William Doveton their assistant or Private Secretary, as a steady discreet young Man, and properly qualified for that purpose, at the usual Salary of a Writer. Mr. William Webber Doveton this day applied for leave, to have two Mortgage Bonds, belonging to the Widows Fund, Registered. Granted. Messieurs William Webber Doveton and Watkin Greentree, were this day Sworn into the Office of Church Wardens. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor reported a further minute. Public business had grown a great deal and was likely to keep growing every year while the present war continued, although it had not yet been formally declared. They had already been hampered by the lack of a qualified person to help them with the official side of their work. The Court had allowed a former Governor in 1760 to appoint two young men for that purpose if needed, and they now made use of that permission. Finding that one assistant was essential, they appointed William Doveton as their assistant or private secretary. They judged him a steady, discreet young man, well fitted for the work, and set his pay at the usual salary of a writer. William Webber Doveton asked leave to register two mortgage bonds belonging to the Widows' Fund. The Council granted his request. William Webber Doveton and Walter Greentree were sworn in as churchwardens. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The appointment came within days of the packet from the Secret Committee, whose orders were addressed to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor alone. The island already had a Secretary in Britannicus Wright, who kept the Council's minutes and wrote its letters. The two senior officers passed him over and took a private secretary of their own, answerable only to them. Confidential wartime correspondence needed a clerk outside the Council's ordinary business, and the choice of a "discreet" young man points to that purpose. Relying on a permission granted in 1760 let them make the appointment at once, without first writing home for approval. The Widows' Fund lent its money on mortgage, and registering the bonds secured its claim on the property pledged. The income kept up the allowances paid to soldiers' and servants' widows, such as the three annuities paid each quarter to the widows Caldwell, Shelley and Bazett. Lending at interest within the island let the fund grow its capital without sending money out of St Helena.
370	366	17 May At a Consultation held on Monday the 17th Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 17 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the

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		Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 10 of May 1779. Friday the 14 Died Joseph Stacey Private. This Day Do. Mrs. Elizabeth Seale Widow. The Governor and Lieut. Governor laid the following Minute before the Board Vizt. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor lays before the Board, Letters received from Captain Ogilvie and Captain Baird, with their Answers thereto, relative to the situation of the Ships Valentine and Rochford's wants of Provisions &ca. And have to observe thereon, that Captain Ogilvie's Letter dated the 14 & 16 instant appear to them as couched in a very Dictatorial Stile, seeking for causes of Complaint against their Conduct where none really exists, but such as Human foresight could neither foresee or guard against; nor, than from the Precautions already taken by the Board. Captain Ogilvie cannot be less acquainted than the other Commanders, of the Distressed situation of the Island at present, as he avows it; our Answer therefore to his first Letter, We apprehend fully Points out the Predicament in which we stand, relative to the Garrison, and his own observation from the present Drought and Distressed face of the Country, loss and poverty of Cattle; we think ought rather to call forth his feelings in sympathy to the General distress in lieu of a partial requisition of what it is not in our power to grant. 17 May 1779	meeting of 10 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. Joseph Stacey, a private, died on Friday 14 May. Mrs Elizabeth Seale, a widow, died on 17 May. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid a minute before the Council. They produced letters from Captain Ogilvie and Captain Baird about the shortage of provisions and other stores aboard the *Valentine* and the *Rockford*, together with the replies sent to them. They observed that Ogilvie's letters of 14 and 16 May were written in a very dictatorial tone. In their view he was hunting for grounds of complaint where none really existed, beyond what no human foresight could have foreseen or prevented, and where the Council had already taken every precaution. Ogilvie could be no less aware than the other commanders of the island's present distress, as he himself admitted. The two officers believed their answer to his first letter had set out plainly the difficulty they faced in feeding the garrison. Ogilvie had also seen for himself the drought, the parched state of the country and the loss and poor condition of the cattle. They felt this ought to have moved him to sympathy with the island's general hardship, not to a one-sided demand for what they had no power to give. The minute was dated 17 May 1779. **Interpretations** The *Valentine* and the *Rockford* had been lying in the road since February, waiting for a convoy to escort them home. Every week of waiting ate into their stores. A Company ship's charter party entitled her to a set allowance of fresh provisions at St Helena, and Ogilvie was pressing that claim. The island could not meet it. The drought had killed cattle and stunted the yams, the garrison's bread had already been cut by a third, and the Council had sent to the Cape for flour. The Governor's answer turned the captain's legal claim back into a question of common hardship. That left the Council free to refuse without breaking the charter, by arguing that what did not exist could not be supplied. Joseph Stacey had re-enlisted for five years on 27 March 1779 and received the full £15 0s 0d bounty. He died seven weeks later. Like George Walls before him, he took the Company's money for a term he did not live to serve, and the bounty was lost with him.
371	367	1779 The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor St. Helena. Gentlemen I think it necessary to inclose you a State of the Ship Valentine's Provisions now remaining on Board, and the Weekly expence of each Sort, in order to enable you to judge of the Quantity she must be supplied with at this Island before she can safely prosecute her Voyage to England when I shall receive your Orders to proceed, begging leave to observe, that it would be proper to sail from hence with fourteen Weeks provisions of all Sorts on Board. And I must request to know, whether I can be supplied with the Provisions I shall want out of the Honble. Company's Stores here, or how otherways I may be able to procure them, as no Provisions of any kind are to be got from the Individuals of the Island. I have the Honor to be Gentlemen St. Helena Your most obedient and most 16 May 1779 humble Servant (Signed) James Ogilvie	Captain James Ogilvie wrote to Governor Skottowe and Lieutenant Governor Corneille from St Helena on 14 May 1779. He enclosed a statement of the provisions left aboard the *Valentine* and her weekly use of each kind. With it they could judge how much she would need from the island before she could safely sail for England once he received his orders. He pointed out that it would be prudent to leave with 14 weeks' supply of every kind of provision aboard. He asked whether he could be supplied from the Company's stores on the island, or how else he might obtain what he needed, since none of the islanders had provisions of any kind to sell. The account of provisions remaining aboard the *Valentine* on 6 May 1779, with her weekly use of each kind, was as follows. Remaining Pork, issued 3 days a week, enough for 7 weeks Beef, issued 4 days a week, enough for 9 weeks Pease, issued 4 days a week, enough for 16 weeks Bread, issued 7 days a week, enough for 4 weeks Arrack, issued 7 days a week, enough for 10 weeks Suet, none Raisins, none Mustard, none Vinegar, none Flour, issued 4 days a week, enough for 4 weeks Weekly use

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		Account of Provisions remaining on Board the Ship Valentine the 6 of May 1779 with the Weekly Expence of each Sort. Remains Pork 3 Days pr. Week Seven Weeks Beef 4 Do. pr. Do. Nine Do. Pease 4 Do. pr. Do. Sixteen Do. Bread 7 Do. pr. Do. Four Do. Arrack 7 Do. pr. Do. Ten Do. Suet None Raisins Do. Mustard Do. Vinegar Do. Flour 4 Days pr. Week Four Weeks (Signed) James Ogilvie Weekly Expence Pork 3 Days pr. Week 504 lb. Beef 4 Do. pr. Do. 672 lb. Pease 4 Do. pr. Do. 16 Gallons Bread 7 Do. pr. Do. 525 lb.	Pork, issued 3 days a week, 504 lb Beef, issued 4 days a week, 672 lb Pease, issued 4 days a week, 16 gallons Bread, issued 7 days a week, 525 lb James Ogilvie signed the account. **Interpretations** The *Valentine* had only four weeks' bread and flour left. To reach Ogilvie's 14 weeks she would need about another 10 weeks of bread, more than 5,000 lb. That demand came at the very moment the garrison's own bread ration had been cut by a third and the Council was waiting on flour from the Cape. Ogilvie's own letter recorded that no islander had food to sell. His claim was not that the island was hiding supplies, but that the Company's ship had a right to be fed from the Company's stores. The Governor faced a direct choice between the ship and the garrison, both belonging to the same Company, with too little bread for either.
372	368	17th May Arrack 7 Days pr. Week 22 Gallons Suet 2 Do. pr. Do. 20 lb. Raisins 2 Do. pr. Do. 20 lb. Mustard pr. Do. 5 lb. Vinegar pr. Do. 20 Quarts Flour pr. Do. 260 lb. (Signed) James Ogilvie To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine Sir In answer to your Letter, and state of the Ship Valentine's Provisions. We are sorry to observe so great a want of all necessarys as therein setforth, particularly of the Bread kind as it is out of our power to supply you with any, having barely six Weeks Bread for the Garrison at present in the Honble. Company's Stores, and equally unfurnished with every other necessary but Salt Provisions consisting of Pork, which You may be supplied with. We are in hopes of the Speedy Arrival of Our Store Ship, at which time we will readily give You such Assistance as then lays in Our power for your homeward bound Voyage. We are St. Helena Sir 16 May 1779 Your most humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Danl. Corneille The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor St. Helena. Gentlemen The indispensable necessity of being supplied	The *Valentine*'s weekly use of the rest of her provisions was as follows. Arrack, issued 7 days a week, 22 gallons Suet, issued 2 days a week, 20 lb Raisins, issued 2 days a week, 20 lb Mustard, weekly, 5 lb Vinegar, weekly, 20 quarts Flour, weekly, 250 lb James Ogilvie signed the account. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor replied to Captain James Ogilvie, commander of the *Valentine*. They regretted to see that his ship was so short of necessities, above all bread. They could give him none. The Company's stores held barely six weeks' bread for the garrison, and they were just as bare of every other necessity except salt pork, which they could supply. They hoped the store ship would arrive soon. When she did, they would gladly give him whatever help they could for his voyage home. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the letter at St Helena on 16 May 1779. Ogilvie wrote back to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The *Valentine* could not risk sailing without enough bread or rice, and he felt bound to point out the danger of relying entirely on the store ship for it. They had not assured him that he could have what he needed even when she came. The only provision they could promise was salt pork, which in his view would be a very unwholesome diet for his men. **Interpretations** The Company's stores held only six weeks' bread for the garrison. That figure measured how close the island was to running out. The Council had cut the soldiers' ration by a third in March and sent to the Cape for 30,000 lb of flour, but none had yet come. It could not give the *Valentine* the 5,000 lb of bread she needed without leaving the garrison on salt meat alone within weeks. Ogilvie's reply struck at the weakness in the Council's answer: its promise depended on a store ship that had not been sighted. His men had been months at anchor in the road, and he knew that a crew fed only on salt pork on a long passage was likely to fall ill with scurvy.

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		with a sufficient quantity of Bread or Rice, before the Valentine can venture to sail from hence, makes it my Duty to represent the risque which appears to me of trusting entirely to the Arrival of the Store Ship for such supply especially as you do not assure me that I can even upon her Arrival have the Supply that may be necessary and Indeed that the only provision you can assure me of is Salt Pork, which would be a very unwholesome Diet to feed my People	
373	369	1779 People upon entirely. I therefore, with the greatest Deference to You, beg leave to suggest, that I think the Cutter in the Roads, if Dispatched immediately to the Cape, might be returned here from thence, before the Departure of the Fleet from this Island, with full supplies for the Valentine and any of the other Ships which may be in want, for I think there is not any probability of the Store Ships arrival before the latter end of June; after which the Warwick will no doubt take a fortnight to refresh her people. But should it happen otherways, that the Storeship should arrive sooner, and before the Cutter returns, the Supplys which she brings down for the Valentine, will replace what you may have spared to me, and by that means make certain of Your being enabled to replenish supply. I have the Honor to be Gentlemen St. Helena With the greatest respect May 16 1779 Your most Obedt. and most humble Servant (Signed) James Ogilvie To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine Sir We flattered ourselves that Our Answer to Your under date of the 16 instant, would have avoided any further importunity on a subject which our present Situation and unfortunate necessity puts it out of Our power to devise a remedy either for ourselves or others and must therefore trust to the Arrival of our Store Ship which we apprehend will be at an earlier period than you imagine; and enable Us to supply Your wants with other Provision than merely Pork, which we cannot conceive to be unwholesome food for so short a time, and only offered as a temporary Relief in case your present wants required it. As to what you are pleased to suggest for Dispatching the Mercd. Cutter to the Cape, we have to observe, that we think ourselves not justifiable so to do, at the present time, and should the necessity hereafter arise her Dispatch thither cannot be for any Partial benefit, but common Advantage of the Island and	Ogilvie argued that his men could not be fed on salt pork alone. With the greatest respect, he suggested that the cutter *Hind*, then in the road, be sent at once to the Cape. She could return before the fleet sailed from the island, bringing full supplies for the *Valentine* and any other ship in need. He saw little chance of the store ship arriving before the end of June, and after that the *Warwick* would surely need a fortnight to rest and feed her crew. If the store ship did come before the cutter returned, the supplies she carried for the *Valentine* could replace whatever the island had spared him. In that way the island's own stock was sure to be made good. He signed the letter at St Helena on 16 May 1779. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor replied to Captain James Ogilvie, commander of the *Valentine*. They had hoped their earlier answer would spare them further pressure on a matter which their present circumstances made it impossible to remedy, for themselves or anyone else. They had to rely on the store ship. They expected her much sooner than he supposed, and she would let them supply him with more than salt pork. They could not see that pork was unwholesome food for so short a time, and they had offered it only as a stopgap if his needs pressed him. As for his proposal to send the cutter to the Cape, they did not think themselves justified in doing so at present. If it later became necessary to send her, it would be for the common good of the island and the shipping, not for the benefit of one ship. **Interpretations** Ogilvie's proposal had real merit. The Cape was the nearest source of grain, and a fast cutter could have brought back bread for every ship in the road. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor rejected it for a reason the record makes clear. The *Hind* had come out from the Secret Committee with urgent orders, and she was the island's only fast link with the outside world in wartime. Sending her off at the request of one captain would leave the island without a dispatch vessel if news of an enemy arrived. The two officers kept her in reserve for a need that touched the whole island. They also held to their own judgement that the store ship would come sooner than Ogilvie thought, which made the risk of waiting seem acceptable to them.

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		Shipping	
374	370	17 May Shipping in General. We are St. Helena Sir 17 May 1779 Your humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Danl. Corneille The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor St. Helena. Gentlemen I have received your Letter in Answer to mine of Date 16 Instant. I could not possibly have conceived that my conduct in the two Letters I addressed to you on the Subject of my Provisions and the impossibility of my putting to Sea without a supply, could be in any manner construed importunity. It was evidently my indispensable Duty to write you what I have done on the Subject, and to make my representations to you in proper time. I must say that I think it very extraordinary, the smallest exception, or the least intimation of such, should be insinuated to me for doing that which was so indispensibly my Duty, both to the Honble. Company and as acting Agent for my Owners, and entrusted by both with the lives and health of so many Men, and the Charge of a valuable a property. And considering after so long a Detention here that my Provisions must be exhausted, and the Ship disqualified from going to Sea, and proceeding on her Voyage without assistance, it was my apprehension from the very distressed situation of the Island at Present, that you might not have it in your power to supply me in the manner which would consequently enable me to Sail from this Port with the Fleet, that induced me in proper time to make you acquainted with the particular state of my wants, and to request to know, if I might depend upon their being supplied from the Stores, or if there was any other Channel by which I might be sure of them. Your answer does not assure me of a sufficient supply of any thing but Pork, of which you are acquainted I have seven Weeks expence on Board I therefore could not want a temporary supply of that Single Article; nor does your Answer point out any Channel by which I can be at the smallest certainty	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor signed their reply at St Helena on 16 May 1779. Ogilvie answered again. He had received their reply to his letter of 16 May. He could never have imagined that his two letters about his provisions, and the impossibility of putting to sea without fresh supplies, could be read as pestering. Writing to them was plainly his duty, and he had only set out his case for their consideration. He found it very strange that the slightest objection, or even a hint of one, should be raised against him for doing what was so clearly his duty. He owed that duty to the Company and to the ship's owners, for whom he acted as agent. Both had entrusted him with the lives and health of many men and with a valuable property. After so long a stay, his provisions were bound to run out, and the ship could not go to sea and continue her voyage without help. He had feared that the island's present distress might leave them unable to supply him well enough to sail with the fleet. That fear was why he had told them in good time exactly what he lacked, and asked whether he could count on the Company's stores or some other source. Their answer promised nothing in quantity except salt pork. He already had seven weeks' pork aboard, so he had no need even of a short supply of that one article. Nor had their answer named any source from which he could be in the least certain of obtaining what he needed. **Interpretations** Ogilvie stood on a double duty that the Governor's reply had passed over. A Company ship was hired from private owners, and her captain answered to them for the safety of their vessel as well as to the Company for her voyage and cargo. A captain who sailed short of bread and lost men to sickness would have to account to both. Ogilvie's point about the pork exposed the emptiness of the island's offer. He already carried seven weeks' supply of the one thing the Governor could give, while bread and flour, of which he had only four weeks, were the things the island could not spare. The exchange had become a contest of honour as well as of supplies. Ogilvie resented being called importunate as much as he resented going without bread.
375	371	1779 certainty of a sufficient Supply of Provisions to enable me to sail. That you would spare me of every thing all you could, was not to be doubted, as my Application to you was on the Service of the Company, and being such, I made my representations to you, not in the idea of any	Ogilvie continued that he had no assurance of enough provisions to let him sail. He did not doubt that they would spare what they could of everything. His request was made on the Company's service, and for that reason he had not presented it as a plea for special favour to the *Valentine*. He saw it as a case of urgent and absolute need, quite separate from the wants of any other ship. Since he could see no certain way of getting supplies on the island, it had struck him that sending

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		Supplies you may afford the Valentine being a partial favour, but a case of urgent and absolute necessity, abstracted and distinct from the wants or situation of other Ships. As I saw no certainty of obtaining the necessary supplies at the Island, it occurred to me that the Mercd. Cutter by being sent to the Cape for Provisions would be the most eligible means of making sure of them, and of guarding against accidents, and therefore with the utmost deference to you I suggested that measure, and I could not doubt but you would have come into the measure if you were at Liberty to do so, particularly as the Island is in so very distressed a situation at present. I likewise ventured to give you my sentiments with respect to the passage it was natural to suppose the Store Ship could have. She sailed from England in Company with a large Fleet on the 7 March, she was to go to Madeira with that Fleet and to Sail from thence with it and to keep Company as far as their courses lay together, therefore from all the experience I have had in Sea matters, I cannot suppose with probability that she can be here before the latter end of June, nor is there any thing against the Cutters making her Voyage in five Weeks, which is a fortnight sooner than the probability of the Store Ships arrival. However having done my Duty, I shall say nothing further on the Subject which may offend, only that I must observe, I shall always like, when me to judge of what is wholesome Provision for my Ships Company, it becomes me to do it, and I trust that my experience in these matters makes me a competent Judge, and vindicates me for offering it on the present occasion, and I think I may expect that it should have weight. In acquitting myself of what I conceive my duty to the Honorable Company, Let no time feel fatigue, nor had I conceived that addressing you on their Service could have given you pain. I am With all due respect St. Helena Gentlemen May 18 1779 Your most Obedient and most humble Servant (Signed) James Ogilvie	the *Hind* cutter to the Cape for provisions would be the best way to obtain them and to guard against mishap. He had therefore made that suggestion with the greatest respect. He had not doubted that they would agree to it if they were free to do so, all the more because the island itself was in such distress. He had also given his opinion on the passage the store ship was likely to make. She had sailed from England with a large fleet on 7 March. She was to call at Madeira with that fleet, sail on with it from there, and keep company as far as their routes ran together. From all his experience of such voyages, he thought it unlikely she could arrive before the end of June. By contrast, the cutter would very probably make her voyage in five weeks, a fortnight sooner than the store ship could be expected. Having done his duty, he would say nothing more on the subject, with one exception. He would always reserve to himself the right to judge what was wholesome food for his own ship's company. That was his proper business. He trusted that his experience in these matters made him a competent judge, and he believed his opinion on this occasion deserved to carry weight. In carrying out what he saw as his duty to the Company, he hoped no one would feel wearied. Nor had he imagined that writing to them on the Company's business could cause them any distress. James Ogilvie signed the letter at St Helena on [...] May 1779. **Interpretations** Ogilvie's reckoning of the store ship's passage rested on how wartime convoys worked. A fleet sailed only as fast as its slowest ship, and the call at Madeira added days or weeks before the store ship could part company and head south alone. Leaving England on 7 March, she could hardly reach St Helena before late June. Ogilvie set that against the five weeks a fast cutter would need for the round trip to the Cape. His sea experience gave him a better footing on that point than the Governor's hopeful expectation that the store ship would come soon. His closing lines answered the Governor's remark that salt pork could do his men no harm for so short a time. A captain on a long voyage judged the diet of his crew, since he bore the loss if scurvy struck. Ogilvie conceded the dispute over the cutter, but he would not let the Governor overrule him on how to feed his own men.
376	372	17 May To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine. Sir In our Answer to your former Letter, we have absolutely assured you that the Ship Valentine under your Command, shall be supplied on the Arrival of our Store Ship with such Provisions as the Honorable Company sends out for the Victualling of their Garrison. More we cannot say on this Subject, which no doubt calls forth our feelings at a time of General Distress both of the Island and Shipping	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor replied to Captain James Ogilvie, commander of the *Valentine*. In their earlier answer, they wrote, they had promised him outright that the *Valentine* would be supplied, once the store ship arrived, with the provisions the Company sent out to feed the garrison. They could say no more on the subject. It naturally moved them deeply at a time of general distress for both the island and the shipping. That distress also caused them the anxiety which their present situation fully warranted. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the letter at St Helena on [...] May 1779. Captain John Baird of the *Rockford* also wrote to Governor Skottowe and Lieutenant Governor Corneille. He understood how hard the island's

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		which we assure you is that anxiety of Mind that our present situation ought and fully justifies. We are Sir St. Helena Your most humble Servants May 18 1779 (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille The Honorable John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille Esqrs. Gentlemen Sensible of the unpleasing situation of the Island at this time with respect to all kinds of Bread and necessarys and no doubt equally must that of the Ships be from so long a detention, that I can only request the Rochford may have an equal share of your liberality when circumstances will admit; and that every attention on my part has, and will continue to be pursued by a well timed Oeconomy, and to avoid distressing the Island as much as possible. I remain St. Helena With great respect 18 May 1779 Honorable Sir & Sirs Your most Hble. Obdt. Servant (Signed) John Baird To Captain John Baird Commander of Ship Rochford. Sir In answer to Yours of this day we have to observe, that your observations on the unpleasing situation of the Island	present position was, with every kind of provision and necessity in short supply. The ships, he added, were surely in the same plight after so long a stay. He asked only that the *Rockford* receive an equal share of their generosity when circumstances allowed. For his part, he had taken and would keep taking every care, through timely economy, to spare the island as much hardship as possible. He signed the letter at St Helena on [...] May 1779. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor replied to Captain John Baird, commander of the *Rockford*, the same day. They wrote that his own remarks on the island's difficult position [...]. **Interpretations** The two captains faced the same shortage but approached it in opposite ways. Ogilvie pressed a claim of right, set out exact figures and pushed a plan of his own for sending the cutter to the Cape. Baird admitted the island's hardship, asked only for a fair share when supplies came, and promised to cut his own consumption meanwhile. The difference in tone produced a difference in the replies. Ogilvie was told plainly that nothing more could be said. Baird's letter opened the way to a warmer answer from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
377	373	1779 Island, and Shipping now in the Road, needs no Comment; and have further to assure you that the Ship Rochford under your Command will be entitled to an equal Supply of whatever Provision may be sent Us on the Arrival of our Store Ship, so as to enable her to proceed on her Voyage, whenever we dispatch you for England. Your attention to oeconomy in order not to distress the Island more than your absolute necessity requires, is commendable and merits our thanks. We are St. Helena Sir 18 May 1779 Your humble Servants (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Counted and Examined the Honorable Company's Cash for the Month of April last, which is as follows Vizt.	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor told Baird that his remarks on the hard position of the island and of the shipping in the road needed no comment. They assured him that the *Rockford* would receive an equal share of whatever provisions came to the island in the store ship. That supply would let her continue her voyage whenever they sent her on to England. They praised his care to spend no more than he truly needed, so as not to burden the island, and thanked him for it. John Skottowe and Daniel Corneille signed the letter at St Helena on [...] May 1779. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for April. **Interpretations** Baird received the same assurance as Ogilvie, a share of the store ship's provisions, but given warmly and with thanks. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor had nothing more to offer either captain, since the island had no bread to spare until the store ship came. What they could give was recognition. By praising Baird's economy in a letter entered in the consultations, which went to the Court of Directors, they set him beside Ogilvie as the model of a captain who shared the island's hardship without complaint. The record thereby put the contrast between the two men's conduct before the Company in London.
378	374	Cash Dr. 1779 April 1st To Balance remaining £ 22431 15 11½ £ 22431 15 11½ Per Contra Cr. 1779 April 30 By Balance remaining Vizt. In Specie £ 21892 .. 11½ In Cash Notes 539 15 .. 22431 15 11½ £ 22431 15 11½ John Skottowe	No money came into or went out of the Company's cash account during April 1779. Balance remaining, 1 April 1779, £22,431 15s 11½d Total, £22,431 15s 11½d Balance remaining, 30 April 1779 In coin, £21,892 0s 11½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £22,431 15s 11½d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account. **Interpretations**

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		Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 17 May C 9	The treasury held more than £22,000 at a time when the island had barely six weeks' bread in store and could not feed the ships in the road. Money was not the island's problem. Bread, flour and cattle could not be bought on St Helena at any price, since the drought had left the settlers with nothing to sell, and the coin in the chest could buy food only when a ship brought it.
379	375	19th May At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 19th Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 17 May 1779. Monday the 17 Sailed the Mercd. Cutter. Do. Do. Passed by 5 Ships. The Board this Day met to take into Consideration a very extraordinary Letter from Mr. Thomas Robertson acting 3d Officer of Ship Valentine, Addressed to them on the 16 Instant requiring the same to become part of the Proceedings on an Examination of a Charge preferred against him by the Governor which were close on the 3 of this Month as pr. Consultation of that Day. As the said Address appears to be fraught with Malevolent and Illiberal Reflections and observations, and no ways tending to Confute the Charge preferred against him. They therefore judge it inadmissible upon the Face of their Consultations, but have agreed to transmit it together with Remarks thereon in the first Packet to the Honble. the Court of Directors. We received the following Letter from Captain John Durand Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Wednesday 19 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 17 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter sailed on Monday 17 May. Three ships passed the island the same day. The Council met to consider a most unusual letter from Thomas Robertson, acting third officer of the *Valentine*, addressed to it on 18 May. Robertson asked for the letter to be made part of the record of the hearing on the Governor's charge against him. That hearing had closed on 3 May and was entered in the minutes of that day. The Council found the letter full of spiteful and ungentlemanly remarks, and nothing in it went any way towards answering the charge. It therefore refused to enter the letter in its minutes. It agreed instead to send the letter, together with its own comments on it, to the Court of Directors by the first packet. The Council then received a letter from Captain John Durand. **Interpretations** Robertson wanted his letter written into the official record, which would carry his attack on the Governor to London as part of the proceedings themselves. The Council refused, holding that the hearing was closed and that the letter answered nothing. It did not suppress the letter, however. By forwarding it to the Court of Directors with its own comments, the Council let the Court see everything Robertson had written, while keeping the consultation book clear of language it judged insulting. Since the case had already been referred to the Court, this was the safest course. No one could later claim the Council had hidden the accused man's words, and the Court would read them alongside the Council's reply.
380	376	19 May To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena. Honorable Sirs From the length of Time since my Departure from England and the Constant Consumption of Provisions added to the Detention here, has nearly expended all my Store of Salt Provision, having now only sufficient for six weeks on Board. I therefore request you'll be pleased to order a supply of Thirty five Tierces of Pork to enable me to proceed to England. I am With due respect St. Helena Honble. Sirs 19 May 1779 Your most obedient humble Servant (Signed) John Durand We directed the Secretary to Write him the following Answer. To Captn. John Durand Commander of Ship Northington.	Captain John Durand wrote to Governor Skottowe and the Council from St Helena on 19 May 1779. The long voyage from England, the steady use of provisions on board and the delay at the island had nearly exhausted his salt meat. He had only six weeks' supply left. He asked for 35 tierces of pork so that he could sail on to England. The Council told the Secretary to reply. Britannicus Wright wrote to Captain John Durand, commander of the *Northington*, on 19 May 1779. Once the store ships arrived, Durand would be given enough provisions to continue his voyage to England. In the meantime he was free to buy a few tierces of pork from the Company's stores for his immediate needs. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** A tierce was a cask holding about a third of a pipe, the standard container for salt beef and pork. Thirty-five tierces would have taken several tons of meat out of the Company's stores, which also had to feed the garrison and the slaves. The Council refused the full amount but let Durand buy enough to tide him over. Salt pork was the one provision the island still held in quantity, so it could release a little without

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		Sir I am directed by the Board to acquaint you in Answer to your Letter of this Day, that after the Arrival of the Store Ships you will be supplied with such Provisions as will enable you to proceed on Your Voyage to England. And in the mean time you are at liberty to purchase for your present Expenditure eight or ten Tierces of Pork out of the Honble. Company's Stores. I am St. Helena Sir 19 May 1779 Your obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	real risk. Ogilvie had been offered the same pork and turned it down because he lacked bread, not meat. Durand's need was for exactly what the stores still had, and so he was the only captain whose request could be partly met.
381	377	21 May At a Consultation held on Friday the 21 Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 19 May 1779. Wednesday the 19 Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid the following Minute before the Board and State of the Provisions of Ships Valentine, Northington, Grosvenor and Rochford. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor in consequence of the Distressed Situation of the Island, depending at present on four and an half Weeks Bread for the Garrison. Also the Distressed Condition of the Shipping now in the Road as appears from the Letters entered in Consultations of the 17 and 19 instant from Captains Ogilvie, Baird & Durand and our present inability to relieve their Wants, particularly of the Bread kind, have therefore required the several Commanders to give Us a State of the Provisions of their respective Ships, together with the Weekly Consumption of the same. And further requested their attendance here this Day in order to Consult them on that Subject, and the future measures to be fallen upon in theirs and our present Distressed Situation. We also recommend to your consideration, Gentlemen, whether it would not be advisable to endeavour to get Yams from the several Planters, to supply the Garrison for two Days in each Week, in order to save all the Flour we can, as the resource of Rice with which, for some time back, we supplied them with in lieu of one Loaf of Bread, is now at an end. 21 May 1779	The Council met at the Castle on Friday 21 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 19 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. A ship passed the island far out to sea on Wednesday 19 May. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid a minute before the Council, with a statement of the provisions aboard the *Valentine*, the *Northington*, the *Grosvenor* and the *Rockford*. The island was in distress, with only four and a half weeks' bread left for the garrison. The ships in the road were in great need as well, as the letters from Captains Ogilvie, Baird and Durand entered on 17 and 19 May showed. The island could not relieve their wants, least of all for bread. The two officers had therefore asked each commander for a statement of the provisions aboard his ship and her weekly use of them. They had also asked the captains to attend that day, so that the Council could consult them on the matter and on what to do next. They further asked the Council to consider whether it should try to obtain yams from the planters to feed the garrison two days a week, so as to save as much flour as possible. The store of rice, which for some time had been issued in place of one loaf of bread, was now used up. The minute was dated 21 May 1779. **Interpretations** The island's bread had fallen from six weeks' supply on 16 May to four and a half weeks by 21 May. The rice that had replaced a third of the soldiers' bread since March was gone. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor now turned to the planters' yams, the very crop the drought had stunted. Asking settlers for yams two days a week meant taking food from households that had already lost much of their harvest, but it was the only source left on the island. The Governor also called the ships' captains to sit with the Council, which marked a change of course. A few days earlier he had written to Ogilvie that nothing more could be said. Now the island's own bread was running out, and the ships and the garrison would have to plan together for how long the remaining food could last.
382	378	21st May Account of Provisions remaining on board the Ship Valentine the 21 May 1779. Pork 3 Days pr. Week	The account of provisions remaining aboard the *Valentine* on 21 May 1779 was as follows. Remaining Pork, issued 3 days a week, enough for 5 weeks Beef, issued 4 days a week, enough for 7 weeks

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		5 Weeks Beef 4 Do. pr. Do. 7 Do. Pease 3 Do. pr. Do. 7 Do. Bread 3 Do. Flour 4 Do. pr. Do. 4 Do. Arrack 2 Do. Weekly Expence of Provisions on Board the Ship Valentine. Beef 4 Days pr. Week 84 Pieces or 672 lb. Pork 3 Do. pr. Do. 63 Do. or 504 lb. Pease 3 Do. pr. Do. 16 Gallons Bread pr. Do. 525 lb. Flour 4 Do. pr. Do. 210 lb. Suet 2 Do. pr. Do. 20 lb. Raisins 2 Do. pr. Do. 20 lb. Mustard 2 Do. pr. Do. 5 lb. Vinegar pr. Do. 5 Quarts Arrack pr. Do. 22 Gallons Ship Northington's Account of Provisions. Weekly Expence, Sufficient for Weeks Beef and Pork: Weekly Expence 117 Pieces, Sufficient for Weeks 9½ Rice: Weekly Expence 872 Pounds, Sufficient for Weeks 5 Flour: Weekly Expence 157 Pounds, Sufficient for Weeks 2 Pease: Weekly Expence 216 Quarts, Sufficient for Weeks 3 Salt: Weekly Expence 30 Do., Sufficient for Weeks 4 Vinegar: Weekly Expence 6 Gallons, Sufficient for Weeks 5 Arrack: Weekly Expence 35 Gallons, Sufficient for Weeks 15 Statement of Provisions remaining on Board the Grosvenor 20 May 1779. Species, Quantity, Weekly Expence, Time and Allowance Beef and Pork: Quantity 1890 Pieces, Weekly Expence 84 Pieces, Time and Allowance 22 Weeks Flour: Quantity 2400 Pounds, Weekly Expence 140 Pounds, Time and Allowance 5 Do. Pease: Quantity 280 Gallons, Weekly Expence 18 Gallons, Time and Allowance 8 Do. Rice: Quantity 3200 Pounds, Weekly Expence 350 Pounds, Time and Allowance 9 Do. Spirits: Quantity 700 Do., Weekly Expence 65 Do., Time and Allowance 11 Do. (Signed) J. Coxon	Pease, issued 3 days a week, enough for 7 weeks Bread, enough for 3 weeks Flour, issued 4 days a week, enough for 4 weeks Arrack, enough for 2 weeks Weekly use aboard the Valentine Beef, issued 4 days a week, 84 pieces or 672 lb Pork, issued 3 days a week, 63 pieces or 504 lb Pease, issued 3 days a week, 14 gallons Bread, weekly, 525 lb Flour, issued 4 days a week, 210 lb Suet, issued 2 days a week, 20 lb Raisins, issued 2 days a week, 20 lb Mustard, issued 2 days a week, 5 lb Vinegar, weekly, 5 quarts Arrack, weekly, 22 gallons The *Northington*'s account of provisions gave each item's weekly use and the number of weeks it would last. Beef and pork, 187 pieces a week, enough for 9½ weeks Rice, 172½ quarts a week, enough for 5 weeks Flour, 157½ lb a week, enough for 2 weeks Pease, 210 quarts a week, enough for 3 weeks Salt, 30 quarts a week, enough for 4 weeks Vinegar, 6½ gallons a week, enough for 5 weeks Arrack, 35 gallons a week, enough for 15 weeks The statement of provisions remaining aboard the *Grosvenor* on 21 May 1779 gave the quantity, weekly use and time each would last. Beef and pork, 1,890 pieces, 84 pieces a week, enough for 22 weeks Flour, 2,400 lb, 140 lb a week, enough for 17 weeks Pease, 280 gallons, 18 gallons a week, enough for 15 weeks Rice, 3,200 quarts, 350 quarts a week, enough for 9 weeks Arrack, 700 quarts, 65 quarts a week, enough for 11 weeks J. Coxon signed the statement. **Interpretations** The statements showed that the ships in the road were not equally short. The *Valentine* had three weeks' bread and the *Northington* only two weeks' flour. The *Grosvenor*, which had come from Bengal in March, carried 22 weeks' meat, 17 weeks' flour and nine weeks' rice. By setting out every ship's stocks side by side, the Governor gave the Council and the captains the figures they needed to share what the fleet held among themselves. The island could then rely on the fleet as a whole instead of being asked to supply each ship from its own failing stores.
383	379	1779 The Honble. John Skottowe and Danl. Corneille Esqrs. Gentlemen Agreeable to your request of the 20th the following is the Statement of the Rochford's Provisions without entering into a minute Detail. Provisions, Remains, Week by Species, Total Expended, Time each will last Salt Pork: Remains 1020 Pieces, Week by Species Four Days, Total Expended 80 Pieces 41 Days	Captain John Baird sent Governor Skottowe and Lieutenant Governor Corneille a statement of the *Rockford*'s provisions, without going into fine detail, as they had asked. He signed it at St Helena on 20 May 1779. Salt pork, 1,020 pieces, issued 4 days a week, 80 pieces a week Salt beef, 645 pieces, issued 3 days a week, 60 pieces a week Salt pork and beef together, enough for about 12 weeks

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		Do. Beef: Remains 645 Do., Week by Species Three Do., Total Expended 60 Do. 32 Do. about 12 Weeks Flour: Remains 2000 lb., Week by Species Three Do., Total Expended 180 lb., Time each will last 11 Do. Bread: Remains 1000 lb., Week by Species Seven Do., Total Expended 500 lb., Time each will last 2 Do. Rice: Remains 5000 lb., Week by Species Seven Do., Total Expended 700 lb., Time each will last 7 Do. Pease: Remains 100 Gallons, Week by Species Four Do., Total Expended 20 Gallons, Time each will last 5 Do. Arrack: Remains 400 Do., Week by Species Seven Do., Total Expended 20 Do., Time each will last 20 Do. I remain with great Respect and most Obedt. St. Helena Hble. Servant 20 May 1779 (Signed) John Baird Captains Ogilvie, Baird, Coxon and Durand being present the Governor and Lieutenant Governor put the following Questions and Proposals to them and the Board. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor request the Gentlemen of the Board and the Commanders will deliver their Opinions, whether in the present Situation of the Ships Provisions from the present Statement the Commanders have delivered in, it will not be advisable for those more amply furnished, to assist the Others that may want, in order to wait a reasonable time for the Arrival of the Store Ships. Yet at same time reserving four or five Weeks Provisions as the Commanders may judge sufficient to enable them to such relief at such Port as may hereafter be taken into Consideration should the Store Ship not Arrive & the necessity of their situation justify them in Dispatching the Ships contrary to their Secret Instructions.	Flour, 2,000 lb, issued 3 days a week, 110 lb a week, enough for 18 weeks Bread, 1,000 lb, issued 7 days a week, 300 lb a week, enough for 3 weeks Rice, 5,000 lb, issued 7 days a week, 700 lb a week, enough for 7 weeks Pease, 100 gallons, issued 4 days a week, 20 gallons a week, enough for 5 weeks Arrack, 400 gallons, issued 7 days a week, 20 gallons a week, enough for 20 weeks Captains Ogilvie, Baird, Coxon and Durand attended the Council. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor put a question and a proposal to them and to the members. They asked the members and the commanders for their opinion on the ships' provisions as the statements now showed them. Would it not be wise for the better-stocked ships to help those in want, so that all could wait a reasonable time for the store ship? Each ship would still keep back four or five weeks' provisions, or whatever her commander judged enough. That reserve would carry her to some other port where relief could be found, to be chosen later. It would be needed if the store ship failed to arrive and the ships' plight justified sending them on against their secret instructions. **Interpretations** The ships' secret instructions almost certainly bound them to wait at St Helena until a convoy could escort them home. Sailing without one exposed a valuable Indiaman to capture by French privateers. The Governor's proposal sought to hold the fleet together as long as possible by pooling its food. The *Grosvenor* and the *Rockford* were well stocked, while the *Valentine* and the *Northington* were short. Each ship would still keep a reserve large enough to reach another port if the store ship never came. Departing from secret orders was a grave step, and the proposal set out, before the Council and all four captains, the only grounds on which it could be justified: real danger of starvation in the road.
384	380	21st May The Members of the Board having maturely Considered the above Questions and Proposals are unanimously of Opinion that an equal Distribution of the Provisions now on Board the respective Ships appears to them to be the most judicious measure at this Distressing juncture to be fallen upon for their Advantage and general Good of the Service and do most earnestly hope the several Commanders will adopt the same. We this day directed the Secretary to write the following Letter Vizt. To all Persons who possess Plantations on the Island St. Helena. You are hereby requested to attend the Governor and Council on Monday next the 24 instant at the Castle by ten o'Clock in the Forenoon to inform them what Yams and Potatoes You can Supply for the Support of the Garrison, as the present necessity requires your utmost endeavours to be aiding and assisting in this time of general Scarcity of Bread kind. I am also to inform you that you will receive at the Rate of five Shillings and two pence	The members of the Council considered the question and proposal. They agreed unanimously that sharing out the provisions aboard the ships equally among them was the wisest course at this difficult time. In the interest of the ships and of the service as a whole, they strongly hoped the commanders would adopt it. The Council told the Secretary to write to every owner of a plantation on the island. Britannicus Wright asked them to attend the Governor and Council at the Castle at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday 24 May. There they were to say how many yams and potatoes they could supply to feed the garrison. The present need, he wrote, called for their utmost efforts to help in this time of general shortage of bread and grain. They would be paid 4s 2d a hundred for yams and 6s 0d a bushel for potatoes, with carriage included. Wright signed the letter by order of the Council on 21 May 1779. The Governor and Council found that the old price of 3s 0d a hundred for yams did not repay the cost of growing them. To encourage the planters to enlarge and improve their plantations, they raised the price to 4s 2d a hundred and set the price of potatoes at 6s 0d a bushel. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council needed the planters' yams and potatoes urgently, with barely four weeks' bread left for the garrison. As the island's government it could have ordered the settlers to hand over a fixed share

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		pr. Hundred for Yams. And six Shillings pr. Bushel for Potatoes Carriage Included. By Order of Council 21 May 1779 (Signed) B. Wright Secty. The Governor and Council finding that the price of Yams at 3/ pr. 100 is inadequate to the Cultivation of them, have in order to encourage the increase and improvement of the Plantations, raised the price to 4/2 pr. 100, and Potatoes to 5/ pr. Bushel. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	of their crops at the old price. It chose instead to raise the price by more than a third and to pay for carriage as well. The record gives the reason: the old price had not covered the cost of growing yams, so the planters had little reason to grow more. A requisition might have filled the stores for a few weeks but would have discouraged planting for the next season. A better price promised food now and larger crops later. Summoning every planter to the Castle in person also made each one declare publicly what he could spare, which made it harder to hold back.
385	381	22 May At a Consultation held on Saturday the 22 Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 21 May 1779. Captains Ogilvie, Baird, Durand and Coxon gave into the Board their Respective Answers to the Governor and Lieutenant Governors Question and Proposals of Yesterday. It is my Opinion that if the Island be absolutely incapable of affording any further Assistance of Provisions to the Ships in such want, that it will no doubt be for the Benefit of those Ships that they should be supplyed from the others more amply furnished, and likewise that it will enable them to remain a longer time here, but whether such Supplies will be of general benefit or not, or whether it will be of any material inconvenience to them, can only be determined by a knowledge of the Plan proposed to be pursued in Consequence. I begin to think upon Reflection and late informations that there is not any Port within a Months Sail of this Island which would be proper for us to go to, but in the very last extremity and in distress much greater than I can at present form any apprehension of. A full and thorough investigation of the Present state of the Island should take Place before we can possible be Assured that its resources are not sufficient to supply our wants without in any serious or material manner being in an immediate or endangering the Island hereafter to any Distress. St. Helena (Signed) James Ogilvie 22 May 1779	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 22 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 21 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. Captains Ogilvie, Baird, Durand and Coxon handed the Council their written answers to the question and proposal put to them by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor the day before. Ogilvie answered that if the island truly could give no more help to the ships in such need, then the ships short of food would of course gain by being supplied from those better stocked. It would also let them stay longer at the island. Whether such sharing would benefit the fleet as a whole, or cause serious hardship to the ships that gave up their stores, could only be judged once the plan to follow it was known. On reflection, and in the light of recent news, he had come to think that no port within a month's sail of the island was a fit place for the ships to go. They should go to one only in the last extremity, and in far worse distress than he now foresaw. He urged a full and thorough inquiry into the island's present state. Only then could the ships be sure that its resources were not enough to meet their needs without seriously harming the island, now or later. He signed his answer at St Helena on 22 May 1779. **Interpretations** Ogilvie accepted sharing the fleet's food in principle but turned the question back on the island. His call for a full inquiry into its resources implied that the Governor had not proved the island's stores and plantations were as bare as claimed. He also cut away the fallback that the Governor's proposal relied on. If no nearby port was safe to make for, the ships could not count on sailing elsewhere for relief, and their only real hope lay in what the island could give. By resting his case on that point, Ogilvie made the island's own resources the central question, which was the very thing the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had been trying to put beyond dispute.

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386	382	22 May The Honble. John Skottowe Governor and Council &ca. Honble. Sir and Sirs As the situation of things wherein the Interest of the Owners, the lives of my People, and self is so materially Concerned it certainly requires on my part the most mature and clear Definition. And nothing but the Public necessity can justify me in any step in parting with my Provisions, as I have neither a full sufficiency to carry the Rochford to England, or has she received any Refreshment from St. Helena this fourteen Weeks, but literally upon Salt Provisions, and the people debarred of their right of Flour, which I had reserved to give them at Sea to enable them to be more healthy after being so long detained and living upon a Salt diet, and in case of exigencies, and to prevent being hard upon the Stores when they did arrive, as the Island was in such an eligible Situation. This has been done with every Degree of Oeconomy, even so much as to preclude myself and Officers the use of any Flour this three Months although I have never received any official Letter evincing the necessity. I must beg leave to put the Question to the Honble. Board, Has the Honble. the Court of Directors fixed any determined Point or made a provision in case the Store Ship did not Arrive, that their Ships should be dispatched, or of any reduction at the number. For in a Letter, the 27 March to one of us of that date, you say they (I imagine the Honble. Company) deeming the last War deemed three of their Ships sailing as a sufficient force to protect themselves and the Honble. Company's property. Therefore situated as you see the necessity will overcome the maxims, and that if the Ships are to be dispatched in a few days after this period, and to order them to call at any Place for a more sufficient supply of Provisions I will and do most chearfully divide, and make a distribution of the Rochford's Provisions to execute and fulfil so salutary and absolute necessary Act as to sending the Ships away. But if they are to be detained we shall be reduced to a crisis that will admit of no alternative and the Honble. Company's Ships with such valuable Cargoes, sure to seek an Asylum into any Port and in case of the Fleet separating with only four or five Weeks Provisions what may be the result is doubtful. And I can by no means admit the Company has any right	Captain Baird wrote to the Governor and Council. A matter that touched so closely the owners' interests and the lives of his men and himself called for the most careful and clear thinking on his part. Only public necessity could justify him in giving up any of his provisions. He did not have enough to take the *Rockford* to England. She had received no fresh food from St Helena in 14 weeks, and her crew had lived wholly on salt provisions. He had kept back the men's rightful issue of flour. He meant to give it to them at sea, to make them healthier after so long a stay on a salt diet, and to hold it in reserve for emergencies. He had also wanted to spare the island's stores when the store ships came, since the island was in such a poor state. He had kept to the strictest economy, which applied even to himself and his officers. He had seen the need for it these three months, although no official letter had ever told him of it. Baird then put a question to the Council. Had the Court of Directors made any final decision or provision for the ships to be sent home if the warship did not arrive to escort them, or had it given any instruction at all? He reminded them of their own letter of 7 March. There they had written that, in their belief, the Court in the last war had judged three of its ships sailing together strong enough to protect themselves and the Company's property. In their present position, he argued, necessity would justify that course. If the ships were to be sent away within a few days, with orders to call wherever they could find more provisions, he would gladly share out the *Rockford*'s stores. He thought that a fitting part of so necessary a step as sending the ships off. If they were to be kept waiting, however, they would reach a crisis that left no choice. The Company's ships, with their valuable cargoes, would be forced to seek shelter in any port they could reach. If the fleet were scattered with only four or five weeks' provisions, no one could tell what might follow. He could by no means admit that the Company had any right [...]. **Interpretations** Baird tied his consent to a decision the Council had avoided making. He would share the *Rockford*'s food readily if the ships were sent home soon, sailing together for their own protection as the Council's own letter of 7 March had said was the practice in the last war. He would not give up his stores merely so that the fleet could wait longer for a convoy that might never come. Sharing food to sail was one thing; sharing food to keep waiting only spread the shortage across every ship until all of them ran low together. His letter also showed what lay behind the economy the Governor had praised a few days earlier. Baird had saved the *Rockford*'s stores by withholding his crew's flour and keeping them on salt meat for three months. The reserve the Council now hoped to share had been built at the cost of the men's health, and Baird had kept it for their voyage home, not for the use of other ships.

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387	383	1779 right with respect to the Victuals of the Rochford and that I have sufficiently experienced in this Voyage, how little the Ships are their concern in any more than carrying their Goods. Therefore I must confess as Commander of the Rochford I shall consider myself fully justified in acting for the Good of my People and to prevent their wants equally as well as the Honble. Gentlemen seem disposed at this Island for themselves and Garrison. I remain St. Helena With great respect 22 May 1779 Honble. Sir and Sirs Your most Obt. Hble. Servt. (Signed) John Baird N.B. I must beg leave to mention to the Honble. Board that Fuel will from so long detention become a serious consideration. The Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Daniel Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor. Honble. Sirs In answer to a Memorandum delivered me yesterday. I am certainly of Opinion it would be advisable for those Commanders who may have a Surplus of Provisions after a sufficient reserve to assist those who may be in want. In respect to myself beg leave to refer you to the Statement delivered in, wherein you will observe I have not more than sufficient. I am with due respect St. Helena Honble. Sirs May 22 1779 Your most Obedient and humble Servant (Signed) John Durand Captain Coxon's Answer to the Governor and Lieutenant Governors Question and Proposals of Yesterday Vizt.	Baird went on to deny that the Company had any right to dispose of the *Rockford*'s provisions. He had learned well enough on this voyage how little the Company cared for its ships beyond their carrying its goods. As commander of the *Rockford*, therefore, he would hold himself fully justified in acting for the good of his crew and keeping them from want. In this, he said, he would do no more than the members of the Council seemed ready to do for themselves and the garrison. He signed the letter at St Helena on 22 May 1779. In a postscript he added that, after so long a stay, fuel would also become a serious problem. Captain John Durand also replied to Governor Skottowe and Lieutenant Governor Corneille. In answer to the memorandum delivered the day before, he agreed that commanders with spare provisions should help those in need, once they had kept back enough for themselves. For his own part, he referred them to the statement he had already given in. It would show them that he had no more than he needed. He signed the letter at St Helena on 22 May 1779. Captain Coxon's answer to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's question and proposal of the previous day followed. **Interpretations** Baird's closing words set the ship against the island. He reminded the Council that the Indiamen were hired from private owners and that the Company treated them only as carriers of its goods. In his view, nothing gave the Company or its island government a claim on food the owners had bought for his crew. He then turned the Council's own conduct against it. The Council was guarding the island's bread for the garrison; he would guard the *Rockford*'s for his men. Durand agreed with the proposal in principle and then excused himself from it. Every captain could accept that ships with a surplus should help, while each one claimed that he had none to give. Of the four commanders, only Coxon of the well-stocked *Grosvenor* had yet to answer, and he was the one captain who plainly did have food to spare.
388	384	22 May From my present Situation I think I am not justifyed in parting with any Provision from my present Stock. St. Helena (Signed) May 22 1779 John Coxon Captain Coxon likewise informed the Board that if his Ship was detained here, he could not spare any of his Provision to the other Ships, but in case they were to be dispatched, he would then divide it equally for the benefit of the whole. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Captain John Coxon wrote that, as things stood, he did not think himself justified in giving up any provisions from his present stock. He signed his answer at St Helena on 22 May 1779. Coxon also told the Council that he could spare none of his provisions to the other ships if his own ship was kept waiting at the island. If the ships were sent home, however, he would share his stores equally for the benefit of them all. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** All four captains rejected the proposal in the form the Governor had put it. Coxon of the *Grosvenor* held the largest stock in the road, with 22 weeks' meat and 17 weeks' flour. He took the same position as Baird: he would share his food for a voyage home but not for further waiting. Ogilvie demanded an inquiry into the island's own resources, and Durand claimed he had nothing to spare. The captains had in effect agreed among themselves, and their answers left the Council with a choice it had been trying to avoid. It could keep the ships waiting for a convoy and watch every ship's stores run down, or send them home together without one and let the better-stocked ships feed the rest on the way.

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389	385	24th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 24th Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed, dated the 22 May 1779. Yesterday Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. The Accountant Reports, that upon Entering the Mercd. Cutters Invoice in the Honble. Company's Books of Accounts he found a mistake of two Pounds it being cast up so much, which Error he has rectified. William Robinson, George Wall and Daniel Patrick Private this day Petitioned for their Discharges from the Garrison, having served the Honble. Company their Contracted times. Granted. Mr. Benjamin Seale presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena. The humble Petition of Benjn. Seale Senr. Sheweth That your Petitioner being desirous of having a parcel of the Honble. Company's Waste Land in Sandy Bay, principally for the Convenience of Fencing the said Land adjoining your Petitioners and lays below the Wishing Stones. Humbly request Your Worship and Council will be pleased to grant him a Lease	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 24 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 22 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. A ship had passed the island far out to sea the day before. The Accountant reported a mistake of £2 0s 0d in the invoice of the *Hind* cutter, found while he was entering it in the Company's books. The invoice had overstated the sum by that amount, and he had corrected it. William Robinson, George Wood and Daniel Patrick, all privates, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for their full contracted terms. The Council granted their requests. Benjamin Seale junior presented a petition to the Governor and Council. He wanted a parcel of the Company's waste land in Sandy Bay, next to his own land below the [...] Stones. He wanted it chiefly so that he could fence his land more easily, and he asked the Council to grant him a lease of it. **Interpretations** Seale asked for waste land in order to fence his own ground, not to farm it. On St Helena's steep slopes, a boundary following the line of a holding could be much harder to fence than one running along a ridge or gully a little further out. Taking in a strip of the Company's unused land gave him a shorter and more defensible line. This mattered all the more in a drought, when hungry cattle and goats strayed widely in search of grazing. The Council did not grant the lease straight away but ordered the land to be inspected. Even waste land might hold water or grazing that the Company's own herds needed.
390	386	24 May Lease for the same. 24 May 1779 And your Petitioner will ever Pray. Ordered the said Land to be Viewed. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ship Northington to Muster her Company and enquire for Deserters but found none, her Muster Roll is as follows. Muster Roll of Ship Northington John Durand Commander John Sword Chief Mate Wm. Smith Second Do. George Young Third Do. Wm. Edmonds Purser John Oldroff Surgeon Mattw. Beach Midshipman John Barker Carpenter Wm. Mather Boatswain Ralph Ford Gunner Wm. Barlow Caulker Thos. Bastard Armourer Archd. McAlee Capt. Steward Martin Thorne Do. Cook Peter Becker Sailmaker Thos. Warren Butcher Robt. Watson Ships Cook John Greenshaw Toby Nichols Johnough Capt. Servts. John Macdonell 2 Mate Do.	The petition asked for a lease of the same land and was dated 24 May 1779. The Council ordered the land to be inspected before deciding on it. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Northington* to muster her crew and search for deserters, and had found none. Her muster roll was as follows. John Durand, Commander John Seward, Chief Mate William Smith, Second Mate George Young, Third Mate William Delmonte, Purser John Alcock, Surgeon Matthew Beck, Midshipman John Becker, Carpenter William Mather, Boatswain Ralph Ford, Gunner William Barlow, Caulker Thomas Bastard, Armourer Jack McCabe, Captain's Steward Martin Moore, Captain's Cook Peter Booker, Sailmaker Thomas Warren, Butcher Robert Mahon, Ship's Cook John Greenhow, Captain's Servant Toby Nichols, Captain's Servant [...] Johnson, Captain's Servant John Macknock, Second Mate's Servant Thomas Wilkinson, Boatswain's Servant William Hawkinson, Gunner's Servant [...] Carne, Carpenter's Servant [...] Bacchus, Chief Mate's Servant

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		Thos. Wilkinson Boatswains Do. Wm. Hindman Gunners Do. Carne Carpenters Do. Bacchus Chief Mates Do. Geo. Mather Gunners Mate James Smith Carp. Do. Geo. Hart Armourers Do. John Morriss Boatn. Do. Wm. Wallis Do. Do. Saml. Bennett James Cooper Wm. Jenkins Alexr. Pike Qr. Masters John Pennington Seaman James Green John Thompson Alexr. Jenkins Thos. Pigue Anthony Jewell Thos. Simmonds Robt. James Wm. Rogers Frans. Bradshaw Wm. Clarke John Parrot Alexr. Mitchell John Tongue Jno. Francisco Wm. Newell James Wyatt Seaman Thos. Flower James Underwood Saml. Derby Wm. Thompson Nathl. Wild David Griggs Jno. Abramson Fontanell Mattw. Bella Jost. Fralko Peter Smakos John Chesterton Thos. Palmer Wm. Goodhew Chas. Stretley Prand Firman Joseph Gruells Jacob Ricke Evan Seymour Michl. Renan John Mook Richd. Green Robt. Ferguson Wm. Crawley	George Masher, Gunner's Mate James Smith, Carpenter's Mate George West, Armourer's Mate John Moss, Boatswain's Mate William Willes, Boatswain's Mate Robert Bennett, Quartermaster James Cooper, Quartermaster William Jenkins, Quartermaster Alexander Pike, Quartermaster John Pennington, Seaman James Green, Seaman John Thompson, Seaman Alexander Jackson, Seaman Thomas Pigue, Seaman Anthony Jewell, Seaman Thomas Simmonds, Seaman Robert James, Seaman William Rogers, Seaman Francis Bradshaw, Seaman William Clarke, Seaman John Parcel, Seaman Alexander Mitchell, Seaman John Tongue, Seaman John Francisco, Seaman William Vowell, Seaman James Wyatt, Seaman Thomas Flower, Seaman James Underwood, Seaman Samuel Darby, Seaman William Thompson, Seaman Nathaniel White, Seaman David Griggs, Seaman John Abraham, Seaman [...] Fontanell, Seaman Matthew Bella, Seaman Joseph Fowles, Seaman Peter Smakes, Seaman John Thornton, Seaman Thomas Robinson, Seaman William Goodhew, Seaman Charles Stretley, Seaman Francis Ferrand, Seaman Joseph Gissell, Seaman Jacob Hicks, Seaman Evan Simmons, Seaman Michael Ronan, Seaman John Mock, Seaman Richard Green, Seaman Robert Ferguson, Seaman William Cawdrey, Seaman **Interpretations** Earlier petitions for leases, such as the one from Thomas Harper's executors on 25 January 1779, were granted at the same meeting. This time the Council ordered the land to be inspected first. On St Helena the Company owned all the land and leased it out, so the Council had to know what it was giving away before it agreed. An inspection showed whether the ground was worth more than the rent offered, whether it took in pasture or water the Company needed, and whether it overlapped land already leased. The order came at a time when the drought had made every watered field and grazing ground more valuable.
391	387	1779 Geo. Thompson Seaman Henry Elliege Thos. Ruttle Saml. Purcell John Peters Henry Widdebeurn Thos. Hasley Richd. Warbol Saml. Williamson Zachariah Hardman	The muster roll of the *Northington* continued with the rest of her seamen, her lascars and her passengers. George Thompson, Seaman Henry Ettidge, Seaman Thomas Riddle, Seaman Samuel Purcell, Seaman John Bolton, Seaman Henry Widdebourn, Seaman Thomas Narby, Seaman Richard Nerhold, Seaman

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		Stephn. Riddel Danl. Davis Thos. Gorman Abraham Cope Henry Pritchard Robt. Henley Peter Joslie Jonatn. Cotthworth Saml. Pickhart Richd. Nichols John Harper John Revelle Seaman John Towers Peter Henlen Hard Heffelet Bernard Hastier Rudolph Tuspac Lascars Vizt. Jaffer Seareg Annahalon Lascar Mahomet Alley Doulaw Agenalaw Marten Sonkerko Accessuck Muckumood Coutick Dickey Solomat Sorecke Jeeny Sealow Ramess Burbut Cantchum Lutte Lascar Banjeeran Lucker Sakeburr Peter Mamwood Auley Areal Reeson Sharit Awareef Shan Brackhood Rumjoney Torte Machoo Pallow Dennar Chitta Awff Lascar Reeson Schaudor Perro Passengers Mr. Gerrard Mr. John Belcher Hastings Dane Moira & Do. (Signed) John Durand We this Day Enlisted Timothy Brown from Ship Valentine, to serve the Honble. Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison, and gave him fifteen Pounds Bounty Money. In consequence of our request of Monday last to the Inhabitants possessing Plantations, they this day attended and offered to assist with the following Supply upon this emergency which we appropriated for the use of the Ships Valentine, Rochford, Northington and Grosvenor now in the Road in order to save expending their Sea Stores; and have ordered the Garrison to be supplied five days pr. Week with Yams from the Honorable Company's Plantations.	Samuel Williamson, Seaman Zachariah Hardman, Seaman Stephen Riddell, Seaman Daniel Davis, Seaman Thomas Garman, Seaman Abraham Cofer, Seaman Henry Pritchard, Seaman Richard Henley, Seaman Peter Solee, Seaman Jonathan Cotthwaite, Seaman Samuel Pickhart, Seaman Richard Nichols, Seaman John Harper, Seaman John Revell, Seaman John Towers, Seaman Peter Hawten, Seaman Hans Hoffstal, Seaman Bernard Harker, Seaman Rudolph Sopher, Seaman Lascars Jaffer Assang Annahalow Mahomed Alley Doolaw Ayenalaw Marken Soukerko Asserack Muckumdoo Cautub Dickey Solomat Smeke Young Avalow Ceemess Bustoole Cautcheem, Sertie Banyerran, Sertie Jalebarr Peter Nannwood Auloy Assal Kerim Shareed Aumaff Shan Burkhood Rumgany Sorto Mackoo Pallow Dewan Butta Auff, Sertie Kassim Sekander Perree Passengers Mr Gerrard Mr John Belend Hastings Dane Hastings Dane's servant John Durand signed the roll. The Council enlisted Timothy Brown, from the *Valentine*, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison. It paid him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. On the Monday before, the Council had asked the island's planters to attend. They came that day and offered to help with the supply listed below. The Council set this aside for the *Valentine*, the *Rockford*, the *Northington* and the *Grosvenor*, then in the road, so that the ships would not have to use up their sea stores. It also ordered the garrison to be fed with yams from the Company's own plantations five days a week. **Interpretations** Several of the *Northington*'s seamen had until recently been soldiers of the garrison. Richard Nichols, John Towers, Peter Hawten, John Revell, Bernard Harker, Rudolph Sopher and the matross John Hoffstal were discharged on 26 April 1779. John Harper, who found a substitute to serve out his

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			term, joined them. Men whose time had run out had no other way off the island than to sign on with a homeward ship, and their passage cost them their labour. Bazett's muster found them on the roll in their own names. This set them apart from Thomas Shelley and Thomas Mantle, who had hidden aboard the *Bridgewater* in December 1778. Their discharges, recorded in the consultations, were the proof that they had left lawfully. The Council divided the yams in a way the captains had not expected. The planters' crop went to the ships, and the Company's own plantations fed the garrison, at five days a week instead of the two first proposed. The four captains had all refused to share their stores while they were kept waiting. This answer met their objection. Ships fed on yams in the road would keep their sea provisions whole for the voyage home, and the Council could hold the fleet together a little longer without forcing any captain to give up his stores.
392	388	24th May Matthew Bazett lb. 2000 Willm. Wrangham 2000 Henry Bazett 8000 Jonathan Doveton 4000 Robt. Gurling 1000 Benjn. Mason Senr. 3000 Richd. Mason 1000 John Bagley Junr. 1000 Saml. Knipe Senr. 1500 Saml. Alexander 5000 Stephen Young 1000 John Robinson 1000 Willm. Hayes 1000 George Seale 4000 John Desfountain 1000 Benjn. Seale 600 John Worrall 1000 Elizabeth Lambe 1000 Total 39,100 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The planters offered the following quantities of yams. Matthew Bazett, 2,000 lb of yams William Wrangham, 2,000 lb of yams Henry Bazett, 8,000 lb of yams Jonathan Doveton, 4,000 lb of yams Robert Gosling, 1,000 lb of yams Benjamin Mason senior, 3,000 lb of yams Richard Mason, 1,000 lb of yams John Bagley junior, 1,000 lb of yams Samuel Knipe senior, 1,500 lb of yams Samuel Alexander, 5,000 lb of yams Stephen Young, 1,000 lb of yams John Robinson, 1,000 lb of yams William Hayes, 1,000 lb of yams George Seale, 4,000 lb of yams John Desfountain, 1,000 lb of yams Benjamin Seale, 600 lb of yams John Worrall, 1,000 lb of yams Elizabeth Lambe, 1,000 lb of yams Total, 39,100 lb of yams Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Three of the five councillors were among the planters who answered the call. Between them they offered 12,000 lb, nearly a third of the whole, and Henry Bazett's 8,000 lb was the largest single offer. Their lead set an example to the other settlers at a moment when the Council needed every planter to give up part of a drought-stricken crop. It also had a less public side. Only three days earlier, on 21 May 1779, the same men had raised the price paid for yams from 3s 0d to 4s 2d a hundred. As planters they sold their own crops to the Company at the price they had just fixed as its government. The record gives no hint that anyone saw this as a conflict of interest. On an island where the Council's members were also among its largest landholders, public office and private estate were not kept apart.
393	389	31st May At a Consultation held on Monday the 31st Day of May 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 24th of	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 31 May 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 24 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. Martha, the wife of James Parfett, a publican, died on Tuesday 25 May. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison held a general field day on the

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		May 1779. Tuesday the 25th Died Martha Wife of James Parsell Publican. 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	parade that day. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.
394	390	7th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th Day of June 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 31 May 1779. Tuesday the 1 June Arrived the Mercd. Cutter. Thursday the 3 Do. Sailed the Do. Do. On the 2 instant Arrived two English Fishing Vessels from the Coast of Brazil, One called the Neptune Master whereof Reuben Macy Burthen one hundred and eighty Tons carrys thirteen Men. The other the Beaver, Master Shubal Coffin, Burthen one hundred and Thirty Tons and carrys Sixteen Men both loaden with Oil bound to London. The Masters came on Shore and brought with them their Passports, Journals &ca. which are of the same Tenor as those belonging to the two former Vessels London and Dragon as entered upon Consultation of the 16 & 30 of April last. The Masters of said Vessels acquainting Us that they were directed by their Owners to touch at this Place to take the Protection of the Honble. Company's Ships or any Convoy bound to Europe. We granted them the Protection required. Being fully satisfyed the said Vessels are English property. And ordered the Secretary to write them the like Letter he had upon a similar occasion. Mrs. Elizabeth Lambe presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Elizabeth Lambe	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 7 June 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 31 May 1779 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter arrived on Tuesday 1 June and sailed again on Thursday 3 June. Two English fishing vessels arrived from the coast of Brazil on 2 June, both loaded with oil and bound for London. The *Neptune*, under her master Reuben Macy, measured 180 tons and carried 13 men. The *Beaver*, under her master Shubael Coffin, measured 130 tons and carried 14 men. The masters came ashore with their passes, journals and other papers. These were of the same kind as those of the *London* and the *Dragon*, entered on 16 and 30 April 1779. The masters said their owners had told them to call at the island and sail home under the protection of the Company's ships or any convoy bound for Europe. The Council was fully satisfied that both vessels were English property and granted them protection. It ordered the Secretary to send them the same letters as on the earlier occasions. Mrs Elizabeth Lambe then presented a petition to the Governor and Council. **Interpretations** The *Neptune* and the *Beaver* brought the number of whalers waiting at St Helena for a convoy to four. The Council dealt with them in a single entry, by reference to the *London* and the *Dragon*, without copying out their papers. Six weeks earlier each outside ship had been examined at length and its documents entered in full. The terms worked out for the first two whalers had become the island's standing rule: protection in convoy, and no trade with the Company's ships. Each new arrival also meant more mouths in the road at the very time the island could not feed the ships already there. The masters still asked for nothing beyond protection.
395	391	1779 Sheweth That your Petitioner begs leave to represent to your Worship and Council, that she understands that Mr. Benjamin Seale has Petitioned for a Lease of a Parcel of the Honorable Company's waste Land in Sandy Bay below the Wishing Stones. That the said Land lies contiguous and adjoins your Petitioners, and that the	Elizabeth Lambe's petition stated that she understood Benjamin Seale had asked for a lease of a parcel of the Company's waste land in Sandy Bay, below the Writing Stones. That land lay next to her own. Leasing it to anyone at all, she said, would do her the greatest harm, since it would cut off the means of keeping her small stock of cattle and hogs. She asked the Council to consider the matter and to let the land stay common, as it was. The petition was dated 7 June 1779.

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		letting the same to any Person whomsoever would be of the greatest detriment to your Petitioner on account of its vicinity, whereby she will be deprived of the means of keeping up her small stock of Black Cattle and Hogs. Therefore begs your Worship and Council will take the same into mature consideration, and be favourably pleased to let the said Land remain Common as it now is. 7 June 1779 And your Petitioner will ever pray. As the Piece of Land mentioned in the above Petition was Ordered to be viewed on Monday last We agreed to defer determining thereon until a Report of the same is laid before the Board. We this day received the following Letter from the Engineer. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council Island St. Helena. Gentlemen In consequence of your Orders of the 12 Ulto. a Party has been engaged at Banks's And now that We have finished the Guard House, Magazine and Shed at Powells Valley, the party returned from thence with your Approbation will in every Seasonable Aid towards expediting our progress to Butter Milk Point, which in my humble Opinion seems to be the essential business for our Defence to the Leeward. It will therefore rest with the Board to defer some Works entering on the repair of Mitchels Line and the Improvement of the four Gun Battery which was proposed in my last. And with respect to our fixing on a Spot for erecting Guard Rooms for the Officers and Troops stationed at Banks's and sent for the reinforcement of that Post. That Situation appears to	The Council had already ordered the land named in the petition to be inspected. It agreed to put off any decision until a report on it had been laid before the Council. The Council received a letter from the Engineer that day. Following the Council's orders of 12 May, he wrote, a party had been at work at Banks's ever since the guardhouse, magazine and shed at Powell's Valley were finished. The party brought back from Powell's Valley, with the Council's approval, would help speed the work towards Buttermilk Point. In his opinion that was the most essential task for the defence of the leeward side. The Council might therefore wish to put off for some time the repair of Mitchell's Line and the improvement of the four-gun battery he had proposed in his last letter. As for choosing a site for guardrooms for the officers and men stationed at Banks's, and for any reinforcement sent there, he went on to say that the site [...]. **Interpretations** Elizabeth Lambe's petition shows what the Company's "waste" land meant to the settlers who lived beside it. Unleased ground lay open as common grazing, and a planter with only a small holding depended on it to keep a few cattle and hogs. A lease to Seale would let him fence it and shut out his neighbours' animals. The Council had ordered the land inspected after Seale's petition and now held back its decision until the report came in, leaving both claims open. Lambe had just offered 1,000 lb of yams for the garrison and the ships. In the middle of a drought the Council needed every small planter's goodwill, and enclosing her grazing would hurt one of the households it was relying on. Pierce now asked to delay the repairs at Mitchell's Line and the Sandy Bay battery, which the Council had ordered him to start once Powell's Valley was done. The orders from London had made Buttermilk Point the first priority, and with a small working party, he could not press both at once.
396	392	7th June to me most eligible. Where the Portcullice and the Shear contiguous to the Landing Rock is seen, which I am now about delineating for your inspection. In the Indents for next Year which accompany this Letter under the Article of Artillery I have inserted a Supply of two 10 Inch Howitzers, 6 Royal Howitzers of 6 Inches, Six Field Pieces to fill up the Deficiency of those mentioned in my Letter of the 20 July last. And as the Iron Ordnance at Sandy Bay from the exposure to the drift of the Trade Wind and Spray of the Sea are much decayed they must soon be replaced if the defence at Mitchells Line may be judged the best to protect that part of the Island. I would recommend for your approbation a Supply of Six Twelve Pounders to be laid on Trail Carriages as occasion may require, being the best junction we could have to unite with our Field Train should we be obliged to draw them from the Batteries.	Pierce went on to say that the best site for the guardrooms seemed to be near the portcullis and the hoist beside the landing rock. He was now drawing a plan of it for the Council to inspect. The indents for the coming year sent with the letter included, under artillery, two 10-inch howitzers and some 6-inch royal howitzers. They also asked for six field pieces to make up the shortfall in those named in his letter of 20 July 1778. The iron guns at Sandy Bay had badly decayed from the trade wind and sea spray blowing over them and would soon need replacing. If Mitchell's Line was judged the best defence for that part of the island, he recommended six 12-pounders on travelling carriages. They could be moved as needed and would join best with the field train if the garrison had to draw guns away from the batteries. When he arrived, Pierce added, the gins had all been reported complete, and he had reported them so in his last return. A few days earlier, however, one of them broke down while the men were taking guns off their carriages for repair on the line, and an accident nearly followed. He now suspected the rest were unsound and asked the Council to order two new ones by the first opportunity. He also told the Council that the island would need 50 barrels of powder a year for some years, until it held a stock of 800 barrels. Little reliance could be

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		On my Arrival the Guns were all reported to me as compleat and Sufficient I have in my last return and they were so but an accident had like to have happened the other Day by one of them breaking down when the Men were dismounting the Guns at the repair of the Carriages on the Line gives me leave to suspect the rest are not perfectly sound. You will therefore be pleased in the mean time to desire a Supply of two by the first Opportunity. Further I am to acquaint the Board that an Annual Supply of fifty Barrells of Powder will be wanted for some years till we have on the Island a Stock of 800 Barrells for as little Stress can be laid on the Supply of this Article from the Ships and their Barrells being often Deficient of weight it will not Answer to replace the Contingent Expence of the Year. I remain with great respect St. Helena Gentlemen 7 June 1779 Your most obedient Servant (Signed) Wm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer.	placed on supplies from the ships. Their barrels were often short in weight and did not even make good the powder used in the ordinary course of a year. William Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 7 June 1779. The Council told the Secretary to send him a reply. **Interpretations** Pierce's request for powder rested on the figures in his own monthly returns. The garrison had used 282 lb in January, 272 lb in February, 428 lb in March and 167 lb in April. Alarms, salutes, field days and practice drew steadily on the stock, and powder bought from passing ships often came in short-weight barrels. Fifty barrels a year would do more than replace what was used, letting the island build a reserve deep enough to withstand a siege. A garrison that fired off its powder at every strange sail and then ran short would be helpless against a real attack. A gin was a tripod of timber poles with a pulley and windlass, used to lift heavy guns on and off their carriages. A gin that collapsed under a gun could kill the men working beneath it. Pierce's plan of moving guns between batteries and the field depended on gins that could be trusted. The 12-pounders on travelling carriages carried the same idea further, giving the island heavy guns that could be taken to whichever landing an enemy chose.
397	393	1779 To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, in Answer to your Address of this Day that your Postponing the repairs wanting at Mitchells Line and four Gun Battery untill a future opportunity, and immediately carrying on the intended defence at Butter Milk Point meets with their approbation. Your Indents for Artillery will be strongly recommended to the Honble. Court of Directors to be sent the ensuing Season. I am St. Helena Sir 7 June 1779 Your Obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. We this Day received the following Letter from Captn. James Ogilvie. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. President and Governor &ca. Council St. Helena. Worshipful Sir & Sirs From my Station in the Service of the Honble. Company as well as in the Character of a Stranger touching here in my way to Europe, I had every right to expect that I should have made part of the Company at the Castle on the 4th Instant. I am very much astonished that the Governor should have taken the Liberty of totally neglecting me upon that occasion, and as I conceive the Invitations have been intrusted to him I have to desire of the Board to require his reasons for offering this Insult to me, as well as to the intentions of the Honble. Company in ordering these Publick Entertainments, and which I assure Myself cannot have been	The Secretary replied to Captain William Pierce, the Engineer, on 7 June 1779. The Governor and Council approved his plan to put off the repairs at Mitchell's Line and the four-gun battery until a later time, and to press on at once with the planned defences at Buttermilk Point. They would strongly recommend his artillery indents to the Court of Directors, to be sent out the next season. Britannicus Wright signed the letter. The Council received a letter from Captain James Ogilvie the same day. As a servant of the Company, and as a stranger calling at the island on his way to Europe, he believed he had every right to expect to join the company at the Castle on 4 June. He was astonished that the Governor had chosen to leave him out entirely on that occasion. He understood that the invitations had been placed in the Governor's hands. He therefore asked the Council to require the Governor to explain why he had insulted him in this way, and how it fitted the Company's purpose in ordering such public entertainments. He was sure it could not have been done with the Council's knowledge. Ogilvie signed the letter at St Helena on 7 June 1779. **Interpretations** The gathering at the Castle on 4 June was a public entertainment, held at the Company's expense and on its orders, and 4 June was the King's birthday. Ogilvie argued on that basis. In his view an entertainment the Company paid for was not the Governor's private hospitality, and every officer of the Company's service in the road had a claim to be asked. Leaving out the senior captain of the fleet was a public slight that every other officer would notice. The timing makes the motive plain. Ogilvie had spent May arguing with the Governor over provisions, and his own third officer, Thomas Robertson, had just been censured for insulting the Governor. Ogilvie did not complain to the Governor himself. He went over his head to the Council, asking it to call the Governor to account, as Robertson had done before him.

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		done with the knowledge of the Board. I have the Honour to be with respect St. Helena Worshipful Sir & Sirs 7 June 1779 Your most Obedt. & most humble Servant (Signed) James Ogilvie	
398	394	7 June We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine Sir I am directed by the Board to acquaint you in Answer to your Letter of this Day that all Invitations to the Honble. Company's Table rest solely with the Governor, they therefore conceive they have no right to interfere in any shape whatever, in a punctilio of that kind between the Governor and You. I am St. Helena Sir 7 June 1779 Your obedient Servant (Signed) B. Wright Secty. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council told the Secretary to reply to Captain James Ogilvie, commander of the *Valentine*. Britannicus Wright wrote that every invitation to the Company's table was a matter for the Governor alone. The Council therefore held that it had no right to step in, in any way at all, in a point of etiquette of that kind between the Governor and Ogilvie. He signed the letter at St Helena on 7 June 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council refused to hear Ogilvie's complaint at all. In Robertson's case it had taken up a charge and held a full hearing, because the matter concerned the Governor's authority and the island's government. Here it called the dispute a "punctilio", a mere point of social form, and left the guest list wholly in the Governor's hands. Ogilvie had argued that an entertainment paid for by the Company belonged to the Company's servants as of right. The Council's answer treated the table as the Governor's own, whoever met the cost. It also closed the door to further appeals of this kind. A captain at odds with the Governor could not use the Council as a court to review the Governor's hospitality.
399	395	14th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 14 Day of June 1779 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 7 of June 1779. Thursday the 10 Arrived the Latham's Boat at Banks's at a quarter of an hour after six o'Clock in ye Morning. Do. Do. Do. the Lord North's Boat at Banks's at half an hour after six o'Clock in ye Morning. Do. Do. Do. the Earl of Mansfield's Boat at Banks's at three quarters of an hour after six in ye Morning. Do. Do. Do. the Honorable Company's Ships Latham, Lord North and Earl of Mansfield from China. Do. Do. Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. Friday the 11 Arrived the Lord Holland's Boat at Banks's at one o'Clock in the Afternoon. Do. Do. Do. the Honble. Company's Ship Lord Holland from China. The Ships Latham, Lord North, Earl of Mansfield and Lord Holland brought Us the following Supplys. Invoice of the Latham China Ware 3 Chests Tales 42 6 6 Sugar Candy 9 Pecul 17.38½ @ 7.6 132 1 2 6 Sugar 20 Do. 42.87½ @ 4.8 202 1 2 6 Bohea 4 Do. 4.26 @ 12 51 1 2 .	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 14 June 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 7 June 1779 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 10 June the boats of the *Latham*, the *Lord North* and the *Earl of Mansfield* landed at Banks's at a quarter past six, half past six and a quarter to seven in the morning. The three Company ships arrived from China the same day. A ship passed the island far out to sea that day as well. On Friday 11 June the *Lord Holland*'s boat landed at Banks's at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the Company's ship *Lord Holland* arrived from China. The *Latham*, the *Lord North*, the *Earl of Mansfield* and the *Lord Holland* brought the supplies listed in their invoices. The *Latham*'s invoice was priced in Chinese taels, mace, candareens and cash. China ware, 3 chests, [...] Sugar candy, 9, weighing 17 peculs 38¾ catties at 7 taels 6 mace a pecul, 132 taels 1 mace 2 candareens 6 cash Sugar, 20, weighing 42 peculs 87½ catties at 4 taels 8 mace a pecul, 205 taels 8 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Bohea tea, 4 chests, weighing 4 peculs 26 catties at 12 taels a pecul, 51 taels 1 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 2 chests, weighing 1 pecul 31½ catties at 22 taels a pecul, 28 taels 9 mace 3 candareens 0 cash Singlo tea, 3 chests, weighing 1 pecul 53¾ catties at 21 taels a pecul, 32 taels 2 mace 8 candareens 8 cash Nankeen cloth, 150 pieces at 3 taels 4 mace a hundred, 5 taels 1 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Chests and other packing, 3 taels 9 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Total, 550 taels 8 mace 2 candareens 3 cash

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		Congo 2 Do. 1.31½ @ 22 28 9 3 . Single 3 Do. 1.53¼ @ 21 32 1 8 3 Nankeen Cloth 2 Chests Pieces 150 @ 340 51 .. . Chests &ca. 3 9 . Tales 540 8 2 3 Canton Janry. 1779 Errors Excepted (Signed) Chas. Edwd. Pigou Henry Lane John Harrison Geo. Cuming Alexr. Bruce Geo. Rogers Abrm. Roebuck Henry Brown Matth. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou	The invoice was dated at Canton on 3 January 1779, with a reservation for errors. It was signed by the members of the Company's council at Canton: [...] Pigou, Henry Lane, John Harrison, George Cumming, Alexander Bruce, George Hughes, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, Matthew Raper junior, Jonathan Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou. **Interpretations** The four ships from China arrived just as the island's bread was close to running out. What they brought was the Canton standing allowance: tea, sugar, sugar candy, china and nankeen. A pecul was the Chinese weight of 100 catties, about 133 lb. Nankeen was a hard-wearing yellowish cotton cloth woven at Nanking. None of the cargo was flour, bread or grain. The fleet in the road grew to eight Company ships, along with the four whalers, all in need of feeding, while the supplies the island most needed were still awaited from the Cape and the store ship.
400	396	14 June Invoice of the Lord North China Ware 3 Chests Tales 42 6 4 6 Sugar Candy 9 Pecl. 17.63 @ Ts. 7.6 mace 133 7 6 . Sugar 20 41.82 @ 4.8 200 7 3 6 Bohea 4 4.53 @ 12 54 3 6 . Congo 2 1.30½ @ 22 28 7 6 5 Single 3 1.53 @ 21 32 1 3 . Hyson 1 .50 @ 50 Ts. 25 25 Cannisters @ 150 3.750 28 7 5 . Nankeen Cloth 2 Pieces 200 @ 340 68 2 Chests @ 260 .520 68 5 2 . Tales 589 6 8 7 Canton January 20 1779 Errors Excepted (Signed) Chas. Edwd. Pigou Henry Lane David Lance John Harrison George Cuming Alexr. Bruce Geo. Rogers Abrm. Roebuck Henry Brown Matt. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou Invoice of the Earl of Mansfield China Ware 3 Chests Tales 42 6 4 6 Sugar Candy 9 Pecl. 18.32 @ Ts. 7.6 mace 139 2 3 2 Sugar 20 42.54 @ 4.8 204 1 9 2 Bohea 3 3.40½ @ 12 40 8 6 . Congo 2 1.30 @ 22 28 6 .. . Single 2 1.1½ @ 21 21 2 6 3 Sago 1 1.68 @ 4.5 7 5 6 . Hyson 1 .50 @ 50 Ts. 25 25 Cannisters @ 150 3.750 28 7 5 .	The *Lord North*'s invoice, priced in Chinese taels, mace, candareens and cash, was as follows. China ware, 3 chests, 42 taels 6 mace 4 candareens 6 cash Sugar candy, 9, weighing 17 peculs 63 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a pecul, 133 taels 9 mace 8 candareens 8 cash Sugar, 20, weighing 41 peculs 82 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a pecul, 200 taels 7 mace 3 candareens 6 cash Bohea tea, 4 chests, weighing 4 peculs 53 catties at 12 taels a pecul, 54 taels 3 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 2 chests, weighing 1 pecul 30½ catties at 22 taels a pecul, 28 taels 7 mace 1 candareen 0 cash Singlo tea, 3 chests, weighing 1 pecul 53 catties at 21 taels a pecul, 32 taels 1 mace 3 candareens 0 cash Hyson tea, 1 chest, weighing 50 catties at 50 taels a pecul, 25 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 25 canisters for the hyson tea at 1 mace 5 candareens each, 3 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 0 cash Hyson tea and canisters total, 28 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth, 2 bales of 200 pieces at 3 mace 4 candareens a piece, 68 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 2 chests for the nankeen at 2 mace 6 candareens each, 0 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth and chests total, 68 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Total, 589 taels 6 mace 8 candareens 7 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 20 January 1779, with a reservation for errors. The members of the Company's council at Canton signed it: Charles Edward Pigou, Henry Lane, David Lance, John Harrison, George Cumming, Alexander Bruce, George Hughes, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, Matthew Raper junior, Jonathan Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou. The *Earl of Mansfield*'s invoice followed. China ware, 3 chests, 42 taels 6 mace 4 candareens 6 cash Sugar candy, 9, weighing 17 peculs 32 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a pecul, 131 taels 6 mace 3 candareens 2 cash Sugar, 20, weighing 42 peculs 54 catties at 4 taels 8 mace a pecul, 204 taels 1 mace 9 candareens 2 cash Bohea tea, 3 chests, weighing 3 peculs 40½ catties at 12 taels a pecul, 40 taels 8 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 2 chests, weighing 1 pecul 30 catties at 22 taels a pecul, 28 taels 6 mace 0 candareens 0 cash

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		Nankeen Cloth 2 Pieces 200 @ 340 68 2 Chests @ 260 .520 68 5 2 . Tales 581 6 8 3 Canton January 20 1779 Errors Excepted (Signed) Chas. Edward Pigou Henry Lane David Lance John Harrison George Cuming Alexr. Bruce Geo. Rogers Abrm. Roebuck Henry Brown Matt. Raper Junr. Jas. Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou	Singlo tea, 2 chests, weighing 1 pecul 1¼ catties at 21 taels a pecul, 21 taels 2 mace 6 candareens 3 cash Sago, 1 chest, weighing 1 pecul 68 catties at 4 taels 5 mace a pecul, 7 taels 5 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Hyson tea, 1 chest, weighing 50 catties at 50 taels a pecul, 25 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 25 canisters for the hyson tea at 1 mace 5 candareens each, 3 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 0 cash Hyson tea and canisters total, 28 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth, 2 bales of 200 pieces at 3 mace 4 candareens a piece, 68 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 2 chests for the nankeen at 2 mace 6 candareens each, 0 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth and chests total, 68 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Total, 574 taels 6 mace 8 candareens 3 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 20 January 1779, with a reservation for errors, and was signed by the same members of the council at Canton. **Interpretations** The Canton council sent each ship almost exactly the same cargo for St Helena: three chests of china, nine lots of sugar candy, 20 of sugar, several chests of tea and 400 pieces of nankeen. Like Madras and Bengal, Canton filled a standing order on every homeward ship, so that no single loss would cut off the island's supply. Nankeen made up the largest single item after the sugar. It was a cheap, hard-wearing cotton for working clothes, and it came on top of the long cloth the Council had ordered from Madras. Hyson, the finest green tea, travelled in 25 small canisters so it could be sold in small amounts. Only the *Earl of Mansfield* added sago, the easily digested starch issued to the sick. The cargoes held nothing to make up for the island's lack of flour.
401	397	1779 Invoice of the Lord Holland China Ware 3 Chests Tales 42 6 4 6 Sugar Candy 9 Pecl. 17.76 @ Ts. 7.6 mace 134 4 7 6 Sugar 20 43.57½ @ 4.8 209 1 6 . Bohea 4 4.38½ @ 12 52 6 2 . Congo 2 1.29 @ 22 28 3 8 . Single 3 1.51½ @ 21 31 8 1 6 Souchong 1 .40 @ 50 Ts. 20 20 Cannisters @ 150 3 23 .. .. . Nankeen Cloth 2 Pieces 200 @ 340 68 2 Chests @ 260 .520 68 5 2 . Tales 591 1 7 8 Canton January 20 1779 Errors Excepted (Signed) Chas. Edwd. Pigou Henry Lane David Lance John Harrison Geo. Cuming Alexr. Bruce Geo. Rogers Abrm. Roebuck Henry Brown Matt. Raper Junr. James Bradshaw Wm. Henry Pigou The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards	The *Lord Holland*'s invoice, priced in Chinese taels, mace, candareens and cash, was as follows. China ware, 3 chests, 42 taels 6 mace 4 candareens 6 cash Sugar candy, 9, weighing 17 peculs 76 catties at 7 taels 6 mace a pecul, 134 taels 9 mace 7 candareens 6 cash Sugar, 20, weighing 43 peculs 57½ catties at 4 taels 8 mace a pecul, 209 taels 1 mace 6 candareens 0 cash Bohea tea, 4 chests, weighing 4 peculs 38½ catties at 12 taels a pecul, 52 taels 6 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Congou tea, 2 chests, weighing 1 pecul 29 catties at 22 taels a pecul, 28 taels 3 mace 8 candareens 0 cash Singlo tea, 3 chests, weighing 1 pecul 51½ catties at 21 taels a pecul, 31 taels 8 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Souchong tea, 1 chest, weighing 40 catties at 50 taels a pecul, 20 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 20 canisters for the souchong tea at 1 mace 5 candareens each, 3 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Souchong tea and canisters total, 23 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth, 2 bales of 200 pieces at 3 mace 4 candareens a piece, 68 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 0 cash 2 chests for the nankeen at 2 mace 6 candareens each, 0 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Nankeen cloth and chests total, 68 taels 5 mace 2 candareens 0 cash Total, 591 taels 1 mace 1 candareen 8 cash The invoice was dated at Canton on 20 January 1779, with a reservation for errors. It was signed by Charles Edward Pigou, Henry Lane, David Lance, John Harrison, George Cumming, Alexander Bruce,

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		Accounts for the Month of May last, were this day laid before Us, which were Examined approved and are as follow Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in May 1779 Guns Fired, 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder lb., Powder oz. 3 An Alarm for a Swede Ship passed by: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 Saluting Do.: Guns Fired 8, 6 lb. 8, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 9, Powder oz. 11 6 Arrived the Mercd. Cutter: Guns Fired 9, 6 lb. 9, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11 7 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, Powder lb. 22, Powder oz. 0 8 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 8 9 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 6, 3 lb. 3, Powder lb. 16, Powder oz. 8 9 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 8 10 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, Powder lb. 22, Powder oz. 0 11 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 8 17 A General Alarm: Guns Fired 18, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 12, 3 lb. 6, Powder lb. 33, Powder oz. 0 18 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 8 19 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 A Treble Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 8, 3 lb. 4, Powder lb. 22, Powder oz. 0 Carried Over: Guns Fired 100, 6 lb. 21, 4 lb. 50, 3 lb. 30, Powder lb. 180, Powder oz. 0	George Hughes, Abraham Roebuck, Henry Brown, Matthew Raper junior, James Bradshaw and William Henry Pigou. The accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for May were laid before the Council, examined and approved. The artillery stores used in May 1779 were as follows. 3 May, an alarm for a strange ship passing: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz Saluting the same ship: 8 guns fired, 8 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 9 lb 11 oz On 6 May, on the arrival of the *Hind* cutter: 9 guns fired, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz. 7 May, a treble alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz 8 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 8 oz 9 May, a double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz 9 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 8 oz 10 May, a treble alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz 11 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 8 oz 17 May, a general alarm: 18 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 18 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 8 oz 19 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz A treble alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz Carried forward: 100 guns fired, 24 six-pounders, 50 four-pounders, 30 three-pounders, powder 180 lb [...] oz **Interpretations** May brought more alarms than any month yet recorded: single, double and treble alarms, and on 17 May a general alarm of 18 guns, the signal that called out the whole island. The month opened with the arrival of the *Hind* carrying urgent orders from the Secret Committee, and ships were seen passing far out to sea on 8, 17 and 19 May. With the garrison now warned to expect an attack, every distant sail was treated as a possible enemy until shown otherwise. Before the month was half over, the alarms had used more than 180 lb of powder. These figures support Pierce's warning on 7 June 1779 that the island needed a regular supply of 50 barrels a year.
402	398	14 June Guns Fired, 6 lb., 4 lb., 3 lb., Powder lb., Powder oz. Brought Over: Guns Fired 100, 6 lb. 21, 4 lb. 50, 3 lb. 30, Powder lb. 180, Powder oz. 0 20 Dispersing the Alarm: Guns Fired 2, 6 lb. 1, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 1, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 8 25 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 27 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 31 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 4, 3 lb. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 For the Stone Blowers at Purling's Battery: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 18, Powder oz. 0	The artillery account for May 1779 continued as follows. Brought forward: 100 guns fired, 24 six-pounders, 50 four-pounders, 30 three-pounders, powder 180 lb [...] oz 20 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 2 lb 9 oz 25 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 27 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 31 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz

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		Signal Cartridges 3070: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 95, Powder oz. 15 Ball Cartridges Exchanged for the Main Guard 185: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 7, Powder oz. 13 For Proving at Purling's Battery: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 5, Powder oz. 0 For Do. at Ruperts: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 2, Powder oz. 10 For Do. at Mundens Point: Guns Fired 0, 6 lb. 0, 4 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder lb. 3, Powder oz. 12 Total: Guns Fired 119, 6 lb. 22, 4 lb. 62, 3 lb. 37, Powder lb. 350, Powder oz. 2 13 Inch Shells without Ears for the Draw Bridge 2 Slow Match 23½ Pounds Tallow for the Governors Boat 5 Do. 13 Inch Fuzes in Driving 8 Copper Nails for Purling's Battery 3 Dozen 18 lb. Bolts for Do. 4 Lint Stocks for Do. 2 Cartridge Paper 13½ Quire (Signed) Wm. Pierie Captn. of Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honorable Company's Table in May 1779. To 34 Bottles Madeira £ 2 2 6 15 Do. Port 1 3 9 29 Do. Lisbon 2 5 11 8 Do. Mountain .. 12 8 74 Do. Beer 1 4 8 17 Galls. Arrack 2 11 . 41 lb. Beef .. 10 3 5 Turkies 1 5 . 19 Fowls 1 7 . 36 Candy .. 18 . 470 lb. Flour 3 18 4 £ 19 4 1	Powder for the stone-blowers at Darling's Battery: 0 guns fired, powder 18 lb 0 oz 3,070 signal cartridges: 0 guns fired, powder 95 lb 15 oz 185 ball cartridges exchanged for the Main Guard: 0 guns fired, powder 7 lb 13 oz Priming at Darling's Battery: 0 guns fired, powder 5 lb 0 oz Priming at Rupert's: 0 guns fired, powder 2 lb 10 oz Priming at Munden's Point: 0 guns fired, powder 3 lb 12 oz Total: 119 guns fired, 25 six-pounders, 62 four-pounders, 37 three-pounders, powder 3[...] lb 7 oz Other stores used 13-inch shells without ears, for the drawbridge, 2 Slow match, 23½ lb Tallow for the Governor's boat, 5 lb 13-inch fuzes in driving, 7 Copper nails for Darling's Battery, 3 dozen 18-pounder bolts for Darling's Battery, 4 Linstocks for Darling's Battery, 2 Cartridge paper, 13½ quires William Pierce signed the account as Captain of Artillery. The stores used at the Company's table in May 1779 were as follows. Madeira, 54 bottles, £3 7s 6d Port, 15 bottles, £1 3s 9d Lisbon wine, 29 bottles, £2 5s 11d Mountain wine, 8 bottles, £0 12s 8d Beer, 74 bottles, £1 4s 8d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 41 lb, £0 10s 3d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 19 fowls, £1 7s 0d Sugar candy, 36 lb, £0 11s 0d Flour, 470 lb, £3 18s 4d Total, £19 4s 1d **Interpretations** The garrison made up 3,070 signal cartridges in May, using almost 96 lb of powder. That was more than all the month's alarms together. In April only 200 had been issued, to the East Flying Party. A signal cartridge was a small charge fired from a musket or a light gun to pass a warning from post to post. A stock this size was enough to supply every outpost and flying party on the island. After the Secret Committee's warning, the Council wanted news of a landing to reach Jamestown and the batteries within minutes, from any part of the coast. The ball cartridges exchanged for the Main Guard replaced rounds that had probably gone damp in the guardhouse. Men who might have to fire in earnest could not be left with powder that would not ignite.
403	399	1779 Bought pr. Table To 133 Beef @ 6 £ 3 16 6 56 Do. @ 3½ .. 16 4 3 Goats 1 10 . 12 Fowls .. 18 . 4 Ducks .. 6 . £ 7 6 10 We this Day received the following Letter from Captain Patrick Lawson. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena. Gentlemen Having now on board my Ship a Recruit who I	The provisions bought for the Company's table in May 1779 were as follows. Beef, 133 lb at 6d, £3 16s 6d Beef, 56 lb at 3½d, £0 16s 4d 3 goats, £1 10s 0d 12 fowls, £0 18s 0d 4 ducks, £0 6s 0d Total, £7 6s 10d The Council received a letter that day from Captain Patrick Lawson. He had on board a recruit he had carried out from England for the Madras establishment. On the day the ship sailed from Madras, the man had managed to desert and come back aboard. He hid there for three days before Lawson or any of his officers knew he was on the ship. Lawson offered him to the island as a soldier to serve for five years. If the Council chose to accept him, Lawson would order him to wait on its orders. He signed the letter at St Helena on 14 June 1779.

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		carried out from England for the Madras establishment, but who found means the day I sailed from that Port to Desert and return on board again, where he was concealed for three Days without me or any of my Officers knowing he was on board. I beg leave to offer him as a Soldier to serve on this Island for five Years, and should you choose to accept of him I will order him immediately to wait your Orders. I am Gentlemen St. Helena Your most obedient Servant 14 June 1779 (Signed) Patrick Lawson The Secretary was Directed to write him the following Answer. To Captain Patrick Lawson Commander of Ship Lord Holland. Sir In Answer to your Letter of this Day I am Directed by the Governor and Council to inform you that they desire you will Order the Recruit mentioned therein to appear before them and he will be Inlisted to serve the Honorable Company five Years	The Secretary was told to reply to Captain Patrick Lawson, commander of the *Lord Holland*. In answer to his letter of that day, the Governor and Council asked him to order the recruit to appear before them, and said the man would be enlisted to serve the Company for five years [...]. **Interpretations** The recruit had deserted from the Company's Madras army by hiding aboard a homeward ship, exactly as Thomas Shelley and Thomas Mantle had done from St Helena aboard the *Bridgewater* in December 1778. Lawson could have carried him to England and handed him over as a deserter. Instead he offered him to the island, which needed men badly after the deaths and discharges of the spring. The Council accepted at once. A soldier who had already shown he would stow away to escape his service was a doubtful recruit for an island whose chief worry was desertion. The Council still preferred a man in the ranks to an empty place. Taking him also saved Lawson from having to account in London for a deserter found aboard his ship.
404	400	14 June as a Soldier in this Garrison accordingly - I am Sir St Helena Your Obedient Servant 14 June 1779 (Signed) B Wright Secry. The Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Seale Senior Deceased, this day presented the said Will, desiring the same might be proved, which was accordingly done upon the Oaths of the Witnesses. The Will is as follows - In the Name of God Amen I William Seale Senior late Planter of the Island Saint Helena, Being of a sound Mind and Memory do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following First I recommend my Soul to God in hopes of a glorious Resurrection, and my Body to the Earth to be decently Interred at the direction of my Executors hereafter mentioned, as to my Worldly Effects, which it has pleased God to Endow me with. I dispose in manner and form following Viz. - Imprimis It is my Will and Desire that my whole Estate Both Real and Personal which I may be possessed off at the time of my Decease, do be equally Divided among my Children Particularly mentioned. John Seale, William Seale, Benjamin Seale, and George Seale, which Effects shall not be distributed among my said Children untill my Son George shall attain the Age of Twenty one Years then to be equally Divided among them and their Survivors - Item It is likewise my Will and Desire that my Daughters Mary Shore & Margaret Kirkpatrick, be not in any manner Entitled to any Part of which I may be Possessed of at the time of my Decease, and in	The Secretary closed the reply to Lawson by saying that the recruit would be enlisted as a soldier in the garrison accordingly. Britannicus Wright signed it at St Helena on 14 June 1779. The executors of William Seale senior, who had died on 9 May 1779, presented his last will and asked for it to be proved. The Council proved it on the oaths of the witnesses. Seale described himself as a planter of St Helena, of sound mind and memory. He commended his soul to God in the hope of a glorious resurrection and asked to be decently buried as his executors thought fit. He then disposed of the worldly goods God had given him. He left his whole estate, land and goods alike, to be divided equally among his four sons, John, William, Benjamin and George Seale. Nothing was to be shared out until George reached the age of 21. The estate would then go in equal parts to the sons, or to those of them still living. He declared that his daughters Mary Thorne and Margaret Kirkpatrick should have no share at all in anything he owned at his death. To prevent any claim or dispute, each was to be paid one shilling if she demanded it. He left his daughter Elizabeth Jenkins £30 0s 0d. Her husband, William Jenkins, was not to be able to draw the money from the executors unless the couple fell into poverty or distress. If Elizabeth did not need the legacy during her lifetime, it was to be divided equally among the four sons, John, William, Benjamin and George Seale, and their heirs [...]. **Interpretations** The shilling left to each disinherited daughter was a deliberate legal device. A daughter left out of a will entirely could argue in court that her father had simply forgotten her, and the will might be overturned. A token bequest showed that the testator had her in mind and chose to give her nothing. Seale named the shilling as a way "to prevent any claim," so his purpose is plain on the page. His legacy to Elizabeth Jenkins was guarded against her husband. Under English law at the time, a married woman's money passed to her husband's control. Seale placed the £30 0s 0d beyond William Jenkins's reach unless the family fell into real want. In effect he made it a reserve for his daughter's

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		Order to Prevent any [Effect] and [...] of it should be demanded that on such Demand, they be paid One Shilling Each. Item I further give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Jenkins the Sum of Thirty Pounds, which said Bequest shall not be in the Power of Her Husband William Jenkins to Receive from my Executors hereafter Mentioned, unless Reduced to Poverty or Distress. Provided this Legacy is not necessarily wanted By the said Elizabeth Jenkins During Her Life. I further more desire, that the said Legacy be Equally Divided among my Children (John Seale, Willm. Seale, Benjamin Seale & George Seale) and to their Heirs Executors, Administrators	protection, not a gift to her household. If she never needed it, the money went back to her brothers, so that it would not pass into the Jenkins family at all.
405	401	1779 or Assigns - Lastly I do Nominate Constitute and Appoint my Said Sons John Seale William Seale, Benjamin Seale and George Seale to be Executors to this my last Will and Testament, and I do also Acknowledge this to be my last Will and - Testament Revoking and Disannulling all other Will or Wills, By me - heretofore made Ratifying and Confirming this to be my last - In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Thirtieth Day of November, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy Six - Signed W. Seale Signed Seale and Declared to be his last Will and Testament in the Presence of Signed Benjn. Seale John Young Richard Page Sergeant, this Day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having Served the Honble. Company his Contracted time - Granted John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Seale's legacy to Elizabeth Jenkins, if she did not need it, was to go to his four sons and their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. Finally, he named his sons John, William, Benjamin and George Seale as his executors. He declared this to be his last will and cancelled any earlier will he had made. He signed and sealed it on 30 November 1776, in the presence of Benjamin Seale and John Young, who signed as witnesses. Richard Page, a sergeant, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for his full contracted term. The Council granted his request. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Richard Page had been raised from corporal to sergeant on 4 March 1779, after Sergeant Joseph McCartney died. Barely three months later he took his discharge at the end of his term. Promotion and the higher pay that came with it had not been enough to keep him. The garrison lost another experienced non-commissioned officer at a time when deaths and discharges were already thinning its ranks. His place would now have to be filled by promoting yet another corporal.
406	402	21 June At a Consultation held on Monday the 21st Day of June 1779 at the Castle - Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 14th June 1779. Tuesday the 15th arrived the Worcester Do. - Do. Passed by a Ship at a great Distance Wednesday the 16th Died Mr. William Young Sr. Planter Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ships Latham, Lord North, Earl of Mansfield and Lord Holland to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters but found none, their Muster Rolls are as follows Viz. Muster Roll of Ship Latham John Pane Commander	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 21 June 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 14 June 1779 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter arrived on Tuesday 15 June, and a ship passed the island far out to sea the same day. William Young, a planter, died on Wednesday 16 June. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone aboard the *Latham*, the *Lord North*, the *Earl of Mansfield* and the *Lord Holland* to muster their crews and search for deserters, and had found none. The ships' muster rolls followed. The muster roll of the *Latham*: John Lane, Commander George Scott, Chief Mate Lewis Balfour, Second Mate Alexander Cumming, Third Mate John Cumming, Fourth Mate George Robertson, Fifth Mate Henry Dunn, Surgeon

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		Geo. Scott Chief Mate Lewis Balfour 2 Do. Alexr. Cumming 3 Do. John Cumming 4 Do. Geo. Robertson 5 Do. Henry Dunn Surgeon John Moore Purser Wm. Kindle Surgeons Mate Saml. Moore Mids. & Coxn. Robt. Moult Midshipman Chas. Beaden Do. John Dingwell Do. John Fulmer Do. Thos. Thorp Boatswain Joseph Mudone Carpenter Geo. Ridley Gunner Saml. Jamaison Ships Steward Jno. Haines Capt. Steward Geo. Wellwood Do. Cook Geo. Scott Carpenters Mate John Baker Do. Do. Richd. Knight Caulker Richd. Hall C Do. Mate Chas. Donaldson Cooper Andrew Frazier Do. Mate Jno. Crawford Gunners Mate Wm. Hay Do. Do. Jno. Kavanagh Boats. Do. Saml. Nevin Do. Do. Robt. Dalrymple Baker Robt. Bigley Joiner James Wood Ships Cook James Watt Sailmaker George Garrett Armourer Alexr. Brown Qr. Master Valentine Watt Qr. Master Alexr. Burdham Do. Thos. Speed Do. Henry Newsham Do. Wm. Cronk Do. Timothy Keegan Seaman Jno. Harris Jno. Parrish Wm. Spyers Henry Knott Wm. Sutton John O Neal Frans. Johnson Frans. Bunal Chas. Shakespear Dunn Brown David Wilson Andrew Barrett	John Moses, Purser William Kinlake, Surgeon's Mate James Moore, Midshipman and Coxswain Robert Mault, Midshipman Charles Beaken, Midshipman John Dingwall, Midshipman John Salmon, Midshipman Thomas Sharp, Boatswain Joseph Andrews, Carpenter George Ridley, Gunner Jacob Jameson, Ship's Steward John Nairne, Captain's Steward George Hellewood, Captain's Cook George Scott, Carpenter's Mate John Baker, Carpenter's Mate Richard Knight, Caulker Richard Hall, Caulker's Mate Charles Donaldson, Cooper Andrew Frazer, Cooper's Mate John Crawford, Gunner's Mate William Hay, Gunner's Mate John Kavanagh, Boatswain's Mate James Niven, Boatswain's Mate Robert Dalrymple, Baker Robert Bigley, Joiner James Wood, Ship's Cook James Hall, Sailmaker George Garrett, Armourer Alexander Brown, Quartermaster Valentine Hall, Quartermaster Alexander Burnham, Quartermaster Thomas Speed, Quartermaster Henry Newsham, Quartermaster William Coull, Quartermaster Timothy Duggan, Seaman John Harris, Seaman John Parrish, Seaman William Spyers, Seaman Henry Hewitt, Seaman William Sutton, Seaman John O'Neal, Seaman Francis Johnson, Seaman Francis Brunel, Seaman Charles Shakespear, Seaman Dunn Brown, Seaman David Wilson, Seaman Andrew Barnett, Seaman
407	403	1779 Peter Kney Seaman John Miller Robt. Riddle Barthw. Murphy Wm. Marshall Wm. Simpson Robt. Williamson Andrew Reynolds Wm. Black Jno. Murdale Philip Harrison John Williams Alexr. McDonald David Laker David McElroy James Begar Willm. Lyle Robt. Bruce Seaman Wm. Robertson Jno. Cavanagh Robt. Williams	The muster roll of the *Latham* continued with the rest of her seamen and her passengers. Peter Knox, Seaman John Miller, Seaman Robert Riddle, Seaman Bartholomew Murphy, Seaman William Marshall, Seaman William Simpson, Seaman Robert Williamson, Seaman Andrew Reynolds, Seaman William Black, Seaman John Mundale, Seaman Philip Harrison, Seaman John Williams, Seaman Alexander McBrain, Seaman David Lahey, Seaman David McCloy, Seaman James Bryce, Seaman William Lyle, Seaman Robert Bruce, Seaman William Robertson, Seaman John Cavanagh, Seaman

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		Jacob Mowry	Robert Williams, Seaman
		Lance Colding	Jacob Mowry, Seaman
		David Alleyne	James Golding, Seaman
		Joseph Phillips	David Alruyde, Seaman
		Chas. Whelman	Joseph Shields, Seaman
		John Brown	Charles Whelman, Seaman
		John Lewis	John Durrie, Seaman
		John Wood	John Jones, Seaman
		Abraham Billett	John Reed, Seaman
		James Morris	Abraham Pollett, Seaman
		John Bruce	James Morris, Seaman
		John Mabey	John Bruce, Seaman
		Henry Lowstone	John Maloy, Seaman
		Martin Gilbert Seaman	Henry Silverstone, Seaman
		James Blake	Martin Folland, Seaman
		Peter Taylor	James Bates, Seaman
		Saml. Pennington	Peter Taylor, Seaman
		John Woods	Samuel Pennington, Seaman
		Richd. Reynolds	John Hinde, Seaman
		Wm. Irwin	Richard Reynolds, Seaman
		Chas. Johnson	William Irwin, Seaman
		Leonard Simons	Charles Johnson, Seaman
		Lawrence Carver	Leonard Simmons, Seaman
		Passengers	Lawrence Carter, Seaman
		Mr. Thos. Upham	Passengers
		Captain James Mosley	Mr Thomas Upham
		Mrs. S Frazer	Captain James Morley
		Emer Hickman	Mrs J. Grigor
		and	Ann Hickson
		two Black Servants	2 black servants
		Signed John Pance	John Prince signed the roll.
		Muster Roll of Ship Lord North	The muster roll of the *Lord North*:
		Willm. Rumbley Commander	William Hurchley, Commander
		John Fort Chief Mate	John Ford, Chief Mate
		Wm. Wood 2 Do.	William Wood, Second Mate
		Richd. Hall 3 Do.	Richard Hall, Third Mate
		Edwn. Tooley 4 Do.	Robert Tealing, Fourth Mate
		Geo. Ryder 5 Do.	George Ryder, Fifth Mate
		Michl. Cole Purser	Michael Oats, Purser
		John Morgan Surgeon	John Mason, Surgeon
		Wm. Dixon Carpenter	William Dixon, Carpenter
		Thos. Holland Gunner	Thomas Mellard, Gunner
		Joseph Gross Boatswain	Joseph Gross, Boatswain
		Wm. Hunt Mids. & Coxswain	William Hunt, Midshipman and Coxswain
		John Elroy Midshipman	John Eley, Midshipman
		Wm. Gurney Do.	William Gurney, Midshipman
		Thos. Gribble Do.	Thomas Gribble, Midshipman
		Abraham Martin Caulker	Abraham Martin, Caulker
		David Harper Cooper	David Napier, Cooper
		Thos. Miller Ships Steward	Thomas Miller, Ship's Steward
		Wm. Corbett Captns. Do.	William Cordell, Captain's Steward
		Wm. Smith Ships Cook	William Smith, Ship's Cook
		John Pool Captns. Do.	John Rust, Captain's Cook
		Wm. Coulter Surgns. Mate	William Butler, Carpenter's First Mate
		Mark Lunder C. 2 Do.	Mark Lander, Carpenter's Second Mate
		Thos. Brodney Caulkers Do.	Thomas Breedon, Caulker's Mate
		James Cockburn Coopers Do.	James Cockburn, Cooper's Mate
		George Moore Gunners Do.	George Mercer, Gunner's Mate
		Wm. Chapple Boatsn. Do.	William Chapple, Boatswain's Mate
		Wm. Inney Do. Do.	William Ewing, Boatswain's Mate
		James Grant Butcher	James Grant, Butcher
		Geo. Harwood Poulterer	George Harwood, Poulterer
		James Bennet Baker	James Bennet, Baker
		Wm. Graves Qr. Master	William Graves, Quartermaster
		Thos. Donaldson Do.	Thomas Donaldson, Quartermaster
		Gilbert Ashley Do.	Gilbert Kelly, Quartermaster
		Christopher Bakhom Qr. Mastr.	Christopher Pakham, Quartermaster
		David Foster Do.	David Foster, Quartermaster
		Ralph Harrison Do.	Ralph Harrison, Quartermaster
		Wm. Chesterman Seaman	William Chesterman, Seaman
		Wm. Allport	William Allport, Seaman
		John Cross	John Cuff, Seaman
		Richd. Errington	Richard Everington, Seaman
		James Woodward	James Woodward, Seaman
		Wm. Lambton	William Lambton, Seaman
		Wm. Lucas	William Lucas, Seaman

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		Wm. White Chas. Bennett Richd. Beatty Wm. Bunker Jeremiah Corney Ebenezar Lunder John Sutherland	William White, Seaman Charles Burnett, Seaman Richard Beatty, Seaman William Barker, Seaman Jeremiah Avery, Seaman Ebenezer Lander, Seaman John Sutherland, Seaman
408	404	21 June John Stockbridge Seaman Wm. Selby James Wilson John Medcalf Geo. Moyle Thos. White Andrew Gibson John Pratt Benjn. Robinson Wm. Webster Thos. Shaffer John Pierce Geo. Foster Edward Wood John Loveridge John Peters Joseph Powell Danl. Ellison John McFarlane Seaman John Norris Henry Paxton Joseph Pierce John Le Long Thos. Burger Elberry Wilson John Hardcock Stephen Brown John Martin Thos. Davis John Campbell John Magrath Geo. Gillson John Lucey Stephen Sargant Peter Mullen Hambro Harrison Hector Johnston Seaman Richd. Canning Geo. Butler John May John Watkins Robt. Gibson Wm. Watson Wm. Bentley Jno. Morgan John Lawrell Lewis Davis John Mitchell Fredk. Smith John Wilson John Johnston Passengers Mr. Chas. Grant Mr. John Woods Signed Willm. Rumbley Muster Roll of Ship Earl of Mansfield - William Fraser Commander James Ainslie Chief Mate Breslee Hepworth 2 Do. Thos. Grant 3 Do. Chas. Irvine 4 Do. Andrew Patton 5 Do. James Walker Surgeon Henry Farrington Purser John Wiland Boatswain John Baker Carpenter Alexr. Liddle Gunner	The muster roll of the *Lord North* continued with the rest of her seamen and her passengers. John Stockbridge, Seaman William Selby, Seaman James Wilson, Seaman John Medcalf, Seaman George Moyle, Seaman Thomas White, Seaman Andrew Gibson, Seaman John Bell, Seaman Benjamin Robinson, Seaman William Webster, Seaman Thomas Draper, Seaman John Pierce, Seaman George Foster, Seaman Edward Wood, Seaman John Scrimgeour, Seaman John Peters, Seaman Joseph Powell, Seaman Daniel Ellison, Seaman John McFarlane, Seaman John Norris, Seaman Henry Paxton, Seaman Joseph Pierce, Seaman John Le Long, Seaman Thomas Burgess, Seaman Elking Wilson, Seaman John Hardcock, Seaman Stephen Bower, Seaman John Mackie, Seaman Thomas Davis, Seaman John Campbell, Seaman John Magrath, Seaman George Gillam, Seaman John Lacey, Seaman Stephen Sargant, Seaman Peter Martin, Seaman Hamden Harrison, Seaman Walter Johnston, Seaman Richard Canning, Seaman George Butler, Seaman John May, Seaman John Walters, Seaman Robert Gibson, Seaman William Wilson, Seaman William Bentley, Seaman John Morgan, Seaman John Lowcock, Seaman Lewis Davis, Seaman John Mitchell, Seaman Frederick Smith, Seaman John Wilson, Seaman John Johnston, Seaman Passengers Mr Charles Grant Mr John Woode William Hambly signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Earl of Mansfield*: William Fraser, Commander James Anniston, Chief Mate Benjamin Hepworth, Second Mate Thomas Grant, Third Mate Charles Irwin, Fourth Mate Andrew Patton, Fifth Mate James Walker, Surgeon Henry Pennington, Purser John Welard, Boatswain John Baker, Carpenter

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		Wm. Edwards Ships Steward James Barrie Surgeons Mate John Job Mids. & Coxn. Wm. Stewart Midshipman Wm. Fraser Do. Abraham McKay Midshipman David Green Do. James Brown Wm. Grey James Ironmonger Joseph Robertson Gunrs. Mate Thos. Russell Do. Do. Roger Ratliff Sailmaker John Tate Cooper Geo. Blackwell Caulker Wm. Atkins Armourer John Walker Boatsn. Mate Thos. Lambert Do. Do. John Stewart Qr. Master Wm. Muir Do. Do. John Totione Do. Do. John Beard Qr. Master Joseph Johnson Do. Joseph Webster Do. Isaac Dean Captns. Steward Joseph Cooper Do. Cook John Langton Ships Do. Joseph Rowman Butcher John Ireland Poulterer Wm. Bath Boatsn. Mate Joseph Drummond C. Do. Wm. Webeley Captns. Steward Wm. Fay Seaman John Smith Michl. Kelly Fernand Ware Alexr. Black	Alexander Tweedle, Gunner William Edwards, Ship's Steward James Pearce, Surgeon's Mate John Job, Midshipman and Coxswain William Stewart, Midshipman William Fraser, Midshipman Abraham Mills, Midshipman David Green, Midshipman James Bauer William Grey James Freemanger Joseph Hobson, Gunner's Mate Thomas Russell, Gunner's Mate Roger Ratcliff, Sailmaker John Tate, Cooper George Blackwell, Caulker William Allen, Armourer John Walker, Boatswain's Mate Thomas Lambert, Boatswain's Mate John Stewart, Quartermaster William Muir, Quartermaster John Tritone, Quartermaster John Bird, Quartermaster Joseph Johnson, Quartermaster Joseph Hickson, Quartermaster Joseph Dove, Captain's Steward Joseph Overbrown, Captain's Cook John Langton, Ship's Cook Joseph Freeman, Butcher John Ireland, Poulterer William Booth, Boatswain's Mate Joseph Drummond, Boatswain's Mate William Wakeley, Captain's [...] William Way, Seaman John Smith, Seaman Michael Kelley, Seaman Norman Hare, Seaman Alexander Black, Seaman
409	405	1779 Andrew Jack Seaman Wm. Pinchard James Garron Henry Ward Henry Dancer Wm. Bradshaw Stephen Jones John Shelton Chas. Sale John Wait Richd. Cunningham Wm. Tinkle Wm. Wood David Hutcheson Francis Cody Wm. Bryant Robt. Shepherd John Lane David Ross John Graham Richd. Pennington Seaman Wm. Brookbanks Michl. Farrell Thos. Murphy Thos. Thayer Geo. Cook Hugh Lavery Wm. Johnson Alexr. Crawford Edwd. Pulford Wm. Swordsea Richd. Reynolds Wm. Harris John Hackett Mark Wood Wm. Harris	The muster roll of the *Earl of Mansfield* continued with the rest of her seamen and her passengers. Andrew Jack, Seaman William Pinchard, Seaman James Garner, Seaman Henry Ward, Seaman Henry Dancer, Seaman William Bussham, Seaman Stephen Jones, Seaman John Stokes, Seaman Charles Tate, Seaman John Hart, Seaman Richard Cunningham, Seaman William Finkle, Seaman William Wood, Seaman David Hutcheson, Seaman James Cody, Seaman William Bryant, Seaman Robert Pepperd, Seaman John Lunn, Seaman David Rose, Seaman John Graham, Seaman Richard Pennington, Seaman William Cruickshanks, Seaman Michael Farrell, Seaman Thomas Murphy, Seaman Thomas Sharpe, Seaman George Cook, Seaman Hugh Lavery, Seaman William Johnson, Seaman Alexander Crawford, Seaman Alexander Halford, Seaman William Saunders, Seaman Richard Reynolds, Seaman William Harris, Seaman John Hackett, Seaman Mark Weeks, Seaman

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		Thos. Pride Joseph Richards John Thompson John Neale John Walker Seaman John Atherson George Clifton John Jones Geo. Sygard Jona. Rockford James Anderson James McDonald Wm. Blake John Potter John Phillips John Watt Wm. Brown James Patterson Wm. Lockwood Saml. Bingland Robt. Parker Passengers Lieutenant Gascke One Servant Signed James Ainslie Muster Roll of Ship Lord Holland Patrick Lawson Commander John Pinner Chief Mate John McKenna 2 Do. John Dennis 3 Do. Basil Armand 4 Do. Frances Leith 5 Do. Edward Hay Acting Officer Robt. Dudem Do. Do. Ebenr. Roebuck Do. Do. George Davidson Surgeon George Ruddock Purser Murys Graham Mids. & Coxn. John Mason Midshipman Jas. Miller Do. Thos. Dell Midshipman James Winder Do. Robert Sharpe Do. Ricd. Tyrell Boatswain Thos. Emery Carpenter Alexr. McDonland Surgeons Mate Boyde Lawson Captns. Steward Chas. Anderson Ships Do. James Sutherland Qr. Master John Fowler Do. Jas. Hay Do. James Smith Cooper Geo. Allwright Caulker Jas. Wrecks Armourer Wm. Brown Captns. Cook John McDonald Ships Do. Matt. Butler Carps. Mate Robt. Bell Do. John Moult Gunners Do. John Berry Do. Wm. Dean Boatsn. Do. John Dunbar Coopers Do. Jas. McDonald Joiner Wm. Harris Butcher Peter Hood Baker Robt. Cross Seaman John Eskey Wm. Welch	William Havers, Seaman Thomas Cole, Seaman Joseph Richards, Seaman John Thompson, Seaman John Neale, Seaman John Walker, Seaman John Atherson, Seaman George Clifton, Seaman John Jones, Seaman George Sergeant, Seaman Jonathan Buckland, Seaman James Anderson, Seaman James McDonald, Seaman William Blake, Seaman John Potter, Seaman John Phillips, Seaman John Hall, Seaman William Brown, Seaman James Patterson, Seaman William Lockwood, Seaman Samuel Bingland, Seaman Robert Parker, Seaman Passengers Lieutenant Locke 1 servant James Anniston signed the roll. The muster roll of the *Lord Holland*: Patrick Lawson, Commander John Cowie, Chief Mate John McKenzie, Second Mate John Dennis, Third Mate Archibald Howard, Fourth Mate Francis Leigh, Fifth Mate Edward Hay, Acting Officer Robert Durham, Acting Officer Ebenezer Roebuck, Acting Officer George Davidson, Surgeon George Ruddock, Purser Hugh Graham, Midshipman and Coxswain John Mason, Midshipman James Miller, Midshipman Thomas Dell, Midshipman James Hunter, Midshipman Robert Sharpe, Midshipman Richard Tyrrell, Boatswain Thomas Emery, Carpenter Alexander McDonald, Surgeon's Mate Boyle Lawson, Captain's Steward Charles Anderson, Ship's Steward James Sutherland, Quartermaster John Tobias, Quartermaster Joseph Stacey, Quartermaster James Smith, Cooper George Allwright, Caulker James Burke, Armourer William Brown, Captain's Cook John McNeill, Ship's Cook Matthew Butler, Carpenter's Mate Robert Bell, Carpenter's Mate John Hewitt, Gunner's Mate John Berry, Gunner's Mate William Dean, Boatswain's Mate John Dunbar, Cooper's Mate John McDonald, Joiner William Harris, Butcher Peter Wood, Baker Robert Cuff, Seaman John Eskey, Seaman William Welsh, Seaman
410	406	21 June Benjn. Griffiths Seaman John Roberts John Brown George Smith Robt. Cook	The muster roll of the *Lord Holland* continued with the rest of her seamen. Benjamin Griffiths, Seaman John Roberts, Seaman John Brown, Seaman George Smith, Seaman

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		Joseph Kelley	Robert Bush, Seaman
		James Mavey	Joseph Kelley, Seaman
		Anthy. Syford	James Mavey, Seaman
		Barnaby Bird	Anthony Lyford, Seaman
		Geo. Sykes	Bramley Bird, Seaman
		Thos. Ullthorpe	George Sykes, Seaman
		Geo. Galloway	Thomas Ollthorpe, Seaman
		James Ferris	George Galloway, Seaman
		Richd. Oldery	James Jones, Seaman
		James O Neill	Richard Oldery, Seaman
		Geo. White	James Tybill, Seaman
		Alexr. Pritchard	George White, Seaman
		John Colden	Alexander Pritchard, Seaman
		Joseph Constantly	John Colden, Seaman
		Anthony Jones	Joseph Constantly, Seaman
		Angelo Michael	Anthony Jones, Seaman
		John Duncan	Angelo Michai, Seaman
		Saml. Desfountain	John Dunman, Seaman
		Michl. Doyle	Samuel Desfountain, Seaman
		Robt. Stone	Michael Doyle, Seaman
		John Thomas	Robert Stone, Seaman
		Wm. Newland	John Thomas, Seaman
		James Thomson	William Newland, Seaman
		George Edwards Seaman	James Thomson, Seaman
		John Smith	George Pedrock, Seaman
		Robt. Richards	John Smith, Seaman
		John Ross	Robert Richards, Seaman
		John Fergusor	John Ross, Seaman
		Jas. Blackstone	John Fraser, Seaman
		Alexr. Lee	Joseph Blackstone, Seaman
		John Thomson	Alexander Lee, Seaman
		Lewis Lewis	John Thomson, Seaman
		Bartw. Manuel	Lewis Lewis, Seaman
		Jos. French	Bartholomew Manuel, Seaman
		Saml. Varley	Joseph French, Seaman
		Edward Dexter	Samuel Parley, Seaman
		Gerardus Shaw	Edward Dexter, Seaman
		John Wilkinson	Gerontius Shaw, Seaman
		John Penny	John Wilkinson, Seaman
		James Flood	John Penny, Seaman
		Patrick McEnaly	James Flood, Seaman
		James Mill	Patrick McGinnis, Seaman
		Anthy. Rider	James Mills, Seaman
		Thos. McNamara	Anthony Rider, Seaman
		James Pierce	Thomas McNamara, Seaman
		Isaac Marsh	James Rowe, Seaman
		Thos. Kelshaw	Isaac Marsh, Seaman
		John Heydon	Thomas Kelshaw, Seaman
		John Barker	John Heydon, Seaman
		Steven Brownwell	John Becker, Seaman
		Dan. Arabbene	Steven Bonnewell, Seaman
		Henry Fendr. Seaman	Edward Arbbery, Seaman
		Robt. Atthington	Henry Ford, Seaman
		Robt. Holden	Robert Atherington, Seaman
		Peter Gregg	Robert Holden, Seaman
		Lewis Brookshanks	Peter Gregg, Seaman
		Geo. Howarty	Lewis Cruickshanks, Seaman
		John Hunt	George Hewarty, Seaman
		Thos. Cole	John Hunt, Seaman
		Wm. Carey	Thomas Cole, Seaman
		Joseph Rennant	William Carey, Seaman
		Adam Lane	Joseph Rewcut, Seaman
		Frances Lovalle	Adam Lane, Seaman
		Jos. Lefondre	Francis Lovelle, Seaman
		Joseph Gase	Joseph Lefonder, Seaman
		Bartw. Jones	Joseph Gase, Seaman
		Chas. Ribeston	Bartholomew Lamie, Seaman
		Geo. Mitchell	Charles Robertson, Seaman
		Alexr. Gowlett	George Mitchell, Seaman
		Blakeney Smith	Aaron Gowlett, Seaman
		John Hill	Blakeney Smith, Seaman
		John Elliot	John Hill, Seaman
		Paul Hughes	John Ellerd, Seaman
		John Smith	Paul Hughes, Seaman
		Wm. Dawson	John Smith, Seaman
		James Hayland	William Dawson, Seaman

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		James Smith - (Signed) P. Lawson On the 18th instant We received the following Letter from Captain James Ayloe -	James Hayland, Seaman James Smith, Seaman Patrick Lawson signed the roll. On 18 June 1779 the Council received a letter from Captain James Ogilvie.
411	407	1779 To the Worshipfull John Skottowe Esqr. &ca. Council St. Helena Worshipful Sir and Sirs Being acquainted that the Dispatch of the Ships to Europe will take Place in a few Days, and in Order to enable the Valentine to Proceed, I have to request to be supplied from the Stores with Bohea Tea 105 Pounds and Sugar 840 Pounds, for the Use of the Ships Company, not having any kind of Provisions to give them but Salt Pork and a Scanty Supply of Rice and bad Bread, and many of my People with Symptoms of the Scurvy upon them at this time - I am with respect St. Helena Worshipful Sir and Sirs 18 June 1779 Your most Obedt. Humble Servt. Signed James Ogilvie The Secretary was directed to return him the following Answer To Captain James Ogilvie Commander of Ship Valentine Sir In Answer to your Address to the Board of this Day I am directed by them to inform You, the supply of Tea requested for the Ship Valentine's Company, will be spared you from the Honble. Company's Stores - Also one Cask and an half of Sugar, the quantity Captain Bean and Wood have been supplied with each - I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 18 June 1779 Signed B Wright Secry. The Storekeeper this Day delivered the following Account of Stores Lent received from Ships Latham, Lord North, Earl of Mansfield and Lord Holland Viz. -	Captain James Ogilvie wrote to Governor Skottowe and the Council from St Helena on 18 June 1779. He had learned that the ships would be sent on to Europe within a few days. To let the *Valentine* sail, he asked for 100 lb of tea and 840 lb of sugar from the stores for his crew. He had no provisions to give them except salt pork, a small supply of rice and bad bread, and many of his men already showed signs of scurvy. The Council told the Secretary to reply. Britannicus Wright wrote to Captain James Ogilvie, commander of the *Valentine*, on 18 June 1779. The tea he had asked for his crew would be spared from the Company's stores. He would also receive a chest and a half of sugar, the same quantity already given to each of the other captains. The storekeeper then delivered an account of the stores received short in weight from the *Latham*, the *Lord North*, the *Earl of Mansfield* and the *Lord Holland*. **Interpretations** By 18 June the Council had decided to send the fleet home within days, without waiting any longer for a convoy or the store ship. This was the course Baird and Coxon had pressed in May, when they refused to share their stores merely to prolong the wait. Ogilvie's letter showed what the delay had cost. He had warned on 16 May that his men could not live safely on salt pork, and a month later many of them had scurvy. The Council, which had turned him down repeatedly in May, now granted his request at once. The arrival of the four China ships with sugar and tea gave it something to spare. Its reply also put Ogilvie on the same footing as the other captains, giving him exactly the share they had received. That answered his earlier complaint that his ship was singled out, and left him no ground for further dispute.
412	408	21 June Account of Stores Short received from the following Ships Latham Cwt. qr. lb. - - 8 Sugar Short weight occasioned by wastage 1 . 2 . 23 Candy, in one Box Short delivered 3 China Chamber Potts Broke Lord North Cwt. qr. lb. - - 12 Sugar - - 19 Candy Short weight occasioned by wastage 20 Soup Plates 11 Meat Dishes Broke Earl of Mansfield Cwt. qr. lb. 2 . 2 . 16 Sugar in one Box Short Delivered - . 2 . 9 Candy Short weight occasioned by wastage 70 Meat Plates Broke 5 Pieces Nankeen Short Packed Lord Holland	The storekeeper's account of stores received short from the four ships was as follows. From the *Latham*: Sugar, 0 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, short weight through wastage Sugar candy, 1 cwt 2 qr 23 lb, one box short delivered 3 china chamber pots, broken From the *Lord North*: Sugar, 0 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, short weight through wastage Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 19 lb, short weight through wastage 20 soup plates, broken 4 meat dishes, broken From the *Earl of Mansfield*: Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, one box short delivered Sugar candy, 0 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, short weight through wastage 70 meat plates, broken 5 pieces of nankeen, short packed From the *Lord Holland*: Sugar, [...], short weight through wastage

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		Cwt. qr. lb. - . 2 . - Sugar - - 3 Candy Short weight occasioned by wastage St. Helena Signed 21 June 1779 Jonn. Doveton Storekeeper Lieutenant Arthur Upton this Day presented the following Petition Viz. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of the Island of St. Helena - The Petition of Lieutenant Arthur Upton in the Honorable East India Companys Service on the said Island Humbly Sheweth That as he has many affairs to settle in	Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 3 lb, short weight through wastage Jonathan Doveton, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 21 June 1779. Lieutenant Arthur Upton then presented a petition to the Governor and Council. He was serving the Company on the island, and his petition opened by explaining that he had many affairs to attend to. **Interpretations** The storekeeper sorted the shortfalls by cause. Small losses of sugar and candy were put down to wastage on the voyage, a normal loss that no one was blamed for. A whole box missing from the *Latham* and another from the *Earl of Mansfield*, and five pieces of nankeen short in a bale, were a different matter. Those goods had never been loaded at Canton or had been lost through careless packing. By recording them as short delivered or short packed, Doveton cleared himself of the loss. He also gave the Council grounds to raise the errors with the council at Canton, as it had done with Bengal over the uninvoiced Madeira.
413	409	1779 in England that requires his Personal presence there, he takes the Opportunity of the Present Fleet going from this Place to Embark thereon, he therefore Resigns the said Company's Service on the said Island and desires their Permission to leave the Island - And remains June 21st 1779 Most Dutifully Their most Obedt. Humble Servant Signed Arthur Upton Which Resignation We accepted of - We this day Granted the following Sets of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors Viz. One Set to John Skottowe Esqr. Governor for seven hundred Pounds payable to Captn. Nicholas Skottowe (or Order) - One to Danl. Corneille Esqr. for three hundred Pounds payable to John Calland Esqr. (or Order) One to Mr. Matthew Bazett for One thousand and sixty Pounds payable to Matthew Pickering and Gabriel Harper Esqrs. (or Order) One to Major Henry Bazett for one thousand Pounds payable to Matthew Pickering and Gabriel Harper Esqrs. (or Order) One to Captain William Fraser for two hundred Pounds payable to himself (or Order) One to Lieutenant Arthur Upton for one hundred Pounds payable to himself (or Order)	Upton explained that he had business in England that needed him there in person. He meant to take the chance to sail with the fleet then leaving the island. He therefore resigned from the Company's service on St Helena and asked leave to leave the island. He signed the petition on 21 June 1779, and the Council accepted his resignation. The Council then granted the following sets of bills of exchange, drawn on the Court of Directors. John Skottowe, Governor, 1 set, £700 0s 0d, payable to Captain Nicholas Skottowe or his order Daniel Corneille, 1 set, £300 0s 0d, payable to John Callis or his order Matthew Bazett, 1 set, £1,060 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pierling and Gabriel Harper or their order Major Henry Bazett, 1 set, £1,000 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pierling and Gabriel Harper or their order Captain William Fraser, 1 set, £200 0s 0d, payable to himself or his order Lieutenant Arthur Upton, 1 set, £100 0s 0d, payable to himself or his order **Interpretations** The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and two councillors used the departing fleet to send more than £3,000 of their own money home through the Company. Each paid cash into the island treasury and received a bill that the Court of Directors would honour in London. The Council itself approved the bills it was drawing in its own members' favour. The treasury already held more than £22,000 in coin, and in the past the Council had limited outsiders' bills for that very reason, capping Parker's bill at £500 because the chest was full. Its own members faced no such limit. The bills show how far the island's senior officers had built up savings in a remote post. Matthew Bazett's £1,060 0s 0d alone came to more than four years of his salary as Accountant.
414	410	21st June And One Set to Mr. Philip Mahoney for Eighty Pounds payable to himself (or Order) all drawn at Ninety Days Sight - John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The last set of bills went to Philip Mahoney. Philip Mahoney, 1 set, £80 0s 0d, payable to himself or his order All the bills were drawn payable 90 days after sight. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** A bill drawn at 90 days' sight did not have to be paid as soon as it reached London. The Court of Directors had three months from the day it was presented in which to pay. The delay let the Company spread out the large sums arriving from its settlements in each homeward season, instead of

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			paying them all at once. The holder bore the cost of waiting. A man needing his money sooner could sell the bill at a discount to a London banker, who would collect the full sum when it fell due.
415	411	28 June At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th Day of June 1779 at the Castle - Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 21st June 1779. Thursday the 24th Sailed the Honorable Companys Ships Latham, Lord North, Valentine, Earl of Mansfield, Rockford, Grosvenor, Worthington, and Lord Holland for England - Do. - Do. Sailed the Whale fishing Vessels London, Dragon, Neptune and Beaver for England - Friday the 25th Arrived the Betsey Snow from Bombay Last Night - Sailed the - Do. - for England - The Executrix and Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Young - Deceased, this Day presented the said Will, desiring the same might be Proved, which was accordingly done upon the Oaths of the Witnesses thereto. The Will is as follows - In the Name of God Amen I William Young of the Island St. Helena Planter being in good Health, of sound and disposing mind, Memory and understanding blessed be God. Do make Publish and declare this my 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 my Creator, and my Body to the Earth to be decently buried - Imprimis I direct all my Just Debts and Funeral Expences to be fully Paid - I Will, Order and Direct, That my Estates both Real and Personal be kept together for the better maintenance of my beloved Wife and Children, subject only to the following directions -	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 28 June 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 21 June 1779 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 24 June the Company's ships *Latham*, *Lord North*, *Valentine*, *Earl of Mansfield*, *Rockford*, *Grosvenor*, *Northington* and *Lord Holland* sailed for England. The whalers *London*, *Dragon*, *Neptune* and *Beaver* sailed with them. On Friday 25 June the snow *Betsy* arrived from Bombay, and she sailed for England the night before the meeting. The executrix and executors of the late William Young presented his will and asked for it to be proved. The Council proved it on the oaths of the witnesses. Young described himself as a planter of St Helena, in good health and of sound mind, memory and understanding. He commended his soul to God, his creator, and his body to the earth for decent burial. He directed that all his just debts and funeral expenses should be paid in full. He then ordered that his whole estate, land and goods alike, should be kept together for the better support of his wife and children, subject only to the directions that followed. **Interpretations** The eight Company ships sailed together on 24 June 1779 without a naval escort, after waiting at the island for up to four months. The store ship had still not come, and the island could no longer feed the fleet. The Council chose the course Baird had urged on 22 May, sending the ships home together so that their combined strength would protect them, as the Court had done in the last war. The four whalers, which had come to St Helena only to find protection, sailed in their company. With the road empty, the island had only the garrison and its own settlers to feed, which eased the strain on its last weeks of bread.
416	412	28 June First At the expiration of the Term of a Lease, for the House and Ground now in the Occupation of Mr. Stroud, I give the refusal of the said House with the Free Land it stands on, Also fifteen and a Quarter Acres of Lease Land, Adjoining to my Eldest Son John, at the Valuation I shall hereafter set thereon, and should this allotment exceed his Share or dividend according to an Inventory to be taken at the time, I direct he pay five PCent. Interest for such surplus until a further division of my Estate shall take Place - Secondly At the time my Youngest Surviving Son, shall attain the Age of twenty one Years (Provided my Wife be not alive) I give him the	Young's directions followed in order. First, when the lease of the house and grounds then occupied by Mr Stroud ran out, his eldest son John was to have first refusal of that house and the freehold land under it. John was also to have first refusal of 15¼ acres of leasehold land next to it, at a valuation to be set later. If the land allotted to him came to more than his share under an inventory taken at that time, he was to pay 5 per cent interest on the excess until the estate was finally divided. Secondly, if Young's wife had died by the time his youngest surviving son reached 21, that son was to have first refusal of the family house and its land, running from the fence on the top of [...] Hill. He was also to have the piece of freehold land known as Smith's Spring, at a valuation. The condition was that half of the house be kept for any surviving unmarried daughter who might fall into want. Thirdly, once the youngest son held the house and land, the next youngest surviving son was to have

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		refusal of my Dwelling House with the Piece of Land it stands on, from the Fence on the top of Ladder Hill, also that Piece of Free Land known by the Name of Smiths Spring at Valuation, on Condition that one half of my said dwelling House, be kept and Appropriated to the use of any of my Surviving Daughters (not being - Married) that may be Destitute - Thirdly At the time my Youngest Surviving Son, shall be put in Possession of my Dwelling House and Lands Allotted him, I then Will and Direct that my next Youngest Surviving Son, shall have the refusal of my Free and Lease hold Lands, lying in one Pasture from the Top of Ladder Hill to the Top of Vaughans Hill, and from the Gate and Fence in [Lemontree] Gut, to the Fence near to Mr. Strouds House, at Valuation. And as I have sent my Son Jonathan from the Island, and have given my Son William a Trade, I mean they shall be excluded from the Possession of any of the Lands I have Allotted, altho' either of them should be the Youngest Surviving Son, but in such case the refusal thereof I direct shall go to the next Youngest Surviving Son - My House in James Valley I direct shall be kept Tenanted for the Benefit of my Family until my Youngest Daughter shall attain the Age of Twenty One Years, at which Period I bequeath her the same at Valuation - On the Age or Marriage of any of my Sons or Daughters I hereby empower my Executrix and Executors, to Advance them the Sum of fifty Pounds each, Charging them with the same as Part of their Share or Dividend of my Estate, and I further give them a - discretional Power to dispose of, to the best Advantage, such - Pieces of Land as I have not already Allotted, for the Benefit of my Heirs - As I have advanced my Son William the Sum of Thirty Pounds to bind him Apprentice, I direct the same be charged him as part of his dividend of my Estate - At the Alteration of Fences about my Lands leaves at Present an	first refusal, at a valuation, of the freehold and leasehold land lying in one pasture. It ran from the top of [...] Hill to the top of Vaughan's Hill, and from the gate and fence in Lemon Tree Gut to the fence near Mr Stroud's house. Young had sent his son Jonathan off the island and had set his son William up in a trade. Both were therefore barred from holding any of the land allotted, even if either became the youngest surviving son. In that case the right of refusal was to pass to the next youngest. The house in James's Valley was to be let for the family's benefit until his youngest daughter reached 21. It would then go to her at a valuation. When any son or daughter came of age or married, the executrix and executors could advance them £50 0s 0d each, to be counted as part of their share. They were also given discretion to dispose of any land not already allotted, as they judged best for the family. Young had already paid £30 0s 0d to apprentice his son William, and that sum was to be charged against William's share. **Interpretations** Young did not divide his land among his children outright. He kept the estate whole for his widow and family and gave named sons only a right of first refusal, each at a valuation. A son who took more than his share had to pay interest on the difference to the others. This let each holding pass undivided to one heir, while every child still received an equal value. On a small island where a holding cut into pieces might be too small to support a household, keeping the land in single hands mattered more than giving each child a plot. The sons Young had already provided for elsewhere, Jonathan sent off the island and William apprenticed to a trade, were barred from the land altogether. Their earlier advances counted as their portion, so the land stayed with the children who would work it.
417	413	1779 an uncertainty of the Acres Contained in them, I order and Direct that they be measured as they now stand fenced, and those Pieces Allotted stand accordingly and at the following Valuation The Land and Plantation Ground on which my House Stands also that Piece called Smiths Spring, at Twenty Pounds PAcre the House to be Valued by my Executors - The Free Land which I have given my second Youngest Surviving Son the refusal of lying from the Top of Ladder Hill, at Eighteen Pounds PAcre,	Young went on to say that changes to the fences around his land had left the acreage of each piece uncertain. He ordered the land to be measured as it then stood fenced, each piece to be allotted on that basis and valued as follows. Land and plantation ground on which the house stood, with the piece called Smith's Spring, £20 0s 0d an acre, the house to be valued separately by the executors Freehold land offered to the second youngest surviving son, from the top of [...] Hill, £18 0s 0d an acre 20 acres of leasehold land adjoining it and running to the top of Vaughan's Hill, £10 0s 0d an acre

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		and the twenty Acres of Leasehold Land adjoining and running to the Top of Vaughans Hill at Ten Pounds PAcre - My Free Land on which Mr. Stroud has built, at fifteen Pounds PAcre and the fifteen and one Quarter of Lease adjoining at Five Pounds PAcre - Having ordered and directed my Estate to be kept together as much as Possible for the Maintenance of my beloved Wife and Children my meaning is, That no division of the Lands Allotted, shall take Place, altho' my Youngest Sons be of Age, until after the Decease of my Wife, except that to my Eldest Son John, or the necessity my Executors may be under of disposing of any Part of my other Lands for the Payment of my Just Debts or the Advance to any of my Children as before Directed, And I further direct that in Case any of my Children should have demanded and received on Age or Marriage the said Advance of fifty Pounds as before Directed such Child shall have no further Advantage from my Estate, until a General division shall take Place - Item I Will and Bequeath unto my beloved Wife Anne One third Part of Personal Estate (Lands excepted) to be at her own Disposal, and in case she should chuse to Marry again I then give her the Use of the Lands Allotted my second youngest Surviving Son from the Top of Ladder Hill to the Top of Vaughans Hill for and during her Natural Life, and no longer - After the decease of my Wife and my Youngest Son of full Age, I then Will and bequeath and Equal Share or Dividend of my Estate both Real and Personal, unto each and every one of my Surviving Children by my Wife Ann Share and Share alike - Lastly I hereby Constitute and appoint my beloved Wife Executrix and my Good friends Messrs. Matthew Bazett, Henry Bazett, Jonathan Doveton, William Doveton, John Doveton, Stephen Young and my Son John Young, Executors to this my last Will and Testament, Revoking all other Will or Wills by me heretofore made. Declaring this and only this my last Will and Testament made in the Island of St. Helena, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth, the twenty third	Freehold land on which Mr Stroud had built, £15 0s 0d an acre 15¼ acres of leasehold land adjoining it, £5 0s 0d an acre His intention in keeping the estate together was to support his wife and children. None of the allotted land was to be divided until after his wife's death, even if the younger sons came of age. The only exceptions were John, the eldest son, and any sale the executors had to make from the upper lands to pay his debts or the advances to his children. Any child who had already received the £50 0s 0d advance on coming of age or marrying was to get nothing more from the estate until the final division. He left his wife Ann one third of his personal estate, excluding land, for her to dispose of as she wished, even if she married again. She was also to have the use, for her lifetime only, of the land allotted to his second youngest surviving son, from the top of [...] Hill to the top of Vaughan's Hill. After the death of his wife, and once his youngest son came of age, an equal share of the whole estate, land and goods alike, was to go to each of his surviving children by Ann. Finally, he named his wife as executrix. As executors he named his friends Matthew Bazett, Henry Bazett, Jonathan Doveton, William Doveton, John Doveton and Stephen Young, together with his son John Young. He cancelled any earlier will and declared this his last, made on St Helena in the 18th year of the reign of King George III. **Interpretations** Young's valuations show how much more freehold land was worth on the island than land held on lease from the Company. Freehold ran from £15 0s 0d to £20 0s 0d an acre. The leasehold beside it was valued at only £5 0s 0d to £10 0s 0d. A freeholder owned his land outright and could pass it on forever. A leaseholder held it only for a term, after which the Company might take it back or raise the rent, as the Council's order to inspect Benjamin Seale's land before granting a lease showed. The gap in value measured the risk of that Company control. Young protected his widow without letting the land leave the family. Her third of the personal estate was hers outright, even if she remarried, so a second husband could not leave her destitute. Her use of the land, however, ended at her death. The land itself stayed with Young's own children and could not pass to a new husband or his heirs.
418	414	28 June third day of February and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight have hereunto set my Hand and Seal - Signed Wm. Young Signed Sealed and declared by the said Testator as his last Will and Testament in the Presence of Signed Thos. Bazett	Young signed and sealed the will on 23 February 1778. Thomas Bazett, Charles Ross Stewart and Philip Mahony witnessed it. When the will had been proved, Stephen Young declined to act as an executor. A few days before the fleet sailed on 24 June, the matrosses James Neal and Richard Pearce and the privates William Bateman, William Davis, James Burville and William Blake went missing from the garrison. No trace of them could be found ashore, and the Council had reason to think they were hiding aboard the ships. On 22 June it sent the Town

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		Chas. Ross Steward Philip Mahony Upon proving the Above Will, Mr. Stephen Young declined Acting as an Executor - Some day before the Sailing of the Fleet on the 24th instant, James Neal, Richd. Pierce Matross, William Bateman Wm. Davis, James Bowitt and Wm. Blake Private were missing from the Garrison, and having reason to suppose they had secreted themselves on Board some of those Ships, as they could not be heard of on Shore. We on the 22d sent the Town Adjutant on Board with Orders to make a diligent search for them who accordingly went, returned and reported to Us that he could not find or procure any intelligence respecting them. The day after we directed the Secretary to Write the Commanders of the Honble. Companys Ships and Masters of the Whaling Vessels the Letter following - And directed both of the Adjutants to go on Board that day again and make the Strictest Search - Sir I am directed by the Board to inform you that James Neal, Willm. Davis, Wm. Bateman and James Bowitt four Soldiers are missing from this Garrison and have reason to suppose they are secreted on board some of the Ships now in the Road, they - therefore request you will Order the Strictest Search to be made for them on board the Ship under your Command - I am Sir St. Helena Your obedient Servant 23d June 1779 Signed B Wright Secry.	Adjutant aboard with orders to search for them thoroughly. He came back and reported that he could neither find them nor learn anything about them. The next day the Council told the Secretary to write to the commanders of the Company's ships and the masters of the whalers. It also sent both adjutants back aboard that day to carry out the strictest search. Britannicus Wright's letter, dated 23 June 1779, told each commander that four soldiers, James Neal, William Davis, William Bateman and James Burville, were missing from the garrison. The Council had reason to believe they were hidden aboard one of the ships in the road. It asked each commander to order the strictest search for them aboard his ship. **Interpretations** The six men slipped away in the last days before the fleet sailed, after Major Bazett's musters on 21 June had found every crew in order. A muster could only show who was on a ship's roll on the day it was taken. A soldier who went into hiding afterwards, perhaps with help from friends among the crew, would not appear on any roll. Twelve ships were about to leave together, and they offered more places to hide than the garrison could search in two days. The loss came on top of the deaths and discharges of the spring, and it was the largest single desertion in the record. With the ships about to sail and no convoy to stop them, a written order to the captains was the last thing the Council could do.
419	415	1779 Messieurs Bozart and Pilech Adjutants returned on the Evening and acquainted the Governor that altho' they had made all possible enquiry and diligent Search on board the several Ships in the Road yet they could not hear of, or find any of the Men that were missing - Notwithstanding which we are convinced they must have deserted in the Fleet - There being only 8700 lb. of the Yams remaining which the Inhabitants agreed on the 24th May last to supply the Ships, and the Company's Maldivia Plantation appropriated to the support of the Garrison being expended We summoned the Inhabitants to Meet Council this day to know what further Assistance they could give Us of that Article or Potatoes for the Garrison They accordingly attended and agreed to furnish as follows, on our assurance of giving them every assistance the Company's Stores will admit of when the Supplies are received as we are sensible that they must greatly reduce their Plantations and distress their Familys - Yams Matthew Bazett 1000 Wm. Wrangham	The adjutants, Mr Stewart and Mr Roberts, came back that evening. They told the Governor that they had made every possible inquiry and searched each ship in the road thoroughly, but had found no trace of the missing men. The Council was nonetheless convinced that the men had deserted in the fleet. Only 8,700 lb remained of the yams the planters had agreed on 24 May 1779 to supply to the ships. The yams from the Company's Maldivia plantation, set aside for the garrison, had all been used. The Council therefore called the planters together again that day to ask what further yams or potatoes they could provide for the garrison. They came and agreed to supply the amounts below. In return the Council promised them every help the Company's stores could give once fresh supplies arrived. It recognised that they would have to cut deep into their own plantations and that their families would suffer for it. Yams Matthew Bazett, 1,000 lb of yams William Wrangham, 1,000 lb of yams Henry Bazett, 2,700 lb of yams Richard Mason, 1,000 lb of yams George Seale, 2,000 lb of yams Gabriel [...], 500 lb of yams James Colgrave, 1,000 lb of yams John Worrall, 1,500 lb of yams John Desfountain, 1,000 lb of yams John Seale junior, 1,000 lb of yams John Bagley senior, 2,000 lb of yams Francis Seale, 350 lb of yams Robert Gosling, 500 lb of yams John Robinson, 500 lb of yams

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		1000 Henry Bazett 2700 Richard Mason 1000 Geo. Seale 2000 Gabl. Leech 500 James Pilgrave 1000 John Mussell 1500 John Desfountain 1500 John Seale Sen. 1000 John Bagley Senr. 2000 Frances Seale 350 Robt. Burling 500 Jno. Robinson 500 Wm. Rayes 300 Mathew Greentree 500 Benjn. Mason 500 James Easthope 500 Stephen Young 2020 Saml. Alexander 3020 Benjn. Seale 150 25850 Total Potatoes John Bagley 100 Bushels Richd. Goodwin 20 Do. Robt. Leech 15 Do. James Greentree 10 Do. Saml. Knipe Junr. 10 Do. Jonathan Doveton 50 Do. Sarah Harper 12 Do. Total 217 Bushels	William Hayes, 500 lb of yams Walter Greentree, 500 lb of yams Benjamin Mason, 500 lb of yams James Easthorpe, 500 lb of yams Stephen Young, 2,000 lb of yams Samuel Alexander, 3,000 lb of yams Benjamin Seale, 150 lb of yams Total, 25,850 lb of yams Potatoes John Bagley, 100 bushels of potatoes Richard Greggson, 30 bushels of potatoes Robert Leech, 15 bushels of potatoes James Greentree, 10 bushels of potatoes Samuel Knipe senior, 10 bushels of potatoes Jonathan Doveton, 50 bushels of potatoes Sarah Harper, 12 bushels of potatoes Total, 217 bushels of potatoes **Interpretations** The Company's own Maldivia plantation was now exhausted, so the garrison depended wholly on the settlers' crops. The Council could not simply take them. Instead it struck a bargain: the planters would give up food their own families needed now, and in return the Council would give them first call on the Company's stores when the store ship finally came. The record openly admits that the planters would have to strip their plantations and that their households would go short. In a drought, the island could only survive by sharing its food between Company and settlers, and the Council's promise of help later was what made the planters willing to give.
420	416	28 June The Governor and Lieut. Governor this day laid the following Minute before the Board - The Governor and Lieut. Governor inform the Board that in case of the Non Arrival of the East India Store Ship by the 1st of July they think themselves under an indispensable necessity of dispatching the Hind Cutter to the Cape of Good Hope, as the Present Alarming and distressed Situation of the Garrison and Inhabitants renders their diverting her from the intended Service of Cruizing Justifiable & request to know what quantity of Flour Captn. Bendy shall bring down for the use of this Island, and to inform them she will return from her Cruize to Morrow -	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid a minute before the Council that day. If the Company's store ship *Earl Talbot* had not arrived by 1 July, they judged that they would have no choice but to send the *Hind* cutter to the Cape of Good Hope. The alarming state of the garrison and the settlers justified taking her off her intended duty of cruising. They asked the Council how much flour Captain Bendy should bring back for the island, and told the members that the *Hind* would return from her cruise the next day. The minute was dated 28 June 1779. The Council agreed unanimously that if the Governor and Lieutenant Governor decided to send the *Hind* to the Cape, she must bring back as much flour as Captain Bendy could conveniently stow, for the relief of the island. The Company needed a cutter for its own use, and the Council bought one from Captain William

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		28th June 1779 The Board are unanimously of opinion, as the Governor and Lieut. Governor have come to a determination to send the Hind Cutter to the Cape of Good Hope, that it will be absolutely necessary for her to bring down as much Flour as Captn. Bendy can conveniently - stow for the relief of the Island - Being in want of a Cutter for the Use of the Honorable Company, we Purchased one from Captn. Willm. Fraser with Mast, Sails Oars &ca. for thirty four Pounds - Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of May last, which is as follows -	Fraser, with her mast, sails, oars and other gear, for £34 0s 0d. The Council then counted and examined the Company's cash for May. **Interpretations** On 16 May 1779 Ogilvie had urged that the *Hind* be sent to the Cape for flour. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor refused, saying they would send her only if the need touched the whole island and not a single ship. Six weeks later that moment had come. The fleet was gone, the Maldivia plantation was exhausted, the planters were stripping their own gardens, and the store ship was long overdue. The *Hind* was the island's only fast vessel, and her cruise kept watch for an enemy. Sending her to the Cape meant giving up that watch to save the garrison from hunger. Fixing a deadline of 1 July gave the *Earl Talbot* one last chance to arrive before the island lost its patrol. The small cutter bought from Fraser, who sailed with the fleet days earlier, gave the Company at least a boat for work in the road while the *Hind* was away.
421	417	Cash Dr. Per Contra Cr. 1779 May 1st To Balance remaining £ 22431 15 11½ £ 22431 15 11½ 1779 May 31st By Balance remaining Viz. In Specie £ 21892 . 11½ In Cash Notes 539 15 . 22431 15 11½ £ 22431 15 11½	No money came into or went out of the Company's cash account during May 1779. Balance remaining, 1 May 1779, £22,431 15s 11½d Total, £22,431 15s 11½d Balance remaining, 31 May 1779 In coin, £21,892 0s 11½d In cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total, £22,431 15s 11½d
422	418	28 June Lieutenant Bryce Hardie Commander of the Betsy Snow yesterday on leaving the Island left the following Letter directed to the Board Viz. To the Honorable John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council on St. Helena - Honble. Sir & Sirs Being obliged to leave Henry Miller Boatswain of the Betsy in the Honble. Company's Marine of Bombay on this Island on Account bad state of Health. I request you will advance him what of his Pay you may necessary he has due from the 21st February to this four Months and seven days at 16 Rupees PMonth deducting Greenwich Hospital and about ten Rupees for Slops advanced him. Greenwich Hospital is 6d. PMonth - I am Betsey Honble. Sir & Sirs St. Helena Your most obedt. Humble Servant June 27th 1779 Signed Bryce Hardie Lt. Commander We this day Inlisted Thos. Cole a discharged Soldier from Madrass left here out of the Lord Holland to serve the Honorable - Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison and gave him fifteen Pounds Bounty Money - 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	Lieutenant Bryce Harder, commander of the snow *Betsy*, left a letter for the Council when he sailed from the island the day before. He had been forced to leave Henry Miller, the *Betsy*'s boatswain in the Company's Bombay Marine, on St Helena because of his poor health. He asked the Council to advance Miller as much of his pay as it thought he needed. Miller was owed four months and seven days' pay from 21 February at sixteen rupees a month. From that were to be deducted the Greenwich Hospital charge, which ran at £0 0s 6d a month, and about ten rupees for clothing already advanced to him. Harder signed the letter aboard the *Betsy* at St Helena on 27 June 1779. The Council enlisted Thomas Cole, a discharged soldier from Madras left on the island by the *Lord Holland*, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison. It paid him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison held a general field day on the parade. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Greenwich Hospital was the home for old and disabled seamen at Greenwich, near London. It was paid for partly by a sixpence a month taken from the wages of seamen in British service, merchant and naval alike. The charge followed Miller even in the Company's Bombay Marine, half a world away. His pay was reckoned in rupees, the money of the presidency that employed him, but the hospital charge was fixed in sterling. Harder could not settle Miller's account before sailing, so he asked the Council to advance the money against the Bombay government's credit. The island once again acted as a clearing house for the Company's scattered services, carrying the sick men that its passing ships left behind.

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423	419	1 July At a Consultation held on Thursday the 1st Day of July 1779 at the Castle Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 28th of June 1779. Tuesday the 29th Arrived the Hind Cutter - The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid the following Letter before the Board, received from Captain Richard Bendy - To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieutenant Governor Gentlemen The Hind Cutter under my Command being nearly ready to Proceed to Sea, and as you have intimated my Destination is to the Cape of Good Hope, I must beg leave to inform you that it is absolutely necessary I should be furnished with three Men from the Garrison. The number on Board being only Twenty Three Souls a Number far Inadequate to the Management of the Vessel on such Service, and in Particular considering the bad season of the Year I have therefore to request Gentlemen you'l please to Order Three Men more on Board the Hind which will put me in a Situation to - defend the Vessel against any Attempts of an Enemy, and enable me to Sail to Morrow Evening - I am with Respect July the 1st 1779 Your most Obedt. Servt. Signed R Bendy	The Council met at the Castle on Thursday 1 July 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 28 June 1779 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter returned on Tuesday 29 June. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor laid before the Council a letter from Captain Richard Bendy. The *Hind*, under his command, was nearly ready for sea, and they had told him he was to sail for the Cape of Good Hope. He wrote that he must have three more men from the garrison. He had only 23 men aboard, far too few to handle the cutter on such a voyage, above all at the bad season of the year. Three soldiers would let him defend the cutter against any attack by an enemy and sail the next evening. He signed the letter on 1 July 1779. **Interpretations** The *Earl Talbot* had not arrived by 1 July, the deadline the Governor and Lieutenant Governor had set on 28 June, so the *Hind* was being sent to the Cape. July was midwinter in the southern hemisphere, the season of strong gales between St Helena and the Cape. A cutter of 23 men had to keep watch, work the sails in heavy weather and fight if a privateer found her. Bendy asked for only three soldiers, but every man taken from a garrison already weakened by deaths, discharges and the six desertions of June made the island's own defence thinner. The flour he would bring back was worth that cost.
424	420	1 July Agreeable to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Minute of Monday last for sending the Hind Cutter to the Cape for a Supply of Flour We gave Captn. Richard Bendy the following Orders Viz. To Captain Richard Bendy of the Hind Cutter - Sir You are hereby directed to purchase at the Cape of Good Hope on the Honorable East India Company's Account for the use of this Island one thousand Pounds Weight of Wax Candles, Garden Seeds to the Amount of five Pounds And as much Flour as you can conveniently Stow. In the Purchase of the Flour we recommend that you buy two thirds of the best and one of an Inferior Quality. For the Amount of the above Articles you are to draw Bills upon the United Honorable Company on the best terms you can procure, and deliver to Us an Exact Invoice of the Articles on your return to this Place - We wish you a good Voyage and are [...] Sir [...] Your humble Servants St. Helena Signed John Skottowe 1 July 1779 Danl. Corneille	The Governor and Lieutenant Governor had proposed on 28 June 1779 to send the *Hind* to the Cape for flour, and the Council now gave Captain Richard Bendy his orders. He was to buy at the Cape, on the Company's account and for the island's use, 1,000 lb of wax candles and £5 0s 0d worth of garden seed. He was also to take as much flour as he could conveniently stow, two-thirds of the best quality and one-third of a lower grade. He was to pay for the goods with bills drawn on the Company, on the best terms he could get. On his return he was to deliver an exact invoice of everything he had bought. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the orders at St Helena on 1 July 1779 and wished him a good voyage. A memorandum added that the seed was to be of these kinds only. Turnip seed Cabbage seed Lettuce seed Onion seed Carrot seed Cauliflower seed Peas Beans Duncan McNaughton, a sergeant, asked to be discharged from the garrison, having served the Company for his full contracted term. The Council granted his request.

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		M Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett Memorandum The Seeds to consist only of the following Sorts - Turnips, Cabbage, Lettice Onions, Carrot, Colliflower Peas, and Beans - Duncan McNorton Sergeant this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honble. Company his Contracted time Granted	**Interpretations** Ordering one-third of the flour at a lower grade let the bills stretch further, so the *Hind* could fill her hold with more bread for the same outlay. Quantity counted for more than quality on an island with barely weeks of flour left. The seed list was made up of quick-growing kitchen vegetables. Sown at the start of the southern spring, they could give the garrison and settlers fresh food within months, before any ship came in. Duncan McNaughton had been the Company's gardener since 24 February 1779, alongside his sergeant's rank. His discharge left the Company's gardens without their keeper just as fresh seed was being ordered for them.
425	421	5 July The said Mr. Norton having since the Death of James Carmichael, Late Gardener, been employed in that Department, We this day appointed him to continue in the same at the usual Allowance of Forty Pounds PAnnum - John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th Day of July 1779 at the Castle Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 1st of July 1779 Friday the 2d Sailed the Hind Cutter for the Cape of Good Hope - Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published Viz. -	Since James Carmichell's death, McNaughton had been working as the Company's gardener. The Council now appointed him to carry on in that post at the usual allowance of £40 0s 0d a year. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 5 July 1779. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 1 July 1779 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on Friday 2 July. The Council ordered the following notice to be published. **Interpretations** McNaughton's discharge did not take him off the island. It moved him from the garrison into the Company's civil service. Since February he had drawn a sergeant's pay and a gardener's salary together. Now he gave up his place in the ranks but kept the gardens, at the same £40 0s 0d a year that the pay list had shown as £10 0s 0d a quarter. The Company kept a man who knew its gardens at the very moment it had sent to the Cape for seed. A soldier at the end of his term who had a useful trade could settle on the island instead of taking ship home.
426	422	5 July Island St. Helena 5 July 1779 The Office of Coroner for the said Island being Vacated by the Absence of Mr. Philip Mahony. This is therefore to require the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Island to meet in Vestry on Monday next the 12th instant at ten O'Clock in the forenoon, to Chuse a - proper Person to serve in that Employ - By Order of Council (Signed) B Wright Secry. Mr. William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett presented the following Petitions Viz. - To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. - Council St. Helena - The humble Petition of William Wrangham Sheweth That there is a piece of the Honorable Company's Waste Land lying on Sandy Bay adjoining your - Petitioners which he is very desirous of having request your Worship and Council will grant him a Lease for the same - 5 July 1779 And your Petitioner will ever Pray To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena -	The notice, dated at St Helena on 5 July 1779, announced that the office of Coroner was vacant because Philip Mahony had left the island. It called the inhabitants to meet as a vestry at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday 12 July to choose a suitable person for the post. Britannicus Wright signed it by order of the Council. William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett then presented petitions to the Governor and Council. Wrangham's petition, dated 5 July 1779, said that a piece of the Company's waste land in Sandy Bay lay next to his own. He wished to have it and asked the Council to grant him a lease. Bazett's petition, of the same date, said that his plantation bordered the same piece of waste ground that Wrangham had asked for. To make his fence more secure, he asked for a lease of a few acres of it. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. **Interpretations** Two serving members of the Council now asked their colleagues for leases of Company waste land in Sandy Bay. Both wanted it for the reason Benjamin Seale had given in May: a straighter, safer line for their fences. Elizabeth Lambe had warned that letting such land would cut small planters off from the common grazing they depended on. The Council treated its own members as it had treated Seale and ordered the ground inspected before any lease was granted. It was nonetheless deciding claims brought by men who sat at its own table. The common land of Sandy Bay was being claimed piece by piece by its larger neighbours.

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		The humble Petition of Henry Bazett Sheweth That as your Petitioner's Plantation joins to that piece of the Honorable Company's Waste Ground on Sandy Bay Petitioned for by Mr. Wrangham, he is desirous for the better security of his Fence to have a Lease for a few Acres thereof - 5 July 1779 And your Petitioner will ever Pray - Ordered the said piece of Land to be Viewed -	Philip Mahony had held the office of Coroner as well as drawing his full pay as a pensioner. He had sent £80 0s 0d home by a bill on 21 June 1779 and then sailed with the fleet. Unlike the Sheriff, whom the Council picked from three names, the Coroner was chosen directly by the inhabitants in vestry. That followed English practice, where coroners were elected by the freeholders of the county.
427	423	1779 Messieurs Corneille Wrangham and Bazett Reports that they have Viewed the piece of waste Land on Sandy Bay Petitioned for by Mr. Benjamin Seale, are of Opinion that letting the same will not be of any detriment to the Honorable Company or Neighbourhood and with respect to Mrs. Elizabeth Lambe's Petition, are farther of Opinion, it cannot be prejudicial to her as it does not adjoin her Lands and judge the same to be Let to the said Mr. Seale at one Shilling PAcre as it is Barren and Rocky - Agreed to Let the said Land upon the terms - mentioned in the above Report - The Board having taken into Consideration that the Supplies received Annually is inadequate to the Consumption of the Company's Servants and Inhabitants in general, they being entirely without those Articles a great part of the Year Have for the good of the Island determined to allow each Person a proportion thereof in order to make them last the Year round. And in consequence directed the Secretary to write the Storekeeper the following Letter Viz. - To Mr. Jonathan Doveton Storekeeper Sir It is the Governor and Council's Order that after making a Reserve for the Honorable Company's Table you do not Issue from the Company's Stores to any Person or Persons whomsoever more of the undermentioned Articles than is Specified in the following Regulations Viz. -	Corneille, Wrangham and Henry Bazett reported that they had inspected the piece of waste land in Sandy Bay that Benjamin Seale had asked to lease. In their opinion, leasing it would do no harm to the Company or to the neighbourhood. As for Elizabeth Lambe's petition, they found that the land did not adjoin hers and so could not harm her. They judged that it should be let to Seale at 1s 0d an acre, since it was barren and rocky. The Council agreed to let the land on those terms. The Council then considered the supplies the island received each year. They were not enough for the needs of the Company's servants and the settlers, who went without these goods altogether for much of the year. For the good of the island, the Council decided to allow each person a fixed share, so that the supplies would last the whole year. It told the Secretary to write to the storekeeper, Jonathan Doveton. After setting aside a reserve for the Company's table, he was to issue no more of the goods listed below to anyone than the amounts set out in the following schedule. **Interpretations** Two of the three men who inspected Seale's land, Wrangham and Henry Bazett, had asked the Council that same morning for leases of waste ground in Sandy Bay beside their own plantations. Their report cleared the way for Seale's lease and dismissed Elizabeth Lambe's objection by finding that the land did not touch hers. In doing so it set the standard by which their own petitions would be judged. A ruling that rocky waste land could be let without harm to the neighbourhood served their claims as much as his. The record does not show that anyone thought this improper. The new rationing order came straight after the empty months of the drought. Until then the storekeeper had sold to all buyers as long as stock lasted, so the first comers took what they wanted and the rest went without. Giving each person a fixed share spread the year's supply across the year. The reserve for the Company's table, however, was set aside before any ration was fixed, so the Governor's household was protected first.
428	424	5 July Bohea Tea, Sugar, Candy, [...] Hospital PYear: Bohea Tea 156, Sugar 0, Candy 0, [...] 0 Guards P Do.: Bohea Tea 580, Sugar 0, Candy 0, [...] 0 Garrison P Do.: Bohea Tea 510 lb. and 10 lb. PMonth, Sugar [...], Candy [...], [...] 15000 Company's Blacks PYear: Bohea Tea 540, Sugar 0, Candy 0, [...] 1000 Council ea.: Bohea Tea 1 lb. PM., Sugar 1 lb. PM., Candy 6 lb. PMonth, [...] 6 lb. PMonth Captains Factors, Clergyman and Surgeon ea.: Bohea Tea 2 lb. PM., Sugar 2 lb. PM., Candy 5 lb., [...] 5 lb. Subaltern Officers, Writers Widows of Company's Servants, Surgeons Mate and Schoolmaster - 126 Cadets - 12 Bohea Tea 1 lb., Sugar 2 lb., Candy 3 lb., [...] 3 lb. Cadets: Bohea Tea 0, Sugar 1 [...], Candy 2 lb., [...] 2 lb. Familys exclusive the above ea. 1 Bohea Tea PMonth	The schedule of yearly and monthly allowances from the stores was as follows. Hospital, per year: bohea tea 156 lb Guards, per year: bohea tea 520 lb Garrison, per year: bohea tea 510 lb and 10 lb a month [...], sugar 13,000 lb, sugar [...] a month to each man Company's black slaves, per year: bohea tea 520 lb, sugar 1,000 lb Council, each: bohea tea 7 lb a month, fine tea 2 lb a month, sugar candy 6 lb a month, sugar 6 lb a month Captains, factors, the clergyman and the surgeon, each: bohea tea 2 lb a month, fine tea 2 lb a month, sugar candy 5 lb a month, sugar 5 lb a month Subaltern officers, writers, widows of the Company's servants, the surgeon's mate and the schoolmaster, 26 persons, each: bohea tea 1 lb a

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		as long as it will last: Bohea Tea 1 lb. PM., Sugar 0, Candy 1½ lb. PMo., [...] 1 [...] Signed B Wright Secry. Memo. 427 Single and Congo Tea remaining to be issued at Discretion - We this day Inlisted Thos. McDonald a Seaman left here out of the Hind Cutter, to serve the Honble. 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	month, fine tea 2 lb a month, sugar candy 3 lb a month, sugar 3 lb a month Cadets, 2 persons, each: fine tea 1 lb a month, sugar candy 2 lb a month, sugar 2 lb a month Families not included above, each: bohea tea 1 lb a month for as long as it lasted, sugar candy [...] a month, sugar [...] a month Britannicus Wright signed the order. A memorandum added that 427 lb of singlo and congou tea remained, to be sold at the Council's discretion. The Council enlisted Thomas McBride, a seaman left behind by the *Hind* cutter, to serve the Company for five years as a soldier in the garrison. It paid him a bounty of £15 0s 0d. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The ration followed the island's ranks exactly. Each member of Council received 7 lb of bohea and 2 lb of fine tea a month, with 6 lb each of sugar candy and sugar. Captains and the senior civil servants received less, subalterns and widows less again, and ordinary families only 1 lb of bohea a month, and that only while it lasted. The garrison and the Company's slaves were treated as groups, with a yearly total for each body. The Council set its own allowance at the top of the scale while it was rationing everyone else. Scarcity was shared, but not equally, and the order made rank the measure of each household's share in the plainest terms.
429	425	12 July At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th Day of July 1779 at the Castle - Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthew Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th of July 1779 - Wednesday the 7th Died Margaret Wife of Simon Whaley Carpenters Mate Mr. Corneille having viewed the Land Petitioned for by Messrs. Wrangham and Bazett is of opinion, that the letting the said Land can be of no prejudice to the Neighbourhood as it takes in no Water or Spring from the adjoining Common Land, further of Opinion that as the said Common is mostly Grassed, that the Publick Work so bestowed upon it (if that has been the Case) be made good by Messrs. Wrangham and Bazett at Valuation, or some other Waste Land either on Sandy Bay or elsewhere, And judge the said Land should be let at two Shillings & Sixpence PAcre - Agreed to let the said Land upon the above Terms - The Plantation Account for the Quarter, and the Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Account for the Month of June last were this day laid before Us, which were examined - approved and are as follow Viz. -	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 July 1779. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of Council. The minutes of the meeting of 5 July 1779 were read, approved and signed. Margaret, the wife of Simon Whaley, the carpenter's mate, died on Wednesday 7 July. Corneille had inspected the land that Wrangham and Henry Bazett had asked to lease. He reported that leasing it could do the neighbourhood no harm, because it took in no water or spring from the common land beside it. He added that the common was mostly grass. If any public labour had been spent improving the land in question, Wrangham and Bazett should make it good, either by paying its value or by improving some other waste land in Sandy Bay or elsewhere. He judged that the land should be let at 2s 6d an acre. The Council agreed to lease it on those terms. The plantation account for the quarter and the accounts of artillery stores and of the steward's department for June were then laid before the Council, examined and approved. **Interpretations** Corneille inspected the councillors' land alone, without either petitioner joining in the inspection, as Wrangham and Bazett had done for Seale's ground. His terms were stricter. The two councillors would pay 2s 6d an acre against Seale's 1s 0d, and they would have to repay any public labour already spent on the land. His test went to the heart of Elizabeth Lambe's fear: whether a lease would take water or springs away from the commons. Only when he was satisfied that it would not did he advise the lease. When members of Council sought Company land, the Lieutenant Governor held them to a harder bargain than an ordinary settler, and the record shows that the Council's own members accepted his terms.
430	426	Account of the Honorable Company's Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st of April to the 30th of June 1779 Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers,	The account of the Company's livestock from 1 April to 30 June 1779 was set out by kind. Remaining at 1 April

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		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 Boars, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Barrows, Hogs Total, Horses Horses, Horses Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkies, Poultry Geese Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 81, Neat Cattle Calves 58, Neat Cattle Yearlings 23, Neat Cattle Heifers 12, Neat Cattle Steers 21, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 220, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Weathers 42, Sheep Lambs 29, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 247, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Weathers 7, Goats Kids 39, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 127, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 19, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 23, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 6, Horses Total 11, Poultry Fowls 64, Poultry Ducks 46, Poultry Turkies 30, Poultry Geese 10 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 5, 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 33, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 33, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 10, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 10, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 5, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 1, Horses Total 1, Poultry Fowls 36, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 2 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 81, Neat Cattle Calves 63, Neat Cattle Yearlings 23, Neat Cattle Heifers 12, Neat Cattle Steers 21, Neat Cattle Oxen 20, Neat Cattle Total 225, Sheep Ewes 164, Sheep Weathers 42, Sheep Lambs 62, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 280, Goats Ewes 73, Goats Weathers 7, Goats Kids 49, Goats Rams 8, Goats Total 137, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 24, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 28, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 7, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 100, Poultry Ducks 46, Poultry Turkies 30, Poultry Geese 12 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 1, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 3, Neat Cattle Steers 5, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 9, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 28, Sheep Lambs 3, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 31, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 2, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 2, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 5, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 5, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 12, Poultry Ducks 24, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Do. by the Dog: 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 20, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 20, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 14, Neat Cattle Calves 25, Neat Cattle Yearlings 20, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 6, Neat Cattle Total 65, Sheep Ewes 5, Sheep Weathers 5, Sheep Lambs 15, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 25, Goats Ewes 15, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 32, Goats Rams 3, Goats Total 50, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Casualty: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0,	Cattle: 5 bulls, 81 cows, 58 calves, 23 yearlings, 12 heifers, 21 steers, 20 oxen, total 220 Sheep: 164 ewes, 42 wethers, 29 lambs, 12 rams, total 247 Goats: 73 ewes, 7 wethers, 39 kids, 8 rams, total 127 Hogs: 4 sows, 0 shoats, 19 pigs, 0 boars, total 23 Horses: 5 horses, 6 mares, total 11 Poultry: 64 fowls, 46 ducks, 30 turkeys, 10 geese Increase by breeding Cattle: 5 calves, total 5 Sheep: 33 lambs, total 33 Goats: 10 kids, total 10 Hogs: 5 pigs, total 5 Horses: 1 mare, total 1 Poultry: 36 fowls, 2 geese Total stock Cattle: 5 bulls, 81 cows, 63 calves, 23 yearlings, 12 heifers, 21 steers, 20 oxen, total 225 Sheep: 164 ewes, 42 wethers, 62 lambs, 12 rams, total 280 Goats: 73 ewes, 7 wethers, 49 kids, 8 rams, total 137 Hogs: 4 sows, 0 shoats, 24 pigs, 0 boars, total 28 Horses: 5 horses, 7 mares, total 12 Poultry: 100 fowls, 46 ducks, 30 turkeys, 12 geese Killed Cattle: 1 calf, 3 heifers, 5 steers, total 9 Sheep: 28 wethers, 3 lambs, total 31 Goats: 2 kids, total 2 Hogs: 5 pigs, total 5 Poultry: 12 fowls, 24 ducks Killed by the dog Sheep: 20 lambs, total 20 Died Cattle: 14 cows, 25 calves, 20 yearlings, 6 oxen, total 65 Sheep: 5 ewes, 5 wethers, 15 lambs, total 25 Goats: 15 ewes, 32 kids, 3 rams, total 50 Poultry: 13 fowls, 6 ducks Lost by accident Cattle: 1 steer, total 1 Remaining at 30 June Cattle: 5 bulls, 67 cows, 37 calves, 3 yearlings, 9 heifers, 15 steers, 14 oxen, total 150 Sheep: 159 ewes, 9 wethers, 24 lambs, 12 rams, total 204 Goats: 58 ewes, 7 wethers, 15 kids, 5 rams, total 85 Hogs: 4 sows, 0 shoats, 19 pigs, 0 boars, total 23 Horses: 5 horses, 7 mares, total 12 Poultry: 75 fowls, 16 ducks, 30 turkeys, 12 geese Slaves born 1 girl, born 14 April, named Mary Frank 1 boy, born 19 April, named Harry Tom 1 boy, born 12 May, named James Grantham Yams used For the garrison, 46,024 For the slaves, 46,079 For the stock, 7,915 Total, 100,018 Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The drought struck the Company's herds far harder in this quarter than in the last. Between January and March, 14 cattle died and the herd fell from 232 to 220. Between April and June, 65 died, and the herd fell to 150, almost a third lost in three months. Nearly all the young stock went: 25 calves and 20 of the 23 yearlings. Fifty goats died as well, most of them kids. The young animals died first because the dry pastures could not feed growing stock through the southern winter. The loss struck at the island's future meat supply as well as its present

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		Neat Cattle Total 1, 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 Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses Horses 0, Horses Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 13, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 5, Neat Cattle Cows 67, Neat Cattle Calves 37, Neat Cattle Yearlings 3, Neat Cattle Heifers 9, Neat Cattle Steers 15, Neat Cattle Oxen 14, Neat Cattle Total 150, Sheep Ewes 159, Sheep Weathers 9, Sheep Lambs 24, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 204, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 7, Goats Kids 15, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 85, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Pigs 19, Hogs Barrows 0, Hogs Total 23, Horses Horses 5, Horses Mares 7, Horses Total 12, Poultry Fowls 75, Poultry Ducks 16, Poultry Turkies 30, Poultry Geese 12 1 Girl Born the 14th April Named Mary Frank 1 Boy Born the 19 Do. Named Harry Tom 1 Do. Born the 12 of May Named James Grantham Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Willm. Wrangham Yams Expended for the Garrison 46,024 Do. Do. for the Slaves 46,079 Do. Do. for the Stock 7,915 Total 100,018	one, since the herd had almost no young animals left to replace those slaughtered. Yams told the same story from the other side. In the first quarter the Company fed 15,000 yams to its animals. In the second it used over 100,000, nearly all of them to feed the garrison and the slaves once the flour ran short. The animals' share fell to under 8,000. The slaves' children born that spring were entered at the foot of the livestock account, next to the Company's cattle, and their births were recorded as additions to the Company's property.
431	427	1779 Artillery Stores Expended in the Month of June 1779 Guns Fired, 18 lb., 9 lb., 6 lb., 3 lb., Powder Qr., Powder lb., Powder oz. 2 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, 18 lb. 1, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 6, Powder Qr. 3, Powder lb. 16, Powder oz. 8 4th Firing at the Ship Neptune from Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 1, 18 lb. 1, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 6, Powder oz. 3 4 For Scaling the Guns round the Garrison: Guns Fired 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 146, Powder oz. 9 5th An Alarm at Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 2, 18 lb. 2, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 9, Powder oz. 6 An Alarm at Prosperous Bay: Guns Fired 6, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 4, Powder Qr. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 10th A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 12, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 8, Powder Qr. 4, Powder lb. 22, Powder oz. 0 Dismissing the Alarm: Guns Fired 1, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 1, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 1, Powder oz. 0 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 4, Powder Qr. 2, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 Arrived the Latham, Earl of Mansfield and Lord North Saluted with 15 Guns Guns Fired 15, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 11, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 19, Powder oz. 13 11 An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 4, Powder Qr. 2, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11 13 Arrived the Lord Holland Saluted with 9 Guns: Guns Fired 9, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 16, Powder oz. 8 13 A Double Alarm Arrived the Hind: Guns Fired 9, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 6, Powder Qr. 3, Powder lb. 19, Powder oz. 13 24 Sailed the Fleet and Saluted with 15 Guns: Guns Fired 15, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 4, 6 lb. 11, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 16, Powder oz. 8 25 A Double Alarm: Guns Fired 9, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 6, Powder Qr. 3, Powder lb. 10, Powder oz. 11	The artillery stores used in June 1779 were as follows. The column headings in the account were left blank. The identities below are carried over from the earlier monthly returns of the same series: guns fired, shot, 18-pounders, 6-pounders, 4-pounders and 3-pounders, then powder. 2 June, a double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz Fired at the ship *Neptune* from Darling's Battery: 1 gun fired, 1 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 6 lb 3 oz. 4 June, scaling the guns round the garrison: 0 guns fired, powder 166 lb 9 oz 5 June, an alarm at Darling's Battery: 2 guns fired, 2 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 9 lb 6 oz An alarm at Prosperous Bay: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 10 June, a double alarm: 12 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz Dismissing the alarm: 1 gun fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 1 lb 0 oz An alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz On the arrival of the *Latham*, the *Earl of Mansfield* and the *Lord North*, a salute of 15 guns: 15 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 eighteen-pounders, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 19 lb 13 oz. 11 June, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz On the arrival of the *Lord Holland*, a salute of 9 guns: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz. On 15 June, a double alarm, on the arrival of the *Hind*: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-

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		Arrived the Betsey Snow from Bombay: Guns Fired 9, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 9, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 27th An Alarm: Guns Fired 6, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 4, Powder Qr. 2, Powder lb. 9, Powder oz. [4] For the Stone Blowers at Purlings Battery: Guns Fired 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 15, Powder oz. 0 For Sunday Services: Guns Fired 0, 18 lb. 0, 9 lb. 0, 6 lb. 0, 3 lb. 0, Powder Qr. 0, Powder lb. 11, Powder oz. 0 Total: Guns Fired 115, 18 lb. 3, 9 lb. 8, 6 lb. 11, 3 lb. 52, Powder Qr. 21, Powder lb. 445, Powder oz. 10 18 lb. Shott 1 Tallow for the Company's Boat 1 Do. for the Guns on the Main Line 3 lb. Nitre for the Hospital 6 lb. Hank of Wire for the Governors Bell 1 [...] Copper Sheath for the Barrels in the Grand Magazine 6 Doz. Cartridge Paper 12 Qrs. Hose 2½ Inch 30 fathom Do. 3 Do. 10 Do. Hoses at Banks Sheep Skins for Coating Spunges 1 Hand Spikes 2 Signed Wm. Pierce Captn. of Artillery	pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 17 lb 13 oz. 24 June, the fleet sailed, saluted with 15 guns: 15 guns fired, 0 shot, 4 eighteen-pounders, 11 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz 25 June, a double alarm: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 10 lb 11 oz On the arrival of the snow *Betsy* from Bombay: 9 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 9 six-pounders, 0 four-pounders, 0 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz. 27 June, an alarm: 6 guns fired, 0 shot, 0 eighteen-pounders, 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 9 lb [...] oz Powder for the stone-blowers at Darling's Battery: 0 guns fired, powder 18 lb 0 oz Powder for various services: 0 guns fired, powder 11 lb 0 oz Total: 115 guns fired, 3 shot, 8 eighteen-pounders, 41 six-pounders, 32 four-pounders, 21 three-pounders, powder [...] lb 10 oz Other stores used 18-pounder shot, 1 Tallow for the Company's boat, 6 lb Tallow for the guns on the main line, 3 lb Nitre for the hospital, 6 lb Wire for the Governor's use, 1 bundle Copper rivets for the barrels in the grand magazine, 6 dozen Cartridge paper, 12½ quires Rope, 2½-inch, 30 fathoms, for the works at Banks's Rope, 3-inch, 10 fathoms, for the works at Banks's Sheepskins for covering sponges, 1 Handspikes, 2 William Pierce signed the account as Captain of Artillery. **Interpretations** The largest single use of powder in June was the "scaling" of every gun round the island on 4 June, at more than 166 lb. Scaling meant firing a small charge without shot to blow out rust and flakes of metal from inside the barrel. On an island where guns stood loaded in damp sea air for months, a bore left uncleaned could crack or misfire. Clearing them all at once readied every battery in a single day, at the cost of a large part of the month's powder. The copper rivets for the powder barrels served the same purpose of safety. Copper struck no sparks, so it was used for any fitting in a magazine where an iron nail might set off a blast.
432	428	12 July Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in June 1779 To 79 Bottles Madeira 4 18 9 19 Do. Port 1 10 1 48 Do. Lisbon 3 13 . 11 Do. Mountain . 15 . 19 Do. Beer 1 4 9 18 Gall. Arrack 2 14 . 120 Beef 1 10 . 62 Veal 1 11 . 212 Mutton 4 8 4	The stores used at the Company's table in June 1779 were as follows. Madeira, 79 bottles, £4 18s 9d Port, 19 bottles, £1 10s 1d Lisbon wine, 48 bottles, £3 16s 0d Mountain wine, 11 bottles, £0 17s 0d Beer, 49 bottles, £1 4s 9d Arrack, 18 gallons, £2 14s 0d Beef, 120 lb, £1 10s 0d Veal, 62 lb, £1 11s 0d Mutton, 212 lb, £4 8s 4d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 12 ducks, £0 18s 0d 1 goose, £0 5s 0d Sugar candy, 94 lb, £2 7s 0d Flour, 452 lb, £3 15s 3d Total, £32 0s 6d Bought for the table Beef, 115 lb at 6d, £2 17s 6d Beef, 57 lb at 3½d, £0 16s 8d

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		2 Lambs 1 . . 5 Turkies 1 . . 12 Ducks . 18 . 1 Goose . 5 . 94 Candy 2 7 . 452 Flour 3 13 3 £ 32 . 6 Bought PTable To 115 Beef @ 6 2 17 6 57 Do. @ 3 . 14 3 3 Turkies . 15 . 26 Fowls 1 19 . 2 Pigs . 10 . £ 6 18 2 The Inhabitants this day pursuant to the Order published last Monday met in Vestry to Choose a proper Person to act in the Office of Coroner vacated by the Absence of Mr. Mahony, they accordingly chose Mr. David Kay for that Service - John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	3 turkeys, £0 15s 0d 26 fowls, £1 19s 0d 2 pigs, £0 10s 0d Total bought, £6 18s 2d As the notice published the previous Monday had ordered, the inhabitants met that day as a vestry to choose a Coroner in place of Philip Mahony, who had left the island. They chose David Kay. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Company's table cost £32 0s 6d from stores in June, the highest of any month that year. In April it had cost £12 12s 9d and in May £19 4s 1d. June brought the four China ships and the whole fleet, and the Castle entertained their captains and passengers, including on the King's birthday on 4 June. The table used 452 lb of flour in the month when the garrison was being fed on yams five days a week. It also took 212 lb of mutton from a flock that had just lost 25 sheep to the drought and 20 lambs to a dog. The order of 5 July 1779 reserved the Company's table first, before fixing anyone else's ration, so hospitality to the passing fleet continued untouched by the shortage. David Kay was the Company's surgeon's mate. A medical man was a natural choice as Coroner, since the office's chief task was to hold inquests on sudden or suspicious deaths.
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437	433	EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1778 - 1779 Dimensions (height x width x depth) (cm) (H) 48cm x (W) 33cm x (D) 6cm No. written pages: 429 No. blank pages: 0 Spine and cover Good Condition. Recently rebound. Inseck boring present on inside Cover. Inside pages Good Condition. Foxing present throughout. Pages are not numbered Additional comments Time taken to photograph (hours) 6 hours	