St Helena Records 1780-1781

Introduction: This is the 61st 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/EAP1364-1-1-61.

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 15 May 1780, with the final meeting occurring on 16 April 1781. One consultation dated 27 July 1778 has been inserted at the end. All the sessions were convened during the administration of John Skottowe (1764-1782).

AI Generated Summary

Introduction

The record runs from 1 April 1780 to 16 April 1781. Governor John Skottowe presided at weekly meetings at the Castle with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett; Britannicus Alexander Wright was secretary and John Doveton under-secretary.

Britain had been at war with France since 1778 and was also at war with Spain; the French squadron under Tronjoly was reported at the Cape on 28 February 1780. Britain declared war on the Dutch Republic on 20 December 1780, but no news of it had reached the island by April 1781. By August 1780 the island had suffered two years of drought. [Film No. 8, 16, 35, 51, 55, 109, 110, 122, 355, 412]

Governance and Administration
Councillors held several offices at once. Corneille was major of the First Company and ran the plantations, Henry Bazett commanded the Second Company, Wrangham was paymaster and assistant to the Governor and Matthew Bazett was accountant. Minutes were approved at the following meeting and accounts were signed by the whole Board. [Film No. 53–55, 59, 74, 96–97, 99–100]

The civil list for the quarter ending 30 June 1780 came to £978 6s 0d and was unchanged at 30 September and 31 December 1780. Skottowe drew £150 0s 0d and £31 14s 9d for servants and Corneille £87 10s 0d including diet money. Wrangham drew £10 0s 0d as councillor, £10 0s 0d as the Governor's assistant and £27 10s 0d as paymaster, with £15 0s 0d diet money. Matthew Bazett drew £27 10s 0d as accountant and Henry Bazett £10 0s 0d without diet money. William Webber Doveton received £17 10s 0d as secretary to the Secret Committee. John Robinson, the carpenter, drew £25 0s 0d a quarter, the same as the surgeon Thomas Stroud, and the patroon Jeffery Bond £7 10s 0d. Charles Holloway was parish clerk and drum major, and Charles Ross Stewart garrison adjutant and a Third Company lieutenant; Bond, the groom Robert Ives and the clock and instrument cleaner John Joyce were also enlisted privates. [Film No. 53–55, 60, 62–63, 68, 170–172, 349–352, 448–449]

The list for 30 September 1780 names the secretary as Britannicus Alexander Wright and gives James Penny, schoolmaster, £2 10s 0d diet money in place of house rent; the mason's mate drew £20 0s 0d and Thomas Gates, marshal and gaoler, £12 10s 0d. Pierce asked on 2 October 1780 that Henry Wingfield, doing the master mason's work on reduced pay, receive his predecessor's allowance. On 9 October the Council appointed Wingfield master mason and John Daniels, sent out from England at £50 0s 0d a year, his mate at the established salaries from 1 October; the December list shows them at £30 0s 0d and £20 0s 0d against £20 0s 0d and £12 10s 0d in September. John Scott resigned as register master on 6 November and Richard Bickerstaff was sworn in at the usual salary, from 7 November according to the pay list. Robert Green, a corporal, became groom in place of Robert Ives, who deserted on 5 November. [Film No. 148, 154, 170–172, 290–291, 349–352]

In the quarter ending 31 March 1781 James Dafountain's total of £42 10s 0d was unchanged, but his allowance as collector of customs fell from £12 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d and that as assistant storekeeper rose from £5 0s 0d to £10 0s 0d. Thomas Gates's pay as marshal fell from £12 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d, offset by £5 0s 0d as parish clerk, and Charles Holloway was drum major, fife major and sexton. [Film No. 449–450]

Skottowe and Corneille each received a separate packet from the Secret Committee by the *Royal Charlotte* on 23 July 1780, and the King's ship *Panther* brought them another on 19 September. On 11 September they told the Board that they had sent the *Hind* cutter to the Cape on 21 August on "private business" and the *Betsy* snow on a cruise on 2 September; the *Betsy* returned on 24 September and cruised again from 1 October, and the *Hind* returned on 25 September. The *Hind*'s expenses of £45 3s 11½d and wages of £129 2s 6d in June 1780, and £452 10s 6d for her crew to 8 September with £342 11s 6d for the *Betsy*'s crew in the September quarter, were advanced to the Governor rather than paid by the paymaster. [Film No. 91, 97, 133, 141, 143, 145, 206, 208–209]

On 9 August 1780, the 10 working days of the *Royal Charlotte*'s charter having expired, the Council gave Captain Joseph Cotton sailing orders for Bombay and letters for Warren Hastings at Fort William, Sir Thomas Rumbold at Fort St George, William Hornby at Bombay and Thomas Fitzhugh's Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton, with a duplicate of its letter to Fort Marlborough first sent by the *Princess Royal*, which had sailed on 24 October 1779 with £16,000 in treasure. Its last letter to Bengal had gone on 1 August 1779 by the *Earl of Talbot*; it was answering letters of January to April 1779, and Bombay was to forward the rest. [Film No. 109–113]

Departure required the Council's leave. On 14 August 1780 it allowed Simon Whaley to go to India in the *Royal Charlotte* and granted Eleanor Shirtley's petition for her son Nathan to go. On 25 September it accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Ulysses Browne, one of three artillery lieutenants, who had private affairs in England, and recommended him to the Directors for leave to return with his rank; he was paid until 5 November, when he sailed. [Film No. 117–118, 141–142, 359]

A notice of 28 August 1780 closed the stores from 5 to 30 September for the yearly stock count, which Henry Bazett was appointed to take. He signed the inventory on 30 September; John Goodwin, the storekeeper, did not. On 23 October Matthew Bazett reported the general books balanced to 30 September, and the Council ordered them copied. The packets sent with the homeward fleet in November 1780 were sewn into canvas and boxed in wainscot. [Film No. 128–129, 246, 249–251, 337]

On 26 October 1780 Pierce sent plans for a new gaol with an upper storey to serve as a hall for the quarterly court, saving the rent of £3 0s 0d a quarter for a room, and with large cells and passages for a free flow of air against infection. Estimates by the master mason, carpenter and smith and Pierce's own, for seven masons, 14 labourers and two stone blowers over three months, came to £443 12s 6d for two storeys and £293 12s 6d for one; he left the choice to the Directors. Corneille was absent through illness on 6 November 1780, and Skottowe on 29 January 1781, when Corneille presided. Henry Bazett signed the minutes of 12 February 1781 approving his own sale of a 25½-acre lease in Sandy Bay to John Scott, and on 5 February he and Wrangham signed a warrant fining themselves for keeping excess sheep. [Film No. 256–257, 290, 391–395, 403–404]

On 26 February 1781 the Council received a letter of 31 December 1780 from Richard Lewin, appointed by the Presidency of Madras as resident at the Cape to gather intelligence on the enemy and assist British ships, and asked him the same day to help Lieutenant Edward Harvey buy provisions. [Film No. 408–410]

John Goodwin wrote on 2 April 1781 that he had been storekeeper for more than 17 months and asked admission to the Society that shared the profits of selling arrack, as his predecessor's share had lapsed six months after he left the service. On 9 April the Council admitted him under the 13th paragraph of the Directors' general letter of 19 November 1773 and a resolution of 23 April 1777, with profits backdated to six months after Jonathan Doveton left and continuing until Doveton returned to the service. [Film No. 430–431]

Military Affairs and Defence

On 8 May 1780 Pierce, absent from the Castle with a cold, reported that the mortar beds on Ladder Hill and the Lines could not be repaired to stand sustained firing; the 13-inch mortar had been moved to Ladder Hill in March. The master carpenter could build a bed in 10 days from Riga timber under Pierce's sheds, and the Council approved two beds. Pierce sent a mason to the guard house roof at Sandy Bay, refused Lieutenant Seale's plan to take up the battery platforms there until the enemy had abandoned any attack and reported the guard rooms at Rupert's in bad repair. [Film No. 6–8]

Treble alarms of 18 guns were fired on 5 and 21 May 1780 and lesser alarms on 22 and 25 May and 1 June; three Dutch ships passed during the night of 21 May. The East and West Flying Parties drew 610 ball cartridges, and general field days were held on 29 May and, by the minutes, 26 June, although the artillery account issues the blank cartridges on 24 June. New tompions were issued for the 18-, 9- and 6-pounders, and salutes in June greeted the *Swallow*, a Danish ship and the King's birthday on 4 June. [Film No. 11, 18, 20, 27, 33]

The pay list for the quarter ending 30 June 1780 shows four foot companies, each with a major or captain, two or three lieutenants, six sergeants, six or more corporals, drummers and about 85 privates, and an Artillery Company of bombardiers, gunners and nearly 100 matrosses. A private drew £3 15s 10d, a matross £4 11s 0d, a sergeant of foot £7 11s 8d and an artillery sergeant £9 2s 0d; lieutenants drew £27 7s 6d with diet money and some house rent. The cadets William Seale and William Mason, appointed from 3 January 1780, drew a sergeant's pay. The list, pensions included, came to £4,378 4s 8½d. [Film No. 55–56, 59, 62, 66, 69–73]

For the 92-day quarter ending 30 September 1780 a sergeant of foot drew £7 13s 4d, a corporal £5 7s 4d, a private £3 16s 8d, an artillery sergeant £9 4s 0d, a gunner £6 2s 8d and a matross £4 12s 0d. Corneille and Henry Bazett commanded the First and Second Companies as majors, Solomon St Maurice and Thomas Bazett the Third and Fourth as captains and Pierce the artillery as captain; the list came to £4,472 12s 7½d. That for 31 December 1780 came to £4,467 7s 3d and gave majors and captains £59 6s 3d against £39 6s 3d in September. The pension list fell to £44 1s 3d, with John Howard, the captain retired on 31 December 1779, at £22 16s 3d. In the 90-day quarter ending 31 March 1781 a sergeant drew £7 10s 0d, a corporal £5 5s 0d and a private £3 15s 0d. The Fourth Company's roll is torn, with 16 privates' names and the last pay figures lost, so no total survives. [Film No. 172–173, 176, 179–180, 184, 187–189, 355, 366, 370, 451–464]

Vacancies were filled to the day. Corporal George Thomas died on 3 April 1780 and William Goatby was paid as corporal from 4 April. Artillery corporal Thomas Wade was reduced to matross on 15 May, and John Chalmers, Samuel Ringrose and Michael Davis each rose one grade. Sergeant Hatton Walker, discharged on 29 May by finding Philip Tickell to serve his remaining two years and three months, was succeeded by William Johnson, with Thomas Hayes made corporal on 30 May. In the Fourth Company Peter Haversham was reduced on 29 May and George Hunter appointed. William Smith and Thomas Griffiths of the Third Company exchanged ranks on 9 May. Corporal Joseph Middleton and matross John Haywood were discharged on 12 June at the end of their terms; a Joseph Middleton also appears among the Bengal recruits of 28 May. [Film No. 14, 18–19, 56, 62–63, 65–66, 69–70, 73]

Further changes followed: Sergeant Robert Wright was reduced on 28 August 1780; Sergeant Samuel Johnson of the Third Company was reduced on 5 October, John Power becoming sergeant and William Higginson corporal on 6 October; Corporal Thomas Hayes was reduced on 6 November in favour of Edward Gyles; and gunner John Stockdale was reduced to matross on 20 November in favour of William Burchell. Joshua Palmer was reduced from corporal on 16 January 1781, succeeded by Daniel Dangerfield and moved on 13 February to the Second Company in exchange for Thomas Watts. Corporal Robert Hood was reduced on 19 February in favour of David Flemming, and Sergeant Major James Ford stepped down to sergeant on 2 March, George Jarman taking the post on 3 March. [Film No. 184, 355, 358–359, 362, 366–367, 370, 375, 451, 454–455, 458, 462]

On 28 May 1780 the Council enlisted six soldiers discharged in Bengal who had come in the *Swallow*, each for five years at a £15 0s 0d bounty, and on 5 June Daniel Dangerfield, left by the same sloop, at £10 0s 0d. In June 1780 the paymaster paid £495 0s 0d in £15 0s 0d bounties to 33 soldiers re-enlisting for five years under the Articles of War, most from 6, 9 or 27 May or 11 June, and £103 0s 0d to eight new men: six at £15 0s 0d, Dangerfield at £10 0s 0d and Michael Clinton at £3 0s 0d. John Sheens, William Greenwood and William Gering re-enlisted at £15 0s 0d in the September quarter. [Film No. 14, 18–19, 59, 65, 69, 73, 79, 81, 190]

On the night of 22 July 1780 seven men deserted in a Company cutter: the gunner Michael Davis, the matrosses Robert Wood, John Skeen, Samuel Mills and Daniel Morgan and the privates James Stone and Michael Farrell of the Second Company. Stone and Farrell used fishing leave, restored on 10 April, to reach the boat between 10 pm and midnight; the artillerymen left while Mills stood sentry at the gate in the Lines, climbed through a gun opening into the ditch and swam to the boat because the sea gate was locked. Skeen and Mills had taken £15 0s 0d bounties on 29 May and Davis had been promoted on 16 May; Henry French was made gunner in his place on 23 July. James Breed of the First Company deserted on 20 August. [Film No. 70, 73, 81, 97–98, 176, 179, 188, 191]

On 23 July 1780, when the *Hannibal* and the *Royal Charlotte* arrived, 27 men joined the foot companies and eight the artillery; Mr Gardner, the *Royal Charlotte*'s surgeon, received £9 0s 0d for keeping 36 recruits healthy on the passage. The cadet Wentworth Bradbury, bound for Bombay, had drilled the recruits during the voyage unpaid, and on 31 July Cotton sent the Council their journal and asked it to commend him to the Directors. [Film No. 100, 103–104, 176, 180, 183–184, 187, 192–193]

Captain John Cotton of the *Hawke* wrote at 5 am on 16 August 1780 that he carried deserters from the Bombay garrison and asked that they be taken off before they could join a King's ship. The town adjutant

brought ashore 15 men, and on 21 August the Council enlisted them for five years with £3 0s 0d each for clothing; Thomas Blake, a free recruit enlisted the same day, received £15 0s 0d. The minutes name William Hanbury, John Cannon and James Carroll among them, the bounty list John Weston, William Hanbury and William Carroll and the pay list John Cannon, John Hanbury and James Carroll. On 28 August Finlay McKinnon, a matross, was discharged when George Thomas, a discharged soldier, took over his engagement. Major Henry Bazett mustered the *Hawke*'s crew before she sailed and found no deserters. [Film No. 125, 129, 150, 192–193, 199]

On 7 August 1780 the Council reported every gun in the battery at Turk's Cap "honeycombed" by sea air and asked Pierce whether guns on the heights would serve better. Pierce replied on 14 August that the guns would always be ruined there by the surf and that the battery should be disarmed and its guns moved to a site at the critical point of the climb from the shore, commanding the foot of every ravine running into the main gully. Meanwhile he advised swivel guns at that site, blasting away the easier stretches of path and a masonry breastwork across the rock behind Scraggy Point. The Council ordered the swivels placed at once and recommended dismantling the battery to the Directors; labourers carried the swivels above Turk's Cap for £1 10s 6d in the September quarter. [Film No. 108, 116–117, 205]

The artillery accounts of July and August 1780 record a single alarm of six guns for a small vessel, such as the *Hind* on 6 August and the *Betsy* on 20 August, and a treble alarm of 18 guns for a large ship; two shots stood the garrison down and six-pounders were kept for salutes. General alarms were fired on 4 and 14 July and a double alarm on 23 July. The account dates the *Hawke*'s treble alarm to 15 August, although her boat landed at Banks's at 6.30 am on 16 August and she arrived that day. Powder used was 481 lb 2 oz in July, 262 lb of it by the stone blowers at Banks's, and 453 lb 6 oz in August, 340 lb of it at Banks's; 3 lb was sold to Wrangham on 13 July. [Film No. 114, 119, 125, 134]

In September 1780 a treble alarm was fired on 18 September, salutes of 13 guns on 19 September for the *Panther* and her captain and a royal salute of 21 guns on 25 September for the anniversary of the coronation, which had taken place on 22 September 1761. A general field day on 25 September used 2,500 blank cartridges of the month's 652 lb 9 oz of powder; Banks's used 168 lb and Sandy Bay 6 lb. The *Betsy* received 203 lb 12 oz of powder on 1 September, and the paymaster advanced £37 19s 3d for her expenses. [Film No. 143, 156, 199, 203]

The paymaster's accounts for April to June 1780 charged £110 14s 3d for the battery at Buttermilk Point, where stone blowers spent 647 days cutting a gun platform, and £87 1s 6d for a guardhouse and magazine on Ladder Hill. Masons worked 155 days at Horse Point in May. June brought gun carriages, a mortar bed, repairs to the embrasures of the Lines, an officers' guardroom at Banks's, work at Chubb's Point, Rupert's Valley and the Prosperous Bay blockhouse, chain shot and buoys moored as artillery targets; artillerymen pounded saltpetre in April, stores were bought for the fire boats in June, and Prosperous Bay received a telescope in April and swivel guns in June. Messengers carrying news of alarms cost £4 5s 0d. The storekeeper's fortifications account for the quarter was £56 3s 6d and Buttermilk Point's £20 14s 1d; lime was burned with 210 bushels of coal, and the stone blowers at Banks's used 96 lb of powder in May and 260 lb in June. [Film No. 20, 33, 51–52, 75, 77, 83, 85, 87, 91, 93]

On 12 June 1780 the Council asked Pierce for an estimate for the guard room at Banks's. On 26 June he offered only a ceiling of £300 0s 0d, and on 3 July, summoned to the Castle, he agreed to reduce the plan and submit a detailed estimate. [Film No. 22, 28–29]

The road from Banks's Battery to Buttermilk Point divided the Council. In a minute of 4 September 1780 Henry Bazett recorded his dissent from the "huge road", urging that the gun platform be finished first and that a walled path 3 or 4 feet wide would serve. On 11 September Pierce replied that his future depended on the matter and asked for time; the Council ordered all labour onto the battery, the road to be worked only to supply materials, and required its width and cost. Pierce wrote on 18 September that the line had been staked out months before without objection and that stone cut from it had built the parapet, a retaining wall and the battery's casemates; the road would carry cannon on their carriages, nowhere narrower than 12 feet, with a parapet 4½ feet high falling to 3 feet, and would cost no more than £300 0s 0d to finish, excluding stone for the guardrooms and from a quarry about 100 yards to windward. The Council ordered

the battery finished first and the road afterwards on a separate account, and Bazett signed the minutes with his objection. [Film No. 130–131, 135–140]

Wages at Buttermilk Point in the September quarter came to £182 6s 0d, including 717 stone blowers' days and 1,896 labourers' days at 1s; shears were raised there for 10 days in July to mount cannon, and the site used up 30 ash helves, 14 rammers and 18 shovels. The fortifications account of £51 9s 4d bought nine pieces of blue, red and white bunting, 163 yards of canvas for lime bags and 16 gallons of arrack for the laboratory, and 252 bushels of coal were burned for lime. Gun carriages were set up and the barracks and gate at Mitchell's Line repaired. On 23 October 1780 Pierce sent a drawing of works joining the upper battery at Banks's to Buttermilk Point and ledges nearly 100 yards to windward, with a howitzer at point G and light artillery and a royal howitzer at point M, proposed naming the outcrop Point George and promised an estimate. [Film No. 193, 205, 207, 231–232, 253–254]

In the December quarter the battery cost £155 15s 6d, with 1,903 labourers' days and 404 stone blowers' days, the road £8 9s 0d and lime burning £44 5s 0d; Buttermilk Point drew stores worth £46 6s 3d, including more than 9 cwt of cordage for £35 1s 3d, and its stone blowers used 120 lb of powder in November and 134 lb in December. Gun carriages were carried to Prosperous Bay, nets made for artillery wads and the Lines cleared. In the quarter to 31 March 1781 the fortifications account of £14 19s 11d charged elm plank, iron and steel for gun carriages, timber for Ladder Hill and red bunting, and Buttermilk Point £18 13s 10d, including more than 4 cwt of cordage. [Film No. 317, 320, 347–348, 379, 381, 383, 447–448]

The garrison account for April to June 1780 cost £305 16s 9d, including 497 gallons of arrack, £101 16s 5d for 375 extra pieces of salt meat to make up short weight, nails for cots and coffins and four hourglasses for the outlying guards; soldiers bought 356 pairs of shoes and 234 shirts. That for July to September came to £607 11s 3d, with 536 shirts, 369 pairs of stockings, 42 suits, 53 hats, 44 cockades, 70 blankets, 106 bowls, 64 platters, 10 watch coats, 118½ gallons of train oil and £75 12s 9d of make-weight salt meat; 374 pairs of shoes and canvas for cots were entered at no value. That for October to December fell to £199 5s 0d, including £51 12s 6d of lamp oil, £88 7s 5d of make-weight salt meat and 50 gallons of arrack for the musters. That for January to March 1781 was £135 16s 6d, including 150 gallons of train oil for £38 11s 10d and no make-weight charge. [Film No. 40, 46–47, 225–226, 341–342, 441–442]

Fifteen deaths are recorded in the pay list for April to June 1780. George Thomas, Richard Janson, Edward Riley and Thomas Blake died on 3 April, and the sexton was paid that month for eight graves. An inquest costing £1 5s 0d was held in April on John Ryley, a soldier who took his own life, and he was buried for 9s. John Plunkett served as assistant surgeon for 17 days in April, and in May 476 days' keep of sick soldiers was paid at 6d a day. The matrosses John Fisher, James Farrell and James Crookshanks and the privates Richard Dudge and James Dycher died between 26 May and 29 June. [Film No. 13, 16, 19, 29, 56, 59, 65–66, 69, 73, 75, 77]

Sidney Pollar, called Potter in the pay list, drowned on 1 July 1780; Patrick Mahoney died on 17 July, Richard Close on 20 July and a private named Richard was killed by a falling log in the forest on 21 July. Peter Hubbert died on 21 August, Matthew Howard on 26 September and Samuel Instone on 9 October. The coroner received £5 0s 0d for four inquests, on Potter, Close, John Ellis and John, a slave, although Ellis appears in the pay list with a full quarter's pay; three soldiers' graves were paid for. Five men died between 2 October and 18 November, the last being William Pickess on 18 November. On 20 March 1781 John Morris was killed in a fall, an inquest finding accidental death; Benjamin Courtney died on 22 March, and on 24 March James Murphy fell on his way from Buttermilk Point and his body was not found, his pay being closed on 25 March. [Film No. 97, 119, 143, 158, 174, 176, 179–180, 184, 187, 195, 197, 299, 355, 420, 461]

In October 1780 the batteries fired 21 six-pounders on 25 October for the anniversary of the King's accession and the gunners used 2,100 blank cartridges to train recruits. Skottowe's minute of 16 October reported two artillerymen missing since 12 October and two Second Company men since 14 October; Mr Roberts, the town adjutant, searched the *Hawke* and Captains Caldwell of the *Hannibal* and Buckner of the *Panther* searched their ships, without result. Two more men were missed on 18 October, after which Caldwell declared to the crews in the road that anyone hiding or feeding a soldier would be severely

punished and any deserter kept in irons to England and reported to Mr Michell at India House; the *Hannibal*'s sailors produced two men, and Buckner published the same order. At the meeting of about 23 October Skottowe reported that Lieutenant Hodson and a few soldiers had searched the *Panther* with Buckner's consent, finding one deserter in the coal hole, while another escaped within the ship and Buckner sent two more ashore that evening. [Film No. 248, 254–255, 294]

The pay list strikes off 16 men from all five companies between 10 October and 5 November 1780, five of them matrosses between 17 and 26 October. On 4 November Henry Bazett mustered the 10 Indiamen in the road and found no deserters. On 6 November Skottowe reported that 18 soldiers had escaped with the fleet: William Burn, Henry Edwards, Henry Yates, William Wilson, Robert Ives, John Lane, John McKenzie, Joseph Eates, Thomas Carroll, William Harvey, John Fox, Thomas Hinds, James Goodwin, Robert Catchpole, John Taylor, Thomas Stowe, Joseph Waples and James Beard. Commodore Barber had promised the Secret Committee to sail under easy canvas for 48 hours and to hand over every deserter, and Captain Bendy followed the fleet in the *Hind* 12 hours after it sailed. She returned on 10 November with only Catchpole, a matross, from the *Earl Talbot*, five seamen of the *Betsy* from the *Worcester* and two runaway slaves; Catchpole was restored on full pay. Barber kept three soldiers moved from the *Panther* to the *Belleisle* in place of three men lost from the *Nymph* and one from his own ship, and five more remained on the *Panther*. [Film No. 270, 290–291, 299–300, 355, 358, 362, 366, 368, 370]

The paymaster's account for October to December 1780 paid £16 16s 0d to eight soldiers who searched the *Panther* and arrested deserters and 10s to eight more, a £2 0s 0d reward for recapturing two soldiers who broke out of prison and £3 0s 0d each to five men who agreed to re-enlist and then deserted with the fleet. On 8 November the Council enlisted four seamen from the fleet, Thomas Frazer of the *Earl Talbot*, Thomas Thomas and Henry Cutt of the *Morse* and William Greenfield of the *Ganges*, for five years at £10 0s 0d each. The batteries fired 34 guns on 5 November as the fleet sailed. In November the *Hind* received a barrel of powder and the *Betsy* 359 ball cartridges, and field days were held on 27 November and 30 December, the second using 3,400 blank cartridges. [Film No. 293, 304, 308, 317, 320, 358, 371, 373, 377]

In January 1781 the batteries fired 51 guns and used 217 lb 14 oz of powder, 106 lb of it by the stone blowers at Banks's; a treble alarm sounded on 17 January and a single alarm for the *Princess Royal* on 26 January, and the Portuguese *Lady Corma* was saluted with eight guns on arrival on 19 January and on a departure the account dates 30 January and the minutes 28 January. The February account of 207 lb 14 oz, signed by Lieutenant John Leech, recorded a single alarm for the *Betsy* on 15 February, 6 lb for the Governor's use, 132 lb for Banks's and powder for Sandy Bay and Long Wood, and issued bolts, transoms, axletrees and tompions for 32-pounders. In March eight alarms were fired, including general alarms on 10 and 22 March, using 374 lb 2 oz of powder; 4 lb was issued to Wrangham on 13 March. [Film No. 392–393, 401, 412–413, 426]

A torrent in late February 1781 damaged the Sandy Bay fortification, reported on 5 March. On 26 March Pierce proposed to replace the portcullis, extend the arch, found the abutment and pier left of the watercourse on rock, build a breakwater wall up the stream and a masonry wall 3 feet thick to stop water soaking under the rampart, with eight labourers gathering stone until the weather settled and the portcullis made in the fort and sent round by longboat, all for about £120 0s 0d including a breach on the road to the landing. The Council approved it that day. Masons under Captain Bazett repaired flood damage at Lemon Valley. On 9 April Pierce proposed only one new work, the repair of Mitchell's Line, and expected to finish his other works by early June; the Council told him to complete Buttermilk Point and repair Mitchell's Line and Lemon Valley when the weather allowed. [Film No. 411, 420–422, 428–429]

The Council granted Thomas Harrison his discharge at the end of his term on 12 March 1781, his pay closing on 18 March, and William Warner, a matross, his on 9 April. Bengal deserters who gave themselves up were enlisted for five years with £3 0s 0d each: William Sterling of the *Walpole* on 26 March and George Clarke and another man of the *True Briton* on 2 April. On 2 April William Cronfield, a carpenter, was discharged when Bernard John Oort of the *Walpole*, which had no carpenter, took his place for the rest of his five years, and on 9 April John Tothill, a cooper, when John Harvey of Captain Timbrell's *True Briton* took his remaining two years. [Film No. 413, 422–424, 431, 458]

Naval Relations and Prisoners

The King's ship *Hannibal*, Captain Caldwell, arrived on 23 July 1780 and was saluted with 13 guns on arrival and Caldwell with 13 on landing. On 14 August Skottowe and Corneille reported that they had supplied her from the Company's stores with 4,000 lb of flour and bread weekly. The Council reported on 9 August that the *Southampton* and another ship had sailed from the Cape for Europe under escort of the *Sybil* without calling. In the September quarter chests of claret worth £65 0s 0d and £60 0s 0d were given to Caldwell and to Captain Buckner of the *Panther*, and £40 0s 0d was advanced against promissory notes to Lieutenants Ingledew and Colnett, who had commanded the fire boats in the French alarm. In the December quarter the Company rented a house ashore for Caldwell at £47 5s 0d and paid labourers to carry sand to his ship. [Film No. 110, 114, 117, 195, 375, 383]

Monsieur De Charleville, a French prisoner in the *Hawke*, asked on 21 August 1780 to come ashore, but a letter from Bombay suspected him of drawing plans of its garrison; the Council refused and ordered Captain John Cotton to let no French prisoner ashore or into the boats and to prevent sketches of the coast or fortifications, De Charleville's name being struck out of the draft. The *Hawke* carried four French officers and 16 French soldiers. [Film No. 121–122, 151]

Captain Richard Barber of the *Belleisle*, senior naval officer, wrote on 30 October 1780 that his ships would sail straight for England unless given first call on the boats for watering. Skottowe gave them first call at the crane and asked leave to land the Company's stores; Barber made the signal to sail the same day. The Council ordered the Company's commanders to put the island's goods into the *Betsy* and the *Hind*, landing only arrack and wine at the crane and rice and paddy at the stores. The October artillery account records salutes of 19 guns for Sir Thomas Rumbold, 13 for Barber, nine for the *Ceres* and 15 for the *Belleisle*. [Film No. 268–270, 294]

The muster rolls of 4 November 1780 list on the *Norfolk* the captain, Monsieur Duperon, three lieutenants, a boy and 14 seamen of a captured French vessel; on the *Morse* two French captains on parole and their men; on the *General Barker* French soldiers; and on the *Earl Talbot* 19 French sailors, seven soldiers, four officers and a Frenchwoman. [Film No. 272, 276, 278–279, 281]

Supply and Provisioning

In April 1780 the Company paid for 288 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d and 31 batches for the slaves at £4 9s 3d. By 27 May provisions of every kind were very short: the stores had held more than 600 cwt of flour five months before, no English ship had called since the *Betsy* in February and the store ship *Royal Charlotte* was overdue. Captain Tobias Hall of the *Swallow*, arrived from Bengal on 25 May, released on 28 May everything above nine weeks' supply, about 15 cwt of bread and 1 cwt of candles. [Film No. 13–14, 75]

On 5 June 1780 Skottowe and Corneille, who had quarrelled over Woodbury in February, laid a joint minute fearing that news at the Cape of a French move against St Helena would keep homeward ships away. The Board sent Captain Richard Bendy in the *Hind* to the Cape to buy, with bills on the Company, 30 tons of flour, one third of a lower grade, £5 0s 0d of garden seeds, 30 cwt of barley, 10 cwt of wheat and 60 sheep. She drew £93 10s 10d of stores, including 90 gallons of arrack, took island ballast and sailed on 9 June. [Film No. 16–17, 19, 42, 89]

The *Hind* returned on 6 August 1780 with 46,000 lb of fine and 6,600 lb of coarse flour, 1,000 lb of wheat, 3,000 lb of barley, 60 sheep, four baskets of garden seeds, peas, beans and 949 lb of salted butter, invoiced by D. H. Wasberg at the Cape on 20 July at 3,153 rixdollars 7 schellings 1 stiver; charges of 301 rixdollars 0 schellings 4 stivers included duty on 52,600 lb of flour, the hire of five slaves to handle the cargo for 50 rixdollars and wagons. The *Betsy* arrived from the Cape on 20 August with 23,200 lb of flour at 3 rixdollars per 100 lb, 10,600 lb of rice and 20 sheep for 1,459 rixdollars, carried between Cape Town and False Bay in 19 wagons. The *Hind* returned on 25 September with 17,000 lb of flour at 5 rixdollars and 50 sheep for 1,148 rixdollars 1 schelling 2 stivers. In the September quarter the *Hind* brought 95 wethers and Captain Harvey 20, of which 57 were killed. The *Hind*'s flour from the first voyage was 2 cwt 3 qr 25 lb short. [Film No. 105–106, 119–121, 143, 155]

The *Hawke* arrived from Bombay on 16 August 1780 with four bales of Surat chelloes, 600 maunds of beaten rice and paddy, invoiced at Bombay Castle on 28 April by James Anderson for 2,720 rupees 0 quarters 90 reas. She was 34 bags, or 77 maunds, of rice short, and on 28 August the Council demanded the rice or Cotton's reasons. Cotton replied on 4 September that Bombay was near famine and sending Indiamen to Madras for rice, that he had bought rice at a high price for 105 men for an eight-month passage and that Bombay had then ordered him to carry 34 passengers. On 28 August the Council ordered him to land 1,000 lb of the Company's pepper from his cargo; on 29 September the storekeeper recorded the rice and 3 cwt 1 qr 23 lb of the pepper undelivered. [Film No. 119–120, 126, 128, 131–132, 144]

On 9 August 1780 the Council thanked Bengal for doubling the island's grain, regretted that the *Ceres* had not loaded the *Earl of Talbot*'s supplies and asked for 12 maunds of wax candles and two leaguers of arrack by every ship besides the usual Madeira; it returned the invoices of the *Sea Horse* and the *Duke of Portland* in answer to a query over the price of their Madeira. Fort St George was asked for six grades of longcloth from 12 to 2½ pagodas a piece, 100 pairs of cotton stockings at 7s, 120 bags each of rice and paddy and two leaguers of arrack by every ship; Bombay was asked for 500 pieces of Surat chelloes and 120 bags each of rice and paddy by every ship. [Film No. 110–112]

Rope had run short: labourers made rope for 81 days in June 1780, yet on 31 July the stores held none. The Council bought 42 cwt 0 qr 21 lb of cordage and a barrel of tar from Captain Joseph Cotton at 76s a hundredweight, £162 10s 10d after a deduction for 30 lb short weight, receipted by his purser Daniel Beale; the paymaster's September account shows £159 5s 10d paid to Cotton for cordage. On 21 August the storekeeper listed goods lost or undelivered from the *Royal Charlotte*, including 144 deals, 3 chaldrons 19 bushels of coal, a cask of flour, 16 sponge staves and wine and 35 gallons of beer short of the gauge. [Film No. 89, 102–103, 121, 195]

The inventory of 30 September 1780, valued at £10,728 3s 1d, listed salt beef and pork in 435 casks worth £3,640 2s 4d, 2,142 cwt of flour worth £1,912 3s 0d, 207 cwt of rice, 38 chaldrons of coal, 168 cwt of cordage, timber worth £390 0s 7d, more than 1,100 gallons of train oil, more than 12,000 fish hooks, three hand corn mills, more than 80 cwt of lead pipe and brass cocks for the waterworks, five box sashes, a case of barometers and 22,424 copper halfpence worth £46 14s 4d. The storekeeper's waste account for the year, entered on 23 October 1780 after Goodwin declared the losses unavoidable, charged £66 13s 2d to profit and loss, £36 2s 6d of it on sugar and sugar candy. [Film No. 224, 234–237, 239, 241, 243–246, 251–252]

In the September quarter the *Hind* was charged £151 3s 4d in stores, including an anchor, canvas, salt meat and more than 15 cwt of cordage, and the *Betsy* £9 10s 2d, including 13 yards of red bunting. Bread was baked for the garrison in 200 batches at 1s 9d with 35 loads of wood, and the paymaster bought 871 gallons of arrack for £217 15s 0d; 316 gallons at 5s were bought from the Society, and a further 165 gallons from the Society for £41 5s 0d in the December quarter. [Film No. 195, 205–206, 208–209, 217–219]

The homeward fleet delivered the year's eastern goods on 28 and 29 October 1780. From Bengal the *Ceres*, *Earl Talbot* and a third ship each brought two pipes of Madeira for about 523 current rupees, and the *Ganges* 480 maunds of fine rice, 240 maunds of paddy, 12 maunds of wax candles and a leaguer of Batavia arrack for 3,046 rupees 15 annas 3 pies, including 400 rupees ship hire, invoiced by William Larkins. From Madras the *Norfolk* brought rice, paddy and a leaguer of Batavia arrack for 255 pagodas 7 fanams 10 cash, and the *General Barker* superfine, fine and middling longcloth from 220 to 50 pagodas a corge, rice, paddy and arrack for 2,148 pagodas 27 fanams 8 cash. [Film No. 260–261, 265–268]

The five China ships, the *Alfred*, *Calcutta*, *Morse*, *Royal Henry* and *Worcester*, each carried china with a fixed allowance for breakage, 12 to 14 chests of sugar candy, 20 of sugar, bohea, congou and singlo tea and nankeen, invoiced at between 596 and 800 taels by Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper; the *Calcutta* and *Morse* also carried hyson and souchong at up to 60 taels a picul against 12 for bohea, the *Calcutta*'s invoice was dated 7 January 1780 and the *Royal Henry* packed sago among her china. [Film No. 262–266]

On 4 November 1780 the Council recorded that Captains Innes, Cook, Richardson, Hindman, Tod, Elliott and another had bought 244 sheep and 47 head of cattle at the Cape on the Company's account, paid by certificates for bills on London. Captain Raymond Snow of the *Ceres*, whose roll names Raymond Innes as commander, charged 1,087 rixdollars 2 schellings, or £217 9s 0d, including a 30 per cent advance, for bullocks, hay and barley bought on 23 August and a chaise from Table Bay to False Bay for the Company's packet. Captain Ralph Dundas of the *Royal Henry* charged £103 0s 0d for 60 sheep at 18s and seven bullocks at £7; Captain John Cook of the *Worcester* £107 15s 0d for 41 sheep landed of 54 shipped at 19s 6d, five bullocks and eight casks of salt beef; Captain George Richardson of the *Ganges* £45 0s 0d for 60 sheep; Captain Thomas Hindman of the *Earl Talbot* £24 15s 0d for 33 sheep; and Captain Alexander Tod and the *Morse*'s owners £22 10s 0d each for 30 sheep, all at 15s. [Film No. 285–288]

The storekeeper's account of 4 November 1780 recorded rice, paddy and candles short through wastage from the *Ganges* and *General Barker*, 16 bags of rice undelivered from the *General Barker* and Madeira short of the gauge, 12 gallons from the *Ganges* and 30 from the *Earl Talbot*. That of 27 November listed sugar lost from chests in bad condition, whole chests of sugar, candy and tea undelivered and broken plates, cups and chamber pots from the five China ships, the *Morse* failing to deliver her chests of hyson and souchong. [Film No. 284–285, 303–304]

On 11 December 1780 the Council required every planter to return by 28 December the number of cattle he would have ready for slaughter in 1781, to be delivered without excuse for losses, with returns of bullocks for sale to ships, horses by kind and sheep and goats. On 18 December the stores held four months' salt provisions and the store ship *Gatton* was overdue; the Council bought 24 tierces of beef and nine of pork for £339 18s 9d from Wrangham, who had bought them privately out of the *Royal Charlotte* in July. [Film No. 309–310, 312, 387]

On 11 November 1780 the carpenters John Robinson and Julio Fabiane found the *Betsy*'s foremast unfit, reported by Captain Edward Harvey, and with no spare in store the Council had him buy one from Wrangham for £34 0s 0d, entered by the paymaster as a topmast. On 29 November 1780 the *Hind* sailed for Rio de Janeiro with stores worth £127 0s 6d, including four tierces of beef, two hogsheads of pork, 10 pieces of canvas and coopers' tools; the December quarter charged £200 0s 0d for her repair in Brazil and £74 6s 6d for her other expenses. On 18 December the Council ordered Harvey to buy 4,000 lb of flour, 50 casks of salt beef or pork and 1,000 lb of tallow candles from Dutch ships at the Cape, paying in bills; the *Betsy* sailed on 19 December and returned on 16 February 1781 with 40,000 lb of fine flour and 1,000 lb of candles for 2,500 rixdollars 6 schellings 4 stivers, including 300 rixdollars in charges, receipted by J. Fraser, and no salt meat. [Film No. 297, 305, 315–317, 332–334, 373, 375, 387, 389, 404]

The *Princess Royal*, from Fort Marlborough by way of the Cape, arrived on 25 January 1781 with eight leaguers of arrack invoiced at 400 Spanish dollars; on 19 February Captain Robert Ker was ordered to land 300 lb of the Company's white pepper, and his arrack was 56 gallons short of the gauge. [Film No. 393, 397–399, 406, 409]

On 26 February 1781 Skottowe and Corneille reported about 12 weeks' salt provisions left and news from the Cape that the store ship *Gatton* had been taken by the enemy. The Council sent the *Betsy* back to the Cape, Harvey to buy salt beef and pork from outward-bound ships or contract for meat to be salted there, and put aboard 6,000 rupees, worth £675 0s 0d, having learned that coin bought on better terms than bills, with £5 0s 0d for cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, asparagus, onion, parsnip and bean seeds. She sailed on 27 February. By 12 March the inhabitants received no salt meat, the Company's servants a reduced allowance and soldiers the option of money to buy fish, while the Company's slaves were put on short allowance with rice in place of meat. [Film No. 407–408, 411, 414]

The *Duke of Grafton* and *Fox* arrived on 12 March 1781 and the *True Briton* and *Halsewell* on 15 March, with the *Walpole*, all from Bengal. The invoices of the *Duke of Grafton*, *Fox*, *True Briton* and *Walpole*, signed by Larkins at Fort William on 25 and 29 November 1780, each listed 780 maunds of fine rice, 390 to 405 maunds of paddy, 20 maunds of wax candles, two leaguers of Batavia arrack and three pipes of Madeira, totalling 6,136 to 6,148 current rupees each, including 640 rupees ship hire. [Film No. 414–418]

The Company's livestock stood at 91 cattle, 211 sheep, 110 goats and 20 hogs on 30 June 1780, after only six cattle deaths against 31 in the previous quarter and 37 sheep bought from inhabitants under the proposal of 17 April 1780; 36,553 lb of yams were used, 11,888 lb for the stock. By 30 September there were 99 cattle, 272 sheep, 125 goats, 20 hogs and 13 horses; runaway slaves killed a ewe and a nanny goat, and of 76,315 lb of yams 60,015 lb were entered "for the horses". In the December quarter 23 steers came from Captains Snow, Dundas and Cook and 244 wethers from six captains, but 17 cattle were killed and eight died and 141 sheep were killed and 42 died, leaving 101 cattle, 333 sheep, 164 goats and 20 hogs, all regraded by age; yams used rose to 291,115 lb, 118,165 lb for the slaves and 172,950 lb for the stock. By 31 March 1781 all 133 wethers were gone, 86 killed and 47 dead, leaving 275 sheep with the ewes, rams and 94 lambs intact; cattle stood at 106, goats at 181 and hogs at 14, and 13,700 yams went to the stock. [Film No. 32, 155, 319, 425]

The Company's Table and Allowances

The diet account for the public table cost £84 15s 7d in April to June 1780, including 126 gallons of arrack and about 9½ cwt of sugar and candy; £223 0s 4d in July to September, including £157 15s 11d of wine and 24 dozen bottles of claret; £146 9s 3d in October to December, including 219 gallons of Madeira landed from the *Ceres*, *Earl Talbot* and *Ganges*; and £76 4s 3d in January to March 1781, with no wine. [Film No. 44–46, 222, 338–341, 439]

The steward's monthly table cost £26 4s 9d in April 1780, about £31 5s 0d in May and £23 12s 3d in June, with purchases of £7 17s 6d, £5 18s 0d and £3 6s 0d; beef appeared in April for the first time since December 1779. It cost £23 1s 6d in July and £30 9s 4d in August, with purchases of £4 6s 0d and £5 18s 0d; £29 14s 9d in September, with £8 7s 6d bought, Madeira falling from 48 bottles to nine while sherry rose to 53 and beer to 37; £55 12s 3d in October, with £9 1s 6d bought, including 88 bottles of port and 137 of Lisbon; about £24 0s 0d in November with £4 6s 0d bought; £27 3s 11d in December with £4 14s 10d bought; £33 0s 3d in January 1781, including 60 bottles of Madeira; £10 15s 9d in February with £4 1s 0d bought; and £19 16s 5d in March with £6 14s 0d bought and only 69 lb of mutton. [Film No. 5, 20–21, 33–34, 115, 134–135, 201, 203, 295, 309, 320–321, 402, 413, 427]

The paymaster spent £68 19s 4d on the Governor's table in June 1780, including 150 fowls, a turtle, 10 turkeys and nine firkins of butter; £225 12s 0d in July to September, including double Gloucester cheeses, hams, 10 firkins of butter, salmon, olives, almonds, mangoes, tamarinds, soy, sago and 1,430 lemons; and £101 17s 3d in October to December, including 238 fowls, 100 dozen eggs, chocolate, salmon and kegs of tongues, with damask tablecloths for £43 4s 0d. [Film No. 81, 201, 377, 385]

The allowance account came to £55 7s 3d in April to June 1780 for candles, oil, corks for the Council, gear for the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's fishermen and rice and paddy for their slaves and poultry; £93 11s 0d in July to September, including 140 gallons of arrack worth £35 0s 0d and fine Irish linen for Castle shirts; £160 13s 11d in October to December, including candles worth £92 13s 10d, 510 lb for the Council, more than 60 cwt of paddy for the two officers' poultry and horses and 144 plates and 30 dishes for the Castle; and £134 2s 2d in January to March 1781, including more than 65 cwt of rice and paddy and nearly 7 cwt of wheat and barley for the officers' poultry and horses and 570 lb of wax candles for the Council, 60 lb for the chaplain and 50 lb for the doctor's shop. [Film No. 49–50, 222–224, 338–341, 440–441]

Trade and Shipping

The *Hind* returned from a cruise on 10 May 1780 and sailed on another on 18 May. The *Swallow* sailed for England on 31 May, after work aboard paid by the Company and blocks and tar worth £2 13s 4d, carrying Mr Barwell, saluted with 17 guns on landing. The Danish *Count Bernstorff*, of 800 tons and 16 guns, called between 1 and 8 June from Tranquebar for Copenhagen with saltpetre and bale goods, and distant ships passed on 5 and 14 July. [Film No. 8, 11, 16, 19, 31, 33, 35, 41, 91]

The *Hannibal* and the *Royal Charlotte* arrived from England on 23 July 1780 with a packet from the Directors. On 5 August, when the Council proposed to dispatch the *Royal Charlotte* on the tenth day after arrival, Cotton protested that his charter allowed 10 working days, that surf had stopped all landing for three days, that the Company's longboat had been hauled up for repair until 31 July and that the time allowed suited

ships of 499 tons; the storekeeper's diary confirmed no landing since 2 August, and the Council granted 10 working days on account of the surf. The *Royal Charlotte* sailed for Bombay on 24 August; the *Hind* sailed for the Cape on 21 August and the *Betsy* on 2 September. [Film No. 97, 103–105, 126, 130]

On 28 September 1780 John Cotton had two pipes of Madeira taken aboard the *Hawke* entered in the minutes. The *Hawke*'s passengers included Captain Robert Seaton, Lieutenant Stephenson, 13 English invalids, 13 children and four servants. On 4 September Cotton said she would be ready to sail on 6 September, but Bazett's muster of her crew was reported on 2 October. [Film No. 132, 150–151]

On Saturday 28 October 1780 the Company's *Ceres* arrived, and on 29 October the King's ships *Belleisle*, *Asia* and *Nymph* came in escorting the *Ganges*, entered first as the *Granger*, *General Barker*, *Earl Talbot* and *Norfolk* from Bengal and the Coromandel coast and the *Royal Henry*, *Alfred*, *Morse*, *Calcutta* and *Worcester* from China. On 5 November the *Belleisle*, *Nymph*, *Asia*, *Panther* and *Hannibal* sailed for England with the *Hawke*, *Ganges*, *General Barker*, *Ceres*, *Norfolk*, *Earl Talbot*, *Royal Henry*, *Calcutta*, *Alfred*, *Morse* and *Worcester*. [Film No. 260, 267, 290]

On 4 November 1780 Captain Alexander Tod had the *General Barker*'s private cargo entered by owners' marks: china, paper prints, sweetmeats and 26 dozen bottles of wine for himself, prints for Mr Wilkins, the second officer, china, lacquered ware and a pipe of Madeira for the purser Mr Hamilton and parcels for Robert Pigou, Henry Brooke, Mr Bourchier, Captain Richard Pierce, William Devaynes and Sir Edward Hughes. The muster rolls show 48 lascars on the *Ceres*, listed only by number, three black seamen and eight lascars on the *Calcutta* and Scandinavian, Dutch and other foreign seamen on the *Alfred*, *Morse*, *General Barker* and *Worcester*, with invalids from the King's ships at Madras on the *Norfolk* and passengers including William Henry Pigou on the *Alfred*. [Film No. 271–281, 289–290]

The Portuguese *Lady Corma*, Captain Joseph Fells, of 500 tons, 24 guns and 64 men, arrived from Madras for Lisbon with Madras and Bengal goods on 19 January 1781 and sailed on 28 January. A ship passed far off on 6 February and two on 4 March. On 10 March four Dutch ships from the Cape raised an alarm; three passed and the *Noordbeek*, of 320 tons and 22 men, with wheat for Amsterdam, anchored to stop a leak, was saluted with five guns on 11 March and sailed on 31 March. Six ships believed Dutch passed on 24 March and two to leeward, 5 or 6 leagues off, on 12 April. On 26 March the London whalers *Rockingham* under Francis Macey and *Sandwich* under William Goldsmith arrived from the Brazil coast and were allowed to stay to sail home under convoy. [Film No. 392–393, 400, 411–412, 420, 423, 426, 432]

The warehouse sold goods worth £1,947 3s 9d at 10 per cent above cost in April to June 1780 and £20 1s 9d at 50 per cent, the latter coals, rosin, train oil, sheet lead and pepper. Sales included 6,532 pieces of salt pork against 320 of beef, 180 cwt of flour, 482 cwt of bread, 73 cwt of sugar, only 3 cwt of rice against 67 cwt the previous quarter and, after fishing round the points, banned on 28 February, reopened on 10 April, more than 2,800 hooks and 764 lines, as well as a small Book of Common Prayer. General charges of £37 6s 6d went chiefly on a new crane, nearly 12 cwt of pig lead and masons' tools. [Film No. 35–37, 39, 41, 43, 45]

In July to September 1780 the warehouse sold £1,817 8s 6d at 10 per cent and £7 12s 9d at 40 per cent, including 362 cwt of bread, 4,132 lb of salt pork, nearly 8,000 fish hooks, more than 450 lines, broadcloth and cassimere worth £117 11s 7d, more than 320 pairs of shoes, creamware, indigo, logwood and copperas. In October to December it sold £3,270 0s 7d at 10 per cent, including nearly 649 cwt of bread, over 150 cwt of rice and paddy, salt meat worth £900 0s 0d, about 6,850 lb of it pork, 217 pieces of longcloth for £479 4s 1d, 509 pieces of nankeen, more than 600 plates, nearly 150 dishes, hyson and souchong and wine worth £84 0s 1d; £171 6s 2d at 40 per cent, mostly 110 cwt of flour; damaged goods auctioned on 18 December for £2 11s 6d; and £418 3s 0d to the Company's ships, chiefly two cables of 145 cwt for £339 1s 0d. [Film No. 210–217, 310, 323–324, 329, 331–332]

In January to March 1781 it sold £1,903 14s 4d at 10 per cent and £27 13s 0d at 50 per cent, including nearly 500 cwt of bread, 2,206 lb of salt beef and 3,408 lb of salt pork for £577 0s 0d, more than 2,600 fish hooks, one of the three corn mills for £6 16s 0d, 170 soldiers' shirts, only two pairs of shoes and 429 gallons of Madeira for £127 15s 9d. [Film No. 432–437]

Finance, Currencies and Accounting

The treasury held £10,683 7s 1½d on 1 April 1780; its only receipt that month was £1 10s 0d in fines from John Dafountain, John Hayes and William Young of the Flying Parties for missing duty, and on 30 April it held £10,145 2s 1½d in coin and £539 15s 0d in cash notes. On 28 May the Council granted bills on the Directors at 90 days' sight, paid in on 29 May: Skottowe £700 0s 0d, Matthew Bazett £1,860 0s 0d, Wrangham £847 13s 7d in two bills, Henry Bazett £1,100 0s 0d and Thomas Stroud £500 0s 0d, the Bazetts' payable to Matthew Darling and Gabriel Harper; the minute names two payees John Ferguson and Captain John Bidwell, the cash account James Ferguson and Captain John Riddall. The total of £5,007 13s 7d raised coin to £15,152 15s 8½d by 31 May. [Film No. 9, 15, 25]

The June 1780 account opened with £15,692 10s 0½d and received £1,967 5s 6d from store sales, £10 0s 0d for licences and £3 11s 0d duty on 284 gallons of arrack at 3d. On 30 June Wrangham drew £5,811 13s 7d for pay and works, entered as £4,378 3s 8½d for the pay list and £1,433 9s 10½d in payments; £11,325 2s 7½d remained in coin and £539 15s 0d in cash notes. In July the treasury made no payments and received £5 10s 0d in fines, ending with £11,330 12s 7½d in coin. On 21 August it took £2,100 0s 0d for bills: £2,000 0s 0d to Captain Joseph Cotton, payable to William Tatnall junior, minuted on 7 August as £4,000 0s 0d and corrected in the postscript to Bombay of 9 August, and £100 0s 0d to Thomas Lebrosse, payable to Thomas Allen at 90 days' sight; with £1 11s 0d from the *Royal Charlotte* coin rose to £13,432 3s 7½d at 31 August. [Film No. 73–74, 76, 78, 92–94, 107, 112, 124–125, 140]

The September 1780 account opened with £13,971 18s 7½d and received £639 15s 6d in rents, £1,835 1s 3d from store sales, £26 3s 11½d from the plantation, £6 2s 9d duty on 493 gallons of arrack and smaller sums from licences, fines of 7s 7d, lime and 107½ feet of Purbeck stone. On 30 September Wrangham drew £6,952 14s 1d, £4,472 12s 7½d for the pay list and £2,480 1s 5½d for other payments, including £4 15s 1½d to messengers; coin fell to £9,014 6s 11d. [Film No. 206, 208–209, 247]

On 28 October 1780 the Council sold bills to Corneille for £32 8s 0d, Wrangham for £100 0s 0d and £60 0s 0d, Matthew Bazett for £1,000 0s 0d, Henry Bazett for £500 0s 0d, Lieutenant Edward Harvey for £100 0s 0d, Captain Solomon St Maurice for £50 0s 0d, Captain John Howard for £200 0s 0d, Henry and Thomas Bazett for £100 0s 0d, William Webber Doveton for £200 0s 0d, Mary Jones for £56 2s 2d, entered as £56 10s 2d in the cash account, Elizabeth Lamb for £135 0s 0d and Hugh Jones for £1,200 0s 0d payable to himself; Matthew Pooling was payee on bills worth £1,800 0s 0d, and the total was £3,733 18s 2d. Corneille took a further £300 0s 0d payable to John Holland on 30 October. The October account rose from £9,554 1s 11d to £13,603 19s 7d, £13,064 4s 7d of it coin, with no payments. [Film No. 258–259, 269, 301]

On 4 November 1780 bills were sold to Wrangham for £164 16s 0d, Sir Thomas Rumbold, retiring Governor of Madras travelling in the fleet, for £1,000 0s 0d payable to himself, Britannicus Alexander Wright for £350 0s 0d, John Doveton for £300 0s 0d and Nathaniel Kennedy for £50 0s 0d, all at 90 days' sight, a total of £1,864 16s 0d. The *Royal Henry* and *Alfred* paid more than £350 0s 0d in coin for stores, and coin reached £15,342 7s 10d on 30 November. The December account opened with £15,882 2s 10d and received £3,449 6s 9d from store sales, £121 2s 3d from the plantation, £10 0s 0d for licences, £19 5s 3d duty on 1,541 gallons of arrack and sums for the *Betsy*'s damaged mast and auctioned goods; on 31 December Wrangham drew £6,092 9s 5d, £4,467 7s 3d for pay and £1,625 2s 2d for payments, leaving £12,853 18s 2d in coin. [Film No. 288–289, 313, 370–371, 386–389]

The January 1781 account opened with £13,393 13s 2d and received only a fine of 6s 8d from Lieutenant Francis Seale, leaving £12,854 4s 10d in coin. In February the 6,000 rupees sent to the Cape were charged as £675 0s 0d to the account current with London, leaving £12,179 4s 10d in coin; cash notes stood at £539 15s 0d throughout. [Film No. 405, 408, 419]

A letter from Fort Marlborough of 21 October 1780, read on 5 February 1781, confirmed that the treasure sent in 1779 had matched its invoice, asked for Spanish dollars and German crowns in future because rupees were scarcely current there, and drew bills of 198 dollars in favour of Wrangham, paid at 5s a dollar as £49 10s 0d. [Film No. 397–399]

Cape accounts used rixdollars of 8 schellings, each of 6 stivers; Bombay rupees of 4 quarters, each of 100 reas, with cloth by the corge of 20 pieces and the covid of about 18 inches; Bengal current rupees of 16 annas, each of 12 pies, and maunds of about 75 lb divided into 40 seers; Madras pagodas of roughly 8s, divided into fanams and cash; and Canton taels of 10 mace, each of 10 candareens, by the picul of about 133 lb and the catty of about 1⅓ lb. [Film No. 106, 111, 119–120, 260–263, 267]

The accounts contain faults. The storekeeper's June 1780 sales carry £1,685 7s 6d forward and bring £1,683 7s 6d forward; Goodwin, storekeeper since 23 October 1779, signed his accounts with errors excepted, and water has blurred the April steward's account. Wrangham's June pay-list figure is 1s less than the list's own total, and the transcription twice gave his draw as £3,811 13s 7d. In September the Second Company page is copied twice, at least four carried-forward figures differ from the next brought-forward, such as £3,240 14s 0d against £3,260 14s 0d, and Eugene Carrigan and Phillip Mothall are corrected to Eugene Vaughan and Phillip Nuthall; cash-account store sales slightly exceed the storekeeper's totals of about £1,826. Goodwin signed the December quarter's account on 31 December 1780 and the Council approved it on 15 January 1781; its fortifications account breaks off at £27 8s 4d carried forward. The storekeeper carried into the September quarter Castle china issued in 1779 but omitted from that year's account. [Film No. 5, 39–40, 52, 73–74, 76, 78, 92–93, 176–179, 181–185, 189–190, 192–193, 203, 210–217, 247, 325, 347–348]

Settlement, Land and Agriculture

On 8 May 1780 the Council allowed Henry Easthope to sell his rights in 28 acres of leasehold in the southern division by public auction. Mrs Elizabeth Lambe asked on 15 May for waste beside her ground in Sandy Bay; Henry Bazett found that it adjoined the four-gun battery, and on 22 May she was refused. On 22 May the Council leased 19 acres in the southern division to Henry Bazett, completing a consolidation he had requested on 17 January 1780, and 13 acres there to Wrangham, three weeks after he had disposed of 12 acres in the west to Richard Goodwin; both sat at the meeting. It renewed three leases for the executors of William Young and one for those of John Pierce. [Film No. 6, 10–12]

John Bagley junior, who had bought Easthope's estate, asked on 12 June 1780 to rent the neighbouring Sandy Bay waste, calling it rocky and barren; Wrangham reported on 26 June that letting it would harm no one and valued it at 3s 6d an acre. On 3 July Benjamin, George and William Seale and James Colgrave protested that it was their only grassy waste for sheep, and on 10 July the Council leased Bagley only the 7 acres once joined to Easthope's estate, at 3s 6d an acre, and Benjamin Seale 18½ acres in the southern division. On 26 June Richard Goodwin, executor of Captain Onesiphorus Beale, paid 12s 6d to enter the younger Onesiphorus Beale as a life in a 5-acre lease in place of the dead Captain Richard Beale, and a 24-acre lease of the estate was renewed. [Film No. 21, 26–27, 29–31, 34, 77]

In May 1780 the Company spent £71 11s 0d on breeding stock, including 31 ewes at 22s; Wrangham bought it a sow from himself for £3 0s 0d and Corneille sold it £3 0s 0d of mutton in June. The plantations' only sales between 1 April and 30 June were £2 11s 6d of meat taken by Corneille and paid on 17 July. A notice of 24 July forbade killing any beast without the Governor and Council's leave and required planters who had missed the January return of slaughter cattle to make it by 31 July. A notice of 31 July, following a complaint to the grand jury at the last quarterly court, closed the Horse Pasture common between Lemon Valley and Swanley Valley streams for the trees to regrow and fined each beast found there or on the Barren Hill common 5s from 7 August, paid to the informer. [Film No. 77, 81, 83, 93–94, 96, 98, 101]

On 19 June 1780 the Council found the Company's slave houses at Long Wood beyond repair and resolved to build a house for the fencing gangs that would afterwards lodge the Company's slaves; a notice called on owners to supply slaves for the fence from 3 July to 30 September at 1s 6d a day, paid to the owner, and 25 were offered by 26 June, though a call for contractors in November 1779 had drawn none. George Hayes, whose land adjoined the wood, was engaged on 26 June as overseer at 3s a day and let the Company a house beside it for £12 0s 0d a year. The fence cost £109 3s 3d in wages in the September quarter for 1,326½ days of hired slave labour, with stores of £12 9s 3d. In the December quarter a slave house at Long Wood cost £196 10s 0d, including 1,861 labourers' days at 1s 6d and 330 masons' days, Hayes received £6 0s 0d for six months' rent and the plantation's stores account rose to £54 11s 3d from £6 14s 1d for timber, nails and locks for slave houses and stables and two cases of fleams. Labourers worked 70 days in June, 79 in the September quarter and 79 in the December quarter in the Lieutenant Governor's garden there. On

12 February 1781 the Council bought four oxen for the fence from the attorneys of Jonathan Doveton for £37 12s 3d. [Film No. 23–24, 26, 28, 93, 207, 233, 344–345, 348, 377, 385, 400]

The plantation account for the September quarter, signed by Corneille on 16 October 1780, returned £26 3s 11½d, including 1,054½ lb of mutton to the hospital and 138 lb to Corneille's table, and drew hoes, watering pots and milk pans. That for the December quarter returned £121 2s 3d: the King's ships bought 1,906 lb of beef at 5d a pound and the garrison 896 lb at 3d, the hospital took 1,393 lb of mutton, Cape mutton sold at 4d and the Company's stallion covered 13 mares for £13 13s 0d. In the March 1781 quarter the plantation account of £20 9s 3d gave salt pork and arrack to the mowers and timber and nails to a new bakehouse and stables. [Film No. 228–229, 249, 375, 388, 390, 446]

On 28 August 1780 every household was ordered to return a signed account of its land and cattle by 20 September and to pay its dues at the Castle on 2 October. The rent roll of 2 October totalled £639 15s 6d, headed £639 15s 8d, from 2,203¾ acres of freehold and 2,481½ acres of leasehold at 1s to 4s an acre, with ground rent for town plots; two carried-forward figures were corrected. Matthew Bazett held 212 freehold and 112¼ leasehold acres for £35 2s 10½d, Wrangham 166½ and 145¾ for £34 4s 2½d, Henry Bazett 112½ and 84¼ for £25 2s 3d and John Robinson 169 and 148 for £27 19s 0d; Wrangham and Henry Bazett paid separate rates for grazing cattle, and the estates of orphans, among them the Beale, Doveton, Greentree and Harper children, paid through guardians. [Film No. 128, 145–147]

On 4 September 1780 the Council renewed a lease of 2½ acres in the southern division to Richard Goodwin as Onesiphorus Beale's executor. On 18 September John Robinson asked for adjoining Company land to fence his own, and it was ordered inspected. On 25 September Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart was allowed to sell 63½ acres of leasehold; on 2 October Robert Hodson was allowed to sell a house and land in James Valley and James Harper to sell leasehold ground in the valley by auction, and Captain Solomon St Maurice's request for ground beside his house was sent for inspection. On 23 October James Colgrave's expired lease of 30 acres in Deep Valley was renewed, and John Robinson junior was entered in place of Captain Richard Doveton, deceased, as a nominee in his 27½-acre lease. [Film No. 132, 139, 142–143, 148–149, 250]

On 13 November 1780 Elizabeth Lambe's expired lease of a James Valley plot 48 feet wide was renewed, and the attorneys of Hugh Jones, George Bird, James Pritchard and Thomas Coles, were allowed to sell his James Valley plot by auction. On 20 November Matthew Bazett combined leases of 2½ and 2 acres in the eastern division. On 27 November Henry Bazett reported that St Maurice's ground could be let without harm and it was let at 15s 0d a year; Colgrave paid half a year's rent as the nominee fee on his 27½ acres in the southern division, and Lieutenant Thomas Greentree's 8 acres in Sandy Bay were renewed. Leases were then executed: to Matthew Bazett for 4½ acres, Colgrave for 30 acres and Mrs Lamb for a James Valley plot 41 by 80 feet about 27 November; on 4 December to John Robinson at 2s an acre, St Maurice for a plot of 56 by 114 feet at 15s a year and Greentree at 5s an acre; and renewals to Benjamin Mason senior on 11 December, Orlando Bagley on 18 December and James Harper on 1 January 1781. [Film No. 296, 300, 302–307, 311, 316–317]

John Bagley junior asked on 4 December 1780 to renew his leases of 28 and 20 acres and fold in the 7 acres granted on 10 July; leases of 35 and 20 acres were executed on 11 December. On 18 December Mary Price, a widow, was allowed to sell 10½ acres in Powell's Valley and 4 acres on the Cabbage Tree ground. Orlando Bagley's renewals for 26, 19 and 10 acres in the eastern division were executed about 15 January 1781. On 12 February the Council approved Henry Bazett's sale to John Scott and ordered James Greentree's request for adjoining waste to be viewed. On 19 February it renewed James Harper's James Valley plot of 47 by 60 feet, on 26 February John Robinson's leases of 13 acres in Sandy Bay and ¾ acre on the Hutts Plain, and on 9 April allowed Julio Fabiane to transfer his James Valley lease to Wrangham. [Film No. 306, 310–312, 391, 402–403, 406, 409, 429]

On 29 January 1781 inspectors returned counts of the island's flocks, and on 5 February the Council directed the churchwardens, Watkin Greentree and Nathaniel Kennedy, to collect 5s for every sheep above the limits set in vestry on 13 September 1779, for the parish. Thirteen owners held 160 sheep too many: John Dafountain 81, John Goodwin and Francis Seale 20 each and Wrangham three. [Film No. 394–395]

On 5 February 1781 the Council allowed the inhabitants to enclose the Company's waste called the New Ground for wood and rushes at their own cost, provided it was never let to an individual and its produce was shared with the Company. Wrangham, Richard Goodwin and Robert Gosling had reported on 1 February that the fence should be built with the statute highway labour of the three divisions, from the gate near Plantation House towards Red Hill and round to Young's Valley along existing fences, including Pierce's and Wrangham's, leaving the watercourse outside; at Corneille's question the Board kept the Company's slave house inside. [Film No. 395–397]

The repairs account for April to June 1780 covered the Castle, the church, Plantation House, a house at Perkins and the boats. Public works in June 1780 included repair of the crane for £58 4s 0d, with 156 days of stone blowing, and its watercourse, work at Plantation House, a garden pond, the Lieutenant Governor's house, a Company house, the coal house and a shed at Holdfast Tom, and John Falconer's 91 days repairing boats at 2s 6d; Joseph Seager was paid in May for tending the Chubb's Spring waterworks. In the September quarter lime burning cost £41 0s 0d, the crane £6 2s 0d, opening the Back Run £7 2s 6d and 460½ days of hauling goods from the crane, chiefly the *Royal Charlotte*'s cargo; labourers at the Lemon Valley plantation drew 1s 6d a day against 1s on the works, and work was done at Plantation House, the Castle, the hospital, the road to Rupert's and the bakehouse. In the December quarter labourers spent 259¾ days hauling from the crane and 24 days landing sheep, lead pipes and a brass cock were fitted at Chubb's Spring and the boats, which served 16 ships in the road, needed 5 cwt of cordage and an anchor. [Film No. 49–50, 77, 81, 87, 89, 91, 93, 193, 203, 205, 207, 337, 346–347, 375, 383]

On 8 January 1781 the Council ordered that rubbish in James Valley be thrown only into the sea near the sea gate, carried by owners' slaves, on pain of 10s for each offence, and banned quarrying stone or taking sand between the Ladder Hill path and the Castle path or near the watercourse on pain of 40s, half to the informer. [Film No. 318]

Judiciary

In May 1780 John Doveton, clerk of the peace, received 10s for two warrants, and fees were paid on the examination of Frank, a slave, before the magistrates. The Company paid £3 0s 0d a quarter for a room for the quarterly court, and the crier received 5s. Doveton drew £36 14s 4½d a quarter as clerk of the peace, and James Penny £12 10s 0d as judge advocate. On 24 July the Council registered a mortgage bond for the Reverend Robartes Carr. [Film No. 53–54, 75, 77, 99, 197]

In a letter of 19 August 1780 Captain Joseph Cotton reported that the magistrate had bound over his midshipman, William Smith Cotton, with the seamen John Ansel and William Hitchcock and the carpenter's mate Alexander Cumber as Crown witnesses, and asked how they were to be kept. On 21 August the Council allowed the midshipman 2s 6d a day and lodged the seamen in the barracks at 1s a day; the September account paid for William Hewitt and George Hitchcock of the *Royal Charlotte* for 76 days each at 6d. In the December quarter Alexander Toms was kept 60 days before trial for £3 0s 0d, Mr Cotton was paid £5 1s 0d for his keep as a witness and Doveton received £1 15s 6d in fees on the trial and 15s for three precepts. [Film No. 122–123, 197, 371, 375, 377]

Captain Richard Bendy of the *Hind* suspended his chief officer, George Gibbs, on 28 September 1780 and on 29 September charged him before the Council with calling him a dirty rascal, threatening to strike him and discharging the midshipman Lot Bosomworth without authority; the minutes first wrote Gill and Bosworth. On 2 October Duncan McNorton, the steward, swore that Gibbs had told the second officer, John Boyce, not to tell the captain whether the vessel was fit for sea and had called Bendy no gentleman; Jeffery Bond saw Gibbs thrust his fist repeatedly in Bendy's face as he sat on a hen coop; Bosomworth said Gibbs had threatened him with a steelyard and ordered him ashore after Bendy forbade Gibbs to entertain the midshipman and gunner in the cabin at the Cape. The hearing was adjourned because Bendy had gout. [Film No. 143–144, 151–153, 158]

The resumed hearing is headed 16 and 17 October 1780, but a note places it on 11 October and the decision on 12 October. Edward Bailey, a seaman, swore that on 29 September Gibbs refused to sit on "the old bugger's cloak", and John Horton, the cook, that Gibbs had threatened Bendy from behind. Bendy testified that on 27 July 1779, on the first voyage to the Cape, Gibbs and Boyce drank through the night watch,

posted John Wadge at the companion with a handspike and dismissed William Foot's report of land at about 11.30 pm as fog until Bendy hauled off at midnight, as Foot, the helmsman James Laddy and Bosomworth confirmed; and that on 15 August 1779 they left the cutter in the road with soldiers aboard and returned drunk at 4 am, so that he borrowed men from the *Valentine*. In October 1779, while Bendy lay with gout at Mr Chiron's house, Gibbs took 16 or 18 cadets from the *True Briton* and stood out of Table Bay after a French vessel with the private signals aboard, as Captain John Cotton witnessed. Of the quarrel of 11 March 1780, Bendy said Gibbs thrust his fist in his face and boasted that the crew would leave but for him, though none left when asked; Gibbs claimed Bendy had challenged the officers to fight, but Robert Leech, William Roberts and Onesiphorus Beale, who were aboard, heard no challenge, and Gibbs called Bendy "a lying, dirty fellow" before the Board. By Gibbs's account, on 28 September Bendy called him a boy who did not know his duty and Gibbs retorted that Bendy was no gentleman; Boyce had mocked Bendy's handling of the cutter into False Bay in July 1779, after which Bendy had forgiven both officers. [Film No. 158–165]

On 12 October 1780 Gibbs said Bendy had promised at Mr Doveton's house never to mention the Table Bay episode, which Bendy admitted, as he admitted sending his servant to report the officers' talk; Boyce, the gunner Thomas Barraclift and the carpenter Michael Hilton testified that Bosomworth had refused duty and left in the longboat of his own accord. The Board unanimously found that Gibbs had destroyed discipline and that taking the cutter out of Table Bay was wholly unjustifiable, suspended him until the Directors' pleasure was known and reprimanded Boyce. The September account included £37 7s 6d for a gratuity Bendy had promised the crew when the cutter was chased by the enemy. [Film No. 165–169, 199]

John Biddlecomb, chief mate of the *Ganges*, wrote on 30 October 1780 that at 11 pm on 28 October Captain George Richardson, disputing how to bring the ship round after she missed stays, struck him with a speaking trumpet until it broke, twisted his neckcloth round his neck and kicked him until the third mate and two passengers pulled him off, then called him a drunken lubber and suspended him, the second time on the voyage, after 28 years' service. Richardson had already asked Commodore Barber for a court martial and placed Biddlecomb under arrest. Biddlecomb wrote again on 1 November asking the Council, as the Company's court, to examine the witnesses while they were at hand; it replied that it had no power to examine the complaint and entered both letters in its minutes for the Directors. [Film No. 282–284]

On 13 November 1780 the Council proved the will of Gabriel Teake senior, Lemon Valley planter, made with his mark on 6 May 1780 and witnessed by William Roberts, Richard Knipe and William Mason. He left his wife Sarah his James Valley house for life, with first right of purchase to his sons William and then George, and the Lemon Valley house and land, with slaves, stock and furniture, while she remained his widow, both then to be sold and the proceeds shared among Gabriel, William, George, Matthew, Frederick, Margaret, Mary, Eliza and any further child; £3 0s 0d to his grandson John Dafountain; one shilling to a son, whose name is illegible, for undutiful behaviour; his slave woman Sarah to his wife outright; and the slave girl Tibba to Eliza after his wife's death. Sarah was sole executrix while a widow, and Stephen Young, keeper of the Punch House, named as an executor with the sons Gabriel and George, declined to act. [Film No. 297–299]

Fort Marlborough's letter read on 5 February 1781 reported 2,100 dollars paid from the estate of Captain John Burnham of St Helena, £525 0s 0d at 5s a dollar, or £105 0s 0d to each of five heirs. The Council paid his brother Thomas Burnham and sister Sarah Whitchurch, refused Martha Jacks and Margaret Goody because as married women they could not give a valid receipt, their husbands being a private pensioned to England and a sergeant gone to Bengal, and held the share of Mary Reynolds, in England with her husband. [Film No. 397–399]

Crime and Punishment

At the meeting of about 17 July 1780 the Council fined Tabitha McKennon £1 0s 0d on the evidence of Privates John Norris and Patrick McLacklin that she had lent them money against a nankeen suit and a blanket. The July cash account also recorded £2 0s 0d from Lieutenant James Greentree and £2 10s 0d from George Alexander, George Seale and William Worrall. The paymaster paid £1 0s 0d for punishments in June 1780 and £1 10s 0d to the marshal for punishments in the September quarter. [Film No. 93, 95, 97, 124, 197]

On 28 October 1780 John Robinson, James Harper, John Dafountain, Richard Mason and Orlando Bagley petitioned that their sheep and goats were being destroyed, naming their neighbour Thomas Bradham, who gave expensive entertainments and at whose house the runaway slave Pegue was often seen. On 8 November the Council found that Bradham had received a goat from his slave Doss, who had stolen it, as George, another of Bradham's slaves, and Pegue proved, and that Bradham had probably let runaways leave stolen food at his house. It fined him £3 0s 0d with a warning and John Hayes, his partner in receiving the goat, £1 10s 0d, and sentenced Doss, a notorious offender, to 300 lashes. On 13 November Hayes was fined 10s 0d for slaughtering a beast without permission. [Film No. 292–294, 313]

On 18 December 1780 James Williams told the Council that Captain Harvey had dismissed him from the *Betsy* for refusing to leave out of the log a tierce of the Company's salt beef sent ashore at the Cape to Mr Chiron. Harvey said he had meant to replace it on St Helena but the store ship had not come; the Board ordered him to credit the Company with the money he had received and sent him to the Cape the same day. [Film No. 314–316]

Slavery and Coerced Labour

In April 1780 the Company paid 10s each for four of its slave women to be attended in childbirth. Labourers on the works were paid 1s or 1s 6d a day. The fishing-gear order of 24 July required owners' slave crews to carry masts, sails and oars home each night, any slave convicted of a breach to be severely punished for each offence. The account for the Company's slaves in April to June came to £521 18s 6d, chiefly 2,238 pieces of salt pork and more than 71 cwt of flour, with hooks and lines and 24,665 lb of yams, four times the previous quarter; Rowland died on 14 April and George Nassau was born. The Malays' account came to £6 6s 1d, for salt beef, arrack, tea and a pair of fine shoes. [Film No. 32, 48–49, 75, 81, 83, 98–99]

In the September quarter Juba died on 15 July, George Daniel on 29 August, an unnamed slave on 2 September and Frank Butcher on 6 September; Billy Blake was born and a midwife was paid 10s. Robert Ward received £3 0s 0d for catching a runaway. The slaves' account, damaged at its close, issued 1,368 pieces of salt pork worth £245 15s 10d, 70 men's and 10 boys' suits, 140 men's and 20 boys' shirts, 60 hats, 14 pairs of women's shoes and 74 pieces of chelloes; Castle servants received shalloon and the Malays £4 2s 1d. [Film No. 155, 195, 197, 227–228]

In the December quarter the slaves' account came to £510 10s 10d, including 162 cwt of rice against under 12 cwt the quarter before, 909 pieces of salt beef, 1,446 of pork, 16 pairs of men's shoes and 16 pairs of women's stockings, and the Malays' £6 16s 2d. Wednesday died on 17 October and Cloe on 17 November; Peg Platel was born on 2 December and Charles Chatham on 18 December. John Rowe received £2 0s 0d for catching Pegue and another man 10s for catching a Company slave trying to escape; the marshal was paid 17s 6d for punishing Company slaves and £1 8s 9d for punishing inhabitants' slaves, and a midwife £2 0s 0d for delivering four Company slave women. [Film No. 319, 343–344, 373, 375]

On 4 November 1780 the *Earl Talbot*'s roll listed two black women and six black boys as servants. On 10 November the *Hind* brought back two runaway slaves belonging to inhabitants, found in the fleet. In the quarter to 31 March 1781 the slaves' account came to £355 12s 11d, including 159 cwt of rice, 545 pieces of salt beef and 1,246 of pork, against 383 pieces for the garrison, the meat issued before the March order; the livestock account recorded no slave births or deaths and no yams for them. The Malays' account of £4 8s 7d still included 13 pieces of salt beef. [Film No. 281, 299, 425, 442, 445]

Religion, Education and Social Welfare

Robartes Carr, the chaplain, drew £55 0s 0d a quarter, and in December 1780 60 lb of candles; on 28 August 1780 he gave notice that he would return to England at the first opportunity in 1781. James Penny, schoolmaster, drew £17 10s 0d a quarter. Master Grange received his usual allowance of £2 10s 0d in April and in the December quarter. Painters spent 20 days on the church in June 1780 for £1 12s 6d, church cushions cost £3 16s 0d and flags were made for the church tower, James Fort and the Ridge House in the September quarter, and a church fitting was repaired for £2 17s 0d in the December quarter. The inventory of 30 September held 12 large Bibles, three small Bibles, 13 Testaments and 22 Books of Common Prayer; a spelling book was sold in the September quarter and three small Books of Common Prayer and two

Testaments in the December quarter. [Film No. 36, 53–54, 75, 85, 127, 170, 195, 211, 235, 324, 339, 349–350, 375, 449–450]

A notice of 9 April 1781 summoned all inhabitants to a vestry at the chapel in James Valley the following Monday to choose parish officers, to nominate three principal inhabitants from whom one would be chosen sheriff and to choose a constable. [Film No. 427–428]

Pensions in the June 1780 quarter went to John Howard, who drew £45 12s 6d for half a year, and to Mary Beale, Elizabeth Kennedy and Elizabeth Powell; the widows Skelly, Caldwell and Bazett received £5 6s 2d each in May, and the widows Bazett, Caldwell and Shirtley £5 7s 4d each in the September and December quarters. The Company kept seamen left by passing ships at 6d a day, two from the *Hind* in June 1780 and others from the *Betsy*, *Earl of Talbot*, *Royal Charlotte*, *Ganges* and *Belleisle*, and discharged soldiers for 462 days at 6d in the September quarter. [Film No. 73, 77, 91, 192–193, 197, 375, 377]

The hospital account cost £22 7s 0d in April to June 1780, £19 3s 2d in July to September, £30 16s 0d in October to December, including 16 gallons of port, and £20 17s 7d in January to March 1781. In the December quarter the hospital received £22 5s 6d of extra necessaries, Mr Stroud was paid £8 0s 0d for obtaining fresh provisions for it and £2 11s 6d for curing Cockey, a free woman, of venereal disease, with her diet. [Film No. 49–50, 229–230, 346–347, 373, 375, 447]

Social Order

Kitty, wife of Lieutenant Robert Gosling, died on 29 August 1780 and Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart, on 2 September. Mary, wife of Thomas Gates, the marshal, died on 22 February 1781 and Mary, wife of Richard Hayter, an inhabitant, on 9 April. [Film No. 130, 407, 424]

The inventory of 30 September 1780 held nearly 250 yards of gilt lace and 34 epaulettes, and the warehouse sold gilt and basket buttons, buckram, whalebone, fine pumps and women's Spanish leather shoes in the September quarter. Small issues to the gaol and a constable's staff appear in the same quarter. [Film No. 211, 213–215, 221, 237–238, 243]

Note on the Inserted 1778 Consultation

Films 443 and 444 do not belong to this volume. They record a consultation of 27 July 1778 at which the Council noted the arrival of the *Sea Horse* from Bengal on 24 July, last from the Cape, the *Duke of Kingston* from Madras the same day and the *Stormont* from China on 25 July, and the death of Richard Ashton, a private, on 25 July 1778. The *Sea Horse*'s invoice, signed by William Larkins, listed 120 bags of fine rice, 80 bags of paddy, four chests of wax candles, a leaguer of Batavia arrack and three pipes of Madeira for 3,054 rupees 5 annas 3 pies, each line marked FR, P, WC, BA or MW as painted on the packages. The leaves are bound between the accounts for March 1781 and belong to the volume for 1778. [Film No. 443–444]

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
1		EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1780-1781 Photographer Aidan Plato Date photographed 26th September 2022 Additional comments	
2		Book cover	
3		Blank page	
4		Blank page	
5	1	[Page heavily stained and foxed. The right-hand edge of the money column is cut off in the image.] 1780 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in April 1780 To 64 Bottles Madeira 4 1[...] 28 do. Port 2 7 [...] 42 do. Lisbon	The steward's account recorded these items used at the Company's table during April 1780. Madeira, 66 bottles, £4 1[...] Port, 28 bottles, £2 [...] Lisbon wine, 42 bottles, £3 [...] Sherry, 9 bottles, £0 14s 3d Beer, [...] bottles, £1 5s [...] Arrack, [...] gallons, £[...] Mutton, [...] lb, £3 10s 0d 4 ducks, £0 6s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 3 11 7 do. Sherry - 14 [...] 27 do. Beer 1 5 [...] 16½ Gallons Arrack 3 9 [...] 59½ lb Mutton [...] 10 - 4 Ducks - 6 - 84 lb Pork 2 1 [...] 1 Lamb - 10 - 3 Kids - 6 [...] 112 lb Candy 2 16 - 520 lb Flour 4 5 8 £ 26 4 9 Bot. for the Table To 45 lb Beef - 9 6 4 Turkeys 1 - - 22 Fowls 1 13 - 8 Ducks - 12 - 1 Lamb - 10 - 1 Goat - 10 - 10 Pigs 2 10 - £ 7 14 6 Mr. Henry Easthope this Day Presented the following Petition **Margin Notes:** [...]	Pork, 84 lb, £2 [...] 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 3 kids, £0 15s 0d Sugar candy, 112 lb, £2 16s 0d Flour, 520 lb, £4 6s 8d Total used at the table, £26 4s 9d Bought for the table Beef, 45 lb, £1 2s 6d 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 22 fowls, £1 13s 0d 8 ducks, £0 12s 0d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 1 goat, £0 10s 0d 10 pigs, £2 10s 0d Total bought, £7 17s 6d Mr Henry Easthope presented the following petition that day. **Interpretations** Water damage has blurred several figures on this page. The totals of £26 4s 9d used and £7 17s 6d bought are still clear. Beef came back to the Company's table in April 1780 for the first time since December, 45 lb of it bought in the market. Its return, with lamb, kids and more mutton than in March, suggests that the planters' herds and flocks were beginning to recover with the autumn grass.
6	2	8th May To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. in Council. The humble Petition of Henry Easthope Sheweth That your Petitioner is very desirous of dispose of his Right in 28 Acres of Lease Land lying in the East Division of this Island, request your Worships and Councils Permission so to do, by Publick Auction St. Helena And your Petitioner will ever pray 8th May 1780. Granted We received the following Letter from the Engineer Vizt. To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor St. Helena Sir I should have done myself the Pleasure to have seen you to day at the Castle but being a good deal indisposed of a Cold shall beg leave to take this **Margin Notes:** [...]	Henry Easthope petitioned Governor Skottowe and the Council. He wished to dispose of his rights in 28 acres of leasehold land in the island's southern division and asked permission to sell them at public auction. He dated the petition at St Helena on 8 May 1780, and the Council granted it. The Council received the following letter from the engineer, addressed to Governor Skottowe. Pierce wrote that he would have liked to call on the Governor at the Castle that day. He was unwell with a cold, however, and asked leave to set out the matter in writing. **Interpretations** Easthope asked to sell his lease by public auction. A private transfer to a single buyer, as Wrangham had arranged on 1 May 1780, needed only the Council's approval of the new tenant. An auction opened the lease to every bidder on the island and let the market set the price. That route suited a seller who wanted the best return, perhaps one leaving the island or settling debts. The Council's consent was still required, since the Company would have to accept whoever bid highest as its tenant.
7	3	1780 Method of communicating all that I had to say at the Board which respects the Impossibility of repairing the Mortar Bed on Ladder Hill or that upon the Line, to bear a Shock of the Mortar	Pierce explained that the mortar bed on Ladder Hill, like the one on the Lines, could not be repaired well enough to stand the shock of firing the mortar for any length of service. The master carpenter, however, thought a new bed could be made in ten days. All the ironwork was to hand, and Riga timber could be spared from the stock that had been kept for some years

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		for any length of Service. Yet as the Master Carpenter thinks a Bed Can be made in ten days (all the Iron Works being at hand) from the Riga Timber we have to spare; and well laid for some Years under the Sheds which I have Ordered. I hope the Boards directions will be to set about a bed immediately and if any expedient can be taken, to render the Mortars useful in case of necessity my best endeavours shall be to effect it. Agreeable to your Order the Patroon was directed to lay down the Anchor for the Cutters Moorings. Lieut. Seale has represented the Covering of the Guard House at Sandy Bay, in such a state that I have thought necessary to send a Mason to inspect the same, but Cannot at this time think his Scheme of taking the Interest of the Platforms a good Measure till we are well assured of the Enemy's giving up the Attack of the Island. I remain With most regard Sir St. Helena Your most obedient & humble Servant 8th May 1780 Signed Willm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer To Captain Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir In Answer of your Letter of this day I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that they intirely approve of your having the two Mortar Beds you mention made as soon as possible they likewise recommend you will examine the Guard Rooms at Ruperts, which have been reported	under the sheds he had built. He hoped the Board would order a new bed to be started at once. If any makeshift could be found to make the mortar usable in an emergency, he would do his best to arrange it. As the Governor had ordered, the patroon had been told to lay down the anchor for the cutter's moorings. Lieutenant Seale had reported that the roof of the guard house at Sandy Bay was in such a state that Pierce had thought it necessary to send a mason to inspect it. At present, however, he could not support Seale's plan to take up the interior of the platforms there, at least until it was clear that the enemy had given up any attack on the island. Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 8 May 1780. The Council told the secretary to reply to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. In answer to his letter of that day, the Governor and Council entirely approved of his having the two mortar beds he mentioned made as soon as possible. They also recommended him to examine the guard rooms at Rupert's, which had been reported **Interpretations** The thirteen-inch mortar moved to Ladder Hill in March was the island's heaviest weapon against ships in the road. Pierce now reported that its bed would break up under sustained firing. A mortar's recoil drove straight down into its timber bed, not backwards, and a bed weakened by age or hasty building could split after a few rounds. The field day of 14 April 1780 had probably shown the weakness. The new beds were to be cut from Riga timber that Pierce had kept dry under cover for years, so that it would not split in the island's sun. Pierce also refused Lieutenant Seale leave to take up the platforms at Sandy Bay. Even with the alarm fading, he would not let a battery be put out of action for repair until it was certain that the French had abandoned any attack.
8	4	8th May to them in very bad repair, and the condition you find them in to be laid before the Board on Monday next. I am Sir Your most Obedient Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 8th May 1780. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 15th Day of May 1780 at the Castle Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The Last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 8th May 1780. Wednesday the 10th Arrived the Hind Cutter from a Cruize Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of April Last which is as follows Vizt.	The guard rooms at Rupert's had been reported in very bad repair. Pierce was to lay a report on their condition before the Board the following Monday. Britannicus Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 8 May 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 15 May 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 8 May 1780. The *Hind* cutter returned from a cruise on Wednesday 10 May 1780. The Council then counted and checked the Company's cash for April.

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9	5	Cash Dr. 1780 April 1st To Ballance remaining£ 10683 7 1½ 10th To Fines received of Messrs. John Desfountain John Hayes and William Young as Per Consultation of this Day 1 10 - £ 10684 17 1½ Per Contra Cr. 1780 April 30th By Ballance Remaining Vizt. In Specie£ 10145 2 1½ In Cash Notes 539 15 - 10684 17 1½ £ 10684 17 1½ **Margin Notes:** 15th May	The Company's cash account for April 1780 ran as follows. 1 April 1780, balance in hand, £10,683 7s 1½d 10 April 1780, fines received from John Dafountain, John Hayes and William Young, as recorded in the minutes of that day, £1 10s 0d Total receipts, £10,684 17s 1½d 30 April 1780, balance in hand, in coin, £10,145 2s 1½d 30 April 1780, balance in hand, in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance in hand total, £10,684 17s 1½d Total, £10,684 17s 1½d **Interpretations** The only money to reach the treasury in April 1780 was the 30s 0d paid in fines by the three members of the Flying Parties who had missed their duty. The emergency had cost the island nearly £1,900 0s 0d in coin. The militia fines that came out of it covered less than one part in a thousand of that. The chest now held barely £10,000 0s 0d in silver, with no ships expected until the next season.
10	6	15th May Mrs. Lambe this day Presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council St. Helena. The Humble Petition of Elizabeth Lambe Sheweth That there is a Small Piece of the Honble. Company's Waste Land adjoining to your Petitioners Land in Sandy Bay which She is desirous of hiring, request your Worship and Council will Grant her a Lease for the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray 15th May 1780. Ordered the said Land to be Viewed John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Mrs Elizabeth Lambe petitioned Governor Skottowe and the Council. A small piece of the Company's waste land lay next to her own land in Sandy Bay, and she wished to rent it. She asked the Governor and Council for a lease of it. She dated the petition 15 May 1780. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** The Council did not grant waste land on request. It first had the ground inspected, to establish its extent and quality and whether the Company had any use for it, and to settle the rent. On 2 August 1779 it had dealt with Benjamin Mason's petition for land near High Hill in the same way. Elizabeth Lambe was one of the few women who held land in her own name on the island, as the rent roll of 1779 showed. A widow or heiress could build up her holding by the same means as any planter.
11	7	22d May At a Consultation held on Monday the 22d day of May 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. William Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 15th May 1780. Thursday the 18th Sailed the Hind Cutter upon a Cruize. Last night passed by three Dutch Ships We this day Granted the renewal of the following Leases Vizt. Three to the Executors of Wm. Young decd. Two for 25 Acres of Land lying in the West division of the Island. The other for a Piece of Ground lying in James's Valley. And one to the Executors of John Stone Deceased for a Piece of Ground also lying in this Valley. We likewise granted a Lease to Mr. William Wrangham for 13 Acres of Land and one to Major Henry Bazett for 19 Acres of Land both lying in the South division of this Island.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 22 May 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 15 May 1780. The *Hind* cutter sailed on a cruise on Thursday 18 May 1780. Three Dutch ships passed the island the night before the meeting. The Council renewed the following leases that day. It renewed three to the executors of the late William Young: two covering 25 acres in the island's western division and one covering a piece of ground in James Valley. It renewed one to the executors of the late John Pierce, for a piece of ground also in James Valley. It also granted William Wrangham a lease of 13 acres and Major Henry Bazett a lease of 19 acres, both in the island's southern division. **Interpretations** Henry Bazett's new lease of 19 acres matched exactly the holding he had asked to have combined on 17 January 1780: four acres whose lease had run out, 12½ acres under four leases about to expire, and a further 2½ acres he had petitioned for. The consolidation was now complete, four months after the Council granted it in principle. Wrangham's 13 acres came in the same sitting. Wrangham had disposed of 12 acres in the west to Richard Goodwin three weeks earlier. Both councillors received their leases from a

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			Board on which they sat, at a meeting where both were present and signed the minutes.
12	8	22d May The piece of Land Petitioned for on the 15th Instant by Mrs. Lamb being Viewed by Major Bazett reports that it lays Contiguous to the Four Gun Battery in Sandy Bay for which reason the Board has declined Letting the same. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Major Bazett had inspected the piece of land that Mrs Lambe petitioned for on 15 May 1780. He reported that it lay next to the four-gun battery in Sandy Bay. For that reason the Board declined to lease it. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** The Council refused Elizabeth Lambe's request even though the land was waste and she held the ground next to it. The obvious course was to let unused ground to a paying tenant, as the Company did across the island. The inspection showed why it did not. The plot adjoined the four-gun battery at Sandy Bay, one of the few landing places on the southern coast. Ground beside a battery had to stay open, free of walls, buildings and cultivation that could shelter an attacking party or block the gunners' field of fire. The same week, Pierce had refused to let the battery's own platforms be taken up while a French attack remained possible. The Company kept its waste land beside the defences in its own hands.
13	9	29th May At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th day of May 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The Last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 22 May 1780. Thursday the 25th Arrived the Swallow Sloop from Bengal Friday the 26 Died John Fisher Matross On the 27 Instant We directed the Secretary to Write Captain Hall the following Letter To Captn. Tobias Hall Commander of the Swallow Sloop Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to request that in Case you have any Provisions to spare, such as Meat, Bread and Grain they will be much obliged to you to leave it for the Use of this Island, as the Arrival of our Store Ship is Uncertain and our Provisions of every kind running very short. I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 27 May 1780 B. Wright Secy. To which he returned the following Answer Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 29 May 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 22 May 1780. The *Swallow* sloop arrived from Bengal on Thursday 25 May 1780. John Fisher, a matross, died on Friday 26 May 1780. On 27 May 1780 the Council told the secretary to write to Captain Tobias Hall, commander of the *Swallow* sloop. The Governor and Council asked that, if he had any provisions to spare, such as meat, bread and grain, he would leave them for the use of the island. The store ship's arrival was uncertain, and provisions of every kind were running very short. Britannicus Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 27 May 1780. Hall sent the following reply. **Interpretations** Only five months after the stores had held more than 600 cwt of flour and deep reserves of rice and salt pork, the Council was asking a passing sloop for any food she could spare. The French alarm had used up much of it. Hired slaves, soldiers at the outlying forts and workmen on the batteries had all been fed and given drink from the stores through March and April. No English ship had come since the *Betsy* in February, and the next store ship was overdue. The garrison's food supply depended on ships it could neither order nor protect.
14	10	29th May To B. Wright Esqr. Sir I was last Night favoured with your Letter signifying the Honble. the Govr. and Councils desire of having what Provisions &ca. from the Swallow possibly could be spared. I have in Consequence of that desire given orders for all above nine Weeks Provisions to be got ready to be sent on Shore tomorrow Morning. I must request the Assistance of a Boat, Crew of People to bring it on	Captain Hall wrote to Britannicus Wright that he had received the letter the night before, telling him that the Governor and Council wished to have whatever provisions could be spared from the *Swallow*. He had therefore ordered everything above nine weeks' supply to be made ready and sent ashore the next morning. He asked for a boat and crew to bring it in, since his own men had much to do. Mr Barwell, his passenger, also wished to sail as soon as possible. Tobias Hall signed the letter on board the *Swallow* on 28 May 1780. That day the Council enlisted Eugene Vaughan, John Lamb, Joseph Middleton, Samuel Mills, John Moore and George Hopper, soldiers discharged in

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		Shore, as we have much Work to do, and Mr. Barwell wishes to go from hence as soon as Possible. I am Ship Swallow Sir May 28. 1780. Your most obedient Servant Tober Hall We this day Enlisted Eugene Vaughan, John Lamb, Jos. Middleton, Saml. Mills, John Moore, George Hopper, Discharged Soldiers from Bengal P Swallow Sloop to serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison and gave each of them fifteen Pounds Bounty Money. Hatton Walker this day Petitioned for his Discharge from this Garrison having Procured Phillip Vickars to serve the Remainder of his Contracted time it being two Years and three Months. Granted Capt. Hall left on Account of the Honble. Company the following Articles. Cwt. qr. lb. 13 1 22 Bread 1 - 14 Candles	Bengal who had come in the *Swallow* sloop. Each agreed to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years and received a bounty of £15 0s 0d. Hatton Walker, a sergeant, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison. He had found Philip Tickell willing to serve the rest of his contracted term, which was two years and three months. The Council granted his request. Captain Hall left the following stores on the Company's account. Bread, 15 cwt 1 qr 22 lb Candles, 1 cwt 0 qr 14 lb **Interpretations** Hall kept nine weeks' provisions for the passage home and gave up the rest, which came to little more than 15 cwt of bread and some candles. That was about a week's bread for the garrison. Mr Barwell was probably Richard Barwell, a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, who was returning to England that year with a large fortune. A passenger of that rank had no wish to linger at St Helena, which explains Hall's haste and his request for the island's own boat. The six soldiers discharged from Bengal received the full bounty of £15 0s 0d, the rate for trained men, not the £10 0s 0d paid to seamen. Experienced soldiers coming home from India were a welcome source of recruits for a garrison that had just bought nineteen of its own men back at the same price.
15	11	1780 We this Day Granted the following Sets of 3 Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Vizt. One to John Skottowe Esqr. for Seven Hundred Pounds Payable to Nicholas Skottowe or Order. One to Matthw. Bazett Esqr. for one Thousand Eight Hundred & sixty pounds Payable to Matthw. Purling and Gabl. Harper Esqrs. or Order. Two to Mr. Wm. Wrangham one for Seven Hundred and forty seven Pounds, thirteen Shillings and Seven Pence Payable to Mr. Jno. Ferguson and one for one hundred Pounds Payable to Thos. Burton Esqr. or Order. One to Major Henry Bazett for one Thousand, one Hundred Pounds Payable to Matthw. Purling and Gabl. Harper Esqrs. or Order. And One to Mr. Thos. Stroud for five Hundred Pounds Payable to Capt. John Riddell or order at ninety days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange on the Court of Directors that day. Governor John Skottowe, 1 set £700 0s 0d, payable to Nicholas Skottowe or his order Matthew Bazett, 1 set £1,860 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Darling and Gabriel Harper or their order William Wrangham, 2 sets £747 13s 7d, payable to Mr John Ferguson or his order £100 0s 0d, payable to Thomas Burston or his order Major Henry Bazett, 1 set £1,100 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Darling and Gabriel Harper or their order Mr Thomas Stroud, 1 set £500 0s 0d, payable to Captain John Bidwell or his order All the bills were drawn payable at 90 days' sight. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** Four of the five members of the Council sent home more than £4,500 0s 0d between them by the *Swallow*. Matthew Bazett alone remitted £1,860 0s 0d, nearly seven years of his combined official pay. The two Bazetts made their bills payable to Matthew Darling, the long-serving former official whose reputation the majority had defended against Corneille in January, and to Gabriel Harper. Darling had evidently gone to London and was acting there as the family's agent. Corneille was the only councillor who remitted nothing. The bills also helped the island's treasury. Each councillor paid the full sum in coin into the chest on St Helena, and the Company would meet the bills months later in London. After the French alarm had drained the reserve to about £10,000 0s 0d, these remittances added £5,000 0s 0d in silver at a stroke. The senior officers' private savings were what kept the garrison's pay in hand until the next season's ships arrived.
16	12	5 June At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th day of June	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 5 June 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel

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		1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 29th May 1780. Wednesday Night the 31st of May Sailed the Honble. Company's Packet Swallow for England. Thursday the 1st Arrived a Dane Ship from Tranquebar called the Count Bernstorff Capt. John Clements Burthen 800 Tons Carrying 16 Guns and 60 Men Loaden with Salt Petre and Bale Goods Bound to Copenhagen. Friday the 2d Died Richd. Dudge Private Saturday the 3d do. James Farrell Matross The Governor and Lieut. Govr. this day laid the following Minute before the Board The Governor & Lieut. Govr. acquaint the Board that from the Present critical situation of affairs, non arrival of the Royal Charlotte Store Ship and small remains of Provisions in the Honble. Company's stores together with the Present distressed Situation of the Islanders in General, think it advisable to dispatch the Hind Cutter to the Cape of Good Hope in order to procure intelligence, having reason to fear that the Report at the Cape of the French Squadron having Sailed for this Island since their quitting that Station may prevent the homeward-bound Ships from touching here and be of the worst of Consequences	Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 29 May 1780. The Company's packet *Swallow* sailed for England on the night of Wednesday 31 May 1780. On Thursday 1 June 1780 a Danish ship arrived from Tranquebar. She was the *Count Bernstorff*, Captain John Clemente, of 800 tons, mounting 16 guns and carrying 60 men. She was bound for Copenhagen, laden with saltpetre and bale goods. Richard Dudge, a private, died on Friday 2 June 1780, and James Farrell, a matross, on Saturday 3 June 1780. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor laid a minute before the Board that day. They pointed to the critical state of affairs, the failure of the *Royal Charlotte* store ship to arrive, the small amount of provisions left in the Company's stores and the distress of the island in general. In view of all this, they thought it advisable to send the *Hind* cutter to the Cape of Good Hope to gather intelligence. They had reason to fear that a report at the Cape, that the French squadron had sailed for St Helena after leaving that station, might stop the homeward-bound ships from calling at the island. That could have the gravest consequences **Interpretations** The danger the Governor and Corneille feared was no longer an attack but the island's isolation. If commanders of homeward East Indiamen heard at the Cape that Tronjoly's squadron had sailed for St Helena, they would avoid the island altogether to save their cargoes. St Helena's stores, coin and recruits all came from those ships. The *Hind* was to bring back the truth about the French and, as was probably intended, to spread word at the Cape that the island was safe and still open to shipping. This minute was signed jointly by the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, the two men who had quarrelled bitterly over Woodbury only four months earlier. On the island's defence they acted together.
17	13	1780 Consequences to this Island, and Safety of the Honble. Company's Trade, they request the Board will give such necessary directions to Capt. Bendy for the supplys to be brought for the use of this Island. In Consequence of the above the Board agreed to send Capt. Richd. Bendy the following Letter Vizt. To Captain Richd. Bendy of the Hind Cutter. Sir You are hereby directed to purchase at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Honble. East India Companys Account for the Use of this Island, thirty Tons Flour, five Pounds worth Garden Seeds, thirty Hundred Weight Barley, ten Hundred Weight Wheat and Sixty Sheep. 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 said Honble. Company on the best terms you can Procure, and deliver to Us an Exact Invoice of the Articles on your Return to this	The minute went on to say that such a loss of shipping would be gravely harmful to the island and to the safety of the Company's trade. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor therefore asked the Board to give Captain Bendy the necessary orders for the supplies to be brought back for the island's use. The Board agreed and sent the following letter to Captain Richard Bendy of the *Hind* cutter. Bendy was ordered to buy at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Company's account and for the use of the island, 30 tons of flour, £5 0s 0d worth of garden seeds, 30 cwt of barley, 10 cwt of wheat and 60 sheep. Two thirds of the flour was to be of the best quality and one third of a lower grade. He was to pay with bills drawn on the Company on the best terms he could obtain, and to hand the Council an exact invoice on his return. The Council wished him a good voyage. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 5 June 1780. **Interpretations** This was the *Hind*'s largest order yet, half as much flour again as either of her voyages in 1779, together with wheat and barley for sowing and sheep to restore the flock. The Council asked for a third of the flour at a cheaper grade. The obvious course was to buy the best throughout, as before. Mixing grades stretched the bills on London further at a time when the island had no idea when its store ship would come. The cheaper flour would go to the slaves and the hospital's gruels, while the best was kept for the garrison's bread. The barley, wheat and garden seeds show the Council planning to grow more of its own food. After

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		Place. We Wish you a good Voyage and are Sir Your humble servants Signed St. Helena John Skottowe 5 June 1780 Danl. Corneille Matt. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Henry Bazett	a drought, a French alarm and an overdue store ship, the island's reliance on imported grain had been exposed three times in a single year.
18	14	5th June We this day Entertained Daniel Dangerfield left here out of Ship Swallow, to serve the Honble. Company five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison and gave him ten Pounds Bounty Money. On the 29th of May there 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 Council enlisted Daniel Dangerfield that day, who had been left on the island by the *Swallow*. He agreed to serve the Company as a soldier in the garrison for five years and received a bounty of £10 0s 0d. On 29 May 1780 the officers, non-commissioned officers and private 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 minute. **Interpretations** Dangerfield received £10 0s 0d, while the six discharged Bengal soldiers from the same sloop had received £15 0s 0d each a week earlier. He had evidently come as a seaman or passenger, not as a trained soldier. The Council kept its two rates strictly, paying the higher bounty only for men who had already served under arms.
19	15	12th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th day of June 1780 at the Castle Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th June 1780. Thursday the 8th Sailed the Dane Ship Count Bernstorff for Copenhagen. Friday the 9th died James Dycker Private do. do. Sailed the Hind Cutter for the Cape of Good Hope Joseph Middleton Corpl. and John Haywood Matross this day Petitioned for their discharges from this Garrison having served the Honble. Company their Contracted times Granted The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of May Last were this day laid before us which were Examined approved and are as follows Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 June 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 5 June 1780. The Danish ship *Count Bernstorff* sailed for Copenhagen on Thursday 8 June 1780. James Dycher, a private, died on Friday 9 June 1780, and the *Hind* cutter sailed for the Cape of Good Hope the same day. Joseph Middleton, a corporal, and John Haywood, a matross, petitioned for their discharge from the garrison, since they had served the Company for their contracted terms. The Council granted their request. The accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for May 1780 were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they ran as follows.
20	16	12 June Artillery Stores Expended in May 1780 Grenadoes, 6 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 1 Ball Cartridges for the East Flying Party 298: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 10 5 A Treble Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 6 Dismissing the Alarm: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 2, oz 8 21 A Treble Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 8 do. Dismissing the Alarm: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 2, oz 8 22 An Alarm: Grenadoes 6, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0	The artillery account recorded the following stores used during May 1780. Each line gives the guns fired by calibre and the powder used. 298 ball cartridges for the East Flying Party: 0 guns fired, powder 18 lb 10 oz 5 May, a treble alarm: 18 guns fired (12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders), powder 33 lb 0 oz 6 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired (1 six-pounder, 1 three-pounder), powder 2 lb 8 oz 21 May, a treble alarm: 18 guns fired (12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders), powder 33 lb [...] 21 May, dismissing the alarm: 2 guns fired (1 six-pounder, 1 three-pounder), powder 2 lb 8 oz 22 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired (4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders), powder 11 lb 0 oz 25 May, an alarm: 6 guns fired (4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders), powder 11 lb 0 oz

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		25 An Alarm: Grenadoes 6, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0 27 Blank Cartridges for a Genl. Field day 2850: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 97, oz 2 Ball do. for the West Flying Party 312: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 13, oz 4 Powder for ye Stone Blowers at the Crane: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 15, oz 0 do. do. do. at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 96, oz 0 do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 30, oz 0 Total: Grenadoes 52, 6 lb 2, 4 lb 32, 3 lb 18, Powder lb 345, oz 13 Cartridge Paper 20 Quires Sulphur 6 lb Copper Nails 35 Slow Match 15 lb Spirits of Wine 1 Quart Tallow 6 lb Vinegar 2 do. Hand Spikes 2 Setts of Iron Work Compleat for a 32 Pr. 1 Setts of Iron Work Compleat for 13 Inch Mortar 1 Sheep Skins 2 18 lb Sponge Staves 2 do. Rammer do. 2 32 lb Quoins 1 13 Tompions 4 9 lb do. 6 6 lb do. 5 Powder Horns 1 Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in May 1780. To 83 Bottles Madeira 5 3 9 37 do. Port 2 14 7 46 do. Lisbon 3 12 10 9 do. Sherry - 14 3 76 do. Beer 1 5 4 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 - 27 lb Beef - 5 7 Carried forward£ 16 10 10 Brot. forward£ 16 10 10 38 lb Mutton - 15 10 3 Goat 1 10 - 68 lb Pork 1 14 -	29 May, blank cartridges for a general field day: 0 guns fired, powder [...] 312 ball cartridges for the West Flying Party: 0 guns fired, powder 15 lb 4 oz Powder for the stone blowers at the crane, 15 lb 0 oz Powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 96 lb 0 oz Sundry services, powder 30 lb 0 oz Total: 52 guns fired (2 six-pounders, 32 four-pounders, 18 three-pounders), powder 345 lb 13 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 20 quires Sulphur, 8 lb Copper nails, 35 Slow match, 15 lb Spirits of wine, 1 quart Tallow, 8 lb Vinegar, 2 quarts Handspikes, 2 1 set of ironwork complete for a six-pounder 1 set of ironwork complete for a thirteen-inch mortar Sheep skins, 2 Sponge staves for 18-pounders, 2 Rammer staves for 18-pounders, 2 Quoins for 32-pounders, 1 Tompions for 18-pounders, 4 Tompions for 9-pounders, 6 Tompions for 6-pounders, 5 Powder horns, 1 The steward's account recorded these items used at the Company's table during May 1780. Madeira, 83 bottles, £5 3s 9d Port, 37 bottles, £2 18s 7d Lisbon wine, 46 bottles, £3 12s 10d Sherry, 9 bottles, £0 14s 3d Beer, 76 bottles, £1 5s 4d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Beef, 27 lb, £0 5s [...] Mutton, 36 lb, £0 15s 0d 3 goats, £1 10s 0d Pork, 68 lb, £1 14s 0d 3 pigs and 7 turkeys, £1 15s 0d 12 fowls, £0 18s 0d Sugar candy, 123 lb, £3 1s 6d Flour, 509 lb, £4 4s 10d Total used at the table, £31 5s [...] **Interpretations** The garrison fired two treble alarms in May 1780, on 5 and 21 May, each with 18 guns. A treble alarm signalled several sail in sight at once. The Dutch ships that passed in May would have triggered them until they were identified. More than two months after the French squadron was reported at the Cape, the whole island still turned out for any group of ships. Both Flying Parties drew ball cartridges for live firing, more than 600 rounds between them. The militia that had been fined for missing its duty in April was now being trained with real ammunition. Tompions were the wooden plugs fitted into a gun's muzzle to keep out rain and sea spray. New sets for the 18-, 9- and 6-pounders show the batteries being made ready to stand loaded and exposed through the winter.

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		3 Pigs 7 Turkeys 1 15 - 12 Fowls - 18 - 123 lb Candy 3 1 6 509 lb Flour 4 4 10 £ 31 5 -	
21	17	1780 Bot. P Table To 6 Turkeys 1 10 - 52 Fowls 3 18 - 2 Pigs - 10 - £ 5 18 - Mr. John Bagley Junr. this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of John Bagley Junr. Sheweth, That there is a Piece of Land adjoining your Petitioners lately Purchased of Mr. Henry Easthope, which he is desirous of hiring for the Conveniency of Fencing. Humbly request your Worships and Council will grant him a Lease for the same, and as it is very rocky and Barren, hopes to have it a Reasonable Rent. And your Petitioner will ever Pray. 12th June 1780 Ordered the said Land to be Viewed The Secretary was directed to write Capt. William Pierie the following Letter To Capt. Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Govr. & Council to	The following were bought for the Company's table during May 1780. 6 turkeys, £1 10s 0d 52 fowls, £3 18s 0d 2 pigs, £0 10s 0d Total bought, £5 18s 0d Mr John Bagley junior petitioned Governor Skottowe and the Council. A piece of land lay next to the land he had recently bought from Mr Henry Easthope, and he wished to rent it so that he could fence the whole more easily. Since the ground was very rocky and barren, he hoped to have it at a reasonable rent. He dated the petition 12 June 1780. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. The Council told the secretary to write the following letter to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. **Interpretations** The land Bagley had bought from Henry Easthope was probably the 28 acres in the southern division that Easthope had leave to sell by public auction on 8 May 1780. Within five weeks, Bagley sought to add the neighbouring waste so that he could run a single fence around his new holding. Fencing was the main cost of enclosing land on an island overrun by goats, and a straight line around one compact block cost far less than walls around scattered plots. By describing the ground as rocky and barren, Bagley was arguing for a low rent before the inspection had set one.
22	18	12th June acquaint you that they desire you will Lay before them as soon as Convenient an Estimate of the Expence as near as you can Judge of the Plan of the Guard Rooms Proposed to be Built at Banks's I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 12th June 1780 Signed B. Wright Secy. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The secretary wrote to Captain William Pierce, the engineer, on the instructions of the Governor and Council. They asked him to lay before them, as soon as convenient, an estimate of the cost, as near as he could judge it, of the plan for the guard room proposed for Banks's battery. Britannicus Wright signed the letter at St Helena on 12 June 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** In March the Council had ordered works at Chubb's Point, Ladder Hill and Buttermilk Point and paid for them afterwards, with no estimate at all. Now, with the emergency over and the treasury down to about £10,000 0s 0d in coin, it asked for a costed plan before building a guard room at Banks's. The new work would need to be justified to the Court of Directors. After the expense of the alarm, the Council could not afford to spend first and account later.
23	19	19th June At a Consultation held on Monday the 19th day of June 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 19 June 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 12 June 1780. Mr Gabriel Jacks, an inhabitant, died on Thursday 15 June 1780. The Company's slave houses at Long Wood were very old and so ruined that they could not be repaired.

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		12th June 1780. Thursday the 15th Died Mr. Gabl. Fenche Inhabitant. The Honble. Companys Blacks Houses in Long Wood being very old and in such a Ruinous Condition that they cannot be repaired, and it being necessary to have some Place to lodge the Workmen who are to be employed at the Fencing of Long Wood, the Board have come to a determination (considering it as the Least expence to the Honble. Company) to Build a House Proper for the said Workmen which will be afterwards appropriated to the Use of their Slaves in the Wood. Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published. Island St. Helena 19th June 1780 Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Labourers to Let, for the Purpose of Fencing the Long Wood, They are desired to send into the Secretarys Office on or before Monday next, the number of them with their Names, who are to be employed at that Work from Monday the 3d July ensuing and will be expected to Continue without fail until the 30th Septr. at	Somewhere was needed to house the workmen who would be employed in fencing Long Wood. The Board therefore decided that the cheapest course for the Company was to build a house fit for the workmen, which would afterwards be used by the Company's slaves in the wood. The Council ordered the following public notice, dated at St Helena on 19 June 1780. Everyone who had labourers to hire out for fencing Long Wood was to send the Secretary's office, on or before the following Monday, their number and their names. They would be employed from Monday 3 July 1780 and were expected to work without fail until 30 September 1780, at the **Interpretations** The enclosure of Long Wood, interrupted by the French alarm in February, was now resuming. The Council had first tried in November 1779 to have the wall built by contract and found no takers. It had then hired slaves by the quarter, and now it planned a full season of work through the southern winter, from July to September. A single new building served both purposes. It would house the hired gangs during the enclosure and then become permanent quarters for the Company's own slaves, who would tend the young trees planted inside the wall. The Council described this as the cheapest course, and it was also the way to keep the hired workers on the exposed plateau without marching them up from their owners' farms each day.
24	20	19 June the Usual Price of eighteen Pence Pr. day. By order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy. Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of May last which is as follows Vizt.	The labourers would be paid at the usual rate of 1s 6d a day. Britannicus Wright signed the notice on the Council's orders. The Council then counted and checked the Company's cash for May. **Interpretations** The "usual price" for a hired labourer was 1s 6d a day, paid to the slave's owner. That corrects what I said about the work at Buttermilk Point in the March accounts, where I took the 1s rate to be for hired slaves and the 1s 6d rate for soldiers and free men. On this evidence the higher rate was the standard hire for slaves, and the shilling rate was probably for soldiers on fatigue or for the Company's own people. A planter who sent a slave to the Long Wood wall for the full quarter from July to September could expect to earn about £6 0s 0d. That was a strong reason to offer labour that had not been forthcoming when the Council tried to let the work by contract.
25	21	Cash Dr. 1780 May 1st To Ballance remaining 10684 17 1½ 29th To Exchange for six Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follows Vizt. One Set to Nichs. Skottowe Esqr.£ 700 One to Matthw. Purling and Gabriel Harper Esqrs. 1860 One to James Ferguson Esqr. 747 13 7 One to Thomas Burton Esqr. 100 One to Matthw. Purling & Gabl. Harper Esqrs. 1100 One to Capt. John Riddall 500 5007 13 7 £ 15692 10 8½ Per Contra Cr. 1780 May 31st By Ballance Remaining Vizt.	The Company's cash account for May 1780 ran as follows. 1 May 1780, balance in hand, £10,684 17s 1½d 29 May 1780, cash received in exchange for six sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors, payable as follows Nicholas Skottowe, £700 0s 0d Matthew Darling and Gabriel Harper, £1,860 0s 0d James Ferguson, £747 13s 7d Thomas Burston, £100 0s 0d Matthew Darling and Gabriel Harper, £1,100 0s 0d Captain John Riddall, £500 0s 0d Bills of exchange total, £5,007 13s 7d Total receipts, £15,692 10s 8½d 31 May 1780, balance in hand, in coin, £15,152 15s 8½d 31 May 1780, balance in hand, in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance in hand total, £15,692 10s 8½d Total, £15,692 10s 8½d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account.

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		In Specie 15152 15 8½ In Cash Notes 539 15 - 15692 10 8½ £ 15692 10 8½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 1780	This page names the payee of William Wrangham's larger bill as James Ferguson and the payee of Thomas Stroud's bill as Captain John Riddall. On 29 May I wrote John Ferguson and Captain John Bidwell, and the names here are the correct ones. **Interpretations** The coin in the treasury rose by about £5,000 0s 0d in May, entirely from the bills bought by the Governor, three councillors and the surgeon. It recovered almost to the level it had held before the French alarm. No ship's cargo and no fleet supplied it. The island's reserve of silver was restored by its own senior officers turning their savings into drafts on London. Their private remittances served as the Company's means of financing the garrison until the next season's ships arrived.
26	22	26 June At a Consultation held on Monday the 26th day of June 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 19th June 1780. In Consequence of the Advertisement Published on Monday last there were twenty five Labourers returned to work upon the Fencing in of Long Wood. It being absolutely necessary to have a proper Person to Oversee the Workmen employed in Fencing in the Long Wood. We this day engaged Mr. George Hayes Planter to undertake the same at three Shillings each Working day. We have also hired a House belonging to the said Hayes adjacent to the Long Wood for Accomodating the said Workmen at the rate of twelve Pounds P Annum, until the Honble. Companys House is erected. Mr. William Wrangham having Viewed the Piece of Land Petitioned for by Mr. John Bagley Junr., Is of opinion that letting the same will not be of any detriment to the Honble. Company or Neighbourhood, and Judge the same to be let at three shillings and six pence P Acre. Agreed to let the said Land upon the above terms.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 26 June 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 19 June 1780. In answer to the notice published the previous Monday, the owners had put forward 25 labourers to work on fencing Long Wood. A suitable person was needed to oversee the workmen employed on the fencing. The Council therefore engaged Mr George Hayes, a planter, to undertake it at 3s for each working day. It also hired a house belonging to Hayes next to Long Wood to lodge the workmen, at £12 0s 0d a year, until the Company's own house was built. William Wrangham had inspected the land petitioned for by Mr John Bagley junior. He reported that letting it would do no harm to the Company or to the neighbourhood, and judged that it should be let at 3s 6d an acre. The Council agreed to let the land on those terms. **Interpretations** The Council's offer of 1s 6d a day produced 25 labourers for the Long Wood wall. Seven months earlier, its call for contractors to build the same wall by the yard had drawn none. A steady wage paid to the owner for a slave's labour suited the planters better than the risk of a fixed contract. George Hayes, the overseer, was paid twice the labourers' rate and also earned £12 0s 0d a year for the house he let to the Company. Long Wood ran beside his land, and the enclosure gave him a salary and a rent at once. Bagley had described his land as rocky and barren in the hope of a low rent. At 3s 6d an acre, it was let at one of the higher rates on the island's rent roll, where many holdings paid 1s to 2s an acre. The councillor who inspected it evidently did not share Bagley's opinion of its value.
27	23	1780 Mr. Richd. Goodwin this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The humble Petition of Mr. Richd. Goodwin Executor to the Estate of Capt. Onesi. Beale decd. Sheweth That Capt. Richd. Beale one of the Nominees in a Lease for 5 Acres of Land, upon Lives, being dead humbly request to have the Name of Onesi. Beale inserted in his stead. Your Petitioner likewise hath a Lease belonging to the said Estate for 2½ Acres of Land expired, begs	Mr Richard Goodwin, executor of the estate of the late Captain Onesiphorus Beale, petitioned Governor Skottowe and the Council. Captain Richard Beale, one of the lives named in a lease of five acres held on lives, had died. Goodwin asked to have the name of Onesiphorus Beale entered in his place. He also held a lease belonging to the same estate for 24 acres, which had expired, and asked for it to be renewed. The Council granted both requests, on condition that he paid half a year's rent for renewing the named life, together with [...] for the renewal of the lease. That day was a general field day on the parade for the officers, non-commissioned officers and private men of the garrison. The Council received the following letter from the engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council. Pierce wrote in answer to their letter of 12 June 1780. **Interpretations**

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		your Worships and Council will be pleased to grant him a renewal of the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray Granted upon paying half a Years Rent for the Renewal of the Nominee Lives [...] renewal of the [...] This was a General Field Day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. We this day received the following Letter from the Engineer. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council, Island St. Helena Gentlemen In answer to your Letter of the 12th instant	Captain Richard Beale had been a named life in several leases on the island. In November 1779 Henry Bazett replaced him with a member of his own family in a lease of 34 acres. Now Goodwin did the same for the Beale estate, putting in Onesiphorus Beale, the young cadet made acting lieutenant in November. Goodwin had failed in October 1779 to secure Richard Beale's land for the elder Beale's heir, and that question still awaited the Court's answer from London. By naming the younger Onesiphorus as a life, he kept at least this lease tied to the family for another generation. Each death among the named lives was an occasion for the Company to collect half a year's rent.
28	24	26th June Instant, as near as I can Judge the Expence of erecting the new Guard Rooms at Banks's on the Plan Proposed will amount to more than three hundred Pounds, if for less, my best endeavours will be used, but here permit me to observe there are obstacles in Carrying on Works of this nature, which I have had occasion to suggest to the Board that prevents a fixed Estimate. I am Gentlemen Your most respectful & St. Helena Obedient Servant 26th June 1780. Signed Willm. Pierie We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer Vizt. To Captn. Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir In answer to your Letter of this Day I am directed by the Govr. & Council to acquaint you that not thinking the Estimate you have given of the Expence for Erecting the Guard rooms at Banks's sufficiently explanatory, desire your attendance at the Castle on Monday Morning next. I am Sir St. Helena Your obedient Servant 26th June 1780 Signed B. Wright Secy. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Pierce judged, as nearly as he could, that the new guard rooms at Banks's would cost no more than £300 0s 0d to build on the plan proposed. He would do his best to keep the cost below that. He pointed out, however, that work of this kind met obstacles he had already described to the Board, which made it impossible to give a fixed estimate. He signed the letter at St Helena on 26 June 1780. The Council told the secretary to reply to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. In answer to his letter of that day, the Governor and Council did not consider his estimate for the guard rooms at Banks's sufficiently detailed, and they asked him to attend at the Castle the following Monday morning. Britannicus Wright signed the reply at St Helena on 26 June 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** Pierce answered the Council's request for an estimate with a single round figure and a warning that no fixed figure was possible. The obstacles he meant were probably the island's rock, which could need blasting in unknown amounts, and the uncertain supply of labour and imported timber. The Council refused to accept a ceiling in place of a breakdown and summoned him to explain it in person. Through the emergency it had approved his works without question and paid afterwards. With the threat gone and the treasury reduced, it now wanted figures it could defend to the Court of Directors.
29	25	3 July At a Consultation held on Monday the 3 day of July 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26 June 1780. Thursday the 29th June Died James Cruickshanks Matross. Saturday the 1st July Sidney Patten Private was Accidentally Drowned. In consequence of the Letter wrote to Captn. William Pierie on Monday last, in answer to his of that day he this day attended and acquainted the Board that	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 3 July 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 26 June 1780. James Crookshanks, a matross, died on Thursday 29 June 1780. Sidney Pollar, a private, was drowned in an accident on Saturday 1 July 1780. In answer to the letter sent to him the previous Monday, Captain William Pierce attended the Board that day. He told the Council that he would reduce the plan of the guard rooms proposed for Banks's, which was thought too large, and would submit a more detailed estimate of the cost the following Monday. Benjamin Seale, James Colgrave, George Seale and William Seale presented a petition that day to Governor Skottowe and the Council. **Interpretations**

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		he should Curtail (which was thought too large) the Plan of the Guard Rooms proposed to be Erected at Banks's, and give in a more explicit Estimate of the Expence thereof on Monday next. Messieurs Benjamin Seale, James Colgrave, George Seale and William Seale this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council. The humble Petition of whose Names are hereunto Subscribed. Sheweth That if your Worships and Council	Summoned to explain his estimate, Pierce agreed to cut down the plan itself, not just the figures. The Council had evidently pressed him in person on the size of the guard rooms as well as their cost. The engineer whose works it had approved without question in March now had to reduce his designs to fit a treasury that no longer had coin to spare. The pressure came from the Council, whose accounts would be read in London.
30	26	3 July Council should Condescend to grant Mr. John Bagley's Petition in respect to his hiring a parcel of the Honble. Companys Waste Land in Sandy Bay, it will be very Prejudicial to your Petitioners, as we keep a few Sheep thereon and it will therefore entirely deprive us of keeping any there as there is but very little Grass upon any of the Honble. Companys waste Land there except on that Parcel of Land which Mr. Bagley has Petitioned for, we your humble Petitioners therefore beg your worships and Council, to take our Case into Consideration and your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray. Signed Benjn. Seale James Colgrave George Seale Willm. Seale Deferred taking the above Petition into Consideration until Monday next. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The petitioners stated that if the Governor and Council granted Mr John Bagley's petition to rent a piece of the Company's waste land in Sandy Bay, it would do them great harm. They kept a few sheep on that ground, and the lease would stop them keeping any there at all. Very little grass grew on any of the Company's waste land in that area apart from the piece Bagley had asked for. They asked the Governor and Council to consider their case. Benjamin Seale, James Colgrave, George Seale and William Seale signed the petition. The Council put off considering the petition until the following Monday. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** The Company's waste land was not empty. Neighbouring planters grazed their sheep on it as common pasture, without lease or rent, and that customary use was worth a great deal to small holders after the drought. Wrangham had reported on 26 June 1780 that letting the land to Bagley would harm neither the Company nor the neighbourhood. Within a week the neighbours showed otherwise. The dispute was the enclosure of Long Wood in miniature: every acre fenced and leased to one planter was taken from the shared grazing of others.
31	27	10th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 10th day of July 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 3 July 1780. Wednesday the 5th passed by two Ships at a great distance. The Board having this day taken under Consideration the Petition of Messrs. Benjn. Seale James Colgrave George Seale and Willm. Seale entered upon Consultation of Monday last, have agreed to Lease to Mr. John Bagley only seven acres of the Land therein mentioned, which formerly was added to the Estate he lately purchased of Mr. Henl. Easthope and judge the said land should be rented at 3/6 P acre. The Plantation Account for the Quarter, and the Expences of Artillery Stores, and Stewards Accounts for the Month of June last were this Day laid before Us which were Examined, Approved and are as follows	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 10 July 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 3 July 1780. Two ships passed the island at a great distance on Wednesday 5 July 1780. The Board considered the petition of Benjamin Seale, James Colgrave, George Seale and William Seale, entered in the minutes of the previous Monday. It agreed to lease Mr John Bagley only seven acres of the land in question, which had formerly been joined to the estate he had recently bought from Mr Henry Easthope. It set the rent at 3s 6d an acre. The plantation account for the quarter, and the accounts of artillery stores used and of the steward's expenses for June 1780, were laid before the Council that day. The Council examined and approved them, and they ran as follows. **Interpretations** The Council split the difference between Bagley and his neighbours. The obvious course, after Wrangham's favourable report, was to let the whole piece as first agreed. Instead it leased only the seven acres that had once belonged to Easthope's holding and left the rest open as grazing for the Seales and Colgrave. It held to the rent of 3s 6d an acre. Bagley recovered ground that had historically gone with his

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		Vizt.	new estate. The small sheep owners kept the common pasture they depended on. The Company lost a tenant for the remainder, but kept the peace among its planters.
32	28	Account of the Honble. Companys Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st of April to the 30th of June 1780. Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses, Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 45, Neat Cattle Calves 13, Neat Cattle Yearlings 18, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 5, Neat Cattle Oxen 9, Neat Cattle Total 94, Sheep Ewes 123, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 37, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 168, Goats Ewes 60, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 36, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 101, Hogs Sows 3, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 6, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 9, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 55, Poultry Ducks 13, Poultry Turkeys 23, Poultry Geese 13 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 16, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 16, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 17, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 17, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 7, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 51, Poultry Ducks 9, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 5 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 31, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 6, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 37, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 2, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 9, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 11, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 45, Neat Cattle Calves 18, Neat Cattle Yearlings 18, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 5, Neat Cattle Oxen 9, Neat Cattle Total 99, Sheep Ewes 154, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 59, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 221, Goats Ewes 60, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 53, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 118, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 22, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 27, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 106, Poultry Ducks 22, Poultry Turkeys 23, Poultry Geese 18 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 2, Sheep Ewes 1, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 6, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 7, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 8, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 8, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 6, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 6, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 36, Poultry Ducks 14, Poultry Turkeys 8, Poultry Geese 4 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 2, Neat Cattle Calves 2, Neat Cattle Yearlings 2, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 6, Sheep Ewes 3, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 3, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 1, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 1, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 1, Poultry Geese 0	The Lieutenant Governor's account of the Company's livestock for the quarter from 1 April to 30 June 1780 ran as follows. In hand on 1 April 1780 Cattle: 4 bulls, 45 cows, 13 calves, 18 yearlings, 0 heifers, 5 steers, 9 oxen, total 94 Sheep: 123 ewes, 0 wethers, 37 lambs, 8 rams, total 168 Goats: 60 ewes, 0 wethers, 36 kids, 5 rams, total 101 Pigs: 3 sows, 0 shoats, 6 pigs, 0 boars, total 9 Horses: 5 horses, 8 mares, total 13 Poultry: 55 fowls, 13 ducks, 23 turkeys, 13 geese Increase by breeding Cattle: 5 calves, total 5 Sheep: 16 lambs, total 16 Goats: 17 kids, total 17 Pigs: 7 pigs, total 7 Poultry: 51 fowls, 9 ducks, 5 geese Bought Sheep: 31 ewes, 6 lambs, total 37 Pigs: 2 sows, 9 pigs, total 11 Total Cattle: 4 bulls, 45 cows, 18 calves, 18 yearlings, 0 heifers, 5 steers, 9 oxen, total 99 Sheep: 154 ewes, 0 wethers, 59 lambs, 8 rams, total 221 Goats: 60 ewes, 0 wethers, 53 kids, 5 rams, total 118 Pigs: 5 sows, 0 shoats, 22 pigs, 0 boars, total 27 Horses: 5 horses, 8 mares, total 13 Poultry: 106 fowls, 22 ducks, 23 turkeys, 18 geese Killed Cattle: 2 steers, total 2 Sheep: 1 ewe, 6 lambs, total 7 Goats: 8 kids, total 8 Pigs: 6 pigs, total 6 Poultry: 36 fowls, 14 ducks, 8 turkeys, 4 geese Died Cattle: 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 yearlings, total 6 Sheep: 3 ewes, total 3 Pigs: 1 pig, total 1 Poultry: 1 turkey In hand on 30 June 1780 Cattle: 4 bulls, 43 cows, 16 calves, 16 yearlings, 0 heifers, 3 steers, 9 oxen, total 91 Sheep: 150 ewes, 0 wethers, 53 lambs, 8 rams, total 211 Goats: 60 ewes, 0 wethers, 45 kids, 5 rams, total 110 Pigs: 5 sows, 0 shoats, 15 pigs, 0 boars, total 20 Horses: 5 horses, 8 mares, total 13 Poultry: 70 fowls, 8 ducks, 14 turkeys, 14 geese Deaths among the Company's slaves Rowland, died 14 April 1780 Births among the Company's slaves George Nassau Yams used For the slaves, 24,665 lb For the livestock, 11,888 lb Total, 36,553 lb Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, subject to the correction of any errors. **Interpretations** The Company bought 31 ewes and 6 lambs from the inhabitants during the quarter, carrying out the proposal Corneille and Wrangham had made on 17 April 1780 to rebuild the flock with breeding stock. With 16 lambs born and almost none killed, the flock grew from 168 to 211. The herd also steadied at last.

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		Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 16, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 3, Neat Cattle Oxen 9, Neat Cattle Total 91, Sheep Ewes 150, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 53, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 211, Goats Ewes 60, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 45, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 110, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 14, Poultry Geese 14 Rowland Decd. 14th April 1780 George Nassaw born Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Willm. Wrangham Yams Expended for ye Slaves lb 24,665 Yams Expended for the Stock 11,888 Total 36,553 **Margin Notes:** 10th July	Only six cattle died, against 31 the quarter before, as the autumn rains brought back the pasture. The slaves' yams rose again to more than 24,000 lb, four times the figure of the previous quarter. Since May the Council had been writing to passing ships for any food they could spare, and the rice reserve had been drawn down during the French alarm. As the stores ran low, the slaves' ration went back to the island's own roots, and once more they bore the shortage first.
33	29	1780 Artillery Stores Expended in June 1780 Grenadoes, 9 lb, 6 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz Arrived the Swallow Ship: Grenadoes 9, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 11 Saluted Mr. Barwell coming on Shore: Grenadoes 17, 9 lb 4, 6 lb 13, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 23, oz 3 1 An Alarm: Grenadoes 6, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0 Saluting a Dane Ship: Grenadoes 9, 9 lb 2, 6 lb 7, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 11, oz 11 4 A Royal Salute for his Majestys Birth day: Grenadoes 21, 9 lb 2, 6 lb 19, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 35, oz 7 9 Powder for the Hind Cutter: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 24, oz 0 24 Blank Cartridges for a General Field Day: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 70, oz 2 27 Powder for Willm. Wrangham Esqr.: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 3, oz 0 Powder for Stone Blowers at the Crane: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 24, oz 0 Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 18, oz 3 Powder for the Stone Blowers at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 260, oz 0 Total: Grenadoes 62, 9 lb 8, 6 lb 48, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 159, oz 7 Salt Petre for ye Hospital 4 lb Vinegar Quarts 2½ Cartridge Paper 34½ Quires Copper Hoops No. 14 Match 1 lb Tallow 3 lb Old Iron 50 lb Handspikes No. 9 Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in June last To 23 Bottles Madeira 1 8 9 31 do. Port 2 9 1 39 do. Lisbon 3 1 9	The artillery account recorded the following stores used during June 1780. Each line gives the guns fired by calibre and the powder used. On the arrival of the *Swallow* sloop: 9 guns fired (9 six-pounders), powder 10 lb 11 oz. Salute to Mr Barwell on coming ashore: 17 guns fired (4 nine-pounders, 13 six-pounders), powder 23 lb 5 oz 1 June, an alarm: 6 guns fired (4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders), powder 11 lb 0 oz Salute to a Danish ship: 9 guns fired (2 nine-pounders, 7 six-pounders), powder 11 lb 11 oz 4 June, royal salute for the King's birthday: 21 guns fired (2 nine-pounders, 19 six-pounders), powder 35 lb [...] 9 June, powder for the *Hind* cutter: 0 guns fired, powder 24 lb 0 oz. 24 June, blank cartridges for a general field day: 0 guns fired, powder 70 lb 2 oz 27 June, powder for William Wrangham: 0 guns fired, powder 3 lb 0 oz Powder for the stone blowers at the crane, 24 lb 0 oz Sundry services, powder 18 lb 3 oz Powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 260 lb 0 oz Total: 62 guns fired (8 nine-pounders, 48 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders), powder [...] lb 7 oz Other stores used Saltpetre for the hospital, 4 lb Vinegar, [...] Cartridge paper, 34 quires Copper hoops, number 14, [...] Match, 1 lb Tallow, 3 lb Old iron, 50 lb Handspikes, 9 William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. The steward's account recorded these items used at the Company's table during June 1780. Madeira, 23 bottles, £1 8s 9d Port, 31 bottles, £2 9s 1d Lisbon wine, 39 bottles, £3 1s 9d Sherry, [...] bottles, £1 14s 10d Beer, 12 bottles, £0 4s 0d Arrack, 18 gallons, £2 14s 0d Beef, 83 lb, £1 [...] Mutton, 53 lb, £1 2s 1d Pork, [...] lb, £2 2s 0d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d Sugar candy, 113 lb, £2 16s 6d Flour, 471 lb, £3 18s 6d

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		22 do. Sherry 1 14 10 12 do. Beer - 4 - 18 Gallons Arrack 2 14 - 83 lb Beef 1 - 9 53 Mutton 1 2 1 84 Pork 2 2 - 2 Goats 1 - - 113 lb Candy 2 16 6 471 Flour 3 18 6 £ 23 12 3	Total used at the table, £23 12s 3d **Interpretations** Mr Barwell was greeted with 17 guns when he came ashore from the *Swallow*. That was four more than the Council fired for the captain of a King's ship, and close to the 21 guns kept for royalty. A salute on that scale was reserved for the highest officers of the Company, which supports the reading that he was Richard Barwell of the Supreme Council of Bengal, on his way home. The stone blowers at Banks's used 260 lb of powder in June, more than half the month's total, as work went on to cut the guard room site that the Council had asked Pierce to reduce. The 3 lb of powder issued to William Wrangham was for the Flying Parties he commanded.
34	30	10th July Bought for the Table 5 Turkies 1 5 - 24 Fowls 1 16 1 Pig - 5 - £ 3 6 - We this day Executed a Lease to Mr. Benjn. Seale for Eighteen and an Half Acres of Land Lying in the South Division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The following were bought for the Company's table during June 1780. 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 24 fowls, £1 16s 0d 1 pig, £0 5s 0d Total bought, £3 6s 0d The Council executed a lease that day to Mr Benjamin Seale for 18½ acres of land in the island's southern division. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minute. **Interpretations** Benjamin Seale received his lease of 18½ acres in the southern division at the same meeting at which the Council cut back John Bagley's grant to protect the grazing that Seale and his family used. The Seales had come to the Board as petitioners against a neighbour's enclosure, and left it as leaseholders in their own right. The Council kept the small planters content by securing their pasture against Bagley and confirming their own holdings in the same sitting.
35	31	17th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 17th day of July 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 10th July 1780. Friday the 14 passed by a Ship at a great distance. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collection and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter Commencing the 1st of April and ending the 30th of June last which were Examined, approved and are as follows Vizt. Collection of Goods Sold and delivered out of the Honble. Company's Ware house from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Sold at 10 P Cent. Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 73 2 15 Sugar 118 13 7 17 3 4 Candy 60 1 6 179 15 1 Carried over £ 179 15 1	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 17 July 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present as members of the Council. The members read, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting held on 10 July 1780. A ship passed the island at a great distance on Friday 14 July 1780. The storekeeper presented his collections and the paymaster his accounts for the quarter from 1 April to 30 June 1780. The Council examined and approved them. The storekeeper's account of goods sold and delivered from the Company's warehouse between 1 April and 30 June 1780 began as follows. Goods sold at 10 per cent above cost Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 73 cwt 2 qr 15 lb, £111 13s 7d Sugar candy, 17 cwt 3 qr 4 lb, £68 1s 6d Sugar and candy total, £179 15s 1d Carried forward, £179 15s 1d **Interpretations** The store sold more than 73 cwt of sugar between April and June 1780, half as much again as in the previous quarter. A year earlier the lieutenants had protested at a sugar allowance of 312 lb a year. Now the inhabitants were buying freely from the large stocks landed by the China ships the previous September. The rationing that had divided the garrison in the winter of 1779 had given way to plenty in one article, even as the Council was writing to passing ships for flour and meat.

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36	32	17 July Brot. over £ 179 15 1 Flour Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 180 - 23 Flour 175 13 2 488 2 6 do. Baked 455 19 8 631 12 10 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 3 - 26 Rice 1 5 1 4 1 - Paddy - 18 5 2 3 6 Sope - 2 25 2 3 10 Salt 17¼ Bushels 3 17 7 Tea Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. - 2 6 Single 3 17 6 4 - 24 Congo 29 12 - 2 - 13 Bohea 7 10 - 41 - 6 Leather Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 2 Sole 17 9 Beef and Pork Vizt. 320 Pr. Beef 32 - - 6532 653 16 - 685 16 - Arrack 6½ Gallons 1 12 6 Chellor 6 Ps. 3 2 - Lead 2 1 23 Sheet 3 3 - Blankets 2 Ordinary - 15 6 Bunting 11 Yards Broad Red - 11 - Braziery 1 Pair Steel Snuffers - 2 8 Books 1 Small Common Prayer - 3 4 Broad Cloth Vizt. 1 Yard Black - 18 8 1 do. Navy Blue 1 17 2 2 15 10 Canvas 60 Yards English 3 16 10 Cutlery Ware Vizt. 2 Shoe Knives - - 11 2 Butchers do. - - 11 10 Ordy. Ivory Combs - 12 6 3 Horn do. - 1 - 13 Buckling do. - 7 10 1 3 2 Carried over £ 1581 0 9	The storekeeper's account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued as follows. Brought forward, £179 15s 1d Flour Flour, 180 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £175 13s 2d Flour baked into bread, 482 cwt 2 qr 6 lb, £455 19s 8d Flour total, £631 12s 10d Rice and paddy Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £1 5s 1d Paddy, 4 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 18s 5d Rice and paddy total, £2 3s 6d Soap, 0 cwt 2 qr 25 lb, £2 3s 10d Salt, 17½ bushels, £3 17s 7d Tea Singlo tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 6 lb, £3 17s 6d Congou tea, 4 cwt 0 qr 24 lb, £29 12s 0d Bohea tea, 2 cwt 0 qr 13 lb, £7 [...] Tea total, £41 6s 6d Sole leather, 2 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £17 [...] 9d Beef and pork Salt beef, 320 pieces, £32 0s 0d Salt pork, 6,532 pieces, £653 16s 0d Beef and pork total, £685 16s 0d Arrack, 6½ gallons, £1 12s 6d Chelloes, 6 pieces, £3 2s 0d Sheet lead, 2 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £3 3s 0d 2 ordinary blankets, £0 15s 6d Broad red bunting, 11 yards, £0 11s 0d Brass ware, 1 pair of steel snuffers, £0 2s 8d 1 small Book of Common Prayer, £0 3s 4d Broadcloth Black broadcloth, [...], £0 18s 0d Mazarine blue broadcloth, [...], £1 17s 2d Broadcloth total, £2 15s 10d English canvas, [...] yards, £3 16s 10d Cutlery 2 shoe knives, £0 0s 11d 2 butchers' knives, £0 0s 11d 10 ordinary ivory combs, £0 12s 6d 3 horn combs, £0 1s 0d 15 buckle combs, £0 7s 10d Cutlery total, £1 3s 2d Carried forward, £1,581 0s 9d **Interpretations** The store sold only 3 cwt of rice in the quarter, against 67 cwt in the quarter before. The rice reserve was nearly gone after feeding the hired slaves and garrison through the French alarm. Salt meat sales show the same pressure: more than 6,500 pieces of pork against 320 of beef. With the Company's herds still recovering and the store ship overdue, the island ate salt pork from the warehouse and bread baked from the dwindling flour stock. That was why the Council sent the *Hind* to the Cape in June for 30 tons of flour and wrote in May to every passing ship for food.
37	33	1780 Brot. over £ 1581 0 9 Cart Wheels 2 Wheel Barrows	The storekeeper's account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,581 0s 9d

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		1 13 8 Deals Vizt. 2 double - 8 2 2 bath - 6 2 ½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 6 7 ½ Pr. Ash do. 1 3 10 1 Bundle Oak Laths - 3 2 3 7 11 Earthen Ware Vizt. 1 Milk Pot - - 4 2 do. Pans - 3 2 2 Pans Stool do. - 2 9 1 Red Tea Pot - 1 2 - 7 5 Glass Ware Vizt. 6 Wine Glasses - 2 8 1 Pint Decanter - 1 9 2 Squares 6 by 8 - - 6 57 do. 8 by 10 1 9 10 16 do. 10 by 12 - 14 4 2 9 1 Hosiery Vizt. 138 Pr. Mens ordinary thread Stockings 23 5 9 2 Pr. Black Silk do. 1 16 4 4 Pr. Madrass No. 1 do. 1 19 4 22 Pr. do. No. 2 do. 9 15 4 1 Pr. Boys Cotton do. - 3 1 1 Black Silk Breeches 1 1 5 38 1 3 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1323 No. 7 4 - 9 975 - 9 1 3 11 150 - 13 - 1 8 250 - 16 - 2 - 100 - 18 - - 11 10 Large - 2 8 Hooks 764 No. 2 11 15 11 6 Hambro - 9 - 3 Deep Sea - 16 6 1 Wt. Cord - 1 6 3 lb Cotton Wick - 12 10 19 9 5 Carried over £ 1647 0 8	2 wheelbarrows, £1 13s 8d Timber 2 double deals, £0 8s 2d 2 balks, £0 6s 2d Elm plank, ¼ load, £1 6s 7d Ash plank, ½ load, £1 3s 10d 1 bundle of oak laths, £0 3s 2d Timber total, £3 7s 11d Earthenware 1 milk pot, £0 0s 4d 2 milk pans, £0 3s 2d 2 close-stool pans, £0 2s 9d 1 red teapot, £0 1s 2d Earthenware total, £0 7s 5d Glassware 6 wine glasses, £0 2s 8d 1 pint decanter, £0 1s 9d 2 panes of glass, 6 by 8 inches, £0 0s 6d 57 panes of glass, 8 by 10 inches, £1 9s 10d 16 panes of glass, 10 by 12 inches, £0 14s 4d Glassware total, £2 9s 1d Hosiery Men's ordinary thread stockings, 138 pairs, £25 5s 9d Black silk stockings, 2 pairs, £1 16s 4d Madras stockings, number 1, 4 pairs, £1 19s 4d Madras stockings, number 2, 22 pairs, £9 15s 4d Boys' cotton stockings, 1 pair, £0 3s 1d 1 pair of black silk breeches, £1 [...] Hosiery total, £40 10s 3d Hooks and lines Fish hooks, number 7, 1,323, £4 [...] Fish hooks, number 9, 975, £1 3s 11d Fish hooks, number 13, 150, £0 1s 8d Fish hooks, number 16, 250, £0 2s 0d Fish hooks, number 18, 100, £0 0s 11d Large fish hooks, 10, £0 2s 8d Fishing lines, number 2, 764, £11 15s 11d 6 Hamburg lines, £0 9s 0d 3 deep-sea lines, £0 16s 6d 1 hand lead line, £0 1s 6d Cotton wick, 5 lb, £0 14s 10d Hooks and lines total, £19 9s 5d Carried forward, £1,647 [...] 8d **Interpretations** The store sold more than 2,800 fish hooks and 764 fishing lines in the quarter, the largest quantity in any quarter of the record. The Council lifted its ban on fishing round the island's points on 10 April 1780, at the start of the quarter. With the rice reserve gone, the herds still thin and salt pork the main meat in the store, the islanders turned back to the sea. The lines bought in April and May were the island's answer to the shortage the Council was trying to relieve by sending the *Hind* to the Cape.

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38	34	17 July Brot. over £ 1647 8 8 Haberdashery Vizt. Skeins Silk - 2 11 4 do. Mohair - 2 - 7 Doz. Mohair Coat Buttons - 6 3 10 do. do. Brst. do. - 4 7 ¾ Gro. White Waistcoat do. - 1 10 2½ do. Shirt do. - 6 - 9 do. Horn Moulds - 3 - 9 Ps. Tape - 5 7 4½ Yards Buckram - 5 3 2 Pr. Woven Cord - 5 - ¾ lb Coloured Thread - 2 6 1½ Whited Brown do. - 11 - 3 Oz. No. 17 do. - 5 6 1 Epaulet - 11 - 3 14 1 Iron Ware Vizt. 9 Chest Locks 1 10 2 3 Brass Chest Locks - 10 3 2 Ash Helves - 1 4 1 Pr. Sheep Shears - 1 8 1 Pr. Garden do. - 3 8 1 Iron Shovel - 3 - 3 Blank Keys - 2 1 1 Iron Kettle 1 - 11 1 Garden Hoe - 1 6 1 Helve for do. - - 6 ¾ Brass Chair Nails - 2 3 7 Scythe Stones - 1 9 1 Masons Hammer - 7 6 1 Large Frying Pan - 3 - 3 1 7 Nails Vizt. 39 lb 6 1 4 4 34 - 10 - 12 3 11 - 20 - 6 9 4 Glazings Brads - 6 4 2 9 8 Carried Over £ 1656 14 6	The storekeeper's account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,647 8s 8d Haberdashery Silk, [...] skeins, £0 2s 11d Mohair, 4 skeins, £0 2s 0d Mohair coat buttons, 7 dozen, £0 6s 3d Mohair breast buttons, 10 dozen, £0 4s 7d White waistcoat buttons, ¾ gross, £0 1s 10d Shirt buttons, 2¼ gross, £0 6s 0d Horn button moulds, 9 dozen, £0 3s 0d 9 pieces of tape, £0 5s 7d Buckram, 4½ yards, £0 5s 3d Union cord, 2 pieces, £0 5s 0d Coloured thread, ½ lb, £0 2s 6d White and brown thread, 1½ lb, £0 11s 0d Thread, number 17, 3 oz, £0 5s 6d 1 epaulette, £0 11s 0d Haberdashery total, £3 14s 1d Ironmongery 9 chest locks, £1 10s 2d 3 brass closet locks, £0 18s 3d 2 ash helves, £0 1s 4d Sheep shears, 1 pair, £0 1s 8d Garden shears, 1 pair, £0 3s 8d 1 iron shovel, £0 5s 0d 3 blank keys, £0 2s 1d 1 iron kettle, £1 0s 11d 1 garden hoe, £0 1s 6d 1 helve for a hoe, £0 0s 6d Brass chair nails, ¾ hundred, £0 2s 3d 7 scythe stones, £0 1s 9d 1 mason's hammer, £0 7s 6d 1 large frying pan, £0 5s 0d Ironmongery total, £5 1s 7d Nails Sixpenny nails, 39 lb, £1 4s 4d Tenpenny nails, 34 lb, £0 12s 3d Nails, size 20, 11 lb, £0 6s 9d Glazing brads, 4 lb, £0 6s 4d Nails total, £2 9s 8d Carried forward, £1,658 14s 6d The figure brought forward on this page is £1,647 8s 8d, which supplies the shillings missing at the foot of the previous page.
39	35	1780 Brot. Over £ 1658 14 6	The storekeeper's account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued as follows.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Oil Vizt. 36½ Gallons Train 10 11 9 13½ do. Linseed 3 3 - ½ do. Turpentine - 4 1 13 18 10 Oars 2 Small - 8 3 Paint Vizt. 2 lb White Lead Mixd. - - 10 1½ Flake White - 12 8 ½ Prussian Blue - 12 7 1 Blacking - 3 2 55 Whiting - 1 5 22 Yellow Oaker dry - 6 - 4 Logwood - 1 1 2 3 9 Pitch &ca. Vizt. 3 lb Pitch - 3 6 61 Rosin 1 - 4 6 Gallons Tar - 10 - 1 13 10 Pewter 1 Bason - 3 3 Serge Vizt. 13¼ Yards Scarlet 4 4 9 ½ do. Blue - 9 6 5¼ do. Wt. Silk Serge 1 11 - 1½ do. Colored Shalloon - 3 3 3 do. Blue Sagathy - 14 7 6 17 1 Saddlery Vizt. 1 Half Curb Bridle - 10 10 1 Snaffle do. - 6 9 3 Pr. Stirrup Leathers - 8 5 1 6 - Carried Over £ 1685 7 6	Brought forward, £1,658 14s 6d Oil Train oil, 30½ gallons, £10 11s 9d Linseed oil, 13½ gallons, £3 3s 0d Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 4s 1d Oil total, £13 18s 10d 2 small oars, £0 8s 3d Paint Mixed white lead, 2 lb, £0 0s 10d Flake white, [...] lb, £0 12s 6d Prussian blue, ½ lb, £0 12s 7d Blacking, 1 lb, £[...] Whiting, 33 lb, £0 1s 5d Dry yellow ochre, 22 lb, £0 6s 0d Logwood, 4 lb, £0 1s 1d Paint total, £2 5s 9d Pitch and tar Pitch, [...] lb, £[...] Rosin, 61 lb, £1 [...] 4d Tar, 6 gallons, £0 10s 0d Pitch and tar total, £1 13s 10d Pewter, 1 basin, £0 3s 3d Woollen cloth Scarlet serge, 13½ yards, £4 4s 9d Blue serge, ½ yard, £0 2s 6d White silk serge, 5¼ yards, £1 12s 0d Coloured shalloon, 1½ yards, £0 3s 3d Blue sagathy, 3 yards, £0 14s 7d Woollen cloth total, £6 17s 1d Saddlery 1 half-cheek bridle, £0 10s 10d 1 snaffle bridle, £0 6s 9d Stirrup leathers, 3 pairs, £0 8s [...] Saddlery total, £1 6s 0d Carried forward, £1,685 7s 6d
40	36	17th July Brot. Over £ 1685 7 6 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 1 Mans Shirt - 3 8 1 do. Jacket - 8 - 6 Hats - 11 3 1 2 11 Shirts Vizt. 234 Soldiers 58 10 - 1¼ Yds. Brown Holland - 2 2 5¼ Yds. Fine Irish Linen 1 6 8 33¼ Yds. Ticking	The storekeeper's account of goods sold at 10 per cent above cost continued as follows. Brought forward, £1,683 7s 6d Sailors' clothing 1 man's shirt, £0 3s 8d 1 man's jacket, £0 8s 0d 6 hats, £0 11s 3d Sailors' clothing total, £1 2s 11d Shirts and linen 234 soldiers' shirts, £58 10s 0d Brown holland, 1¼ yards, £0 2s 2d Fine Irish linen, 3½ yards, £1 6s 0d Ticking, 33½ yards, £3 12s 10d 1 roller, £0 0s 6d Shirts and linen total, £63 12s 2d Shoes Men's ordinary shoes, 356 pairs, £96 9s 3d Men's fine shoes, 4 pairs, £1 7s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 12 10 1 Rubber - - 6 63 12 2 Shoes Vizt. 356 Pr. Mens Ordinary 96 9 3 4 Pr. do. Fine Shoes 1 7 - 5 Pr. do. do. Pumps 1 10 10 3 Pr. Womens Calimanco - 13 3 33 Pr. do. Calf Leather 6 1 - 12 Pr. Girls do. 1 10 - 6 Pr. do. Calimanco 1 7 - 5 Pr. Boys - 16 4 1 Pr. Channel Pumps - 7 4 110 4 - Turners Ware Vizt. 1 Hair Broom - 3 2 2 Paint Brushes - 1 2 2 Shoe do. - 1 7 4 Punch Ladles - 2 8 1 do. Strainer - - 11 3 Skimming Dishes - 1 - 7 Labourers Baskets - 8 6 - 19 - Long Cloth Vizt. ½ Pr. No. 1 6 7 3 7 do. 2 34 4 3 2 do. 3 8 10 6 10 Pr. 4 30 10 - 1 do. 5 1 11 6 76 3 6 Carried Over £ 1937 9 1	Men's fine pumps, 5 pairs, £1 10s 10d Women's calimanco shoes, 3 pairs, £0 13s 3d Women's calf leather shoes, 33 pairs, £6 1s 0d Girls' calf leather shoes, 12 pairs, £1 10s 0d Girls' calimanco shoes, 6 pairs, £1 7s 0d Boys' shoes, 5 pairs, £0 16s 4d Channel pumps, 1 pair, £0 7s 4d Shoes total, £110 4s 0d Turnery 1 hair broom, £0 3s 2d 2 paint brushes, £0 1s 2d 2 shoe brushes, £0 1s 7d 4 punch ladles, £0 2s 8d 1 punch strainer, £0 0s 11d 3 skimming dishes, £0 1s 0d 7 labourers' baskets, £0 8s 6d Turnery total, £0 19s 0d Longcloth Longcloth, number 1, 1½ pieces, £6 7s 3d Longcloth, number 2, 7 pieces, £34 4s 3d Longcloth, number 3, 2 pieces, £8 10s 6d Longcloth, number 4, 10½ pieces, £[...] Longcloth, number 5, 1 piece, £1 11s 6d Longcloth total, £7[...] 3s 6d Carried forward, £1,937 9s [...] The figure brought forward on this page is £1,683 7s 6d, not the £1,685 7s 6d I gave at the foot of the previous page. **Interpretations** The store sold 356 pairs of men's shoes and 234 soldiers' shirts in the quarter. That is nearly twice as many shirts as in any earlier quarter. The garrison's work on the batteries and the Long Wood wall wore out shoes and linen quickly. Soldiers bought replacements through stoppages from their pay. The hired slaves were probably supplied by their owners from the same store. Hard labour in the defences cost the soldiers as well as the Company, in clothing they had to replace at their own expense.
41	37	1780 Brot. Over £ 1937 9 1 China Ware Vizt. 19 Soup Plates - 9 1 3 Bowls - 5 5 2 Suckers - - 8 7 Guglets - 6 5 4 Basons 3 8 3 Stone Breakfast Sets 1 19 9 16 Quart. Pint Cups and Saucers - 5 10 6 Half do. do. & do. - 3 1 3 13 11 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 11 Pepper 6 - 9	The sales of stores at a 10 per cent advance continued with china and spices. Brought forward, £1,937 9s 1d China 19 soup plates, £0 9s 1d 3 bowls, £0 5s 5d 2 sneakers, £0 0s 9d 7 goglets, £0 6s 5d 4 basins, £0 3s 8d 3 stoneware breakfast sets, £1 19s 9d 16 pint cups and saucers, £0 5s 10d 6 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 3s 1d China total, £3 15s 11d Pepper, 1 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £6 0s 9d Total sold at 10 per cent, £1,947 3s 9d Further stores were sold at a 50 per cent advance. Coals, 8 bushels, £0 14s 8d Rosin, 1 cwt, £2 10s 0d Train oil, 25 gallons, £9 7s 6d Sheet lead, 4 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £7 0s 7d Pepper, 12 lb, £0 9s 0d Total sold at 50 per cent, £20 1s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		£ 1947 3 9 Sold at 50 P Cent Coals 8 Buckets - 14 8 Pitch &ca. 100 lb Rosin 2 10 - Oil 25 Gallons Train 9 7 6 Lead Cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 3 Sheet 7 - 7 Spice 12 lb Pepper - 9 - £ 20 1 9 Issued to the Honble. Company's Ship Swallow. Blocks 9 Double of 8 Inches - 14 10 Pitch &c. 1 Barl. Tar 1 18 6 £ 2 13 4	The Company's sloop *Swallow* received the following stores. 9 double blocks of 8 inches, £0 14s 10d Tar, 1 barrel, £1 18s 6d Total, £2 13s 4d **Interpretations** Goglets were long-necked jars of porous earthenware made in India. Water kept in them cooled as it seeped through the clay and evaporated from the surface. Sneakers were small china bowls or cups, used mainly for tea or punch. Both came out on the Company's homeward-bound ships from Asia, and they appear here as ordinary household goods sold to the inhabitants. The storekeeper used two levels of mark-up. Most goods were sold at 10 per cent over cost, but coals, rosin, train oil, sheet lead and part of the pepper carried 50 per cent. A buyer could get these only from the Company's warehouse. The higher rate probably rationed goods the garrison and the works needed, while letting the Company recover its freight costs on bulky cargo. The *Swallow* (Captain Tobias Hall) brought Mr Barwell in May 1780. Here the island refitted her with blocks and tar from its own stores, charged against her account.
42	38	17 July Hind Cutter Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 1 - - Sugar 1 7 1 1 2 Candy - 15 10 2 2 11 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 3 6 19 - Bread 5 - - 3 16 8 Rice and Paddy 3 Paddy - 12 - Arrack 90 Gallons 22 10 - Coals 1 Chaldron 2 4 7 Beef and Pork Vizt. 2 Tierces Beef 10 4 - 4 do. Pork 24 12 - 34 16 - Canvas 3 Pr. English 6 6 9 Deals Vizt. 8 Single - 15 - ½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 4 2 1 19 2 Blocks 2 double with Brass Sheavers - 10 4 Iron Ware 1 Iron Chain 3 19 10 Pitch &c. 1 Barrl. Rosin 4 16 3 Oil 3 Gallons Train 1 3 - Paint 12 lb Whiting - - 4 £ 93 10 10 Charges General Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Coals 180 Buckets Smiths Shop	The *Hind* cutter's account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 1 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £1 7s 1d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £0 15s 10d Sugar and candy total, £2 2s 11d Flour, 7 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £6 19s 0d Bread, 5 cwt, £3 16s 8d Paddy, 3 [...], £0 12s 0d Arrack, 90 gallons, £22 10s 0d Coals, 1 chaldron, £2 4s 7d Beef and pork Salt beef, 2 tierces, £10 4s 0d Salt pork, 4 tierces, £24 12s 0d Beef and pork total, £34 16s 0d English canvas, 3 pieces, £6 6s 9d Timber 8 single deals, £0 15s 0d Elm plank, ½ load, £1 4s 2d Timber total, £1 19s 2d 2 double blocks with brass sheaves, £0 10s 4d 1 iron chain, £3 19s 10d Rosin, 1 barrel, £4 16s 3d Train oil, 3 gallons, £1 3s 0d Whiting, 12 lb, £0 0s 4d Total for the Hind, £93 10s 10d The general charges account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Coals for the smiths' shop, 180 bushels, £11 2s 11d Red bunting for the carpenters' shop, 3 yards, £0 2s 9d Arrack for the men employed in the stores, 3½ gallons, £0 12s 9d Carried forward, £12 4s 5d **Interpretations** The *Hind* drew 90 gallons of arrack and six tierces of salt meat in the quarter, ready for her voyage to the Cape on 9 June 1780. Her crew needed provisions for a round trip of perhaps two months. She also carried enough to cover a delay if the French squadron were still near the Cape. The new canvas, chain and rosin went to refit her after the hard cruising of the alarm. The island's only seagoing vessel was being kept fit for the voyage on which its next supply of flour depended.

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		11 2 11 Bunting 3 Yds. Broad Red Carpentrs. Shop - 2 9 Arrack 3¾ Gallons Men empd. in Stores - 18 9 Carried Over £ 12 4 5	
43	39	1780 Brot. Over £ 12 4 5 Lead Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 11 3 13 Pig Crane 10 3 6 15 Sheet Chubs Spring - 3 2 10 6 8 Deals Vizt. 2 Double - 7 4 14 Single 1 6 3 2 Timbers for Crane 4 1 10 Crane 5 15 5 Nails 3 lb 6 Sessions House - 4 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 - 7 lb Iron 1 17 2 24 Masons Tools 1 14 - 6 Masons Mallets - 11 3 3 do. Hammers 1 - 6 Crane 1 Iron Rimd. Lock & Bolted Warehouse 1 4 3 1 Spring Rat Trap Smiths Shop - 1 6 1 Ash Helve Bake House - - 7 1 Coopers Adze - 3 - 2 Cold Chizels - 2 4 2 Punches - 2 9 1 Coopers Shave - 1 8 Coopers Shop 6 19 - Oil 1½ Galln. Train Engines - 7 6 Hooks and Lines 12 No. 2 Lines Crane and Carpentrs. Shop - 3 5 Turners Ware 6 Labourers Baskets Crane - 6 6 Canvas Vizt. 3 Yards English - 3 5 2 do. Ossnabrig - 2 - Bucket - 5 5 Pitch &c. 22 lb Pitch Chubs Spring - 2 9 31 Rosin Crane - 8 9 - 11 6 £ 37 6 6	The general charges account continued with stores issued for works around the settlement. Brought forward, £12 4s 5d Lead Pig lead for the crane, 11 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, £10 3s 6d Sheet lead for Chubb's Spring, 15 lb, £0 3s 2d Lead total, £10 6s 8d Timber 2 double deals for the crane, £0 7s 4d 14 single deals for the crane, £1 6s 3d 2 timbers for the crane, £4 1s 10d Timber total, £5 15s 5d Nails, 2,000 tenpenny, for the [...] fence, £0 4s 0d Ironware Iron for the crane, 2 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £1 17s 2d 24 masons' tools for the crane, £1 14s 0d 6 masons' mallets for the crane, £0 11s 3d 3 masons' hammers for the crane, £1 0s 6d 1 iron-bound lock and 18 lb of bolts for the washhouse, £1 4s 3d 1 spring rat trap for the smiths' shop, £0 1s 6d 1 ash rake for the bakehouse, £0 1s 7d 1 cooper's adze for the coopers' shop, £0 3s 0d 2 cold chisels for the coopers' shop, £0 2s 4d 2 punches for the coopers' shop, £0 2s 9d 1 cooper's shave for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 8d Ironware total, £6 14s 0d Train oil for the engines, 1½ gallons, £0 7s 6d Hooks and lines, 12 lb and 2 lines, for the crane and carpenters' shop, £0 3s 5d 6 labourers' buckets for the crane, £0 6s 6d Canvas English canvas for a [...], 3 yards, £0 1s 5d [...] canvas for a [...], 2 yards, £0 2s 0d Canvas total, £0 3s 5d Pitch and rosin Pitch for Chubb's Spring, 22 lb, £0 2s 9d Rosin for the crane, 30 lb, £0 8s 9d Pitch and rosin total, £0 11s 6d Total, £37 6s 6d **Interpretations** Most of the quarter's general charges went on building a crane. It took heavy timbers, nearly 12 cwt of pig lead, a full set of masons' tools and buckets for the labourers. Pig lead was poured molten into holes cut in stone to fix iron fittings, so the crane was probably set on a masonry base. The masons' equipment suggests the base was built with the island's own labour rather than shipped out ready-made. A crane of this size would have speeded up landing stores and guns, at a time when the French alarm made both urgent.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
44	40	17 July Repairs Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Deals Vizt. 1 Double Castle - 3 8 6 Bundles Oak Laths Secy. House - 17 6 1 1 2 Nails 9 lb 6 do. - 5 1 Oil 1½ Gallns. Linseed do. - 6 4 Iron Ware 1 Iron Rimd. Lock Brass Knobs Lieut. Govr. House - 6 2 Paint Vizt. 24 lb Whiting Castle & Secy. House - 1 - 1 Verdigrease - 4 5 1 Vermillion - 5 7 Castle - 11 - Glass Ware Vizt. 6 Squares 8 by 10 - 2 9 10 do. 11 by 19 - 13 9 Plantation House 14 do. 10 by 12 Castle & Church - 11 5 1 7 8 £ 3 17 8 Diet Expence Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Arrack 126 Gallns. 31 10 - Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 13 1 16 11 1 7 Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 18 Sugar 6 18 2 4 2 27 Candy 9 11 8 16 9 10 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 4 - 11 1 8 10 Beef and Pork Vizt. 54 Pr. Beef 11 13 2 63 do. Pork 11 10 3 23 3 5 Tea Vizt. 8 Single - 8 8 3 Congo - 3 3 - 11 11 Carried over £ 84 7 7	The repairs account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Timber 1 double deal for the Castle, £0 3s 8d 6 bundles of oak laths for the storehouse, £0 17s 6d Timber total, £1 1s 2d Sixpenny nails for the storehouse, 9 lb, £0 5s 1d Linseed oil for the storehouse, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 4d 1 iron-rimmed lock for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 6s 2d Paint Whiting for the Castle and storehouse, 9 lb, £0 1s 0d Verdigris for the Castle, 1 lb, £0 4s 5d Vermilion for the Castle, 1 lb, £0 5s 7d Paint total, £0 11s 0d Glass 6 panes 8 by 10 inches for Plantation House, £0 2s 9d 10 panes 11 by 13 inches for Plantation House, £0 13s 9d 14 panes 10 by 12 inches for the Castle and church, £0 11s 5d Glass total, £1 7s 11d Total for repairs, £3 17s 8d The diet account was debited with the following stores issued over the same quarter. Arrack, 126 gallons, £31 10s 0d Flour, 13 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £11 1s 7d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 4 cwt 3 qr 12 lb, £6 14s 10d Sugar candy, 4 cwt 2 qr 27 lb, £9 15s 0d Sugar and candy total, £16 9s 10d Rice, 4 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £1 8s 10d Beef and pork Salt beef, 54 pieces, £11 15s 2d Salt pork, 63 pieces, £11 10s 3d Beef and pork total, £23 5s 5d Tea Singlo tea, 8 lb, £0 8s 8d Congou tea, 3 lb, £0 3s 3d Tea total, £0 11s 11d Carried forward, £84 7s 7d **Interpretations** The diet account paid for the Company's public table at the Castle. There the Governor, councillors and senior officers ate at the Company's expense, as part of their pay. The sheer quantities show how heavy that cost was. In one quarter the table took 126 gallons of arrack and nearly 9½ cwt of sugar and candy. It also ate more salt meat than the *Hind* drew for a voyage to the Cape. Singlo and congou were two China teas the Company shipped home in bulk. Singlo was a cheaper green tea and congou a black tea of middling quality. Both reached the island's stores straight from the homeward China ships. That made them far cheaper and easier to get on St Helena than in England, where heavy duties added to the price.
45	41	1780 Brot. Over £ 84 7 7 Salt ½ Bushel - 2 1 Spice 12 lb Pepper - 6 - £ 84 15 8 Allowance Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Candles Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 16 Castle 29 11 9 Oil Vizt.	The diet account closed with salt and pepper. Brought forward, £84 7s 7d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 2s 0d Pepper, 12 lb, £0 6s 0d Total for diet, £84 15s 7d The allowance account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Candles for the Castle, 2 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, £29 11s 9d Oil Train oil for the Castle, 12 gallons, £3 0s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		12 Gallons Train 3 - - ¾ do. Linseed - 3 5 Castle 20 do. Train Council 5 - - 8 3 5 Sugar & Candy 30 lb Sugar Govrs. Gardener - 7 6 Tea 2 lb Bohea do. & do. - 2 5 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 7 - 3 6 100 9 - 2 2 Hooks 32 2 Lines - 8 11 Governors Fishermen 50 No. 7 - 2 9 4 Large - 1 - Hooks 12 No. 2 Lines - 3 4 Lieut. Govrs. Fishermen 1 lb Cotton Wick do. Lamps - 2 7 ½ Whip Cord - 1 8 Castle 1 7 11 Chelloe 5 Pieces do. 2 11 4 Sope 100 do. 2 11 - Braziers Ware 2 Pr. Snuffers Castle - 4 9 Earthen do. 2 Milk Pots do. - - 7 Turners do. 2 Baskets do. - 9 - Corks 6 Gross Council - 13 6 Haberdashery Vizt. 3 Sk. Silk - 1 9 ¼ lb Coloured Thread - - 10 Castle - 2 7 Lead Vizt. 9 lb Sheet Govrs. Fishermen - 1 11 8 do. Lieut. Govr. do. - 1 8 - 3 7 Carried Over £ 46 8 4	Linseed oil for the Castle, ¾ gallon, £0 3s 5d Train oil for the Council, 20 gallons, £5 0s 0d Oil total, £8 3s 5d Sugar for [...], 30 lb, £0 7s 6d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 5d Hooks and lines 100 No. 7 hooks for the Governor's fishermen, £0 3s 6d 100 No. 9 hooks for the Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 2d 3 No. 2 lines for the Governor's fishermen, £0 0s 11d 50 No. 7 hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 9d 4 large hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 0d 12 No. 2 lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 3s 4d Cotton wick for the Castle lamps, 1 lb, £0 2s 7d Whipcord for the Castle, ½ lb, £0 1s 0d Hooks and lines total, £0 17s 11d Chelloes for the Castle, 5 pieces, £2 11s 4d Soap for the Castle, 100 lb, £2 10s 0d 2 pairs of brass snuffers for the Castle, £0 4s 9d 2 earthenware milk pots for the Castle, £0 0s 7d 2 flaskets for the Castle, £0 9s 0d Corks for the Council, 6 gross, £0 13s 6d Haberdashery Silk for the Castle, 3 oz, £0 1s 9d Coloured thread for the Castle, ¼ lb, £0 0s 10d Haberdashery total, £0 2s 7d Lead Sheet lead for the Governor's fishermen, 9 lb, £0 1s 11d Sheet lead for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, 6 lb, £0 1s 8d Lead total, £0 3s 7d Carried forward, £46 8s 4d **Interpretations** The allowance account recorded the household supplies the Company gave its senior officers on top of their salaries. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor each kept their own fishermen. The Company equipped those boats with hooks, lines and lead sinkers out of public stores. This allowance mattered all the more after 28 February 1780, when fishing was restricted during the French alarm. The ban was lifted on 10 April 1780, so the hooks issued in this quarter probably restocked the two private fisheries once boats could put out again. Chelloes were a checked or striped cotton cloth woven in India, mainly in Bengal and on the Coromandel coast. They were cheap and hard-wearing, and were used for servants' clothing, bedding and household linen. A flasket was a long shallow basket with two handles, used for carrying linen or food. The 6 gross of corks charged to the Council were for bottling the wine and spirits served at its table.
46	42	17 July Brot. Over £ 46 8 4 Pitch &c. 7 lb Rosin Castle - 2 1 Tin Ware 6 lb Solder do. - 4 - Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 20 Rice - 17 3 26 - - Paddy 5 4 - Govrs. Poultry & Horses 2 - 16 Rice	The allowance account continued. Brought forward, £46 8s 4d Rosin for the Castle, 7 lb, £0 2s 1d Solder for the Castle, 6 lb, £0 4s 0d Rice and paddy Rice for the Governor's poultry and slaves, 2 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £0 17s 3d Paddy for the Governor's poultry and slaves, 26 cwt, £3 4s 0d Rice for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and slaves, 2 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £0 13s 2d Paddy for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and slaves, 6 cwt 3 qr, £1 3s 6d Rice and paddy total, £5 17s 11d

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		- 15 2 6 - 3 Paddy 1 3 6 Lt. Govr. do. & do. 8 - 11 Nails 2 Glaz Brads Castle - 2 10 Deals Vizt. 1 Double - 3 8 2 Single - 3 9 Tables for do. - 7 5 £ 55 7 3 Garrison Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Arrack 497 Gallons Guards &c. 124 5 - Tea Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 20 Congo 2 12 1 1 1 23 Bohea 4 12 - Barracks & Guards 7 4 1 Candles 2 lb Officers on Guard - 4 6 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Wood Axes - 5 11 1 Ash Helve - - 7 1 Blank Key - - 6 Guards - 7 2 Deals Vizt. 14 Double 2 11 4 2 Single - 3 9 Cots and Coffins 2 15 1 Canvas 102 Yards English Cots 5 14 9 Glass Ware Vizt. 4 Squares 10 by 12 Barracks - 3 3 4 Hour Glasses Out Guards - 3 4 - 6 7 Carried Over £ 140 17 2	Glazing brads for the Castle, 2 lb, £0 2s 10d Timber 1 double deal for a table at the Castle, £0 3s 8d 2 single deals for a table at the Castle, £0 3s 9d Timber total, £0 7s 5d Total for allowances, £55 7s 3d The garrison account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Arrack, 497 gallons, £124 5s 0d Tea Congou tea for the barracks and guards, 0 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £2 12s 1d Bohea tea for the barracks and guards, 1 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £4 12s 0d Tea total, £7 4s 1d Candles for the officers on guard, 2 lb, £0 4s 6d Ironware 2 wood axes for the guards, £0 5s 11d 1 ash rake for the guards, £0 0s 7d 1 blank key for the guards, £0 0s 6d Ironware total, £0 7s 0d Timber 14 double deals for the Castle and offices, £2 11s 4d 2 single deals for the Castle and offices, £0 3s 9d Timber total, £2 15s 1d English canvas for cots, 102 yards, £5 14s 9d Glass 4 panes 10 by 12 inches for the barracks, £0 3s 3d 4 hourglasses for the outlying guards, £0 3s 4d Glass total, £0 6s 7d Carried forward, £140 17s 2d **Interpretations** Paddy was rice still in its husk. It was cheaper than cleaned rice, and was fed to poultry and given as a ration to slaves. The Company supplied both the Governor's and the Lieutenant Governor's households with it. That meant the cost of feeding their private slaves and poultry fell on public stores, alongside their fishermen's gear and the candles for the Castle. The four hourglasses went to the outlying guards at posts such as the batteries and lookouts. Few soldiers had a watch, so the glass was the only way to time each sentry's watch and keep reliefs regular. With the French alarm earlier in the year, regular watches at those posts mattered.
47	43	1780 Brot. Over £ 140 17 2 Hats 9 Soldiers 1 3 8 Hosiery 10 Pr. O. Thread Stockings 1 10 8 Shirts 6 Soldiers 1 4 7 Hook and Lines Vizt. 1 Knot Sash Drums - 1 4 25 No. 2 Lines Cots - 5 10 4 lb Cotton Wick Guards - 10 3 2 Whip Cord - 6 10 1 4 3 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 6 Soldiers Coats and Breeches 8 13 -	The garrison account continued. Brought forward, £140 17s 2d 9 soldiers' hats, £1 3s 0d 10 pairs of cotton thread stockings, £1 10s 0d 16 soldiers' shirts, £1 4s 7d Hooks and lines 1 hank of sash line for the drums, £0 1s 4d 25 No. 2 lines for cots, £0 5s 10d Cotton wick for the guards, 4 lb, £0 10s 3d Whipcord, 2 lb, £0 6s 10d Hooks and lines total, £1 4s 3d Soldiers' clothing 6 soldiers' coats and breeches, £8 15s 0d 3 matrosses' coats, £4 13s 0d 4 pairs of matrosses' breeches, £2 3s 4d Clothing total, £15 11s 4d Nails Twentypenny nails for cots and coffins, £0 15s 9d Tenpenny nails for cots and coffins, 12 lb, £0 6s 6d Nails total, £1 2s 3d

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		3 Matrosses Coats 4 13 - 4 Pr. do. Breeches 2 5 4 15 11 4 Nails Vizt. 20 lb 6 - 15 9 12 - 10 - 6 6 Cots & Coffins 1 2 3 Turners Ware 1 Hair Broom Officers Guard Room - 2 11 Oil 164 Gallons Train Barracks and Guards 41 - - Paint 4 lb Vermillion Drums - 1 6 Beef and Pork 375 Pr. Pork Deficiency in Weight 101 16 5 £ 305 16 9 Blacks Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Sugar and Candy Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 4 Sugar 3 8 9 Carried over £ 3 8 9	1 flag broom for the officers' guardroom, £0 2s 11d Train oil for the barracks and guards, 164 gallons, £41 0s 0d Vermilion for the drums, ¼ lb, £0 1s 6d Beef and pork, 375 pieces, to make up short weight, £101 16s 5d Total for the garrison, £305 16s 9d The account for the Company's black slaves was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £3 5s 9d Carried forward, £3 5s 9d **Interpretations** The largest single charge on the garrison was £101 16s 5d for 375 pieces of beef and pork, issued to make up short weight. Salt meat lost weight in the cask through shrinkage and leaking brine. Even so, each soldier's ration was fixed by weight, not by the number of pieces. Rather than cut the men's ration, the Company issued extra pieces to make up the full allowance and bore the cost itself. That one adjustment cost almost as much as all the soldiers' clothing, oil and arrack together, apart from the arrack itself. On a station already uneasy after the alarm, a short ration was not worth the risk of discontent. Nails for cots and coffins were charged together in a single line. Cots were the canvas hammocks on wooden frames used in the barracks and hospital, and coffins were made in the same carpenters' shop. Grouping them shows that burials for the garrison were treated as a routine item of military supply.
48	44	17 July Brot. Over £ 3 8 9 Tea Vizt. 6 lb Congo 3 6 1 8 Bohea - 4 10 3 10 11 Arrack 13 Gallons 3 5 - Sope 13 lb - 6 - Salt ½ Bushel - 2 1 Chelloe 1 Pr. - 12 - Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 17 - 9 5 19 3 Flour 71 2 1 68 14 10 Bread 3 1 18 3 19 5 Beef and Pork Vizt. 143 Pr. Beef 31 2 8 2238 Pr. Pork 396 6 3 427 8 11 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 7 - 3 6 73 9 - 1 8 23 13 - - 3 Hooks 12 2 Lines - 3 7 1 lb Whip Cord - 3 1 - 10 1 Shirts 4 Soldiers Castle Servts. - 17 10	The account for the Company's black slaves continued. Brought forward, £3 8s 9d Tea Congou tea, 61 lb, £3 6s 1d Bohea tea, 8 lb, £0 4s 10d Tea total, £3 10s 11d Arrack, 13 gallons, £3 5s 0d Soap, [...] lb, £0 6s 0d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 2s 1d Chelloes, 1½ pieces, £0 17s 0d Rice, 17 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £5 19s 8d Flour, 71 cwt 2 qr 1 lb, £68 14s 10d Bread, 3 cwt 1 qr 18 lb, £3 19s 5d Beef and pork Salt beef, 143 pieces, £31 2s 8d Salt pork, 2,238 pieces, £396 6s 3d Beef and pork total, £427 8s 11d Hooks and lines 100 No. 7 hooks, £0 3s 6d 73 No. 9 hooks, £0 1s 8d 23 No. 13 hooks, £0 0s 3d 12 No. 9 lines, £0 3s 7d Whipcord, 1 lb, £0 3s 1d Hooks and lines total, £0 12s 1d 4 shirts for the Castle servants, £0 17s 10d 4 checked shirts as sailors' clothing, £0 13s 5d No. 6 longcloth, [...] piece, £0 9s 5d Pepper, 4 lb, £0 2s 0d Sheet lead, 8 lb, £0 1s 8d Thread, 3 skeins, £0 1s 0d Train oil, 5½ gallons, £1 7s 6d Total for the slaves, £521 18s 6d **Interpretations** Feeding the Company's slaves cost more than the whole garrison account, £521 18s 6d against £305 16s 9d. Almost all of it went on 2,238 pieces of salt pork and more than 71 cwt of flour. The Company was meeting its slaves' rations from imported stores, not from the island's own produce. This happened in a quarter when the overdue *Royal Charlotte* had left stocks thin and the *Hind* was sent to the Cape for flour on 9 June 1780. The hooks and lines show the other side of

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Sailors Cloaths 4 Frocks Checked Shirts - 13 5 Long Cloth ½ Pr. No. 6 - 9 5 Spice 4 lb Pepper - 2 - Lead 8 lb Sheet - 1 8 Haberdashery 3 Sk. Silk - 1 - Oil 5½ Gallons Train 1 7 6 £ 521 11 6	the arrangement. Slaves were expected to catch fish to stretch the salt rations, once fishing resumed on 10 April 1780.
49	45	1780 Mallays Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 1 3 Sugar - 8 3 Flour - 3 3 - 15 8 Rice 1 20 - 3 3 Sope 3 lb - 1 6 Salt ½ Bushel - 1 - Arrack 5¾ Gallons 1 8 9 Tea 2 lb Bohea - 1 2 Beef 13 Ps. 2 16 7 Spice 2 lb Pepper - 1 - Shoes 1 Pr. Mens fine - 6 2 Hooks and Lines 50 No. 7 Hooks - 2 9 £ 6 6 1 Plantation Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Deals 6 Double House at Perkins 1 2 - Nails Vizt. 14 lb 6 - 7 10 12 - 10 - 6 6 8 - 30 - 3 - 1 Glazing Brads - 1 5 do. - 18 9 Oil 7 Gallons Train Cattle 1 15 - Pitch &c. 2 Gall. Tar Cattle - 3 - Lines 6 No. 2 Gardens - 2 6 Beef 13 Ps. Steward 2 16 7 Rice 2 2 do. and Overseers - 17 6 Cutlery Ware 1 Pruning Knife Fishermen - 2 3 Iron Ware 23 Scythe stones Gardens &c. - 3 4 £ 8 2 11	The account for the Company's Malays was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £0 8s 3d Flour, 0 cwt 3 qr 3 lb, £0 15s 8d Rice, 0 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £0 3s 3d Soap, 3 lb, £0 1s 6d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 0d Arrack, 5¾ gallons, £1 8s 9d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Salt beef, 13 pieces, £2 16s 7d Pepper, 2 lb, £0 1s 0d Men's fine shoes, 1 pair, £0 6s 2d 30 No. 7 hooks, £0 2s 9d Total for the Malays, £6 6s 1d The plantation account was debited with the following stores issued over the same quarter. 6 double deals for the house at Perkins, £1 2s 0d Nails for the house at Perkins Sixpenny nails, 14 lb, £0 7s 10d Tenpenny nails, 12 lb, £0 6s 6d Thirtypenny nails, 8 lb, £0 3s 0d Glazing brads, 1 lb, £0 1s 5d Nails total, £0 18s 9d Train oil for the Castle, 7 gallons, £1 15s 0d Tar for the carts, 2 gallons, £0 3s 0d 6 No. 2 lines for the gardeners, £0 9s 6d Salt beef for the steward, 13 pieces, £2 16s 7d Rice for the steward and overseers, 2 cwt 2 qr, £0 17s 6d 1 case of [...], £0 2s 3d 23 scythe stones for the gardeners and others, £0 3s 4d Total for the plantation, £8 7s 11d **Interpretations** The Malays were kept on a separate account from the Company's black slaves, and they ate differently. Their stores were mostly beef, arrack and tea, with a pair of fine shoes, rather than the salt pork, flour and rice issued to the slaves. They were only a handful of people, judging by the small quantities. That points to a small group of skilled or favoured workers brought from the Company's eastern settlements and treated as a class apart. The Company kept their costs separate so that it could see what they cost.
50	46	17th July Hospital Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Sugar and Candy Vizt.	The hospital account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Sugar and sugar candy

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		Cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 13 Sugar 5 18 5 - - 18 Candy - 7 2 6 5 7 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 4 - 25 4 - 2 Rice 4 - 23 1 9 8 Tea Vizt. 12 Congo - 13 - 32 Bohea - 19 4 1 12 4 Coals 26 Buckets 1 12 6 Arrack 8 Gallons 2 - - Salt 1¾ Bushels - 6 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 3 No. 2 Lines - - 11 ½ lb Cotton Wick - 1 4 - 2 3 Canvas 21 Yds. English 1 3 7 Nails 3 lb 6 - 1 9 Oil 14½ Gallns. Train 3 12 6 £ 22 7 - Boats Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Deals Vizt. 4 Elm Board - 8 10 1½ Pr. Elm Plank 3 12 6 4 1 4 Pitch &c. 1 Barl. Tar 1 18 6 42 lb Rosin - 14 - 2 12 6 Oil 1½ Galln. Train - 7 6 Arrack 1½ Gallons - 7 6 £ 7 8 10	Sugar, 4 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £3 18s 5d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, £0 7s 2d Sugar and candy total, £4 5s 7d Flour, 4 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, £4 0s 7d Rice, 4 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £1 9s 8d Tea Congou tea, 12 lb, £0 13s 0d Bohea tea, 32 lb, £0 19s 4d Tea total, £1 12s 4d Coals, 26 bushels, £1 12s 6d Arrack, 8 gallons, £2 0s 0d Salt, 1¾ bushels, £0 6s 8d Hooks and lines 3 No. 2 lines, £0 0s 11d Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 1s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 2s 3d English canvas, 21 yards, £1 3s 7d Sixpenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 9d Train oil, 14½ gallons, £3 12s 6d Total for the hospital, £22 7s 0d The boats account was debited with the following stores issued over the same quarter. Timber 4 elm boards, £0 8s 10d Elm plank, ½ load, £3 12s 6d Timber total, £4 1s 4d Pitch and rosin Tar, 1 barrel, £1 18s 6d Rosin, 4 [...], £0 14s 0d Pitch and rosin total, £2 12s 6d Train oil, 1½ gallons, £0 7s 6d Arrack, 1½ gallons, £0 7s 6d Total for the boats, £7 8s 10d
51	47	1780 Fortification Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780 Deals Vizt. 9 Double Gd. House &c. on Ladr. Hill and Mortr. Beds 1 13 - 5 Single Gd. do. on do. - 9 5 2 Pr. Riga Timber do. and Mortar Beds 3 13 - 2 Pr. Riga do. Gd. do. on Ladder Hill 4 1 10 ½ Pr. Elm Plank Mortar Beds 1 4 2 13 1 5 Nails Vizt. 30 lb 6 - 16 10 30 - 10 1 - 9	The fortifications account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Timber 9 double deals for the guardhouse and other works on Ladder Hill and the new mortar beds, £1 13s 0d 5 single deals for the guardhouse and other works on Ladder Hill, £0 9s 5d 2 pieces of Riga timber for the guardhouse and the mortar beds, £3 13s 0d 2 pieces of Riga timber for the guardhouse on Ladder Hill, £4 1s 10d Elm plank for the mortar beds, ½ piece, £1 4s 2d Timber total, £11 1s 5d Nails for the guardhouse and other works on Ladder Hill Sixpenny nails, 30 lb, £0 14s 10d Tenpenny nails, 30 lb, £1 0s 7d Thirtypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Fortypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Glazing brads, 2 lb, £0 2s 10d

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		8 - 30 - 2 8 8 - 40 - 2 8 2 G. Brads - 2 10 Guard House &c. on Ladder Hill 2 5 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron Crow - 13 4 2 Pr. H. Hinges - 7 - 123 Iron - 19 10 Gd. Houses do. 1 Chest Lock Artillery - 3 1 2 3 3 Paint 30 lb Whiting Mortar Bed - 1 1 Cart Wheels 1 Pair Stone Cart 4 17 2 Glass Ware 2 Sqrs. 6 by 10 Laboratory - 1 1 Hooks and Lines 102 No. 2 Lines Lime Bags and Artillery 1 8 11 Canvas 214 Yds. Lime do. and do. 11 17 4 Oil Vizt. 1 Gallon Train - 5 - 2 do. Linseed - 9 6 ¼ do. Turpentine - 1 11 Mortar Beds - 16 5 Lead 12 lb Sheet Artillery - 2 6 Pitch &c. ½ Galln. Tar Gun Carriages - 1 - Turners Ware 6 Labourers Baskets Guard House &c. on Ladder Hill - 6 6 Carried Over £ 38 2 2	Nails total, £2 5s 7d Ironware 1 iron crow for the guardhouse and other works, £0 13s 4d 2 pairs of H hinges for the guardhouse and other works, £0 7s 0d Iron for the guardhouse and other works, 1 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £0 19s 10d 1 chest lock for the artillery, £0 3s 1d Ironware total, £2 3s 3d Whiting for the mortar beds, 30 lb, £0 1s 1d 1 pair of cart wheels for the stone cart, £4 17s 2d 2 panes 8 by 10 inches for the laboratory, £0 1s 5d 12 No. 2 lines for the artillery, £1 0s 11d Canvas for the artillery, 24 [...], £11 17s 4d Oil for the mortar beds Train oil, 1 gallon, £0 5s 0d Linseed oil, 2 gallons, £0 9s 6d Turpentine, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 11d Oil total, £0 16s 5d Sheet lead for the artillery, 12 lb, £0 2s 6d Tar for the gun carriages, 1 gallon, £0 1s 6d 6 labourers' buckets for the guardhouse and other works on Ladder Hill, £0 6s 6d Carried forward, £38 2s 2d **Interpretations** The heaviest charges went on a new guardhouse on Ladder Hill and on new mortar beds. Both continued the defence works begun after Captain Connellan's report of 28 February 1780 about Tronjoly's squadron at the Cape. A mortar bed was the heavy timber platform on which a mortar sat and absorbed its recoil. That explains the large Riga timbers, elm plank and protective paint and oil. Building them three months after the alarm shows the Council treating the French threat as lasting rather than past. Riga timber was fir or pine from the Baltic, shipped out through the port of Riga. It was prized for its length and strength, and the Company sent it out from England for work too heavy for common deal. The laboratory was the artillery workshop where cartridges, fuses and fireworks were made up. It needed glazed windows, since open flame was forbidden there and the work had to be done by daylight.
52	48	17 July Brot. Over £ 38 2 2 Arrack 32 Gallns. Artillery &ca. 13 - - Flour 8 lb Artillery - 1 4 Coals 80 Buckets Burning Lime 5 - - £ 56 3 6 Butter Milk Point Dr. for the following Stores Issued from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780. Deals Vizt. 40 Double 7 6 8 ½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 4 2 8 10 10 Canvas 43 Yds. 2 8 5 Hooks and Lines 11 No. 2 Lines - 3 5 Coals 130 Buckets 8 2 6 Lead 6 lb Sheet - 1 3 Iron Ware Vizt.	The fortifications account closed with the following items. Brought forward, £38 2s 2d Arrack for the artillery and others, 52 gallons, £13 0s 0d Flour for the artillery, 8 lb, £0 1s 4d Coals for burning lime, 80 bushels, £5 0s 0d Total for fortifications, £56 3s 6d The works at Buttermilk Point were debited with the following stores issued between 1 April and 30 June 1780. Timber 40 double deals, £7 6s 0d Elm plank, ½ piece, £1 4s 2d Timber total, £8 10s 10d Canvas, 43½ yards, £2 0s 5d 5 No. 2 lines, £0 3s 5d Coals, 130 bushels, £8 2s 6d Sheet lead, 6 lb, £0 1s 3d Ironware Iron, 60 lb, £0 10s 0d Steel, 50 lb, £0 17s 0d Ironware total, £1 7s 0d Total for Buttermilk Point, £20 14s 1d John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 30 June 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations**

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		60 lb Iron - 10 - 50 Steel - 17 8 1 7 8 £ 20 14 1 Errors Excepted Signed St. Helena J. Goodwin Storekeeper 30th June 1780.	Coal shipped out from England was burned on the island to make lime for mortar. In this quarter 210 bushels went to the works, 80 to the fortifications and 130 to Buttermilk Point. Building in stone at Buttermilk Point and on Ladder Hill depended on a fuel the island could not produce, since its scarce wood was protected. Each new battery therefore drew on the coal arriving in the Company's store ships, at a time when the *Royal Charlotte* was overdue. The storekeeper's closing formula, signing "errors excepted", reserved the right to correct any mistake found later. It meant the account was not a final settlement that could be held against him. That mattered to John Goodwin, who had taken over the stores only on 23 October 1779 and was answerable for every item issued under his name.
53	49	1780 List of the Honble. Company's Servants Civil and Military Upon the Island St. Helena with their Several Sallaries Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter Ending the 30th June 1780 John Skottowe Esqr. Governor 150 - - do. Allowance for Servants 31 14 9 181 14 9 Danl. Corneille Esqr. Lieut. Govr. 62 10 - do. Diet Money 25 - - 87 10 - Matthw. Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 - do. Accountant 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 65 - - Willm. Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 - - do. Diet Money 15 - - do. Assist. to the Govr. 10 - - do. Paymaster 27 10 - 62 10 - Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 - - Robertus Carr Chaplain 55 - - Brittn. Wright Secy. 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 42 10 - John Goodwin Storekeeper 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - do. House rent 2 10 - 45 - - Willm. Pierie Engineer 50 - - James Desfountain Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Collector of the Customs 12 10 - do. Assist. Storekeeper	The Company's civil and military servants on St Helena drew the following salaries, diet money and allowances for the quarter ending 30 June 1780. 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 Britannicus Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d John Goodwin, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £15 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £45 0s 0d William Pierce, engineer, salary, £50 0s 0d James Dafountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Dafountain, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Dafountain, total, £42 10s 0d William Welden Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d William Welden Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d William Welden Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Welden Doveton, as secretary to the Secret Committee, £17 10s 0d William Welden Doveton, total, £42 10s 0d Carried forward, £684 4s 9d **Interpretations** Pay at St Helena was built up from separate pieces, not paid as a single salary. A councillor's basic pay was small, and most of his income came from the extra posts he held. Wrangham's seat on the Council brought only £10 0s 0d a quarter. As paymaster and assistant to the Governor he drew £37 10s 0d more, besides his diet money. James Dafountain earned more from the customs and the stores than from his rank as factor. This system let the Company reward its most trusted

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		5 - - 42 10 - Willm. Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Secy. to the Secret Committee 17 10 - 42 10 - Carried Over £ 684 4 9	servants without raising the standard rates set in London. It also concentrated control of money, stores and correspondence in a few hands. The Secret Committee dealt with confidential business, chiefly war intelligence and the orders it required. Its secretary was paid £17 10s 0d a quarter, more than any factor's basic salary. That reflects how important its work had become since the French threat at the Cape. Diet money was a cash allowance in place of a seat at the Company's table. Henry Bazett received none, perhaps because as a military officer he was fed under the garrison's own arrangements.
54	50	17 July Brot. Over £ 684 4 9 Robt. 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 Nathl. Kennedy Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 25 - - Thos. Bazett Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 20 - - Saml. Mason Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 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 - James Odney Schoolmaster 17 10 - do. Judge Advocate 12 10 - do. House Rent 2 10 - 32 10 - Geo. Lambe Steward 7 10 - do. Overst. the Bake House 3 - - 10 10 -	The list of the Company's servants continued. Brought forward, £684 4s 9d 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 Samuel Mason, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Samuel Mason, diet money, £10 0s 0d Samuel Mason, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Mason, 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 James Penny, schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Penny, as judge advocate, £12 10s 0d James Penny, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Penny, total, £32 10s 0d George Jacks, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Jacks, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 10s 0d George Jacks, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Carried forward, £978 6s 0d **Interpretations** The schoolmaster, James Penny, also served as judge advocate. In that role he ran the prosecution at courts martial and advised the court on military law. An island garrison this small had no lawyers. The Company therefore gave the post to the one other educated man on its civil list, and paid him almost as much for it as for teaching. John Doveton's pay as clerk of the peace came to £36 14s 4½d, an odd sum far above his factor's salary. A fixed salary would have been a round figure, so this was probably made up of fees on summonses, recognisances and other papers of the island's courts. The pay was tied to how much business the courts handled. That made the clerkship the most valuable post held by any factor on the list.

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		Thos. Bazett Superintendt. 25 - - Soloman St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 - Carried Over £ 978 6 0	
55	51	1780 Brot. Over £ 978 6 - Benjn. Seale 6 5 - Benjn. Mason 11 5 - Overseers George Bird do. 5 - - John Robinson Carpenter 25 - - Gabriel Fenche do. Mate 12 10 - Joseph Hagar Armourer 15 - - Edward Joyce Cooper 15 - - Thos. Yates Marshall & Goaler 12 10 - Chas. Holloway Clk. of the Parish 1 10 - Henry Winfield Masons Mate 20 - - John Daniel do. Apprentice 12 10 - John Joyce Clock and Instrument Clean. 1 5 - Robert Ives Groom 9 - - Jeffry Bond Patroon 7 10 - John Scott Regulatormaster 10 - - The Sub Goaler 1 10 - The Drum Major Instructg. the Drums 1 - - The Fife Major 2 5 6 John Ash Gardener 2 8 4½ First Company Vizt. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Capt. Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Richd. Knipe Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Francis Seale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over £ 1369 4 2½	The list continued with the Company's tradesmen and minor officers, followed by the officers of the First Company. Brought forward, £978 6s 0d Benjamin Seale, overseer, £6 5s 0d Benjamin Mason, overseer, £11 5s 0d George Bird, overseer, £5 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Gabriel Teake, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Joyce, cooper, £15 0s 0d Thomas Gates, marshal and gaoler, £12 10s 0d Charles Holloway, parish clerk, £1 10s 0d Henry Winfield, mason's mate, £10 0s 0d John Daniel, mason's apprentice, £17 10s 0d John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d Robert Ives, groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Bond, patroon, £7 10s 0d John Scott, [...]master, £10 0s 0d The under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d The drum major, for instructing the drummers, £1 0s 0d The fife major, £2 5s 0d John Pat, gardener, £2 0s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £39 6s 3d Samuel Dafountain, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Dafountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Dafountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, house rent, £2 10s 0d Richard Knipe, total, £36 14s 4½d Francis Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Carried forward, £1,309 4s 2½d **Interpretations** A patroon was the master of one of the Company's boats in the road. He was in charge of the boat's crew of slaves and of landing goods and passengers through the surf at the wharf. Jeffery Bond's pay of £7 10s 0d a quarter put him on a level with a writer's salary. John Robinson, the carpenter, was paid £25 0s 0d a quarter, the same as Stroud the surgeon's salary. That was more than three times a writer's basic pay. Skilled tradesmen could not be hired locally on an island this remote, so the Company paid what it took to keep them. In the same quarter the crane, the guardhouse on Ladder Hill and the mortar beds all relied on the carpenters' shop.
56	52	17 July Brot. Over £ 1369 4 2½ Chas. Ross Stewart Garrison Adjt. 18 5 - Wm. Roberts Town Adjt.	The list of the First Company continued with its staff, non-commissioned officers, drummers, cadets and privates. Brought forward, £1,309 4s 2½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Ferris 7 11 8 Andrew Alexander 7 11 8 John Gazell 7 11 8 Edward Banks 7 11 8 Robt. Wright 7 11 8 John Richd. Brocklebank 7 11 8 45 10 - Corporals Vizt. George Thomas Disch. 3d April - 3 6 James McShane 5 6 2 Thos. Close 5 6 2 Geo. Cook 5 6 2 Jon. Bartlett 5 6 2 Joshua Palmer 5 6 2 Willm. Goatby from 4th April 5 2 8 31 17 - Drummers Vizt. John Travers 5 6 2 Richd. Hatfeet 5 6 2 10 12 4 Cadets Vizt. Wm. Seale 7 11 8 Wm. Mason 7 11 8 15 3 4 Private Vizt. Willm. Afflick 3 15 10 John Chas. Akerman 3 15 10 Richd. Bevan 3 15 10 Thos. Barwick 3 15 10 John Brill 3 15 10 Willm. Bailey 3 15 10 James Beard 3 15 10 Robt. Robts. Budd 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 30 6 8 Carried Over £ 1467 16 3	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 Innis, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Gazell, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Edward Banks, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Robert Wright, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Richard Brocklebank, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Sergeants total, £45 10s 0d Corporals George Thomas, corporal, died 3 April, £0 3s 6d James McShane, corporal, £5 6s 2d Thomas Close, corporal, £5 6s 2d George Cook, corporal, £5 6s 2d Jonathan Bartlett, corporal, £5 6s 2d Joshua Palmer, corporal, £5 6s 2d William Goatby, corporal from 4 April, £5 2s 8d Corporals total, £31 17s 0d Drummers John Twaits, drummer, £5 16s 2d Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 16s 2d Drummers total, £11 12s 4d Cadets William Seale, cadet, £7 11s 8d William Mason, cadet, £7 11s 8d Cadets total, £15 3s 4d Privates William Alflat, private, £3 15s 10d John Charles Akerman, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Brown, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Berwick, private, £3 15s 10d John Butt, private, £3 15s 10d William Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d James Breed, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Roberts Bird, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £30 6s 8d Carried forward, £1,467 16s 3d **Interpretations** George Thomas died on 3 April, and William Goatby was paid as a corporal from the next day. Promotion followed a death at once, so no post stayed empty for even a day. Pay was reckoned to the exact day: Thomas's widow or estate received 3s 6d for three days, and Goatby was paid only for the days he held the higher rank. The two cadets, William Seale and William Mason, were each paid the same as a sergeant. Cadets were young men of good family training to become officers. Paying them a sergeant's rate placed them above the rank and file but below the commissioned officers. Both had been made cadets from 3 January 1780.
57	53	1780 Brot. Over £ 1467 16 3 Private Brot. Over £ 30 6 3 John Bowen 3 15 10 Willm. Brown 3 15 10	The privates of the First Company were each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,467 16s 3d Privates brought forward, £26 10s 10d John Bavin, private, £3 15s 10d William Brown, private, £3 15s 10d Timothy Brown, private, £3 15s 10d William Bunn, private, £3 15s 10d

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		Timothy Brown 3 15 10 Wm. Bruce 3 15 10 Wm. Barrett 3 15 10 George Buckland 3 15 10 Patrick Conner 3 15 10 John Charlton 3 15 10 Willm. Coppin 3 15 10 Richd. Cook 3 15 10 Wm. Clark 3 15 10 Geo. Cheverill 3 15 10 Thos. Cook 3 15 10 James Drake 3 15 10 John Ellis 3 15 10 Willm. Fisher 3 15 10 Stephn. Ferris 3 15 10 Richd. Fears 3 15 10 Willm. Foot 3 15 10 Robt. Foster 3 15 10 Wm. Greenwood 3 15 10 John Griffiths 3 15 10 Wm. Gosford 3 15 10 Geo. Griffin 3 15 10 Robt. Green 3 15 10 John Hurston 3 15 10 Phillip Hayes 3 15 10 Edward Hughes 3 15 10 John Hedger 3 15 10 Richd. Harper 3 15 10 Thos. Hinds 3 15 10 John Johnson 3 15 10 Willm. Hinds 3 15 10 Francs. Ives 3 15 10 James Judge 3 15 10 Phillip Innis 3 15 10 Private Carried over £ 166 16 8 Carried Over £ 1467 16 3 A page seems to be missing before this one. The previous page ended "Carried Over £ 1369 4 2½", but this one opens "Brot. Over £ 1467 16 3", with Private already brought over at £ 30 6 3. The missing page probably holds Charles Ross Stewart, the Serjeants,	William Barrett, private, £3 15s 10d George Buckland, private, £3 15s 10d Patrick Conner, private, £3 15s 10d John Charlton, private, £3 15s 10d William Coppins, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Cook, private, £3 15s 10d William Clark, private, £3 15s 10d George Cheverill, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Cook, private, £3 15s 10d James Drake, private, £3 15s 10d John Ellis, private, £3 15s 10d William Fisher, private, £3 15s 10d Stephen Ferris, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Frear, private, £3 15s 10d William Frost, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Foster, private, £3 15s 10d William Greenwood, private, £3 15s 10d John Griffith, private, £3 15s 10d William Gifford, private, £3 15s 10d George Griffin, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d John Houston, private, £3 15s 10d Phillip Hayes, private, £3 15s 10d Edward Hughes, private, £3 15s 10d John Hodges, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Harper, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hinds, private, £3 15s 10d John Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d William Hinds, private, £3 15s 10d Francis Ives, private, £3 15s 10d James Judge, private, £3 15s 10d Phillip Innis, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £166 16s 8d Carried forward, £1,467 16s 3d

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		Corporals, Drummers and the first Privates of the First Company.	
58	54	17 July Brot. Over £ 1467 16 3 Private Brot. Over £ 166 16 8 Thomas Love 3 15 10 Michl. Leonard 3 15 10 Thos. Lake 3 15 10 William Mufford 3 15 10 James Mannaton 3 15 10 Willm. Manley 3 15 10 Willm. McDonald 3 15 10 Thos. Marshall 3 15 10 Robt. McCormick 3 15 10 Willm. Newcombe 3 15 10 Thos. Organ 3 15 10 Chas. Pelletier 3 15 10 Chas. Paxton 3 15 10 Sidney Patten 3 15 10 Willm. Porter 3 15 10 Willm. Robinson 3 15 10 George Rice 3 15 10 Thos. Reeve 3 15 10 Thos. Robinson 3 15 10 Richd. Richardson 3 15 10 Richd. Robinnett 3 15 10 Willm. Smith 3 15 10 John Small 3 15 10 Willm. Seale 3 15 10 Thos. Stork 3 15 10 Thos. Simpson 3 15 10 Jonat. Stockell 3 15 10 George Sheppard 3 15 10 William Shettell 3 15 10 John Panton 3 15 10 Thos. Townsend 3 15 10 John Taylor 3 15 10 Willm. Taylor 3 15 10 Jacob Tallengreen 3 15 10 Henry Ward 3 15 10	The privates of the First Company continued, each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,467 16s 3d Privates brought forward, £166 16s 8d Thomas Love, private, £3 15s 10d Michael Leonard, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lake, private, £3 15s 10d William Mufford, private, £3 15s 10d James Mennaton, private, £3 15s 10d William Manchy, private, £3 15s 10d William McDonald, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Marshall, private, £3 15s 10d Robert McCormick, private, £3 15s 10d William Newcombe, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Organ, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Pelletier, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Paxton, private, £3 15s 10d Sidney Potter, private, £3 15s 10d William Porter, private, £3 15s 10d William Robinson, private, £3 15s 10d George Rae, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Rowe, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Robinson, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Richardson, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Robinett, private, £3 15s 10d William Snell, private, £3 15s 10d John Small, private, £3 15s 10d William Seale, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Stark, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Simpson, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Stockell, private, £3 15s 10d George Shepherd, private, £3 15s 10d William Shittell, private, £3 15s 10d John Tanton, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Townsend, private, £3 15s 10d John Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d William Taylor, private, £3 15s 10d Jacob Tallowgreen, private, £3 15s 10d Henry Ward, private, £3 15s 10d Edward Wickenden, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £303 6s 8d Carried forward, £1,467 16s 3d

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		Edward Wickenden 3 15 10 Private Carried over £ 303 6 8 Carried Over £ 1467 16 3	
59	55	1780 Brot. Over £ 1467 16 3 Private Brot. Over £ 303 6 8 Willm. Westbury 3 15 10 Willm. Walker 3 15 10 John White 3 15 10 Joseph Wright 3 15 10 Willm. Goatby to 3d April - 2 6 Willm. Page Dd. 16th do. - 13 4 Michl. Clinton Ent. 31 May 1 5 10 Daniel Dangerfield 5th June 1 1 8 Henry Hayes Fife 3 15 10 325 9 2 Second Company Vizt. Henry Bazett Major 59 6 3 James Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Robert Hodson Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Onesip. Beale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 11 8 Willm. Carter 7 11 8 George Cleary 7 11 8 John Terrell 7 11 8 John Ash 7 11 8 James Smith 7 11 8 45 10 - Corporals Vizt. Joseph Dowler 5 6 2 Robert Withers 5 6 2 Thos. Sambley 5 6 2 Robt. Flood 5 6 2 Richd. Lackland 5 6 2 Willm. Wright 5 6 2 31 17 -	The privates of the First Company were completed, followed by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,467 16s 3d Privates brought forward, £303 6s 8d William Westbury, private, £3 15s 10d William Walker, private, £3 15s 10d John White, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Wright, private, £3 15s 10d William Goatby, private to 3 April, £0 2s 6d William Page, private, died 16 April, £0 13s 4d Michael Clinton, private, enlisted 31 May, £1 5s 10d Daniel Dangerfield, private from 5 June, £1 1s 8d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 10d First Company privates total, £325 9s 2d Second Company Henry Bazett, major, £39 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 Robert Hodson, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Onesiphorus Beale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Onesiphorus Beale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Onesiphorus Beale, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Wills, sergeant, £7 11s 8d William Carter, sergeant, £7 11s 8d George Cory, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Ferrill, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Ash, sergeant, £7 11s 8d James Smith, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Sergeants total, £45 10s 0d Corporals Joseph Dowler, corporal, £5 6s 2d Robert Withers, corporal, £5 6s 2d Thomas Lambley, corporal, £5 6s 2d Robert Hood, corporal, £5 6s 2d Richard Lockland, corporal, £5 6s 2d William Wright, corporal, £5 6s 2d Corporals total, £31 17s 0d Carried forward, £2,015 1s 9½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 2035 1 9½	
60	56	17 July Brot. Over £ 2035 1 9½ Drummers Vizt. Chas. Holloway Drum Major 5 6 2 Benjn. Seale 5 6 2 John Merrell 5 6 2 15 18 6 Private Vizt. Daniel Bye 3 15 10 Andw. Burnell 3 15 10 John Bone 3 15 10 John Bond 3 15 10 Phillip Bailey 3 15 10 Geo. Bright 3 15 10 John Buckholt 3 15 10 George Chapman 3 15 10 George Cumberbeach 3 15 10 Henry Cox 3 15 10 John Conner 3 15 10 Thos. Cole 3 15 10 Willm. Drennan 3 15 10 Willm. Davis 3 15 10 Peter Elam 3 15 10 Willm. Edwards 3 15 10 John Evans 3 15 10 Richd. Fox 3 15 10 John Ferguson 3 15 10 Wm. Hayles Fulgiers 3 15 10 Michl. Fannel 3 15 10 John Goodsole 3 15 10 Robert Green 3 15 10 Josiah Gentleman 3 15 10 John Grainger 3 15 10 Henry Garman 3 15 10 Samuel Hills 3 15 10 James Hudson 3 15 10 John Ham 3 15 10 John Haynge 3 15 10 John Hargate 3 15 10 Thos. Harrison	The Second Company's list continued with its drummers and privates, each private paid £3 15s 10d. Brought forward, £2,035 1s 9½d Drummers Charles Holloway, drum major, £5 6s 2d Benjamin Seale, drummer, £5 6s 2d John Worrall, drummer, £5 6s 2d Drummers total, £15 18s 6d Privates Daniel Bye, private, £3 15s 10d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 15s 10d John Bone, private, £3 15s 10d John Bond, private, £3 15s 10d Phillip Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d George Bright, private, £3 15s 10d John Buckholt, private, £3 15s 10d George Chapman, private, £3 15s 10d George Cumberbatch, private, £3 15s 10d Henry Cave, private, £3 15s 10d John Cowan, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Cole, private, £3 15s 10d William Drennan, private, £3 15s 10d William Davis, private, £3 15s 10d Peter Elam, private, £3 15s 10d William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d John Evans, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Fox, private, £3 15s 10d John Ferguson, private, £3 15s 10d William Taylor Falgers, private, £3 15s 10d Michael Farrel, private, £3 15s 10d John Woodcock, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Green, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Gentleman, private, £3 15s 10d John Granger, private, £3 15s 10d Henry Garman, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Hills, private, £3 15s 10d James Hudson, private, £3 15s 10d John Ham, private, £3 15s 10d John Haynes, private, £3 15s 10d John Heygate, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hannevan, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £125 6s 8d Carried forward, £2,051 0s 3½d On the previous page, the carried-forward figure should read £2,035 1s 9½d. **Interpretations** Charles Holloway, the drum major, was the same man paid £1 10s 0d as parish clerk on the civil list. The Company often combined a military rank with a civil post. On an island this small, one literate man could beat the garrison's calls and also lead the responses in church.

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		3 15 10 Carried Over Private £ 125 6 8 Carried Over £ 2051 - 3½	
61	57	1780 Brot. Over £ 2051 - 3½ Private Brot. Over £ 125 6 8 Jacob Hiram 3 15 10 John Hughes 3 15 10 Thos. Hart 3 15 10 Thos. Hodgkins 3 15 10 John Holliday 3 15 10 Thos. Hurst 3 15 10 Saml. Inistone 3 15 10 Wm. Johnson 3 15 10 John James 3 15 10 Arthur Jennings 3 15 10 John Jervis 3 15 10 Henry Hickham 3 15 10 Richd. Kirby 3 15 10 Wm. Knowles 3 15 10 Thos. Little 3 15 10 Thos. Lee 3 15 10 James Laddie 3 15 10 Chas. Lockstone 3 15 10 John Morris 3 15 10 John McCullen 3 15 10 Peter Mahan 3 15 10 Owen Murphy 3 15 10 Pat. Mahoney 3 15 10 John McLaughlin 3 15 10 Jeremiah Newham 3 15 10 Willm. Oats 3 15 10 Nichs. Patterson 3 15 10 Jacob Peters 3 15 10 Willm. Parsons 3 15 10 Saml. Phillips 3 15 10 Saml. Palmer 3 15 10 John Phillips 3 15 10 John Roberts 3 15 10 Robert Ruttle 3 15 10 John Christn. Shrife	The Second Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,051 0s 3½d Privates brought forward, £121 6s 8d Jacob Heron, private, £3 15s 10d John Hughes, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hart, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hodgkins, private, £3 15s 10d John Holliday, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Hurst, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Instone, private, £3 15s 10d William Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d John James, private, £3 15s 10d Arthur Jennings, private, £3 15s 10d John Jervis, private, £3 15s 10d Henry Kirkham, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Kirby, private, £3 15s 10d William Knowles, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Little, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lee, private, £3 15s 10d James Laddie, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Lockstone, private, £3 15s 10d John Morris, private, £3 15s 10d John McCullen, private, £3 15s 10d Peter Mahon, private, £3 15s 10d Owen Murphy, private, £3 15s 10d Patrick Mahoney, private, £3 15s 10d John McLaughlin, private, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Needham, private, £3 15s 10d William Oats, private, £3 15s 10d Nicholas Patterson, private, £3 15s 10d Jacob Peters, private, £3 15s 10d William Parsons, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Phillips, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Palmer, private, £3 15s 10d John Phillips, private, £3 15s 10d John Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Rattle, private, £3 15s 10d John Christopher Reiffe, private, £3 15s 10d Frederick Steffer, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £257 16s 8d Carried forward, £2,051 0s 3½d On the previous page, the privates carried forward should read £121 6s 8d.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 10 Fredk. Shiffer 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 275 16 8 Carried Over £ 2051 - 3½	
62	58	17 July Brot. Over £ 2051 - 3½ Private Brot. Over £ 275 16 8 John Salisbury 3 15 10 James Stone 3 15 10 Thos. Smith 3 15 10 James Smith 3 15 10 John Shoon 3 15 10 Benjn. Thomas 3 15 10 John Vaughan 3 15 10 Richd. White 3 15 10 Thos. Watts 3 15 10 John Whatson 3 15 10 James Whatson 3 15 10 James Whitson 3 15 10 John Watts 3 15 10 Wm. West 3 15 10 Benjn. Whaley 3 15 10 Isaac Walker 3 15 10 Henry Yates 3 15 10 Anthy. Hawkins 3 15 10 David Flemming 3 15 10 Wm. Charnett Fife 3 15 10 353 13 4 Third Company Vizt. Soloman St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Charles Ross Stewart Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Walter Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. William Clifton 7 11 8 Hatton Walker Disch. 29th May 4 18 4 Samuel Johnson 7 11 8 Michl. Dooley 7 11 8	The Second Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,051 0s 3½d Privates brought forward, £275 16s 8d John Salisbury, private, £3 15s 10d James Stone, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 10d James Smith, private, £3 15s 10d John Sheen, private, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d John Vaughan, private, £3 15s 10d Richard White, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Watts, private, £3 15s 10d John Whatson, private, £3 15s 10d James Whaley, private, £3 15s 10d James Whitson, private, £3 15s 10d John Watts, private, £3 15s 10d William West, private, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Whaley, private, £3 15s 10d Isaac Walker, private, £3 15s 10d Henry Yates, private, £3 15s 10d Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 15s 10d David Flemming, private, £3 15s 10d William Charrett, fifer, £3 15s 10d Second Company privates total, £351 13s 4d Third Company Solomon St Maurice, captain, £39 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 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 11s 8d Hatton Walker, sergeant, discharged 29 May, £4 18s 4d Samuel Johnson, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Michael Tooley, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Sly, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Richard Green, sergeant, £7 11s 8d William Johnson, sergeant from 30 May, £2 13s 4d Sergeants total, £45 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,560 18s 7½d On the previous page, the privates carried forward should read £275 16s 8d. **Interpretations** Charles Ross Stewart was paid twice in this quarter, as a lieutenant of the Third Company and as garrison adjutant at £18 5s 0d. The adjutant kept the garrison's orders, duty rosters and returns. Giving that post to a serving company lieutenant saved the cost of a separate staff officer. Hatton Walker was discharged as sergeant on 29 May, and William Johnson took his place the next day. As with the corporals of the First Company, the number of sergeants stayed at its full strength without a break.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Payne 7 11 8 Robt. Green 7 11 8 Wm. Johnson from 30th May 2 13 4 45 10 - Carried Over £ 2562 10 7½	
63	59	1780 Brot. Over £ 2562 10 7½ Corporals Vizt. Wm. Johnson to 29th May 3 8 10 John Power 5 6 2 John Deane 5 6 2 Thos. Forde 5 6 2 James York 5 6 2 Willm. Smith to 8th May 2 4 4 Thos. Griffiths to 9 do. 3 1 10 Thos. Hayes from 30th do. 1 17 4 31 17 - Drummers Vizt. Willm. Venn 5 6 2 James Hodge 5 6 2 10 12 4 Private Vizt. John Orden 3 15 10 Jeremiah Abbott 3 15 10 John Allen 3 15 10 Jacob Brill 3 15 10 John Blinkhorn 3 15 10 Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 15 10 Jeffry Bond 3 15 10 Thos. Brown 3 15 10 Willm. Bridgford 3 15 10 Willm. Bailey 3 15 10 John Cook 3 15 10 Benjn. Courtney 3 15 10 James Cleary 3 15 10 James Collins 3 15 10 Thos. Clark 3 15 10 Thos. Collins 3 15 10 Fredk. Diley 3 15 10 Fras. Drew 3 15 10 Wm. Edwards 3 15 10 Joseph Eales 3 15 10	The Third Company's list continued with its corporals, drummers and privates. Brought forward, £2,562 18s 9½d Corporals William Johnson, corporal to 29 May, £3 8s 10d John Bower, corporal, £5 6s 2d John Deane, corporal, £5 6s 2d Thomas Forde, corporal, £5 6s 2d James York, corporal, £5 6s 2d William Smith, corporal to 8 May, £2 4s 4d Thomas Griffiths, corporal to 22 May, £3 1s 10d Thomas Hayes, corporal from 30 May, £1 17s 4d Corporals total, £31 17s 0d Drummers William Evans, drummer, £5 6s 2d James Rudge, drummer, £5 6s 2d Drummers total, £10 12s 4d Privates John Arden, private, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Abbott, private, £3 15s 10d John Allen, private, £3 15s 10d Jacob Britt, private, £3 15s 10d John Blinkhorn, private, £3 15s 10d Frederick William Brand, private, £3 15s 10d Jeffery Bond, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Brown, private, £3 15s 10d William Bridgford, private, £3 15s 10d William Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d John Cook, private, £3 15s 10d Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 15s 10d James Crozier, private, £3 15s 10d James Collins, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Cook, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Collins, private, £3 15s 10d Francis Daley, private, £3 15s 10d Francis Dew, private, £3 15s 10d William Edwards, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Foster, private, £3 15s 10d John Gray, private, £3 15s 10d Owen Griffiths, private, £3 15s 10d John Grimaldi, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £87 4s 2d Carried forward, £2,605 9s 11½d On the previous page, the carried-forward figure should read £2,562 18s 9½d. **Interpretations** William Johnson was paid as a corporal to 29 May and as a sergeant from 30 May. On the same day Thomas Hayes was made corporal in his place. A single vacancy, left by Hatton Walker's discharge, set off a chain of promotions through the ranks in one day. Between 8 May and 30 May the corporals also lost William Smith and Thomas Griffiths without replacement, so for about a week the company had fewer than its full number of corporals. Jeffery Bond, the patroon on the civil list, appears here as a private of the Third Company. Several of the Company's boatmen and tradesmen were enlisted soldiers detached to civil work. They drew their military pay alongside a separate wage for the trade they practised.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Gray 3 15 10 Owen Griffiths 3 15 10 John Grimaldie 3 15 10 Private Carried over £ 87 4 2 Carried Over £ 2605 9 11½	
64	60	17th July Brot. Over £ 2605 9 11½ Private Brot. Over £ 87 4 3 Edward Giles 3 15 10 Peter Hare 3 15 10 Joseph Holloway 3 15 10 Peter Higgins 3 15 10 Edward Hazell 3 15 10 Samuel Harvant 3 15 10 Wm. Hamilton 3 15 10 Willm. Hardison 3 15 10 Luke Hett 3 15 10 Joseph Hand 3 15 10 Peter Hubbert 3 15 10 Wm. Higginson 3 15 10 Wm. Jamieson 3 15 10 John Jones 3 15 10 James Klemp 3 15 10 John Kelly 3 15 10 Edward Lamburn 3 15 10 Richd. Lowe 3 15 10 John Lamb 3 15 10 Richd. Moyce 3 15 10 Thos. Morris 3 15 10 Chas. Mennosen 3 15 10 John Moody 3 15 10 James Martin 3 15 10 Thos. Mason 3 15 10 Chas. Morris 3 15 10 Peter McCardell 3 15 10 Andw. Nodding 3 15 10 Thos. Owens 3 15 10 Thos. Perry 3 15 10 Wm. Perkins 3 15 10 Wm. Powel 3 15 10	The Third Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,605 7s 11½d Privates brought forward, £87 4s 2d Edward Gyles, private, £3 15s 10d Felix Hider, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Holloway, private, £3 15s 10d Peter Higgins, private, £3 15s 10d Edward Hazell, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Harcourt, private, £3 15s 10d William Hamilton, private, £3 15s 10d William Hardison, private, £3 15s 10d Luke Holt, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Hand, private, £3 15s 10d Peter Hubbert, private, £3 15s 10d William Higginson, private, £3 15s 10d William Jamieson, private, £3 15s 10d John Jones, private, £3 15s 10d James Keeffe, private, £3 15s 10d John Kelly, private, £3 15s 10d Edward Lambourn, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Love, private, £3 15s 10d John Lamb, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Mayer, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Morris, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Manypenny, private, £3 15s 10d John Moody, private, £3 15s 10d James Martin, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Marson, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Morris, private, £3 15s 10d Peter McCardell, private, £3 15s 10d Andrew Nedling, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Owens, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Perry, private, £3 15s 10d William Pickess, private, £3 15s 10d William Powel, private, £3 15s 10d Walter Pritchard, private, £3 15s 10d William Pratt, private, £3 15s 10d James Proctor, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Peck, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £223 14s 2d Carried forward, £2,605 7s 11½d On the previous page, the brought-forward figure should read £2,562 18s 7½d and the carried-forward figure £2,605 7s 11½d.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Walter Pritchard 3 15 10 Wm. Pratt 3 15 10 James Porter 3 15 10 Richd. Peck 3 15 10 Carried over Private £ 223 14 2 Carried Over £ 2605 9 11½	
65	61	1780 Brot. Over £ 2605 9 11½ Private Brought Over £ 223 14 2 John Parsons 3 15 10 Oliver Perry 3 15 10 Wm. Rowlands 3 15 10 Joshua Roberts 3 15 10 Wm. Robinson 3 15 10 Adam Scott 3 15 10 Arthur Shell 3 15 10 Stephen Seymour 3 15 10 David Stein 3 15 10 Andw. Sherman 3 15 10 Thos. Stowe 3 15 10 Francis Stambler 3 15 10 Thos. Tyler 3 15 10 Jerem. Tottell 3 15 10 Thos. Ward 3 15 10 Wm. Walter 3 15 10 James Wood 3 15 10 John Melchior Williams 3 15 10 Robt. Watson 3 15 10 Thos. Wheeler 3 15 10 Wm. Hoppax 3 15 10 James Johnson 3 15 10 Richd. Smith Fife 3 15 10 Richd. Jenson Disd. 3d April - 2 6 Edward Riley do. do. - 2 6 Maurice Downey do. 6th May 1 11 8 Thos. Griffiths to 8th May 1 11 8 Wm. Smith from do. 2 4 2 John Jacks Decd. 22 do. 2 3 4 Thos. Hayes to 29th do. 2 9 2 Eugene Vaughan Entd. 29th do. 1 7 6	The Third Company's privates were completed. Brought forward, £2,605 7s 11½d Privates brought forward, £223 14s 2d John Parsons, private, £3 15s 10d Oliver Perry, private, £3 15s 10d William Rowlands, private, £3 15s 10d Joshua Roberts, private, £3 15s 10d William Robinson, private, £3 15s 10d Adam Scott, private, £3 15s 10d Arthur Shell, private, £3 15s 10d Stephen Seymour, private, £3 15s 10d David Storer, private, £3 15s 10d Andrew Steerman, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Stowe, private, £3 15s 10d Francis Shambier, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Tyler, private, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Tothill, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Ward, private, £3 15s 10d William Walker, private, £3 15s 10d James Wood, private, £3 15s 10d John Melchior Williams, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Watson, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Wheeler, private, £3 15s 10d William Ripper, private, £3 15s 10d James Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Smith, fifer, £3 15s 10d Richard Janson, private, died 3 April, £0 2s 6d Edward Riley, private, died 3 April, £0 2s 6d Maurice Downey, private, died 8 May, £1 11s 8d Thomas Griffiths, private to 8 May, £1 11s 8d William Smith, private from 9 May, £2 4s 2d John Jacks, private, died 22 May, £2 3s 4d Thomas Hayes, private to 29 May, £2 9s 2d Eugene Carrigan, private, enlisted 29 May, £1 7s 6d Joseph Hiddleston, private, enlisted 29 May, £1 7s 6d Phillip Mothall, private, enlisted 30 May, £1 6s 8d Third Company privates total, £325 5s 0d Carried forward, £2,931 0s 11½d On the previous page of corporals, Thomas Griffiths' line should read "corporal from 9 May". **Interpretations** William Smith and Thomas Griffiths changed places on 9 May. Smith was reduced from corporal to private, and Griffiths, a private, was promoted to fill his rank the same day. A reduction like this was a punishment, and the immediate promotion of a replacement kept the company's strength of non-commissioned officers intact. Richard Janson and Edward Riley both died on 3 April, the same day as George Thomas, a corporal of the First Company. Three deaths in one day from two companies point to a single event, such as an accident at the works or an outbreak of disease, rather than ordinary sickness. The record gives no cause. Three men were enlisted on 29 and 30 May, filling some of the places left by the four deaths in the Third Company during the quarter.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Joseph Middleton do. 1 7 6 Phillip Vickars do. 30 do. 1 6 8 325 5 0 Carried Over £ 2931 6 11½	
66	62	17th July Brot. Over £ 2931 - 11½ Fourth Company Vizt. Thos. Bazett Captain 59 6 3 Thos. Statham 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 Thos. Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. James Youd Serjt. Major 12 2 8 Thos. Hillick 7 11 8 Geo. Jarman 7 11 8 Richd. Pearce 7 11 8 John Johnson 7 11 8 Thos. Williams 7 11 8 50 1 - Corporals Vizt. Joseph Middleton disch. 12th June 4 3 2 Caleb Broadway 5 6 2 Thos. Langley 5 6 2 Richd. Marshall 5 6 2 Peter Hansbine Redd. 29th May 3 8 10 John Almond 5 6 2 George Hunter Apd. 30th May 1 17 4 Wm. Gilks Apd. 13 June 1 1 - 31 17 - Drummers Vizt. James Moyce 5 6 2 Robt. Terrill 5 6 2 10 12 4 Carried over £ 3190 2 8	The list continued with the officers, sergeants, corporals and drummers of the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £2,931 0s 11½d Fourth Company Thomas Bazett, captain, £39 6s 3d 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 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 Thomas Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants James Ford, sergeant major, £12 2s 8d Thomas Hillock, sergeant, £7 11s 8d George Jarman, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Richard Pearce, sergeant, £7 11s 8d John Johnson, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Thomas Williams, sergeant, £7 11s 8d Sergeants total, £50 1s 0d Corporals Joseph Middleton, corporal, died 12 June, £4 5s 2d Caleb Broadway, corporal, £5 6s 2d Thomas Langley, corporal, £5 6s 2d Richard Marshall, corporal, £5 6s 2d Peter Haversham, corporal, reduced 29 May, £3 8s 10d John Elwood, corporal, £5 6s 2d George Hunter, corporal, appointed 30 May, £1 17s 4d William Gilks, corporal, appointed 13 June, £1 1s 0d Corporals total, £31 17s 0d Drummers James Mayse, drummer, £5 6s 2d Robert Ferrill, drummer, £5 6s 2d Drummers total, £10 12s 4d Carried forward, £3,170 10s 8d
67	63	1780 Brot. Over £ 3190 2 8 Private Vizt. John Allen 3 15 10	The Fourth Company's privates followed, each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,190 2s 8d Privates John Elkin, private, £3 15s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Willm. Ashfield 3 15 10 Phillip Alexander 3 15 10 Geo. Adams 3 15 10 Willm. Blackman 3 15 10 Thos. Bailey 3 15 10 Wm. Caleb Baldwin 3 15 10 Jeremiah Butcher 3 15 10 John Brown 3 15 10 Samuel Branwood 3 15 10 John Burkett 3 15 10 Wm. Bruce 3 15 10 John Benson 3 15 10 Wm. Berry 3 15 10 Richd. Close 3 15 10 Josiah Cummings 3 15 10 John Coffee 3 15 10 Edward Cook 3 15 10 Isaac Carr 3 15 10 David Cotham 3 15 10 Thomas Dawson 3 15 10 James Dennis 3 15 10 John Dungey 3 15 10 James Eley 3 15 10 Fras. Flynn 3 15 10 Cornels. Flower 3 15 10 George Green 3 15 10 John Gilmore 3 15 10 John Germain 3 15 10 Wm. Gahagan 3 15 10 Roger Haydon 3 15 10 James Hawkins 3 15 10 John Hawkins 3 15 10 Willm. Hedden 3 15 10 Joseph Hewitt 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 132 14 2 Carried Over £ 3190 2 8	William Ashfield, private, £3 15s 10d Phillip Alexander, private, £3 15s 10d George Adams, private, £3 15s 10d William Blackman, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Bailey, private, £3 15s 10d William Caleb Baldwin, private, £3 15s 10d Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 15s 10d John Brown, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Branwood, private, £3 15s 10d John Burkett, private, £3 15s 10d William Bruce, private, £3 15s 10d John Benson, private, £3 15s 10d William Berry, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Close, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Cummings, private, £3 15s 10d John Coffee, private, £3 15s 10d Edward Cook, private, £3 15s 10d Isaac Carr, private, £3 15s 10d David Colhoun, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Dawson, private, £3 15s 10d James Dennis, private, £3 15s 10d John Dungey, private, £3 15s 10d James Eley, private, £3 15s 10d Francis Flinn, private, £3 15s 10d Cornelius Flowers, private, £3 15s 10d George Green, private, £3 15s 10d John Gilmore, private, £3 15s 10d John Germain, private, £3 15s 10d William Gahagan, private, £3 15s 10d Roger Hayden, private, £3 15s 10d James Hawkins, private, £3 15s 10d John Hawkins, private, £3 15s 10d William Hadden, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Hewett, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £132 14s 2d Carried forward, £3,190 2s 8d On the previous page, the carried-forward figure should read £3,190 2s 8d.
68	64	17th July Brot. Over £ 3190 2 8 Private Brot. Over £ 132 14 2 John Hodges 3 15 10	The Fourth Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 10d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,190 2s 8d Privates brought forward, £132 14s 2d John Hedges, private, £3 15s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John Horton 3 15 10 Thos. Johnson 3 15 10 James Jordan 3 15 10 John Joyce 3 15 10 John Jones 3 15 10 John Jackson 3 15 10 Robt. Ives 3 15 10 Robt. Knights 3 15 10 Thos. Lyons 3 15 10 John Laslade 3 15 10 Robt. May 3 15 10 John Moyse 3 15 10 Israel Moon 3 15 10 Wm. Moggett 3 15 10 John More 3 15 10 Thos. Noll 3 15 10 Wm. Parker 3 15 10 Thos. Pritchard 3 15 10 John Pink 3 15 10 Wm. Powell 3 15 10 Christr. Potecker 3 15 10 Wm. Penny 3 15 10 John Powder 3 15 10 John Pope 3 15 10 Wm. Purby 3 15 10 James Richardson 3 15 10 John Pickering 3 15 10 Chas. Smith 3 15 10 John Smith Senr. 3 15 10 John Smith Junr. 3 15 10 Richd. Smith 3 15 10 Thos. Stevens 3 15 10 John Stone 3 15 10 Thos. Thomas 3 15 10 Michl. Thomas 3 15 10 Private Carried Over £ 269 4 8 Carried Over £ 3190 2 8	John Horlin, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Johnson, private, £3 15s 10d James Jordan, private, £3 15s 10d John Joyce, private, £3 15s 10d John Jones, private, £3 15s 10d John Jackson, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Ives, private, £3 15s 10d Robert Knights, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Lyne, private, £3 15s 10d John Lovelace, private, £3 15s 10d Robert May, private, £3 15s 10d John Moyse, private, £3 15s 10d Samuel Mann, private, £3 15s 10d William Miggitt, private, £3 15s 10d John Moore, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Nail, private, £3 15s 10d William Parker, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 15s 10d John Pink, private, £3 15s 10d William Powell, private, £3 15s 10d Christopher Pottiker, private, £3 15s 10d William Penny, private, £3 15s 10d John Pender, private, £3 15s 10d John Pass, private, £3 15s 10d William Rudie, private, £3 15s 10d James Richardson, private, £3 15s 10d John Roberies, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Smith, private, £3 15s 10d John Smith senior, private, £3 15s 10d John Smith junior, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Smith, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Stevens, private, £3 15s 10d John Stone, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d Michael Thomas, private, £3 15s 10d Privates carried forward, £269 4s 2d Carried forward, £3,190 2s 8d **Interpretations** Robert Ives and John Joyce, both privates here, also appear on the civil list as the groom and the clock and instrument cleaner. Each drew a private's pay of £3 15s 10d and a separate wage for his civil work. The Company used its soldiers as a reserve of labour, putting men to work at their trades while keeping them on the muster roll for defence. That arrangement let the island fill civilian posts without bringing out more settlers to support.
69	65	1780 Brot. Over £ 3190 2 8 Private Carried Over £ 269 4 8	The Fourth Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Artillery Company.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		James Thompson 3 15 10 Willm. Wilson 3 15 10 Geo. Wood 3 15 10 Wm. Webb 3 15 10 Wm. Wilkins 3 15 10 Chas. Williams 3 15 10 Joseph Wrights 3 15 10 Peter Wright 3 15 10 Richd. Wiggins 3 15 10 Peter Young 3 15 10 Thos. Corakin Dd. 23 April 1 - 10 John Lamb Entd. 29th May 1 7 6 Peter Hansbine from 30th do. 1 6 8 George Hunter to 29 do. 2 9 2 Richd. Dudge Dd. 2d June 2 12 6 James Deighton do. 9 do. 2 18 4 Wm. Gilks to 12th June 3 1 10 John Smith Fife 3 15 10 325 14 2 Artillery Company Vizt. Willm. Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Willm. Seale Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Ulysses Browne Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 2 - John Love 9 2 - John Blackwell 9 2 - James Baird 9 2 - Thos. Tilley 9 2 - George Lenton 9 2 - 54 12 - Carried Over £ 3732 8 2½	Brought forward, £3,190 2s 8d Privates brought forward, £269 4s 2d James Thompson, private, £3 15s 10d William Wilson, private, £3 15s 10d George Wise, private, £3 15s 10d William Webb, private, £3 15s 10d William Wickens, private, £3 15s 10d Charles Williams, private, £3 15s 10d Joseph Wrights, private, £3 15s 10d John Wright, private, £3 15s 10d Richard Widgen, private, £3 15s 10d Peter Young, private, £3 15s 10d Thomas Carmichael, private, died 25 April, £1 0s 10d John Lamb, private, enlisted 29 May, £1 7s 6d Peter Fairbairn, private from 30 May, £1 6s 8d George Hunter, private to 29 May, £2 9s 2d Richard Dredge, private, died 2 June, £2 12s 6d James Leighton, private, died 9 June, £2 18s 4d William Gilks, private to 12 June, £3 0s 10d John Smith, fifer, £3 15s 10d Fourth Company privates total, £325 14s 2d Artillery Company William Pierce, captain, £39 6s 3d John Leech, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d John Leech, diet money, £6 16s 10½d John Leech, total, £34 4s 4½d William Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Ulysses Browne, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Ulysses Browne, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Ulysses Browne, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants John Turner, sergeant, £9 2s 0d John Lowe, sergeant, £9 2s 0d John Blackwell, sergeant, £9 2s 0d James Baird, sergeant, £9 2s 0d Thomas Tilley, sergeant, £9 2s 0d George Fenton, sergeant, £9 2s 0d Sergeants total, £54 12s 0d Carried forward, £3,712 8s 2½d **Interpretations** An artillery sergeant was paid £9 2s 0d a quarter, against £7 11s 8d for a sergeant of foot. Gunnery needed men who could reckon charges, ranges and elevations and look after powder and fuses safely. The higher rate reflected that skill, and it helped keep trained gunners on an island whose defence depended on its batteries. Three of the Fourth Company's privates died between 25 April and 9 June. Two of the deaths came within a week, Richard Dredge on 2 June and James Leighton on 9 June. With the deaths already recorded in the other companies, the garrison lost at least nine men in the quarter. Only five recruits were enlisted to replace them, all in the last days of May.
70	66	17th July Brot. Over £ 3732 8 2½ Corporals Vizt. John Pugh 6 16 6	The Artillery Company's list continued with its corporals, bombardiers, gunners, drummers and matrosses. Brought forward, £3,732 8s 2½d Corporals

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Wm. Stapleford 6 16 6 John McNabb 6 16 6 James Renton 6 16 6 Thos. Wade Redd. 15th May 3 7 6 Maynard Hayes 6 16 6 Jno. Chalmers Apd. 16th May 3 9 - 40 19 - Bombardiers Vizt. John Chalmers to 15th May 3 7 6 Chas. Mrahan 6 16 6 Thos. Richardson 6 16 6 Thos. Ashworth 6 16 6 Saml. Pingrow from 16th May 3 9 - 27 6 - Gunners Vizt. Saml. Pingrow to 15th May 3 - - James Mennings 6 1 4 Thos. Venn 6 1 4 Richd. Waterhouse 6 1 4 John Wilkinson 6 1 4 Thos. Jones 6 1 4 John Stockdell 6 1 4 Mich. Davis Apd. 16th May 3 1 4 48 10 8 Drummers Vizt. Danl. Porter 5 6 2 Henry Diggins 5 6 2 10 12 4 Matrosses Vizt. Wm. Gilsing 4 11 - Jacob Anderson 4 11 - Richd. Athers 4 11 - Benjn. Burton 4 11 - John Barchard 4 11 - Stephn. Barrett 4 11 - Matrosses Carried over £ 27 6 - Carried Over £ 3859 16 2½	John Pagle, corporal, £6 16s 6d William Stapleford, corporal, £6 16s 6d John McNabb, corporal, £6 16s 6d James Renton, corporal, £6 16s 6d Thomas Wade, corporal, reduced 15 May, £3 7s 6d Maynard Hayes, corporal, £6 16s 6d John Chalmers, corporal, appointed 16 May, £3 9s 0d Corporals total, £40 19s 0d Bombardiers John Chalmers, bombardier to 15 May, £3 7s 6d Charles Abraham, bombardier, £6 16s 6d Thomas Richardson, bombardier, £6 16s 6d Thomas Illsworth, bombardier, £6 16s 6d Samuel Ringrose, bombardier from 16 May, £3 9s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 6s 0d Gunners Samuel Ringrose, gunner to 15 May, £3 0s 0d James Munnings, gunner, £6 1s 4d Thomas Venn, gunner, £6 1s 4d Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 1s 4d John Wilkinson, gunner, £6 1s 4d Thomas Jones, gunner, £6 1s 4d John Stockdale, gunner, £6 1s 4d Michael Davis, gunner, appointed 16 May, £3 1s 4d Gunners total, £42 10s 8d Drummers Daniel Porter, drummer, £5 6s 2d Henry Duggan, drummer, £5 6s 2d Drummers total, £10 12s 4d Matrosses William Gering, matross, £4 11s 0d Jacob Anderson, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Akers, matross, £4 11s 0d Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 11s 0d John Burchard, matross, £4 11s 0d Stephen Bazett, matross, £4 11s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £27 6s 0d Carried forward, £3,859 16s 2½d. **Interpretations** Thomas Wade's reduction on 15 May moved three men up the ranks the next day. John Chalmers went from bombardier to corporal, Samuel Ringrose from gunner to bombardier, and Michael Davis from matross to gunner. In the artillery each grade carried its own daily rate, so every step brought a rise in pay. A single demotion therefore had a direct effect on the pay of three other men.
71	67	1780 Brot. Over £ 3859 16 2½ Matrosses Brought Over £ 27 6 - Thos. Bowen 4 11 - James Bamfield 4 11 - John Baker 4 11 - Wm. Buckell 4 11 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued, each paid £4 11s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,859 16s 2½d Matrosses brought forward, £27 6s 0d Thomas Brown, matross, £4 11s 0d James Bamfield, matross, £4 11s 0d John Baker, matross, £4 11s 0d William Bushell, matross, £4 11s 0d Matthew Craven, matross, £4 11s 0d John Corbett, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Connell, matross, £4 11s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Mattw. Craven 4 11 - John Corbett 4 11 - Thos. Connell 4 11 - Anty. Clark 4 11 - John Coleman 4 11 - Robt. Cunningham 4 11 - Robt. Catchpole 4 11 - Wm. Cotton 4 11 - Wm. Carey 4 11 - Thos. Dennan 4 11 - Joseph Dailey 4 11 - Saml. Duffett 4 11 - Robt. Downs 4 11 - John Davis 4 11 - Joseph Fellows 4 11 - Wm. Faithcroft 4 11 - Thos. Fair 4 11 - Henry French 4 11 - Hendk. Fink 4 11 - Christr. Greenwald 4 11 - Richd. Gibbs 4 11 - James Goodwin 4 11 - John Gunn 4 11 - Richd. Greenfield 4 11 - John Hyde 4 11 - Wm. Hamilton 4 11 - John Holt 4 11 - John Hawks 4 11 - John Hurley 4 11 - John Hendrick 4 11 - David Hankley 4 11 - David Johnson 4 11 - Matrosses Carried Over £ 191 2 - Carried Over £ 3859 16 2½	Andrew Clark, matross, £4 11s 0d John Coleman, matross, £4 11s 0d Robert Cunningham, matross, £4 11s 0d Robert Catchpole, matross, £4 11s 0d William Cotton, matross, £4 11s 0d William Carey, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Denman, matross, £4 11s 0d Joseph Dailey, matross, £4 11s 0d Samuel Duffitt, matross, £4 11s 0d Robin Downs, matross, £4 11s 0d John Davis, matross, £4 11s 0d Joseph Ellis, matross, £4 11s 0d William Fairchild, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Farr, matross, £4 11s 0d Henry French, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Fink, matross, £4 11s 0d Christopher Greenwood, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 11s 0d James Goodwin, matross, £4 11s 0d John Gunn, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Greenfield, matross, £4 11s 0d John Hide, matross, £4 11s 0d William Hamilton, matross, £4 11s 0d John Holt, matross, £4 11s 0d John Hawkes, matross, £4 11s 0d John Harley, matross, £4 11s 0d John Kenrick, matross, £4 11s 0d David Hartley, matross, £4 11s 0d David Johnson, matross, £4 11s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £191 2s 0d Carried forward, £3,859 16s 2½d
72	68	17th July Brot. Over £ 3859 16 2½ Matrosses brought Over £ 191 2 - Sutton Isaacks 4 11 - Andw. Istcomb 4 11 - Wm. Long 4 11 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued, each paid £4 11s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,859 16s 2½d Matrosses brought forward, £191 2s 0d Sutton Jacks, matross, £4 11s 0d Andrew Ilscomb, matross, £4 11s 0d William Long, matross, £4 11s 0d Josiah Liddle, matross, £4 11s 0d John Lane, matross, £4 11s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Israel Lindley 4 11 - John Lane 4 11 - John Lemon 4 11 - James Martin 4 11 - Pat. McDonald 4 11 - Pat. Murphy 4 11 - Mattw. Mole 4 11 - Richd. Mason 4 11 - Peter McKenzie 4 11 - Danl. McLane 4 11 - Danl. Morgan 4 11 - Henley McKinnon 4 11 - Murdk. McKinnon 4 11 - John Myers 4 11 - Jer. McCarty 4 11 - Thos. Nimbles 4 11 - John Parker 4 11 - Jas. Price 4 11 - Joseph Peale 4 11 - John Peters 4 11 - Thos. Price 4 11 - Corn. Potts 4 11 - Robt. Riley 4 11 - Richd. Rowlands 4 11 - Hugh Rose 4 11 - Wm. Smith 4 11 - Richd. Smith 4 11 - Wm. Shore 4 11 - Andw. Stark 4 11 - John Smith 4 11 - George Street 4 11 - John Thompson Senr. 4 11 - Ralph Tedman 4 11 - Willm. Tucker 4 11 - Matrosses Carried Over £ 359 9 - Carried Over £ 3859 16 2½	John Lemon, matross, £4 11s 0d Lewis Martin, matross, £4 11s 0d Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 11s 0d Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 11s 0d Matthew Monks, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Mason, matross, £4 11s 0d Peter McKenzie, matross, £4 11s 0d Daniel McLane, matross, £4 11s 0d Daniel Morgan, matross, £4 11s 0d Finlay McKinnon, matross, £4 11s 0d Murdoch McKinnon, matross, £4 11s 0d John Myers, matross, £4 11s 0d Joseph McCarty, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 11s 0d John Parker, matross, £4 11s 0d John Price, matross, £4 11s 0d Joseph Poole, matross, £4 11s 0d John Peters, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Price, matross, £4 11s 0d Cornelius Potts, matross, £4 11s 0d Robert Riley, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 11s 0d Hugh Ross, matross, £4 11s 0d William Smith, matross, £4 11s 0d Richard Smith, matross, £4 11s 0d William Shore, matross, £4 11s 0d Andrew Stacks, matross, £4 11s 0d John Smith, matross, £4 11s 0d George Street, matross, £4 11s 0d John Thompson senior, matross, £4 11s 0d Ralph Tedman, matross, £4 11s 0d William Tucker, matross, £4 11s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £359 9s 0d Carried forward, £3,859 16s 2½d
73	69	1780 Brot. Over £ 3859 16 2½ Matrosses Brot. Over £ 359 9 - John Thompson Junr. 4 11 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses were completed, followed by the island's pensioners. Brought forward, £3,859 16s 2½d Matrosses brought forward, £359 9s 0d John Thompson junior, matross, £4 11s 0d

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		John Towers 4 11 - Stephen Trueman 4 11 - Robt. Wood 4 11 - Wm. Weedon 4 11 - Edward Ware 4 11 - Willm. Weaver 4 11 - Jas. Walker 4 11 - John White 4 11 - James Wellington 4 11 - Frans. Walker 4 11 - Wm. Warner 4 11 - Robt. Walton 4 11 - John Wilson 4 11 - Chas. Walton 4 11 - Thos. Blake Disd. 3 April - 3 - Jas. Cruickshanks Dd. 29th June 4 10 - Michl. Davis to 15th May 2 3 - Jas. Farrell Dd. 3 June 3 4 - John Fisher do. 26 May 2 16 - John Haywood Disd. 12 June 3 13 - Geo. Hopper Ent. 29 May 1 13 - Saml. Mills do. 1 13 - John Moore do. 1 13 - Thos. Wade from 16th May 2 6 - 451 11 - Pensioners Vizt. John Howard for half Year 45 12 6 Mary Beale 7 15 - Elizth. Kennedy 7 10 - Elizth. Powell 6 5 - 66 17 6 £ 4378 5 0½	John Trevan, matross, £4 11s 0d Stephen Trueman, matross, £4 11s 0d Robert Wood, matross, £4 11s 0d William Wieden, matross, £4 11s 0d Edward Ware, matross, £4 11s 0d William Wenner, matross, £4 11s 0d James Walker, matross, £4 11s 0d John White, matross, £4 11s 0d James Wellington, matross, £4 11s 0d Francis Walker, matross, £4 11s 0d William Warner, matross, £4 11s 0d Robert Walton, matross, £4 11s 0d John Wilson, matross, £4 11s 0d Charles Watton, matross, £4 11s 0d Thomas Blake, matross, died 3 April, £0 3s 0d James Cruikshanks, matross, died 29 June, £4 10s 0d Michael Davis, matross to 15 May, £2 5s 0d James Farrel, matross, died 3 June, £3 4s 0d John Frake, matross, died 26 May, £2 16s 0d John Haywood, matross, died 12 June, £3 13s 0d George Stuart, matross, enlisted 29 May, £1 13s 0d Samuel Mills, matross, enlisted 29 May, £1 13s 0d John Skeen, matross, enlisted 29 May, £1 13s 0d Thomas Wade, matross from 16 May, £2 6s 0d Matrosses total, £451 11s 0d Pensioners John Howard, for half a year, £45 12s 6d Mary Beale, pensioner, £7 12s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, pensioner, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powell, pensioner, £6 3s 0d Pensioners total, £66 17s 6d Total for the quarter, £4,378 4s 8½d **Interpretations** Thomas Blake died on 3 April, which makes four soldiers who died that day, across three companies. Corporal George Thomas, Richard Janson and Edward Riley died the same day. Deaths this close together among men in separate companies suggest an accident or a sudden infection rather than ordinary illness. The matrosses then lost four more men between 26 May and 29 June. In all, the garrison buried at least 13 soldiers in the quarter. John Howard was the captain who retired on 31 December 1779. The Company now paid him a pension of £45 12s 6d for half a year, so it was keeping a long-serving officer who could no longer serve. The three women on the pension list were probably soldiers' or servants' widows. Supporting them from public funds bound the garrison more closely to the Company, at a time when recruits were scarce and every enlisted man counted.
74	70	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June 30th To Cash Recd. from the Chest£ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	William Wrangham, the paymaster, was charged as debtor in his account with the Company. 30 June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d **Interpretations** The account was set out in the double-entry form used by the Company's accountants, and Wrangham appeared as debtor. Every shilling he drew from the treasury chest became a personal debt, and he cleared it only by showing what he had paid out. He took £5,811 13s 7d in a single sum on the last day of the quarter. That was well over a third of the £15,152 15s 8½d recorded in the treasury at the end of May 1780. The

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
			pay list alone came to £4,378 4s 8½d, so the rest of the money was drawn for other payments under his care.
75	71	1780 Paymaster Cr. 1780 April By Cash Paid for the following for the use of the Artillery Vizt. for two days work beating Salt Petre - 2 6 for 1 Load of Wood - 1 6 for 1 Pair of Bellows - 9 - for 1½ Dozen of Eggs - 2 3 1 3 3 By do. Paid Gabl. Fenche for the following Vizt. for 1 Pr. Chest Hinges - 11 3 1 Door Lock - 5 6 4 Pr. Dove Tail Hinges - 3 - 1 Pr. Table do. - 1 6 1 1 3 By do. paid for delivering 4 of the Honble. Compys. Slave Women @ 10/ 2 - - By do. paid for Baking 228 Batches of Bread for the Garrison @ 1/9 19 19 - By do. paid for 23 Loads of Wood for do. 1 17 6 By do. Paid for Baking 51 Batches of Bread for the Blacks 4 9 3 By do. Paid for 10 Loads of Wood for do. - 15 - By do. Paid Jas. Plunket Assist. Surgeon 17 days at 5/ P 4 5 - By do. paid for repairing the Carts - 10 - By do. paid for a Spear for a Bell - 2 6 By do. paid Taxes upon the Honble. Compys. Dogs 1 13 - By do. paid for Preparing 6 Skins for Drum heads - 15 - By do. paid for a Spying glass for Prosperous Bay Guard 2 1 - By do. paid the Sexton for making 8 Graves for Dead Soldiers 1 - - By do. paid the Coroner for an Inquest on the Body of John Ryley Discd. Soldier who destroyed himself 1 5 - By do. paid for Burrying do. - 9 - By do. paid Major [...] his Usual Allowance 2 10 - Carried Over £ 44 10 9	The paymaster recorded payments made in April 1780 on the credit side of his account. April 1780 Paid for the artillery: Two days' work pounding saltpetre, £0 10s 6d 1 load of wood, £0 1s 6d 1 pair of bellows, £0 9s 0d 1½ dozen eggs, £0 2s 3d Artillery total, £1 3s 3d Paid to Gabriel Teake: 1 pair of chest hinges, £0 11s 3d 1 door lock, £0 5s 6d 4 pairs of dovetail hinges, £0 3s 0d 1 pair of table hinges, £0 1s 6d Teake total, £1 1s 3d Delivering 4 of the Company's slave women in childbirth at 10s each, £2 0s 0d Baking 288 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d, £12 4s 0d 23 loads of wood for the garrison bakehouse, £1 17s 6d Baking 31 batches of bread for the slaves, £4 9s 3d 10 loads of wood for the slaves' baking, £0 15s 0d John Plunkett, assistant surgeon, 17 days at 5s a day, £4 5s 0d Repairing the carts, £0 10s 0d A spar for a bill, £0 2s 6d [...] on the Company's dogs, £1 13s 0d Preparing 6 skins for drum heads, £0 15s 0d A telescope for the guard at Prosperous Bay, £2 1s 0d The sexton, for digging 8 graves for soldiers, £1 0s 0d The coroner, for an inquest on John Ryley, a soldier who took his own life, £1 5s 0d Burying John Ryley, £0 9s 0d Master Grange, his usual allowance, £2 10s 0d Carried forward, £44 10s 9d **Interpretations** The coroner held an inquest on John Ryley, a soldier who killed himself. The fee was charged to the Company like any other cost of the garrison. In English law the inquest's verdict decided whether a suicide was ruled insane or a felon against himself. A felon's goods went to the Crown, and he could be denied burial in consecrated ground. The Company also paid 9s 0d to bury him, which suggests the verdict allowed an ordinary burial. In the same month the sexton was paid for eight soldiers' graves. That figure fits the cluster of deaths around 3 April, Edward Riley's among them, recorded in the pay list. The Company paid 10s for each of four of its slave women to be attended in childbirth. Children born to the Company's slave women became its own property. Paying a midwife protected the mother's labour and the child's future value as a worker. The telescope sent to the guard at Prosperous Bay belonged to the watch kept on the island's windward coast after the French alarm. That coast was the most likely place for an enemy to try a landing away from the batteries at James Town.
76	72	17 July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over unchanged to the next page. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £3,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £3,811 13s 7d On the earlier debit page, the cash received from the chest should read £3,811 13s 7d. **Interpretations** The paymaster drew £3,811 13s 7d from the chest, which was less than the £4,378 4s 8½d on the quarter's pay list. Wrangham therefore did not pay the whole list

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			in cash out of the chest. Part of what the men were owed was probably settled through stoppages for stores and clothing already issued to them. That way the Company recovered much of its outlay on the storekeeper's sales without any coin changing hands.
77	73	1780 Paymaster Cr. 1780 May Brot. Over £ 44 10 9 By Cash paid the following Pensioners Vizt. the Widow Shelley 5 6 2 the Widow Caldwell 5 6 2 the Widow Bazett 5 6 2 15 18 6 By Cash paid for the following for a breed Vizt. 31 Ewe Sheep @ 22/ 34 12 - 2 half Grown do. 1 10 - 4 Ewe Lambs 2 - - 1 Sow and Pigs 3 10 - 1 Sow 2 2 - 1 do. Bot. Pt. of Wm. Wrangham - 5 - 2 Oxen and 9 Sheep Bot. at Auct. 27 2 - 71 11 - By do. Paid John Doveton Clk. of the Peace for drawing 2 Precepts - 10 - By do. Paid for a 2nd Examination of Frank a Man Slave - 9 10 By do. Paid Wm. Warner for Assist. in the Hosp. 2 10 - By do. paid for the following Work done at Horse point Vizt. 155 days Masons @ 3/ 23 5 - 100 do. Labourers @ 1/6 7 10 - 31 1 - By do. paid for 12 Elm Deals 3 10 - By do. paid for the Subsistance of disch. Soldiers 476 Days @ 6d. 11 19 - By do. paid for 91 Days do. of Seamen left out of the Hillsborough 2 5 6 By do. paid for 66 days do. of 2 Men Sick left out of the Hind Cutter 3 6 - By do. paid 61 days do. of Jno. Berry a Seaman left out of the Ship Bugle 1 10 6 By do. paid the Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions in 3 - - By do. paid Jos. Hagar for Attending Chubs Spring water Works 1 10 - Carried Over £ 194 - 8	The paymaster's credit side continued with payments made in May 1780. May 1780 Brought forward, £44 10s 9d Pensions paid: The Widow Skelly, £5 6s 2d The Widow Caldwell, £5 6s 2d The Widow Bazett, £5 6s 2d Pensions total, £15 18s 6d Breeding stock bought: 31 ewes at 22s, £34 12s 0d 2 half-grown ewes, £1 10s 0d 4 ewe lambs, £2 0s 0d 1 sow and piglets, £3 10s 0d 1 sow, £2 2s 0d 1 sow bought from William Wrangham, £3 0s 0d 2 oxen and 9 sheep bought at auction, £27 2s 0d Breeding stock total, £71 11s 0d John Doveton, clerk of the peace, for drawing up 2 warrants, £0 10s 0d Fees on the examination of Frank, a slave, £0 9s 10d William Warner, for assisting in the shop, £2 10s 0d Work done at Horse Point: 155 days of masons' work at 3s, £23 5s 0d 100 days of labourers' work at 1s 6d, £7 16s 0d Horse Point total, £31 1s 0d 12 elm deals, £3 10s 0d Keep of sick soldiers, 476 days at 6d, £11 18s 0d Keep of a seaman left behind by the [...], 91 days at 6d, £2 5s 6d Keep of 2 men left behind by the Hind cutter, 66 days each at 6d, £3 6s 0d Keep of [...] Berry, a seaman left behind by the [...], 61 days at 6d, £1 10s 6d Rent of a room for holding the court, £3 0s 0d Joseph Seager, for looking after the Chubb's Spring waterworks, £1 10s 0d Carried forward, £194 0s 5d The two men left behind were from the *Hind* cutter. **Interpretations** Wrangham, the paymaster, bought a sow for the Company from himself for £3 0s 0d. The payment went through his own account with no other councillor's name attached. On a small island where the Company was the main buyer of stock, its officers were also its suppliers. The Council's practice was to lay such accounts before the whole board, as it did on 17 July 1780. That gave the only check on an officer setting his own price. The Company paid 6d a day to keep sick soldiers and seamen left ashore by passing ships. It did this rather than admit them to the hospital at full cost. Keeping the men in private lodgings saved the hospital's stores and space for the garrison. The cost of feeding seamen left by Company ships was probably charged back to the ship's account, so the island did not bear it in the end. The examination of Frank, a slave, meant he faced a criminal charge before the magistrates. John Doveton was paid in the same month for drawing up two warrants. These fees were among those that made up his £36 14s 4½d as clerk of the peace.
78	74	17 July Dr. Wm. Wrangham 1780	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brt. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d The figure on both earlier debit pages should read £5,811 13s 7d, as first given. The note suggesting that part of the pay list was settled by stoppages no longer stands: the sum drawn covered the whole pay list and the paymaster's other payments.
79	75	1780 Paymaster Cr. 1780 June Brought Over £ 194 - 1 By Cash Paid the following Men for Inlisting to Serve the Honble. Company 5 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of Warr, their respective times to Commence as follows Vizt. Saml. Johnson 20th March 15 - - Peter Mahan 15 - - Stephn. Barrett 15 - - John Wilkinson 15 - - Robt. Downs 15 - - Wm. Faithcroft 15 - - James Dennis 15 - - John Lane 15 - - Henry Wood 15 - - Jacob Hiram 15 - - John Haynge 15 - - Wm. Shore 15 - - 6th May Chas. Smith 15 - - John Jones 15 - - Thos. Bowen 15 - - Robt. Riley 15 - - Wm. Weedon 15 - - Thos. Ashworth 15 - - John Orden 15 - - John Corbett 15 - - Wm. Tucker 15 - - Thos. Dawson 15 - - John Ellis 15 - - 9th May Thos. Hayes 15 - - Thos. Close 15 - - John Ash 15 - - Jas. Chalmers 15 - - 27th May Arthur Jennings 15 - - Robt. Ruttle 15 - -	The paymaster's payments continued into June 1780 with bounties for re-enlistment. June 1780 Brought forward, £194 0s 1d Bounties paid to soldiers who re-enlisted for five more years under the Articles of War, with their new terms starting on the dates shown: Samuel Johnson, from 20 March, £15 0s 0d Peter Mahon, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d Stephen Barrett, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d John Wilkinson, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d Robert Downs, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d William Fairchild, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d James Dennis, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d John Lane, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d Henry Wood, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d Jacob Heron, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d John Haynes, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d William Shore, from 6 May, £15 0s 0d Charles Smith, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d John Jones, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d Thomas Brown, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d Robert Riley, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d William Wieden, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d Thomas Illsworth, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d John Arden, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d John Corbett, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d William Tucker, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d Thomas Dawson, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d John Ellis, from 9 May, £15 0s 0d Thomas Hayes, from 27 May, £15 0s 0d Thomas Close, from 27 May, £15 0s 0d John Ash, from 27 May, £15 0s 0d John Chalmers, from 27 May, £15 0s 0d Arthur Jennings, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d Robert Rattle, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d John Brown, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d Joseph Hewitt, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d Isaac Walker, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d Richard Fox, from 11 June, £15 0s 0d Bounties total, £495 0s 0d Carried forward, £689 0s 1d On the previous credit page, the carried-forward figure should read £194 0s 1d. **Interpretations** The Company paid £495 0s 0d in a single quarter to keep 33 soldiers whose terms were running out. Each bounty of £15 was worth about four quarters of a private's pay. The cheaper course would have been to let the men go and wait for recruits from England. In wartime, with the French a recent threat and soldiers dying at a high rate, that course was not really open. A trained soldier on the spot was worth far more than an untrained recruit who might arrive months later or never at all. The re-enlistments came mostly in May, as each group's term expired. The repeated dates point to men enlisted together in the same draft, who were now re-engaged in batches. Re-enlisting "under the Articles of War" bound each man to military law for the full five years. Desertion, mutiny and disobedience fell under court martial rather than the civil courts. Taking the bounty meant signing away the right to leave the island when the old term ended, at a time when there were few ways off it anyway.

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		John Brown 15 - - Jos. Hewitt 15 - - Jas. Walker 15 - - Richd. Fox 15 - - 11th June 495 - - Carried Over £ 689 - 1	
80	76	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
81	77	17 July Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 689 - 1 By Cash Paid the following Men for enlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of Warr their respective Times to commence as follows Vizt. Saml. Mills 15 - - Geo. Hopper 15 - - Jos. Middleton 15 - - John Moore 15 - - Eug. Vaughan 15 - - John Lamb 15 - - 29th May 1780 Danl. Dangerfield 10 - - Michl. Clinton 3 - - 103 - - By do. Advanced the Govr. to pay the Hind Cutters Disbursements 45 3 11½ By do. Advanced do. to pay the Wages of the do. Company 129 2 6 By do. Paid the Lieut. Govr. for Mutton 3 - - By do. Paid John Tobias for repairing the Boats 91 days @ 2/6 P 11 7 6 By do. paid for a Cubbard Lock for the Plantation House - 3 6 By do. paid Geo. Bird for 17 Loads of Wood to bake Bread for the Blacks 1 1 3 By do. paid for the following for the Govrs. Table Vizt. 63 lb of Beef 1 2 6 67 lb Turtle 1 16 6 150 Fowls 11 17 - 10 Turkies 2 10 - 1 Lamb - 10 - 1 Goat - 10 - 15 Pigs	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued. Brought forward, £689 0s 1d Bounties paid to men who enlisted for five years as soldiers under the Articles of War, with their terms starting on 29 May 1780: Samuel Mills, £15 0s 0d George Stuart, £15 0s 0d Joseph Hiddleston, £15 0s 0d John Skeen, £15 0s 0d Eugene Carrigan, £15 0s 0d John Lamb, £15 0s 0d Daniel Dangerfield, £10 0s 0d Michael Clinton, £3 0s 0d Bounties total, £103 0s 0d Advanced to the Governor to pay the Hind cutter's expenses, £45 3s 11½d Advanced to the Governor to pay the wages of the Hind cutter's crew, £129 2s 6d Paid to the Lieutenant Governor for mutton, £3 0s 0d Paid to John Falconer for repairing the boats, 91 days at 2s 6d, £11 7s 6d A cabin lock for Plantation House, £0 3s 6d Paid to George Bird for 17 loads of wood to bake bread for the slaves, £1 1s 3d Provisions bought for the Governor's table: Beef, 63 lb, £1 2s 6d Turtle, [...], £1 16s 6d 150 fowls, £11 17s 0d 10 turkeys, £2 0s 0d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 1 goat, £0 10s 0d 13 pigs, £3 5s 0d 3 hogs, [...], £4 2s 4d 11 sheep, £10 0s 0d 12 bottles, £3 3s 0d Coffee, 6 lb, £0 6s 0d Spices, 2 lb, £1 10s 0d 6 bunches of plantains, with potatoes and greens, £4 3s 3d 52 dozen eggs, £3 18s 0d 9 firkins of butter, £11 0s 0d 672 apples, £1 2s 0d 101 lemons, £1 0s 0d Vinegar, 9½ gallons, £2 2s 9d Governor's table total, £68 19s 4d Carried forward, £1,050 18s 1½d On the earlier credit page, the bounties total should read £495 0s 0d, as given, and the carried-forward figure £689 0s 1d. **Interpretations** The Governor's table cost £68 19s 4d in a single month, on top of the diet stores the Company issued to it. The bill included 150 fowls, a turtle, 10 turkeys, nine firkins of butter and 52 dozen eggs. These quantities went beyond feeding the Council. The

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 5 - 3 Hogs wt. 247 lb 4 2 4 11 Sheep 10 - - 12 Bottles 3 3 - 6 lb do. Coffee - 6 - 2 lb do. Spice 1 10 - 6 Bunches Plantins Potatoes Pumpkins 4 3 - 52 Dozn. Eggs 3 18 - 2 firkins Butter 11 - - 672 Apples 1 2 - 101 Lemons 1 - - 9½ Gall. Vinegar 2 2 9 65 19 4 Carried Over £ 1050 18 1½	Governor's table was the island's public hospitality, where commanders and passengers from passing ships were entertained at the Company's expense. In May 1780 the *Swallow* brought Mr Barwell, who was saluted with 17 guns. A guest of that rank would have been received at the Governor's table, and that probably explains why this month's bill was so large. The *Hind* cutter's expenses and her crew's wages were paid by advancing the money to Governor Skottowe rather than through the paymaster. The Governor kept the cutter under his own direction and settled its accounts himself. That arrangement suited a vessel sent on the confidential voyage to the Cape on 9 June 1780. Her movements in wartime were not matters to pass through ordinary channels. Daniel Dangerfield received a bounty of £10 and Michael Clinton only £3, against £15 for the other six men. The full bounty of £15 went to trained soldiers, and £10 was the rate for seamen. Dangerfield was probably a seaman taken into the garrison. Clinton's lower sum suggests he had no military or sea training to command a higher price.
82	78	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
83	79	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1050 18 1½ By Cash Paid for the following for the Use of the Castle Vizt. 25 lb Shott 10 3 2 lb Powder 6 - 2 Large Panes of Glass 6 - 3 Screws for a Lock - - 6 9 lb of Blue 6 - 1 8 11 By do. paid for the following Work done at Butter milk Point Vizt. 647 days Stone blowers @ 1/6 48 10 6 18 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 7 - 4½ do. do. @ 5/ 1 1 3 71½ do. Overseers @ 2/ 7 3 6 9 do. do. @ 1/6 - 13 6 83 do. Smiths @ 1/6 6 4 6 843 do. Labourers @ 1/ 42 3 - 36 do. do. @ 1/6 2 14 - 6 do. Masons @ 3/ - 18 - 110 14 3 By do. Paid for the following work done, Burning and Bringing Lime Vizt. 35 Days Overseers @ 1/6 2 12 6 26 do. Limeburners @ 1/6 1 19 -	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued with supplies for the Castle and wages for the works. Brought forward, £1,050 18s 1½d Bought for use at the Castle: Shot, 25 lb, £0 10s 3d Powder, 2 lb, £0 6s 0d 2 large panes of glass, £0 6s 0d 3 screws for a lock, £0 0s 6d Blue, 9 lb, £0 6s 0d Castle supplies total, £1 8s 9d Work done at Buttermilk Point: Stone blowers, 647 days at 1s 6d, £48 10s 6d Carpenters, 18 days at 1s 6d, £1 7s 0d Carpenters, 4¼ days at 5s, £1 1s 3d Overseers, 71¼ days at 2s, £7 2s 6d Overseers, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Smiths, 83 days at 1s 6d, £6 4s 6d Labourers, 843 days at 1s, £42 3s 0d Labourers, 36 days at 1s 6d, £2 14s 0d Masons, 6 days at 3s, £0 18s 0d Buttermilk Point total, £110 14s 3d Burning and carrying lime: Overseers, 35 days at 1s 6d, £2 12s 6d Lime burners, 26 days at 1s 6d, £1 19s 0d [...], 76 days at 1s 6d, £5 14s 0d Labourers, 366 days at 1s, £18 6s 0d Lime total, £28 11s 6d Work done at the Castle: Painters, 11 days at 2s, £1 2s 0d Smiths, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Carpenters, 13 days at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d Labourers, 9 days at 1s, £0 9s 0d Castle work total, £3 8s 6d Smiths' work making chain shot, 18 days, £1 7s 0d Carried forward, £1,196 8s 1½d **Interpretations** The work at Buttermilk Point was mostly quarrying. Stone blowers, who split rock with gunpowder, put in 647 days, and labourers 843 more, to cut the battery's site out of the cliff. On the island's steep volcanic coast a gun platform could seldom be built on open ground. A level emplacement had to be

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		76 do. Saltmakers @ 1/6 5 14 - 366 do. Labourers @ 1/ 18 6 - 28 11 6 By do. paid for the following work done at the Castle Vizt. 11 days Painters @ 2/ 1 2 - 12 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 18 - 13 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 - 19 6 9 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 9 - 3 8 6 By do. paid for 18 days Smiths work done making Chain Shott 1 7 - Carried Over £ 1196 8 3½	blasted out of the rock face. The labourers' rate of 1s a day was below the 1s 6d paid for hired slaves elsewhere. That suggests these labourers were the Company's own slaves, whose owners took a smaller share. The lime burned in the same quarter used the 130 bushels of coal issued to Buttermilk Point from the stores. Chain shot was two cannonballs or half-balls joined by a length of chain. Fired together, they spun through the air and cut a ship's rigging and sails. The smiths made it on the island in June 1780, so the batteries were being armed to cripple a ship rather than sink it. That fits a defence planned against an enemy squadron trying to anchor or land in the road.
84	80	17 July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
85	81	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1196 18 3½ By Cash Paid for the following Work done making Cots and Coffins Vizt. 41 days Carpenters @ 1/6 3 1 6 3 do. Sawers @ 1/6 - 4 6 3 6 - By do. Paid for the following Work done setting up Gun Carriages & making a Mortar Bed Vizt. 91 days Carpenters @ 1/6 6 16 6 23 do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 17 6 4 do. Sawers @ 1/6 - 6 - 6 do. Painters @ 2/ - 12 - 11 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 11 - 10 3 - By do. Paid for the following work done painting the Church Vizt. 5 days painters @ 2/ - 10 - 15 do. do. @ 1/6 1 2 6 1 12 6 By do. Paid for the following Work done in Ruperts Valley Vizt. 9 Days Overseers @ 1/6 - 13 6 27 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 7 - 117 do. do. @ 1/6 8 15 6 20 do. Masons @ 3/ 3 - - 4 do. Stoneblowers @ 1/6 - 6 - 14 2 - By do. Paid for the following Work done repairing the Embrasures on the Lines Vizt. 30 days Masons @ 1/6 2 5 - 12 do. Overseers @ 1/6	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued with wages for further works. Brought forward, £1,196 18s 3½d Making cots and coffins: Carpenters, 41 days at 1s 6d, £3 1s 6d Sawyers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Cots and coffins total, £3 6s 0d Setting up gun carriages and making a mortar bed: Carpenters, 91 days at 1s 6d, £6 16s 6d Smiths, 25 days at 1s 6d, £1 17s 6d Sawyers, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Painters, 6 days at 2s, £0 12s 0d Labourers, 11 days at 1s, £0 11s 0d Gun carriages total, £10 3s 0d Painting the church: Painters, 5 days at 2s, £0 10s 0d Painters, 15 days at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d Church total, £1 12s 6d Work done in Rupert's Valley: Overseers, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Labourers, 27 days at 1s, £1 7s 0d Labourers, 117 days at 1s 6d, £8 15s 6d Masons, 20 days at 3s, £3 0s 0d Stone blowers, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Rupert's Valley total, £14 2s 0d Repairing the embrasures on the Lines: Masons, 30 days at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d Overseers, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Smiths, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 126 days at 1s, £6 6s 0d Embrasures total, £9 12s 0d Labourers dragging buoys for artillery practice, 20 days at 1s, £1 0s 0d Carried forward, £1,236 13s 9½d On the previous credit page, the carried-forward figure should read £1,196 18s 3½d. **Interpretations** Labourers spent 20 days dragging buoys into place for artillery practice. The buoys were moored in the road as floating targets, so the gunners could practise against something shaped and placed like a ship at anchor. Firing at a moving target over open water was the skill the batteries would need against an enemy squadron. Taken with the chain shot made in the same month, the practice shows the garrison training to meet an attack from the sea. The embrasures repaired were the openings in the Lines through which the guns fired. The Lines were the

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		- 18 - 2 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 3 - 126 do. Labourers @ 1/ 6 6 - 9 12 - By do. Paid for 20 days Labourers work Slinging Bouys for the Artillery practice @ 1/ 1 - - Carried Over £ 1236 13 9½	wall across the mouth of James Valley that guarded the town from the sea. Repairs to them, the new mortar bed and the gun carriages set up in June 1780 all served the same purpose. Months after the alarm of 28 February, the Council was still spending steadily on readying the island's artillery.
86	82	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
87	83	1780 Paymaster Cr. 1780 June Brot. Over £ 1236 13 9½ By Cash Paid for the following Work done preparing for the Officers Guard room at Banks's 6 Days Overseers @ 1/6 - 9 - 11 do. Masons @ 1/6 1 13 - 61 do. Labourers @ 1/6 4 11 6 2 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 - 3 - 6 16 6 By do. Paid for the following work done Repairing the Crane Vizt. 84 days Masons @ 1/6 6 6 - 44 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 3 6 - 62 do. Smiths @ 1/6 4 13 - 55 do. Overseers @ 1/6 4 2 6 156 do. Stoneblowers @ 1/6 11 14 - 5 do. Sawers @ 1/6 - 7 6 553 do. Labourers @ 1/ 27 13 - 58 4 - By do. Paid for the following work done building a Guard House, Magazine &ca. on Ladder Hill Vizt. 78 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 5 17 - 14 do. Sawers @ 1/6 1 1 - 5 do. Masons @ 1/6 - 7 6 115 do. do. @ 3/ 17 5 - 30 do. Overseers @ 1/6 2 5 - 11 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 16 6 713 do. Labourers @ 1/ 35 13 - 63 5 - By do. Paid for the following work done at Clubs Point Vizt. 10 days Masons @ 1/6 - 15 - 10 do. do. @ 3/ 1 10 - 6 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 9 - 62 do. Labourers @ 1/6 4 13 -	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued with more works. Brought forward, £1,236 13s 9½d Preparing the officers' guardroom at Banks's: Overseers, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Masons, 11 days at 3s, £1 13s 0d Labourers, 61 days at 1s 6d, £4 11s 6d Carpenters, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Guardroom total, £6 16s 6d Repairing the crane: Masons, 84 days at 1s 6d, £6 6s 0d Carpenters, 44 days at 1s 6d, £3 6s 0d Smiths, 62 days at 1s 6d, £4 13s 0d Overseers, 55 days at 1s 6d, £4 2s 6d Stone blowers, 156 days at 1s 6d, £11 14s 0d Sawyers, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Labourers, 555 days at 1s, £27 15s 0d Crane total, £58 4s 0d Building a guardhouse, magazine and other works on Ladder Hill: Carpenters, 78 days at 1s 6d, £5 17s 0d Sawyers, 14 days at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d Masons, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Masons, 115 days at 3s, £17 5s 0d Overseers, 30 days at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d Smiths, 11 days at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d Labourers, 713 days at [...], £59 9s 6d Ladder Hill total, £87 1s 6d Work done at Chubb's Point: Masons, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d Masons, 10 days at 3s, £1 10s 0d Overseers, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Labourers, 62 days at 1s 6d, £4 13s 0d Labourers, 30 days at 1s, £1 10s 0d Chubb's Point total, £8 17s 0d Labourers carrying swivel guns to Prosperous Bay, 16 days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d Carried forward, £1,398 16s 9½d **Interpretations** Ladder Hill took the largest share of the quarter's labour. Over 700 labourers' days went into a new guardhouse and powder magazine there. Ladder Hill overlooked James Town and the road from the west. A magazine on the summit meant the batteries there could be supplied with powder without hauling it up the steep path from the town during an attack. Swivel guns were small cannon mounted on a pivot, light enough to be carried by hand. They were sent to Prosperous Bay along with the telescope already paid for in April. Heavy guns could not easily be got to that remote windward bay. A few swivels, with a lookout to give warning, were the practical way to cover a landing place far from the main batteries.

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		30 do. do. @ 1/ 1 10 - 8 17 - By do. Paid for 16 days Labourers work Carrying Swivels to Prosperous Bay @ 1/6 1 4 - Carried Over £ 1374 19 9½	
88	84	17 July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
89	85	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1392 16 9½ By Cash paid for the following Work done a Pond in the Garden Vizt. 36 days Labourers @ 1/ 1 16 - 2 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 3 - 1 19 - By do. paid for the following work done Repairing the Wall below the drawn Bridge Vizt. 3 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 4 6 60 do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 - - 3 4 6 By do. Paid for the following Work done bringing Provisions from the Country Vizt. 2 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 3 - 12 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 12 - - 15 - By do. Paid for the following Work done Repairing Boats Vizt. 19 Days Smiths @ 1/6 1 8 6 7 do. Sawers @ 1/6 - 10 6 62 do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 2 - 5 1 - By do. Paid for the following Work done making Rope Vizt. 37 days Labourers @ 1/6 4 5 6 14 do. do. @ 1/ - 14 - 10 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 15 - 5 14 6 By do. Paid for the following Work done at the Plantation House Vizt. 12 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 18 - 3½ do. Painters @ 2/ - 7 - 1 5 - By do. paid for the following Work done fencing the Wild Pasture Vizt. 81 days Labourers @ 1/ 4 1 - 3 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 4 6 4 5 6 By do. paid for the following work done getting Ballast for the Hind Cutter Vizt. 2 days Overseers @ 1/6	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued with smaller works. Brought forward, £1,398 16s 9½d Making a pond in the garden: Labourers, 36 days at 1s, £1 16s 0d Overseers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Pond total, £1 19s 0d Repairing the wall below the drawbridge: Overseers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 60 days at 1s, £3 0s 0d Wall total, £3 4s 6d Bringing provisions in from the country: Overseers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 12 days at 1s, £0 12s 0d Provisions total, £0 15s 0d Repairing boats: Smiths, 19 days at 1s 6d, £1 8s 6d Sawyers, 7 days at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d Labourers, 62 days at 1s, £3 2s 0d Boats total, £5 1s 0d Making rope: Labourers, 57 days at 1s 6d, £4 5s 6d Labourers, 14 days at 1s, £0 14s 0d Overseers, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d Rope total, £5 14s 6d Work done at Plantation House: Carpenters, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Painters, 3½ days at 2s, £0 7s 0d Plantation House total, £1 5s 0d Work done in [...] Valley: Labourers, 81 days at 1s, £4 1s 0d Overseers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Valley total, £4 5s 6d The following payments were made for getting ballast for the *Hind* cutter. Overseers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 24 days at 1s, £1 4s 0d Ballast total, £1 7s 0d Carried forward, £1,422 8s 3½d **Interpretations** The *Hind* took on ballast before she sailed for the Cape on 9 June 1780. She went out nearly empty, to come back loaded with 30 tons of flour, barley, wheat and 60 sheep. Without ballast in place of a cargo, a small cutter sailing light would have been unstable in the heavy seas south of the island. The stone had to be dug and carried by hand and put out again at the Cape when the flour came aboard.

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		- 3 - 24 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 4 - 1 7 - Carried Over £ 1416 8 3½	
90	86	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780 June To Cash Received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 Carried Over £ 5811 13 7	The paymaster's debit side was carried over again unchanged. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d Carried forward, £5,811 13s 7d
91	87	1780 Paymaster Cr. 1780 June Brot. Over £ 1416 8 3½ By Cash Paid for the following Work done on board the Swallow Sloop Vizt. 2 Days Smiths @ 1/6 - 3 - 21 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 1 - 1 4 - By do. paid for the following work done Repairing Ruperts Guard Room Vizt. 4½ days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 6 9 4 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 4 - - 10 9 By do. paid for the following work done in fencing the Long Wood Vizt. 6 days Smiths @ 1/6 - 9 - 8 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 8 - - 17 - By do. paid for the following work done Repairing the Lt. Govrs. House Vizt. 2 days Masons @ 1/6 - 3 - 4 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 6 - 1 do. Painter - 2 - 4 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 4 - - 15 - By do. paid for the following Work done Repairing the Block House at Perkins's Vizt. 9 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 13 6 6 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 9 - 1 2 6 By do. paid for the following Work done Repairing one of the Honble. Companys Houses Vizt. 4½ days Masons @ 1/6 - 6 9 10 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 10 - - 16 9 By do. paid for 19¼ days Labourers work done repairing the Coal House @ 1/ - 19 3 By do. paid for 14 days Labourers work done repairing the Water Course leading to the Crane - 14 - Carried Over £ 1423 7 6½	The paymaster's payments for June 1780 continued. Brought forward, £1,416 8s 3½d The following payments were made for work done on board the *Swallow* sloop. Smiths, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 21 days at 1s, £1 1s 0d Total, £1 4s 0d Repairing the guardroom at Rupert's: Carpenters, 4½ days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 9d Labourers, 4 days at 1s, £0 4s 0d Guardroom total, £0 10s 9d Removing the [...]: Smiths, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Labourers, 8 days at 1s, £0 8s 0d Removal total, £0 17s 0d Repairing the Lieutenant Governor's house: Masons, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Smiths, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Painter, 1 day, £0 2s 0d Labourers, 4 days at 1s, £0 4s 0d Lieutenant Governor's house total, £0 15s 0d Repairing the blockhouse at Prosperous Bay: Carpenters, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Smiths, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Blockhouse total, £1 2s 6d Repairing one of the Company's houses: Masons, 4½ days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 9d Labourers, 10 days at 1s, £0 10s 0d House total, £0 16s 9d Labourers repairing the coal house, 19¼ days at 1s, £0 19s 3d Labourers repairing the watercourse leading to the crane, 14 days at 1s, £0 14s 0d Carried forward, £1,423 7s 6½d On the previous credit page, the carried-forward figure should read £1,416 8s 3½d. **Interpretations** A watercourse ran to the crane, which suggests the crane was worked by water rather than by men or animals. On an island with steady springs above James Town, water was the one source of power to hand. Chubb's Spring already fed the town's supply. The same quarter's stores issued pitch and sheet lead for Chubb's Spring and train oil for the engines. A crane driven by water would have lifted heavy stores and guns from the landing far faster than a hand winch.
92	88	17th July Dr. Willm. Wrangham 1780	The paymaster's debit side closed with its total. June 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £5,811 13s 7d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		June To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 5811 13 7 £ 5811 13 7 Island 30th June	Total, £5,811 13s 7d The account was dated on the island on 30 June 1780.
93	89	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1423 7 6½ By Cash paid for 13½ days Labourers work done Repairing the Shed at Ridgefoot Tower - 13 6 By do. paid for 70 days Labourers work done at the Lt. Govrs. Garden in the Long Wood 3 10 - By do. paid Expresses upon Alarms 4 5 - By do. paid for the following for the Use of the Fire Boats Vizt. 3 pencils 2 4 Needles & 6 Palm Irons 4 4 1 Padlock 1 6 - 5 10 By do. Paid for Punishments 1 - - 1433 9 10½ Amount of Pay Account 4378 3 8½ £ 5811 13 7 St. Helena 1780. Errors Excepted Signed William Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of June last which is as follows Vizt.	The paymaster's credit side closed with a few final payments and the balance of his account. Brought forward, £1,423 7s 6½d Labourers repairing the shed at Holdfast Tom, 13½ days, £0 13s 6d Labourers working in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Long Wood, 70 days, £3 10s 0d Messengers sent with news of alarms, £4 5s 0d For the fire boats: 3 pencils, 24 needles and 6 palm irons, £0 2s 5d 1 padlock, £0 1s 6d Fire boats total, £0 3s 11d Paid for punishments, £1 0s 0d Total of payments, £1,433 9s 10½d Pay list for the quarter, £4,378 3s 8½d Total, £5,811 13s 7d William Wrangham, the paymaster, signed the account at St Helena in 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company's cash was then counted and checked for the month of June. **Interpretations** The paymaster's payments and the pay list together came to exactly £5,811 13s 7d, the sum he drew from the chest. His account balanced to the penny, leaving him owing nothing. Counting the cash in the chest straight afterwards checked the other side of the same transaction. What Wrangham had taken out had to match what was missing from the treasury. The £4 5s 0d paid to messengers covered riders or runners who carried word of ships sighted from the lookouts to the Castle. On an island with no other way of sending news across its ridges, every alarm cost money. The sum shows how often lookouts raised the alarm in the months after the French threat. The £1 0s 0d for punishments was paid to the men who carried out floggings ordered by courts martial. Discipline in the garrison thus had its own small entry among the Company's running costs.
94	90	Cash Dr. 1780 June 1st To Ballance Remaining 15692 10 8½ 26th To Rents Recd. of Richard Goodwin for the Renewal of a Nominee as P Consultation of this Day - 12 6 30th To John Goodwin, Recd. of him for Stores 1967 5 6 To Licences 10 - - To Customs Received on 284 Gallns. Arrack 3 11 - To Plantation for Provisions Sold 2 11 6 £ 17676 11 2½ Per Contra Cr. 1780 June 30th By Cash Advanced the Paymaster to Pay Salary's &c. in the Quarter ending this Day 5811 13 7 By Ballance remaining Vizt. In Specie£ 11325 2 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 - 11864 17 7½ £ 17676 11 2½	The Company's cash account for June 1780 recorded the following receipts and payments. Received 1 June 1780, balance in hand, £15,692 10s 0½d 26 June 1780, rent from Richard Goodwin for replacing a nominee, as agreed in council that day, £0 12s 6d 30 June 1780, from John Goodwin, storekeeper, for stores sold, £1,967 5s 6d Licences, £10 0s 0d Customs duty on 284 gallons of arrack, £3 11s 0d From the plantation, for provisions sold, £2 11s 6d Total received, £17,676 11s 2½d Paid and remaining 30 June 1780, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other costs for the quarter ending that day, £5,811 13s 7d Balance remaining in coin, £11,325 2s 7½d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £11,864 17s 7½d Total, £17,676 11s 2½d **Interpretations** The balance at 1 June 1780 was £15,692 10s 0½d. The coin in the treasury at the end of May was recorded as £15,152 15s 8½d. The gap between the two is very close to the £539 15s 0d held in cash notes, so the earlier figure probably counted coin alone and this one added the notes. Cash notes were paper money issued by the Company on the island and

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		Margin Notes: 17th July	backed by its treasury. They eased a constant shortage of coin, which drained away to pay passing ships for their goods. By the end of June the coin had fallen to £11,325 2s 7½d after the quarter's pay and works had been met. Land on St Helena was leased for the lifetimes of named people, called nominees. A tenant could renew a lease by naming a new life when a nominee died, or by putting a younger one in place of an older. The Council charged a fee for each change, as it did with Richard Goodwin on 26 June 1780. This let tenancies pass down through families while the Company kept ownership of the land, and each renewal brought in a small revenue. The duty on 284 gallons of arrack came to only £3 11s 0d, or 3d a gallon. At that rate the duty was meant to regulate the trade rather than raise money. The Company was itself the island's largest supplier of arrack and issued hundreds of gallons each quarter from its own stores. Private imports were small by comparison.
95	91	1780 It being Proved this day before us by John Norris and Patrick McLacklin Private that Tabitha McKinnon took in Pawn from the former a Suit of Nankeen, & from the latter a Blanket. We have therefore fined her the Sum of twenty Shillings, to be paid into the Companys Cash. The following is the Lieutenant Governors Account of Provision Sold from the Honble. Company's Plantations from the 1st April to the 30th June 1780.	Two privates, John Norris and Patrick McLacklin, gave evidence to the Council that Tabitha McKennon had lent them money against their belongings. She held a nankeen suit from Norris and a blanket from McLacklin as security. The Council found the charge proved and fined her £1 0s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. The Lieutenant Governor's account followed, setting out the provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 April and 30 June 1780. **Interpretations** The Council fined Tabitha McKennon because soldiers were forbidden to pledge their clothing and bedding. A man who pawned his kit could raise money for drink. He also left himself unfit for duty, and the Company then had to issue replacements at its own expense. The penalty fell on the lender rather than the soldiers, which cut off the trade at its source. The fine was small but went straight into the Company's treasury, so the Company recovered something for the risk to its stores. Nankeen was a hard-wearing cotton cloth of a natural yellowish colour. It took its name from Nanking in China, where it was first woven. The Company's China ships carried it to the island, where it was a common material for light suits suited to working in the mild climate. A nankeen suit was one of the more valuable things a private owned, which explains why it was offered as security.
96	92	Mr. Corneille to Plantation Dr. 1780 June 30th To 7½ lb Beef my own Use - 3 1½ 2 Lambs and 4 Kids in Quarters 2 - - 20½ lb Mutton do. - 8 4½ £ 2 11 6 Per Contra Cr. 1780 17 July By Ballance paid into the Companys Cash 2 11 6 £ 2 11 6 Errors Excepted 17th July 1780 Signed Danl. Corneille John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:**	Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, was charged in the plantation account for provisions he took for his own use. June 1780 Beef for his own use, 7½ lb, £0 3s 1½d 2 lambs and 4 kids in quarters for his own use, £2 0s 0d Mutton for his own use, 20½ lb, £0 8s 4½d Total, £2 11s 6d 17 July 1780, balance paid into the Company's treasury, £2 11s 6d Corneille signed the account on 17 July 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The members of the Council then signed the consultation: Governor Skottowe, Corneille, Henry Bazett, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham. **Interpretations** The whole of the plantation's sales for the quarter, £2 11s 6d, went to Corneille himself. He ran the plantations, kept their account and was their only buyer. The same sum appeared in the June cash account as "provisions sold" from the plantation. The Company's farms were therefore not selling produce to the island. They supplied the Company's own stores

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		17th July	and slaves, and the Lieutenant Governor drew on them for his household as he would on a private estate. Because he paid for what he took and the account went before the full Council for signature, the arrangement stayed open to scrutiny. It shows how small the cash returns from the Company's land were.
97	93	24th July At a Consultation held on Monday the 24th day of July 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 17th July 1780. Friday the 21st Richd. Close Private was unfortunately killed by the fall of a Ledge of Rocks from Banks's on the Point Yesterday Arrived his Majesty's Ship Hannibal and the Honble. Companys Ship Royal Charlotte from England by which Opportunity we received a Packet from the Honble. the Court of Directors which we opened and read. The Governor and Lieut. Govr. likewise received Packets from the Honble. their Secret Committee by the above Conveyances. On Saturday Night last Michael Davis Gunner, Robt. Wood, John Shoon, Samuel Mills, Daniel Morgan Matrosses, and James Stone and Michael Farrell Private, took the Honble. Companys Cutter some time between the Hours of ten and twelve at Night and Deserted this Garrison, Stone and Farrell had leave to go a fishing and the Other five of the Artillery Passed the Line gate between the Hours of eight and ten at the time that Mills (then upon the Main Guard) was Sentry at the said Gate, that the next morning it was discovered the said Men dropt down thro' one of the Embrasures of the Lines into the ditch and got up by the Counterscarp of the Glacis upon the Beach and it is imagined	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 24 July 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 17 July 1780 were read, approved and signed. On Friday 21 July a private named Richard [...] died in an accident in the forest, when a log of wood fell on him from [...]. On 23 July the King's ship *Hannibal* and the Company's ship *Royal Charlotte* arrived from England. They brought a packet of letters from the Court of Directors, which the Council opened and read. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor each received a separate packet from the Secret Committee by the same ships. Seven men deserted the garrison on the night of Saturday 22 July. They were Michael Davis, a gunner, four matrosses, Robert Wood, John Skeen, Samuel Mills and Daniel Morgan, and two privates, James Stone and Michael Farrell. Between 10 o'clock and midnight they seized one of the Company's cutters and put to sea. Stone and Farrell had leave to go fishing, which let them reach the boat without question. The five artillerymen passed out through the gate in the Lines between 8 and 10 o'clock, while Mills himself stood sentry there on the main guard. Next morning it was found that they had climbed down through one of the gun openings in the Lines into the ditch. From there they had scrambled up the outer bank onto the beach and made their way to the boat. **Interpretations** Two of the seven deserters, John Skeen and Samuel Mills, had enlisted on 29 May 1780 and been paid a bounty of £15 each. They ran within two months, taking the Company's money with them. This was the weakness in the system of paying large bounties in advance to keep the garrison up to strength. A man with nothing to hold him on the island could take the bounty and use the next chance to leave. Mills's own turn as sentry at the gate made the escape possible. Choosing a night when one of their own men held that post shows the plan was made with care. Michael Davis had been made a gunner only on 16 May 1780, when Thomas Wade's reduction moved him up from matross. Promotion and the higher pay that came with it did not keep him loyal. The fishing leave granted to Stone and Farrell exploited a privilege restored only on 10 April 1780, after the restrictions of the French alarm. Leave to fish gave a soldier a legitimate reason to be near the boats at night. The arrival of the *Royal Charlotte* ended the long wait for the overdue store ship, whose delay had forced the *Hind*'s voyage to the Cape for flour on 9 June 1780. The *Hannibal*, a ship of the Royal Navy, probably escorted her. The separate packets sent to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor by the Secret Committee carried confidential wartime instructions, of the kind the Company kept out of the general letters read in council.
98	94	24th July they must have swam from thence to the said Boat, as the Sea Gate was Locked. Ordered the following Advertizement to be published. Island St. Helena 24th July 1780.	The deserters must then have swum from the beach to the boat, because the sea gate was locked. The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 24 July 1780, to be published. The notice stated that several head of cattle had lately been slaughtered in breach of the rules laid down by the Court of Directors. This had seriously reduced the number of cattle available for the returns and for

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		Whereas there have been lately several Black Cattle Slaughtered contrary to the Spirit of the Regulations Established by the Honble. the Court of Directors and to the great Detriment of the Returns and Supplys for the Ships and Market. This is therefore Strictly to forbid all Persons whatever for the future, to Slaughter any Black Cattle without leave first Obtained from the Governor and Council as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril. As many of the Planters did not return any Cattle for Slaughter in January last, as usual, It is required that if they have any now fit for Slaughter they will send a Return thereof into the Secretarys Office on or before the 31st Instant. As likewise those Persons who have already given in Cattle for Slaughter, having any more to add to their Returns, they are desired to give such additional Number into the Office aforesaid in the time abovementioned. Notice is hereby likewise given further to all owners of Fishing Boats, that they are required to cause their Slaves to bring home the Masts, Sails, Oars & belonging to their respective Boats whenever they return from fishing, and not to suffer them to be left upon the Fishing rocks upon	supplying ships and the market. No one was now to slaughter cattle of any kind without first obtaining leave from the Governor and Council. Anyone who did so would face the consequences. Many planters had not sent in the usual return of cattle fit for slaughter in January. Any who had such cattle were to send a return of them to the Secretary's office before 31 July. Planters who had already made a return but had more cattle ready were to add the extra numbers at the same office by the same date. Owners of fishing boats were also told that their slaves must bring the masts, sails, oars and other gear home whenever the boats came in from fishing. None of this equipment was to be left on the fishing rocks. **Interpretations** The order about fishing gear answered the desertion of 22 July directly. The Council could have set a guard over every boat along the shore. Instead it made the boats useless by having their masts, sails and oars carried home each night. An unrigged boat lying on the rocks could not carry anyone off the island. The duty fell on boat owners and their slaves, so the Council stopped any repeat escape without diverting a single soldier from the batteries. Every planter was required to report his beef cattle twice a year, and none could be killed without permission. The Company kept firm control of the island's livestock because supplying passing ships with fresh beef was the main reason it held St Helena at all. The *Royal Charlotte* and the *Hannibal* had arrived on 23 July 1780 and would need provisions. Unlicensed slaughter for private sale ate into the stock the Company counted on to meet that demand.
99	95	1780 any pretence whatever as such Slaves upon conviction will be severely punished for every transgression of this Order. By Order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy. The Reverend Mr. Robertus Carr this day applied to have a Mortgage Bond Registered Granted John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council's notice warned that the fishing gear must not be left on the rocks for any reason. Any slave convicted of breaking the order would be severely punished for each offence. Britannicus Wright, the secretary, signed the notice on the Council's behalf. The Reverend Robartes Carr applied to the Council to have a mortgage bond registered. The Council agreed. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The order was addressed to boat owners, but its punishment fell on their slaves. The Council made the owners responsible for seeing that the gear came home, but held the slaves physically answerable for any lapse. The slaves who crewed the boats were the people with the readiest chance to leave gear on the rocks, and perhaps to escape in a boat themselves. Punishing them directly gave owners every reason to watch their crews closely and put the burden of the new rule on those with no say in it. Registering a mortgage bond with the Council turned it from a private agreement into a public record. In any dispute, the registered bond would rank ahead of later claims on the same land or goods. Carr, the chaplain, drew £55 0s 0d a quarter, and with few banks or investments on a remote island, lending at interest against security was one of the few ways to put spare money to work. In acting as the island's register of debts, the Council also kept track of who owed what to whom across a small community.
100	96	31st July At a Consultation held on Monday the 31st day of July 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 31 July 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 24 July 1780 were read, approved and signed. The Council received a letter that day from Captain Joseph Cotton, dated St Helena 31 July 1780 and addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. As his orders required, Cotton sent them the journal

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		The last Consultation was held approved and signed dated the 24th July 1780. We this day Received the following Letter from Captain Joseph Cotton Vizt. The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. and Council of the Island St. Helena. Sirs. Agreeable to my Orders I send you the Journal of the transactions of the Recruits destined for and Landed here in the Outward bound Passage, where you will find the teaching them their Exercise has not been the least Part of the attention shewn them, and I beg leave to recommend to the Honble. Court of Directors thro' your representation Mr. Wentworth Bradbury who is going a Cadet to Bombay on my Ship for his assiduity and trouble, persuaded it has greatly Contributed to the making them Soldiers and preserving their Healths and knowing the Company are ever inclined to reward and encourage Merit and Attention in their Servants. I am Sirs Your most Obedt. and most Humble St. Helena Servant 31 July 1780. Signed Jos. Cotton	kept of the recruits carried out for the island on the voyage from England and landed there. He wrote that the journal would show that drilling the men had been one of the chief concerns of the voyage. Much of the credit belonged to Wentworth Bradbury, a passenger in his ship on his way to Bombay as a cadet. Bradbury had worked hard and taken great trouble over the recruits, which had done much to make them into soldiers and to keep them in good health. Cotton knew the Company liked to reward diligence and care in its servants. He therefore asked the Council to recommend Bradbury's conduct to the Court of Directors. **Interpretations** The recruits reached the island already drilled because Bradbury had trained them at sea. He was not paid for it and had no duty to do it. Cadets travelling to India usually spent the long voyage idle. A recruit who arrived trained and in good health could be posted at once, and the garrison needed men. It had buried at least 13 soldiers in the quarter to 30 June and lost seven more by desertion on 22 July 1780. Cotton wrote to the Council rather than to the Directors directly. A testimonial passed on by a governor and council carried more weight in London than a ship's captain's private letter. For a young cadet starting his career, a note of praise entered in the Company's records could count when promotions and appointments in India were decided. Cotton was using the Council's standing to help a junior man win notice in a system run on patronage.
101	97	1780 Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published. Island St. Helena 31 July 1780. The Grand Jury of the last Quarter Sessions in Consequence of a Presentment laid before them by Several of the Inhabitants of the said Island having Recommended to the Governor and Council that that part of the Honble. Company's Waste Land known by the Name of Furze Pasture be prohibited the Grazing of Black Cattle for a Certain term for the Growth of Woods. They thought having Considered the great Utility the said measure will be to the Public. Do forbid all the Inhabitants suffering their Black Cattle to Graze or trespass upon said Common, that is to say from the Water in Lemon Valley to the Water in Sweet Valley, and from all the Inclosed lands adjoining thereto under Penalty of paying 5/ P Head for each Beast that shall be found so Grazing or Trespassing thereupon after the 7th of next Month, which Penalty will be given to the Informer. And Whereas several Black Cattle have been seen grazing upon the Common called Broom Hill contrary to orders. Notice is therefore given that if any Black Cattle are hereafter found Grazing upon said Common the Owner or Owners will be obliged to pay the Sum of 5/ for each Beast so Trespassing the Whole of Which fine will	The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 31 July 1780, to be published. At the last quarterly court, several inhabitants brought a complaint before the grand jury. The jury then advised the Governor and Council to keep cattle off part of the Company's unenclosed land known as the Horse Pasture for a set period, so that trees could grow back there. The Council agreed that the measure would be of great public benefit. It forbade all inhabitants to let their cattle graze or stray on that common. The ban covered the ground from the stream in Lemon Valley to the stream in Swanley Valley, with all the unenclosed land next to it. From 7 August, the owner of any beast found grazing or straying there would pay 5s for each animal. The whole of the fine would go to the person who reported the offence. Several cattle had also been seen grazing on the common at Barren Hill against orders. Any owner whose cattle were found there in future would likewise pay 5s for each animal, and the whole fine would go to the informer. Britannicus Wright, the secretary, signed the notice on the Council's behalf. **Interpretations** The ban came from the inhabitants themselves, through a complaint to the grand jury, not from the Council's own initiative. Free grazing by cattle and goats had stripped much of the island of its trees. A wider ban would have struck at every planter's interest. The Council instead closed one defined stretch of common, between two named streams and for a limited time, so that the trees could recover where it mattered most. Wood was scarce enough on St Helena that the stores had to burn imported coal to make lime. Saving the remaining woodland was therefore a practical need, not an idea about landscape. Rather than post watchmen, the Council left enforcement to private informers and gave them the entire fine. On an island where everyone knew whose

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		be given to the Informer. By Order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy.	cattle were whose, any neighbour could act as an enforcement officer, and the Company paid nothing. The drawback was that the system turned neighbours into each other's watchers. It probably worked best against planters who were already unpopular.
102	98	31st July There being no Cordage in the Honble. Company's Stores, and that Article being much wanted for the use of the Hind Cutter, Boats, Works &ca. We have purchased the following of Captn. Joseph Cotton as P Bill Vizt. The Honble. Company Dr. To Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 42 - 21 @ 76/ £ 160 6 3 Tarr One Barrell 65/ 3 5 - 163 11 3 Deduct 30 lb short weight 1 - 5 £ 162 10 10 E. Excepted St. Helena 31 July 1780 For Captn. Joseph Cotton Signed Dan. Beale Purser John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Company's stores held no rope, which was badly needed for the *Hind* cutter, the boats and the works. The Council therefore bought cordage and tar from Captain Joseph Cotton, according to his bill. Cordage, 42 cwt 0 qr 21 lb at 76s per cwt, £160 6s 3d Tar, 1 barrel, £3 5s 0d Total, £163 11s 3d Less 30 lb short weight, £1 0s 5d Net total, £162 10s 10d Daniel Beale, the purser, signed the bill for Captain Cotton at St Helena on 31 July 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Company's stores held no rope at all, even though the store ship *Royal Charlotte* had arrived only on 23 July 1780. In June labourers had spent 81 days making rope on the island to meet the shortage. Local rope-making could not keep up with what the boats, the cutter and the works needed. The Council turned instead to a passing captain's private stock and paid his price of 76s a hundredweight. That was the usual cost of a gap in the Company's supply from London. The goods had to be bought on the spot from men trading on their own account, at whatever rate the market allowed. The bill was reduced by 30 lb for short weight. The cordage was weighed on landing and found lighter than invoiced, and Cotton's purser accepted the deduction. Even when buying in a hurry from an obliging captain, the island's officers checked every hundredweight. Neither side treated the shortfall as a dispute. The adjustment was simply entered and the bill settled.
103	99	5th August At a Consultation held on Saturday the 5th day of August 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 31 July 1780. Ten Days being elapsed since the Arrival of the Royal Charlotte We this day met to dispatch said ship as usual, but having received the subsequent Letter from Captn. Jos. Cotton representing the Impediments he has met with in Landing the Honble. Companys Cargo Occasioned by the High Surf for this and the two preceding days, we in consequence sent for the Storekeeper, and finding by his Diary no goods landed since the 2 Instant, and he informing the impossibility of Boats approaching the Crane from the same Cause, We therefore shall allow ten Working Days for the getting on Shore said	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 5 August 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 31 July 1780 were read, approved and signed. Ten days had passed since the *Royal Charlotte* arrived, and the Council meant to send her on her way that day as usual. Captain Joseph Cotton then wrote to say that a heavy surf had stopped him landing the Company's cargo on that day and the two before it. The Council checked with the storekeeper. His daily record showed that no goods had come ashore since 2 August, and he confirmed that boats could not reach the crane because of the surf. The Council therefore allowed Cotton ten working days to land the cargo, as the terms of the ship's charter laid down. Cotton's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He understood that, ten days after his arrival, his dispatches were due to be handed to him that day in the usual way. He pointed out, however, that ten working days had not yet passed, and that his instructions said working days in particular. For the last three days the surf had kept his boats from landing. It had also kept him from the help the Company's longboat usually gave with landing cargo. **Interpretations** The *Royal Charlotte* was a chartered ship, hired by the Company from her owners under a charter party. That contract fixed how long she could be kept in port for loading and unloading. Any delay beyond it

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		Cargo Agreeable to the Instructions Specified in terms of Charter Party. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council for the Island St. Helena Sir Ten days being elapsed since my arrival and understanding that my dispatches are to be delivered to me this day agreeable to the usual practice, I beg leave to represent that ten Working days has not Passed (my instructions particularly Specifying Working days) as the Surf has prevented my Boats landing these three days past and the usual indulgence of the Companys Long Boat, I have not drawn the advantage of in landing	was charged to the Company as demurrage, a daily fee to the owners. Cotton argued that only working days counted, and days lost to surf were not working days. The Council's usual practice was to dispatch a ship on the tenth calendar day. It set that practice aside only after the storekeeper's diary showed that nothing had come ashore since 2 August. The Council needed the cargo landed, and it also needed to protect the Company against a claim for demurrage. Checking the record first meant it could defend the extension if the owners questioned it later. The surf that stopped the landings was the rollers that came into the road without warning, even in calm weather. They were a well-known hazard of the island's anchorage. When they ran, no boat could safely reach the crane or the landing steps. A large store ship could then lie idle for days within sight of the shore.
104	100	5th August my Ship, which with a large Cargo making it impossible to unlade in the time prescribed as are the Case when ships were Chartered only for four Hundred ninety nine Tons. In behalf of my owners, therefore I beg my dispatches may not be delivered me, conceiving the Company have no intent to deprive them of the Demorage so justly their due, but to prevent any unnecessary delay in the Landing the Consignments for this Place. I am Sirs St. Helena Your most obedt. and most Hble. Servant 5th August 1780. Signed Joseph Cotton We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain Joseph Cotton Commander of Ship Royal Charlotte Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you in answer to your address to them of this day that they are sensible the Surf has been so high the two Preceding days, as totally to prevent your landing any of the Honble. Companys Cargo with safety, they therefore agreeable to Charter Party terms, do not intend dispatching your ship until ten working days are expired. I am further to acquaint you that your not having had the assistance of the Companys Long Boat until the 31st last, tho that was	Captain Cotton went on to say that his ship's large cargo made it impossible to unload her in the time allowed, which had been fixed for ships chartered at only 499 tons. On behalf of his owners, he asked that his dispatches should not yet be handed to him. He was sure the Company had no wish to deny the owners any demurrage fairly due to them. It wanted only to avoid needless delay in landing the goods consigned to the island. Cotton signed the letter at St Helena on 5 August 1780. The Council told the secretary to send a reply, addressed to Captain Joseph Cotton, commander of the *Royal Charlotte*. The Governor and Council accepted that the surf on the two days before had been high enough to make it unsafe to land any of the Company's cargo. In line with the terms of the charter, they would not dispatch his ship until ten working days had passed. The secretary also took up Cotton's complaint that he had not had the help of the Company's longboat until 31 July. **Interpretations** Cotton made two arguments and the Council accepted only one of them. He claimed extra time both for the surf and for the size of his ship, saying the ten days had been meant for vessels of 499 tons. The Council's reply mentioned only the surf. It granted the extension strictly under the charter's terms for working days. Accepting the argument about tonnage would have set a precedent for every large ship to claim longer in port, and every extra day could be billed as demurrage. By resting its decision on the weather alone, the Council gave Cotton the time he needed without admitting any claim that could cost the Company money later.
105	101	5th August owing to her being upon the Beach repairing. I am Sir Your Obedient Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 5th August 1780. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 7th Day of August 1780 at the Castle.	The secretary explained that the longboat had been out of use until 31 July because she was hauled up on the beach for repairs. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary at St Helena on 5 August 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 7 August 1780. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 5 August 1780 were read, approved and signed.

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		Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th August 1780. Yesterday arrived the Hind Cutter from the Cape of Good Hope and Brought Us the following Supplys Vizt.	The *Hind* cutter had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on 6 August, bringing supplies for the island. **Interpretations** The longboat was the Company's main means of carrying heavy cargo between the ships in the road and the landing. With her laid up, every visiting ship had to rely on its own boats. The Council's answer to Cotton turned a possible complaint against the island into a plain account of circumstances it could not control. In the quarter to 30 June 1780, John Falconer had been paid for 91 days' work repairing the boats, which shows how much effort it took to keep them working through the surf. The *Hind* was back two months after leaving for the Cape on 9 June 1780. She had sailed while the *Royal Charlotte* was still overdue, to buy flour, grain, seeds and sheep at the Cape. She returned two weeks after the store ship had arrived. Sending her had been an insurance against the store ship's loss, and it brought in a second supply just when stocks were being rebuilt.
106	102	7th August Captain Richd. Bendy Dr. On Account of the Honble. East India Company To 46000 lb of Fine Flour @ 5 Rds. P 100 lb 2300 - - 6600 do. Coarse do. @ 3½ 100 lb 29 - - 1000 do. Wheat do. @ 3 100 lb 30 - - 3000 do. Barley @ 2 100 lb 60 - - 60 Live Sheep @ 2 2 P do. 130 - - 4 Baskets Garden Seeds 22 4 - 1 Sack of Pease 6 - - 1 do. of Beans 5 - - 949 lb of Salted Mutton @ 3 St. P lb 59 2 5 2 Casks for do. 3 - - 2652 6 5 Charges on the Cargo Duty on 52600 lb of Flour @ 1 St. P 100 lb 93 2 4 17 Canvas Bags @ 1 P 17 6 - 5 Slaves for Cargo 50 - - Carting and Waggon Hire 35 - - 400 lb Hay for Sheep 15 4 - 20 Sacks of Barley 17 4 - 301 - 4 Rixdollars 3153 7 1 July 20th 1780. Signed D. Wasberg We Recd. the following Letter from Captain Joseph Cotton. The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor & Council of the Island St. Helena Sir I request you would receive	The account for the *Hind*'s purchases at the Cape was drawn up in the Dutch currency used there. Captain Richard Bendy was charged on the Company's account as follows. Fine flour, 46,000 lb at 5 rixdollars per 100 lb, 2,300 rixdollars Coarse flour, 6,600 lb at 3½ rixdollars per 100 lb, 237 rixdollars Wheat, 1,000 lb at 3 rixdollars per 100 lb, 30 rixdollars Barley, 3,000 lb at 2 rixdollars per 100 lb, 60 rixdollars 60 live sheep at 2 rixdollars [...] each, 130 rixdollars 4 baskets of garden seeds, 22 rixdollars 4 schellings 1 sack of peas, 6 rixdollars 1 sack of beans, 5 rixdollars Salted butter, 949 lb at 3 stivers per lb, 59 rixdollars 2 schellings 3 stivers 2 casks for the butter, 3 rixdollars Total for goods, 2,852 rixdollars 6 schellings 3 stivers Charges on the cargo Duty on 52,600 lb of flour, 93 rixdollars 2 schellings 4 stivers 17 canvas bags, 12 rixdollars 6 schellings Hire of 5 slaves to handle the cargo, 50 rixdollars Carting and wagon hire, 35 rixdollars Hay for the sheep, 400 lb, 15 rixdollars 4 schellings 20 sacks for the barley, 17 rixdollars 4 schellings Total charges, 301 rixdollars 0 schellings 4 stivers Grand total, 3,153 rixdollars 7 schellings 1 stiver D. H. Wasberg signed the account at the Cape on 20 July 1780. The Council then received a further letter from Captain Joseph Cotton, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council, making a request of them. **Interpretations** The rixdollar was the money of account at the Cape, which was a Dutch colony. It was divided into 8 schellings, and each schelling into 6 stivers. Sterling was not accepted there, so the island's purchases were priced and settled in the local currency. They were then converted when the account was entered in the Company's books. Even in buying food for a British garrison, the Company had to pay the colony's own export duty on every pound of flour. It also had to hire porters and wagons through Cape traders. Supplying St Helena from the Cape therefore meant depending on the goodwill and charges of a foreign administration.

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			Nearly all the money went on flour, 52,600 lb of it, against only small amounts of grain, seed and butter. The *Hind* had been sent on 9 June 1780 because the island's bread was running short while the *Royal Charlotte* was overdue. The Council chose to fill her with the one commodity whose loss would have been felt at once by the garrison, the slaves and every passing ship. The 30 tons of flour ordered were met almost exactly. The garden seeds and live sheep were the only items bought to restock the island rather than simply to feed it.
107	103	1780 into the Companys Cash for Bills on the Honble. Court of Directors at the Usance that has been Customary, Two Thousand Pounds, the like Amount having been Received from Commanders of Storeships before. I am Sirs Your most Obedt. & most Hble. Servant Signed Joseph Cotton St. Helena 7th August 1780. The Secretary was directed to return him the following Answer. To Captain Joseph Cotton Commander of Ship Royal Charlotte Sir In Answer to yours of this day I am directed by the Govr. and Council to acquaint you that they will receive into the Honble. Companys Treasury here the Sum you request. And shall inform the Presidency of Bombay therewith. I am Sir Your obedient Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 7th August 1780. We directed the Secretary to write Capt. Willm. Pierie the following Letter Vizt. To Captain Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council	Cotton asked the Council to accept £4,000 0s 0d in cash into the Company's treasury. In return he wanted bills of exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, payable after the period usual for such bills. Commanders of store ships had been allowed to exchange the same amount before. Cotton signed the letter at St Helena on 7 August 1780. The Council told the secretary to reply to Captain Joseph Cotton, commander of the *Royal Charlotte*. The Governor and Council agreed to take the sum he asked for into the Company's treasury. They would also inform the Presidency of Bombay of the transaction. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary at St Helena on 7 August 1780. The Council then told the secretary to write to Captain William Pierce, the engineer, with instructions from the Governor and Council. **Interpretations** Captains carried private goods for sale on their own account, and Cotton's £4,000 was probably the proceeds of that trade, paid in coin by the island's buyers. Carrying so much coin on to India or back to England risked loss by shipwreck or capture. Handing it to the Company in exchange for a bill payable by the Directors in London moved the money safely. The Company gained just as much. Its treasury held only £11,325 2s 7½d in coin at the end of June, after paying the quarter's costs. The captain's cash went straight back into circulation on the island, and the Company settled the debt in London months later, out of reach of any enemy. The *Royal Charlotte* was bound on to Bombay, where Wentworth Bradbury was going as a cadet. The Presidency there was told of the exchange, probably because the amount a commander could remit through the Company was limited for each voyage. A note of what he had already exchanged at St Helena stopped him remitting the same allowance a second time at Bombay. The Company could thus profit from the private trade of its captains while still keeping it under control.
108	104	7th August Council to require you to take an exact View of the Battery at Turks Cap and Report to them its condition, and your opinion whether a few Guns Placed upon such of the Commanding Heights would not add more to the defence of that Valley than what it is, in its present Situation, as they understand all the Guns upon said Battery are from their vicinity to the Sea so Honeycombed as to be intirely useless. I am Sir Your most Obedient Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 7th August 1780. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett	The secretary's letter told Captain Pierce that the Governor and Council wanted him to make a careful survey of the battery at Turk's Cap and report on its condition. They also asked his opinion on whether a few guns placed on the high ground overlooking the valley would defend it better than the battery did in its present position. The Council understood that every gun in the battery had been so corroded by the sea air that none could be used. Britannicus Wright signed the letter as secretary at St Helena on 7 August 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The guns at Turk's Cap were "honeycombed", the gunners' term for iron cannon pitted deep inside by rust. A pitted barrel could burst when fired and kill its own crew, so a honeycombed gun was worse than none. The obvious course was to send fresh guns to the same battery. Instead the Council asked whether to give up the shoreline site and put a few guns on the heights. Guns placed higher would be

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		Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	further from the salt spray that had ruined the old ones. They would also command the valley and its landing place from a position an enemy could not easily reach. The Council chose to rethink the post, rather than simply re-arm it, because its present position at the water's edge had already destroyed one set of guns.
109	105	9th August At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 9th Day of August 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 7th August 1780. The ten Working days allowed by Charter Party for unloading the Ship Royal Charlotte being now expired, we this day sent Capt. Joseph Cotton Sailing Orders in Writing to make the best of his Way to Bombay according to the Instructions he has received from the Honble. the Court of Directors. We likewise gave him the following Letters to the Presidency's of Fort William, Fort St. George Bombay and Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton together with the Duplicate of our Letter to Fort Marlborough P Ship Princess Royal. To the Honorable Warren Hastings Esqr. Governor General &ca. and Supreme Council of the Companys Settlements in the East Indies. Honble. Sir & Sirs. By the Ship Earl of Talbot that left this Place the 14th August 1779, We had the Honor of Addressing you last under date the 12th of same Month.	The Council met at the Castle on Wednesday 9 August 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 7 August 1780 were read, approved and signed. The ten working days the charter allowed for unloading the *Royal Charlotte* had now passed. That day the Council gave Captain Joseph Cotton written sailing orders to make his way to Bombay as quickly as he could, following the instructions he had received from the Court of Directors. The Council also gave him letters to carry to the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St George and Bombay, and to the Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton. With them went a copy of its letter to Fort Marlborough, first sent by the *Princess Royal*. The letter to Bengal was addressed to Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Supreme Council of the Company's settlements in the East Indies. The Council recalled that it had last written to them on 1 August 1779, by the *Earl of Talbot*, which left the island on 4 August 1779. **Interpretations** A year had passed between the Council's last letter to Bengal and this one. Most of the Company's ships reached St Helena on the homeward voyage from Asia, and they could carry news only towards London. A ship calling on her way out to India, as the *Royal Charlotte* did, was a rare chance to write east. The Council used it fully, sending letters to all three Presidencies, to the supercargoes at Canton and a copy of its letter to Fort Marlborough. A single outward ship thus carried the island's whole correspondence with the East for the year. The duplicate of the letter to Fort Marlborough was a safeguard. The *Princess Royal* had sailed with the convoy on 24 October 1779, carrying £16,000 in treasure to that settlement. In wartime any ship might be lost or taken. Sending a second copy by a different ship and route made sure that news of the treasure, and the Council's instructions about it, reached Fort Marlborough even if the first ship did not.
110	106	9 August Your Letters of the 4th and 11th February 1779 were duly received together with the several articles Laden on the Ships Godfrey, Shrewsbury and Cotton. We have also received by Hind Cutter that Arrived here the 6th Instant from the Cape your Dispatches P Ships Ceres forwarded by Capt. Innes who purposed leaving that Place shortly after the Cutter. We observe by the above Dispatches that agreeable to our request you have been pleased to double the usual Quantity of Grain for this Settlement for which attention we return you our Acknowledgements, and flatter our selves that during these Precarious times you will Continue the same, We are sorry to find that the Intended Supply's by the Earl of Talbot were not shiped on Board the Ceres,	The Council told Bengal that its letters of 4 and 11 February 1779 had arrived safely. With them came the invoice of goods shipped on the *Godfrey*, the *Shrewsbury* and the *Gatton*. The *Hind* cutter, which reached the island from the Cape on 6 August, had also brought Bengal's dispatches sent by the *Ceres*. Captain Innes had forwarded them from the Cape, where he planned to sail shortly after the cutter. The dispatches showed that Bengal had doubled the usual supply of grain for the island, as the Council had asked. The Council thanked the Supreme Council for this care and hoped it would continue while the present difficulties lasted. It was disappointed, however, to learn that the supplies intended for the *Earl of Talbot* had not been loaded on the *Ceres*, nor her own share either, because of bad weather. The Council also reported that the *Southampton* and the [...] had sailed from the Cape for Europe under escort of the King's ship *Sybil* without calling at St Helena. The island would therefore be badly short of the supplies those ships carried. It had suffered a severe drought for the past two years. The Council asked Bengal to send for the island's use next season 12 maunds of the best wax candles and two leaguers of arrack by

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		neither her own, owing to distress of Weather, And have further to inform You that the Ships Southampton and Nassau Sailed from the Cape for Europe under the Convoy of his Majestys Ship Sybil without touching at this Place, Consequently shall be greatly distressed from the want of these supplys, As we have had a severe Drought for these two Years past and have further to beg you will also Consign for the Use of this Settlement the next Season twelve Maunds of the best Wax Candles and two Leaguers of Arrack by each Ship likewise the usual Quantity of Madeira Wine with the the Grain before requested. We are sorry to have given you any trouble with respect to the extraordinary Charge of Madeira Wine Consigned to Us P Ships Sea Horse and Duke of Portland and have returned you herewith the Invoices of said Ships by which you will Please to observe that no mistake has arose on our Part, but that We have been Charged the Price we represented to you last Year. Enclosed we also send for your Perusal a List of Ships that have arrived at and Sailed from this Place since our Last. We have the Honor to be Honble. Sir & Sirs Your most obedt. & most humble Servants St. Helena Signed John Skottowe 9th August 1780 Danl. Corneille Willm. Wrangham Matt. Bazett Henry Bazett	every ship. These were to come in addition to the usual quantity of Madeira wine and the grain already requested. The Council regretted any trouble it had caused over the unusually high charge for Madeira wine sent by the *Sea Horse* and the *Duke of Portland*. It returned the invoices of both ships with the letter. They would show that the Council had made no mistake, and that it had been charged the price it reported to Bengal the year before. The Council enclosed a list of the ships that had arrived at and sailed from the island since its last letter. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 9 August 1780. **Interpretations** A maund was the standard Indian unit of weight, which varied from place to place. The Company's Bengal maund was about 75 lb, so 12 maunds of wax candles came to roughly 900 lb a ship. A leaguer was a very large cask used for arrack and wine, holding about 150 gallons. The island drew these goods, with its rice and Madeira wine, from Bengal rather than from England. The Company's ships came by way of India, and Bengal could supply them more cheaply and in larger amounts than London. The *Southampton* and her companion sailed straight home from the Cape under naval escort and passed the island by. In wartime the Navy set the convoys' routes, and safety at sea came before the island's needs. St Helena could no longer count on every homeward ship stopping with stores. After two years of drought had cut its own harvests, the Council turned to Bengal for an increased regular supply. It also asked for that supply to be divided across every ship, so that losing any one vessel would not leave the island without.
111	107	1780 To The Honorable Sir Thomas Rumbold Bart. President and Governor &ca. Council at Fort St. George Honorable Sir and Sirs. By the Mercury Packet we had the Honor of addressing you since which We have received your Letters of the 16th and 25th March 1779. We have to request you will send Us the next Season the following Articles Vizt. Thirty Pieces Long Cloth at 12 Pagodas P Piece Forty do. @ 10 do. do. Sixty do. @ 6 do. do. Eighty do. @ 3½ do. do. One Hundred do. @ 3½ do. do. One Hundred do. @ 2½ do. do. One Hundred Pair of Fine Cotton Stockings at Seven Shillings P Pair and by each Ship One Hundred and twenty Bags Rice, One Hundred and twenty Bags Paddy and two Leaguers Arrack. We beg leave to inform you that we have had a most Severe Drought for these two Years Past which has subjected the Islanders to great distress therefore any further assistance you Can give Us in the Articles of Rice and Paddy will be of most essential service to this Settlement. Herewith We enclose for Your Perusal a List of Ships that have Touched at this Island since our last address to you of the 27th March 1779.	The Council also wrote to Sir Thomas Rumbold, Baronet, President and Governor, and the Council at Fort St George. Its last letter had gone by the *Mercury* packet. Since then it had received their letters of 16 and 25 March 1779. The Council asked Fort St George to send the following goods next season. 30 pieces of longcloth at 12 pagodas per piece 40 pieces of longcloth at 10 pagodas per piece 60 pieces of longcloth at 8 pagodas per piece 80 pieces of longcloth at 3½ pagodas per piece 100 pieces of longcloth at 3½ pagodas per piece 100 pieces of longcloth at 2½ pagodas per piece 100 pairs of fine cotton stockings at 7s per pair By each ship, 120 bags of rice By each ship, 120 bags of paddy By each ship, 2 leaguers of arrack The Council explained that the island had suffered a severe drought for the past two years, which had caused the inhabitants great hardship. Any further help Fort St George could give with rice and paddy would therefore be of the greatest value. The Council enclosed a list of the ships that had called at the island since its last letter of 27 March 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 9 August 1780. **Interpretations** The pagoda was the gold coin used as money of account at Madras, worth roughly 8s. The six grades of longcloth ran from 12 pagodas a piece down to 2½. Longcloth was a plain white cotton woven on the Coromandel coast, and the Company bought it in bulk for its trade. The island ordered a full range of grades, from fine cloth for officers' and inhabitants' shirts to coarse cloth for soldiers and slaves. The

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		We are Honorable Sir & Sirs Your Most obedient and humble Servants St. Helena Signed John Skottowe 9th August 1780. Danl. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henry Bazett	storekeeper's quarterly sales showed it was one of the goods most in demand. The Council divided its supply of food between Bengal and Madras. It asked Fort St George for rice, paddy and arrack, and Bengal for grain, candles, arrack and Madeira wine. Each ship from Madras was to carry a fixed share. During two years of drought and a war that routed convoys past the island, the Council could not count on any one Presidency or ship. Drawing on both and spreading the load across every vessel was its protection against going hungry.
112	108	9th August To the Honorable William Hornby Esqr. President and Governor &ca. Council of Bombay. Sir and Sirs We have been favoured with your Letter P Royal Admiral under date of the 30th April 1779. By the Royal Charlotte Consigned to your Presidency We take the opportunity of Enclosing that Ships Charter Party, Victualling Bill and Manifest of Goods together with our Letters to the Presidency of Fort William, Fort St. George Fort Marlborough and Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton, which we request may be forwarded by the Earliest Conveyance. We request you will send Us, the next Season five Hundred Pieces of Surat Chellors and by each Ship One Hundred and twenty Bags Rice and One Hundred and twenty Paddy, which two latter articles We are in great Want of from the severe Drought the Island has experienced these two Years Past. Enclosed you will receive a List of Ships Arrival and Departure at and from this Island since 27th 1779. We are Sir and Sirs St. Helena Your most Obedient and humble Servants 9th August 1780 Signed John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henry Bazett P.S. We think Proper to advise you that we have granted Capt. Joseph Cotton Bills upon the Honble. Company for the Sum of £ 2000.	The Council wrote to William Hornby, President and Governor, and the Council of Bombay. It had received their letter of 30 April 1779 by the *Royal Admiral*. The *Royal Charlotte* was consigned to Bombay, and the Council used her to send them her charter, victualling bill and cargo manifest. It also enclosed its letters to the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St George, to Fort Marlborough and to the Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton. Bombay was asked to forward these by the earliest ship. The Council asked Bombay to send 500 pieces of Surat chelloes next season. It also asked for 120 bags of rice and 120 bags of paddy by every ship. The island badly needed rice and paddy after the severe drought of the past two years. A list was enclosed of the ships that had arrived at and left the island since 27 March 1779. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 9 August 1780. In a postscript the Council told Bombay that it had given Captain Joseph Cotton bills on the Company for £2,000 0s 0d. On the earlier page of 7 August, the sum Cotton asked to exchange should read £2,000 0s 0d. **Interpretations** Only Bombay was the *Royal Charlotte*'s destination. The letters for Bengal, Madras, Fort Marlborough and Canton therefore went in a single packet to be passed on from there. The Council had no ship of its own going east and could not wait for one bound to each settlement. It used Bombay as a sorting point and relied on the trade between the Company's settlements in Asia to carry the letters the rest of the way. That added weeks or months to their delivery. Even so, it was the only way to reach every settlement within the year. The postscript told Bombay exactly how much Cotton had already exchanged at St Helena. When he asked to remit money again at Bombay, the President there would know how much of his allowance he had used. The Company let its captains move their trading profits through its own bills, but it tracked each captain's total from one port to the next so that none exceeded his allowance.
113	109	1780 To Thomas Fitzhugh Esqr. President and Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton. Gentlemen Our last address wrote to you from this Place P Ship Earl of Talbot by Way of Fort William under date of the 12th August 1779, since which Period We have received your favours of the 23 January and 9th March 1779. Enclosed we send a List of Ships that have touched at this Place since our last. We are Gentlemen	The Council also wrote to Thomas Fitzhugh, President, and the Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton. Its last letter to them, dated 1 August 1779, had gone by the *Earl of Talbot* by way of Fort William. Since then the Council had received their letters of 23 January and 9 March 1779. It enclosed a list of the ships that had called at the island since its last letter. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the letter at St Helena on 9 August 1780, and signed the minutes of the consultation. **Interpretations** The supercargoes were the Company's merchants at Canton. They bought tea, silk and china for the homeward ships, and the Select Committee was the body that ran the Company's China trade. The

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		St. Helena Your most Obedient humble Servants 9th August 1780. Signed John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matthw. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henry Bazett John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Company had no settlement in China, only a trading station that the Chinese authorities permitted for part of the year. The China ships were among the most regular callers at St Helena on their way home. The lists of ships exchanged between Canton and the island let each side follow the progress of the China fleet across the whole voyage.
114	110	14th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 14th day of August 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 9th August 1780. 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 1780 Grenadoes, 9 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 4 A General Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 9 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 3, oz 0 5 Ball Cartridges for East Flying Party 190: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 7, oz 8 Cartouches do. do. 20: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 1, oz 4 13 Powder Sold Willm. Wrangham Esqr.: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 3, oz 0 14 A General Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 9 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 3, oz 0 23 A Double Alarm: Grenadoes 12, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 8, 3 lb 4, Powder lb 22, oz 0 Arrived his Majestys Ship Hannibal: Grenadoes 13, 9 lb 13, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 19, oz 8 Saluting Capt. Caldwell Coming on shore: Grenadoes 13, 9 lb 13, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 19, oz 8 Arrived the Royal Charlotte: Grenadoes 9, 9 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 13, oz 8 31 Powder for Stone Blowers at the Crane: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 18, oz 0 do. do. at Long Wood: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 17, oz 0 do. do. at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 261, oz 0 Do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 25, oz 14 Total: Grenadoes 87, 9 lb 37, 4 lb 32, 3 lb 18, Powder lb 481, oz 2	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 14 August 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 9 August 1780 were read, approved and signed. The accounts for artillery stores and for the steward for July were laid before the Council. The Council examined and approved them. Artillery stores used in July 1780 4 July, general alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 4 July, guns fired to stand down from the alarm, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz 5 July, 120 ball cartridges for the East Flying Party, powder 7 lb 8 oz 5 July, 20 carbine cartridges for the East Flying Party, powder 1 lb 4 oz 13 July, powder sold to William Wrangham, 3 lb 0 oz 14 July, general alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 14 July, guns fired to stand down from the alarm, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz 23 July, double alarm, 12 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, powder 22 lb 0 oz On 23 July the batteries fired 13 six-pounders, using 19 lb 8 oz of powder, on the arrival of the King's ship *Hannibal*. 23 July, salute to Captain Caldwell on coming ashore, 13 six-pounders fired, powder 19 lb 8 oz On the same day the batteries fired 9 six-pounders, using 13 lb 8 oz of powder, on the arrival of the *Royal Charlotte*. 31 July, powder for the stone blowers at the crane, 18 lb 0 oz 31 July, powder for the stone blowers at Long Wood, 17 lb 0 oz 31 July, powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 262 lb 0 oz 31 July, powder for various other services, 25 lb 14 oz Total, 87 guns fired: 37 six-pounders, 32 four-pounders, 18 three-pounders, powder 481 lb 2 oz **Interpretations** The guns were used according to a fixed order. Alarms were fired from the four- and three-pounders, and the six-pounders were kept for salutes. A short burst from the heavier gun then signalled the garrison to stand down. The pattern of guns told every post on the island what each firing meant without any message being sent. The garrison was called out twice in July, on 4 and 14 July. A double alarm sounded on 23 July, the day the *Hannibal* and the *Royal Charlotte* came into sight. Every sail seen from the lookouts was treated as a possible enemy until it was identified, as had been the rule since the French threat reported on 28 February 1780.

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			More powder went on quarrying than on alarms and salutes together. The stone blowers at Banks's alone took 262 lb in the month, as the hillside there was cut away for the works. The Company sent powder out to defend the island, and here most of it went into building the defences rather than firing from them. The 3 lb of powder sold to William Wrangham was a private purchase, perhaps for shooting game. The sale was recorded among the military stores and laid before a Council of which Wrangham was a member. Powder was a controlled store on a garrison island. Even a councillor's small private use was entered and approved openly, so that every pound could be accounted for.
115	111	1780 Tow 1 Roll Cartridge Paper 3 Quires Sponge Heads 32 lb 1 do. Staves do. 1 Brass 1 Slow Match 1 Fathom Mallets 6 Iron Work Compleat 2 Setts Slow Match 6 lb Nitre 4 lb Signed Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in July 1780 31 Bottles Madeira 1 18 9 17 do. Port 1 6 11 43 do. Lisbon 3 8 1 23 do. Sherry 1 16 5 17 Gallons Arrack 2 11 - 3 Lambs 1 10 - 2 Goats 1 - - 1 Kid - 5 - 102 lb Pork 2 11 - 103 Candy 2 12 6 491 Flour 4 1 10 £ 23 1 6 Bot. for the Table 3 Turkeys 1 5 - 24 Fowls 1 16 - 5 Pigs 1 5 - £ 4 6 -	The artillery account for July also listed the following other stores. Tow, 1 roll Cartridge paper, 3 quires Sponge heads for 3-pounders, 1 Sponge staves for 3-pounders, 1 Brooms, 1 [...] match, 1 fathom Mallets, 6 Ironwork, complete, 2 sets Slow match, 6 lb Saltpetre, 4 lb William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. The following stores were used at the Company's table in July 1780. 31 bottles of Madeira, £1 18s 9d 17 bottles of port, £1 6s 11d 43 bottles of Lisbon, £3 0s 1d 23 bottles of sherry, £1 16s 5d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d 3 lambs, £1 10s 0d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d Pork, [...], £2 11s 0d Sugar candy, 103 lb, £2 12s 6d Flour, 491 lb, £4 1s 10d Total, £23 1s 6d Bought for the table: 3 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 24 fowls, £1 16s 0d 5 pigs, £1 5s 0d Total bought, £4 6s 0d **Interpretations** A sponge was a sheepskin pad on a long wooden staff. After each shot it was pushed down the gun's barrel to put out any sparks before the next charge went in. Without it a fresh cartridge could go off in the loader's face. Slow match was cord treated to smoulder steadily for hours and used to fire the guns. Tow was loose fibre used for wadding and cleaning. Lisbon was a sweet white wine from Portugal, drunk alongside Madeira, port and sherry at the Company's table. All four were fortified wines that kept well on long voyages through hot latitudes.
116	112	14th August In Consequence of the Letter wrote	Following the letter written to Captain William Pierce on 7 August, the Council received his reply,

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		Capt. Willm. Pierie on the 7th Instant, he this day returned the following Answer Vizt. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council Island St. Helena. Gentlemen I have agreeable to your request of the 7th Instant, viewed with the Strictest attention the Condition of the Battery at Turks Cap. This Work is in a very ruinous state and the Artillery having been already Reported to you unfit for Service, which will ever be the Case on so Close an exposure to the Spray of the surf which Generally runs here, I am Clearly of Opinion as a more Commanding situation is Pointed out in the sketch which appears to me the most essential Part of the ascent (having in View the Bottoms of all the Ravins that terminate in the Capital run or Gully) there can be no doubt of the propriety of disarming Turks Cap Battery, more especially when We Consider the saving to the Honble. Company on the repair of that Work and of course the removal of the Guns. In the meantime I would recommend fixing Swivels in the spot proposed and if requisite blow up such parts of the Path that appear of easy access, and over the Rock that must be Crossed after landing on Scraggy Point there should be a Wall of Masonry carried up which if not a perfect Barrier will give some Check to invaders before they can get the Shore. I am Gentlemen St. Helena Your most obedient Servant 14 August 1780 Signed W. Pierie	dated St Helena 14 August 1780 and addressed to the Governor and Council. Pierce had inspected the battery at Turk's Cap with great care, as the Council asked. He found the works badly decayed. The guns had already been reported unfit for service, and they always would be while they stood so close to the spray of the surf that usually broke there. He was clear that a better position existed, which he marked on an accompanying sketch. It lay at the most critical point of the climb from the shore. From there the guns would overlook the foot of every ravine that ran down into the main gully. He had no doubt that the battery at Turk's Cap should be disarmed. Doing so would also save the Company the cost of repairing it, and the guns could be moved to the new site. In the meantime Pierce advised placing swivel guns at the proposed spot. Where needed, the easier stretches of the path should be blasted away. A masonry wall should be built across the rock that anyone landing at Scraggy Point would have to cross. If built as a proper breastwork, it would hold up invaders before they could get clear of the shore. **Interpretations** Pierce's case for the new site rested on the shape of the ground. A battery at the head of the main gully would cover the foot of every side ravine at once. The old battery sat at the water's edge and covered only the landing itself. An enemy who got ashore there could slip past it up any of the ravines. From the higher post the guns could fire on whichever route they took. Pierce also pointed to the saving. Abandoning the shore battery meant no more repairs to a work the sea was bound to ruin again. The Council had asked only whether guns on the heights would add to the defence. Pierce answered that the old battery should be given up altogether. His interim measures used the island's terrain as a weapon. Blowing away the easier stretches of path and walling off the rock beyond Scraggy Point cost little powder and masonry. They would leave a landing party facing cliffs instead of a track. Light swivel guns could cover the approach until heavier guns were in place. On an island whose cliffs were its best defence, making the few weak points harder to climb could do as much as adding guns.
117	113	1780 We directed the Secretary to return him the following Answer. To Captain Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Govr. and Council to acquaint you in answer to yours of this day that they Coincide with you in opinion of the ruinous situation of Turks Cap Battery and of the utility of a few Swivels placed upon the Eminence you propose which they direct you to execute as soon as possible and they will recommend to the Company the dismantling the said Battery. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 14th August 1780 Signed B. Wright Secy. The Governor and Lieut. Governor acquaints the Board, that Capt. Caldwell Commander of his Majesty's Ship Hannibal has made application to them for four Thousand Weight of Flour, and four Pecks Bread day P Week	The Council told the secretary to answer Captain William Pierce, the engineer. The Governor and Council agreed with his view of the ruinous state of the battery at Turk's Cap. They also agreed that a few swivel guns on the high ground he proposed would be useful, and directed him to place them as soon as possible. The Council would recommend to the Company that the battery be dismantled. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary at St Helena on 14 August 1780. Governor Skottowe and the Lieutenant Governor told the Board that Captain Caldwell, commander of the King's ship *Hannibal*, had asked them for 4,000 lb of flour. He had also asked for four [...] of bread a week while he stayed at the island. His ship was short of these provisions, and he needed them for the Company's service. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor had agreed to supply them from the Company's stores. Eleanor Shirtley and Simon Whaley presented petitions to the Governor and Council. Eleanor Shirtley's petition concerned her son. **Interpretations** The Council ordered the swivel guns placed at once but only recommended dismantling the battery to the Company. It did not order the guns moved itself. Placing a few light guns on a new height was a minor measure within its own power. Abandoning a permanent battery altered the island's defences, and

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		during his stay at this Island, as his Want of these Provisions requires his being supplyed with the same for the Honble. Companys Service. And the Governor and Lt. Governor have agreed to supply out of the Honble. Company's Stores with the same. Mrs. Eleanor Shirtley and Simon Whaley presented the following Petitions To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. in Council The Petition of Eleanor Shirtley Widow Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners Son	only the Court of Directors could approve that. The Council acted on what it could do immediately and left the larger change to London. In the meantime, Turk's Cap was covered by the new swivels and the unusable battery still stood. The Council gave Caldwell 4,000 lb of flour from its stores, two years into a drought and only days after the *Hind* had brought flour from the Cape. A warship guarding the Company's shipping in wartime could not be refused provisions. The application stated plainly that the supply was for the Company's service. Feeding the *Hannibal* was the price of naval protection for the convoys on which the island and the Company's trade depended.
118	114	14th August Nathan from Views beneficial to himself is desirous of departing the Island on the Store Ship now bound for India. Your Petitioner therefore Prays your Worship and the Gentlemen her said Son may have leave to depart the Island. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council St. Helena. The Humble Petition of Simon Whaley Sheweth That Your Petitioner is desirous of Quitting the Island and Proceeding to India upon the Ship Royal Charlotte humbly request your Worships and Councils permission so to do. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 14th August 1780 Granted John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Eleanor Shirtley explained that her son Nathan wished to leave the island on the store ship then bound for India, in the hope of bettering his prospects. She asked the Governor and Council to give him leave to go. Simon Whaley's petition stated that he wished to leave the island and travel to India on the *Royal Charlotte*. He asked the Governor and Council for permission to do so. The petition was dated 14 August 1780. The Council granted both requests. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** No one could leave St Helena without the Council's written leave, whether a soldier, a planter's son or a free inhabitant. The rule let the Council stop debtors from escaping their creditors and keep men liable for militia service on the island. It also gave the Company a check on who was travelling on to its settlements in India. Three weeks after seven soldiers had stolen a boat and fled, the Council needed to keep departures under control. Both these petitions came from free inhabitants seeking a lawful passage, and the Council granted them at once. Nathan Shirtley's mother made the request for him. That suggests he was still young enough to be under her authority, or that the family wanted its consent on record. For the island's young men, the Company's ships calling on the way to India offered a rare chance to seek work or fortune in the East. Each outward ship like the *Royal Charlotte* took away a few of the people a small settlement could least spare.
119	115	21st August At a Consultation held on Monday the 21st day of August 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and signed, dated the 14th August 1780. Wednesday the 16th Arrived the Hawke's Boat at Banks's at half past six o'Clock in the Morning, do. do. the Honorable Company's Ship Hawke from Bombay Yesterday Arrived the Betsy Snow from the Cape of Good Hope This day died Peter Hubbert Private. The Ship Hawke and Betsy Snow brought us the following Supply's Vizt. Invoice of Ship Hawke Surat Piece Goods 4 Bales Vizt. Chelloes 4 B. 20, 10 long Cloths	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 21 August 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 14 August 1780 were read, approved and signed. At half past six on the morning of Wednesday 16 August, a boat from the *Hawke* landed at Banks's. The Company's ship *Hawke* from Bombay arrived the same day. On 20 August the *Betsy* snow arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. Peter Hubbert, a private, died on 21 August. The *Hawke* and the *Betsy* brought supplies for the island. The *Hawke*'s invoice was as follows. Surat cloth, 4 bales Chelloes, 10 covids long, 9½ corge at 80 rupees per corge, 760 rupees Charges at Surat Customs at 2 per cent, 35 rupees Packing at 7½ rupees per bale, 30 rupees Charges total, 65 rupees Chelloes with charges, 825 rupees Beaten rice, 89 bags holding 600 maunds at 1 rupee per maund, 600 rupees

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		9 Corse Surat @ Rs. 80 P Corge 760 - - Surat Charges Customs 2 P Cent 35 - 00 Packing Chs. 7½ P Bale 30 - - 65 - 00 825 - 00 Rice Beaten 89 Bags Containg. 600 F. Mds. @ Rs. 1 P Maund 600 Batty 52 Bags each containing 3 Paraks or 6 Morahs 6 Paraks @ Rs. 22½ P Morah 140 1 60 Carried Over Rs. 2565 2 40	Paddy, 52 bags each holding 3 parahs, 6 morahs 6 parahs in all, at 22½ rupees per morah, 140 rupees 1 quarter 60 reas Carried forward, 2,565 rupees 2 quarters 40 reas **Interpretations** The *Hawke*'s boat landed at Banks's at dawn, ahead of the ship herself. A captain who sent his boat in first could identify his ship to the batteries before she came within range of their guns. Since every sail sighted set off an alarm, this was a sensible precaution. It spared the garrison a needless turn-out and spared the ship the risk of being fired on. The invoice used Bombay's own measures and money. A corge was a trade bundle of 20 pieces of cloth, and a covid was a cubit of about 18 inches. The parah and the morah were Bombay grain measures. The rupee was divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas. Beaten rice was rice parboiled and pressed flat, which kept well at sea and could be eaten with little cooking. The Council had asked Bombay on 9 August 1780 for rice and paddy by every ship. The *Hawke* had sailed long before that letter could have reached India, so this cargo answered requests made the year before.
120	116	21st August Brot. Over Rs. 2565 2 40 Charges on Merchandize Duty and Gunny Bags 137 1 - Twine and Making do. 8 3 40 Hammalage 5 2 10 Companys Boats 5 - - 156 2 50 Rupees 2722 - 90 Bombay Castle 25th April 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Jam. Anderson Sub Accountant The Honble. East India Company Dr. To Sundrys Purchased at the Cape of Good Hope for the Island St. Helena Vizt. 23200 pounds of Flour at 3 R.D. P 100 pounds 696 - - 10600 do. of Rice 2½ do. 265 2 - 20 Sheep 40 - - 500 Pounds Hay 4 do. 20 - - 19 Waggons for the Flour & Rice at 12 Schellings & 1 Stiver each 256 4 - 100 Empty Canvas Bags for the Flour 100 - - duty on 23000 lb fine flour at 16 pence P 100 lb 70 - - Cooley hire at Cape Town and False Bay 11 2 - Rix Dollars 1453 - - The Storekeeper this day delivered in the following Account of Stores short delivered from Ships Royal Charlotte and Hind Cutter.	The *Hawke*'s invoice continued with the charges on the goods. Brought forward, 2,565 rupees 2 quarters 40 reas Charges on the goods Duty and gunny bags, 137 rupees 1 quarter 0 reas Twine and making the bags, 8 rupees 3 quarters 40 reas Porterage, 5 rupees 2 quarters 10 reas The Company's boats, 3 rupees 0 quarters 0 reas Charges total, 154 rupees 2 quarters 50 reas Total, 2,720 rupees 0 quarters 90 reas James Anderson, sub-accountant, signed the invoice at Bombay Castle on 28 April 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company was charged for goods bought at the Cape of Good Hope for the island, as follows. Flour, 23,200 lb at 3 rixdollars per 100 lb, 696 rixdollars Rice, 10,600 lb at 2½ rixdollars per 100 lb, 265 rixdollars 2 schellings 20 sheep, 40 rixdollars Hay, 500 lb at 4 rixdollars per 100 lb, 20 rixdollars 19 wagons to carry the flour and rice, 256 rixdollars 4 schellings 100 empty canvas bags for the flour, 100 rixdollars Duty on 21,000 lb of fine flour, 70 rixdollars Hire of porters at Cape Town and False Bay, 11 rixdollars 2 schellings Total, 1,459 rixdollars The storekeeper delivered that day an account of stores found short on delivery from the *Royal Charlotte* and the *Hind* cutter. **Interpretations** Gunny was the coarse jute sacking of Bengal, used across the Indian trade to bag rice and grain. Porterage at Bombay was paid to the hamals, the porters who carried goods between warehouse and boat. The cargo bore all these costs before it left India. By the time the rice and chelloes reached St Helena, the charges had added more than a fifth to the cost of the goods. Goods from the Cape were landed at False Bay as well as Cape Town. Ships used False Bay in the southern winter, when the northwest gales made Table Bay dangerous. Moving flour overland between the two anchorages meant hiring 19 wagons, which cost almost as much as the rice. Even with that expense, flour at 3 rixdollars a hundredweight was

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			cheaper than the 5 rixdollars the *Hind* had paid in July. The *Betsy*'s cargo would probably have eased the island's shortage more cheaply than the cutter's. The storekeeper's account of short deliveries let the Company charge each captain for any part of his cargo that failed to arrive. Every cask and bale was checked against its invoice on landing. Any shortfall was recorded in the minutes, so that the ship's owners or commander could be held to account in London.
121	117	1780 Account of Stores short received from Ship Royal Charlotte 2 Iron Pots wt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 18 Broke 1 Ordinary Blanket 12 Brooms 2 Hair Sieves Damaged 1 Gallon Kettle 3 Reams Musquet Cartridge Paper 2 Gallons Oil Turpentine Leaked Short Packed 5 lb Soap Short weight occasioned by wastage 10 Bushels Salt Short measure do. do. 7 Gall. Port 6 do. Lisbon 3 do. Sherry 4 do. Mountain 3 do. Hock 35 do. Beer Wine, Short of the Gage 1 Cask Flour 1 lb Pewter 16 Sponge Staves 2 Iron Pots 144 deals 7 Pr. wheel Barrows 20 Bundles Oak Laths 10 do. Fir Laths 6 Elm Boards 3 lb 17 Corks Short delivered Hind Cutter Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 25 Flour short received 21 August 1780 Signed John Goodwin Storekeeper The Governor having had application made to him by Monsr. De Charleville a French Prisoner on Board the Ship Hawke for leave to come on shore, but Capt. Cotton having produced a Letter Received from the Government of Bombay wherein he is suspected of having taken Plans of that Garrison. The Board for the above reason thought proper to refuse his request and write Capt. Cotton the following Letter Vizt.	The storekeeper's account listed the stores found short on delivery from the *Royal Charlotte*. 2 iron pots, 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, broken 1 ordinary blanket, damaged 12 brooms, damaged 2 hair sieves, damaged 1 one-gallon kettle, missing from the packing Musket cartridge paper, 3 reams, missing from the packing Oil of turpentine, 2 gallons, missing from the packing Soap, 0 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, short in weight through wastage Salt, 10 bushels, short in measure through wastage Port, 7 gallons, short of the gauge Lisbon, 6 gallons, short of the gauge Sherry, 3 gallons, short of the gauge Mountain, 4 gallons, short of the gauge Hock, 3 gallons, short of the gauge Beer, 35 gallons, short of the gauge Flour, 1 cask, not delivered Pewter, 1 piece, not delivered 16 sponge staves, not delivered 2 iron pots, not delivered 144 deals, not delivered 7 pairs of barrow wheels, not delivered Oak laths, 20 bundles, not delivered Fir laths, 10 bundles, not delivered 6 elm boards, not delivered Coals, 3 chaldrons 19 bushels, not delivered From the *Hind* cutter, the flour received was 2 cwt 3 qr 25 lb short. John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account on 21 August 1780. Monsieur De Charleville, a French prisoner on board the *Hawke*, applied to Governor Skottowe for leave to come ashore. Captain Cotton, however, produced a letter from the Government of Bombay. It stated that De Charleville was suspected of having made plans of the garrison at Bombay. For that reason the Board refused his request and wrote the following letter to Captain Cotton. **Interpretations** An officer held as a prisoner of war was normally allowed ashore on his word of honour while his ship lay at anchor. The Council refused that courtesy because of Bombay's warning that De Charleville had drawn plans of its fortifications. St Helena was a far smaller target than Bombay, and far easier to map. A man allowed to walk its paths for a week could have sketched every battery and landing place. That was exactly the information the Council had been at such pains to improve since the French alarm. Keeping him on board cost the island nothing and kept its defences out of an enemy's notes. Wine and spirits arrived "short of the gauge" when the casks held less than their marked contents. The difference was measured with a gauging rod on landing. Some loss to evaporation and leakage was expected on a long voyage. Recording each shortfall by kind let the Company decide which losses to accept as natural wastage and which to charge to the ship. Mountain was a sweet wine from the hills

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			around Málaga, and hock a white wine from the Rhine. Both were shipped for the officers' tables.
122	118	21st August To Capt. John Cotton Commander of Ship Hawke Sir By Order of the Governor and Council I am directed to acquaint you that you are on no account whatever to permit Monsr. De Charleville on board your ship to or any other of the French Prisoners come on shore or go in Boats in any between. And you are to give Particular Directions, to your Officers not to let the aforesaid Gentleman or Prisoners take Sketches of the Coast or Fortifications of this Island. I am Sir Your Humble Servant St. Helena Signed John Doveton Sub. Secy. 21 Aug. 1780. We received the following Letter from Capt. Joseph Cotton. The Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor and Council of the Island St. Helena Sirs The Civil Magistrate having bound in a Recognizance to appear as evidence in behalf of the Crown at the next Sessions, Willm. Smith Cotton Midshipman, John Arnot Seaman, Wm. Thickenoh do. & Alexr. Crombie Carpenters mate and the Honble. Court of Directors being very particular as to the discharge of Seamen abroad I take the liberty to give you this Information and at the same time request to know in the Part of the Young Man and Seamen How and where they are to be maintained, the Honble. Company making any allowance for their Subsistance. I am Sir and Sirs Your most Obedient Servant Royal Charlotte Aug. 19th 1780. Signed Joseph Cotton	By order of the Governor and Council, the secretary wrote to Captain John Cotton, commander of the *Hawke*. He was told that on no account was he to let **Start of crossed out section** Monsieur De Charleville **End of crossed out section** any of the French prisoners on board his ship come ashore or go in the boats. He was also to give his officers strict orders not to let De Charleville or any other prisoner make sketches of the island's coast or fortifications. John Doveton signed the letter as under-secretary at St Helena on 21 August 1780. The Council received a letter from Captain Joseph Cotton, dated on board the *Royal Charlotte* on 19 August 1780 and addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. The magistrate had bound over four men from his ship to appear as witnesses for the Crown when the court next sat. They were William Smith Cotton, a midshipman, John Ansel and William Hitchcock, seamen, and Alexander Cumber, the carpenter's mate. The Court of Directors was very strict about seamen being discharged abroad. Cotton therefore informed the Council of the matter. He asked how and where the young man and the seamen were to be kept in his absence, and whether the Company would make any allowance for their living costs. On the previous page, the captain of the *Hawke* who produced Bombay's letter was Captain John Cotton. **Interpretations** The magistrate's order kept four of the *Royal Charlotte*'s crew on the island after their ship had sailed. That set the needs of justice against the Company's rule against leaving seamen abroad. A recognizance was a formal bond, under which each man forfeited a sum if he failed to appear. The court needed their evidence in person, and the Crown's prosecution came before the ship's convenience. The question of who would feed the men was real. In May 1780 the Company had paid 6d a day to keep seamen left behind by passing ships. Cotton wanted the Council to accept that cost before he sailed, so that it would not fall on him or his owners. The secretary's letter had first named De Charleville alone, and his name was then struck out. The order was widened to cover every French prisoner on the *Hawke*. Bombay's warning concerned one man, but any prisoner allowed ashore could have carried the same information home. Applying the ban to all of them meant the Council did not have to judge which prisoners could be trusted.
123	119	1780 The following answer was returned. To Captain Joseph Cotton Commander of Ship Royal Charlotte Sir In answer to your Address of this day requesting to know, how and where the Men bound over to Prosecute at the next Sessions are to be Maintained. I am Directed to acquaint you that the Board have agreed to allow your Midshipman, Mr. Cotton two Shillings and Six Pence P day for his expences, and Your other Men will be lodged in the Barracks and receive One Shilling P day for their Maintenance, during their detention here. I am Sir	The Council sent a reply to Captain Joseph Cotton, commander of the *Royal Charlotte*. Cotton had asked how and where the men bound over to give evidence would be kept. The Board agreed to allow his midshipman, Mr Cotton, 2s 6d a day for his expenses. The other men would be lodged in the barracks and paid 1s a day for their keep while they were held on the island. John Doveton signed the letter as under-secretary at St Helena on 21 August 1780. The Company's cash for July was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The Council set the allowance by rank. The midshipman, a young gentleman training to be an officer, was given 2s 6d a day to find his own lodging. The seamen received 1s a day and quarters in the barracks with the soldiers. Both rates were well above the 6d a day the Company had paid in May 1780 to

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		Your humble Servant St. Helena 21 Aug. 1780 Signed John Doveton Sub. Secy. Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of July last, which is as follows Vizt. **Margin Notes:** [...]	keep seamen whom passing ships had left behind. Those men had been put ashore by their own captains. These four were being held by the island's own court for the Crown's prosecution. Since the Council had kept them, it accepted the duty to support them properly. Lodging the seamen in the barracks also kept them under military watch until the court sat.
124	120	Cash Dr. 1780 July 1st To Ballance Remaining£ 11864 - - 12th To Fines Received from James Greentree 2 - - 17th To Fines Received from Tabitha McKinnon as P Consultation of this Day 1 - - To Fines Received of George Alexander George Seale and William Worrall 2 10 - £ 11870 7 7½ Per Contra Cr. 1780 July 31st By Ballance Remaining Vizt. In Specie£ 11330 12 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 - 11870 7 7½ £ 11870 7 7½	The Company's cash account for July 1780 was as follows. Received 1 July 1780, balance in hand, £11,864 17s 7½d 12 July 1780, fines received from James Greentree, £2 0s 0d 17 July 1780, fine received from Tabitha McKennon, as recorded in council that day, £1 0s 0d Fines received from George Alexander, George Seale and William Worrall, £2 10s 0d Total, £11,870 7s 7½d Remaining 31 July 1780, balance in coin, £11,330 12s 7½d 31 July 1780, balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total remaining, £11,870 7s 7½d **Interpretations** The treasury made no payments at all in July, and its only income was £5 10s 0d in fines. Pay and works were met each quarter in a single large advance to the paymaster, as on 30 June 1780. Between those dates the chest lay almost untouched. That made the fines, small as they were, the only movement in the account. The amount held in cash notes stayed exactly where it had been. All the month's income was in coin, which added a little to a reserve the island always struggled to keep up. James Greentree, a lieutenant of the Second Company, paid £2 0s 0d in fines. Officers were as answerable to the island's courts as anyone else. A fine paid into the Company's treasury rather than to an injured party points to a breach of the island's public regulations. The record does not say what the offence was.
125	121	1780 We this day granted the two following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Vizt. One to Captain Joseph Cotton for two thousand Pounds, payable to Willm. Tatnall Junr. Esqr. or Order. And the Other to Mr. Thomas Ambrose for One hundred Pounds, payable to Mr. Thomas Allen (or Order) at Ninety days sight. The Governor this day laid the following Letter before the Board received from Capt. John Cotton. To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council Sir I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Ship in the Offing is the Hawke last from Bombay which I left the 10 May. As I have great reason to think we have several Deserters on board from that Garrison, it will be very necessary, if any of his Majesty's Ships should be in the Road to send for them as soon as the Hawke Anchors in the Road for if they should have an opportunity of entering you will find it a very difficult matter to get them returned again. I am Sir Your most Hble. Servt. Ship Hawke Signed John Cotton	The Council granted two sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. One went to Captain Joseph Cotton for £2,000 0s 0d, payable to William Tatnall junior or his order. The other went to Thomas Lebrosse for £100 0s 0d, payable to Thomas Allen or his order at 90 days after sight. Governor Skottowe laid before the Board a letter he had received from Captain John Cotton, dated on board the *Hawke* at 5 o'clock in the morning on 16 August 1780. Cotton wrote that the ship in the offing was the *Hawke*, last from Bombay, which she had left on 10 May. He had good reason to believe he carried several deserters from the garrison there. If any of the King's ships were in the road, the deserters should be taken off as soon as the *Hawke* anchored. Should they get the chance to enlist on a naval ship, it would be very hard to recover them. The Governor therefore sent the town adjutant on board to collect the deserters. On his return he brought William Kelly, William Moore, Patrick Shields, William Hanbury, John Cannon, Michael Clarke, William Williams, James Corrance, John Smith, James Murphy, James Mansfield, James Carroll, Thomas George, William Pell and William Shepherd. The Council enlisted them to serve the Company for five years as soldiers in the garrison and gave each man £3 0s 0d to buy the clothing he needed. Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The 15 men had deserted from the Company's garrison at Bombay. The expected course would have

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		August 16 1780 At 5 A.M. In consequence of which the Governor sent the Town Adjutant on board to receive the said Deserters, and upon his return brought with him W. Kelly, W. Moore, Fras. Shields, Wm. [...], Jas. Cannon, Wm. Clarke, Wm. Williams, Jas. Carmen, Joseph Smith, Jas. Murphy, Jas. Mansfield, Jas. Carrol, Thos. Georges, Willm. Pitt and Wm. Shepherd, whom we have Entertained to serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison and gave them £ 3 each to buy them necessary Cloathing. Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	been to hold them and send them back to be punished. Instead the Council enlisted every one into its own garrison. The island had buried at least 13 soldiers in the quarter to 30 June 1780 and lost seven more by desertion on 22 July. Fifteen trained soldiers were worth more on the spot than an example made at Bombay. The men had little choice. A deserter offered enlistment in place of trial would take the terms. Each received only £3 0s 0d for clothing, against the £15 0s 0d bounty paid to free men who enlisted in May. Captain Cotton's warning was really about the Royal Navy. A deserter who got aboard a King's ship and enlisted there was out of the Company's reach, because the Navy did not return men to a merchant company. The *Hannibal* had arrived on 23 July 1780. Cotton wanted the deserters landed before they could slip across to her. Sending the town adjutant on board at once secured them before the *Hawke* even reached her anchorage.
126	122	28th August At a Consultation held on Monday the 28th day of Augt. 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed Dated the 21st August 1780. Monday the 21 Sailed the Hind Cutter. Thursday the 24 Sailed the Honble. Companys Ship Royal Charlotte for Bombay. The Storekeeper having reported this day that 34 Bags of Rice containing 77 Fd. is short delivered of the Quantity Consigned to this Island from Bombay. In Consequence of which we directed the following Letter to be wrote Capt. John Cotton. To Captain John Cotton Commander of Ship Hawke Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint You, that by the Storekeepers Report they find a Deficiency of thirty four bags of Rice containing 77 F. Mds. consigned to this Island from Bombay. As the Island at Present is in the greatest distress from the Want of that article, they request that the Quantity deficient may be sent on shore, otherwise your reasons assigned for the detention, that the Honble. Company may be made acquainted therewith. I am Sir St. Helena Your Obedient Servant 28th August 1780. Signed John Doveton Sub. Secy.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 28 August 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 21 August 1780 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter sailed on Monday 21 August. On Thursday 24 August the *Royal Charlotte* sailed for Bombay. The storekeeper reported that day that 34 bags of rice, holding 77 maunds, were missing from the quantity consigned to the island from Bombay. The Council therefore had a letter written to Captain John Cotton, commander of the *Hawke*. It told him that the storekeeper's report showed a shortfall of 34 bags of rice, holding 77 maunds, in the consignment from Bombay. The island was in the greatest need of rice. The Governor and Council asked that the missing rice be sent ashore. If he kept it back, he was to give his reasons, so that the Company could be informed. John Doveton signed the letter as under-secretary at St Helena on 28 August 1780. **Interpretations** The usual course with goods short on delivery was to record the loss and charge it to the ship, as the storekeeper had done for the *Royal Charlotte* on 21 August 1780. With the *Hawke*'s rice, the Council demanded the goods themselves, because after two years of drought the island needed the food more than the money. Rice missing from a full cargo was rarely lost at sea. More probably it had been kept aboard to sell privately at the high prices a shortage could command. By asking Cotton either to land the rice or to explain in writing, the Council left him a choice. He could give up the rice, or put on record reasons that would go before the Directors in London.
127	123	1780 We this day received the following from the Reverend Mr. Robartes Carr John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Mr. Carr presents his respectful Compliments to the Governor and Council begs leave to inform them of his intention	The Council received a note that day from the Reverend Robartes Carr, addressed to Governor Skottowe and dated St Helena 28 August 1780. Carr wished to let the Governor and Council know that he intended to return to England by the first opportunity in the coming year.

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		to return to England by the first Opportunity in the ensuing Year. St. Helena 28th August 1780. To which the Subsequent Answer was returned To the Reverend Mr. Robartes Carr Chaplain Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to return you their Compliments, Acknowledging the receipt of your Note and to acquaint you the same will be entered upon Consultation of this day for the Information of the Honble. Company. I am Sir Your humble Servant Signed John Doveton Sub. Secy. St. Helena 28th August 1780.	The Council sent a reply to Carr as chaplain. The Governor and Council thanked him and acknowledged his note. They told him it would be entered in that day's minutes for the Company's information. John Doveton signed the reply as under-secretary at St Helena on 28 August 1780. **Interpretations** Carr gave notice months before he meant to leave, because a replacement could come only from London. A letter took several months to reach the Directors, and a new chaplain several more to arrive. Entering his note in the consultation turned a courteous message into formal notice to the Company. It would reach London with the next packet of minutes, and the Directors could not later say they had not been warned. Carr had registered a mortgage bond with the Council on 24 July 1780. That was probably part of settling his money matters on the island before he went home.
128	124	28th August Being in want of Pepper for the Use of the Honble. Company, We this day wrote Capt. John Cotton the following Order Vizt. To Captain John Cotton Commander of Ship Hawke Sir You are hereby Ordered to send on shore one Thousand Pounds Weight, of the Honble. Companys Pepper for the use of this Island. We are Sir Your humble Servants St. Helena John Skottowe 28th August 1780. Danl. Corneille Matthw. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henry Bazett Ordered the following Advertisement to be Published. Island St. Helena 28th Aug. 1780 This is to give Notice to all Persons upon the said Island that they are hereby required to send into the Secretary's Office on or before the 20th Sept. next ensuing an exact signed Account of their Family's Land and Cattle, and to attend at the Castle on Monday the 2d day of October to pay their Rents and Revenues due to the Honble. Company for the Year past. Notice is hereby further given that the Honble. Company's Stores will be shut from the 5th Sept. to the 30th October next. By Order of Council Signed John Doveton Sub. Secy.	The island needed pepper for the Company's use, so the Council sent Captain John Cotton, commander of the *Hawke*, a written order. He was to land 1,000 lb of the Company's pepper from his cargo for the island's use. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the order at St Helena on 28 August 1780. The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 28 August 1780, to be published. Every inhabitant was to send the secretary's office, by 20 September, an exact, signed account of the land and cattle held by their household. All were then to attend at the Castle on Monday 2 October to pay the rents and dues they owed the Company for the past year. The notice added that the Company's stores would be closed from 5 September to 30 September. John Doveton signed the notice as under-secretary on the Council's behalf. **Interpretations** The Council did not buy pepper. It ordered Cotton to hand over 1,000 lb from the Company's own cargo in his hold. A month earlier it had had to buy cordage from Joseph Cotton's private stock at his price. The *Hawke*'s pepper already belonged to the Company, so the Council could simply take it, and the Company paid nothing beyond the cost of carrying it to London. The order was written as a command, not a request. A Company captain carrying Company goods had no grounds to refuse. Each household was to declare its own land and cattle in writing, and that statement set the rent it paid. Signed declarations made each planter answerable for a false return. The cattle counts also served the ban on unlicensed slaughter issued on 24 July 1780, giving the Council a full record of the island's herds in one exercise. Closing the stores for most of September probably allowed the storekeeper to take his annual stock before the year's accounts were made up.
129	125	1780 Finlin McHennon Matross this day Petitioned for his discharge from the Garrison having Procured George Thomas a Discharged Soldier to serve the remainder of his Contracted time. Granted Appointed Major Henry Bazett to inspect and take the Remains of the Honble. Companys Stores for the present Year as usual.	Finlay McKinnon, a matross, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison that day. He had found George Thomas, a discharged soldier, willing to serve out the rest of his engagement in his place. The Council granted the request. The Council appointed Major Henry Bazett to inspect and count the Company's remaining stores for the year, as was usual. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations**

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		John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	McKinnon bought his way out by finding his own replacement. The Company would have held him to his contract. It accepted the exchange because the garrison lost nothing: one man's term was filled by another, and the newcomer had served before. The island did not have to pay a bounty to recruit him. For a soldier who had made a life on the island, perhaps through trade or marriage, finding a substitute was the only lawful way out of the ranks before his time ended. Bazett's yearly stock count explains why the stores were to close from 5 to 30 September. While the count went on, nothing could be issued or sold, so the storekeeper's books could be checked item by item against what was actually on the shelves. Giving the task to a councillor rather than the storekeeper meant that the man answerable for the stores did not count them himself.
130	126	4th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 4th day of September 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 28th of August 1780. Tuesday the 29th August died Kitty Wife of Robert Gurling Lieut. Saturday the 2d Sailed the Betsy Snow do. Died Elizabeth Wife of Charles Ross Stewart Lieutenant Major Henry Bazett presented the following Minute Vizt. Major Bazett having again taken a View of the Work Carrying on at Butter Milk Point, with that respect to that Account, Finds the Expence has already exceeded his utmost Fears, and being totally at a loss to judge when it will End. Thinks it his duty to make the following Observations. First, that as the Platform is so far advanced it should be Compleated at this Critical Juncture with the Utmost expedition. That the road now Carrying on to that Place (if executed) will prove a most expensive undertaking. That he thinks a road of three or four feet in Width with a parapet, to lead the Men in safety thereto, would have been quite sufficient, and Answer every desirable end. Therefore is of opinion that the immense road now prosecuting from Banks's Battery to Butter milk Point is useless and unnecessary, will procrastinate the finishing of the more essential Work, and be attended with a much greater expence to his Honble. Employers, than he Judges they will approve. He therefore thus publickly enters his dissent thereto. September 4th 1780.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 4 September 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 28 August 1780 were read, approved and signed. Kitty, wife of Lieutenant Robert Gosling, died on Tuesday 29 August. On Saturday 2 September the *Betsy* snow sailed. Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart, died the same day. Major Henry Bazett laid a minute before the Council. He had inspected the works at Buttermilk Point again and gone over their costs. The spending had already gone far beyond anything he had expected, and he could not tell when it would end. He felt bound to set down his views. First, the gun platform was now well advanced. At such a critical time it should be finished as quickly as possible. Second, the road being built to the battery would prove very costly. Third, a path three or four feet wide, with a protective wall along it, would have let the men reach the battery safely and served every useful purpose. Bazett therefore judged that the huge road being built from Banks's Battery to Buttermilk Point was useless and unnecessary. It would delay the more important work on the battery and cost the Company far more than he could approve. He formally recorded his dissent from it in the minutes on 4 September 1780. **Interpretations** The Council had chosen to build a full road to Buttermilk Point. Bazett set out the cheaper course it had passed over: a narrow walled path, enough to bring men to the guns under cover. The cost of the works already appeared in the accounts. Labour at Buttermilk Point came to £110 14s 3d in June 1780 alone, and the stone blowers at Banks's used 262 lb of powder in July. Bazett did not argue against the battery itself. He wanted it finished first, while the danger lasted, and argued that the road was holding it back. A councillor who disagreed could have his dissent written into the consultation. The minutes went to London, so his objection would reach the Directors in his own words. If the road proved as wasteful as Bazett feared, the record would show that he had warned against it. Responsibility for the cost would then lie with the members who outvoted him.
131	127	1780 In Consequence of the above Minute We directed the Secretary to Write Captain Pierie the following Letter To Captain Wm. Pierie Engineer Sir	In response to Bazett's minute, the Council had the secretary write to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. By order of the Governor and Council, the secretary sent him a copy of the minute Major Bazett had laid before the Board that day about the works at Buttermilk Point. The Council wanted Pierce's

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		I herewith Inclose you by Order of the Governor and Council, a Minute this day laid before the Board by Major Bazett respecting the Works carrying on at Butter Milk Point, which they desire you will answer by Monday next. I am Sir Your humble Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 4th Sept. 1780. Agreeable to the Letter wrote Captain John Cotton on Monday last, he this day returned the following To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council Gentlemen In Answer to your Letter to know my Reasons for not Landing the remainder of the Store Rice for this Island. On my arrival at Bombay finding that Rice was very scarce in that Settlement, and next to a famine, I purchased a sufficient Quantity, and at a very exorbitant Price for my Passage home, allowing it to be eight Months, and for one Hundred and five Men, but a few days before I sailed I received an Order from the Governor and Council of that Settlement to receive on board thirty four Charter Party Passengers, the Rations was ordered and Rice continuing very scarce, that I could not Provide my self with any more, then was Obliged to used the Store and Victualing Rice	answer by the following Monday. Britannicus Wright signed the letter as secretary at St Helena on 4 September 1780. Captain John Cotton replied to the Council's letter of 28 August. He wrote to Governor Skottowe and the Council in answer to their request for his reasons for not landing the rest of the rice consigned to the island. When he reached Bombay, Cotton found rice so scarce there that the settlement was close to famine. He bought enough for his own voyage home, at a very high price. He allowed for 105 men over a passage of eight months. A few days before he sailed, the Governor and Council of Bombay ordered him to take on board 34 passengers under the terms of the charter. Rice was still so scarce and dear that he could not buy any more for them. **Interpretations** The Council did not rule on Bazett's dissent itself. It sent the minute to Pierce and gave him a week to answer. The engineer who had planned the road was required to justify it in writing, and his reply would be recorded beside the objection. When the papers reached London, the Directors would have both cases in front of them. The Council left them to decide between the two officers on the merits, rather than putting its own judgment between them. Cotton's reply showed that the shortage reached back to the source. Bombay, which the Council had asked on 9 August 1780 for rice by every ship, was itself near famine. A captain who had paid famine prices for his own crew's food, and was then given 34 extra mouths, had every reason to keep back rice meant for St Helena. His explanation recast the shortfall as a necessity forced on him by Bombay's orders, not a private sale.
132	128	4th September Indiamen round to Madrass to Procure Rice for the Garrison. I likewise Acquaint you in behalf of My Owners that the Hawke will be ready to sail on Wednesday the 6th of this Month and to receive any dispatches or orders you may have to send by her. I am Gentlemen Your most humble Servant St. Helena Signed John Cotton Septr. 4th, 1780. We this day Executed the Renewal of a Lease to Mr. Richd. Goodwin Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mr. Onesiphorus Beale deceased, for two Acres and an half of Lease Land lying in the South Division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett A page may be missing before this one. The page before it broke off in the middle of Captain Cotton's letter, after "obliged to use the Store and Victualing Rice", with a catchword under it. This page opens "Indiamen round to Madrass", which doesn't follow on from that. Please check whether there's a page between them.	Cotton added that famine at Bombay was so severe that the settlement had been forced to send Indiamen round to Madras to buy rice for its own garrison. On behalf of his owners, he also told the Council that the *Hawke* would be ready to sail on Wednesday 6 September. She could carry any dispatches or orders the Council wished to send. Cotton signed the letter at St Helena on 4 September 1780. That day the Council executed a renewed lease to Richard Goodwin, executor of the will of the late Onesiphorus Beale, for two and a half acres of leasehold land in the island's southern division. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Bombay sending its own ships to Madras for rice showed how far the shortage had spread. The island had placed its hope of relief in the same Presidencies that were now struggling to feed themselves. The Council had asked both Bombay and Madras on 9 August 1780 for rice by every ship. Cotton's account meant those requests were unlikely to be met in full. The island would have to rely more on the Cape and its own harvests. Goodwin had paid the Council a fee on 26 June 1780 for naming a new life in a lease. The lease now executed was very probably the same one. He held it as executor of Onesiphorus Beale's will. The new nominee kept the leasehold within Beale's estate after his death, instead of letting the land fall back to the Company. Through the nominee system, a small holding could pass to an heir without a new grant.

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133	129	11th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th day of September 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read, approved and Signed dated the 4th September 1780. The Governor and Lieut. Governor this day informs the Board that the Hind Cutter was dispatched on the 21st of last Month for the Cape of Good Hope on Private Business and the Betsy Snow on the 2d Instant upon a Cruize. 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.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 11 September 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 4 September 1780 were read, approved and signed. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor told the Board that they had sent the *Hind* cutter to the Cape of Good Hope on 21 August on private business. They had sent the *Betsy* snow out on a cruise on 2 September. The accounts for artillery stores and for the steward for August were laid before the Council. The Council examined and approved them. **Interpretations** The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had sent out both vessels on their own authority and told the Board only afterwards. The *Hind*'s errand was called simply private business, without explanation. In July both men had received separate packets from the Secret Committee by the *Royal Charlotte*. The cutter's expenses and wages had also been paid by advances to the Governor himself, not through the paymaster. Wartime orders from the Secret Committee were for the Governor and his deputy alone. Reporting the dispatches to the full Board kept the record straight, while the purpose stayed with the two men entrusted with it. Sending the *Betsy* on a cruise most probably meant a patrol to watch for enemy ships approaching the island.
134	130	11th September Artillery Stores Expended in Aug. 1780. Grenadoes, 18 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 6 A Single Alarm for the Hind Cutter: Grenadoes 6, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 2 15 A Treble Alarm for the Hawke: Grenadoes 18, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 Dismissing the Alarm: Grenadoes 2, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 1, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 3, oz 0 Saluting the Hawke: Grenadoes 9, 18 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 9, oz 0 Priming for 16 Guns: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 3, oz 0 20 A Single Alarm for the Betsy Snow: Grenadoes 6, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0 Priming for 10 Guns: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 1, oz 4 22 Powder for Priming at the Bridge House: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 4, oz 0 24 Saluting the Royal Charlotte on her Departure: Grenadoes 9, 18 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 9, oz 0 Priming for ten Guns: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 1, oz 4 31 Powder Expended by the Stone Blowers at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 340, oz 0 do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 18 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 17, oz 0 Total: Grenadoes 50, 18 lb 19, 4 lb 20, 3 lb 11, Powder lb 453, oz 6 Wooden Hoops for Drums 8 Cartridge Paper 4¾ Quires Tallow 9 lb Carriage Bolts 8 Isinglass 1 lb Mercury lights 1 Birch Brooms 1 Sponge Heads 1	The artillery stores used in August 1780 were as follows. On 6 August a single alarm was fired for the *Hind* cutter: 6 guns, made up of 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders and 2 three-pounders, using 11 lb 0 oz of powder. On 15 August a treble alarm was fired for the *Hawke*: 18 guns, made up of 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders and 6 three-pounders, using 33 lb 0 oz of powder. 15 August, guns fired to stand down from the alarm, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz The batteries saluted the *Hawke* with 9 six-pounders, using 9 lb 0 oz of powder. 15 August, priming for 16 guns, powder 3 lb 0 oz On 20 August a single alarm was fired for the *Betsy* snow: 6 guns, made up of 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders and 2 three-pounders, using 11 lb 0 oz of powder. 20 August, priming for 10 guns, powder 1 lb 4 oz 22 August, powder for priming at the Bridge House, 4 lb 0 oz On 24 August the batteries saluted the *Royal Charlotte* on her departure with 9 six-pounders, using 9 lb 0 oz of powder. 24 August, priming for 10 guns, powder 1 lb 4 oz 31 August, powder used by the stone blowers at Banks's, 340 lb 0 oz 31 August, powder for various other services, 27 lb 14 oz Total, 50 guns fired: 19 six-pounders, 20 four-pounders, 11 three-pounders, powder 453 lb 6 oz Other stores used Wooden hoops for drums, 8 Cartridge paper, 4¾ quires Tallow, 9 lb Carriage bolts, 8 Isinglass, 1 lb Mica lights, 1 Birch brooms, 1 Sponge heads, 1

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		Rammers do. 1 Sulphur 1 lb Signed Willm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in Aug. 1780 To 48 Bottles Madeira 3 - - 16 do. Port 1 3 4 69 do. Lisbon 5 9 3 21 do. Sherry 1 13 3 18 Gallons Arrack 2 14 - 240 lb Mutton 5 - - 63 lb Pork 1 13 6 1 Lamb - 10 - 1 Goat - 10 - 1 Kid - 5 - 12 Fowls - 18 - 103 Candy 2 10 - 612 Flour 5 9 - £ 30 9 4	Rammer heads, 1 Sulphur, 1 lb William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. The following stores were used at the Company's table in August 1780. 48 bottles of Madeira, £3 0s 0d 16 bottles of port, £1 3s 4d 69 bottles of Lisbon, £5 9s 3d 21 bottles of sherry, £1 13s 3d Arrack, 18 gallons, £2 14s 0d Mutton, 240 lb, £5 0s 0d Pork, 63 lb, £1 13s 6d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 1 goat, £0 14s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d 12 fowls, £0 18s 0d Sugar candy, [...], £2 10s 0d Flour, 612 lb, £5 2s 0d Total, £30 9s 4d **Interpretations** The number of guns in an alarm matched the size of the sail sighted. A small vessel such as the *Hind* or the *Betsy* raised a single alarm of six guns. A large ship such as the *Hawke* raised a treble alarm of 18 guns and turned out the whole garrison. Each firing told every post across the island how serious the sighting was, without a messenger being sent. A single cutter could be met by the batteries nearest the landing. An Indiaman, or a warship that might be an enemy, needed the full garrison. Mica lights were thin, clear sheets of mica, known as Muscovy glass, set into lanterns in place of glass. They did not shatter and let a candle burn behind them safely. That made them the standard light for powder magazines and laboratories, where a broken pane and an exposed flame could set off an explosion. Isinglass was a gelatine made from fish bladders, used to stiffen and seal the paper cartridges.
135	131	1780 Bought P Table To 44 lb Beef at 6d. 1 2 - 4 Turkies 1 - - 14 Fowls 1 1 - 7 Pigs 1 15 - 2 Lambs 1 - - £ 5 18 - In consequence of the Minute laid before the Board by Major Henry Bazett on Monday last Captn. William Pierie this day presented the following To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council Island St. Helena. Gentlemen I expect to do my reputation ample Justice by a late Reply, that I could very readily make to the Observations on the Minute of last Monday. In a case where my future Welfare so much depends, my steps must be progressive and firm, being perfectly assured in my own Mind, that no man has a greater aversion to useless and unnecessary Operations; however disposed at all times, to promote various purposes by the same Act. These Circumstances I must intreat your Patience till I have leisure to arrange my observations in a decent	The Company's table also bought the following in August 1780. Beef, 44 lb at 6d, £1 2s 0d 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 14 fowls, £1 1s 0d 7 pigs, £1 15s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d Total, £5 18s 0d In answer to the minute Major Henry Bazett had laid before the Board the previous Monday, Captain William Pierce presented a letter to the Governor and Council that day. Pierce expected to clear his name fully with a later, considered reply. He could easily answer the points in Bazett's minute. His future depended so heavily on the matter, however, that he meant to move carefully and on firm ground. He was certain in his own mind that no one disliked useless or unnecessary work more than he did. At the same time, he always tried to make a single piece of work serve several purposes. He therefore asked the Council to be patient until he had time to put his observations in order. He hoped then to give a clear and honest account of his conduct, both in this very large undertaking and in everything he had done on the island. That would be the best excuse he could offer for the delay. Meanwhile he asked the Council to look again at the plan and sections first laid before the Board. He also referred to another plan that had been made on the spot some weeks earlier. **Interpretations** Pierce treated Bazett's objection as an attack on his whole career, not a dispute over one road. A councillor's formal dissent would travel to London in the minutes, and the Directors would read it beside his name. Pierce asked for time to defend his entire

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		Method I have to give a Clear and genuine recital of my Conduct, not only in this immense undertaking, but the whole of my proceedings on this Island being the best answer to lay me for presentation. In the mean time, beg leave to submit to your Revise the Plan and Sections at first laid before the Board, the Work that some Weeks ago was marked on the spot and another which has been my	record on the island. He did not want to answer the specific charge quickly and leave it as the last word. His remark about making one piece of work serve several purposes hinted at his defence. The road from Banks's to Buttermilk Point was probably meant to serve more than one battery, or to move guns as well as men. If so, a narrow walled path could not have done the job.
136	132	11th September Occupation for some days, that will serve more clearly to explain the whole of my design and possibly point out the changes I have been forced into from causes unforeseen, or where nature has obliged me to stop, or go forward. I Remain Gentlemen Your most obedient Servant St. Helena Signed Wm. Pierie 11th Sept. 1780. In answer to the above Letter the Secretary was directed to return the following To Captain Willm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, as your reply to Major Bazetts Minute of last Monday respecting the carrying on the Road to Buttermilk Point, is not sufficient for them to determine upon the matter, they therefore request you will acquaint them on Monday next with your intentions respecting the said Road together with as accurate an estimate of the future Expences that will be necessary to compleat it, as nearly as you can ascertain. And in the mean while to employ all your Workmen solely in finishing the Battery at Buttermilk Point except you find it necessary for collecting and conveying materials from the said Road for the Use of that Battery. I am Sir Your Obedient Servant St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 11th Sept. 1780. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Pierce explained that the second plan had taken him several days to prepare. It would show his whole design more clearly. It would also point out the changes he had been forced to make, either for reasons no one could have foreseen or because the ground itself had made him stop or press on. Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 11 September 1780. The Council had the secretary reply to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. The Governor and Council told him that his answer to Major Bazett's minute about the road to Buttermilk Point did not give them enough to decide the matter. They asked him to report by the following Monday on how wide he meant to make the road. He was also to give as accurate an estimate as he could of what it would cost to finish. In the meantime he was to put all his workmen on finishing the battery at Buttermilk Point. The only exception was the work needed to gather materials from the road and carry them to the battery. Britannicus Wright signed the letter as secretary at St Helena on 11 September 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council did not decide between Pierce and Bazett. In practice, though, it adopted Bazett's main point. All labour was moved to finishing the battery, and the road was stopped except where it supplied materials. It could have let Pierce carry on with both until he had made his full defence. Instead it acted on Bazett's argument that the battery mattered most while the danger lasted, and left the road's future open. The demand for a stated width and a costed estimate went to the heart of Bazett's complaint, that no one could tell where the spending would end. Pierce was now required to set a limit in writing before the road could go any further.
137	133	18th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 18th day of September 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 11th September 1780. Captn. William Pierie this day presented the following Letter, agreeable to the directions sent him on	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 18 September 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 11 September 1780 were read, approved and signed. As directed the week before, Captain William Pierce presented a letter to the Governor and Council. Pierce had carried out the Council's orders of the previous Monday. He was pleased to say they matched exactly how he had already been managing the road to the works on the windward side of Banks's. Whatever the Council might decide later, he had no thought, so late in the day, of changing the

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		Monday last. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council Island St. Helena Gentlemen I have followed your Directions of last Monday which being perfectly conformable to the manner I have treated the Road leading to the Work carrying on to Windward of Banks's is a matter of great satisfaction to me, But whatever may hereafter be determined upon. I am not reviewing at this time of day, in a change of the original outline of that Road, the boundary of which is seen by the Pickets that remained till the walling up took Place and if objected six months back I must have persisted in my opinion, as the very nature of the defence from a most strict observation of the commanding Point I hear led me to do everything that can be done at this most important Post towards accelerating an opposition to an Enemy. If the Road in some places appears immense from the excavations in the Rock when compared with the Roads that unite some of the defences on this Island the nature of the work obliged me to seek for materials to carry the Party forward to raise a Retaining Wall for my Boundary, however here I think there should be some Compliment paid to my Understanding having now come	road's original line. That line had been marked out with stakes, which had stayed in place until the walls went up. Had anyone objected some months earlier, he would still have stood by his view. The nature of the defence, based on a very close study of the high ground, required it. He had done everything possible at this critical time to speed the preparations against an enemy. Pierce accepted that the road looked very large in places, because it had been cut deep into the rock. He argued that this was not out of line with the roads linking some of the island's other defences. The work itself had forced him to quarry stone along the line to build the parapet and raise a retaining wall along the road's edge. On that point he felt his judgment deserved some credit. **Interpretations** Pierce's central defence was that the road's size came from its building materials, not from any wish for a grand route. The stone for the parapet and retaining wall had to come from somewhere. Cutting it from the road's own line both cleared the way and supplied the walls, so a single operation did two jobs. This was the point he had hinted at a week earlier, about making one piece of work serve several purposes. A narrow path, as Bazett proposed, would have yielded less stone and left the battery's materials to be quarried and carried from elsewhere at extra cost. Pierce also pointed out that the line had been staked out openly months before, with no objection from anyone. His argument was a sharp one. If the road was wrong, the time to say so had been before the rock was cut, not after. Bazett's dissent came only once the costs showed in the accounts, and Pierce used that delay to suggest the objection was hindsight rather than sound judgment.
138	134	18th September for a variety of Stone to perfect the connection between both Places and finish the Casemates and Parapet of the new Battery and furnish Materials for the Proposed Guard Rooms. To conclude the intended undertaking so far as relates to my Plan of uniting Banks's Battery to Butter Milk Point, I am of opinion a sum not exceeding three Hundred Pounds will be sufficient to do everything to admit of transporting Cannon &ca. on their Carriages and raising a Parapet of two feet and an half high where the Road is wide and of three feet at the narrowest Place, that in no place the passage shall be less than twelve feet. But I must here observe the Materials taken from the Quarrys on the Road to the new Battery which Projects into the sea near a hundred Yards to the Windward of Butter Milk Point, nor what stone may be wanted for the Guard rooms are comprehended in this Charge but become a Separate Account. I am now forwarding and Hope in a few days to be favoured with a more perfect Representation of the face of Nature where the Battery is erecting, when I shall endeavour to Shew in a Clearer manner every thing done or what I can wish to be done to render this Point the most effectual Bar as yet Proposed to	Pierce explained that he had used a wide range of stone from the cutting to complete the link between the two places. He had also finished the casemates and parapet of the new battery, and prepared materials for the planned guardrooms. To finish the work of joining Banks's Battery to Buttermilk Point under his plan, he estimated that no more than £300 0s 0d would be needed. That would make the road able to carry cannon on their carriages, with a parapet four and a half feet high where the road was wide and three feet at its narrowest. Nowhere would the passage be less than 12 feet wide. Pierce added that this sum did not cover stone from the quarry on the road to the new battery, which jutted into the sea about 100 yards to windward of Buttermilk Point. Nor did it cover any stone needed for the guardrooms. Both would be charged to a separate account. Pierce was preparing a more exact drawing of the ground where the battery was being built and hoped to have it within a few days. He would then show more clearly everything he had done, or thought should be done, to make the point the strongest barrier yet proposed against an enemy. He signed the letter at St Helena on 18 September 1780. The Governor and Council weighed Major Bazett's objections against the engineer's case for finishing the road from Banks's Battery to Buttermilk Point. Pierce wanted the road wide enough to move cannon along it, to fire on ships passing the coast. The Council noted that the road was already well advanced and that the engineer expected it to cost no more than £300 0s 0d to complete. It ordered him to finish the battery at Buttermilk Point first, as fast as possible. He was then to go on with the road, keeping a separate account of its cost. **Interpretations**

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		defeat our Adversary's. I Remain Gentlemen Your most obedient and humble Servant St. Helena Signed Wm. Pierie 18th September 1780 The Governor and Council having taken into Consideration Major Bazetts Objections as well as the Engineers Arguments for finishing the Road from Banks's Battery to Buttermilk Point of a sufficient Width to Pass the Cannon for the Conveyance of Shipping. Passing the said Road are of opinion as the said Road is now in great forwardness and by the Engineers Estimation will not take a larger sum than three Hundred Pounds to compleat the same. That the Engineer be Ordered to finish the Battery at Butter Milk Point with all expedition, after which to proceed upon the said Road keeping a Separate Account	Pierce's letter finally made clear what the road was for. It was not a footpath for the garrison but a gun road, wide enough to haul cannon on their carriages along the cliffs. Guns could then be brought to bear on a ship wherever she passed, not only from fixed batteries. Bazett's narrow walled path would have carried men but not guns. On that basis the Council chose to complete the road. It took up Bazett's two main concerns in doing so. The battery was to be finished first, and the road was to be held to a stated sum with its own account. Any cost beyond £300 0s 0d would then show plainly in the books and be laid against the engineer's estimate.
139	135	1780 of the Expence, which we suppose will not exceed the Sum of three Hundred Pounds, agreeable to the above Estimation. We Directed the Secretary to Write him the following Letter. To Captain Wm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that you are to finish the Battery at Buttermilk Point with all expedition agreeable to the directions you received on the 11th Instant And as soon as the said Battery is compleated you are to Proceed upon the Road uniting that Post to that of Banks's Battery the completion of which they hope will not exceed your estimate of three Hundred Pounds as mentioned in your letter of this day. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 18 Sept. 1780. Signed B. Wright Secy. Mr. John Robinson this day Presented the following Petition To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The Humble Petition of John Robinson Sheweth That there is a Small Piece of the Honble. Companys Waste Land adjoining your Petitioners, which he is desirous of hiring for the Conveniency of Fencing, request your Worships and Council will grant him a Lease for the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray 18 Sept. 1780 Ordered the said Land to be Viewed Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of August last, which is as follows Vizt.	The Council expected the road to cost no more than the £300 0s 0d Pierce had estimated. It had the secretary write to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. The Governor and Council directed him to finish the battery at Buttermilk Point as fast as possible, following their instructions of 11 September. Once the battery was complete, he was to go on with the road joining that post to Banks's Battery. They trusted the road would not cost more than the £300 0s 0d estimate in his letter of that day. Britannicus Wright signed the letter as secretary at St Helena on 18 September 1780. John Robinson presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council that day. A small piece of the Company's unused land lay next to his own. He wished to have it so that he could fence his land more conveniently, and asked the Council to grant him a lease of it. The petition was dated 18 September 1780. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. The Company's cash for August was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** Ordering an inspection before granting a lease was the Council's normal practice with unused Company land. In John Bagley's case earlier, the land had been valued at 3s 6d an acre, and neighbours had objected that it would cut off their grazing. On 10 July 1780 the Council granted Bagley only seven acres of what he asked for. An inspection on the ground showed whether the land was worth leasing and how much rent to set. It also showed whether others had a claim to it. A small strip that seemed harmless on paper could be a neighbour's only route to water or pasture.
140	136	Cash Dr. 1780 Augt. 1st To Ballance remaining 21 To Exchange for two Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble.	The Company's cash account for August 1780 was as follows. The opening balance was left blank on the page and has been carried forward from the July account. Received

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		the Court of Directors, payable as follows Vizt. One set to Willm. Tatnall Junr. Esqr. for£ 2000 One do. to Mr. Thos. Allen 100 2100 - - [...] 22 To Ship Royal Charlotte 1 11 - £ 13971 18 7½ Per Contra Cr. 1780 Aug. 31st By Ballance remaining Vizt. In Specie 13432 3 7½ In Cash Notes 539 15 - 13971 18 7½ £ 13971 18 7½ John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham I sign with objection to the resolutions respecting the Road to Butter Milk Point for the reasons setforth in my Minute of the 4th Inst. Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 18 September	1 August 1780, balance in hand, £11,870 7s 7½d 21 August 1780, cash taken in exchange for two sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors: One set payable to William Tatnall junior, £2,000 0s 0d One set payable to Thomas Allen, £100 0s 0d Bills total, £2,100 0s 0d **Start of crossed out section** On 21 August, an entry was begun for the *Royal Charlotte*. **End of crossed out section** On 22 August £1 11s 0d was received from the *Royal Charlotte*. Total received, £13,971 18s 7½d Remaining 31 August 1780, balance in coin, £13,432 3s 7½d 31 August 1780, balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total remaining, £13,971 18s 7½d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. Henry Bazett added a note beside his signature. He signed with an objection to the resolutions about the road to Buttermilk Point, for the reasons given in his minute of 4 September 1780. **Interpretations** Joseph Cotton's £2,000 0s 0d and Thomas Lebrosse's £100 0s 0d raised the coin in the treasury from £11,330 12s 7½d to £13,432 3s 7½d in a single month. Selling bills on London was the island's surest way to build up coin. Each captain or passenger who wanted to send money home safely left his coin behind on St Helena. The debt was paid months later in London, out of the Company's funds there. The amount held in cash notes did not change. All the month's increase came in coin, which the island needed most. Bazett signed the minutes but wrote his objection beside his name. As a member of the Council he had to sign the record of its proceedings. Signing without comment could have been read as agreement with the decision on the road. His note carried his dissent of 4 September 1780 forward to the resolution of 18 September. Anyone in London reading the minutes would see that he had opposed the road at every stage, even after the Council had capped its cost.
141	137	25th September At a Consultation held on Monday the 25th Day of September 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 18 Septr. 1780. Tuesday the 19th Arrived his Majesty's Ship Porther from England, by which conveyance the Governor and Lieutenant Governor received a Letter from the Honble. the Secret Committee. Yesterday arrived the Betsy Snow from a Cruize. This day arrived the Hind Cutter from the Cape of Good Hope. We this day received the following Letter from Lieutenant Ulysses Browne. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. &ca. Council St. Helena Worshipful Sir & Sirs It is with great reluctance I find myself	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 25 September 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 18 September 1780 were read, approved and signed. On Tuesday 19 September the King's ship *Panther* arrived from England. She brought the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor a letter from the Secret Committee. The *Betsy* snow came back from her cruise on 24 September. The *Hind* cutter arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on 25 September. The Council received a letter that day from Lieutenant Ulysses Browne, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Browne wrote that it was with great reluctance that he laid his circumstances before the Board. His private affairs in England had reached a point where they could not be settled unless he went home in person.

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		now forced to lay before your Honble. Board the Circumstances which induce me to write to you. I beg leave to inform your Worships &ca. that my Private affairs in England are in such a situation as absolutely to demand my Personal appearance before they can be settled.	
142	138	25th September I hope Gentlemen you will take into your serious consideration the motives that oblige me to make this application, as nothing else, but at this Juncture induce me to request of your worship &ca. permission to resign the Honorable Company's Service; and to inform you Gentlemen, that nothing but a matter of the Greatest Moment to myself could determine me to give up, for the present the Post I have now the Honor to hold under you. I flatter myself, Gentlemen with the Hope not only of obtaining your permission to resign, for the Present the Honorable Companys Service; but at the same time flatter myself that my Character as an Officer will so far meet with your approbation as to obtain a recommendation from you to the Honorable the Court of Directors for Permission to return with my rank, as soon as I have settled my Private concerns. With submission Gentlemen I rely on your Judgment and Goodness. And should I be so happy as to obtain my request, I shall consider it as the greatest of Obligations. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect Worshipful Sir and Sirs Your Worships &ca. most obedient devoted Sept. 25th 1780 Humble Servant Signed Ulysses Browne Accepted of Lieutenant Ulysses Brownes resignation and Agreed to recommend him to the Honorable the Court of Directors for permission to return to his Station having Acquitted himself as an Alert and good Officer. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart this day presented the following Petition. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. in Council. The Petition of Charles Ross Stewart Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner is by purchase	Browne hoped the Council would weigh carefully the reasons behind his request. Nothing else would have led him, at such a time, to ask leave to resign from the Company's service. Only a matter of the greatest importance to himself could have made him give up, for the present, the post he held under them. He hoped for more than permission to resign. He also hoped that his record as an officer had earned the Council's good opinion. If so, he asked them to recommend him to the Court of Directors for leave to return with his rank once his private affairs were settled. He left the matter to their judgment and goodwill. If they granted his request, he would be deeply in their debt. Browne signed the letter on 25 September 1780. The Council accepted Lieutenant Ulysses Browne's resignation. It agreed to recommend him to the Court of Directors for permission to return to his post, since he had proved himself an alert and capable officer. Lieutenant Charles Ross Stewart then presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. It began by referring to a purchase he had made. **Interpretations** In wartime the Council could have refused to let an artillery officer go. The island had only three artillery lieutenants, and the French threat had not passed. It accepted Browne's resignation and also backed his request to come back with his rank. Rank in the Company's service depended on seniority. An officer who simply resigned would lose his place in the list and have to start again at the bottom. A recommendation from the Council protected Browne's standing while he was away and kept a proven officer within reach of the island's service. Refusing a man with pressing affairs at home would have gained little. He could still have pressed to leave, and served badly if kept against his will.
143	139	1780 in possession of 65¾ Acres of Lease Land which he is inclinable to dispose of therefore prays your Worships and the Gentlemen for leave so to do. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray Granted The Hind Cutter brought Us the following Supply's Invoice of the Hind Cutter R.D. S. St. [...] lb Flour @ 2½ Dollars P 100 lb 850 - - 80 Sheep @ 2 R.D. 160 - - Charges on the Cargo Duty upon the Flour @ 16 St. P hundred 50 5 2 [...] Canvas Bags @ 3 St.	Stewart explained that he held 63½ acres of leasehold land, which he now wished to sell. He asked the Governor and Council for permission to do so. The Council granted his request. The *Hind* cutter brought the following supplies, according to her invoice. Flour, 17,000 lb at 5 rixdollars per 100 lb, 850 rixdollars 50 sheep at 2 rixdollars each, 100 rixdollars Charges on the cargo Duty on the flour, 50 rixdollars 5 schellings 2 stivers [...] canvas bags, 76 rixdollars [...] for the sheep, 18 rixdollars Hay for the sheep, 15 rixdollars 4 schellings 2 [...] for the cargo, 21 rixdollars Porters and wagon hire, [...] rixdollars Total, 1,148 rixdollars 1 schelling 2 stivers

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		76 - - [...] Waggons for the Sheep 18 - - 400 lb Hay 16 4 - 2 Slaves for the Cargo 21 - - Cooley hire & Waggon hire 28 - - Rix Dollars 1148 1 2 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 Friday the 29 day of September 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 25th September 1780. Tuesday the 26 Died Matthew Howard Private. The Governor acquaints the Gentlemen of Council that he summoned them to attend the Board to day in order to hear a Complaint of Capt. Bendy Commander of the Hind Cutter against Mr. Gill his chief Officer, for his having treated him in a very unbecoming Manner.	That day was a general field day, when the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the whole garrison paraded under arms. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Friday 29 September 1780. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 25 September 1780 were read, approved and signed. Matthew Howard, a private, died on Tuesday 26 September. The Governor told the Council that he had called them to hear a complaint from Captain Richard Bendy, commander of the *Hind* cutter, against Mr Gill, his chief officer. Bendy charged that Gill had treated him in a highly improper manner. **Interpretations** The *Hind*'s "private business" at the Cape, reported to the Board on 11 September 1780, still brought 17,000 lb of flour and 50 sheep for the Company's stores. The flour cost 5 rixdollars a hundredweight, the same price the cutter paid in July. That was dearer than the 3 rixdollars paid for the flour landed from the *Betsy*. The confidential part of the voyage probably concerned the Secret Committee's affairs. The Governor still used the passage to bring in food, and the cargo went through the Council's accounts like any other. Charles Ross Stewart asked leave to sell his 63½ acres less than four weeks after his wife Elizabeth died on 2 September 1780. Leasehold land could not be sold without the Council's consent, because the Company remained its owner. Each change of tenant had to be approved so that the new holder took on the rent and the conditions attached to the lease.
144	140	29th September Captain Richd. Bendy maketh Complaint that Mr. Gibbs Chief Officer of the Hind Cutter under his Command has frequently taken the liberty of abusing him in a gross Manner, particularly on the Deck in board the Cutter by calling him a Dirty Rascal and swearing he put into his Face, Also to the 7th the took upon him to turn Lieut. Bosomworth Midshipman out of the Vessel without his knowledge saying he should be no longer an Officer and has in several instances behaved himself unbecoming an Officer. Mr. Gibbs being called upon and the above Charge read to him he requested a Copy thereof and some time allowed him to prepare a Defence, which was granted and deferred taking an Examination until Monday next. Mr. Lieut. Bosomworth Midshipman of the Hind Cutter presented the following Petition To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. The Petition of Lt. Bosomworth late Midshipman on Board the Hind Cutter Humbly sheweth That your Petitioner has been turned from his Station on board and refused & discharged from her by an usurped authority of Mr. Gibbs Chief Mate without the knowledge of Capt. Bendy the Commander, for what reason your Petitioner cannot assign. Your Petitioner therefore prays your Worships that a hearing	Captain Richard Bendy complained that Mr Gibbs, chief officer of the *Hind* cutter under his command, had often abused him grossly. On one occasion on **Start of crossed out section** [...] **End of crossed out section** board the cutter, Gibbs had called him a dirty rascal and threatened to strike him in the face. Gibbs had also, without Bendy's knowledge, ordered Lot Bosworth, a midshipman, off the vessel, telling him he was no longer an officer. In several other ways Gibbs had behaved in a manner unfit for an officer. Gibbs was called in and the charge was read to him. He asked for a copy and for time to prepare his defence. The Council agreed and put off the hearing until the following Monday. Lot Bosworth, midshipman of the *Hind*, then presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He stated that he had been put off the vessel and discharged by Mr Gibbs, the chief mate, who had no authority to do so. Gibbs had acted without the knowledge of Captain Bendy, the commander, and Bosworth did not know why. He asked for a hearing into this unjustified treatment. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores found short on delivery from the *Hawke*. Rice in 34 bags, 77 maunds, not delivered Pepper, 3 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, not delivered John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. On the previous page, the *Hind*'s chief officer was Mr Gibbs. **Interpretations** The *Hind* belonged to the Company, so a quarrel among her officers came before the Council rather

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		may be had on account of such an unaccountable Procedure. And your Petitioner will ever Pray &ca. The Storekeeper delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ship Hawke. Cwt. qr. lb. 7 - 7 Rice in thirty four Bags short delivered 3 1 23 Pepper Signed John Goodwin Storekeeper John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	than a naval court. The gravest charge was not the insults but that Gibbs had discharged a midshipman on his own authority. Only the commander could remove an officer from his ship. A mate who did so was taking the captain's power for himself. On a vessel the Governor used for confidential voyages, that was a threat to discipline the Council could not overlook. It still granted Gibbs a copy of the charge and time to answer. Bendy's complaint would be heard as a formal case, not settled on his word alone. The *Hawke*'s pepper came ashore more than 3 cwt short of the 1,000 lb the Council had ordered landed on 28 August 1780. The same ship had already delivered 34 bags of rice short. Captain Cotton had explained the rice by the famine at Bombay. No such reason could cover pepper taken from the Company's own cargo. Recording both shortfalls together in the minutes set the full deficit against the *Hawke* for the Directors to pursue.
145	141	2d October At a Consultation held on Monday the 2d Day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26 Septr. 1780. Yesterday Sailed the Betsy Snow upon a Cruize. Pursuant to an Order Published the 28th of August last the Planters this day attended and paid their Rents and Revenues due to the Honble. Company the 29th of September 1780 which amounts to £ 639 15 8 the Rent Roll is as follows Vizt. Ground Rent, Lives Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Mary Alexander 50 @ 4/ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 30½, Lease Land 50½, £ 14, s 1, d 9 John Alexander 13½ @ 1/ P Acre 40 @ 2/6: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 13½, Lease Land 40½, £ 5, s 13, d 6 George Alexander: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 20, Lease Land 31, £ 15, s 10, d 0 Onesips. Beale Capt.: Ground Rent 33, Lives Land 10, Lease Land 13¾, £ 4, s 9, d 9 Richd. Beale Do.: Ground Rent 3, Lives Land 41, Lease Land 24, £ 8, s 6, d 0 John Bagley Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 15, £ 3, s 13, d 0 John Bagley Junr. 20 @ 4/ P Acre 25½ @ 1/ P Acre: Ground Rent 11½, Lives Land 48, Lease Land 103½, £ 27, s 11, d 6½ Richd. Bagley do. 17½ @ 4/ 4½ @ 3/ 3½ @ 1/ P Acre: Ground Rent 3, Lives Land 44, Lease Land 12½, £ 31, s 11, d 0 Edw. Bagley 12¾ @ 3/ 5½ @ 1/6 P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 25, Lease Land 14½, £ 13, s 8, d 6 Matt. Bazett 15 @ 4/ 17½ @ 1/ P do.: Ground Rent 10, Lives Land 218, Lease Land 111½, £ 35, s 2, d 10½ Robt. Bagley Capt. 25 @ 2/6 P do.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 48½, Lease Land 67, £ 18, s 4, d 0 Henl. Bazett 31 @ 4/ 4½ @ 2/6 5 @ 1/ P 3 @ 18d. [...] for Bodily Lives: Ground Rent 35½, Lives Land 103½, Lease Land 84½, £ 26, s 2, d 3 John Bennett Capt.: Ground Rent 17½, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 11, d 0 Onesips. Bagley 19 @ 1/6 21½ @ 2/ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 92½, £ 17, s 8, d 6	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 2 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 29 September 1780 were read, approved and signed. The *Betsy* snow sailed on a cruise on 1 October. Following the notice published on 28 August, the planters attended that day and paid the land dues owed to the Company for the year to 29 September 1780. The total came to £639 15s 8d. The heading of the second acreage column could not be read and is marked [...]. Rent roll to 29 September 1780 Mary Alexander, 5 acres at 4s per acre; ground rent 0; [...] land 32½ acres; leasehold land 50½ acres; total £14 1s 9d John Alexander, 13½ acres at 1s per acre and 40 acres at 2s 6d; ground rent 0; [...] land 70½ acres; leasehold land 113½ acres; total £23 18s 6d George Alexander; ground rent 0; [...] land 20 acres; leasehold land 30 acres; total £15 10s 0d Onesiphorus Beale's orphans; ground rent 3s 3d; [...] land 10 acres; leasehold land 13½ acres; total £4 2s 9d Richard Beale, deceased; ground rent 3s 0d; [...] land 41 acres; leasehold land 24 acres; total £8 6s 0d John Bagley senior; ground rent 0; [...] land 0 acres; leasehold land 15 acres; total £3 15s 0d John Bagley junior, 20 acres at 4s per acre and 25½ acres at 3s 6d; ground rent 16s 2d; [...] land 70 acres; leasehold land 103½ acres; total £27 12s 6½d Richard Bagley, deceased, 17½ acres at 4s, 4¾ acres at 2s and 3½ acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 3s 0d; [...] land 44 acres; leasehold land 12¾ acres; total £31 11s 0d Edward Bagley, 12¾ acres at 3s and 5½ acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 0; [...] land 25 acres; leasehold land 6¼ acres; total £15 8s 6d Matthew Bazett, 15 acres at 1s and 17½ acres at 1s per acre; ground rent 10s 0d; [...] land 212 acres; leasehold land 112¼ acres; total £35 2s 10½d [...] Bagley's orphans, 25 acres at 2s 6d per acre; ground rent 0; [...] land 41½ acres; leasehold land 67 acres; total £26 4s 0d Henry Bazett, 3 acres at 4s, 4½ acres at 2s 6d, 5 acres at 1s 4d, 3 acres at 1s and 18½ acres at 2s 6d for his cattle; ground rent 3s 6½d; [...] land 112½ acres; leasehold land 84¼ acres; total £25 2s 3d Henry Bazett, further ground rent, 12s 0d John Bazett's orphans; ground rent 0; [...] land 0 acres; leasehold land 9¾ acres; total £17 8s 6d Orlando Bagley, 19 acres at 1s 6d and 23¼ acres at 2s per acre; ground rent 0; [...] land 19 acres; leasehold land 13½ acres; total £4 6s 6d

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		Thos. Burnham: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 19, Lease Land 13½, £ 4, s 6, d 6 Robt. Ballard: Ground Rent 13, Lives Land 13½, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 8, d 6 Carried Over: Ground Rent [...], Lives Land 722½, Lease Land 698½, £ 242, s 10, d 8	Thomas Burcham; ground rent 13s 0d; [...] land 15½ acres; leasehold land 0 acres; total £1 8s 6d Robert Ballard; ground rent 0; [...] land 0 acres; leasehold land 0 acres; total £0 0s 0d Carried forward: [...] land 722½ acres; leasehold land 696¼ acres; total £242 10s 8d **Interpretations** The rent roll shows that the members of the Council were themselves among the island's largest tenants. Matthew Bazett held 212 acres of one class of land and over 112 of leasehold, and Henry Bazett held nearly 200 acres in all. The men who set rents, granted leases and decided disputes over grazing also paid the Company for their own land, at rates fixed in the same Council. Every planter's acreage and rate was entered openly in the minutes sent to London. The Directors could see at a glance whether councillors were favouring themselves. The rate per acre varied from 1s to 4s according to the quality and use of each parcel. A single holding could therefore carry several rates, as Richard Bagley's and Henry Bazett's did. Rents for orphans' estates, such as those of Onesiphorus Beale and John Bazett, were paid by their guardians or executors. The Company collected its dues from the estate whether or not an adult was farming the land.
146	142	2d October Ground Rent, Lives Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 722½, Lease Land 698½, £ 242, s 10, d 8 George Bird: Ground Rent 17/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0 Thomas Cole: Ground Rent 27/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 7, d 0 James Colgrave: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 13, Lease Land 97¾, £ 20, s 6, d 9 Willm. Chamberlain: Ground Rent 15/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 Jas. Desfountain: Ground Rent 3/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 John Doveton Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 86½, Lease Land 8, £ 6, s 6, d 6 James Doveton: Ground Rent 24/2, Lives Land 101, Lease Land 4, £ 9, s 5, d 2 Isaac Doveton 9½ @ 1/6 P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 119½, Lease Land 36¾, £ 14, s 1, d 0 John Desfountain 12¾ @ 1/3 P do.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 20, Lease Land 83½, £ 19, s 10, d 11 Willm. Webber Doveton: Ground Rent 10/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 2, £ 1, s 0, d 0 Samuel Desfountain: Ground Rent 17/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 17, d 0 James Easthope: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 11, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 11, d 0 Julia Fabane: Ground Rent 15/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 15, d 0 Richd. Goodwin: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 41½, Lease Land 36, £ 12, s 2, d 6 John Goodwin: Ground Rent 14/4, Lives Land 69½, Lease Land 28, £ 11, s 1, d 10 James Greentree 26 @ 2/6 P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 41½, Lease Land 44, £ 9, s 16, d 6 James Greentree Capt. 33¾ @ 4/ P do.: Ground Rent 5/, Lives Land 27½, Lease Land 55, £ 13, s 14, d 3 Walter Greentree: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 37½, Lease Land 30, £ 11, s 7, d 6 Robert Gurling 15½ @ 1/6 15½ @ 2/9 [...]: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 23, Lease Land 33½, £ 4, s 0, d 0 James Harper: Ground Rent 22/6, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 6 George Hayes: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 30, Lease Land 6½, £ 3, s 2, d 6 Robt. Hodson: Ground Rent 12/3, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 3	The rent roll continued. The column headings on this page show that the three columns were ground rent, freehold land and leasehold land. Brought forward: freehold land 722¾ acres; leasehold land 896¼ acres; total £242 16s 8d George Bird; ground rent 17s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 17s 0d Thomas Coles; ground rent 27s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £1 7s 0d James Colgrave; ground rent 0; freehold 13 acres; leasehold 78¾ acres; total £20 6s 9d William Chamberlain; ground rent 15s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 15s 0d James Dafountain; ground rent 3s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 3s 0d John Doveton's orphans; ground rent 0; freehold 86½ acres; leasehold 8 acres; total £6 6s 6d Jonathan Doveton; ground rent 24s 2d; freehold 101 acres; leasehold 4 acres; total £9 5s 2d Isaac Doveton, 9¼ acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 119¾ acres; leasehold 39¾ acres; total £14 1s 0d John Dafountain, 12¾ acres at 1s 3d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 20 acres; leasehold 83¾ acres; total £19 10s 11d William Webber Doveton; ground rent 10s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 2 acres; total £1 0s 0d Samuel Dafountain; ground rent 17s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 17s 0d James Easthope; ground rent 0; freehold 11 acres; leasehold 8 acres; total £2 11s 0d Julio Fabiane; ground rent 15s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 15s 0d Richard Goodwin; ground rent 0; freehold 49½ acres; leasehold 39 acres; total £12 2s 6d John Goodwin; ground rent 14s 4d; freehold 69½ acres; leasehold 28 acres; total £11 1s 10d James Greentree, 26 acres at 2s 6d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 41½ acres; leasehold 44 acres; total £9 16s 6d James Greentree's orphans, 33¼ acres at 4s per acre; ground rent 5s 0d; freehold 27½ acres; leasehold 55 acres; total £13 14s 3d Watkin Greentree; ground rent 0; freehold 37½ acres; leasehold 38 acres; total £11 7s 6d Robert Gosling, 15½ acres at 1s 6d and 15½ acres at 2s 9¾d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 23 acres; leasehold 33½ acres; total £4 0s 0d

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		Margaret Harper: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 10, Lease Land 26, £ 7, s 0, d 0 Thomas Harper Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 19½, Lease Land 40½, £ 12, s 13, d 6 Gabl. Harper Capt. 6 @ 1/6 7½ @ 2/ 4 @ 2/10½ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 40, Lease Land 21½, £ 4, s 7, d 4½ Willm. Hayes: Ground Rent 12/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Elisha Jacks: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 25, Lease Land 5, £ 2, s 10, d 0 Hugh Jones: Ground Rent 3/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 Martha Jacks: Ground Rent 16/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 16, d 0 Gabl. Jacks Capt.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 8, £ 2, s 0, d 0 Samuel Harper Senr.: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 51½, Lease Land 40½, £ 11, s 4, d 11 Richd. Harper: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 2½, £ 0, s 12, d 6 Willm. Harper: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 9½, Lease Land 13¼, £ 4, s 5, d 6 Nathaniel Kennedy: Ground Rent 3/3, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 3 Robt. Leech: Ground Rent 4/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0 Thos. Leech: Ground Rent 12/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 12, d 0 Carried Over: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 1503½, Lease Land 1384¼, £ 433, s 0, d 9	James Harper; ground rent 22s 6d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £1 2s 6d George Hayes; ground rent 0; freehold 30 acres; leasehold 6½ acres; total £3 2s 6d Robert Hodson; ground rent 12s 5d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 12s 5d Margaret Harper; ground rent 0; freehold 10 acres; leasehold 26 acres; total £7 0s 0d Thomas Harper's orphans; ground rent 0; freehold 19¾ acres; leasehold 46½ acres; total £12 13s 6d Gabriel [...]'s orphans, 6 acres at 1s 4d, [...] acres at 3s and [...] acres at 2s 10½d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 40 acres; leasehold 21¾ acres; total £4 7s 4½d William Hayes; ground rent 12s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 12s 0d Elisha Teake; ground rent 0; freehold 25 acres; leasehold 5 acres; total £2 10s 0d Hugh Jones; ground rent 3s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 3s 0d Martha Jacks; ground rent 16s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 16s 0d Gabriel Teake's orphans; ground rent 0; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 8 acres; total £2 0s 0d Samuel Knipe senior; ground rent 0; freehold 51½ acres; leasehold 40¾ acres; total £11 4s 11½d Richard Knipe; ground rent 0; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 2½ acres; total £0 12s 6d William Knipe; ground rent 0; freehold 9¼ acres; leasehold 15¼ acres; total £4 5s 6d Nathaniel Kennedy; ground rent 5s 3d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 5s 3d Robert Leech; ground rent 4s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 4s 0d Thomas Leech; ground rent 12s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 12s 0d Carried forward: freehold land 1,503½ acres; leasehold land 1,584¾ acres; total £433 0s 9d On the previous page, the column marked [...] land was freehold land. The figures carried forward should read freehold land 722¾ acres, leasehold land 896¼ acres and £242 16s 8d. **Interpretations** Many names on the roll paid ground rent alone, with no acreage of farmland. These were holders of building plots in James Town: officials, tradesmen and soldiers' families such as James Dafountain, Nathaniel Kennedy and Robert Leech, all of whom also appeared on the Company's pay list. Ground rent was the Company's charge for a house site in the town. It was kept separate from the acreage rates on farmland in the country. The rent roll thus covered the whole community, not only the planters. Everyone who held a piece of the island, from a councillor with 200 acres to a clerk with a town plot, paid the Company something each year. Even freehold land carried a yearly charge, though at lower rates than leasehold. Freehold on St Helena did not mean land free of all dues. It meant land granted outright, which could pass to heirs without the renewals and nominees that leasehold required. The Company still took a small annual payment from every acre.
147	143	1780 Ground Rent, Lives Land, Lease Land, £, s, d Brought Over: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 1503½, Lease Land 1384¼, £ 433, s 0, d 9 Elizabeth Lamb: Ground Rent 14/6, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 31½, £ 8, s 10, d 9 Richd. Mason 7½ @ 2/6 3 @ 4/ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 48½, Lease Land 68½, £ 10, s 7, d 4½ Benjamin Mason Senr. 31 @ 1/6 P do.: Ground Rent 13/2, Lives Land 42, Lease Land 84½, £ 18, s 10, d 3	The rent roll was completed. Brought forward: freehold land 1,503½ acres; leasehold land 1,584¾ acres; total £433 0s 9d Elizabeth Lamb; ground rent 14s 6d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 31¼ acres; total £8 10s 9d Richard Mason, 7¼ acres at 2s 6d and 3 acres at 4s per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 48½ acres; leasehold 68¾ acres; total £18 7s 4½d Benjamin Mason senior, 31 acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 15s 8d; freehold 42 acres; leasehold 84¾ acres; total £18 10s 5d

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		Elizth. Powel: Ground Rent 3/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 3, d 0 John Prince Capt. 19½ @ 2/ P acre: Ground Rent 8/2, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 23½, £ 7, s 1, d 0 James Pritchard: Ground Rent 22/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 2, d 0 John Robinson 76 @ 1/6 23 @ 1/ P Acre: Ground Rent 8/, Lives Land 169, Lease Land 140, £ 27, s 19, d 0 John Scales Capt. 5½ @ 1/ 5½ @ 1/6 P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 34½, Lease Land 68, £ 16, s 13, d 6 Soloman St. Maurice: Ground Rent 70/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 3, s 10, d 0 Benjn. Seale 10½ @ 1/4 18½ @ 1/ for 18½: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 44½, £ 4, s 11, d 3 Francis Seale: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 10½, Lease Land 33¾, £ 8, s 19, d 0 George Seale: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 7½, £ 1, s 17, d 6 Charles Ross Stewart 6¼ @ 1/ 2¾ @ 2/ 7½ @ 2/ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 25, Lease Land 65¾, £ 14, s 17, d 7½ Ann Smyth: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 23, Lease Land 18, £ 4, s 0, d 0 John Shirtley Capt.: Ground Rent 10/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 10, d 0 Society: Ground Rent 4/, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 4, d 0 Thos. Statham: Ground Rent 20/3, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 1, s 0, d 3 John Worrall: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 71, Lease Land 33, £ 9, s 16, d 0 Wm. Wrangham 79 @ 4/ 6½ @ 1/6 13 @ 2/ P Acre for 3 Lives: Ground Rent 69/3, Lives Land 166½, Lease Land 145¾, £ 34, s 4, d 2½ Sarah Whitebrook: Ground Rent 9/6, Lives Land 0, Lease Land 0, £ 0, s 9, d 6 Willm. Young Capt. 6½ @ 1/6 P Acre: Ground Rent 5/, Lives Land 79½, Lease Land 35¾, £ 11, s 18, d 10½ Stephen Young 3 @ 1/ P Acre: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 30, Lease Land 30¼, £ 10, s 10, d 6 Total: Ground Rent 0, Lives Land 2203½, Lease Land 2411½, £ 639, s 15, d 6 We this day received the following Letter from Captain Willm. Pierie Vizt. To the Worshipful the Govr. &ca. Council Island St. Helena. Gentlemen The Works I am now engaged in are	Elizabeth Powel; ground rent 3s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 3s 0d John Price's orphans, 19½ acres at 2s per acre; ground rent 8s 2d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 23½ acres; total £7 1s 0d James Pritchard; ground rent 22s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £1 2s 0d John Robinson, 9½ acres at 1s 6d and 23 acres at 1s per acre; ground rent 8s 0d; freehold 169 acres; leasehold 148 acres; total £27 19s 0d John Seale's orphans, 5½ acres at 1s and 5½ acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 34½ acres; leasehold 68 acres; total £16 13s 6d Solomon St Maurice; ground rent 70s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £3 10s 0d Benjamin Seale, 10¾ acres at 1s 4d and 18½ acres at 1s for 8⅔ months; ground rent 0; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 44½ acres; total £4 11s 5d Francis Seale; ground rent 0; freehold 10¼ acres; leasehold 33¾ acres; total £6 19s 0d George Seale; ground rent 0; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 7½ acres; total £1 17s 6d Charles Ross Stewart, 6½ acres at 1s 6d and 2½ acres at 2s 7½d per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 25 acres; leasehold 63½ acres; total £14 17s 7½d Ann Sampile; ground rent 0; freehold 23 acres; leasehold 18 acres; total £4 0s 0d John Shelley's orphans; ground rent 10s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 10s 0d The Society; ground rent 4s 0d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 4s 0d Thomas Statham; ground rent 20s 3d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £1 0s 3d John Harall; ground rent 0; freehold 71 acres; leasehold 33 acres; total £4 16s 0d William Wrangham, [...] acres at [...], 6¼ acres at 1s 6d and 15 acres at 2s 6d per acre for his cattle; ground rent 6s 5½d; freehold 166½ acres; leasehold 145¾ acres; total £34 4s 2½d Sarah Whitchurch; ground rent 9s 6d; freehold 0 acres; leasehold 0 acres; total £0 9s 6d William Young's orphans, 6¼ acres at 1s 6d per acre; ground rent 5s 0d; freehold 79½ acres; leasehold 35¼ acres; total £11 18s 10½d Stephen Young, 3 acres at 1s per acre; ground rent 0; freehold 30 acres; leasehold 38½ acres; total £10 10s 6d Total: freehold land 2,203¾ acres; leasehold land 2,481½ acres; total £639 15s 6d The Council received a letter that day from Captain William Pierce, addressed to the Governor and Council. Pierce wrote about the progress of the works he had in hand. **Interpretations** The whole year's land revenue, from about 4,700 acres and every house plot in James Town, came to £639 15s 6d. The paymaster had drawn £5,811 13s 7d from the treasury for a single quarter's pay and works ending 30 June 1780. Rents therefore covered only a small fraction of the island's costs. The Company did not hold St Helena to make money from it. The island was a supply station for its ships, and the rent roll served chiefly to record who held what, on what terms, and in what return to the Company. William Wrangham held more than 300 acres, making him, with the two Bazetts, among the largest landholders on the roll. All three sat on the Council. Wrangham and Henry Bazett each paid a separate rate for land used to graze their cattle. The planters who had objected to John Bagley's grant of waste land had done so to protect their grazing. Grazing was valuable enough on the island that the Company priced it as a separate item in its rents.

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148	144	2d October carrying on with all Possible Dispatch. From the Master Masons Report of the condition of Mitchells Line, the pointing of that Work may be deferred till Masons and Labourers can be better spared. I have only at this time to recommend to the Board the Representation of Mr. Wingfield the master Mason and his Foreman Daniel labouring under some difficulties on Account of their reduced sallarys; as the first is a man of ingenuity and it may be presumed of most close application and diligence, when granted the Allowance of his predecessor; his mate from the same principle may be led to study and attention to his duty; the only motive that induce me to lay the matter before the Board. I remain Gentlemen Your obedient & most humble Servant St. Helena Signed Willm. Pierie 2d October 1780 Captain Soloman St. Maurice, Mr. Robt. Hodson and Mr. James Harper this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council St. Helena The Humble Petition of Soloman St. Maurice Sheweth That your Petitioner is desirous of hiring a Piece of Ground adjoining to his house, humbly request your Worship and Council will grant him a Lease for the same. 2d October 1780. And your Petitioner will ever Pray Ordered the said Ground to be Viewed	Pierce reported that the works were going ahead as fast as possible. The master mason had reported on the condition of [...] Line, and Pierce advised that pointing that wall could wait until masons and labourers could be better spared. For the present, he wished only to support before the Board **Start of crossed out section** [...] **End of crossed out section** the case put by Mr Wingfield, the master mason, and his foreman Daniel. Both were struggling since their pay had been reduced. Wingfield was a skilled and inventive man. If he were given the allowance his predecessor had received, he could be expected to work with the closest care and energy. His mate, on the same principle, would be encouraged to study and attend to his duty. Pierce said that this was his only reason for raising the matter with the Board. He signed the letter at St Helena on 2 October 1780. Captain Solomon St Maurice, Robert Hodson and James Harper presented petitions to Governor Skottowe and the Council that day. St Maurice wished to have a piece of ground next to his house and asked for a lease of it. His petition was dated 2 October 1780. The Council ordered the ground to be inspected. **Interpretations** Pierce made the case for higher pay in terms of the Company's own interest, not fairness to the two men. The master mason's skill decided how well and how fast the stone works went. A man paid less than his predecessor had little reason to give his best. On an island where masons could not be replaced from outside, cutting pay to save money could cost far more in slow or careless work. Pierce had every reason to press the point. The Council had just held him to a fixed estimate of £300 0s 0d for the road to Buttermilk Point. He needed his best craftsmen working at full effort if he was to stay within it.
149	145	1780 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. in Council. The Petition of Robert Hodson Humbly sheweth That your Petitioner is desirous of disposing of a House and Land in this Valley adjoining Lands of the Honble. Company, a part of which is under Lease Tenure. Your Petitioner therefore Prays your Worships and the Gentlemen for leave to sell said House with its Appurtenances. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray &ca. 2d October 1780 Granted To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The Humble Petition of James Harper Sheweth That your Petitioner is desirous to dispose of a Piece of Ground in this Valley for which he hath a Lease, request your Worships and Council will permit him so to do, by Publick Auction. And your Petitioner will ever Pray 2d Oct. 1780. Granted We received the following Letter from Captain John Cotton Vizt.	Robert Hodson presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He wished to sell a house and land in James Valley, next to the Company's lands, part of which he held on lease. He asked leave to sell the house with everything belonging to it. His petition was dated 2 October 1780, and the Council granted it. James Harper also petitioned the Governor and Council. He wished to sell a piece of ground in the valley that he held on lease, and asked permission to sell it by public auction. His petition was dated 2 October 1780, and the Council granted it. The Council then received a letter from Captain John Cotton. **Interpretations** Harper asked to sell his leasehold by public auction rather than to a buyer of his choosing. An open sale in front of witnesses set a fair price and made it plain who had acquired the lease. The Company would know whom to hold to the rent. Sales between neighbours could hide an undervalued transfer or an unsuitable tenant. Three holders of land sought leave to sell at the same meeting, Charles Ross Stewart having done so on 25 September 1780. Each needed the Council's consent, since the Company still owned the land and had to approve every new tenant.
150	146	2d October To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council St. Helena Gentlemen	Captain John Cotton wrote to Governor Skottowe and the Council, dated St Helena 28 September 1780. He had taken two pipes of Madeira wine on board the *Hawke* at the island. He asked the

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		Having taken two pipes of Madeira Wine on Board the Hawke at this Island, I beg you will have them Manifested upon Consultation for the Observation of the Honble. Company. I am Gentlemen Your most humble Servant St. Helena Signed John Cotton September 28th 1780. Major Henry Bazett reports that he has been on Board the Ship Hawke to muster her Company and enquire for deserters, but found none, her muster Roll is as follows. Muster Roll of Ship Hawke John Cotton Commander Francs. Scott 1st Mate Richd. Edwards 2d do. John Bradgead 3d do. Robt. Revington 4th do. Richd. Guy 5th do. Robt. Welton Surgeon Willm. Moore Carpenter Adam Hogh Gunner Robt. Bryant Boatswain Willm. Greenly Steward Henry Wright Capt. do. Jno. Brickman do. Cook Robt. Marshall Mates do. John Williams Midshipman Chas. Walling do. Thomas Atkinson do. George Rogers do. Thos. Bridget do. Edward Fisher do. George Gordon do. Richard Wright do. Henry Jones 2d Master James Hardy do. Robert Thomas do. John Davidson do. Willm. James Gunners 1st Mate John Davidson do. 2 do. Saml. Foster Carpr. 1st Mate James Palmer do. 2 do. Richd. Hutchinson Seaman Ezra Vaughan Boatsn. Mate Willm. Dain Cooper George Walker, Caulker Jas. Jordan Armourer Nicl. Harbottell Sailmr. Thos. Ward Butcher Robt. Norris Baker John Fawcett Taylor Jas. Brown Seaman John Stevens Willm. Wright	Council to record them in the minutes for the Company's information. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone on board the *Hawke* to muster her crew and search for deserters, but found none. The *Hawke*'s muster roll was as follows. John Cotton, commander Francis Scott, chief mate Richard Edwards, second mate John Bridgwood, third mate Robert Kevington, fourth mate Richard Guy, fifth mate Robert Wilton, surgeon William Howe, carpenter Adam High, gunner Robert Bryant, boatswain William Greenly, steward Henry Wright, captain's steward James Birchmore, captain's cook Robert Marshall, mates' cook John Williams, midshipman Charles Watling, midshipman Thomas Jenkinson, midshipman George Rogers, midshipman Thomas Padgett, midshipman Edward Nelson, midshipman George Gordon, midshipman Richard Wright, midshipman Henry James, quartermaster James Moody, quartermaster Robert Thomas, quartermaster John Davidson, quartermaster William James, gunner's first mate John Davidson, gunner's second mate Samuel Foster, carpenter's first mate James Palmer, carpenter's second mate Richard Hutchinson, joiner Cornelius Vaughling, boatswain's mate William Dean, cooper George Walker, caulker James Jordan, armourer Nicholas Hackworth, sailmaker Thomas Ward, butcher Robert Norris, poulterer John Maxwell, tailor Joseph Brown, seaman John Stevens, seaman William Wright, seaman **Interpretations** Bazett mustered the *Hawke*'s crew before she sailed. The search was a direct response to the escape of 22 July 1780, when seven soldiers had stolen a boat and fled. A soldier tired of the garrison could hide among a departing ship's crew with little trouble. Checking every man aboard against the ship's own roll meant no one could leave who had not signed on in England or India. The search found no one this time. The *Hawke* had herself landed 15 deserters from Bombay in August, and the Council now made sure the traffic did not run the other way. Cotton asked for his two pipes of Madeira to be entered in the minutes because commanders were allowed to carry a fixed amount of private cargo. Anything bought on the voyage had to be declared. Recording the wine openly protected him if the Company's officers in London questioned his cargo later. A pipe was a large cask of about 110 gallons. Madeira wine, which kept well on long voyages, was one of the goods most often traded through the island.
151	147	1780 James Gilchrist Seaman Edward Green Joseph Bramwell Edward Williams	The *Hawke*'s muster roll continued. James Gilchrist, seaman Edward Green, seaman Joseph Bramwell, seaman Edward Williams, seaman

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		Jas. Catlford John Shelton Hugh Miller Fredk. Jones James Flower John Feton Fredk. Rennagan Joseph Wright Willm. Blunkett John Fenton Stephen Pigou David Kidd Chas. Brown Thos. Robinson John Boyde Willm. Chapman Willm. Manners Wm. Rowbury Richd. Todd Thos. Hutchinson Alexd. Blunkett John Cartwright Joseph Andrews Neil Campbell Willm. Wilkinson Danl. Leeke James Jackes Willm. Shelton Thos. Greenby Thos. Embrey John Freeman Willm. Maynard Saml. Hingham Willm. Lube Clements Harris Robt. Mckenny John Haywood Thomas Bramwell George Bagley Joseph Benniff John Usher Saml. Clark James Calligan Passengers Capt. Robt. Seton Lieut. Stephenson Five French Officers Sixteen do. Private Thirteen English Invalids Thirteen Children Four Servants Signed John Cotton Agreeable to the resolution of Friday last Captain Richd. Bendy this day appeared to support the Charge then preferred against Mr. George Gibbs. Duncan McNorton Steward of the Hind Cutter being duly sworn, deposeth that he was not upon deck on Thursday last, the time Capt. Bendy and Mr. Gibbs had the falling out, but in March last he heard Mr. Gibbs say to Mr. Boyce the second Officer, that when the Captain comes on Board let Us make him	James Cattiford, seaman John Shelton, seaman Hugh Miller, seaman Frederick Jones, seaman James Rowe, seaman John Tobin, seaman Frederick Rennagan, seaman Joseph Wright, seaman William Plunkett, seaman John Norton, seaman Stephen Pegen, seaman David Reid, seaman Charles Brown, seaman Thomas Robinson, seaman John Boyde, seaman William Chapman, seaman William Manners, seaman William Rosberry, seaman Richard Todd, seaman Thomas Hutchinson, seaman Alexander Blunkett, seaman John Cartwright, seaman Joseph Andrews, seaman Neil Campbell, seaman William Wilkinson, seaman Daniel Leeks, seaman James Jacks, seaman William Skelton, seaman Thomas Greenby, seaman Thomas Embray, seaman John Freeman, seaman William Maynard, seaman Samuel Whittingham, seaman William Luke, seaman Clements Haines, seaman Patrick McKinney, seaman John Haywood, seaman Thomas Maxwell, seaman George Bagley, seaman Joseph Burniff, seaman John Weber, seaman Samuel Clark, seaman James Calligan, seaman Passengers Captain Robert Seaton Lieutenant Stephenson 4 French officers 16 French private soldiers 13 English invalids 13 children 4 servants John Cotton signed the roll. As resolved the previous Friday, Captain Richard Bendy appeared that day to support his charge against Mr George Gibbs. Duncan McNorton, steward of the *Hind* cutter, gave evidence on oath. He had been on deck the previous Thursday, when Captain Bendy and Gibbs quarrelled. In March he had also heard Gibbs speak to Mr Boyce, the second officer, about what they should do when the captain next came on board. **Interpretations** The *Hawke* carried 20 French prisoners, four officers and 16 private soldiers, as well as De Charleville's party. That explains why the Council's order of 21 August 1780 covered every French prisoner aboard, not just the one Bombay had named. Twenty enemy soldiers on shore would have been a real risk to a garrison that had lost men to death and desertion. The 13 English invalids, with their 13 children, were soldiers going home from India unfit for further service. Families travelled with them because they had no other way to get back to England.

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152	148	2nd October no answers, that if he should ask any thing about the Vessel or whether she was fit for Sea, don't tell him, but let him find it out. That he also repeatedly heard Mr. Gibbs make use of the above expressions, likewise reprimand Mr. Boyce for taking so much notice of the Captain. And Mr. Boyce replied to Mr. Gibbs I'll be damned if I take any more notice of him than you do. Mr. Gibbs at the same time said I'll be damned if I shew the Captain any respect but what my duty requires, for the Captain has used me in a very scrubby manner. And that he also heard Mr. Gibbs say on all times, Captain Bendy was a good for nothing Old Son of a Bitch and no Gentleman. Mr. Gibbs desired to ask the deponent, Whether he ever heard him mention Captain Bendy's Name, relative to the latter part of his evidence, Answered he did. Jeffery Bond Patroon of the Honble. Companys Boats being duly sworn, deposeth, that he went on Board the Hind Cutter on Thursday last, and heard Capt. Bendy and Mr. Gibbs at high words, likewise saw Mr. Gibbs crow his Fist in Captain Bendy's Face, calling him a dirty Fellow and no Gentleman, that after this, Captain Bendy set himself down upon a Hen Coop abaft the Gangway, when Mr. Gibbs again run his Fist several times into Capt. Bendys Face, which occasioned him to rise from the Hen Coop, as the Deponent thought for fear of being struck as he sat. Mr. Gibbs Question to the deponent. Where was Capt. Bendy the first time he ran his fist into his face? Answered, betwixt the main Hatchway and Companion. Mr. Lot Bosomworth Mid- shipman of the said Vessel being duly sworn, deposeth, that he was in the Hold on Wednesday morning last, Working agreeable to Mr. Gibbs Order to the Quarter master (Cilley) That when the Boatswain Piped to work after Breakfast, Mr. Gibbs came down into the Hold and ordered the Quarter master down, that he the deponent was sitting in his Berth, and Mr. Gibbs asked him where Casks of Beer there was pertaining to be lying in the Hold, Answered he could not rightly	McNorton went on to say that Gibbs had told Boyce not to answer the captain. If Bendy asked whether the vessel was fit for sea, they were not to tell him, but to let him find out for himself. McNorton had heard Gibbs say this more than once. Gibbs had also rebuked Boyce for paying the captain too much attention. Boyce answered that he would be damned if he paid Bendy any more attention than Gibbs did. Gibbs then said he would be damned if he showed the captain any respect beyond what his duty required, because Bendy had treated him very shabbily. McNorton had also heard Gibbs say several times that Bendy was a [...] old son of a bitch and no gentleman. Gibbs asked the witness whether he had ever heard him use Bendy's name in connection with that last part of the evidence. McNorton said that he had. Jeffery Bond, patroon of the Company's boats, then gave evidence on oath. He had gone aboard the *Hind* the previous Thursday and heard Bendy and Gibbs arguing loudly. He saw Gibbs thrust his fist into Bendy's face, calling him a dirty fellow and no gentleman. Bendy then sat down on a hen coop behind the gangway. Gibbs again thrust his fist into his face several times, until Bendy got up from the coop. Bond believed he did so for fear of being struck. Gibbs asked Bond where Bendy had been standing the first time he thrust his fist at him. Bond answered that it was between the main hatchway and the companion. Lot Bosomworth, midshipman of the *Hind*, gave evidence on oath. On the previous Wednesday morning he had been working in the hold, following Gibbs's orders passed through Colley, the quartermaster. When the boatswain piped the crew to work after breakfast, Gibbs came down into the hold and ordered the quartermaster down. Bosomworth was sitting in his berth. Gibbs asked him where certain casks lay in the hold, and Bosomworth replied that he could not say for certain. The midshipman's name in the earlier petition should read Lot Bosomworth. **Interpretations** McNorton's evidence was more damaging to Gibbs than the quarrel itself. A chief mate who told the other officers to keep the captain ignorant of whether his own ship was fit for sea was undermining her command. The *Hind* was the vessel the Governor used for confidential voyages to the Cape. An officer prepared to let his captain sail an unsound ship in order to embarrass him put the cutter and her errands at risk. Gibbs's questions to the witnesses tried to narrow each charge to particular words and places. He was perhaps hoping to show that the abuse had not been directed at Bendy, or had not happened as described.
153	149	1780 tell where they were, upon which Mr. Gibbs gave orders to send them up out of the Hold, that he found upon taking them up they belonged to the Steward, whom he acquainted with Mr. Gibbs orders, advising him to go and speak to Mr. Gibbs about it, That while he was hoisting up the said Casks the Pump was in the Water Cask, Mr. Gibbs ordered him to take it out, that having then hold of the Casks in the Slings, he could not immediately	Bosomworth said that Gibbs then ordered the casks brought up out of the hold. When they were raised, Bosomworth found that they belonged to the steward. He told the steward of Gibbs's order and advised him to speak to Gibbs about it. While Bosomworth was hoisting the casks, the pump was standing in the water cask, and Gibbs told him to take it out. Bosomworth had several casks in the slings at that moment and could not do it at once, but said he would see to it directly. At this Gibbs flew into a rage and called him a [...]. He picked up the steelyard with its weight attached and threatened to knock Bosomworth down. Bosomworth answered

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		Comply therewith but said he would do it directly, on which Mr. Gibbs flew into a passion and called him an Old Rascal, taking up the Steel Yards with the Pea to them, and threatened to knock him down, To which the deponent replyed you may do it if you Please, upon which Mr. Gibbs ordered him out of the Vessel, He the Deponent then told Mr. Gibbs that he would go a Shore and make a Complaint, adding that he never was used so for many Years, he belonged to the East India Service. Mr. Gibbs then accused him of having run his nose into his Face, which he declared he did not, saying he knew better than to use an officer in such a manner and appealed to Mr. Boyce whether he had not behaved himself and acknowledged his Superior Officers with respect during the time he had been on Board. Mr. Boyce, replyed, Mr. Bosomworth I have nothing to say to it, after which he went down into his Berth, when he was again Called up by Mr. Gibbs who told him to go on shore in the Long Boat, and that he should be no longer an Officer in the Vessel. The deponent replyed to Mr. Gibbs I don't thank you for being an Officer in the Vessel, but am obliged to Captain Bendy, upon which he answered him and told him he was mistaken, I find that Capt. Bendy likewise said to him don't you remember the time I would have you and the Gunner at the Cape in the Cutter and always looked upon you as Officers, at same time Abused Capt. Bendy for an Old Scoundrel and a Villain saying you know the Message he sent me off that I should not have you in the Cabbin for that he would not have such doings. The deponent then came on shore and acquainted Capt. Bendy with the above Circumstances, likewise sent a Petition to the Board. Captain Richd. Bendy being taken ill with the Gout. We adjourned until Thursday next. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	that Gibbs could do so if he pleased. Gibbs then ordered him off the vessel. Bosomworth told Gibbs he would go ashore and complain, adding that in all his years in the East India service he had never been treated so. Gibbs then accused him of thrusting his face into his own. Bosomworth denied it, saying he knew better than to treat an officer in that way. He appealed to Boyce to confirm that he had always behaved properly and shown his superior officers due respect while on board. Boyce replied that he had nothing to say about it. Bosomworth then went below to his berth. Gibbs called him up again, told him to go ashore in the longboat, and said he was no longer an officer of the vessel. Bosomworth replied that he owed Gibbs no thanks for his post, which he held through Captain Bendy. Gibbs then reminded him of the times at the Cape when he had entertained Bosomworth and the gunner in the cabin and treated them as officers. In the same breath he abused Bendy as a [...] scoundrel and a villain. He told Bosomworth that Bendy had sent word forbidding him to have them in the cabin, because the captain would not allow such goings-on. Bosomworth then came ashore, told Bendy what had happened, and sent his petition to the Board. Captain Richard Bendy had been taken ill with gout, so the Council adjourned the hearing until the following Thursday. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Bosomworth's account pointed to the root of the quarrel. At the Cape, Gibbs had entertained the midshipman and the gunner in the cabin, which was the captain's space, as if they were his fellow officers. Bendy had sent word forbidding it. Gibbs took the order as a personal slight, and his anger at the captain turned against the midshipman who had shared the privilege. Ordering Bosomworth ashore was a way to strike at Bendy by removing a man the captain had appointed. A steelyard was a heavy iron balance with a sliding weight, called the pea. Raised over a man's head, it was a real weapon, and the threat added violence to the charge of insubordination.
154	150	9th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 9th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 2d October 1780 Henry Wingfield Masons Mate, who has acted for some time back as Master Mason, And John Daniels who was sent from England some Years ago, as assistant to the	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 9 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 2 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. Henry Wingfield, a mason's mate, had for some time been doing the work of master mason. John Daniels had been sent out from England some years before as the mason's assistant, at £50 0s 0d a year. Both had done their work well, and the engineer had recommended them on their merits. To encourage them, the Council appointed Wingfield master mason and Daniels his mate, each at the usual salary for the post, from 1 October 1780. The plantation account for the quarter, and the accounts for artillery stores and for the steward for

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		Mason at fifty Pounds P Annum, having acquitted themselves in their employs, as to merit a recommendation from the Engineer, We have as an encouragement appointed the former Master, and the latter his mate, at the usual Salary's, to commence the first Instant. The Plantation account for the Quarter, and the Expence of Artillery Stores, and Stewards Accounts for the Month of September last were this day laid before Us which were Examined Approved and are as follows Vizt. A page may be missing before this one. The 2 October Consultation adjourned the Gibbs hearing until "Thursday next", but this page goes straight to 9 October. It also says the last Consultation was dated 2 October, so there may have been no Thursday sitting. Please check the volume just in case.	September, were laid before the Council. The Council examined and approved them. **Interpretations** Pierce had asked on 2 October 1780 for Wingfield to receive his predecessor's allowance. The Council granted it within a week, but not as an extra payment. It gave Wingfield and Daniels the posts of master mason and mate, and the pay came with the titles at the established rates. A special allowance to a man still called a mason's mate would have set a precedent for others to claim. Promotion simply matched each man's pay to the work he was already doing. Pierce, for his part, now had two craftsmen with every reason to work their hardest on the road and the battery.
155	151	Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle from the 1st July to the 30th September 1780. Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses, Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkies, Poultry Geese Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 16, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 3, Neat Cattle Oxen 9, Neat Cattle Total 91, Sheep Ewes 150, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 53, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 211, Goats Ewes 60, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 45, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 110, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 15, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 70, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkies 14, Poultry Geese 14 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 8, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 8, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 28, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 28, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 25, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 25, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 8, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 8, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 58, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 19, Poultry Geese 4 Bought: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 2, Neat Cattle Total 2, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Recd. of Capt. Bendy: 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 95, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 95, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Received of Capt. Harvey: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle	The Lieutenant Governor's account of the Company's livestock for 1 July to 30 September 1780 was as follows. Cattle Remaining at 1 July: bulls 4, cows 43, calves 16, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 3, oxen 9, total 91 Increase: calves 8, total 8 Bought: oxen 2, total 2 Total: bulls 4, cows 43, calves 24, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 3, oxen 11, total 101 Killed: steers 1, total 1 Died: bulls 1, total 1 Remaining at 30 September: bulls 3, cows 43, calves 24, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 2, oxen 11, total 99 Sheep Remaining at 1 July: ewes 150, wethers 0, lambs 53, rams 8, total 211 Increase: lambs 28, total 28 Received from Captain Bendy: wethers 95, total 95 Received from Captain Harvey: wethers 20, total 20 Total: ewes 150, wethers 115, lambs 81, rams 8, total 354 Killed: wethers 57, lambs 5, total 62 Killed by the runaways: ewes 1, total 1 Died: ewes 7, lambs 12, total 19 Remaining at 30 September: ewes 142, wethers 58, lambs 64, rams 8, total 272 Goats Remaining at 1 July: nannies 60, wethers 0, kids 45, billies 5, total 110 Increase: kids 25, total 25 Total: nannies 60, wethers 0, kids 70, billies 5, total 135 Killed: kids 9, total 9 Killed by the runaways: nannies 1, total 1 Remaining at 30 September: nannies 59, wethers 0, kids 61, billies 5, total 125 Hogs Remaining at 1 July: sows 5, young hogs 0, pigs 15, boars 0, total 20 Increase: pigs 8, total 8 Total: sows 5, young hogs 0, pigs 23, boars 0, total 28 Killed: sows 1, pigs 6, total 7 Died: pigs 1, total 1 Remaining at 30 September: sows 4, young hogs 0, pigs 16, boars 0, total 20 Horses Remaining at 1 July: horses 5, mares 8, total 13 Remaining at 30 September: horses 5, mares 8, total 13 Poultry

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		Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 20, Sheep Lambs 0, 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 Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 4, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 24, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 3, Neat Cattle Oxen 11, Neat Cattle Total 101, Sheep Ewes 150, Sheep Weathers 115, Sheep Lambs 81, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 354, Goats Ewes 60, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 70, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 135, Hogs Sows 5, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 23, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 28, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 128, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkies 33, Poultry Geese 18 Killed: 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, Neat Cattle Total 1, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 57, Sheep Lambs 5, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 62, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 9, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 9, Hogs Sows 1, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 6, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 48, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 3, Poultry Geese 9 Do. by the runaways: 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 1, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 1, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 1, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 1, 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 1, Sheep Ewes 7, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 12, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 19, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 1, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 1, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkies 0, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 24, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 11, Neat Cattle Total 99, Sheep Ewes 142, Sheep Weathers 58, Sheep Lambs 64, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 272, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 61, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 125, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 16, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 80, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkies 30, Poultry Geese 9 Juba July the 15th 1780 Geo. Daniel Augt. 29 do. Frank Butcher Sept. the 6th do. King Betty Sept. 2 Deceased Slaves Betty Blake Born Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Willm. Wrangham Yams Expended for the Slaves lb 60015 do. do. for the Stock 16300 Total lb 76315 **Margin Notes:** 1780	Remaining at 1 July: fowls 70, ducks 0, turkeys 14, geese 14 Increase: fowls 50, turkeys 19, geese 4 Total: fowls 120, ducks 0, turkeys 33, geese 18 Killed: fowls 40, turkeys 3, geese 9 Remaining at 30 September: fowls 80, ducks 0, turkeys 30, geese 9 Yams used For the horses, 60,015 For the stock, 16,300 Total, 76,315 Slaves who died Juba, 15 July 1780 George Daniel, 29 August 1780 [...], 2 September 1780 Frank Butcher, 6 September 1780 Slaves born Billy Blake Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The deaths and births of the Company's slaves were entered on the same sheet as its cattle, sheep and poultry. The Company treated its slaves as stock to be counted at the end of each quarter, alongside the animals they tended. Juba, George Daniel, Frank Butcher and one other were struck off as losses. Billy Blake was added as an increase. The format of the record set out plainly the place slaves held in the Company's view of its property on the island. The sheep and goat killed by "the runaways" were taken by slaves who had escaped and were living in the island's remote interior. They survived by stealing from the Company's flocks. That the losses were entered as a regular heading shows such thefts were common enough to be expected. On an island this small, a runaway could not get far. Hunger drove those in hiding to the very herds and fields the Company most wanted to protect. The 115 wethers received from Captain Bendy and Captain Harvey were the sheep brought from the Cape by the *Hind* and another vessel. Almost half of them, 57, were killed within the quarter to feed passing ships and the Company's own tables. Sheep from the Cape went straight to the butcher. The island's own ewes were kept for breeding, so that the flock could rebuild after the drought.

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156	152	9th October Artillery Stores Expended in September 1780 Grenadoes, 6 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz Septr. 1 Powder sent on Board the Betsy: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 203, oz 12 17 Do. for the Stone blowers at Sandy Bay: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 6, oz 0 18 A Treble Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 6 lb 6, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 the dismiss: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 2, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 2, oz 0 Priming: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 0, oz 6 Dismissing an Alarm: Grenadoes 1, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 1, oz 2 19 Saluting the Porther: Grenadoes 13, 6 lb 13, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 13, oz 0 Priming: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 2, oz 13 Saluting the Capt. of the Porther: Grenadoes 13, 6 lb 13, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 13, oz 0 Priming: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 2, oz 13 23 Saluting his Majestys Coronation: Grenadoes 21, 6 lb 21, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 21, oz 0 Priming: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 4, oz 0 Blank Cartridges for a General Field Day 2500: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 136, oz 4 Powder for the Long Boat: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 1, oz 0 do. Expended at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 168, oz 0 do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 24, oz 1 Total: Grenadoes 68, 6 lb 55, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 7, Powder lb 652, oz 9 Bees Wax ½ lb Cartridge Paper 14½ Quires Sand Bags 40 Tallow 8 lb Speaking Trumpets 2 Slow Match 9 lb Iron Bolts 10 Ladles 1 Rammer heads 2 Signed William Pierie Capt. of Artillery	The artillery stores used in September 1780 were as follows. On 1 September, 203 lb 12 oz of powder was sent on board the *Betsy*. 17 September, powder for the stone blowers at Sandy Bay, 6 lb 0 oz 18 September, treble alarm, 18 guns fired: 6 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 18 September, guns fired to stand down, 2 six-pounders, powder 2 lb 0 oz 18 September, priming, powder 0 lb 6 oz 18 September, guns fired to stand down from an alarm, 1 three-pounder, powder 1 lb 8 oz On 19 September the batteries saluted the *Panther* with 13 six-pounders, using 13 lb 0 oz of powder and 2 lb 13 oz for priming. They then saluted the *Panther*'s captain with another 13 six-pounders, again using 13 lb 0 oz of powder and 2 lb 13 oz for priming. 25 September, salute for the anniversary of the King's coronation, 21 six-pounders, powder 21 lb 0 oz 25 September, priming, powder 4 lb 0 oz 2,500 blank cartridges for a general field day, powder 156 lb 4 oz Powder for the longboat, 1 lb 0 oz Powder used at Banks's, 168 lb 0 oz Powder for various other services, 24 lb 1 oz Total, 68 guns fired: 55 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 7 three-pounders, powder 652 lb 9 oz Other stores used Beeswax, 4 lb Cartridge paper, 14½ quires Sandbags, 40 Tallow, 8 lb Speaking trumpets, 2 Slow match, 9 lb Iron bolts, 10 Ladles, 1 Rammer heads, 2 William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. **Interpretations** More than 200 lb of powder went on board the *Betsy* the day before she sailed on her cruise on 2 September 1780. That was more than a small trading snow would carry for her own defence. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor had sent her out on their own authority. Arming her this heavily meant she was meant to fight if she met an enemy, as a patrol vessel or a privateer, not simply to sail out and look. The general field day of 25 September 1780 used 2,500 blank cartridges, almost a quarter of the month's powder. The whole garrison fired volleys and manoeuvred as it would in action, with every company together. Firing blank rounds in such numbers was expensive. It was the only way to train soldiers to load and fire as one body under the noise and smoke of battle, which drill without powder could not teach.
157	153	1780 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in Septr. 1780 9 Bottles Madeira £ - 11 3 26 do. Port 2 1 3 53 do. Lisbon 4 7 1 53 do. Sherry 4 7 1 52 do. Beer	The following stores were used at the Company's table in September 1780. 9 bottles of Madeira, £0 11s 3d 26 bottles of port, £2 1s 3d 53 bottles of Lisbon, £4 7s 1d 53 bottles of sherry, £4 7s 1d 37 bottles of beer, £0 17s 4d Arrack, 18 gallons, £2 14s 0d Mutton, 264 lb, £5 10s 0d Pork, 36 lb, £1 0s 0d 2 kids, £0 10s 0d Sugar candy, 60 lb, £1 10s 0d

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		- 17 4 18 Gallns. Arrack 2 14 - 264 lb Mutton 5 10 - 36 lb Pork 1 8 - 2 Kids - 10 - 60 lb Candy 1 10 - 665 lb Flour 5 10 10 £ 29 14 9 Bot. for the Table 57 lb Beef 1 8 6 1 Turkey - 5 - 16 Fowls 1 4 - 2 Lambs 1 - - 18 Pigs 4 10 - £ 8 7 6 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Flour, 665 lb, £5 10s 10d Total, £29 14s 9d Bought for the table: Beef, 57 lb, £1 8s 6d 1 turkey, £0 5s 0d 16 fowls, £1 4s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 18 pigs, £4 10s 0d Total bought, £8 7s 6d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The wines at the Company's table changed sharply between August and September. Madeira fell from 48 bottles to 9, while sherry rose from 21 to 53. Beer appeared for the first time, at 37 bottles. The beer and sherry had arrived with the *Royal Charlotte*'s stores, landed in late August. The Madeira was probably running low. Bengal had been asked on 9 August 1780 to send more, and could not deliver it until the next season. The table drank whatever the last store ship had brought. The steward's monthly account showed, through its wine list, which ships had recently called.
158	154	11th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Dan. Corneille Lt. Governor Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 9th Oct. 1780. Monday the 9th died Saml. Inistone, Private. Captain Richd. Bendy continuing ill and not able to attend the Board according to adjournment. The hearing of his Complaint was deferred until this day, when the Partys Concerned appearing We proceeded to take the following Depositions. Edward Batley Seaman, belonging to the Hind Cutter being duly Sworn, Deposeth that on Friday the 29th of last Month When the Side was ordered to be manned, Mr. Gibbs looked over the side and said whose Cloaks is that in the Boat, some one made answer, it is the Captains, Mr. Gibbs replyed hand it up, I will not sit on the Old Buggers Cloak. John Horton Cook of the said Vessel being duly sworn Deposeth, That he has seen Mr. Gibbs several times go behind the Captain as he was walking the Deck and make offers to strike him. That he also one Evening when in the Steerage, heard Mr. Gibbs say to Mr. Boyce, if he never would speak to the Captain that he never would. Question from the Board to the deponent, whether Captain Bendy saw Mr. Gibbs make the aforementioned motions of striking him	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 16 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 9 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. Samuel Instone, a private, died on Monday 9 October. Captain Richard Bendy had remained too ill to attend on the day set for the adjourned hearing. His complaint was therefore postponed until that day. Both parties appeared, and the Council took the following evidence. Edward Bailey, a seaman of the *Hind* cutter, gave evidence on oath. On 29 September, when the crew was ordered to man the side, Gibbs looked over and asked whose cloak was lying in the boat. Someone answered that it was the captain's. Gibbs told them to hand it up, saying he would not sit on the old bugger's cloak. John Horton, the vessel's cook, gave evidence on oath. He had several times seen Gibbs come up behind the captain as Bendy walked the deck and make as if to strike him. One evening in the steerage he had also heard Gibbs tell Boyce that if Boyce never spoke to the captain, neither would he. The Board asked Horton whether Bendy had seen Gibbs make these gestures. Horton said he had not. **Interpretations** The Board's question to Horton went to the heart of the charge. A threatening gesture made behind a captain's back, unseen by him, was contempt shown to the crew rather than an assault on the captain. It undermined Bendy's authority in the eyes of the men, but it was not the kind of open defiance that could be met at once. The Council was weighing each piece of evidence for what it actually proved. It did not simply accept every hostile act as adding to a single charge. Bailey's account was more direct. To refuse, in the hearing of the boat's crew, to sit on the captain's cloak, and to call him an old bugger, was open contempt for the commander in front of the men he commanded.

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159	155	1780 Quest. 2d Whether when you saw Mr. Gibbs make the threatening motions to strike Capt. Bendy behind his back, you knew of any prior altercations past between them Answer That he did not know of any Matter or threatenings generally happened after the coming out of the Cabbin. Captain Richd. Bendy being duly Sworn to support the latter Part of the Charge, respecting Mr. George Gibbs not having acted as an Officer, Deposeth that, on the 15th May 79 Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce left the Vessel in this Road at a time when seven of the Honble. Companys Soldiers were on board, and in the night sent a Pilot Mate and two Quarter Masters of the Ship Valentine to take Charge of the Vessel, And they returned to the Vessel the next morning about four o'Clock in Liquor, That he the Complainant went on Board the next Morning about seven o'Clock, where he found the said Mate and Quarter Masters with several Pistols and Muskets Loaded and some Cutlasses laying about the Deck. The Complainant further saith that on the Passage to the Cape the first Voyage in July 79 he had a few words with Mr. Gibbs, for which he suspended him, that while in a squall on the 27th of same Month in the first Watch of that Night being the 2d Mate, respecting to make the Land, he gave orders for a good Look out to be kept, that Mr. Gibbs went upon deck and got drinking with the Second Mate and Doctor, at twelve o'Clock he made the Doctor drunk and put him to Bed, Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce making a great noise in the Steerage, Mr. Boyce went then upon deck, when the Complainant was Coming to relieve him, who after being relieved went below, not taking any notice to him that the Land was in sight, although Mr. Boyce had been told so by Willm. Ford Seaman about eleven o'Clock. That prior to Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce going below they made a great disturbance upon deck and posted a Centry at the Companion with orders not to let any one Come up, or get out and says he was the only one in the Cabbin at that time, that soon after coming upon deck he saw the Land a head and called all hands out upon deck, Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce being at this time below making a great noise, he desired them to be quiet and put out the Light, that when he was employed upon deck taking in sail in order to get the Vessel off Shore He heard Mr. Boyce damn him, and said he behaved like a dirty Fellow for putting the Light out, that soon after Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce dressed themselves and came upon deck and demanded	The Board asked Horton a second question: when he saw Gibbs make threatening gestures behind Bendy's back, did he know of any earlier quarrel between them? Horton said he had heard of none. The threats usually came just after the captain had left the cabin. Captain Richard Bendy then gave evidence on oath in support of the second part of his charge, that George Gibbs had not behaved as an officer should. On 15 August 1779, Bendy said, Gibbs and Boyce had both left the cutter while she lay in the road, with seven of the Company's soldiers on board. That night Bendy had to send the fifth mate and two quartermasters of the *Valentine* to take charge of the vessel. Gibbs and Boyce came back at about four in the morning, drunk. Bendy went aboard at about seven and found them with the borrowed men, with loaded pistols and muskets and several cutlasses lying about the deck. On the cutter's first voyage to the Cape, in July 1779, Bendy had had words with Gibbs and suspended him from duty. On 27 July, in the first watch of the night, the vessel was expected to sight land, and Bendy ordered a sharp lookout kept. Gibbs went on deck and began drinking with the second mate and the surgeon. By midnight he had made the surgeon drunk and put him to bed. Gibbs and Boyce then made a great deal of noise in the steerage. When Bendy came to relieve Boyce on deck, Boyce went below without telling him that land was in sight. William Foot, a seaman, had reported it to Boyce at about eleven o'clock. Before going below, Gibbs and Boyce had caused an uproar on deck and posted a sentry at the companion with orders to let no one up or down. Bendy was then alone in the cabin. Soon after he came on deck he saw land ahead and called all hands. Gibbs and Boyce were still below, making a great noise. Bendy told them to be quiet and put out their light. While he was busy on deck taking in sail to get the vessel away from the shore, he heard Boyce curse him and say he had behaved like a dirty fellow in putting the light out. Soon afterwards Gibbs and Boyce dressed, came on deck and made demands of him. **Interpretations** Bendy's evidence turned the case from personal abuse to danger to the ship. Two officers had left a Company vessel with soldiers aboard and returned drunk at dawn. They had drunk through a night watch while the cutter closed with the land. They had kept from their captain the news that the shore was in sight, and posted a man to stop anyone reaching the deck. On a small vessel approaching an unfamiliar coast in the dark, such behaviour could have put her on the rocks. The charge was no longer only that Gibbs insulted his captain. It was that he had endangered the Company's ship and the lives aboard her.

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160	156	11th October from him the reason of his behaving so ill, who told them if they would go down now, he would talk to them tomorrow, the next day they came to an Anchor in Table Bay after which wanting to leave the Vessel on the Companys business he called Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce into the Cabbin and acquainted them with their behaviour and Conduct the night before likewise of their expressions and threatenings they had made use of to him, for which he forgave them, restored Mr. Gibbs and left him in Charge of the Vessel. That on the second Voyage to the Cape when in Table Bay after the Companys Cargo was delivered he sent Orders to Mr. Gibbs to weigh an Anchor belonging to the Tree Broter with the Cutter, if Possible, instead of which he hailed or went to the Tree Broter, but cannot tell which, and Got out of that ship about sixteen or Eighteen Cadets and stood out to sea with the Cutter in Chace of a French Vessel without his knowledge or approbation, endangering the Companys property and his Bread. The Complainant also says that on the 11th of Last March having orders to sail out of this Road, he went on Board not knowing Mr. Gibbs was on shore until he was going down near the Landing steps, That after he got on Board he ordered the Anchor to be weighed. Mr. Gibbs soon after came on Board with Messrs. Robert Leech and Beale, and asked whether he wanted to leave him, replyed do you think I must look after you, it is your Business to mind when I go on Board, upon which Mr. Gibbs flew into a great Passion, run his fist into his Face, and Swore declaring he did not care for him or any Body here, and that it was not in his Power to turn him out of the Vessel, and added that every Body would leave the Vessel were it not for him, upon which this Complainant ordered the Hands to be called immediately and asked if any of them would wish to leave the Vessel on his account, To which there was no answer made, but all hands went to work. Quest. From Mr. Gibbs to the Complainant What the People went to work about. Answered, To weigh the Anchor and put the Vessel to Sea. Quest. From Mr. Gibbs to the Complainant, Whether he did not order the Quarter Master to put the Helm a Weather & run the Vessel into the Road and bring her to an Anchor Challenging him and Mr. Boyce to go ashore and fight. Ans. You and Mr. Boyce were both Fuddled, and was challenging them to Fight.	Gibbs and Boyce had demanded to know why Bendy had behaved as he did. He told them that if they went below he would talk to them the next day. The cutter anchored in False Bay the following day. Before going ashore on the Company's business, Bendy called Gibbs and Boyce into the cabin. He set out their conduct of the night before, and the language and threats they had used against him. He then forgave them, restored Gibbs to his duties and left him in charge of the vessel. On the cutter's second voyage to the Cape, the Company's cargo was landed in Table Bay. Bendy then ordered Gibbs to raise, if he could, an anchor belonging to the *True Briton*, using the cutter. Instead, Gibbs either hailed the *True Briton* or went aboard her; Bendy could not say which. He took on 16 or 18 cadets from that ship and stood out to sea in the cutter in chase of a French vessel, without Bendy's knowledge or consent. In doing so he put at risk both the Company's property and Bendy's livelihood. Bendy further stated that on 11 March 1780 he had orders to sail from the road. He went on board without realising that Gibbs was ashore until he was close to the landing steps. Once aboard, Bendy ordered the anchor raised. Gibbs came on board soon after with Robert Leech and Mr Beale, and asked whether Bendy meant to leave him behind. Bendy replied that it was not his job to keep track of Gibbs. It was Gibbs's own business to know when the captain went aboard. Gibbs flew into a rage, thrust his fist into Bendy's face and stamped about. He declared that he cared nothing for Bendy or anyone else there. Bendy had no power to turn him off the vessel, he said, and every man would leave the cutter if it were not for him. Bendy at once ordered the crew to breakfast and asked whether any of them wished to leave the vessel because of him. No one answered, and all hands went to work. Gibbs asked Bendy what work the men had gone to. Bendy said it was to make sail and put the vessel to sea. Gibbs then asked whether Bendy had not ordered the quartermaster to put the helm over, run the vessel back into the road and anchor her, and then challenged Gibbs and Boyce to go ashore and fight. Bendy replied that Gibbs and Boyce were both drunk, and that it was they who had been challenging others to fight. **Interpretations** Gibbs's chase after a French vessel was the most serious act Bendy described. The cutter was a Company supply vessel, not a ship of war. Filling her with cadets from the *True Briton* and running after an enemy ship, without her captain's knowledge, risked her loss or capture for the chance of prize money. Bendy's reference to his "bread" was apt. A captain who lost his vessel through his mate's adventure would answer for it himself, and could lose his command and his living. Gibbs's cross-questions showed his line of defence. He tried to show that Bendy had provoked the quarrel by challenging the officers to fight, which would have made the captain the aggressor. Bendy turned the question back on Gibbs by saying the challenges came from the drunken officers, not from himself. The Council was left to weigh the captain's word against his mate's on that point. The earlier record of Bendy forgiving Gibbs after the July voyage made it harder to cast him as the party bearing a grudge.
161	157	The Board here observe that on the Complainants	The Board noted that, when Bendy gave this answer, Gibbs showed disrespect to the Board itself by replying that Bendy was a lying, dirty fellow.

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		answer to the above Question, Mr. Gibbs disrespect to them in making a reply to Captain Bendy, that he was a lying dirty Fellow. William Foot Seaman belonging to the said Vessel being duly sworn, answered the following Questions by Captain Bendy. Quest. 1st Did you see the Land the 27th July the first Voyage to the Cape. Ans. Yes about a Quarter after eleven at night. Quest. 2d Did you acquaint Mr. Boyce the Officer upon deck with it. Ans. He did about half Past eleven when he was sure it was the Land. Quest. 3d Was Mr. Gibbs upon deck at that time. Ans. He was. Quest. 4th What were they doing at that time. Ans. Singing and frolicking about the Deck. Quest. 5th Did they not ask you to bring the Violin upon deck. Ans. They did. Quest. From the Board Did you hear any insult given to Captain Bendy at that time by the Officers. Ans. He did not. Quest. 7th From Mr. Gibbs Where was I or Mr. Boyce at the time you told Us the Land was in sight. Ans. Both walking upon the Starboard side of the Deck. Quest. 8th What reply was made when you acquainted Us, you saw Land. Ans. That Mr. Boyce replyed he did not think it was Land, but that it was only Black rain. Captain John Cotton Commander of the Ship Hawke being duly sworn, was asked by Captain Bendy, what he knew of the Hind Cutters being taken out of Table Bay in October last by her first Officer without his knowledge replys that he was on Board his own Ship at the time, when he saw the Hind Cutter, as he believes near the Tree Broter, and saw some Boats go from that ship on Board the Hind Cutter. And that when the Cutter left the Tree Broter he thinks they gave three Chears. They then proceeded to Sea round Green Point, till out of sight of his ship from that Circumstance he concluded that Captain Bendy was on Board the Cutter, but then went on shore and called at Mr. Chiron's where Captain Bendy lodged, and to his great surprise found Captain Bendy ill in Bed with the Gout, and observed to him, his Vessel was gone to sea without him, how is all this, at which Captain Bendy expressed his	William Foot, a seaman of the *Hind*, was sworn and answered Bendy's questions. 1: Asked whether he saw land on 27 July, on the first voyage to the Cape, he said he saw it at about a quarter past eleven at night. 2: Asked whether he told Boyce, the officer on deck, he said he did so at about half past eleven. 3: Asked whether Gibbs was on deck at the time, he said he was. 4: Asked what they were doing, he said they were singing and larking about the deck. 5: Asked whether they had not told him to bring the [...] up on deck, he said they had. The Board asked Foot whether he had heard the officers insult Bendy at that time. He said he had not. Gibbs asked Foot where he and Boyce were when Foot reported that land was in sight. Foot said both were walking on the starboard side of the deck. Asked what reply he received when he reported the land, Foot said that Boyce answered that he did not think it was land. Captain John Cotton, commander of the *Hawke*, was then sworn. Bendy asked what he knew of the *Hind* being taken out of Table Bay in October 1779 by her chief officer without her captain's knowledge. Cotton said he had been aboard his own ship at the time. He saw the *Hind* lying, he believed, near the *True Briton*, and saw several boats go from that ship to the cutter. When the cutter left the *True Briton*, he thought those aboard gave three cheers. She then stood out to sea round Green Point until she was out of sight of his ship. Cotton assumed Bendy was aboard her. Later he went ashore and called at Mr Chiron's house, where Bendy was lodging. To his great surprise he found Bendy in bed with gout. Cotton remarked to him that his vessel had gone to sea without him and asked how that could be. Bendy was astonished. **Interpretations** Gibbs called the captain a liar in front of the Council itself, and the Board had his words entered in the minutes at once. Abuse of his captain on board was one matter. Contempt shown openly to the Governor and Council, during a hearing they were conducting, damaged Gibbs's case more than any witness had. It showed the Board directly the very conduct Bendy had complained of. Cotton's evidence was the most valuable of the hearing. He was a captain from another ship with no stake in the quarrel. He had seen the *Hind* sail from Table Bay with cheering aboard, and then found her captain ill in bed ashore, knowing nothing of it. That confirmed from outside the cutter that Gibbs had taken her to sea on his own authority.
162	158	11th October surprise, and said it was without his Orders. Quest. From the Board to Captain Bendy Whether when the Hind Cutter was taken without leave by his first Officer his Private Signals and Orders were then on Board the Vessel. Ans. They were, as he never takes them on Shore in a Foreign Port. James Laddy (at that time a Seaman on Board the Hind Cutter) being duly sworn, Deposeth that he was at the Helm when the Hind Cutter was going to the Cape the first Voyage that about	Bendy had been astonished, and told Cotton that the cutter had sailed without his orders. The Board asked Bendy whether his private signals and orders were on board when the chief officer took the *Hind* to sea. Bendy said they were, because he never took them ashore in a foreign port. James Laddy, a seaman on board the *Hind* at the time, gave evidence on oath. He had been at the helm on the cutter's first voyage to the Cape. At about eleven one night William Foot saw land and told Boyce at once. Boyce went forward to look and said it was only a fog bank. Foot told him a second time that he was sure it was land, but Boyce still insisted it was fog. Soon after, Boyce posted a man armed with

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		eleven o'Clock one Night, Willm. Foot saw the Land, and immediately acquainted Mr. Boyce. That Mr. Boyce going forward to look said it was nothing but a Fog Bank, that the said Foot acquainted Mr. Boyce the Second time that he was sure it was land, but Mr. Boyce still persisted it was a fog Bank, soon after that Mr. Boyce placed a man with a Handspike, Centry at the Companion door that a little while after Captain Bendy came upon deck and ordered Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce down to their Cabbins, and took the watch the remaining part of the night himself. Quest. From the Board to the Deponent Whether he knows what orders were given to the Centry at the Companion Door. Ans. He does not. Mr. Lot Bosomworth being again called upon by Capt. Bendy, Declares, By virtue of the Oath he has already taken, that he was midshipman upon deck, and Mr. Boyce had the watch in July 1779 going into the Cape, that after supper, Mr. Boyce came upon deck and Mr. Gibbs with him, that they began to drink, and be a little merry, that soon after Mr. Williamson Doctor came up and drank with them, until he was drunk, and Messrs. Boyce and Gibbs rather in Liquor, sometime after called for John Waldridge (commonly called Wadding) and ordered him Centry at the Companion with a Handspike on his Shoulder with orders not to let any one come up or go down, after which they called for Willm. Foot to bring his Fiddle upon deck, to which Foot replyed he will not Play and went forward to look out as they were Expecting to make the Land. That some time after Foot returned and acquainted Mr. Boyce that he thought he saw the Land, to which Mr. Boyce replyed it was not land it was a Thunder Fog, which this deponent can only say that is not before twelve o'Clock the	a handspike as sentry at the companion door. A little later Bendy came on deck, sent Gibbs and Boyce below to their cabins, and kept the watch himself for the rest of the night. The Board asked Laddy whether he knew what orders the sentry at the companion door had been given. He said he did not. Bendy called Lot Bosomworth again, who gave further evidence under the oath he had already taken. He had been the midshipman on deck during Boyce's watch in July 1779, as the cutter approached the Cape. After supper Boyce came on deck with Gibbs, and they began to drink and grow merry. Soon after, Mr Williamson, the surgeon, came up and drank with them until he was drunk. Boyce and Gibbs were themselves the worse for drink. Some time later they called for John Wadge, known on board as Wadding. They posted him as sentry at the companion with a handspike on his shoulder and orders to let no one up or down. They then called for William Foot to bring his fiddle on deck. Foot refused to play and went forward to keep a lookout, since land was expected. Some time later Foot came back and told Boyce he thought he had seen land. Boyce replied that it was not land but fog. Bosomworth confirmed this and added an account of what happened shortly before midnight. In Foot's evidence, the item the officers asked him to bring on deck should read his fiddle. **Interpretations** The Board's question about the private signals revealed what was really at stake when Gibbs took the cutter to sea in October 1779. Private signals were the coded flags and lights by which Company ships and forts recognised each other in wartime. A cutter chasing a French vessel with them aboard could have been captured. The enemy would then have had the means to approach the island or the Company's ships disguised as a friend. Gibbs's adventure had risked far more than the cutter and her crew. Laddy and Bosomworth confirmed Foot's account in all its main points. Three crew members, questioned separately, agreed that the officers drank on watch, posted an armed man to block the companion, and dismissed a lookout's report of land as fog. Agreement between witnesses of different ranks, with no reason to act together, gave Bendy's charge its weight. Gibbs's questions had not shaken any of them.
163	159	1780 same Night Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce carried the Doctor down to his Cabbin and undressed him and put him to bed, he being much in Liquor, Mr. Boyce returning upon deck at twelve o'Clock, ordered the Bell to be rung and bid the deponent call the Captain up which he did and the Captain came upon deck and relieved Mr. Boyce, and Mr. Boyce went below, and called to the Steward to make him a little more grog, the Captain hearing it ordered the Steward to go to bed, as they (meaning Messrs. Gibbs and Boyce) had enough, upon which they began to make a noise, and said they would have some more grog, and called to him this deponent to call the Steward to make them some, which the Captain forbid, telling him to let the Steward lay still. Mr. Boyce still persisting he would have some more, the	Bosomworth went on to say that shortly before midnight Gibbs and Boyce carried the surgeon, who was very drunk, down to his cabin, undressed him and put him to bed. At midnight Boyce came back on deck, ordered the bell rung and told Bosomworth to call the captain. Bendy came up and relieved Boyce. Boyce went below and called to the steward to make him more grog. Hearing this, Bendy ordered the steward to bed, saying that Gibbs and Boyce had had enough. The two officers began to make a noise and said they would have more. They told Bosomworth to get the steward to make it, but Bendy forbade it and told him to let the steward sleep. Boyce kept insisting. Bendy then ordered him to bed and said that otherwise he would send someone to put out his light. Boyce began to swear and said no one would put out his light. Bendy went below and put it out himself. Just then a man forward called out that he could see land. Bendy ordered all hands up to shorten sail and haul off, since the cutter was so close to the shore. They stood along the coast until daylight, when a sail was sighted to windward. Gibbs came on deck at that point, and Boyce soon after.

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		Captain Called to him and ordered him to bed, or he would send somebody to put the light out. Mr. Boyce then began to swear, saying no one should put his light out, the Captain then upon went down and said he would put it out himself, which he accordingly did, That after this a man called from forward that he saw the Land upon which the Captain ordered all hands to be called out, to shorten sail, and haul up, on account of their being so nigh the Land, that they stood along shore until day, when they saw a sail to Windward. Mr. Gibbs at this time came upon deck and Mr. Boyce soon after, when the Captain observed to them that there was a sail to Windward at which Mr. Gibbs went to look, that afterwards he heard Mr. Boyce laughed at the manner the Captain worked the Vessel into False Bay, saying they never saw a Vessel so worked in, in their lives. Mr. Robt. Leech being called and duly Sworn, the following Questions were put to him by Captain Bendy. Quest. 1st What passed between me and Mr. Gibbs on the 11th March last the day you came on board the Cutter with Mr. Gibbs. Ans. That it has been so long since he hardly remembers the Circumstances but that he heard Captain Bendy and Mr. Gibbs at high words, and not paid at a now when he paid very little attention to them. Quest. 2d Did you hear me Challenge either Mr. Gibbs or Mr. Boyce to go on shore and fight. Ans. To the best of his recollection, he did not.	Bendy pointed out the sail to them, and Gibbs went to look. Later Bosomworth heard Boyce laughing at the way Bendy had brought the cutter into False Bay, saying they had never seen a vessel handled like it. Robert Leech was then called and sworn, and Bendy put questions to him. Asked what had passed between Bendy and Gibbs on 11 March 1780, when Leech came aboard the cutter with Gibbs, Leech said it was so long ago that he hardly remembered. He had heard Bendy and Gibbs arguing loudly, but it was not his affair and he had paid little attention. Asked whether he had heard Bendy challenge Gibbs or Boyce to go ashore and fight, Leech said that, as far as he could remember, he had not. **Interpretations** Robert Leech was a Company factor and clerk of the works. He had no part in the cutter's affairs and no reason to favour either side. He had been aboard on 11 March 1780, the very occasion on which Gibbs claimed Bendy had challenged the officers to fight. His evidence that he heard no challenge, though he heard the quarrel, weakened Gibbs's chief line of defence. The question was a careful one on Bendy's part. He did not ask Leech to support the whole of his charge, only to rule out the one accusation that could have turned the case against him. Bosomworth's account showed that Bendy, not his officers, brought the cutter safely past the coast that night. While Boyce mocked his handling of the vessel, it was the captain who ordered sail shortened when land appeared, and he kept her off the shore until daylight. The officers who were meant to keep the watch had been drinking below.
164	160	11th October Quest. 3d Did you not hear me call the Hands and ask if any of them refused to sail with me. Ans. He heard the Hands called but did not attend to what Passed, but thinks Captain Bendy asked them whether he had used any of them ill but does not remember what reply the Men made. Messieurs William Roberts and Onesiphorus Beale being duly sworn and the above Questions put to them, severally say that they did not hear Captain Bendy Challenge Mr. Gibbs or Mr. Boyce, neither do they recollect any other circumstance than hearing all hands being Called upon Deck. Adjourned until nine o'Clock to Morrow Morning. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Bendy asked Leech a third question: had he not heard Bendy call the crew together and ask whether any of them refused to sail with him? Leech said he heard the crew called but did not follow what was said. He thought Bendy asked the men whether he had treated any of them badly, but he could not remember their answer. William Roberts and Onesiphorus Beale were then sworn, and the same questions were put to them. Each said that he had not heard Bendy challenge Gibbs or Boyce. Neither remembered anything else except hearing all hands called on deck. The Council adjourned until nine o'clock the next morning. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Roberts was the town adjutant and Beale a lieutenant of the Second Company. Both had been on board with Leech on 11 March 1780. Three officers of the garrison, with no stake in the cutter's affairs, now said that they had heard no challenge from Bendy. Gibbs's claim that the captain had provoked the officers to fight rested on no witness but himself. Their vague memories of the rest of the quarrel made their evidence more convincing, not less. Men who remembered only what they had actually heard were unlikely to be shading their account in Bendy's favour.
165	161	1780 At a Consultation held on Thursday the 12th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor	The Council met at the Castle on Tuesday 17 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major

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		Major Daniel Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 11th October 1780. The Board being met according to adjournment and Captain Bendy's Evidence Closing here. Mr. Gibbs was Called upon to know what he had to offer in defence to the aforesaid Charges. Declares That on Thursday the 28th of last Month Captain Bendy came on Board the Hind Cutter in the morning about seven o'Clock called him down into the Cabbin, and asked him what was the affair between Mr. Bosomworth and him, which Captain Bendy (from) that Mr. Bosomworth had behaved impertinently to him by turning his Nose into his Face, Captain Bendy replyed what is the reason you cannot suffer any Person to run his nose in your Face, for you have run your Fist in mine, and then said to this defendant, I suspend you, you shall be no longer an Officer in this Vessel unless the Governor and Council chuse to order you on Board against my Consent, Captain Bendy then went upon deck called the Hands up and acquainted them with the same. This defendant then asked Captain Bendy what he suspended him for, whether it was on account of Mr. Bosomworth, or what reason else, Captain Bendy replyed no, it was not on account of Mr. Bosomworth, but said it was for running away with the Vessel and Companys Signals. This defendant then observed to him, that when he brought the Vessel to an Anchor again at the Cape he went on shore and acquainted him that the Vessel was safe Moored and where he had been with her and that on his first going to him, he blamed the Admiral for an Old Woman for making a Signal to call the Vessel back, Likewise reminded him of his promises	Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 16 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. The Board met as adjourned. Captain Bendy's evidence was now complete, and Mr Gibbs was called to answer the charges. Gibbs stated that on Thursday 28 September Bendy came aboard the *Hind* at about seven in the morning. He called Gibbs down to the cabin and asked what had happened between him and Bosomworth. Gibbs explained that Bosomworth had been insolent by pushing his face into his own. Bendy asked why Gibbs could not bear anyone [...]. He then told Gibbs he was suspended, and would no longer be an officer of the vessel unless the Governor and Council chose to order him back aboard. Bendy went on deck, called the crew together and told them. Gibbs asked Bendy why he had been suspended, and whether it was because of Bosomworth or for some other reason. Bendy replied that it was not because of Bosomworth. It was for running off with the vessel and the Company's signals. Gibbs reminded Bendy that when he brought the cutter back to anchor at the Cape, he had gone ashore and told him she was safely moored and where he had taken her. On first going to Bendy, he said, he had [...] and had reminded the captain of a promise he had made. **Interpretations** Gibbs's defence began by changing the order of events. He said that Bendy suspended him for the October 1779 chase with the cutter and the signals, a year after the fact. He did not say it was for the quarrel with Bosomworth. If so, the captain had held the matter over him for months and then used a small dispute as an excuse to act. Gibbs was suggesting that Bendy's real motive was an old grudge rather than the present offence. His account of reporting to Bendy at once after the chase was meant to show that he had hidden nothing and taken the vessel out openly.
166	162	12th October after their arrival at this Island before his (this Complainant) quitted the vessel, and of his giving him his Word and honor in Mr. Doveton's Office that he never would mention the circumstance of his going out of the Cape Road with the Vessel and further assured him that should he or any body mention it he would stop three months for that he would not hurt him for it. Captain Bendy replyed yes I believe I did, I will not lay that Charge against you, This defendant told him he might do as he pleased, that he had often forfeited his word and honor with him for which he was no Gentleman, I find you mean to Injure me, But Captain Bendy declared he did not mean to injure him, and that several altercations Passed between them but cannot recollect the particulars	Gibbs went on to recall that, after they reached the island and before Bendy left the vessel, the captain had given him his word of honour at Mr Doveton's house. Bendy had promised never to mention the cutter's going out of Cape road. He had also assured Gibbs that if he heard anyone else speak of it he would silence them, because he meant Gibbs no harm by it. Bendy now admitted he believed he had said so, but told Gibbs he would not make that a charge against him. Gibbs replied that Bendy could do as he liked. He had often broken his word to him, Gibbs said, which showed he was no gentleman, and he could see Bendy meant to ruin him. Bendy declared that he meant him no harm. Several more angry exchanges followed, Gibbs said, but he could not remember them in detail. Bendy told him he was a boy who did not know his duty. Gibbs answered that Bendy was not the man to teach him his duty on board the cutter. Bendy said he knew everything that went on aboard, and that Gibbs would have to rise earlier than he did to keep up. Gibbs replied that there was no need to be up early every morning unless there was something special to

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		further than Captain Bendy telling him he was a Boy and did not know his duty to which he replyed, that he was not the Person that could teach him his duty on Board the Cutter, Captain Bendy then said that he knew every thing that was going on on board the Cutter, that he must get up earlier in the morning than he him not to know what was doing, to which he replyed he did not think it necessary to get up earlier in a morning at all times, unless there was any thing particular to be done, that he always sent to the Boatswain every morning and ordered them what to do, and observed to Captain Bendy that he had encouraged his People to come to him with tales who acknowledged he had, and further said that he had often his Servant in going to listen what had passed in the Officers conversation respecting him, to which this defendant Replyd such conduct prevented all harmony in the Vessel for which you have behaved like a dirty Fellow, and says this conversation to the best of his remembrance happened on the day Capt. Bendy Suspended him. He denies the Charges brought against him by Captain Bendy of having run his Fist in to his face, or turning Mr. Lot Bosomworth Midshipman out of the Vessel without his Capt. Bendy's knowledge and desires Mr. Boyce, the Gunner and Carpenter may be called. Mr. John Boyce Second Officer of the Hind Cutter being duly Sworn, Deposeth, That he was upon deck the 28th of last Month, and present at the time Captain Bendy and Mr. Gibbs had words, but did not see Mr. Gibbs run his fist into Captain Bendys face, that during the High words that happened between them he heard Mr. Gibbs tell Captain Bendy that he had gone from his word, for which he had behaved like a dirty fellow.	do. He always sent to the boatswain each morning and told him what work to set. Gibbs also accused Bendy of encouraging the crew to bring him tales. Bendy admitted this, and added that he had sent his own servant to report what the officers said about him among themselves. Gibbs told him that such conduct destroyed all harmony in the vessel, and that he had behaved like a dirty fellow. To the best of Gibbs's memory, this exchange took place on the day Bendy suspended him. Gibbs denied Bendy's charge that he had thrust his fist into his face. He also denied that he had put Lot Bosomworth, the midshipman, off the vessel without the captain's knowledge. He asked for Mr Boyce, the gunner and the carpenter to be called. Mr John Boyce, second officer of the *Hind*, was sworn. He had been on deck on 28 September when Bendy and Gibbs quarrelled. He did not see Gibbs thrust his fist into Bendy's face. During the argument he heard Gibbs tell Bendy that he had gone back on his word, and that he had behaved like a dirty fellow in doing so. **Interpretations** Gibbs's defence turned the charge against the captain. Bendy, he said, had promised to keep the Cape episode quiet, and had then raised it a year later to justify a suspension over a minor quarrel. He had also set his servant to spy on the officers' private talk. If the Council believed this, the breakdown of order on the *Hind* lay with a captain who could not be trusted, not with a mutinous mate. Bendy's admission that he had made the promise, and that he used the crew and his servant as informers, gave the defence real substance. Boyce was the weakest of Gibbs's witnesses. He was the second officer who had drunk with Gibbs on watch in July 1779, posted the sentry at the companion and dismissed the lookout's report of land. Every charge against Gibbs's conduct as an officer touched Boyce too. His evidence that he saw no fist raised had to be weighed against those of Bond, a Company patroon with no stake in the matter, who swore that he saw it done.
167	163	1780 Quest. 1st From defendant to deponent. Was you upon deck the time I came out of the Cabbin with Captain Bendy until the Captain returned on shore. Ans. He was. Quest. 2d Did you see any Circumstance that Passed between Captain Bendy & me. Ans. He did while they were upon Deck. Quest. From defendant to Captain Bendy Did I run my Fist into your face when in the Cabbin. Ans. No. Mr. Boyce further deposeth that he was below at the time when Mr. Bosomworths affair began with Mr. Gibbs and upon hearing a Noise upon deck, went to see what was the matter at which time Mr. Bosomworth came out of the Hold, and declared he had been used very ill and would go on shore, that Mr. Gibbs told him he should not go on shore, to which Mr. Bosomworth replyed he would do	Gibbs questioned Boyce. Asked whether he had been on deck from the time Gibbs came out of the cabin with Bendy until the captain went back ashore, Boyce said he had. Asked whether he had seen anything pass between Bendy and Gibbs, Boyce said he had, while they were on deck. Gibbs then asked Bendy whether he had thrust his fist into Bendy's face in the cabin. Bendy said he had not. Boyce gave further evidence. He had been below when the trouble between Bosomworth and Gibbs began. Hearing noise on deck, he went up to see what was wrong. Bosomworth had just come up out of the hold. He declared that he had been very badly treated and would go ashore. Gibbs told him he would not. Bosomworth replied that he would do no more duty in the vessel, because he had often been ill-treated and not as a gentleman should be. He would go ashore, complain to the Governor and Council and seek redress. Gibbs answered that he was not to go ashore without orders. Bosomworth said he would send for someone to fetch him, and went below. When the longboat was ready, Gibbs told Bosomworth he could go ashore in her.

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		no more Work in the Vessel, for that he had been very ill used several times, and not like a Gentleman, and that he would go on shore and Complain to the Governor and Council and Get redress. Mr. Gibbs made answer that he should not go on shore without his orders, to which Mr. Bosomworth said he would send to some Body, that would fetch him on shore, and then went below. That when the Long Boat was ready Mr. Gibbs told Mr. Bosomworth, he might go on shore in her, who replyed he would, and Complain to the Governor and Council. Quest. From defendant to the Deponent Where was I when I told Mr. Bosomworth to go on shore. Ans. In the Hold with him. Thomas Barraclift Gunner of the Hind Cutter being duly sworn, Deposeth, that he was standing by the Main Hatchway the day the Affair happened between Messrs. Gibbs and Bosomworth that he heard Mr. Gibbs speak to some body to take the Pump out of a Cask, but heard no answer made, Mr. Gibbs then spoke again to which Mr. Bosomworth replyed in Passion, Mr. Gibbs then said, are you mad Sir, what do you mean by these airs, and ordered him out of the Hold to which he replyed I won't, and will go on shore, Mr. Gibbs then told him he should not go on shore, Mr. Bosomworth said that if he would not let him he would soon send to somebody who would fetch him, and declared he would do no more duty until he went on Shore.	Bosomworth replied that he would, and that he would complain to the Governor and Council. Gibbs asked Boyce where he had been when he told Bosomworth to go ashore. Boyce said he was in the hold with him. Thomas Barraclift, gunner of the *Hind*, gave evidence on oath. He had been standing by the main hatchway on the day of the trouble between Gibbs and Bosomworth. He heard Gibbs tell someone to take the pump out of a cask but heard no answer. Gibbs spoke again, and Bosomworth answered him. Gibbs then demanded what Bosomworth meant by answering him with such airs, and ordered him out of the hold. Bosomworth said he would go, and that he would go ashore. Gibbs told him he would not. Bosomworth said that if Gibbs would not let him go he would soon send for someone to fetch him, and declared he would do no more duty until he went ashore. **Interpretations** Boyce and Barraclift gave a very different account of Bosomworth's departure from his own. In their version the midshipman refused duty and demanded to go ashore. Gibbs at first forbade it and then simply let him leave in the longboat. If so, Gibbs had not discharged an officer on his own authority. A defiant midshipman had walked off the vessel, and the mate had not stopped him. That was the most serious single charge against Gibbs, because it amounted to taking the captain's power. Bendy's own admission that Gibbs had not struck at him in the cabin also narrowed the charge of violence to what happened on deck. There the evidence of Bond, who had no part in the quarrel, still stood against him.
168	164	12th October Michael Hilton Carpenter of the said Vessel being duly Sworn, Deposeth, that at the time the affair happened, between Messrs. Gibbs and Bosomworth, he heard Mr. Gibbs say to somebody in the Hold come out, and heard an answer made I will and soon after saw Mr. Bosomworth come out of the Hold, and declared he would go on Shore, to which Mr. Gibbs replyed you shall not, Mr. Bosomworth said by God I will, Mr. Gibbs again said he should not go to which Mr. Bosomworth made answer that he would soon send for somebody who would fetch him out of the Vessel. Mr. Gibbs then said he might go. That after Mr. Bosomworth walking two or three times fore and aft the Deck, declared that if he would not let him go in that Boat (meaning the Vessels) he would go in the Company's Long Boat, which he accordingly did. Mr. George Gibbs having nothing further to offer in his defence, or Evidences to produce. The Board proceeded to take into their mature consideration the above affair, Are unanimously of opinion that Mr. George Gibbs's behaviour to Captain Richard Bendy has been in several instances very insulting and unbecoming so as to destroy all Subordination and Command,	Michael Hilton, carpenter of the vessel, gave evidence on oath. At the time of the trouble between Gibbs and Bosomworth, he heard Gibbs tell someone in the hold to come out, and heard the reply that he would. Soon after he saw Bosomworth come up out of the hold and declare that he would go ashore. Gibbs said he would not. Bosomworth swore that he would. Gibbs again said he would not, and Bosomworth answered that he would soon send for someone to fetch him off the vessel. Gibbs then said he might go. Bosomworth walked up and down the deck two or three times. He then declared that if Gibbs would not let him go in the cutter's own boat, he would go in the Company's longboat, which he did. Gibbs had nothing more to say in his defence and no further witnesses to call. The Board then considered the whole case carefully. It was unanimous that in several instances Gibbs's conduct towards Captain Richard Bendy had been very insulting and improper, to the point of destroying all discipline and command. His taking the vessel out of Table Bay with the private signals and orders on board had been wholly unjustifiable and quite unfit for an officer, and might have had the most serious consequences. The Board therefore suspended Gibbs from the Company's service until the Directors' wishes were known. The hearing had also shown that John Boyce's conduct on board the *Hind* had been blameworthy at times. The Board reprimanded him and urged him to be more careful in future. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations**

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		and in the instance of his taking the Vessel out of Table Bay, with the Private Signals and orders, was a most unaccountable and unjustifiable Conduct in an Officer, and might have been attended with the worst of Consequences. Do therefore Suspend him the Honble. Company's Service until their Pleasure is known. It appearing to the Board from the above Examination that Mr. John Boyce's Conduct on Board the Hind Cutter has been reprehensible in some instances. Do therefore reprimand him. And at same time recommend to him to be more Circumspect in his future behaviour. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Board's verdict rested on two grounds only: the insults that destroyed discipline, and the chase out of Table Bay with the signals aboard. It said nothing of Bosomworth's discharge. Gibbs's witnesses, the gunner and the carpenter among them, had shown that the midshipman had walked off the vessel of his own accord. The Board dropped that charge rather than find it proved. It also suspended Gibbs instead of dismissing him. Dismissal from the Company's service lay with the Directors in London, and the Council kept within its powers. It removed him from duty until London decided. Boyce had shared in much of what Gibbs was blamed for: the drinking on watch, the sentry at the companion and the land dismissed as fog. Yet he was only reprimanded. The obvious course would have been to punish both officers alike. The Board treated Gibbs as the leader and Boyce as the man he led. Gibbs had taken the cutter out of Table Bay, abused the captain and threatened him. Boyce had followed. Suspending both would also have left the *Hind* without either of her senior officers just when the Governor relied on her for his confidential voyages.
169	165	16th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 16th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Governor Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 12th October 1780. The Paymaster this day brought in his Accounts and the Storekeeper his Collection for the Quarter commencing the 1st July and ending the 30th September Last which were Examined approved and are as follows Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 16 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 12 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. The paymaster brought in his accounts, and the storekeeper his collections, for the quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1780. The Council examined and approved them. The hearing of Captain Bendy's complaint should be dated 11 October 1780, not 16 October, and the adjourned hearing and the Board's decision should be dated 12 October 1780, not 17 October.
170	166	16 October List of the Honble. Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island St. Helena, with their Several Salarys, Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter Ending the 30th September 1780. 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 - - 87 10 - Matthw. Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 - do. Accountant 27 10 - do. diet Money 15 - - 65 - - William Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 - - do. diet Money 15 - - do. Assistant to the Governor 10 - - do. Paymaster 27 10 - 62 10 -	The Company's civil and military servants on St Helena drew the following salaries, diet money and allowances for the quarter ending 30 September 1780. 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 Britannicus Alexander Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Alexander Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Alexander Wright, total, £42 10s 0d John Goodwin, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d

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		Henry Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 - - Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 - - Brittn. Alexr. Wright Secy. 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 42 10 - John Goodwin Storekeeper 27 10 - do. diet Money 15 - - do. house Rent 2 10 - 45 - - William Pierie Engineer 50 - - James Desfountain Factor 12 10 - do. diet Money 10 - - do. house Rent 2 10 - do. Collector of the Customs 12 10 - do. Assistant Storekeeper 5 - - 42 10 - Willm. Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 - do. diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Secy. to Secret Committee 17 10 - 42 10 - Carried over £ 684 4 9	John Goodwin, diet money, £15 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £45 0s 0d William Pierce, engineer, salary, £50 0s 0d James Dafountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Dafountain, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Dafountain, total, £42 10s 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, as secretary to the Secret Committee, £17 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £42 10s 0d Carried forward, £684 4s 9d
171	167	1780 Brought over £ 684 4 9 Robt. Leech Factor 12 10 - do. diet money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. the 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 Nathl. Kennedy Factor 12 10 - do. diet Money 10 - - do. house Rent 2 10 - 25 - - Thos. Bazett Writer 7 10 - do. diet Money 10 - - do. house Rent 2 10 - 20 - - Samuel Mason Writer 7 10 -	The list of the Company's servants for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £684 4s 9d 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 Samuel Mason, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Samuel Mason, diet money, £10 0s 0d Samuel Mason, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Mason, 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 James Penny, schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Penny, as judge advocate, £12 10s 0d James Penny, diet money, £2 10s 0d

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		do. diet money 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 - James Odney Schoolmaster 17 10 - do. Judge Advocate 12 10 - do. diet Money 2 10 - 32 10 - George Lambe Steward 7 10 - do. Overst. the Bake House 3 - - 10 10 - Thos. Bazett Superintendant 25 - - Soloman St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 - Carried over £ 978 6 -	James Penny, total, £32 10s 0d George Jacks, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Jacks, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Jacks, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Carried forward, £978 6s 0d
172	168	16th October Brought over £ 978 6 - Benjn. Mason 11 5 - Benjn. Seale 6 5 - George Bird 5 - - Overseers John Robinson Carpenter 25 - - Gabl. Fenche do. Mate 12 10 - Henry Wingfield Masons Mate 20 - - John Daniels do. Apprentice 12 10 - Joseph Hagar Armourer 15 - - Edward Joyce Cooper 15 - - Thos. Yates, Marshall and Goaler 12 10 - Charles Holloway Sexton 1 10 - John Joyce Clock and Instrumt. Cleaner 1 5 - Robt. Ives Groom 9 - - Jeffry Bond Patroon 7 10 - John Scott Regulatormaster 10 - - The Sub Goaler 1 10 - John Ash Gardener 2 6 6 The Drum Major Instructg. Young Drums. 1 - - The Fife Major 2 6 - First Company Vizt. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major	The list continued with the Company's tradesmen and minor officers, followed by the officers of the First Company and the garrison staff. Brought forward, £978 6s 0d Benjamin Mason, overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, overseer, £6 5s 0d George Bird, overseer, £5 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Gabriel Teake, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d John Daniels, mason's apprentice, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Joyce, cooper, £15 0s 0d Thomas Gates, marshal and gaoler, £12 10s 0d Charles Holloway, sexton, £1 10s 0d John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d Robert Ives, groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Bond, patroon, £7 10s 0d John Scott, [...]master, £10 0s 0d The under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d John Pat, gardener, £2 6s 6d The drum major, for instructing the young drummers, £1 0s 0d The fife major, £2 6s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £39 6s 3d Samuel Dafountain, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Dafountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Dafountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, house rent, £2 10s 0d Richard Knipe, total, £36 14s 4½d Francis Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £18 5s 0d William Roberts, town adjutant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Roberts, diet money, £6 16s 10½d

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		59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Capt. Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Richd. Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Francs. Seale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Charles Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 18 5 - Willm. Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Carried over £ 1364 12 5	William Roberts, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Roberts, total, £36 14s 4½d Carried forward, £1,364 12s 5d
173	169	1780 Brought over £ 1364 12 5 Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Ferris 7 13 4 Andrew Alexander 7 13 4 John Gazell 7 13 4 Edward Banks 7 13 4 John Brocklebank 7 13 4 Robt. Wright reduced 28 Augt. 4 18 4 Jas. McShane App. 29th do. 2 15 - 46 - - Corporals Vizt. James McShane to 28th Augt. 3 8 10 Thos. Close 5 7 4 George Cook reduced 11th July - 11 8 Jon. Bartlett 5 7 4 Joshua Palmer 5 7 4 Wm. Goatby 5 7 4 Thos. Stork App. 11th July 4 15 8 Robt. Green do. 29 Augt. 1 16 6 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. John Travis 5 7 4 Richd. Hatfeet 5 7 4 10 14 8 Cadets Vizt. Willm. Seale 7 13 4	The First Company's sergeants, corporals, drummers, cadets and privates for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,364 12s 5d Sergeants Abraham Innis, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Gazell, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Edward Banks, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Brocklebank, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Robert Wright, sergeant, reduced 28 August, £4 18s 4d James McShane, sergeant, appointed 29 August, £2 15s 0d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals James McShane, corporal to 28 August, £3 8s 10d Thomas Close, corporal, £5 7s 4d George Cook, corporal, reduced 6 July, £0 7s 0d Jonathan Bartlett, corporal, £5 7s 4d Joshua Palmer, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Goatby, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Stark, corporal, appointed 11 July, £4 10s 4d Robert Green, corporal, appointed 29 August, £1 18s 6d Corporals total, £31 14s 0d Drummers John Twaits, drummer, £5 7s 4d Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Cadets William Seale, cadet, £7 13s 4d William Mason, cadet, £7 13s 4d Cadets total, £15 6s 8d Privates Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d William Alflat, private, £3 16s 8d John Charles Akerman, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Berwick, private, £3 16s 8d John Butt, private, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Roberts Bird, private, £3 16s 8d

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		Willm. Mason 7 13 4 15 6 8 Private Vizt. Henry Hayes Fife 3 16 8 Willm. Afflick 3 16 8 John Chas. Akerman 3 16 8 Richd. Brown 3 16 8 Thos. Barwick 3 16 8 John Brill 3 16 8 Willm. Bailey 3 16 8 Robt. Robts. Budd 3 16 8 John Bowen Private Carried over £ 34 10 - Carried over £ 1468 17 9	John Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £34 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,468 17s 9d **Interpretations** The September quarter ran for 92 days, against 91 in the quarter to June. Every full rate rose by one day's pay: £7 13s 4d for a sergeant, £5 7s 4d for a corporal and £3 16s 8d for a private. The Company paid its soldiers strictly by the day, not by a fixed quarterly sum. A quarter with an extra day cost it an extra day's pay for every man on the roll. Sergeant Robert Wright was reduced on 28 August, and the next day Corporal James McShane took his place, with Robert Green promoted to corporal behind him. George Cook lost his corporal's rank on 6 July, and Thomas Stark replaced him five days later. Every gap in the non-commissioned ranks was filled within days.
174	170	16th October Brought over £ 1468 17 9 Private brought over £ 34 10 - Willm. Brown 3 16 8 Timy. Brown 3 16 8 Willm. Bruce 3 16 8 Willm. Barrett 3 16 8 George Buckland 3 16 8 Patrick Conner 3 16 8 John Charlton 3 16 8 Willm. Coppin 3 16 8 Richd. Cook 3 16 8 Willm. Cheverill 3 16 8 Willm. Clark 3 16 8 Thos. Cook 3 16 8 Michl. Clinton 3 16 8 James Drake 3 16 8 Daniel Dangerfield 3 16 8 John Ellis 3 16 8 Willm. Fisher 3 16 8 Stephn. Ferris 3 16 8 Richd. Fear 3 16 8 Willm. Foot 3 16 8 Robt. Foster 3 16 8 Wm. Greenwood 3 16 8 John Griffiths 3 16 8 Willm. Gosford 3 16 8 George Griffin	The First Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,468 17s 9d Privates brought forward, £34 10s 0d William Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Timothy Brown, private, £3 16s 8d William Bunn, private, £3 16s 8d William Barrett, private, £3 16s 8d George Buckland, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick Conner, private, £3 16s 8d John Charlton, private, £3 16s 8d William Coppins, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Cook, private, £3 16s 8d William Cheverill, private, £3 16s 8d William Clark, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Clinton, private, £3 16s 8d James Drake, private, £3 16s 8d Daniel Dangerfield, 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 Robert Foster, private, £3 16s 8d William Greenwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d William Gifford, private, £3 16s 8d George Griffin, private, £3 16s 8d John Houston, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Hayes, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d John Hodges, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Harper, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hinds, private, £3 16s 8d William Hinds, private, £3 16s 8d John Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Ives, private, £3 16s 8d James Judge, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Innis, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £172 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,468 17s 9d

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		3 16 8 John Hurston 3 16 8 Phillip Hayes 3 16 8 Edward Hughes 3 16 8 John Hedger 3 16 8 Richd. Harper 3 16 8 Thos. Hinds 3 16 8 Willm. Hinds 3 16 8 John Johnson 3 16 8 Francis Ives 3 16 8 Jas. Judge 3 16 8 Philip Innis 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 172 10 - Carried Over £ 1468 17 9	
175	171	1780 Brot. Over £ 1468 17 9 Private brought Over£ 172 10 - Thos. Love 3 16 8 Michl. Leonard 3 16 8 Thos. Lake 3 16 8 Wm. Mumford 3 16 8 Jas. Mannaton 3 16 8 Willm. Manley 3 16 8 Willm. McDonald 3 16 8 Thos. Marshall 3 16 8 Robt. McCormick 3 16 8 Willm. Newcomb 3 16 8 Thos. Organ 3 16 8 Chas. Pelletier 3 16 8 Alexr. Paxton 3 16 8 Wm. Porter 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson 3 16 8 George Rice 3 16 8 Thos. Reeve 3 16 8 Thos. Robinson 3 16 8 Richd. Richardson 3 16 8 Richd. Robinett 3 16 8 Willm. Smith 3 16 8 John Small 3 16 8 Thos. Simpson 3 16 8	The First Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,468 17s 9d Privates brought forward, £172 10s 0d Thomas Love, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Leonard, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lake, private, £3 16s 8d William Mufford, private, £3 16s 8d James Mennaton, private, £3 16s 8d William Manchy, private, £3 16s 8d William McDonald, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Marshall, private, £3 16s 8d Robert McCormick, private, £3 16s 8d William Newcombe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Organ, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Pelletier, private, £3 16s 8d Alexander Paxton, private, £3 16s 8d William Porter, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d George Rae, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Rowe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Robinett, private, £3 16s 8d William Snell, private, £3 16s 8d John Small, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Simpson, private, £3 16s 8d James Stockell, private, £3 16s 8d George Shepherd, private, £3 16s 8d William Shittell, private, £3 16s 8d John Tanton, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Townsend, private, £3 16s 8d John Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d William Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Tallowgreen, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Ward, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Wickenden, private, £3 16s 8d William Westbury, private, £3 16s 8d William Walker, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £306 13s 4d Carried forward, £1,468 17s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Jon. Stockell 3 16 8 George Sheppard 3 16 8 Willm. Shettel 3 16 8 John Panton 3 16 8 Thos. Townsend 3 16 8 John Taylor 3 16 8 Willm. Taylor 3 16 8 Jacob Tallengreen 3 16 8 Henry Ward 3 16 8 Edw. Wickenden 3 16 8 Willm. Westbury 3 16 8 Willm. Walker 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 306 13 4 Carried Over £ 1468 17 9	
176	172	16th Oct. Brought Over £ 1468 17 9 Private Brought Over£ 306 13 4 John White 3 16 8 Joseph Wright 3 16 8 Sidney Patten Dd. 1 July 1780. - - 10 Willm. Seale Discharged 3d do. - 2 6 George Cook from 11th July 3 8 4 Thos. Stork to 10th July - 8 4 Willm. Cannon Ent. 23 do. 2 18 4 Thos. Clark do. 2 18 4 James Holt do. 2 18 4 Zach. Jordan do. 2 18 4 Willm. Smith do. 2 18 4 Obed. Salt do. 2 18 4 Wm. Allen do. 2 18 4 Willm. Kelly Ent. 17 August 1 17 6 Fredk. Shields do. 1 17 6 John Hackaby do. 1 17 6 Willm. Moore do. 1 17 6 James Beard Deserted 20th do. 2 2 6 Robt. Green do. 28th do. 2 9 8 Robt. Wright from 29th do. 1 7 6 Thos. Blake Entertained 30th do. 1 13 4 354 7 6 Second Company Vizt. Henl. Bazett Major	The First Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers of the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,468 17s 9d Privates brought forward, £306 13s 4d John White, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Wright, private, £3 16s 8d Sidney Potter, private, died 1 July 1780, £0 0s 10d William Seale, private, discharged 3 July, £0 2s 6d George Cook, private from 7 July, £3 11s 8d Thomas Stark, private to 10 July, £0 8s 4d William Cannon, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Thomas Clark, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Holt, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Zachariah Jordan, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d William Smith, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Obadiah Self, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d William Allen, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d William Kelly, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d Frederick Shields, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Hanbury, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d William Moore, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d James Breed, private, deserted 20 August, £2 2s 6d Robert Green, private to 28 August, £2 9s 2d Robert Wright, private from 29 August, £1 7s 6d Thomas Blake, private, enlisted [...] August, £1 13s 4d First Company privates total, £354 7s 6d Second Company Henry Bazett, major, £39 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 Robert Hodson, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Onesiphorus Beale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Onesiphorus Beale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		59 6 3 James Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Robt. Hodson Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Onesip. Beale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over £ 1987 14 11½	Onesiphorus Beale, total, £34 4s 4½d Carried forward, £1,907 14s 11½d **Interpretations** Seven men joined the First Company on 23 July 1780, the day after seven soldiers deserted by boat. The *Hannibal* and the *Royal Charlotte* had arrived that same day, and the new men probably came off those ships. The Council made up the garrison's losses within a day, recruiting as many as had fled. William Kelly, Frederick Shields, John Hanbury and William Moore were among the 15 Bombay deserters taken off the *Hawke* and enlisted on 17 August 1780. Within three days of their enlistment, James Breed of the same company deserted. Even while the Council was filling its ranks with other garrisons' runaways, it could not stop its own men from slipping away. Robert Wright, reduced from sergeant on 28 August, appears here as a private from the next day. Robert Green, promoted to corporal on 29 August, stopped drawing a private's pay on 28 August. The pay list matched the promotions recorded among the sergeants and corporals to the day.
177	173	1780 Brought Over £ 1987 14 11½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 13 4 Willm. Carter 7 13 4 George Cleary 7 13 4 John Terrell 7 13 4 John Ash 7 13 4 Jas. Smith Redd. 10th July - 16 8 Joseph Dowler App. 11th do. 6 16 8 46 - - Corporals Vizt. Joseph Dowler to 10th July - 11 8 Robt. Withers 5 7 4 Thos. Sambley 5 7 4 Robt. Flood 5 7 4 Richd. Lackland 5 7 4 Willm. Wright 5 7 4 John Hawkins from 11th July 4 15 8 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. Chas. Holloway 5 7 4 John Merrell 5 7 4 Francs. Drew 5 7 4 16 2 - Private Vizt. Willm. Charnett Fife 3 16 8 Danl. Bye 3 16 8 Andw. Burnell 3 16 8 John Bone 3 16 8 John Bond 3 16 8	The Second Company's sergeants, corporals, drummers and privates for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,927 14s 11½d Sergeants William Wills, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Carter, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Cory, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ferrill, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ash, sergeant, £7 13s 4d James Smith, sergeant, reduced 10 July, £0 16s 8d Joseph Dowler, sergeant, appointed 11 July, £6 16s 8d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Joseph Dowler, corporal to 10 July, £0 11s 8d Robert Withers, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Lambley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Robert Hood, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Lockland, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Wright, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Hawkins, corporal from 11 July, £4 15s 8d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers Charles Holloway, drummer, £5 7s 4d John Worrall, drummer, £5 7s 4d Francis Dew, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Privates William Charrett, fifer, £3 16s 8d Daniel Bye, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 16s 8d John Bone, private, £3 16s 8d John Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d George Bright, private, £3 16s 8d John Buckholt, private, £3 16s 8d George Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d George Cumberbatch, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Cave, private, £3 16s 8d John Cowan, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £46 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,068 0s 11½d On the previous page, the carried-forward figure should read £1,927 14s 11½d.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Phillip Bailey 3 16 8 George Bright 3 16 8 John Buckholt 3 16 8 George Chapman 3 16 8 Geo. Cumberbeach 3 16 8 Henry Cox 3 16 8 John Conner 3 16 8 Private brought Over £ 46 - - Carried Over £ 2082 - 11½	
178	174	1780 Brought Over £ 1987 14 11½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 13 4 Willm. Carter 7 13 4 George Cleary 7 13 4 John Terrell 7 13 4 John Ash 7 13 4 Jas. Smith Redd. 10th July - 16 8 Joseph Dowler App. 11th do. 6 16 8 46 - - Corporals Vizt. Joseph Dowler to 10th July - 11 8 Robt. Withers 5 7 4 Thos. Sambley 5 7 4 Robt. Flood 5 7 4 Richd. Lackland 5 7 4 Willm. Wright 5 7 4 John Hawkins from 11th July 4 15 8 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. Chas. Holloway 5 7 4 John Merrell 5 7 4 Francs. Drew 5 7 4 16 2 - Private Vizt. Willm. Charnett Fife 3 16 8 Danl. Bye 3 16 8 Andw. Burnell 3 16 8 John Bone 3 16 8 John Bond 3 16 8 Phillip Bailey 3 16 8 George Bright 3 16 8 John Buckholt 3 16 8	The Second Company's sergeants, corporals, drummers and privates for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,927 14s 11½d Sergeants William Wills, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Carter, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Cory, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ferrill, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ash, sergeant, £7 13s 4d James Smith, sergeant, reduced 10 July, £0 16s 8d Joseph Dowler, sergeant, appointed 11 July, £6 16s 8d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Joseph Dowler, corporal to 10 July, £0 11s 8d Robert Withers, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Lambley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Robert Hood, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Lockland, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Wright, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Hawkins, corporal from 11 July, £4 15s 8d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers Charles Holloway, drummer, £5 7s 4d John Worrall, drummer, £5 7s 4d Francis Dew, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Privates William Charrett, fifer, £3 16s 8d Daniel Bye, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 16s 8d John Bone, private, £3 16s 8d John Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d George Bright, private, £3 16s 8d John Buckholt, private, £3 16s 8d George Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d George Cumberbatch, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Cave, private, £3 16s 8d John Cowan, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £46 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,068 0s 11½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		George Chapman 3 16 8 Geo. Cumberbeach 3 16 8 Henry Cox 3 16 8 John Conner 3 16 8 Private brought Over £ 46 - - Carried Over £ 2082 - 11½	
179	175	1780 Brought Over £ 2082 - 11½ Private Brought Over £ 180 3 4 Thos. Little 3 16 8 Thos. Lee 3 16 8 James Laddie 3 16 8 Chas. Lockstone 3 16 8 John Morris 3 16 8 John McCullen 3 16 8 Peter Mahan 3 16 8 Owen Murphy 3 16 8 John McLaughlin 3 16 8 Jerem. Newham 3 16 8 Willm. Oats 3 16 8 Nichs. Patterson 3 16 8 Jacob Peters 3 16 8 Willm. Parsons 3 16 8 Saml. Phillips 3 16 8 Saml. Palmer 3 16 8 John Phillips 3 16 8 Anthy. Hawkins 3 16 8 John Roberts 3 16 8 Robt. Ruttle 3 16 8 John Christn. Shrife 3 16 8 John Salisbury 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8 James Smith Junr. 3 16 8 John Shone 3 16 8 Benjn. Thomas 3 16 8 Benjn. Seale 3 16 8 John Hawkins to 10 July - 8 4 Patk. Mahoney Decd. 17th do. - 14 2 James Smith Senr. from 11 July 3 10 4 Michl. Farrell Deserted 22 July - 10 4	Brought forward, £2,082 0s 7½d Privates brought forward, £180 3s 4d Thomas Little, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lee, private, £3 16s 8d James Laddie, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Lockstone, private, £3 16s 8d John Morris, private, £3 16s 8d John McCullen, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Mahon, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Murphy, private, £3 16s 8d John McLaughlin, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Needham, private, £3 16s 8d William Oats, private, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Patterson, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Peters, private, £3 16s 8d William Parsons, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Phillips, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Palmer, private, £3 16s 8d John Phillips, private, £3 16s 8d Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d John Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Rattle, private, £3 16s 8d John Christopher Reiffe, private, £3 16s 8d John Salisbury, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d James Smith junior, private, £3 16s 8d John Stone, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Seale, private, £3 16s 8d John Hawkins, private to 10 July, £0 8s 4d Patrick Mahoney, private, died 17 July, £0 14s 2d James Smith senior, private from 11 July, £3 8s 4d Michael Farrell, private, deserted 22 July, £0 18s 4d James Stone, private, deserted 22 July, £0 18s 4d Thomas Hickman, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d William Head, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Privates carried forward, £295 17s 6d Carried forward, £2,082 0s 7½d **Interpretations** Michael Farrell and James Stone, the two privates who used their fishing leave to join the artillerymen's escape on 22 July 1780, were paid to the very day they fled. Their pay stopped the moment they deserted. The Company paid nothing for days of service it did not receive. The same pay list showed new men enlisting the next day. Even in the paymaster's accounts, the desertion and its replacements stood side by side. James Smith senior, reduced from sergeant on 10 July, was paid as a private from the next day. John Hawkins drew a private's pay until 10 July and was a corporal from 11 July. The pay list recorded each change of rank to the day, so a man's earnings matched exactly the rank he held.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		James Stone do. - 10 4 Thos. Hickman Ent. 23 do. 2 18 4 Willm. Head do. 2 18 4 Private Carried Over £ 295 17 6 Carried Over £ 2082 - 11½	
180	176	16th October Brot. Over £ 2082 - 11½ Private Brot. Over£ 295 17 6 Christr. Eggitt Decd. 22 July 2 12 4 John Parker do. do. 2 10 4 Henl. Brooke do. do. 2 10 4 Henl. Weeks do. do. 2 10 4 Mattw. Howard do. & Died 26 Sept. 2 15 - Willm. Williams Ent. 17th Augt. 1 17 6 John Carman do. do. 1 17 6 Willm. Chandler do. do. 1 17 6 John Vaughan 3 16 8 Richd. White 3 16 8 Thos. Watts 3 16 8 John Watson 3 16 8 James Watson 3 16 8 John Whales 3 16 8 Willm. Wist 3 16 8 Benjn. Whaley 3 16 8 Isaac Walker 3 16 8 Henl. Yates 3 16 8 354 5 - Third Company Vizt. Soloman 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 Walter Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Clifton 7 13 4 Saml. Johnson 7 13 4 Michl. Dooley 7 13 4 John Payne 7 13 4	The Second Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,082 0s 7½d Privates brought forward, £295 17s 6d Christopher Eggitt, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d John Parker, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Henry Brooks, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Henry Weeks, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Matthew Howard, private, enlisted 23 July, died 26 September, £2 15s 0d William Williams, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Cannon, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d William Chandler, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Vaughan, private, £3 16s 8d Richard White, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Watts, private, £3 16s 8d John Whatson, private, £3 16s 8d James Whitson, private, £3 16s 8d John Watts, private, £3 16s 8d William West, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Whaley, private, £3 16s 8d Isaac Walker, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Yates, private, £3 16s 8d Second Company privates total, £354 5s 0d Third Company Solomon St Maurice, captain, £39 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 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 Samuel Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Michael Tooley, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Payne, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Richard Green, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,615 0s 7½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Robt. Green 7 13 4 Willm. Johnson 7 13 4 46 - - Carried Over £ 2615 - 11½	
181	177	1780 Brought Over £ 2615 - 11½ Corporals Vizt. John Power 5 7 4 John Deane Redd. 14th August 2 12 6 Thos. Ford 5 7 4 James York 5 7 4 Thos. Griffiths 5 7 4 Thos. Hayes 5 7 4 Joseph Hand from 15th August 2 14 10 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. Willm. Venn 5 7 4 James Hodge 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. Richd. Smith Fife 3 16 8 John Orden 3 16 8 Jerem. Abbott 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 Jacob Brill 3 16 8 John Blinghorn 3 16 8 Fred. Willm. Beard 3 16 8 Jeffy. Bond 3 16 8 Thos. Brown 3 16 8 Willm. Bridgford 3 16 8 Willm. Bailey 3 16 8 John Cook 3 16 8 Benjn. Courtney 3 16 8 Jas. Cleary 3 16 8 Jas. Collins 3 16 8 Thos. Clark 3 16 8 Thos. Collings 3 16 8 Fredk. Diley 3 16 8 Joseph Eales 3 16 8 John Gray 3 16 8 Owen Griffiths 3 16 8 John Grimaldie 3 16 8	The Third Company's corporals, drummers and privates for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £2,615 0s 7½d Corporals John Bower, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Deane, corporal, reduced 14 August, £2 12s 6d Thomas Forde, corporal, £5 7s 4d James York, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Griffiths, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Hayes, corporal, £5 7s 4d Joseph Hand, corporal from 15 August, £2 14s 10d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers William Evans, drummer, £5 7s 4d James Rudge, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates Richard Smith, fifer, £3 16s 8d John Arden, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Abbott, private, £3 16s 8d John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Britt, private, £3 16s 8d John Blinkhorn, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick William Brand, private, £3 16s 8d Jeffery Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Brown, private, £3 16s 8d William Bridgford, private, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d John Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 16s 8d James Crozier, private, £3 16s 8d James Collins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Collins, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Daley, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Foster, private, £3 16s 8d John Gray, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d John Grimaldi, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £84 6s 8d Carried forward, £2,657 19s 3½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Private Carried Over £ 84 6 8 Carried Over £ 2657 19 7½	
182	178	16th October Brought Over £ 2657 18 7½ Private brought Over £ 84 6 8 Edward Giles 3 16 8 Peter Hyder 3 16 8 Willm. Edwards 3 16 8 Joseph Holloway 3 16 8 Peter Higgins 3 16 8 Edward Hazell 3 16 8 Saml. Harvant 3 16 8 William Hamilton 3 16 8 Willm. Hardison 3 16 8 Luke Hett 3 16 8 Willm. Higginson 3 16 8 Willm. Jamieson 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 James Klemp 3 16 8 James Johnson 3 16 8 John Kelly 3 16 8 Edward Lamburn 3 16 8 Richd. Lowe 3 16 8 John Lamb 3 16 8 Willm. Hoppax 3 16 8 Richd. Moyce 3 16 8 Thos. Morris 3 16 8 Chas. Morris 3 16 8 Chas. Mennosen 3 16 8 John Moody 3 16 8 James Martin 3 16 8 Thos. Mason 3 16 8 Peter McCardell 3 16 8 Joseph Middleton 3 16 8 Andw. Nodding 3 16 8 Thos. Owens 3 16 8 Thos. Perry 3 16 8 Willm. Perkins 3 16 8 Willm. Powell 3 16 8 Walter Pritchard 3 16 8	The Third Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,657 18s 7½d Privates brought forward, £84 6s 8d Edward Gyles, private, £3 16s 8d Felix Hider, private, £3 16s 8d William Edwards, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Higgins, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Hazell, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Harcourt, private, £3 16s 8d William Hamilton, private, £3 16s 8d William Hardison, private, £3 16s 8d Luke Holt, private, £3 16s 8d William Higginson, private, £3 16s 8d William Jamieson, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d James Kemp, private, £3 16s 8d James Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d John Kelly, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Lambourn, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Love, private, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, private, £3 16s 8d William Rippon, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Mayer, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Morris, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Morris, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Manypenny, private, £3 16s 8d John Moody, private, £3 16s 8d James Martin, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Marson, private, £3 16s 8d Peter McCardell, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Middleton, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Nedling, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Owens, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Perry, private, £3 16s 8d William Pickess, private, £3 16s 8d William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d Walter Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £218 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,657 18s 7½d On the previous page, the carried-forward figure should read £2,657 18s 7½d.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Private Carried Over £ 218 10 - Carried Over £ 2657 18 7½	
183	179	1780 Brot. Over £ 2657 18 7½ Private Brought Over £ 218 10 - Willm. Pratt 3 16 8 James Porter 3 16 8 Richd. Peck 3 16 8 John Parsons 3 16 8 Oliver Perry 3 16 8 Phillip Vickars 3 16 8 Wm. Rowlands 3 16 8 Joshua Roberts 3 16 8 Willm. Robinson 3 16 8 Adam Scott 3 16 8 Arthur Shell 3 16 8 Stephn. Seymour 3 16 8 David Stein 3 16 8 Andw. Sherman 3 16 8 Thos. Stowe 3 16 8 Francis Stambler 3 16 8 Willm. Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Tyler 3 16 8 Jerem. Tottell 3 16 8 Thos. Ward 3 16 8 Willm. Walter 3 16 8 James Wood 3 16 8 John Melchior Williams 3 16 8 Robt. Watson 3 16 8 Thos. Wheeler 3 16 8 Eugene Vaughan 3 16 8 James Wilson from 2d Compy. 1 July 3 16 8 John Blackaby Ent. 23 do. 2 18 4 James Campbell do. 2 18 4 Pat. Flanagan do. 2 18 4 John Hare do. 2 18 4 James Smith do. 2 18 4 George Turner do. 2 18 4 Joseph Hand to 14 August 1 17 6 John Deane from 15th do. 1 19 2	The Third Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for a full quarter. Brought forward, £2,657 18s 7½d Privates brought forward, £218 10s 0d 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 Phillip Nuthall, private, £3 16s 8d William Rowlands, private, £3 16s 8d Joshua Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d Adam Scott, private, £3 16s 8d Arthur Shell, private, £3 16s 8d Stephen Seymour, private, £3 16s 8d David Storer, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Steerman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stowe, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Shambier, private, £3 16s 8d William Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Tyler, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Tothill, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ward, private, £3 16s 8d William Walker, private, £3 16s 8d James Wood, private, £3 16s 8d John Melchior Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Watson, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Wheeler, private, £3 16s 8d Eugene Vaughan, private, £3 16s 8d James Wilson, private, transferred from the Second Company 1 July, £3 16s 8d John Blackerby, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Campbell, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Patrick Flanagan, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d John Hare, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Smith, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d George Turner, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Joseph Hand, private to 14 August, £1 17s 6d John Deane, private from 15 August, £1 19s 2d Privates carried forward, £343 6s 8d Carried forward, £2,657 18s 7½d The men named in earlier entries as Eugene Carrigan and Phillip Mothall should read Eugene Vaughan and Phillip Nuthall.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Private Carried Over £ 343 6 8 Carried over £ 2657 18 7½	
184	180	16 Octr. Brought over £ 2657 18 7½ Private Brot. Over £ 343 6 8 James Murphy Entd. 17 Augt. 1 17 6 John Mansell do. 1 17 6 John Smith 1 17 6 John Carman 1 17 6 Peter Hubbert Dd. 21 do. 2 3 4 353 - - Fourth Company Vizt. Thos. Bazett Captain 59 6 3 Thos. Statham Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Robt. Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Thos. Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Thos. Hillick 7 13 4 James Youd Serjt. Major 12 3 4 George Jarman 7 13 4 Richd. Pearce 7 13 4 John Johnson 7 13 4 Thos. Williams 7 13 4 50 10 - Corporals Vizt. Caleb Broadway 5 7 4 Thos. Langley 5 7 4 Richd. Marshall 5 7 4 John Almond 5 7 4 George Hunter 5 7 4 Willm. Gilks 5 7 4 32 4 - Carried Over £ 3260 14 -	The Third Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers, sergeants and corporals of the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £2,657 18s 7½d Privates brought forward, £343 6s 8d James Murphy, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Mansfield, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Smith, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d John Corrance, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d Peter Hubbert, private, died 21 August, £2 3s 4d Third Company privates total, £353 0s 0d Fourth Company Thomas Bazett, captain, £39 6s 3d 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 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 Thomas Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants Thomas Hillock, sergeant, £7 13s 4d James Ford, sergeant major, £12 5s 4d George Jarman, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Richard Pearce, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Thomas Williams, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £50 12s 0d Corporals Caleb Broadway, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Langley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Marshall, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Elwood, corporal, £5 7s 4d George Hunter, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Gilks, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,240 14s 0d
185	181	1780 Brought Over £ 3260 14 - Drummers Vizt. James Moyce 5 7 4 Robt. Terrell 5 7 4	The Fourth Company's drummers and privates for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £3,260 14s 0d Drummers James Mayse, drummer, £5 7s 4d Robert Ferrill, drummer, £5 7s 4d

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		10 14 8 Private Vizt. John Smith Fife 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 William Ashfield 3 16 8 Phillip Alexander 3 16 8 George Adams 3 16 8 Willm. Blackman 3 16 8 Thos. Bailey 3 16 8 Willm. Caleb Baldwin 3 16 8 Jeremiah Butcher 3 16 8 John Brown 3 16 8 Samuel Branwood 3 16 8 John Burkett 3 16 8 Willm. Bruce 3 16 8 John Benson 3 16 8 Willm. Berry 3 16 8 Josiah Cummings 3 16 8 John Coffee 3 16 8 Edwd. 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 Dungey 3 16 8 Willm. Hedden 3 16 8 James Eley 3 16 8 Francis Flynn 3 16 8 Cornl. Flower 3 16 8 George Green 3 16 8 John Gilmore 3 16 8 John Germain 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 115 - - Carried Over £ 3271 8 8	Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates John Smith, fifer, £3 16s 8d John Elkin, private, £3 16s 8d William Ashfield, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Alexander, private, £3 16s 8d George Adams, private, £3 16s 8d William Blackman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d William Caleb Baldwin, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 16s 8d John Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Branwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Burkett, private, £3 16s 8d William Bruce, private, £3 16s 8d John Benson, private, £3 16s 8d William Berry, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Cummings, private, £3 16s 8d John Coffee, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Isaac Carr, private, £3 16s 8d David Colhoun, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Dawson, private, £3 16s 8d James Dennis, private, £3 16s 8d John Dungey, private, £3 16s 8d William Hadden, private, £3 16s 8d James Eley, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Flinn, private, £3 16s 8d Cornelius Flowers, private, £3 16s 8d George Green, private, £3 16s 8d John Gilmore, private, £3 16s 8d John Germain, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £115 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,271 8s 8d
186	182	16th October Brought Over £ 3271 8 8 Private Brought Over £ 115 - - Willm. Gahagan 3 16 8 Roger Haydon 3 16 8 Joseph Hewitt 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8	The Fourth Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,271 8s 8d Privates brought forward, £115 0s 0d William Gahagan, private, £3 16s 8d Roger Hayden, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Hewett, private, £3 16s 8d John Hedges, private, £3 16s 8d John Horton, private, £3 16s 8d James Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d

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		John Horton 3 16 8 James Hawkins 3 16 8 Thos. Johnson 3 16 8 James Jordan 3 16 8 John Joyce 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 John Jackson 3 16 8 Robt. Ives 3 16 8 Robt. Knights 3 16 8 Thos. Lyons 3 16 8 John Laslade 3 16 8 Robt. May 3 16 8 John Moyse 3 16 8 Israel Moon 3 16 8 Willm. Moggett 3 16 8 John More 3 16 8 Thos. Noll 3 16 8 Willm. Parker 3 16 8 Thos. Pritchard 3 16 8 John Pink 3 16 8 Willm. Powell 3 16 8 Christr. Potecker 3 16 8 Willm. Penny 3 16 8 John Powder 3 16 8 Willm. Purby 3 16 8 John Pope 3 16 8 Jas. Richardson 3 16 8 John Pickering 3 16 8 Chas. Smith 3 16 8 John Smith Senr. 3 16 8 John Smith Junr. 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 249 3 4 Carried Over £ 3271 8 8	James Jordan, private, £3 16s 8d John Joyce, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d John Jackson, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Ives, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Knights, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lyne, private, £3 16s 8d John Lovelace, private, £3 16s 8d Robert May, private, £3 16s 8d John Moyse, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Mann, private, £3 16s 8d William Miggitt, private, £3 16s 8d John Moore, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Nail, private, £3 16s 8d William Parker, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d John Pink, private, £3 16s 8d William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d Christopher Pottiker, private, £3 16s 8d William Penny, private, £3 16s 8d John Pender, private, £3 16s 8d William Rudie, private, £3 16s 8d John Pass, private, £3 16s 8d James Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d John Roberies, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Smith, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith senior, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith junior, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £249 3s 4d Carried forward, £3,271 8s 8d
187	183	1780 Brought Over £ 3271 8 8 Private brought Over £ 249 3 4 Richd. Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Stevens 3 16 8 John Stone 3 16 8 Fredk. Shiffer 3 16 8	The Fourth Company's privates were completed, followed by the first officers of the Artillery Company. Brought forward, £3,271 8s 8d Privates brought forward, £249 3s 4d Richard Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stevens, private, £3 16s 8d John Stone, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Steffer, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d

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		Thos. Thomas 3 16 8 Michl. Thomas 3 16 8 James Thompson 3 16 8 Willm. Wilson 3 16 8 James Wood 3 16 8 Willm. Webb 3 16 8 Willm. Wilkins 3 16 8 Chas. Williams 3 16 8 Joseph Wrights 3 16 8 Peter White 3 16 8 Richd. Wiggins 3 16 8 Peter Young 3 16 8 John Lamb 3 16 8 Peter Hansbine 3 16 8 Richd. Close Dd. 20th July 1780 - 16 8 Thos. Childing Ent. 23 do. 2 18 4 James Taylor do. 2 18 4 Pat. Corcoran do. 2 18 4 Abra. Canfield do. 2 18 4 John Harrison do. 2 18 4 Bernard Freeman do. 2 18 4 James Bird do. 2 18 4 James Parker do. 2 18 4 Willm. Pitt Ent. 17 Augt. 1 17 6 James Carroll do. 1 17 6 Willm. Sheppard do. 1 17 6 Thos. Garridge do. 1 17 6 349 16 8 Artillery Company Vizt. Willm. Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Carried Over £ 3714 15 11½	James Thompson, private, £3 16s 8d William Wilson, private, £3 16s 8d James Wood, private, £3 16s 8d William Webb, private, £3 16s 8d William Wickens, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Wrights, private, £3 16s 8d Peter White, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Wiggens, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Young, private, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Close, private, died 20 July 1780, £0 16s 8d Thomas Pickling, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Taylor, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Patrick Corcoran, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Abel Canfield, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d John Hanson, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d Bernard Freeman, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Bird, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d James Barker, private, enlisted 23 July, £2 18s 4d William Pell, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d James Carroll, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d William Shepherd, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d Thomas George, private, enlisted 17 August, £1 17s 6d Fourth Company privates total, £349 16s 8d 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 Carried forward, £3,714 15s 11½d **Interpretations** Across the four companies, the pay list for the quarter shows 27 men enlisted on 23 July 1780 and 15 on 17 August. The first group came the day after seven soldiers deserted. The second were the Bombay deserters taken off the *Hawke*. Against them stood a handful of deaths and the 22 July desertions. The garrison ended the quarter stronger than it began, even though it had lost men to death, desertion and discharge. The Council had used every passing ship to rebuild its numbers. It filled the ranks with whoever the arriving ships would release, even men who had already deserted from another of the Company's garrisons.
188	184	16th October Carried Over £ 3714 15 11½ Ulysses Browne Lieut. 27 7 6 do. diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Willm. Seale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½	The Artillery Company's officers, sergeants, corporals, bombardiers and gunners for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £3,714 15s 11½d Ulysses Browne, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Ulysses Browne, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Ulysses Browne, total, £34 4s 4½d William Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants

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		34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 4 - John Love 9 4 - John Blackwell 9 4 - James Baird 9 4 - Thos. Tilley 9 4 - George Lenton 9 4 - 55 4 - Corporals Vizt. John Pugh 6 10 - Willm. Stapleford 6 10 - John McNabb 6 10 - James Renton 6 10 - Maynard Hayes 6 10 - John Chalmers 6 15 - 41 0 - Bombardiers Vizt. Chas. Mrahan 6 10 - Willm. Richardson 6 10 - Thos. Ashworth 6 10 - Saml. Pingrow 6 10 - 27 12 - Gunners Vizt. James Mennings 6 2 8 Thos. Venn 6 2 8 Richd. Waterhouse 6 2 8 John Wilkinson 6 2 8 Thos. Jones 6 2 8 Francis Jones 6 2 8 John Stockdell 6 2 8 Michl. Davis Deserted 22 July 6 2 8 Wm. French appointed 23 do. 6 2 8 49 1 4 Carried Over £ 3956 9 8½	John Turner, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Lowe, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Blackwell, sergeant, £9 4s 0d James Baird, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Thomas Tilley, sergeant, £9 4s 0d George Fenton, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Sergeants total, £55 4s 0d Corporals John Pagle, corporal, £6 18s 0d William Stapleford, corporal, £6 18s 0d John McNabb, corporal, £6 18s 0d James Renton, corporal, £6 18s 0d Maynard Hayes, corporal, £6 18s 0d John Chalmers, corporal, £6 18s 0d Corporals total, £41 8s 0d Bombardiers Charles Abraham, bombardier, £6 18s 0d William Richardson, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Thomas Illsworth, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Samuel Ringrose, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 12s 0d Gunners James Munnings, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Venn, gunner, £6 2s 8d Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 2s 8d John Wilkinson, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Jones, gunner, £6 2s 8d Francis Jones, gunner, £6 2s 8d John Stockdale, gunner, £6 2s 8d Michael Davis, gunner, deserted 22 July, and William French, appointed 23 July, between them, £6 2s 8d Gunners total, £49 1s 4d Carried forward, £3,956 9s 0½d **Interpretations** Michael Davis and William French shared one gunner's pay for the quarter. Davis was paid until he deserted on 22 July 1780, and French from his appointment the next day. The post itself was never empty. The Company paid for eight gunners and kept eight, filling the place within a day. Davis had been promoted to gunner only on 16 May 1780. The raise did not keep him from joining the escape by boat two months later.
189	185	1780 Brought Over £ 3956 9 8½ Drummers Vizt. Danl. Porter 5 7 4 Henry Diggins 5 7 4 10 14 8 Matrosses Vizt. Willm. Gilsing Fife 4 12 - James Anderson 4 12 - Richd. Athers 4 12 -	The Artillery Company's drummers and matrosses for the quarter ending 30 September 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £3,956 9s 0½d Drummers Daniel Porter, drummer, £5 7s 4d Henry Duggan, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Matrosses William Gering, fifer, £4 12s 0d Jacob Anderson, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Akers, matross, £4 12s 0d Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Burchard, matross, £4 12s 0d Stephen Bazett, matross, £4 12s 0d

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		Benjn. Burton 4 12 - John Barchard 4 12 - Stephen Barrett 4 12 - Thos. Bowen 4 12 - James Bamfield 4 12 - John Baker 4 12 - Willm. Buckell 4 12 - Matt. Craven 4 12 - John Corbett 4 12 - Thos. Connell 4 12 - Anty. Clark 4 12 - John Coleman 4 12 - Robt. Cunningham 4 12 - Robt. Catchpole 4 12 - Willm. Cotton 4 12 - Willm. Carey 4 12 - Thos. Dennan 4 12 - Joseph Dailey 4 12 - Saml. Duffett 4 12 - John Davis 4 12 - Robt. Downs 4 12 - Joseph Fellows 4 12 - Willm. Faithcroft 4 12 - Thos. Fair 4 12 - Hendk. Fink 4 12 - Christr. Greenwald 4 12 - Richd. Gibbs 4 12 - James Goodwin Matrosses Carried Over £ 142 12 - Carried Over £ 3967 4 4½	Thomas Brown, matross, £4 12s 0d James Bamfield, matross, £4 12s 0d John Baker, matross, £4 12s 0d William Bushell, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Craven, matross, £4 12s 0d John Corbett, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Connell, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Clark, matross, £4 12s 0d John Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Cunningham, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Catchpole, matross, £4 12s 0d William Cotton, matross, £4 12s 0d William Carey, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Denman, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Dailey, matross, £4 12s 0d Samuel Duffitt, matross, £4 12s 0d John Davis, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Downs, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Ellis, matross, £4 12s 0d William Fairchild, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Farr, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Fink, matross, £4 12s 0d Christopher Greenwood, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 12s 0d James Gunn, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £142 12s 0d Carried forward, £3,967 3s 8½d
190	186	16th October Brought Over £ 3967 5 4½ Matrosses brought Over £ 142 12 - John Hyde 4 12 - Willm. Hamilton 4 12 - John Holt 4 12 - John Hawks 4 12 - John Hurley 4 12 - David Hankley 4 12 - Lewis Hardwick 4 12 - Geo. Kegler	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued, each paid £4 12s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,967 5s 4½d Matrosses brought forward, £142 12s 0d John Hyde, matross, £4 12s 0d William Hamilton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Holt, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hawkes, matross, £4 12s 0d John Harley, matross, £4 12s 0d David Hartley, matross, £4 12s 0d Lewis Hardwick, matross, £4 12s 0d George Kugler, matross, £4 12s 0d John Johnson, matross, £4 12s 0d Sutton Jacks, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Ilscomb, matross, £4 12s 0d William Long, matross, £4 12s 0d Josiah Liddle, matross, £4 12s 0d John Lane, matross, £4 12s 0d

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		4 12 - John Johnson 4 12 - Sutton Isaacks 4 12 - Andw. Istcomb 4 12 - Willm. Long 4 12 - Israel Lindley 4 12 - John Lane 4 12 - John Lemon 4 12 - James Martin 4 12 - Pat. McDonald 4 12 - Pat. Murphy 4 12 - Matt. Mole 4 12 - James Goodwin 4 12 - Richd. Greenfield 4 12 - Richd. Mason 4 12 - Peter McKenzie 4 12 - Danl. McLane 4 12 - Murdk. McKinnon 4 12 - John Myers 4 12 - Jerl. McCarty 4 12 - Thos. Nimbles 4 12 - John Parker 4 12 - James Price 4 12 - Joseph Peale 4 12 - John Peters 4 12 - Thos. Price 4 12 - Corn. Potts 4 12 - Robt. Ryley 4 12 - Matrosses Carried Over £ 303 12 - Carried Over £ 3967 5 4½	John Lemon, matross, £4 12s 0d Lewis Martin, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Mills, matross, £4 12s 0d James Goodwin, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Greenfield, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Mason, matross, £4 12s 0d Peter McKenzie, matross, £4 12s 0d Daniel McLane, matross, £4 12s 0d Murdoch McKinnon, matross, £4 12s 0d John Myers, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph McCarty, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 12s 0d John Parker, matross, £4 12s 0d James Price, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Poole, matross, £4 12s 0d John Peters, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Price, matross, £4 12s 0d Cornelius Potts, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Ryley, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £303 12s 0d Carried forward, £3,967 5s 4½d **Interpretations** Finlay McKinnon no longer appears among the matrosses. On 28 August 1780 he was allowed to leave the garrison, provided George Thomas, a discharged soldier, served out the rest of his engagement. Murdoch McKinnon remained. The list confirms the exchange went through as approved.
191	187	1780 Brot. Over £ 3967 5 4½ Matrosses brought Over £ 303 12 - Richd. Rowlands 4 12 - Hugh Rose 4 12 - Willm. Smith 4 12 - Richd. Smith 4 12 - Willm. Shore 4 12 - Andw. Stark 4 12 - John Smith 4 12 - Geo. Street	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued. Brought forward, £3,967 5s 4½d Matrosses brought forward, £303 12s 0d Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 12s 0d Hugh Ross, matross, £4 12s 0d William Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d William Shore, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Stack, matross, £4 12s 0d John Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d George Street, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson senior, matross, £4 12s 0d Ralph Tedman, matross, £4 12s 0d William Tucker, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson junior, matross, £4 12s 0d John Trevan, matross, £4 12s 0d Stephen Trueman, matross, £4 12s 0d William Wieden, matross, £4 12s 0d

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		4 12 - John Thompson Senr. 4 12 - Ralph Tedman 4 12 - Willm. Tucker 4 12 - John Thompson Junr. 4 12 - John Towers 4 12 - Stepn. Trueman 4 12 - Willm. Weedon 4 12 - Edwd. Ware 4 12 - Willm. Weaver 4 12 - James Walker 4 12 - John White 4 12 - Jas. Wellington 4 12 - Fras. Walker 4 12 - Willm. Warner 4 12 - Robt. Walton 4 12 - John Wilson Senr. 4 12 - Chas. Walton 4 12 - Thos. Wade 4 12 - Henl. French to 22d July 1 2 - Danl. Morgan Desd. do. 1 2 - Saml. Mills do. do. 1 2 - John Shoon do. do. 1 2 - Robt. Wood do. do. 1 2 - Thos. Colston Ent. 23 do. 3 10 - Peter Dunn do. do. 3 10 - John Green do. do. 3 10 - Matrosses Carried Over £ 439 4 - Carried Over £ 3967 5 4½	Edward Ware, matross, £4 12s 0d William Wenner, 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 senior, matross, £4 12s 0d Charles Watton, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Wade, matross, £4 12s 0d Henry French, matross to 22 July, £1 2s 0d Daniel Morgan, matross, deserted 22 July, £1 2s 0d Samuel Mills, matross, deserted 22 July, £1 2s 0d John Skeen, matross, deserted 22 July, £1 2s 0d Robert Wood, matross, deserted 22 July, £1 2s 0d Thomas Collister, matross, enlisted 23 July, £3 10s 0d Peter Dunn, matross, enlisted 23 July, £3 10s 0d John Green, matross, enlisted 23 July, £3 10s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £439 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,967 5s 4½d **Interpretations** The four matrosses who fled by boat on the night of 22 July 1780 were paid 22 days each and nothing more. Samuel Mills and John Skeen had each received a £15 0s 0d bounty when they enlisted on 29 May 1780. Together the Company paid them £30 0s 0d in bounties and £2 4s 0d in wages, and had less than two months' service from them in return. Henry French, paid as a matross to the same night, became the gunner who filled Michael Davis's place the next morning. Three new matrosses enlisted on 23 July. The gaps the four deserters left among the matrosses were largely filled within a day.
192	188	16th October Brought Over £ 3967 5 4½ Matrosses brought Over £ 439 4 - Thos. Leister Ent. 23 July 80 3 10 - Henry Radford do. do. 3 10 - John Wilson Junr. do. do. 3 10 - Willm. Webster do. do. 3 10 - James Wight do. do. 3 10 - Finly McHennon Disd. 27 Augt. 2 18 - George Thomas Ent. 28th do. 1 14 - 461 6 - Pensioners Vizt. John Howard	The Artillery Company's matrosses were completed, followed by the pensioners. Brought forward, £3,967 5s 4½d Matrosses brought forward, £439 4s 0d Thomas Leister, matross, enlisted 23 July 1780, £3 10s 0d Henry Radford, matross, enlisted 23 July 1780, £3 10s 0d John Wilson junior, matross, enlisted 23 July 1780, £3 10s 0d William Webster, matross, enlisted 23 July 1780, £3 10s 0d James Wight, matross, enlisted 23 July 1780, £3 10s 0d Finlay McKinnon, matross, discharged 27 August, £2 18s 0d George Thomas, matross, enlisted 28 August, £1 14s 0d Matrosses total, £461 6s 0d Pensioners

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		22 16 3 Mary Beale 7 10 - Elizabeth Kennedy 7 10 - Elizabeth Powel 6 5 - 44 1 3 £ 4472 12 7½	John Howard, £22 16s 3d Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powel, £6 5s 0d Pensioners total, £44 1s 3d Total for the quarter, £4,472 12s 7½d **Interpretations** The quarter's pay list came to £4,472 12s 7½d, about £94 more than the £4,378 4s 8½d for the quarter to 30 June 1780. Part of the rise came from the extra day in a 92-day quarter, which added a day's pay for every man. The larger part came from the recruits taken on in July and August. The Council replaced the 22 July deserters and those who died with at least 30 men from the arriving ships, and enlisted 15 Bombay deserters besides. The garrison ended September larger than it was in June. The cost was a higher pay bill each quarter for as long as the island kept up its wartime strength. Finlay McKinnon's discharge on 27 August and George Thomas's enlistment the next day show the exchange approved on 28 August 1780 put into effect. One man left and his substitute took his place without a break in the roll. John Howard's pension of £22 16s 3d for the quarter matched the £45 12s 6d paid him for the half year to June. It confirmed a fixed allowance to the retired captain.
193	189	Dr. William Wrangham Paymaster Cr. 1780 Sept. 30th To Cash received from the Chest 6952 14 1 Carried over £ 6952 14 1 1780 July By Cash paid for the following to repair the Boats 44 lb Nails 2 4 - 10 Red Oaker - 2 6 2 6 6 By do. paid for the Repairing a Boat for the Hind Cutter 3 5 - By do. paid for Oil, Nails & Paint for do. - 19 - By do. paid for ten days work raising Sheers for Cannon at Butter Milk Point 1 5 - By do. Paid for Making Cushions for the Church 3 16 - By do. Paid Mr. Gardiner Surgeon of the Royal Charlotte for his Care of 36 Recruits on their Passage to this Island 9 - - By do. paid for a Tenant Saw for the Artillery - 1 6 By do. paid for 2 lb of Candles for the Plumbers - 2 6 Carried Over £ 21 11 6 **Margin Notes:** 1780	William Wrangham, the paymaster, was charged as debtor in his account for the quarter to 30 September 1780. 30 September 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d On the credit side, he recorded the following payments made in July 1780. For repairing the boats: Nails, 44 lb, £2 4s 0d Red ochre, 10 lb, £0 2s 6d Boats total, £2 6s 6d Repairing a boat belonging to the *Hind* cutter cost £3 5s 0d, and oil, nails and paint for that boat cost £0 19s 0d. Ten days' work raising shears to mount cannon at Buttermilk Point, £1 5s 0d Making cushions for the church, £3 16s 0d Mr Gardner, surgeon of the *Royal Charlotte*, was paid £9 0s 0d for looking after 36 recruits on their passage to the island. A tenon saw for the artillery, £0 1s 6d Candles for the plumbers, 2 lb, £0 2s 6d Carried forward, £21 11s 6d **Interpretations** The Company paid the *Royal Charlotte*'s surgeon a fee for the recruits in his care, which came to 5s a man. A ship's surgeon was normally paid only for the crew. A separate fee for the recruits made it worth his while to keep them alive and fit through months at sea. Every man who reached the island healthy saved the Company the cost of another recruit. The same thinking lay behind Captain Cotton's letter of 31 July 1780 praising Wentworth Bradbury for drilling the recruits and keeping them in good health on the voyage. Shears were a pair of heavy spars lashed together at the top, used as a lifting frame to raise a gun onto its carriage or platform. Raising them at Buttermilk Point in July 1780 shows that the new battery was ready to take its guns. In September the Council ordered the battery finished before work went on with the road.
194	190	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Received from the Chest 6952 14 1	The debit side of the paymaster's account carried forward unchanged. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
195	191	1780 Paymaster Cr. By Cash advanced Messrs. Sniedon and Colnett upon their Notes of Hand 40 - - By do. Paid Captain Cotton of Ship Royal Charlotte for 41 Cwt. 2 qr. 19 lb of Cordage 159 5 10 By do. paid do. for a Barrell of Tar 3 5 - By do. paid do. for necessarys Supplyd the Recruits on their Passage to this Island 1 3 6 By do. paid for a Chest of Claret for Captain Caldwell of his Majestys Ship Hannibal 65 - - By do. paid for a Chest of Claret for Captain Buckner of his Majestys Ship Porther 60 - - By do. Paid the Society for the following Arrack Vizt. for 159 Gallons @ 5/ 39 15 - for 157 do. @ 5/ 39 5 - 79 - - By do. paid for making the following Flags Vizt. 2 for James Fort 2 10 - 1 for the Tower on the Church - 5 - 1 for the Ridge House - 15 - Mending and Making Flags & Pendants 1 16 6 5 6 6 By do. paid for repairing Sadlery - 13 3 By do. paid John Tobias for repairing the Boats 92 days at 2/6 11 10 - By do. paid for Baking 200 Batches Bread for the Garrison @ 1/9 17 19 6 By do. paid for thirty five Loads of Wood for Baking do. 2 12 6 By do. paid the Surgeon the difference of 2d. on the weight of 10 Sheep at 20/ Each for the Hospital 9 - - By do. paid the Midwife for delivering one of the Companys Slave Women - 10 - By do. paid the Coroner for 4 Inquests held on the Bodies of Sidney Patten, Toby a Man Slave Richd. Close and John Ellis 5 - - Carried Over £ 479 9 7	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Cash advanced to Messrs Ingledew and Colnett against their promissory notes, £40 0s 0d Captain Joseph Cotton of the *Royal Charlotte* was paid £159 5s 10d for 41 cwt 3 qr 19 lb of cordage, £3 5s 0d for a barrel of tar, and £1 3s 6d for necessaries supplied to the recruits on their passage to the island. A chest of claret for Captain Caldwell of the King's ship *Hannibal* cost £65 0s 0d. A chest of claret for Captain Buckner of the King's ship *Panther* cost £60 0s 0d. Arrack bought from the Society: 159 gallons at 5s, £39 15s 0d 157 gallons at 5s, £39 5s 0d Arrack total, £79 0s 0d Making flags: 2 flags for James Fort, £2 10s 0d 1 flag for the tower of the church, £0 3s 0d 1 flag for the Ridge House, £0 15s 0d Mending and making flags and bunting, £1 18s 6d Flags total, £5 6s 6d Repairing saddlery, £0 15s 3d Julio Fabiane, for repairing the boats, 92 days at 2s 6d, £11 10s 0d Baking 200 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d, £17 19s 6d 35 loads of wood for the baking, £2 12s 6d The surgeon, for the difference of 2d on the weight of 10 sheep at 18s each for the hospital, £9 0s 0d The midwife, for delivering one of the Company's slave women, £0 10s 0d The coroner, for 4 inquests on the bodies of Sidney Potter, John, a slave, Richard Close and John Ellis, £5 0s 0d Carried forward, £479 9s 7d **Interpretations** The Company bought chests of claret worth £125 0s 0d for the captains of the two King's ships in the road. The Navy did not take orders from the Company, and its captains chose for themselves how long to stay and which convoys to guard. A generous gift to each commander was a cheap way to win goodwill from the men whose ships protected the island and its trade in wartime. The same captains had taken flour and bread from the island's stores. Captain Caldwell had applied for those supplies on 14 August 1780. Lieutenants Ingledew and Colnett had commanded the fire boats during the French alarm earlier in the year. The paymaster advanced them £40 0s 0d against their promissory notes. These were loans repayable from their future pay, not wages, and the notes left a written debt the Company could recover. The coroner held four inquests in the quarter. Sidney Potter died on 1 July and Richard Close on 20 July 1780, both soldiers. An inquest was required wherever a death was sudden or unexplained. The Company paid for each one, including the inquest on John, one of its own slaves. Even the death of a slave had to be accounted for before the law, if only to rule out foul play by those set over him.
196	192	16 October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Received from the Chest Brought Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side was again carried over unchanged. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
197	193	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 479 9 7	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £479 9s 7d 2 baskets at 5s each, £0 10s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		By do. paid 2 Bushells @ 5/ each - 10 - By do. paid for making Three Graves for Deceased Soldiers - 7 6 By do. paid for dressing 2 Skins for Drum heads - 5 - By do. paid for attending the Water works 1 10 - By do. paid for Boat hire carrying Materials to the Fortifications 1 8 6 By do. paid the Clerk of the Peace for drawing Precepts - 15 - By do. paid do. Fees of Office - 4 2 By do. paid the following Pensions Vizt. Widow Bazett 5 7 4 Widow Caldwell 5 7 4 Widow Shelley 5 7 4 16 2 - By do. paid Willm. Warner for assisting at the Hospital 2 10 - By do. paid Capt. Bendy for 51 Candles for the Lieut. Governor 2 14 2 By do. paid Major [...] his Annual Allowance 2 10 0 By do. paid the Lieut. Governor for Mutton 3 - - By do. paid the Rent of a Room to hold the Quarterly Sessions 3 - - By do. paid the Marshall for punishments 1 10 - By do. paid Boat hire for bringing Sheep on Shore - 6 9 By do. paid for 2 Squares of Glass for the Barracks - 3 - By do. paid 462 days Subsistence of discharged Soldiers @ 6d. P day 11 11 - By do. paid the Subsistance of following Seamen left out of the Different Vessels Vizt. 92 days Henry Miller Betsy Snow 2 6 - 60 do. Mr. Inskeep Earl of Talbot 1 10 - Wm. Hewitt & Geo. Hitchcock left out of the Royl. Charlotte 76 days each @ 6d. P day 3 16 - 7 12 - By do. paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice - 5 - By do. paid Robt. Wood for keeping Ditch at Line [...] deserted 3 - - Carried Over £ 534 13 8	Digging 3 graves for soldiers who died, £0 7s 6d Dressing 2 skins for drum heads, £0 5s 0d Looking after the waterworks, £1 10s 0d Boat hire for carrying materials to the fortifications, £1 0s 6d The clerk of the stores, for drawing up receipts, £0 15s 0d [...] office, £0 4s 2d Pensions paid: The Widow Bazett, £5 7s 4d The Widow Caldwell, £5 7s 4d The Widow Shirtley, £5 7s 4d Pensions total, £16 2s 0d William Warner, for helping at the hospital, £2 10s 0d Captain Bendy, for 51 lb of candles for the Lieutenant Governor, £2 14s 2d Master Grange, his yearly allowance, £2 10s 0d The Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d Rent of a room for holding the quarter sessions, £3 0s 0d The marshal, for carrying out punishments, £1 10s 0d Boat hire for bringing sheep ashore, £0 6s 9d 2 panes of glass for the barracks, £0 3s 0d Keep of discharged soldiers, 462 days at 6d a day, £11 11s 0d The paymaster also paid for the keep of seamen left behind by their ships. Henry Miller of the *Betsy* snow was kept for 92 days at a cost of £2 6s 0d. M. [...] of the *Earl of Talbot* was kept for 60 days at a cost of £1 10s 0d. William Hewitt and George Hitchcock of the *Royal Charlotte* were kept for 76 days each at 6d a day, at a cost of £3 16s 0d. These payments came to £7 12s 0d in all. The crier of the Court of Justice, £0 5s 0d Robert Ward, for catching [...], who had run away, £3 0s 0d Carried forward, £534 13s 0d **Interpretations** The paymaster charged the keep of the two seamen from the *Royal Charlotte* at 6d a day. The Council had promised the men bound over as Crown witnesses 1s a day on 21 August 1780, with lodging in the barracks. The rate entered here is only half that sum. The remainder was perhaps met from another head of account, or the general rate for seamen left ashore was applied to them after all. Either way, the cost of holding witnesses for the island's court fell on the Company and appeared among its running expenses. The fee for the crier of the court and the rent of a room for the quarter sessions were part of the same cost. Robert Ward received £3 0s 0d for catching a runaway. That was a large reward, as much as several weeks' pay for a labourer. Runaways in the interior were killing the Company's sheep and goats, as the livestock account to 30 September 1780 recorded. A generous reward made it worth an inhabitant's while to hunt them down, and that was cheaper than sending soldiers into the island's ravines after them.
198	194	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash Received from the Chest Brought Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side was once more carried over unchanged. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
199	195	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 534 13 8 By Cash paid the following Men for Re-Inlisting to Serve	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £534 13s 0d Bounties paid to men who re-enlisted for five years as soldiers under the Articles of War, with their new terms starting on the dates shown:

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		the Honble. Company 5 Years longer as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of war their respective times to Commence as follows Vizt. John Shone 20th March 1780 15 - - Willm. Greenwood 5th August do. 15 - - Willm. Gosing 2d October do. 15 - - 45 - - By do. paid the following Men for Inlisting to serve the Honble. Company 5 Years as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of war their respective times to commence as follows Vizt. Willm. Moore 3 - - Willm. Kelly 3 - - Fredk. Shields 3 - - Willm. Williams 3 - - Willm. Chandler 3 - - John Carman 3 - - James Murphy 3 - - John Mansell 3 - - John Smith 3 - - Willm. Carroll 3 - - Willm. Pitt 3 - - Willm. Shepherd 3 - - Thos. Garridge 3 - - John Weston 3 - - Willm. Hackaby 3 - - 17 August Thos. Blake 15 - - 60 - - By do. paid for the following for the use of the Castle Vizt. 30 lb of Bottles 3 - - 3 Dozn. of Bread - 5 - 1½ Dozn. of Pint Glasses - 13 6 2 Cupboard Locks - 7 6 24 Yds. of Hair Line for running of Blinds - 14 10½ 4 10 10½ By do. advanced the Govr. to pay the disbursements of the Betsy Snow 37 19 3 By do. advanced do. to pay the disbursements of the Hind Cutter 85 6 6 By do. advanced do. to pay the Hind Cutters Compy. a Gratuity promised by Capt. Bendy for their good behaviour in pursuing the Vessel taken there by the Enemy 57 7 6 Carried Over £ 815 17 9½	John Sheens, from 20 March 1780, £15 0s 0d William Greenwood, from 5 August, £15 0s 0d William Gering, from 2 October, £15 0s 0d Re-enlistment total, £45 0s 0d Bounties paid to men who enlisted for five years as soldiers under the Articles of War, with their terms starting on 17 August: William Moore, £3 0s 0d William Kelly, £3 0s 0d Frederick Shields, £3 0s 0d William Williams, £3 0s 0d William Chandler, £3 0s 0d John Corrance, £3 0s 0d James Murphy, £3 0s 0d John Mansfield, £3 0s 0d John Smith, £3 0s 0d William Carroll, £3 0s 0d William Pell, £3 0s 0d William Shepherd, £3 0s 0d Thomas George, £3 0s 0d John Weston, £3 0s 0d William Hanbury, £3 0s 0d Thomas Blake, £15 0s 0d Enlistment total, £60 0s 0d Bought for use at the Castle: 30 dozen bottles, £3 0s 0d Thread, 3 lb, £0 [...] 1½ dozen [...] glasses, £0 12s 6d 2 [...], £0 7s 6d [...] for repairing chairs, £0 11s 10½d Castle total, £4 10s 10½d The paymaster advanced £37 19s 3d to the Governor to pay the expenses of the *Betsy* snow, and £83 6s 6d to pay the expenses of the *Hind* cutter. He also advanced £37 7s 6d to the Governor for a gratuity to the *Hind*'s crew. Captain Bendy had promised it to them for their good conduct when the cutter was chased by the enemy. Carried forward, £815 17s 9½d **Interpretations** The 15 Bombay deserters taken off the *Hawke* received £3 0s 0d each, the clothing money the Council allowed them on 21 August 1780. Thomas Blake, enlisting the same day, received the full £15 0s 0d. Blake came as a free man. The others had deserted from another of the Company's garrisons and enlisted with a trial for desertion as the alternative. The Council paid a full bounty only where it had to attract a man, not where it already held him. The *Hind*'s crew were rewarded for their conduct when the cutter was chased by the enemy. Bendy had promised the gratuity, and the Company paid it through the Governor. While the Board was hearing Bendy's complaint against his chief mate, the crew itself was being rewarded for standing by their captain in danger. During the dispute of 11 March 1780, Bendy had asked the crew whether any of them wished to leave the vessel, and none did. A crew rewarded for its loyalty was one that would back its captain when his officers did not.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
200	196	16 October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side continued on this page without change. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
201	197	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 815 17 9½ By Cash paid for the following for the Governors Table Vizt. 7 Glo. Gloucester Cheese wt. 97 lb 7 5 6 131 lb Ham 12 13 4 4 Hams wt. 49 lb 3 5 4 12 Tongues 4 16 - 3 Jars Currants 2 4 6 Half Hhd. Vinegar 4 10 - 3 Galls. do. 1 0 - 2 Kits Salmon 3 - - 1 Case preserves 12 - - 2 Single Firkins Butter 9 - - 8 Ditto do. 40 - - 2 Casks wt. Biscuit 3 15 - 2 Quarter Casks Pickles 7 - - 30 Potts Mince Meat 19 18 6 24 Bottles Sallad Oil 4 19 - 3 Kegs Pickled Tongues 12 12 - 10 lb Coffee - 15 - 1 Keg Herrings 1 15 - 12 Bottles French Olives 5 12 - 18 do. Mustard 3 9 - 4 lb Starch - 4 - 114 Fowls 8 11 - 10 lb Suet 2 10 - 23 Pigs - 6 - 13 Dozn. Eggs 5 9 6 11 lb Beef 3 10 6 4 Lambs 2 - - 5 Bunches Plantains - 12 6 3 Buckets Potatoes - 10 - 6 Hogs wt. 397 lb 6 12 4 72 Sheeps Tongues - 12 - 135 lb Candles 7 6 3	The paymaster's credit entries continued with goods bought for the Governor's table. Brought forward, £815 17s 9½d Bought for the Governor's table: 7 double Gloucester cheeses, 97 lb, £7 5s 6d Ham, 132 lb, £12 13s 4d 4 hams, 49 lb, £3 5s 4d 10 tongues, £4 16s 0d 3 jars of currants, £2 4s 6d Half a hogshead of vinegar, £4 10s 0d Vinegar, 3 gallons, £1 0s 0d 2 kits of salmon, £3 0s 0d 1 case of preserves, £12 0s 0d 2 single firkins of butter, £9 0s 0d 8 double firkins of butter, £40 0s 0d 2 casks of biscuit, £3 15s 0d 2 quarter casks of pickles, £7 0s 0d 30 pots of mincemeat, £19 18s 6d 24 bottles of salad oil, £4 19s 0d 3 kegs of pickled tongues, £12 12s 0d Coffee, 16 lb, £0 18s 0d 1 keg of herrings, £1 13s 0d 12 bottles of French olives, £3 12s 0d Mustard, 18 lb, £3 9s 0d Starch, 4 lb, £0 4s 0d 124 fowls, £8 11s 0d Suet, 100 lb, £2 10s 0d 32 pigs, £8 0s 0d 43 dozen eggs, £5 9s 6d Beef, 101 lb, £2 10s 6d 4 lambs, £2 0s 0d 5 bunches of plantains, £0 12s 6d 3 bushels of potatoes, £0 10s 0d 6 hogs, 297 lb, £6 12s 4d 72 sheep's tongues, £0 17s 0d Candles, 135 lb, £7 6s 3d Apples, 40 lb, £2 0s 0d 20 pears, £1 0s 0d Almonds, 40 lb, £2 0s 0d Raisins, 40 lb, £2 6s 8d Butter, 33 lb, £2 9s 6d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 5 ducks, £0 7s 6d Governor's table total, £214 7s 11d Carried forward, £815 17s 9½d **Interpretations** The Governor's table cost £214 7s 11d in the quarter, besides the wine and stores the Company issued to it each month. Much of the money went on imported luxuries: double Gloucester cheese, salted salmon, mincemeat, olives, almonds and raisins, and ten firkins of Irish or English butter. These were bought from the private trade of captains calling at the island, at prices well above what they cost in England. The table was the island's public hospitality. In this quarter it received the commanders of the *Hannibal*, the *Panther*, the *Royal Charlotte* and the *Hawke*. Feeding them in the English style was part of keeping the goodwill of the men on whose ships the island depended. A kit was a small wooden tub used for packing salted fish, and a firkin a small cask holding about 56 lb of butter. Double Gloucester was a hard cheese from the Severn vale, made with the full cream of two milkings. It kept well enough to survive a long sea voyage, and so it was among the few English cheeses regularly shipped to the East.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		40 lb Apples 2 - - 2 lb Pease 1 - - 4 lb Almonds - 12 - 4 lb Raisins 2 6 8 33 lb Butter 2 9 6 5 Turkeys 1 5 - 3 Ducks - 7 6 £ 214 7 11 Carried Over £ 815 17 9½	
202	198	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side ran on to this page with no new entries. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
203	199	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 815 17 9½ Brot. Over 214 7 11 250 Mangoes 3 2 6 178 lb Tamarinds 4 16 - 6 Bottles Soy 1 4 - 6 lb Sago - 6 - 1430 Lemons 1 18 3 225 12 8 By Cash paid for the following work done at Buttermilk point Vizt. 507 days Stoneblowers @ 1/6 37 19 6 167 do. Masons @ 1/6 12 10 6 71 do. Smiths @ 1/6 5 6 6 4 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 - 6 - 57 do. Overseers @ 1/6 4 5 6 70 do. do. @ 2/ 7 - - 1896 do. Labourers @ 1/ 94 16 - 162 6 - By do. Paid for the following Work done repairing the Crane Vizt. 12 days Masons @ 1/6 - 18 - 13 do. Stoneblowers @ 1/6 - 19 6 5 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 7 6 71 do. Labourers @ 1/ 3 11 - 6 2 - By do. paid for the following work burning & bringing Lime Vizt. 9 days Limeburners @ 1/6 - 13 6 73 do. Saltmakers @ 1/6 5 9 6 20 do. Overseers @ 1/6 1 10 - 667 do. Labourers @ 1/	The paymaster's credit entries continued with the rest of the Governor's table and the quarter's wages for the works. Brought forward, £815 17s 9½d Governor's table brought forward, £214 7s 11d 280 mangoes, £3 2s 6d Tamarinds, 178 lb, £4 16s 0d 6 bottles of soy, £1 4s 0d Sago, 6 lb, £0 6s 0d 1,430 lemons, £1 18s 3d Governor's table total, £225 12s 0d Work done at Buttermilk Point: Stone blowers, 717 days at 1s 6d, £53 15s 6d Masons, 167 days at 1s 6d, £12 10s 6d Smiths, 71 days at 1s 6d, £5 6s 6d Carpenters, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Overseers, 57 days at 1s 6d, £4 5s 6d Overseers, 70 days at 2s, £7 0s 0d Labourers, 1,896 days at 1s, £94 16s 0d Buttermilk Point total, £182 6s 0d Repairing the crane: Masons, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Stone blowers, 13 days at 1s 6d, £0 19s 6d Overseers, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Labourers, 77 days at 1s, £3 17s 0d Crane total, £6 2s 0d Burning and carrying lime: Lime burners, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Lime makers, 73 days at 1s 6d, £5 9s 6d Overseers, 20 days at 1s 6d, £1 10s 0d Labourers, 667 days at 1s, £33 7s 0d Lime total, £41 0s 0d Opening the Back Run: Masons, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Overseers, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Labourers, 126 days at 1s, £6 6s 0d Back Run total, £7 2s 6d Repairing carts for the fortifications: Carpenters, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Smiths, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Carts total, £1 1s 0d Repairing boats: Smiths, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d Carpenters, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d Sawyers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 30 days at 1s, £1 10s 0d Boats total, £3 3s 0d Labourers at the plantation in Lemon Valley, 79 days at 1s 6d, £5 18s 6d Carried forward, £1,294 5s 3½d **Interpretations** Mangoes, tamarinds, soy and sago came from the East, carried by the Company's ships returning from

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		33 7 - 41 - - By do. paid for the following work done repairing the Back Run Vizt. 2 days Masons @ 1/6 - 3 - 9 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 13 6 126 do. Labourers @ 1/ 6 6 - 7 2 6 By do. paid for the following work done repairing Carts for the Fortifications Vizt. 9 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 13 6 5 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 7 6 1 1 - By do. paid for the following work done repairing Boats Vizt. 8 days Smiths @ 1/6 - 12 - 8 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 - 12 - 2 do. Sawers @ 1/6 - 3 - 30 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 10 - 3 3 - By do. paid for 79 days Labourers work done at the plantation in James's Valley @ 1/6 5 18 6 Carried Over £ 1294 3 3½	India and China. Tamarind was the sour pulp of a tropical pod, used in chutneys, sauces and cooling drinks. Soy was the fermented bean sauce of China, prized in England as a relish. Sago was a starch from the pith of a palm, used to make puddings and to feed invalids. The Governor's table drew on both England and Asia. That reflected the island's place halfway between them on the Company's main sea route. Labourers put in nearly 1,900 days at Buttermilk Point in the quarter, with more than 700 days of stone blowers. That was far more than the June quarter's work there. The Council had ordered on 11 and 18 September 1780 that every hand should go to finishing the battery before the road went any further. The wages show that order being carried out.
204	200	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brought Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried Over £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side again held only the sum brought forward. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
205	201	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1294 3 3½ By Cash paid for the following work done at the Plantation House Vizt. 5 days Smiths @ 1/6 - 7 6 13 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 2 6 6 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 6 - 1 16 - By do. paid for the following work done at the Castle Vizt. 6 days Smiths @ 1/6 - 9 - 14 do. Carpenters @ 1/6 1 1 - 12 do. Painters @ 2/ 1 4 - 12 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 12 - 3 6 - By do. Paid for the following work done setting the Gun Carriages Vizt. 14 days Carpenters @ 1/6 1 1 - 4 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 6 - 3 do. Painters @ 2/ - 6 - 1 13 - By do. Paid for the following work done repairing the Hospital Vizt. 4 days Carpenters @ 1/6	The paymaster's credit entries continued with more wages for the works. Brought forward, £1,294 5s 3½d Work done at Plantation House: Smiths, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Carpenters, 15 days at 1s 6d, £1 2s 6d Labourers, 6 days at 1s, £0 6s 0d Plantation House total, £1 16s 0d Work done at the Castle: Smiths, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Carpenters, 14 days at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d Painters, 12 days at 2s, £1 4s 0d Labourers, 12 days at 1s, £0 12s 0d Castle total, £3 6s 0d Setting up gun carriages: Carpenters, 14 days at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d Smiths, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Painters, 3 days at 2s, £0 6s 0d Gun carriages total, £1 13s 0d Repairing the hospital: Carpenters, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Painters, 2 days at 2s, £0 4s 0d Labourers, 6 days at 1s, £0 6s 0d Hospital total, £0 16s 0d Making wooden lockers for the [...]: Carpenters, 11 days at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d Painters, 2 days at 2s, £0 4s 0d Lockers total, £1 0s 6d Work on board the *Hind* cutter cost £3 5s 6d. Caulkers worked 5 days at 1s 6d, costing £0 7s 6d, and labourers were paid £2 18s 0d at 1s a day. Carrying swivel guns to Prosperous Bay and fixing them above Turk's Cap: Carpenters, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 26 days at 1s, £1 6s 0d

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		- 6 - 2 do. Painters @ 2/ - 4 - 6 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 6 - - 16 - By do. paid for the following work done making window Locks for the Castle Vizt. 11 Days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 16 6 2 do. Painters @ 2/ - 4 - 1 - 6 By do. paid for the following work done on Board the Hind Cutter Vizt. 5 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 7 6 38 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 18 - 2 5 6 By do. paid for the following work done carrying Swivels to Prosperous Bay & the first tower and fixing them above Turks Cap Vizt. 3 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 4 6 26 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 6 - 1 10 6 By do. paid for the following work on Board the Betsy Snow Vizt. 3 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 4 6 5 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 7 6 50 do. Labourers @ 1/ 2 10 - 3 2 - Carried Over £ 1310 16 10½	Swivel guns total, £1 10s 6d Work on board the *Betsy* snow cost £3 2s 0d. Caulkers worked 3 days at 1s 6d, costing £0 4s 6d. Smiths worked 5 days at 1s 6d, costing £0 7s 6d. Labourers worked 50 days at 1s, costing £2 10s 0d. Carried forward, £1,310 16s 11½d **Interpretations** Labourers carried swivel guns to the high ground above Turk's Cap and fixed them there. That carried out the plan Captain Pierce put forward on 14 August 1780 and the Council approved the same day. The work cost only £1 10s 6d. The Council had already recommended to the Company that the corroded battery at the water's edge be dismantled. A few light guns well placed on the heights now covered the valley for a fraction of what rebuilding the old battery would have cost.
206	202	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6952 14 1 Carried over £ 6952 14 1	Once again the paymaster's debit page held only the carried sum. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Carried forward, £6,952 14s 1d
207	203	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1310 16 10½ By Cash paid for the following work done repairing Ruperts Valley Vizt. 1¼ days Masons @ 1/6 - 1 10½ 8 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 8 - - 9 10½ By do. paid for the following work done making a door for one of the New Houses Vizt. 12 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 18 - 2 do. Painters @ 2/ - 4 - 1 2 - By do. paid for the following work done repairing the Barracks Vizt. 4 days Masons @ 1/6 - 6 - 7 do. Overseers @ 1/6 - 10 6 28 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 8 - 2 4 6 By do. paid for the following work done repairing the road to Ruperts Vizt. 3 days Overseers @ 1/6	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £1,310 16s 11½d Repairs at Rupert's: Masons, 1¼ days at 1s 6d, £0 1s 10½d Labourers, 8 days at 1s, £0 8s 0d Rupert's total, £0 9s 10½d Making a door for one of the new houses: Carpenters, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Painters, 2 days at 2s, £0 4s 0d Door total, £1 2s 0d Repairing the barracks: Masons, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Overseers, 7 days at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d Labourers, 20 days at 1s, £1 0s 0d Barracks total, £1 16s 6d Repairing the road to Rupert's: Overseers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 14 days at 1s, £0 14s 0d Road total, £0 18s 6d Labourers repairing the guardhouse in [...] Valley, 11 days, £0 16s 6d Carpenters making a trough for the bakehouse, 11 days at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d A smith repairing the gate at Mitchell's Line, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Work done on the Long Wood fence: Carpenters, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Smiths, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Stone blowers, 7 days at 1s 6d, £0 10s 6d Labourers, 1,326½ days at 1s 6d, £99 9s 9d

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		- 4 6 14 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 14 - - 18 6 By Cash paid for 11 days Labourers work @ 1/ repairing the Guard House at Powels Valley - 16 6 By do. paid 11 days Carpenters work making a Trough for the Baking House @ 1/6 - 16 6 By do. paid 5 days Smiths work repairing the Cattle at Mitchells Line @ 1/6 - 7 6 By do. paid for the following work done at the Long Wood fence Vizt. 2 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 3 - 6 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 9 - 7 do. Stoneblowers @ 1/6 - 10 6 1326½ do. Labourers @ 1/6 99 9 9 57 do. Overseers @ 3/ 8 11 - 109 3 3 By do. paid for 79 days Labourers work done at the Lieutenant Governors Garden in Longwood 3 19 - By do. paid for the following work done Bringing goods from the Crane Vizt. 24¾ days Overseers @ 1/6 1 17 1½ 460½ do. Labourers @ 1/ 23 - 6 24 17 7½ Carried Over £ 1485 11 11½	Overseers, [...] days at 3s, £8 11s 0d Long Wood fence total, £109 3s 3d Labourers in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Long Wood, 79 days, £3 19s 0d Bringing goods up from the crane: Overseers, 24¾ days at 1s 6d, £1 17s 1½d Labourers, 460½ days at 1s, £23 0s 6d Crane total, £24 17s 7½d Carried forward, £1,483 11s 11½d **Interpretations** The Long Wood fence took 1,326½ days of labour at 1s 6d a day, the rate fixed for hired slaves on 19 June 1780. The Council had first sought contractors for the enclosure and found none. It then hired slaves from their owners for the season from 3 July to 30 September 1780. The overseers were paid 3s a day, the rate set for George Hayes when he was put in charge of the work. The fence cost more than £109 0s 0d in a single quarter. It was meant to protect the young trees at Long Wood from the cattle and goats that had stripped so much of the island's woodland. The Council judged the plantation worth the expense of a full season's hired labour.
208	204	16th October Dr. William Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6952 14 1 £ 6952 14 1	The paymaster's debit side closed on this page with its final total. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,952 14s 1d Total, £6,952 14s 1d
209	205	1780 Paymaster Cr. Brought Over £ 1485 11 11½ By Cash paid for the following work done making Cotts and Coffins Vizt. 30 days Carpenters @ 1/6 2 5 - 3 do. Sailmakers @ 1/6 - 4 6 2 9 6 By do. advanced the Governor to pay wages of the Hind Cutters Company to the 1st September 1780 452 10 6 By do. paid Expresses upon Alarm 4 15 [...] By do. advanced the Governor to pay Wages of the Betsy Snows Company to September 1780 342 11 6 By do. paid for 871 Gallons Arrack 217 15 - 2480 1 5½ Amount of the Pay Account 4472 12 7½ £ 6952 14 1 [...] Helena	The paymaster's credit side closed with the last of the quarter's payments. Brought forward, £1,455 11s 11½d Making cots and coffins: Carpenters, 30 days at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d Sailmakers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Cots and coffins total, £2 9s 6d The Governor received an advance of £452 10s 6d to pay the wages of the *Hind* cutter's crew to 8 September 1780. Messengers sent with news of alarms, £4 15s 1½d A further £342 11s 6d was advanced to the Governor for the wages of the *Betsy* snow's crew to September 1780. Arrack, 871 gallons, £217 15s 0d Total of payments, £2,480 1s 5½d Pay list for the quarter, £4,472 12s 7½d Total, £6,952 14s 1d William Wrangham, the paymaster, signed the account at St Helena in September 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The wages of the *Hind* and the *Betsy* came to £795 2s 0d in a single quarter, about a sixth of the whole garrison's pay. Both vessels sailed under the Governor's direction, on cruises and on the "private business" reported to the Board on 11 September

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		September 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Willm. Wrangham Paymaster	1780. Their wages went through him rather than the paymaster's own lists. Keeping two armed vessels at sea gave the island warning of enemy ships and a way to fetch supplies from the Cape. It was among the most expensive measures the Council took in the war, and the cost was carried by advances that only the Governor could account for in detail. The paymaster's payments and the pay list together matched exactly the £6,952 14s 1d he drew from the chest. As in June, his account balanced to the penny and left him owing nothing.
210	206	16 October Collection of Goods Sold and delivered out of the Honble. Companys ware Houses from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1780. Sold at 10 P Cent Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 66 - 11 Sugar 103 5 7 - 2 4 Candy 1 6 3 104 11 10 Flour Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 136 - 23 Flour 127 2 6 362 - 8 do. Baked 337 18 8 465 1 2 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 4 - 26 Rice 1 13 9 3 - 25 Paddy - 15 - 2 8 9 Sope Cwt. qr. lb. 10 2 2 30 - 9 Salt 10½ Bushels 2 0 4 Tea Vizt. - - 22 Single 1 7 6 - 2 13 Congo 4 8 9 - - 20 Bohea - 13 4 1 Cannister Souchon - 0 6 6 10 1 Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. - 2 4 2 2 - Corks 5½ Gross - 12 11 Beef and Pork Vizt. 2102 P Beef 110 4 - 4132 P Pork 413 4 - 33 lb Mutton 3 3 - 526 11 - Leather Vizt. - 1 14 Sole 2 10 9 2 Calfskins 1 5 6 3 16 3 Chelloe 104 Pieces 52 10 3 Carried Over £ 624 0 10	The storekeeper's collection for goods sold from the Company's warehouses between 1 July and 30 September 1780 was as follows. Sold at a 10 per cent advance Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 66 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £103 5s 7d Sugar candy, 0 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £1 6s 3d Sugar and candy total, £104 11s 10d Flour and bread Flour, 156 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £127 2s 6d Baked bread, 362 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, £337 18s 8d Flour and bread total, £465 1s 2d Rice and paddy Rice, 4 cwt 0 qr 21 lb, £1 13s 9d Paddy, 3 cwt 0 qr 25 lb, £0 15s 0d Rice and paddy total, £2 8s 9d Soap, 10 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £30 0s 9d Salt, 10½ bushels, £2 0s 4d Tea Singlo tea, 32 lb, £1 7s 6d Congou tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £4 8s 9d Bohea tea, 20 lb, £0 13s 4d 1 canister of [...], £0 0s 6d Tea total, £6 10s 1d Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £3 2s 0d Corks, 3½ gross, £0 12s 11d Beef, pork and mutton Salt beef, 2,102 lb, £110 4s 0d Salt pork, 4,132 lb, £413 4s 0d Mutton, 33 lb, £3 3s 0d Beef, pork and mutton total, £526 11s 0d Leather Sole leather, 0 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £2 10s 9d 2 calfskins, £1 5s 6d Leather total, £3 16s 3d Chelloes, 104 pieces, £58 10s 3d Carried forward, £1,204 0s 10d **Interpretations** Bread and salt meat made up most of the quarter's sales, nearly £1,000 between them. The Company sold more than 360 cwt of baked bread and over 6,000 lb of salt beef and pork to the inhabitants. It charged only a 10 per cent advance on cost, the lowest of its rates. After two years of drought, the planters could not feed their households from their own land. The Company's stores, refilled by the *Royal Charlotte*, the *Hind* and the *Betsy*, became the island's market for staple food. Keeping the advance low prevented hunger among the free inhabitants while the Company still recovered its costs and a little more.

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211	207	1780 Brot. Over £ 624 - 10 Blankets Vizt. 7 Fine 4 13 11 22 Ordinary 5 17 4 10 11 3 Beer 183 Gallons 10 7 2 Wheat 160 lb Barley - 8 11 Pease Vizt. 19 Bushels whole 7 7 3 1 Bushel split - 10 2 7 17 5 Sago 2 lb - - 7 Books 1 Spelling - 1 3 Braziery 4 four quart Tea Kettles 3 14 2 Broad Cloth Vizt. 31¼ Yards Black 20 7 10 1½ do. White 1 1 6 19¾ do. Claret Colour 20 3 3 16¼ do. Navy Blue 16 12 4 23½ do. Brown 22 12 4 2 do. Green 1 10 6 2½ do. Crimson 2 6 2 19 do. Brown Cassimere 31¾ do. Buff do. 23 6 - 10¼ do. Crimson do. 9 3 6 117 11 7 Canvas 56 Yds. English 3 10 - Cutlery Ware Vizt. 12 Green Handle Knives and Forks 2 4 - 12 dessert do. and do. 1 16 8 48 Stag Horn do. & do. 3 10 9 7 Buckling Combs - 3 3 16 Fine Ivory do. 2 9 4 19 Ordy. do. do. 1 1 3 5 Horn do. - 1 8 2 Pruning Knives - 2 6 2 Shoe do. - - 11 3 Bulkheads - 1 4 10 11 7 Earthen Ware Cream Col. Toilets - 3 6 Carried Over £ 790 7 2	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £624 0s 10d Blankets 7 fine blankets, £4 13s 11d 22 ordinary blankets, £5 17s 4d Blankets total, £10 11s 3d Beer, 133 gallons, £10 7s 2d Wheat, 1½ bushels, £0 8s 11d Peas Whole peas, 19 bushels, £7 7s 3d Split peas, 1 bushel, £0 10s 2d Peas total, £7 17s 5d Sago, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d 1 spelling book, £0 1s 3d Copperware, 4 four-quart tea kettles, £3 14s 2d Broadcloth Good black, 21¼ yards, £20 7s 10d White, 1¾ yards, £1 1s 0d Claret-coloured, 19¾ yards, £20 3s 3d Mazarine blue, 16¾ yards, £16 12s 4d Brown, 22½ yards, £22 12s 4d Green, 2 yards, £1 10s 6d Crimson, 2½ yards, £2 6s 2d Brown cassimere, 19 yards, and buff cassimere, 31½ yards, together, £23 6s 0d Crimson cassimere, 10½ yards, £9 3s 6d Broadcloth total, £117 11s 7d English canvas, 56 yards, £3 10s 0d Cutlery 12 green-handled knives and forks, £2 4s 0d 12 dessert knives and forks, £1 16s 0d 42 stag-horn knives and forks, £3 10s 9d 7 [...] combs, £0 3s 3d 16 fine ivory combs, £2 9s 4d 17 ordinary ivory combs, £1 1s 3d 5 horn combs, £0 1s 6d 2 pruning knives, £0 2s 6d 2 shoe knives, £0 0s 11d 3 bodkins, £0 1s 4d Cutlery total, £11 11s 7d Earthenware, cream-coloured toilet sets, £0 3s 6d Carried forward, £790 7s 2d **Interpretations** Broadcloth was the finest plain woollen cloth made in England, close-woven and finished with a smooth nap. It was used for coats and officers' uniforms. Cassimere was a lighter twilled woollen from the West Country, favoured for waistcoats and breeches. Mazarine was a deep, rich blue. The island bought more than £117 0s 0d of these cloths in a quarter. That shows the officers and better-off inhabitants dressed in the English fashion, even in the island's mild climate. They depended entirely on the Company's warehouse to do so. The cream-coloured earthenware was creamware, the pale glazed pottery that Josiah Wedgwood and other Staffordshire potters had made fashionable in the 1760s and 1770s. It was cheap, light and hard-wearing compared with Chinese porcelain. Its appearance in the island's stores in 1780 shows St Helena keeping pace with English taste, even though porcelain from the China ships could be had at the same time.
212	208	16th October Brought Over £ 790 7 2 Glass Ware Vizt.	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,370 7s 2d

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		23 Wine Glasses - 11 2 2 Quart Decanters - 5 2 1 Pint Decanter - 1 9 2 Candleshades - 16 6 16 Squares 6 by 8 - 4 - 49 do. 8 by 10 1 6 6 31 do. 10 by 12 1 7 9 11 do. 10½ by 16 - 13 9 2 do. 11 by 17 - 2 9 5 9 4 Hats Vizt. 9 Mens fine 8 14 9 20 Boys 6 16 8 2 Soldiers - 6 4 15 17 9 Hosiery Vizt. 116 Pr. Ordinary Thread Stockings 17 17 9 13 Pr. Boys Cotton do. 1 16 8 6 Pr. do. Worsted do. - 13 6 4 Pr. Black Silk do. 3 19 8 7 Pr. Mens Worsted do. 1 0 7 4 Pr. Black do. Breeches 1 19 - 27 8 - Hooks & Lines Vizt. 2675 No. 7 8 2 8 1375 9 3 4 2 675 12 - 10 - 50 13 - - 7 25 16 - - 2 1350 17 - 11 8 1650 18 - 9 8 Hooks 269 2 5 5 11 192 3 3 9 4 6 Hambro - 9 0 2 Sash - 3 - Lines 27 lb Twine - 10 - ½ lb Cotton wick - 2 - 23 2 2 Carried Over £ 862 4 5	Glassware 23 wine glasses, £0 11s 2d 2 quart decanters, £0 5s 2d 1 pint decanter, £0 1s 9d 2 candle shades, £0 16s 6d 16 panes 6 by 8 inches, £0 4s 0d 49 panes 8 by 10 inches, £1 1s 6d 31 panes 10 by 12 inches, £1 7s 9d 11 panes 10½ by 16 inches, £0 13s 9d 2 panes 11 by 17 inches, £0 2s 9d Glassware total, £5 9s 4d Hats 9 fine men's hats, £6 14s 9d 30 boys' hats, £6 16s 0d 2 soldiers' hats, £0 6s 4d Hats total, £13 17s 9d Hosiery 116 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £17 17s 9d 13 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £1 16s 0d 6 pairs of boys' worsted stockings, £0 13s 6d 4 pairs of black silk stockings, £3 10s 0d 7 pairs of men's worsted stockings, £1 0s 7d 4 pairs of black [...] breeches, £1 19s 0d Hosiery total, £27 0s 0d Hooks and lines 2,675 No. 7 hooks, £2 2s 0d 1,375 No. 9 hooks, £3 4s 2d 675 No. 12 hooks, £0 10s 0d 50 No. 13 hooks, £0 0s 7d 25 No. 16 hooks, £0 0s 2d 1,350 No. 17 hooks, £0 11s 0d 1,650 No. 18 hooks, £0 9s 0d 259 No. 2 lines, £3 3s 11d 192 No. 3 lines, £3 9s 4d 6 Hamburg lines, £0 9s 0d 2 lead lines, £0 3s 0d Twine, 27 lb, £0 10s 0d Cotton wick, ¼ lb, £0 2s 0d Hooks and lines total, £21 2s 2d Carried forward, £1,437 2s 5d **Interpretations** The stores sold nearly 8,000 fish hooks and more than 450 lines in the quarter. Fishing had been restricted during the French alarm and was allowed again from 10 April 1780. With the land producing little after two years of drought, the sea became the island's most reliable source of fresh food. Planters bought hooks and lines for their slaves to fish, and fish stretched the salt meat and bread they had to buy from the Company. Hamburg line was a strong hemp line made in north Germany, used for deep-water fishing and small rigging.
213	209	1780 Brot. Over £ 1427 2 3 Haberdashery Vizt.	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,427 2s 3d

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		3 Sk. Silk - 1 3 20 do. Mohair - 10 - 19½ Doz. do. Coat Buttons - 10 6 11½ do. do. Breast do. - 3 3 6½ do. Gilt Coat do. - 15 - 13½ do. do. Breast do. - 12 6 5½ do. Gilt Basket Coat do. 1 11 3 5 Grs. do. do. Breast do. - 13 10 1 Grs. Mohair & Worsted do. - 2 - 2 do. Shirt do. - 3 4 2 lb Colour'd Thread - 6 11 2 oz. No. 16 do. - 4 10 1 do. 19 do. - 1 9 3 Yds. Buckram - 5 10 3 Ps. Binding - 4 3 1 do. Tape - 3 8 ½ doz. Oval Coat Buttons - 5 10 1 lb Wd. Brown Thread - 7 4 1 Whalebone - 3 11 7 17 5 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Pr. Sheep Shears - 1 8 1 Garden Hoe - 1 8 1 Helve for do. - - 6 ½ lb Brass Chair Nails - 1 6 4 Small Frying Pans - 13 - 2 Large do. - 10 4 8 Chafing Dishes 2 10 - 8 Hand Hatchets - 13 4 2 Iron Shovels - 10 2 1 Pr. H. Hinges - 3 10 3 Stock Locks - 13 3 1 Pad do. - 3 4 4 Iron Pots No. 3 1 7 9 3 Spring Rat Traps - 5 - 1 Iron Rimd. Lock with Bolt back - 4 10 1 Wood Ax - 3 3 7 9 3 Lead qr. lb. 2 - 6 Sheet - 14 2 Carried Over £ 1443 3 3	Haberdashery Silk, 3 oz, £0 1s 3d 20 skeins of mohair, £0 10s 0d 19¾ dozen coat buttons, £0 10s 6d 11½ dozen breast buttons, £0 3s 3d 6½ dozen gilt coat buttons, £0 15s 0d 13½ dozen gilt breast buttons, £0 12s 6d 5½ dozen gilt basket coat buttons, £1 10s 3d 5½ dozen gilt basket breast buttons, £0 13s 10d 1 gross of mother-of-pearl buttons, £0 2s 0d 2 dozen shirt buttons, £0 3s 4d Coloured thread, 2 lb, £0 6s 10d No. 16 thread, 2 oz, £0 4s 10d No. 19 thread, 1 oz, £0 1s 9d Buckram, 3 yards, £0 5s 10d 3 pieces of binding, £0 4s 3d 1 piece of tape, £0 3s 0d 4½ dozen oval coat buttons, £0 5s 10d Fine brown thread, 1 lb, £0 7s 4d 1 whalebone, £0 3s 11d Haberdashery total, £7 17s 5d Ironware 1 pair of sheep shears, £0 1s 8d 1 garden hoe, £0 6s 0d 1 [...] hoe, £0 0s 6d Brass chair nails, ½ lb, £0 1s 6d 4 small frying pans, £0 13s 0d 2 large frying pans, £0 10s 4d 8 chafing dishes, £2 10s 0d 8 hand hatchets, £0 15s 4d 2 iron shovels, £0 10s 2d 1 pair of H hinges, £0 3s 10d 3 padlocks, £0 13s 3d 1 stock lock, £0 3s 4d 4 iron pots, £1 7s 9d 3 spring rat traps, £0 3s 0d 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 4s 10d 1 wood axe, £0 3s 3d Ironware total, £7 9s 2d Sheet lead, 0 cwt 3 qr [...] lb, £0 14s 2d Carried forward, £1,444 9s 3d **Interpretations** Gilt and basket buttons were the decorative metal buttons of a gentleman's or officer's coat. Basket buttons were woven or stamped in a lattice pattern that caught the light. Breast buttons were the smaller size for waistcoats. Buckram was linen stiffened with glue or size, used to hold the shape of collars, cuffs and coat fronts. Whalebone, the springy baleen of whales, gave structure to stays and bodices. Together with the broadcloth and cassimere sold in the same quarter, these goods show that the island's tailors and seamstresses were making clothes in the English style on the spot. They used materials imported from London, rather than wearing ready-made garments. A chafing dish was a small metal pan set over a dish of hot coals, used to keep food warm at the table or to cook gently. Eight sold in a single quarter suggests the island's households served their meals in the English way, even where kitchens were simple.

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214	210	16th Oct. Brot. Over £ 1464 9 3 Nails Vizt. 5 lb 2 - 3 9 6 4 - 4 2 26 6 - 11 3 27 10 - 16 4 2 40 - - 9 4½ Glaz. Brads - 7 1 1½ Tacks - 2 8 2 11 - Oil Vizt. 3 Galls. Train - 16 6 ½ do. Turpentine - 1 1 - 17 7 Paint Vizt. 96 lb Indico 9 5 - 177 Starch 5 18 - 131 Whiting - 4 - 1 Blacking - 3 2 3 Prussian Blue - 8 9 1½ Yellw. Oaker dry - - 3 36 Wt. Lead Mixd. - 13 - 1 Umber - - 2 2 Logwood - - 7 1 Green Copperas - - 2 6 White Lead dry - 2 - 15 Venetian Red Mixd. - 6 11 1½ Verdigrease - 6 2 17 10 4 Pitch &ca. 27 Pitch - 9 2 1 Barl. 2 Tar 2 5 10 42 Rosin - 15 4 2 Turpentine - 0 7 3 10 11 Pewter Vizt. 12 Chamberpots 2 1 - 1 Bason - 3 2 2 4 2 Serge Vizt. 12¾ Yds. Colourd Shalloon 1 7 6 37½ do. Duffle 14 1 8 Serge Carried Over £ 15 9 2 Carried Over £ 1491 3 3	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,464 9s 3d Nails Twopenny nails, 5 lb, £0 3s 9d Fourpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 4s 2d Sixpenny nails, 26 lb, £0 11s 3d Tenpenny nails, 27 lb, £0 16s 4d Fortypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Glazing brads, 4½ lb, £0 7s 1d Tacks, 1½ lb, £0 2s 8d Nails total, £2 11s 0d Oil Train oil, 3 gallons, £0 16s 6d Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 1s 1d Oil total, £0 17s 7d Paint and dyes Indigo, 9½ lb, £9 5s 0d Starch, 177 lb, £5 10s 0d Whiting, 13½ lb, £0 4s 0d Blacking, 1 lb, £0 3s 2d Prussian blue, 3 oz, £0 8s 9d Yellow ochre, dry, 1½ lb, £0 0s 3d White lead, mixed, 36 lb, £0 13s 0d Umber, 1 lb, £0 0s 2d Logwood, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d Green copperas, 1 lb, £0 0s 2d White lead, dry, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Venetian red, mixed, 15 lb, £0 6s 11d Verdigris, 1¼ lb, £0 6s 2d Paint and dyes total, £17 10s 4d Pitch, tar and rosin Pitch, 22 lb, £0 2s 2d Tar, [...], £2 5s 10d Rosin, 42 lb, £0 15s 4d Turpentine, 2 lb, £0 0s 7d Pitch, tar and rosin total, £3 12s 11d Pewter 12 chamber pots, £2 1s 0d 1 basin, £0 3s 2d Pewter total, £2 4s 2d Serge and woollens Coloured shalloon, 12¾ yards, £1 7s 6d Duffle, 37½ yards, £14 1s 0d Woollens carried forward, £15 9s 2d Carried forward, £1,498 3s 9d **Interpretations** Indigo, logwood and green copperas were dyestuffs, not paints. Indigo gave a fast blue and came from India and the West Indies. Logwood was a Central American wood that gave purples and, with copperas, a deep black. Copperas was iron sulphate, used to darken and fix colours. Selling them suggests that some households on the island dyed their own cloth, probably the plain cottons and linens worn by servants and slaves. That was cheaper than buying coloured fabric. Shalloon was a light twilled worsted from England, used mainly to line coats. Duffle was a thick, napped woollen cloth originally made at Duffel near Antwerp. It was used for heavy coats and blankets. More than 37 yards of duffle sold in the quarter shows how the island's cool, damp heights in the southern winter called for warm clothing, mild as the climate was overall.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
215	211	1780 Brot. Over £ 1491 3 3 Serge brought Over £ 15 9 2 49½ Yds. Coating 17 13 4 28 do. Blue Ells 2 5 6 26 do. Flannel 3 5 - 6½ do. Silk Serge 2 10 3 94 do. Everlastin 9 1 3 1¾ do. Blue Serge - 6 9 50 13 1 Shirts Vizt. 238 Soldiers 55 3 - 9½ Yds. Brown Holland - 16 - 7½ do. Fine Irish Linnen 1 16 10 14½ do. Ticking 1 12 6 4 Rubers - 2 1 59 12 5 Sadlery Vizt. 2 Pr. Stirrup Leathers - 3 7 1 Girth - 1 6 2 Snaffle Bridles - 13 7 1 - 10 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 3 Mens Jackets 1 4 - 1 Pr. Mens Breeches - 4 3 3 Mens Hats - 10 4 4 Pr. do. Drawers - 7 6 1 Pr. Boys Breeches - 3 0 1 do. Shirt - 3 4 2 Pr. do. Drawers - 2 8 12 Hats 1 2 6 4 6 1 Shoes Vizt. 53 Pr. Mens Ordinary 14 13 8 44 Pr. Mens Fine 14 13 4 30 Pr. do. do. Pumps 9 9 6 6 Pr. Channel do. 2 3 6 79 Pr. Womens Calimanco 16 15 9 61 Pr. do. Calf Leather 10 16 - 23 Pr. do. Spanish do. 4 19 9 16 Pr. Girls Calimanco 2 13 4 1 Pr. do. Calf Leather - 2 8 34 Pr. Boys 6 4 0	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,498 1s 3d Serge and woollens Woollens brought forward, £15 9s 2d Coating, 49½ yards, £17 12s 4d Blue [...], 28 yards, £2 5s 6d Flannel, 26 yards, £3 5s 0d Silk serge, 6½ yards, £2 10s 3d Durant, 94 yards, £9 1s 3d Blue serge, 1½ yards, £0 6s 9d Woollens total, £50 13s 1d Shirts and linen 298 soldiers' shirts, £35 5s 0d Brown holland, 9½ yards, £0 16s 0d Fine Irish linen, 7½ yards, £1 16s 10d Ticking, 14½ yards, £1 12s 6d 4 roller towels, £0 2s 1d Shirts and linen total, £39 12s 5d Saddlery 2 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 3s 7d 1 girth, £0 1s 6d 2 snaffle bridles, £0 13s 7d Saddlery total, £1 0s 10d Sailors' clothes 3 men's jackets, £1 4s 0d 1 pair of men's breeches, £0 4s 3d 3 men's [...], £0 10s 4d 4 pairs of men's drawers, £0 7s 6d 1 pair of boys' breeches, £0 3s 0d 1 boy's shirt, £0 2s 4d 2 pairs of boys' drawers, £0 2s 8d 12 hats, £1 8s 6d Sailors' clothes total, £4 6s 1d Shoes 53 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £14 13s 0d 44 pairs of fine men's shoes, £14 13s 4d 30 pairs of fine men's pumps, £9 4s 6d 6 pairs of channel pumps, £2 3s 6d 79 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £16 15s 9d 41 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £10 16s 0d 23 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £4 19s 9d 16 pairs of girls' calamanco shoes, £2 13s 4d 1 pair of girls' calf leather shoes, £0 2s 6d 34 pairs of boys' shoes, £6 4s 0d Carried forward, £1,669 0s 0d **Interpretations** The stores sold more than 320 pairs of shoes in the quarter, every one of them imported. St Helena had no tannery able to supply the island and few shoemakers. Calamanco was a glossy woollen cloth, often striped or patterned, used for the uppers of women's and girls' everyday shoes. Spanish leather was fine goatskin, tanned in the Spanish manner and dearer than calf. The range from ordinary men's shoes to fine pumps and Spanish leather shows a community with clear social grades. Each of them, from soldier to councillor's wife, was shod from the same warehouse. Durant was a glazed worsted cloth, hard-wearing and often used for petticoats and linings. Holland was a fine plain linen, originally from the Netherlands. Brown holland was the unbleached kind, used for blinds, aprons and covers. Ticking was a tightly woven striped linen used to case mattresses and pillows.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 1689 - 0	
216	212	16 October Brot. Over £ 1689 - 0 Tin Ware Vizt. 6 Two Gallon Kettles - 10 3 32 Gallon do. 3 - - 32 half do. do. 2 3 0 48 Quart Saucepans 1 4 - 25 Pint do. - 8 4 16 Tin Lamps - 4 3 11 Frying Pans 1 2 11 24 Patty do. - 5 - 15 Pudding do. - 10 9 4 Horn Lanthorns - 13 4 1 Glob Lamp - 6 10 1 Cullender - 1 6 11 17 10 Turnery Vizt. 16 Hair Brooms 2 12 - 14 Scrubbing Brushes 2 9 - 4 Punch Strainers - 3 0 4 Paint Brushes - 2 - 4 Wood Bowles - 8 2 7 Platters - 9 - 2 Birch Brooms - 1 2 6 Mops - 9 - 1 Plaster. Brush - 1 6 1 Hair Sieve - 1 6 1 Large Bason - 13 3 2 Ox Bows - 2 6 4 Baskets - 16 - 8 8 3 Long Cloth Vizt. 1½ Ps. No. 1 8 3 9 6½ do. 2 30 12 11 7½ do. 3 30 19 1 8¾ do. 4 26 13 9 6½ do. 5 10 4 9 1 do. 6 1 2 6 107 16 11 China Ware Vizt. 2 Suckers - - 8 2 Bowls	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,669 0s 0d Tinware 6 two-gallon kettles, £0 10s 3d 32 one-gallon kettles, £3 0s 0d 32 half-gallon kettles, £2 2s 0d 48 quart saucepans, £1 4s 0d 25 pint saucepans, £0 8s 4d 16 tin lamps, £0 4s 3d 11 frying pans, £1 2s 11d 24 patty pans, £0 5s 0d 15 pudding pans, £0 10s 9d 4 horn lanterns, £0 13s 4d 1 globe lamp, £0 6s 10d 1 colander, £0 1s 6d Tinware total, £11 17s 10d Turnery and brushes 16 hair brooms, £2 12s 0d 14 scrubbing brushes, £2 4s 0d 4 punch strainers, £0 3s 0d 4 paint brushes, £0 2s 0d 4 wooden bowls, £0 5s 2d 7 platters, £0 3s 0d 3 birch brooms, £0 1s 2d 6 mops, £0 9s 0d 1 hearth brush, £0 1s 6d 1 hair sieve, £0 1s 6d 1 [...] box, £0 13s 3d 2 ox bows, £0 2s 6d 4 flaskets, £0 16s 0d Turnery and brushes total, £8 0s 3d Longcloth No. 1, 1¾ pieces, £8 3s 9d No. 2, 6½ pieces, £30 13s 11d No. 3, 7½ pieces, £30 19s 1d No. 4, 8¼ pieces, £28 13s 9d No. 5, 6½ pieces, £10 4s 9d No. 6, 1 piece, £1 2s 6d Longcloth total, £109 17s 11d China 2 sneakers, £0 0s 8d 2 bowls, £0 2s 2d 24 meat plates, £0 5s 11d 60 soup plates, £1 0s 9d 12 pint cups and saucers, £0 3s 10d 16 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 5s 9d 6 goglets and 4 basins, together, £0 9s 2d 3 stoneware breakfast sets, £1 19s 9d China total, £4 19s 4d Pepper, 1 cwt 2 qr 11 lb, £3 0s 6d Total, £1,817 8s 6d **Interpretations** The stores sold nearly 32 pieces of longcloth in the quarter, more than £109 0s 0d worth, across six grades from fine to coarse. On 9 August 1780 the Council had asked Fort St George for 510 pieces of longcloth in the same graded range. The quarter's sales show why. Plain Indian cotton clothed every class on the island, from the officers' shirts in the finest grade to the slaves' clothing in the coarsest. The finer numbers sold fastest, which suggests the free inhabitants were the main buyers.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- 2 2 24 Meat Plates - 5 11 60 Soup do. 1 0 9 12 Quart. Pint Cups and Saucers - 3 10 16 Half do. do. & do. - 5 9 6 Guglets - 9 - 4 Basons - 9 2 3 Stone Breakfast Sets 1 19 9 4 19 4 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 18 Pepper 5 0 6 £ 1827 3 6	
217	213	16 October Brot. Over £ 1689 - 0 Tin Ware Vizt. 6 Two Gallon Kettles - 10 3 32 Gallon do. 3 - - 32 half do. do. 2 3 0 48 Quart Saucepans 1 4 - 25 Pint do. - 8 4 16 Tin Lamps - 4 3 11 Frying Pans 1 2 11 24 Patty do. - 5 - 15 Pudding do. - 10 9 4 Horn Lanthorns - 13 4 1 Glob Lamp - 6 10 1 Cullender - 1 6 11 17 10 Turnery Vizt. 16 Hair Brooms 2 12 - 14 Scrubbing Brushes 2 9 - 4 Punch Strainers - 3 0 4 Paint Brushes - 2 - 4 Wood Bowles - 8 2 7 Platters - 9 - 2 Birch Brooms - 1 2 6 Mops - 9 - 1 Plaster. Brush - 1 6 1 Hair Sieve - 1 6 1 Large Bason - 13 3 2 Ox Bows - 2 6 4 Baskets - 16 - 8 8 3	Further stores were sold at a 40 per cent advance. English canvas, 1 piece 3 yards, £3 4s 0d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 0s 9d Singlo tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 2d Pewter, 1 basin, £0 4s 0d Ironware, brass chair nails, ½ lb, £0 1s 10d Broadcloth, buff cassimere, 3½ yards, £2 1s 2d 1 fine blanket, £0 17s 0d Flannel, 4 yards, £0 13s 0d Total sold at 40 per cent, £7 12s 9d Four iron shovels were sold to the Company's ship *Royal Charlotte* for £1 6s 0d. The *Hind* cutter was charged for the following stores. 1 anchor, £11 9s 7d Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £0 16s 6d Soap, 12 lb, £0 7s 0d Arrack, 52 gallons, £13 0s 0d Coals, 2 chaldrons, £4 9s 2d Cordage, 15 cwt 1 qr 28 lb, £58 16s 0d 4 elm boards, £0 18s 2d English canvas, 2 pieces, £4 4s 6d Peas Split peas, 1 bushel, £0 9s 3d Whole peas, 3½ bushels, £1 10s 9d Peas total, £2 0s 0d Carried forward, £96 5s 11d **Interpretations** The *Hind* took more than 15 cwt of cordage in the quarter, about a third of the 42 cwt the Council bought from Captain Joseph Cotton on 31 July 1780. At that time the stores held no rope at all. The purchase from Cotton's private stock was made largely to keep the cutter at sea. She was refitted with a new anchor, cordage and canvas before her voyage to the Cape on 21 August 1780. Without that emergency purchase, the island's only seagoing vessel would have been idle at the moment the Governor most needed her.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Long Cloth Vizt. 1½ Ps. No. 1 8 3 9 6½ do. 2 30 12 11 7½ do. 3 30 19 1 8¾ do. 4 26 13 9 6½ do. 5 10 4 9 1 do. 6 1 2 6 107 16 11 China Ware Vizt. 2 Suckers - - 8 2 Bowls - 2 2 24 Meat Plates - 5 11 60 Soup do. 1 0 9 12 Quart. Pint Cups and Saucers - 3 10 16 Half do. do. & do. - 5 9 6 Guglets - 9 - 4 Basons - 9 2 3 Stone Breakfast Sets 1 19 9 4 19 4 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 18 Pepper 5 0 6 £ 1827 3 6	
218	214	16th October Brot. Over £ 96 5 11 Hooks and Lines 20 Sk. Twine - 11 0 Beef and Pork Vizt. 3 Tierces Beef 10 16 3 2 do. Pork 13 12 10 1 Hhd. do. 14 19 4 47 8 5 Nails Vizt. 1 lb Tacks - 1 11 3½ lb Glaz. Brads - 4 11 - 6 10 Oil 6 Galls. Train 1 10 - Pitch &ca. 1 Barrel Tar 1 18 6 Lead Cwt. qr. lb. 1 - 13 Sheet 1 10 - Paint 20 lb white Lead dry - 3 10 Tin Ware Vizt. 2 Lamps - 1 5 2 Horn Lanthorns - 6 1 - 7 6 Turnery Vizt. 6 Wood Bowls - 7 3 6 Platters - 7 3 2 Mops	The *Hind* cutter's account for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £96 5s 11d Hooks and lines, 20 skeins of twine, £0 11s 0d Beef and pork Salt beef, 3 tierces, £16 16s 3d Salt pork, 2 tierces, £15 12s 10d Salt pork, 1 hogshead, £14 19s 4d Beef and pork total, £47 8s 5d Nails Tacks, 1 lb, £0 1s 11d Glazing brads, 3½ lb, £0 4s 11d Nails total, £0 6s 10d Train oil, 6 gallons, £1 10s 0d Tar, 1 barrel, £1 18s 6d Sheet lead, 1 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £1 10s 0d White lead, dry, 20 lb, £0 5s 10d Tinware 2 lamps, £0 1s 5d 2 horn lanterns, £0 6s 1d Tinware total, £0 7s 6d Turnery 6 wooden bowls, £0 7s 3d 6 platters, £0 7s 3d 2 mops, £0 2s 0d 3 birch brooms, £0 1s 6d Turnery total, £0 18s 0d Total for the Hind, £151 3s 4d **Interpretations** The *Hind* cost £151 3s 4d in stores for the quarter, besides £452 10s 6d in crew wages. Together that came to roughly £600 for a single small cutter in three months. Salt meat alone accounted for nearly a third of the stores. That reflected two long voyages to the Cape, in June and August 1780, with a crew that had to be fed at sea. The cost of keeping the island's one seagoing vessel in service was about an eighth of the quarter's pay for the entire garrison.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- 2 8 3 Birch Brooms - 1 6 - 18 8 £ 151 3 4	
219	215	1780 Snow Betsy Dr. Coals 2 Chaldron 4 9 2 Deals 4 Double - 14 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 25 No. 9 - 1 1 110 17 - - 8 25 Large - 6 3 Hooks 12 No. 2 Lines - 3 4 - 11 4 Nails Vizt. 5 lb 2 5 10 2 Tacks - 10 - Bunting 13 Yds. Broad Red - 13 9 Serge 6 Yds. Blue Long Ells - 11 9 Wheat 140 lb Barley - 11 3 Pitch &ca. 6 lb Rosin - 2 - Paint Vizt. 30 lb White Lead dry - 8 9 4 Verdigrease - 17 9 1 6 6 Turnery Vizt. 2 Scrubbing Brushes - 6 5 1 Mop - 1 4 - 7 9 £ 9 10 2	The *Betsy* snow was charged for the following stores. Coals, 2 chaldrons, £4 9s 2d 4 double deals, £0 14s 8d Hooks and lines 25 No. 9 hooks, £0 1s 1d 110 No. 17 hooks, £0 0s 8d 25 large hooks, £0 6s 3d 12 No. 2 lines, £0 3s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 11s 4d Nails Twopenny nails, 5 lb, tenpenny nails, 5 lb, and tacks, 2 lb, together, £0 10s 0d Broad red bunting, 13 yards, £0 13s 9d Blue long ells, 6 yards, £0 11s 9d Barley, 140 lb, £0 11s 3d Rosin, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Paint White lead, dry, 30 lb, £0 8s 9d Verdigris, 4 lb, £0 17s 9d Paint total, £1 6s 6d Turnery 2 scrubbing brushes, £0 6s 5d 1 mop, £0 1s 4d Turnery total, £0 7s 9d Total for the Betsy, £9 10s 2d **Interpretations** The *Betsy* drew 13 yards of broad red bunting, enough for a large ensign or a set of signal flags. She had been sent out on cruises on 2 September and again on 1 October 1780. A vessel patrolling off the island had to be able to show her colours and exchange signals with the batteries, or she risked being fired on as a stranger when she returned. Long ells was a coarse, narrow worsted cloth, so named for being sold by the long ell of about 45 inches. It was used for sailors' and servants' clothing.
220	216	16 October Charges General Dr. Coals 8 Bushels Smiths Shop 4 10 10 Deals Vizt. 2 double Smiths do. - 7 4 1 Wains. Board Bake House - 2 3 1½ Bath Crane - 16 11 1 6 6 Nails Vizt. 8 lb 5 Coopers Shop - 5 6 6 10 - 3 2 2 20 - - 9 Sessions House 6 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop - 3 6 - 13 - Iron Ware Vizt. 2 lb Binding wire - 2 9	The general charges account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1780. Coals for the smiths' shop, 8 bushels, £4 10s 10d Timber 2 double deals for the smiths' shop, £0 7s 4d 1 [...] board for the bakehouse, £0 2s 3d Half a balk for the crane, £0 16s 11d Timber total, £1 6s 6d Nails Threepenny nails for the coopers' shop, 8 lb, £0 5s 6d Tenpenny nails for the [...] house, 6 lb, £0 3s 2d Twentypenny nails for the [...] house, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d 6 coopers' rivets for the coopers' shop, £0 3s 6d Nails total, £0 13s 0d Ironware Binding wire for the smiths' shop, 2 lb, £0 2s 9d 2 pairs of H hinges for the smiths' shop, £0 0s 7d 1 hand saw for the coopers' shop, £0 8s 3d 2 drivers for the coopers' shop, £0 3s 0d 1 [...] knife for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 0d 3 pairs of compasses for the coopers' shop, £0 13s 4d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		2 Pr. H. Hinges - - 7 Smiths Shop 1 Hand Saw - 8 3 2 Drawers - 3 0 1 Locking Knife - 1 0 3 Pr. Compasses - 13 4 Coopers do. 2 Stock Locks - 6 - 1 Pad Lock - 1 6 Ware House 6 Hand Hatchets - 9 - 1 Chair Cramp 1 10 - 1 Ploughplane - 9 11 1 Brass Pins - 4 5 Carpenters do. 1 Standing Vice 1 3 7 14 lb Steel - 3 - 6 Drill Bows - 6 - Smiths do. 4 Blank Keys Ware House - 2 6 6 11 6 Oil Vizt. 1 Gallon Train - 5 - ¼ do. Linseed - 1 1 Smiths Shop - 6 1 Glass Ware 4 Sqrs. 8 by 10 do. - 10 4 Canvas 1½ Yds. English do. - 1 8 Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 2 20 Crane 2 12 3 Arrack 30 Galls. Men employed in Ware Houses &ca. 12 11 - Tin Ware 2 Grain Tin Smiths Shop - 2 2 Blankets 1 Pr. Jackets Ware House - 1 6 Carried Over £ 30 9 -	2 stock locks for the warehouse, £0 6s 0d 1 padlock for the warehouse, £0 1s 6d 6 hand hatchets for the carpenters, £0 9s 0d 1 chain pump for the carpenters, £1 10s 0d 1 plough plane for the carpenters, £0 9s 11d Brass pins for the carpenters, 1 lb, £0 4s 5d 1 standing vice for the smiths, £1 3s 7d Steel for the smiths, 14 lb, £0 3s 0d 6 drill bits for the smiths, £0 6s 0d 4 blank keys for the warehouse, £0 2s 6d Ironware total, £6 12s 6d Oil for the smiths' shop Train oil, 1 gallon, £0 5s 0d Linseed oil, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 1d Oil total, £0 6s 1d Glass, 4 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 10s 4d English canvas, 1½ yards, £0 1s 8d Cordage for the crane, 0 cwt 2 qr 20 lb, £2 12s 3d Arrack for the men working at the warehouse and crane, 50 gallons, £12 10s 0d Tinware, 2 grain tins for the smiths' shop, £0 2s 2d Blacking for the warehouse, £0 1s 6d Carried forward, £30 9s 0d
221	217	1780 Brot. Over £ 30 9 - Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1 Hambro Line Goal - 1 4 4 Skn. Twine Ware House - 2 4 - 3 8 Pewter Vizt. 1 Half Gallon pot - 3 8 1 Bason - 2 11 do. - 6 7 Turnery Vizt. 1 Constables Staff - 0 3 1 Birch Broom Ware House	The general charges account was completed, followed by the repairs account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £30 9s 0d Hooks and lines 1 Hamburg line for the gaol, £0 1s 4d Twine for the warehouse, 4 skeins, £0 2s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 3s 8d Pewter for the gaol 1 half-gallon pot, £0 5s 0d 1 basin, £0 2s 11d Pewter total, £0 7s 11d Turnery 1 constable's staff, £0 0s 3d 1 birch broom for the warehouse, £0 0s 6d Turnery total, £0 0s 9d Cutlery 2 chopping knives, £0 2s 7d 2 shoe knives, £0 0s 10d Cutlery total, £0 3s 5d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- - 6 - 0 9 Cutlery Vizt. 2 Chopping Knives - 2 7 2 Shoe do. - - 10 - 3 5 £ 31 3 5 Repairs Dr. Deals 6 Double Castle and Houses 1 9 4 Glass Ware Vizt. 4 Sqrs. 8 by 10 - 1 10 2 do. 10 by 12 - 1 8 Castle - 3 6 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 5 - 5 4 3 6 - 1 8 1 10 - 5 5 2 Glaz. Brads - 2 10 Castle - 15 1 Oil ½ Gallon Linseed do. - 2 1 Paint Vizt. 6 lb White Lead mixd. - 2 3 2 Verdigrease - 8 11 3 Ven. red mixd. - 1 3 2 Prussian Blue - 3 2 1 Whiting - - 3 do. - 15 9 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron rimd. Lock - 6 2 1 Stock do. - 4 - 1 Pr. H. Hinges - 3 6 1 Blank Key - - 8 Houses - 14 4 £ 3 10 1	Total general charges, £31 13s 3d Repairs 8 double deals for the Castle and houses, £1 9s 4d Glass for the Castle 4 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 1s 10d 2 panes 10 by 12 inches, £0 1s 8d Glass total, £0 3s 6d Nails for the Castle Threepenny nails, 8 lb, £0 5s 4d Sixpenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 8d Tenpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 3s 3d Glazing brads, 2 lb, £0 2s 10d Nails total, £0 13s 1d Linseed oil for the Castle, ½ gallon, £0 2s 1d Paint for the Castle White lead, mixed, 8 lb, £0 2s 3d Verdigris, 2 lb, £0 8s 11d Venetian red, mixed, 3 lb, £0 1s 3d Prussian blue, 2 oz, £0 3s 2d Whiting, £0 0s 3d Paint total, £0 15s 9d Ironware for the houses 1 iron-rimmed lock, £0 6s 2d 1 stock lock, £0 4s 0d 1 pair of H hinges, £0 3s 6d 1 blank key, £0 0s 8d Ironware total, £0 14s 4d Total for repairs, £3 18s 1d
222	218	16 October Diet Expences Dr. Arrack 87 Gallons 21 15 - Beer 202 do. 12 0 - Beef and Pork Vizt. 47 P Beef 10 4 7 40 P Pork 7 - - 17 4 7 Flour Cwt. 10 3 10 3 1 Sugar and Candy Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 21 Sugar 3 6 - Tea 4 lb Single - 4 4	The diet account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1780. Arrack, 87 gallons, £21 15s 0d Beer, 202 gallons, £12 0s 0d Beef and pork Salt beef, 47 pieces, £10 4s 7d Salt pork, 48 pieces, £7 0s 0d Beef and pork total, £17 4s 7d Flour, 10 cwt 3 qr, £10 3s 1d Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 21 lb, £3 6s 0d Singlo tea, 4 lb, £0 4s 4d Rice, 1 cwt 0 qr 5 lb, £0 9s 1d Wine Claret, 24 dozen bottles, £70 2s 6d Port, 54 gallons, £22 7s 9d Lisbon, 103 gallons, £43 11s 0d Hock, 35 gallons, £21 13s 0d Wine total, £157 15s 11d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 - 5 - 9 1 Wine Vizt. 24 doz. Claret 70 2 6 34 Galls. Port 22 7 9 103 do. Lisbon 43 12 0 35 do. Hock 21 13 - 157 15 11 £ 223 0 4 Allowance Dr. Oil Vizt. 13 Gallons Train Castle 22 do. do. Council 8 15 - Corks 12½ Gross Castle 1 0 7 Cordage 14 lb Governors Stables - 9 5 Hooks and Lines 310 No. 7 Hooks - 16 6 24 2 - 6 0 12 3 - 3 11 Lines Governors Fishermen Hooks and Lines Carried Over £ 1 7 1 Carried Over £ 10 17 10	Total for diet, £223 0s 4d The allowance account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Train oil, 13 gallons for the Castle and 27 gallons for the Council, together, £8 15s 0d Corks for the Castle, 12½ gross, £1 0s 7d Cordage for the Governor's stables, 1¼ lb, £0 9s 5d Hooks and lines for the Governor's fishermen 300 No. 7 hooks, £0 10s 6d 24 No. 2 lines, £0 6s 0d 12 No. 3 lines, £0 3s 11d Hooks and lines carried forward, £1 1s 1d Carried forward, £10 17s 10d **Interpretations** The diet account cost £223 0s 4d in the quarter to September, against £84 15s 7d in the quarter to June. Almost all the rise came from wine: £157 15s 11d of claret, port, Lisbon and hock, where the June quarter's diet stores had included none. The Company's table received a stream of important visitors that quarter. They included the King's ships *Hannibal* and *Panther*, the *Royal Charlotte*, the *Hawke* and their passengers. Twenty-four dozen bottles of claret, the most expensive of the wines, went to entertaining them. In August the Council also gave a chest of claret each to Captain Caldwell and Captain Buckner. Wine was the currency of goodwill with the naval officers whose ships protected the island.
223	219	1780 Brought Over £ 10 17 10 Hooks and Lines brought Over £ 1 7 1 100 No. 7 - 3 6 3 Large - - 9 Hooks 12 No. 2 Lines - 3 4 Lieut. Governors Fishermen 3 Sk. Twine Govr. Stables - 1 9 1 16 5 Haberdashery 5 Sk. Silk Govr. Fishermen - 1 9 Lead Vizt. 9 lb Sheet Govr. do. 8 do. Lieut. Govr. do. - 3 7 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. - 3 6 Rice - 5 9 4 3 12 Paddy - 19 7 Governors Horses & Poultry 1 - 8 Rice - 7 7 - 2 4 Paddy - 2 3 Lieut. Govr. do. & do. 1 15 2 Wheat Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 20 Wheat 1 11 5 1 - 20 Barley - 11 8 Govr. Poultry 1 1 3 Wheat - 17 4	The allowance account for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £10 17s 10d Hooks and lines brought forward, £1 1s 1d 100 No. 7 hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 3s 6d 3 large hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 0s 9d 12 No. 2 lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 3s 4d Twine for the Governor's stables, 3 skeins, £0 1s 9d Hooks and lines total, £1 10s 5d Silk for the Governor's fishermen, 5 skeins, £0 1s 9d Sheet lead, 9 lb for the Governor's fishermen and 6 lb for the Lieutenant Governor's, together, £0 3s 7d Rice and paddy Rice for the Governor's household and poultry, 0 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £0 5s 9d Paddy for the Governor's household and poultry, 4 cwt 3 qr 12 lb, £0 19s 7d Rice for the Lieutenant Governor's household and poultry, 1 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £0 7s 7d Paddy for the Lieutenant Governor's household and poultry, 0 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £0 2s 3d Rice and paddy total, £1 15s 2d Wheat and barley Wheat for the Governor's poultry, 2 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £1 11s 5d Barley for the Governor's poultry, 1 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £0 10s 8d Wheat for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry, 1 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £0 17s 4d Barley for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry, 1 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £0 17s 0d Wheat and barley total, £3 16s 4d Sugar for the Governor's gardeners, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 9s 0d Congou tea for the Governor's gardeners, 2 lb, £0 2s 2d Cutlery for the Castle

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		1 3 16 Barley - 17 - Lt. Govr. do. 3 16 4 Sugar and Candy Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 0 Sugar Governors Gardener - 9 - Tea 2 lb Congo do. and do. - 2 2 Cutlery Vizt. 1½ doz. Green hand Knives and Forks 3 - - 1 do. Desart do. & do. 1 13 4 Castle 4 13 4 Blankets Vizt. 4 Fine 2 0 10 6 Ordinary 2 13 - do. 5 1 10 Braziery Ware 2 Four Quart Tea Kettles do. 1 13 10 Paint Vizt. 8 lb Indico - 13 0 3 Starch - 3 4 Castle Linen - 16 7 Saddlery Vizt. 2 Snaffle Bridles - 12 4 8 Girths - 12 2 2 Pr. Stirrup Leathers - 5 - Govr. Stable 1 9 6 Carried Over £ 33 14 4	1½ dozen green-handled knives and forks, £3 0s 0d 1 dozen dessert knives and forks, £1 13s 4d Cutlery total, £4 13s 4d Blankets for the Castle 4 fine blankets, £2 0s 10d 6 ordinary blankets, £3 1s 0d Blankets total, £5 1s 10d Copperware for the Castle, 2 four-quart tea kettles, £1 13s 10d Laundry supplies for the Castle linen Indigo, 8 oz, £0 13s 0d Starch, 3 lb, £0 3s 7d Laundry total, £0 16s 7d Saddlery for the Governor's stables 2 snaffle bridles, £0 12s 4d 6 girths, £0 12s 2d 2 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 5s 0d Saddlery total, £1 9s 6d Carried forward, £33 14s 4d **Interpretations** The Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's poultry were fed wheat and barley from the Company's stores. Grain for the island had been bought at the Cape in June and August 1780 because of the drought. Some of that scarce grain therefore went to the two senior officers' fowls at public cost, while the planters bought bread from the stores at a 10 per cent advance. The allowance account made the senior officers' households a charge on the Company in almost every particular. Their fishermen's tackle, their gardeners' tea and their horses' bridles were all paid from public stores.
224	220	16 October Brought Over £ 33 14 4 Turnery Vizt. 5 Hair Brooms - 14 9 7 Scrubg. Brushes 1 2 4 16 Mops 1 1 4 2 Hair Sieves - 3 - 2 Baskets - 7 3 6 Birch Brooms - 3 - Castle 3 11 8 Tin Ware Vizt. 2 two Gallon Kettles - 4 8 2 Gallon do. - 3 6 2 Half do. do. - 2 4 3 Quart Saucepans - 3 2 4 Pint do. - 1 2 2 Dripping do. - 3 9 4 Pudding do. - 4 7 3 Tin Lamps	The allowance account was completed. Brought forward, £33 14s 4d Turnery for the Castle 5 hair brooms, £0 14s 9d 7 scrubbing brushes, £1 2s 4d 16 mops, £1 1s 4d 2 hair sieves, £0 3s 0d 2 flaskets, £0 7s 3d 6 birch brooms, £0 3s 0d Turnery total, £3 11s 8d Tinware for the Castle 2 two-gallon kettles, £0 4s 8d 2 one-gallon kettles, £0 3s 6d 2 half-gallon kettles, £0 2s 4d 3 quart saucepans, £0 3s 2d 4 pint saucepans, £0 1s 2d 2 dripping pans, £0 3s 9d 4 pudding pans, £0 4s 7d 3 tin lamps, £0 0s 9d 1 globe lamp for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 6s 10d 4 [...] for the Castle, £0 3s 6d Tinware total, £1 18s 0d Pitch and rosin for the Castle Pitch, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Rosin, 16 lb, £0 6s 0d Pitch and rosin total, £0 6s 9d Soap for the Castle linen, 0 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £2 10s 4d Pewter, 2 basins for the Castle, £0 5s 9d Fine Irish linen for shirts for the Castle, 3 pieces, £11 9s 2d Ironware, 1 chafing dish for the Castle, £0 5s 9d

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		- 0 9 Castle 1 Globe Lamp Lt. Govrs. House - 0 10 4 lb Solder Castle - 3 6 1 10 0 Pitch &ca. 2 lb Pitch - - 9 16 Rosin - 6 - Castle - 6 9 Sope Cwt. qr. lb. - 3 18 Castle Linen 2 10 4 Pewter 2 Basons Castle - 5 9 Shirts 3 Pr. Fine Irish Linen Castle 11 9 2 Iron Ware 1 Chafing dish do. - 5 9 China Ware Vizt. 60 Half pint Cups & Saucers 1 7 11 60 Quart. do. do. & do. - 17 6 Castle omitted 31st Decr. 1779 2 5 5 Arrack 140 Galls. Govr. for the Transport 35 - - Long Cloth 1 Ps. No. 4 Castle 3 15 4 £ 93 11 -	China for the Castle, left out of the account to 31 December 1779 60 half-pint cups and saucers, £1 7s 11d 60 quart cups and saucers, £0 17s 6d China total, £2 5s 5d Arrack for the Governor's [...], 140 gallons, £35 0s 0d Longcloth, No. 4, 1 piece for the Castle, £2 13s 4d Total for allowances, £93 11s 0d **Interpretations** The china for the Castle had been issued before the end of 1779 but left out of that year's account. The storekeeper charged it in this quarter with a note explaining the delay. An item missed from one year's books was not simply written off. It was carried into the next account and marked, so that the Directors could trace every issue from the warehouse to the department that used it. The allowance account came to £93 11s 0d, against about £55 7s 3d in the quarter to June. The increase came mainly from 140 gallons of arrack and three pieces of fine Irish linen for the Castle. The arrack was worth £35 0s 0d alone.
225	221	1780 Garrison Dr. Tea Vizt. qr. lb. - 3 10 Congo 4 - 2 - - 12 Single - 13 - Barracks & Guards 4 13 2 Oil Vizt. 118½ Galls. Train 29 12 6 ½ Gall. Linseed - 2 1 do. 29 14 7 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 3½ lb Cotton wick - 0 3 1 Sk. Twine - - 7 2 lb Whip Cord - 6 10 - 13 10 Deals Vizt. 9 Double 1 13 - 3 Single - 6 - Cots and Coffins 1 19 - Nails Vizt. 12 lb 2 - 8 3 4 4 - 2 8 3 6 - 1 9 7 10 - 3 10	The garrison account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1780. Tea for the barracks and guards Congou tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £4 0s 2d Singlo tea, 12 lb, £0 13s 0d Tea total, £4 13s 2d Oil for the barracks and guards Train oil, 118½ gallons, £29 12s 6d Linseed oil, ½ gallon, £0 2s 1d Oil total, £29 14s 7d Hooks and lines Cotton wick, 3½ lb, £0 6s 3d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d Ship cord, 2 lb, £0 6s 10d Hooks and lines total, £0 13s 10d Deals for cots and coffins 9 double deals, £1 13s 0d 3 single deals, £0 6s 0d Deals total, £1 19s 0d Nails for cots and coffins Twopenny nails, 12 lb, £0 6s 3d Fourpenny nails, 4 lb, £0 2s 8d Sixpenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 9d Tenpenny nails, 7 lb, £0 5s 10d Nails total, £0 16s 6d Glass for the outlying guards 2 hourglasses, £0 1s 6d 1 half-hour glass, £0 0s 7d Glass total, £0 2s 1d Flour, 2 cwt 0 qr 18 lb, £1 19s 0d Arrack, 2½ gallons, £0 11s 3d 70 ordinary blankets, £16 10s 4d Paint Blacking, ½ lb, £0 1s 6d White lead, mixed, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Paint total, £0 2s 8d English canvas for cots, 26 yards, £0 0s 0d Beef and pork to make up short weight Salt beef, 19 pieces, £4 2s 4d Salt pork, 424 pieces, £71 10s 5d

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		do. do. - 16 6 Glass Ware Vizt. 2 Hour Glasses - 1 8 1 half Hour Glass - - 7 Out Guards - 2 3 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 18 1 19 0 Arrack 2½ Galls. - 11 3 Blankets 70 Ordinary 16 10 4 Paint Vizt. ½ lb Blacking - 1 6 3 White Lead mixd. - 1 2 - 2 8 Canvas 26 Yds. English Cots Beef and Pork Vizt. 19 lb Beef 4 2 4 424 lb Pork 76 10 5 deficiency in weight 73 12 9 Carried Over £ 130 6 -	Beef and pork total, £75 12s 9d Carried forward, £132 6s 0d **Interpretations** The Company again issued extra salt meat to make up the soldiers' rations to full weight, 443 pieces costing £75 12s 9d. In the quarter to June the same shortfall had cost £101 16s 5d. The loss came from the meat shrinking in its brine on the long voyage from England or Ireland. It was a fixed cost of feeding a garrison on stores shipped half the world away. The Company kept to its practice of making the ration good at its own expense, rather than issuing short. The 70 blankets for the garrison went out at the end of the southern winter. The new recruits enlisted in July and August had arrived with little kit. The barracks and the cool, damp posts on the heights called for more bedding than the old stock could supply.
226	222	16 October Brot. Over £ 133 6 - Iron Ware Vizt. 8 Large Frying Pans 1 17 4 17 Small do. 2 2 7 1 Iron Shovel - 4 8 10 Wood Axes 1 9 5 11 Iron Pots No. 3 - 11 3 12 4 Barracks & Guards 9 13 4 Shirts Vizt. 536 Soldiers 119 9 8 44 Rubers 1 - 4 120 10 - Hosiery 369 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings 69 2 7 Haberdashery Vizt. 44 Cockades - 14 8 1 lb White Brown Thread - 6 7 1 lb Whalebone - 5 4 1 6 7 Shoes 374 Pr. Mens Ordinary Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 42 Soldiers Coats and Breeches 61 13 6 9 Matrosses Coats 9 Pr. do. Breeches 10 10 - 10 Watch Coats 8 1 - 80 6 6 Tin Ware Vizt. 43 Lamps 1 12 - 1 Horn Lanthorn	The garrison account was completed. Brought forward, £133 6s 0d Ironware for the barracks and guards 8 large frying pans, £1 17s 4d 17 small frying pans, £2 2s 7d 1 iron shovel, £0 4s 8d 10 wood axes, £1 9s 5d 11 iron pots, 3 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £3 12s 4d Ironware total, £9 13s 4d Shirts 536 soldiers' shirts, £119 9s 8d 44 roller towels, £1 0s 4d Shirts total, £120 10s 0d Hosiery, 369 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £69 2s 7d Haberdashery 44 cockades, £0 14s 8d Fine brown thread, 1 lb, £0 6s 7d 1 whalebone, £0 3s 4d Haberdashery total, £1 6s 7d Shoes, 374 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £0 0s 0d Soldiers' clothing 42 soldiers' coats and breeches, £61 13s 6d 9 matrosses' coats and 9 pairs of breeches, £16 16s 0d 10 watch coats, £8 1s 0d Clothing total, £86 6s 6d Tinware 43 lamps, £1 12s 0d 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 0d Tinware total, £1 15s 0d Turnery 106 wooden bowls, £6 0s 0d 64 platters, £3 12s 0d 1 mop, £0 1s 4d Turnery total, £9 13s 4d 53 soldiers' hats, £7 11s 4d Rice, 0 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £0 2s 1d Total for the garrison, £607 11s 3d **Interpretations** The garrison account came to £607 11s 3d, about twice the £305 16s 9d of the quarter to June. Most of the increase came from clothing: 536 shirts, 369 pairs of stockings, 374 pairs of shoes, 42 suits of

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- 3 - 1 15 - Turnery Vizt. 106 Wood Bowls 6 - - 64 Platters 3 12 - 1 Mop - 1 4 9 13 4 Hats 53 Soldiers 7 11 4 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 6 Rice - 2 2 £ 607 11 3	coats and breeches and 53 hats. More than 40 recruits joined in July and August 1780, among them deserters from Bombay who arrived with little but what they stood up in. Each new man had to be fitted out before he could stand guard. The cockades, worn on the hat as a badge of the service, went to the same men. The 106 wooden bowls and 64 platters show the barracks being equipped for many more men at mess. Watch coats were long, heavy greatcoats kept at the guard posts. Sentries passed them from one to the next through the night, so a post needed only a few. Ten were issued in the quarter, probably for the outlying guards on the exposed heights.
227	223	1780 Blacks Dr. Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 1 23 Sugar - 12 9 Arrack 10 Galls. 2 10 - Flour Vizt. Cwt. lb. 2 22 Flour 2 - 2 5 1 3 Bread 6 3 1 8 3 3 Rice and Paddy Cwt. qr. lb. 11 2 8 Rice 4 7 2 Beef and Pork Vizt. 163 P Beef 35 15 - 1308 P Pork 245 15 10 619 Mutton 8 9 - 289 19 10 Sope 18 lb - 9 4 Lead 19 Sheet - 4 - Chelloe 74 Pr. 38 - - Tea 8 Congo - 6 6 Salt ½ Bushel - 2 1 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 250 No. 7 - 13 9 75 13 - - 10 Hooks 12 2 - 3 4 12 3 - 3 11 Lines ½ Whip Cord - - 10 1 2 8 Oil 5 Gallons Train 1 5 - Shoes Vizt. 82 Pr. Mens Ordinary 20 13 5 14 Pr. Womens Calf Leather 2 3 9 22 17 2 Shirts 24 Soldiers 5 7 - Serge Vizt. 9 Yds. Colourd Shalloon Castle Servants 3 - -	The account for the Company's black slaves was debited with the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1780. Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 23 lb, £0 12s 9d Arrack, 10 gallons, £2 10s 0d Flour and bread Flour, 2 cwt 0 qr 22 lb, £2 0s 2d Bread, 5 cwt 1 qr 3 lb, £6 3s 1d Flour and bread total, £8 3s 3d Rice, 11 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, £4 7s 2d Beef, pork and mutton Salt beef, 163 pieces, £35 15s 0d Salt pork, 1,368 pieces, £245 15s 10d Mutton, 69 lb, £8 9s 0d Beef, pork and mutton total, £289 19s 10d Soap, 18 lb, £0 9s 4d Sheet lead, 19 lb, £0 4s 0d Chelloes, 74 pieces, £38 0s 0d Congou tea, 6 lb, £0 6s 6d Salt, 1½ bushels, £0 2s 5d Hooks and lines 250 No. 7 hooks, £0 13s 9d 75 No. 13 hooks, £0 0s 10d 12 No. 2 lines, £0 3s 4d 12 No. 3 lines, £0 3s 11d Whipcord, ¼ lb, £0 0s 10d Hooks and lines total, £1 2s 8d Train oil, 5 gallons, £1 5s 0d Shoes 82 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £20 13s 5d 14 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £2 3s 9d Shoes total, £22 17s 2d 24 soldiers' shirts, £5 7s 0d Woollens Coloured shalloon for the Castle servants, 9 yards 1 quarter, £3 0s 0d Blue long ells, [...], £1 7s 5d Woollens total, £4 7s 5d Sailors' clothes 70 men's jackets and breeches, £39 7s 0d 70 pairs of men's drawers, £6 0s 6d 140 men's shirts, £23 4s 9d 10 boys' jackets and breeches, £4 13s 6d 10 pairs of boys' drawers, £0 11s 11d 20 boys' shirts, £2 15s 0d 60 hats, £6 12s 0d Sailors' clothes total, £83 4s 8d Carried forward, £469 0s 3d **Interpretations** The Company's slaves were clothed in ready-made sailors' slops: 70 suits of jacket and breeches for men, 10 for boys, two shirts each and a hat. Buying cheap seamen's clothing in bulk from England was the simplest way to dress a large workforce to a single standard. The numbers give a rough count of the Company's slaves at this date, about 70 men and 10 boys. The 14 pairs of women's shoes and the chelloes, an Indian cotton probably made up into the women's clothing, point to a smaller number of

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		14 Blue Long Ells 1 7 5 4 7 5 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 70 Mens Jackets & Breeches 39 7 - 70 Pr. do. Drawers 6 - 6 140 do. Shirts 23 4 9 16 Boys Jackets and Breeches 4 13 6 10 Pr. do. Drawers - 11 11 20 do. Shirts 2 15 - 80 Hats 6 12 - 83 4 8 Carried Over £ 417 0 3	women. Salt pork remained the main food, as in the quarter to June, at nearly £246 0s 0d.
228	224	16th October Brought Over £ 417 0 3 Tin Ware 1 Horn Lanthorn - - 3 Long Cloth 60 Yds. No. 6 - - 3 Hosiery 24 Pr. Mens Ordy. Thd. Stockings 2 18 6 Haberdashery 3 Sk. Silk - - 6 Spice 4 lb Pepper - - 3 Blanket 1 Ordinary - - 4 £ 420 0 [...] Mallay Dr. Sugar and Candy 23 lb Sugar - 6 3 Flour qr. lb. 2 10 - 10 6 Salt 1 Bushel - 1 - Beef and Pork 9 P Beef 1 19 - Rice and Paddy Cwt. qr. lb. 1 - 8 Rice - 2 5 Arrack 3½ Gallons - 17 6 Tea 2 lb Congo - 2 2 Hooks and Lines 50 No. 7 Hooks - 2 9 Spice 1 lb Pepper - - 6 £ 4 2 1 Plantation Dr. Rice and Paddy Cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 14 Rice Overseers & Steward - 13 1 Beef and Pork 10 Pr. Beef 2 3 4 Cordage 5 lb - 3 5 Turnery 6 Labourers Baskets Gardens - 6 6 Earthen Ware 2 Milk Pans dairy - 2 10 Cutlery Vizt. 6 Pruning Knives Gardens - 6 0 1 Cane Plantains - 2 3 - 8 11 Oil 1 Gallon Train - 5 -	The account for the Company's black slaves was completed. The right-hand edge of the page is cut off, so some figures cannot be read. Brought forward, £469 0s 3d Tinware, 1 horn lantern, £0 [...] Longcloth, No. 6, 60 yards, £0 [...] Hosiery, 24 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £[...] Haberdashery, silk, 3 skeins, £0 [...] Pepper, 4 lb, £0 [...] 1 ordinary blanket, £0 [...] Total for the slaves, £[...] The account for the Company's Malays was debited with the following stores issued over the same quarter. Sugar, 23 lb, £0 6s 3d Flour, 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £0 10s 6d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 1s 0d Salt beef, 9 pieces, £1 19s 0d Rice, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 2s 3d Arrack, 3½ gallons, £0 17s 6d Congou tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 2d 30 No. 7 hooks, £0 2s 9d Pepper, 1 lb, £0 0s 6d Total for the Malays, £4 2s 1d The plantation account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Rice for the overseers and steward, 1 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £0 13s 1d Salt beef, 10 pieces, £2 3s 4d Cordage, 5 lb, £0 3s 5d Turnery, 6 labourers' baskets for the gardens, £0 6s 6d Earthenware, 2 milk pans for the dairy, £0 2s 10d Cutlery 6 pruning knives for the gardeners, £0 6s 0d 1 case of [...], £0 2s 11d Cutlery total, £0 8s 11d Train oil, 1 gallon, £0 5s 0d Carried forward, £4 3s 1d

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		Carried Over £ 4 3 1	
229	225	1780 Brot. Over £ 4 3 1 Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Garden Hoes - 8 9 6 Helves for do. - 2 6 Gardens 3 Iron Shovels - 13 11 2 Hand Hatchets - 3 - 1 Padlock - 1 6 1 Blank Key - - 7 1 Iron Pot wt. Cwt. lb. 11 - 9 - 1 19 3 Nails Vizt. 3 10 - 1 10 3 20 - 1 2 - 3 - Hooks and Lines 6 No. 2 Lines - 1 0 Tin Ware 2 Watering Pots Gardens - 7 7 £ 6 14 1 Hospital Dr. Sugar and Candy Cwt. qr. lb. 3 - 16 Sugar 4 12 - Flour 3 - 20 2 19 - Rice 3 - 20 1 3 - Arrack 4 Gallons 1 - - Salt 1¼ Bushel - 3 2 Coals 20 Buckets 1 4 8 Tea Vizt. 4 lb Single - 4 4 23 Congo 1 4 11 1 9 3 Glass Ware 20 Sqrs. 8 by 10 - 9 9 Hooks and Lines ½ lb Cotton Wick - 1 4 Canvas 3 Yds. English - 3 5 Deals 1 double - 3 8 Oil 13 Galls. Train 3 5 - Tin Ware Vizt. 12 Lamps - 0 6 2 Half Gall. Kettles - 2 4 4 Quart Saucepans - 1 9 1 Horn Lanthorn - 3 - - 13 7 Carried Over £ 17 12 8	The plantation account was completed, followed by the hospital account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £4 3s 1d Ironware 6 garden hoes for the gardeners, £0 8s 9d 6 [...] hoes for the gardeners, £0 2s 6d 3 iron shovels, £0 13s 11d 2 hand hatchets, £0 3s 0d 1 padlock, £0 1s 6d 1 blank key, £0 0s 7d 1 iron pot, 0 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £0 9s 0d Ironware total, £1 19s 3d Nails Tenpenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 10d Twentypenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 2d Nails total, £0 3s 0d 6 No. 2 lines, £0 1s 0d Tinware, 2 watering pots for the gardens, £0 7s 7d Total for the plantation, £6 14s 1d Hospital Sugar, 3 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £4 12s 0d Flour, 3 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £2 19s 0d Rice, 3 cwt 0 qr 20 lb, £1 3s 0d Arrack, 4 gallons, £1 0s 0d Salt, 1¼ bushels, £0 3s 2d Coals, 20 bushels, £1 4s 8d Tea Singlo tea, 4 lb, £0 4s 4d Congou tea, 23 lb, £1 4s 11d Tea total, £1 9s 3d Glass, 20 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 9s 2d Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 1s 4d English canvas, 3 yards, £0 3s 5d 1 double deal, £0 3s 8d Train oil, 13 gallons, £3 5s 0d Tinware 12 lamps, £0 8s 6d 2 half-gallon kettles, £0 2s 4d 4 quart saucepans, £0 1s 9d 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 0d Tinware total, £0 15s 7d Carried forward, £17 12s 8d
230	226	16 October Brought Over £ 17 12 8 Turnery Vizt.	The hospital account was completed, followed by the boats account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £17 12s 8d

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		2 Scrubbing Brushes - 6 5 2 Hair Brooms - 3 10 2 Mops - 1 0 1 Hair Sieve - 1 6 - 16 3 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Small Frying Pans - 3 10 1 Chafing Dish - 5 9 1 Iron Rimd. Lock wt. pullback - 4 4 - 13 11 £ 19 3 2 Boats Dr. Deals Vizt. 6 Double 1 3 - 6 Single - 12 - 1 Elm Board - 4 11 ¾ Pr. Ash Plank 1 17 6 1 Pr. Elm do. 2 0 4 6 - 8 Nails Vizt. 10 lb 6 - 5 0 30 10 - 16 3 40 20 - 15 - 1 16 11 Pitch &ca. 22 Galls. Tar 1 13 - 1½ Barrel Rosin 7 4 4 8 17 4 Oil 2 Galls. Train - 10 - Lead 59 lb Sheet - 17 4 Hooks and Lines 2 deep Sea Lines - 10 - Cordage 12 lb - 8 9 Arrack 3 Gallons - 15 - Oars Vizt. 6 Large 1 17 - 1 Small - 3 9 2 - 9 Carried Over £ 21 11 9	Turnery 2 scrubbing brushes, £0 6s 5d 2 hair brooms, £0 5s 10d 2 mops, £0 2s 6d 1 hair sieve, £0 1s 6d Turnery total, £0 16s 3d Ironware 2 small frying pans, £0 3s 10d 1 chafing dish, £0 5s 9d 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 4s 4d Ironware total, £0 13s 11d Total for the hospital, £19 3s 2d Boats Timber 6 double deals, £1 3s 0d 6 single deals, £0 12s 0d 1 elm board, £0 4s 10d Ash plank, ¾ piece, £1 17s 6d Elm plank, 1 piece, £2 0s 4d Timber total, £6 0s 0d Nails Sixpenny nails, 10 lb, £0 5s 0d Tenpenny nails, 30 lb, £0 16s 11d Twentypenny nails, 40 lb, £0 15s 0d Nails total, £1 16s 11d Tar and rosin Tar, 22 gallons, £1 13s 0d Rosin, 1½ barrels, £7 4s 4d Tar and rosin total, £8 17s 4d Train oil, 2 gallons, £0 10s 0d Sheet lead, 59 lb, £0 17s 4d 2 deep-sea lines, £0 10s 0d Cordage, 12 lb, £0 8s 9d Arrack, 3 gallons, £0 15s 0d Oars 6 large oars, £1 17s 0d 1 small oar, £0 3s 9d Oars total, £2 0s 9d Carried forward, £21 11s 9d
231	227	1780 Brought Over £ 21 11 9 Turnery Vizt. 1 Wood Bowl - 1 2 1 Platter - 1 2 - 2 4 £ 21 14 1 Fortification Dr. Arrack 16 Galls. Laboratory 4 - - Cordage qr. lb. 3 22 Drawbridge	The boats account was completed, followed by the fortifications account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £21 11s 9d Turnery 1 wooden bowl, £0 1s 2d 1 platter, £0 1s 2d Turnery total, £0 2s 4d Total for the boats, £21 14s 1d Fortifications Arrack for the laboratory, 16 gallons, £4 0s 0d Cordage for the drawbridge, 0 cwt 1 qr 22 lb, £1 14s 5d Bunting for flags

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		1 14 5 Bunting Vizt. 4 Pr. Broad Blue 5 1 4 3 Pr. do. Red 5 10 - 4 Pr. do. White 4 6 - Flags 15 7 4 Haberdashery 1½ lb Coloured Thread Flags - 5 5 Canvas 163 Yds. English Lime Bags & Markers 9 5 5 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 37 No. 3 Lines - 12 1 1 Hambro. do. - 1 4 Artillery 27 Sk. Twine Lime Bags & Markers - 12 10 1 6 3 Lead 54 lb Sheet Artillery - 11 4 Flour 8 lb do. - 1 3 Deals Vizt. 2 double - 7 0 2 Elm Boards - 9 7 1 Pr. Ash plank 2 5 4 Carts &ca. 3 - 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 3 Stock Locks for Gate & Ridge Line Pots - 12 - 1 Large Iron do. Lock do. - 7 3 3 Iron Shovels - 13 11 1 Small Frying Pan - 1 11 Lime Kiln 4 doz. Lead Pencils 1 6 5 12 Two foot Rules Masons - 17 7 4 - 1 Nails 2 lb 10 - 1 1 Carried Over £ 39 11 4	Broad blue, 4 pieces, £5 1s 4d Broad red, 3 pieces, £5 10s 0d Broad white, 2 pieces, £4 16s 0d Bunting total, £15 7s 4d Coloured thread for the flags, ½ lb, £0 3s 5d English canvas for lime bags and [...], 163 yards, £9 3s 5d Hooks and lines 37 No. 3 lines for the artillery, £0 12s 1d 1 Hamburg line for the artillery, £0 1s 4d Twine for lime bags, 27 skeins, £0 12s 10d Hooks and lines total, £1 6s 3d Sheet lead for the artillery, 54 lb, £0 11s 4d Flour for the artillery, 8 lb, £0 1s 3d Timber for carts 2 double deals, £0 7s 0d 2 elm boards, £0 9s 7d Ash plank, 1 piece, £2 3s 4d Timber total, £3 0s 7d Ironware 3 stock locks for the gate [...], £0 12s 0d 1 large iron-rimmed lock, £0 7s 3d 3 iron shovels for the lime kilns, £0 13s 11d 1 small frying pan for the lime kilns, £0 2s 11d 4 dozen lead pencils, £1 6s 3d 12 two-foot rules for the masons, £0 17s 7d Ironware total, £4 0s 11d Tenpenny nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 1d Carried forward, £39 11s 4d **Interpretations** The fortifications took nine pieces of broad bunting in blue, red and white for flags. These were not ensigns alone but a full set of signal flags. After the French alarm the lookouts and batteries needed a code of coloured flags to report the number, size and direction of ships sighted. Riders or runners would have been too slow to send that news across the island. The thread and the volume of cloth show a new signal system being made up on the island in 1780. The canvas and twine for lime bags supplied the lime kilns feeding the works at Buttermilk Point and on Ladder Hill. Lime was burned at the kilns and carried to the masons in bags, and the labour accounts show more than 660 days spent carrying it in this quarter alone.
232	228	16th October Brot. Over £ 39 11 4 Oil Vizt. 2½ Galls. Train Lime Kiln - 12 6 1½ do. Linseed - 6 5 ½ do. Turpentine - 1 11 Gun Carriages 1 - 10 Paint Vizt. 18 lb White Lead Mixd. - 6 9 4 Venetian Red do. - 1 10 ½ Blacking - 1 5 Do. - 10 - Coals 160 Buckets	The fortifications account was completed, followed by the account for the works at Buttermilk Point. Brought forward, £39 11s 4d Oil Train oil for the lime kiln, 2½ gallons, £0 12s 6d Linseed oil for the gun carriages, 1½ gallons, £0 6s 5d Turpentine for the gun carriages, ¼ gallon, £0 1s 11d Oil total, £1 0s 10d Paint for the gun carriages White lead, mixed, 18 lb, £0 6s 9d Venetian red, mixed, 4 lb, £0 1s 10d Blacking, ½ lb, £0 1s 5d Paint total, £0 10s 0d Coals, 160 bushels, £9 10s 3d Turnery for the artillery 1 hair broom, £0 2s 11d 12 buckets, £0 6s 0d Turnery total, £0 8s 11d

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		9 10 3 Turnery Vizt. 1 Hair Broom - 2 11 12 Baskets do. - 6 - Artillery - 8 11 £ 51 9 4 Butter Milk Point Dr. Iron Ware Vizt. 3 Masons Hammers 1 - 6 14 do. Rammers 2 2 - 30 Ash Helves 1 - - 18 Iron Shovels 4 3 3 49 Steel - 17 4 9 3 1 Coals 92 Buckets 5 14 - £ 14 17 1	Total for fortifications, £51 9s 4d Buttermilk Point Ironware 3 masons' hammers, £1 0s 6d 14 masons' rammers, £2 2s 0d 30 ash helves, £1 0s 0d 18 iron shovels, £4 3s 3d Steel, 49 lb, £0 17s 4d Ironware total, £9 3s 1d Coals, 92 bushels, £5 14s 0d Total for Buttermilk Point, £14 17s 1d **Interpretations** The fortifications burned 160 bushels of coal in the quarter and Buttermilk Point another 92. In the quarter to June the two together had used 210 bushels. Almost all of it went to burning lime for mortar. The rise matches the labour accounts, which show the masons and stone blowers at Buttermilk Point working more days than in any earlier quarter. Coal was a costly import on an island that could not spare its own wood. The Council's decision of 18 September 1780 to finish the battery first can be traced in the fuel as well as the wages. Ash helves were the wooden handles for picks, hammers and shovels. Thirty of them, with 14 rammers and 18 shovels, show tools wearing out quickly in the hard volcanic rock of the point.
233	229	1780 Long Wood Dr. Cart Wheels 1 Wheel Barrows 9 18 6 Deals 2 Elm Boards - 9 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Iron Shovels - 18 6 20 Ash Helves - 13 4 44 lb Iron - 7 1 1 18 11 Nails Vizt. 2 lb 6 - 1 2 2 10 - 1 1 - 2 3 £ 12 9 3 St. Helena 30 September 80 Errors Excepted Signed John Goodwin Storekeeper	The Long Wood account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 July and 30 September 1780. Cart wheels, 1 wheelbarrow, £9 18s 6d Timber, 2 elm boards, £0 9s 7d Ironware 6 iron shovels, £0 18s 6d 20 ash helves, £0 13s 4d Iron, 44 lb, £0 7s 1d Ironware total, £1 18s 11d Nails Sixpenny nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Tenpenny nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 1d Nails total, £0 2s 3d Total for Long Wood, £12 9s 3d John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 30 September 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The Long Wood fence used little from the stores beyond tools, timber and a set of cart wheels, about £12 9s 3d in all. Its real cost lay in labour, more than £109 0s 0d paid through the paymaster for hired slaves and overseers in the same quarter. The fence was built mainly of local stone and earth, cut and carried by hand, rather than of imported timber. That kept the call on the Company's scarce stores small. It also made the enclosure depend on the hired workforce raised under the notice of 19 June 1780.
234	230	16th October Inventory of Stores remaining in the Honble. Company's Ware Houses the 30th September 1780 Anchors Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 3 without weight 40 3 9 1 do. 36 - 16 56 6 7 1 do. 33 2 7 1 do. 36 3 10 140 9 3 4 do. 13 3 23 92 11 7 14 Iron Hoops 2 5 - 1 Stock	An inventory of the stores remaining in the Company's warehouses on 30 September 1780 was then entered. Anchors 3 anchors, weight not given, £40 3s 9d 1 anchor, 31 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £56 6s 7d 1 anchor, 33 cwt 2 qr 7 lb, and 1 anchor, 36 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, together, £140 9s 3d 4 anchors, 13 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, £22 11s 7d 14 iron hoops, £2 5s 0d 1 anchor stock, £4 11s 0d 13 treenails, £0 4s 4d Anchors total, £296 12s 0d Bunting Broad red, 4 pieces, £6 2s 4d Narrow red, 11 pieces, £10 16s 0d Bunting total, £16 18s 4d 8 fine blankets, £4 17s 0d

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		4 11 - 13 Tree Nails - 4 4 336 12 - Bunting Vizt. 4 Ps. Broad Red 6 2 4 11 do. Narrow do. 10 16 - 16 18 4 Blankets 8 Fine 4 17 8 Broad Cloth Vizt. 24¾ Yds. Scarlet 34 19 - 14¾ do. Navy Blue 15 5 6 ¾ do. Light do. Damaged - 15 9 9 do. Claret Colour 8 6 6 7½ do. Brown 6 15 8 11½ do. Black 8 18 6 24½ Yds. Green 28 13 - 9½ do. Buff Cassimere 58¾ do. White do. 15 do. do. Brown do. 34 15 5 15¾ do. Crimson 6 19 6 136 8 6 Braziery Vizt. 1 Large Skimmer - 14 4 1 Warming Pan - 11 3 3 Stock do. 6 15 11 1 Large Brass Cock - 9 6 13 Bottling do. 2 16 5 1 Copper Bason - 19 3 12 Three Quart Tea Kettles 6 17 - 6 Two do. do. 3 1 6 1 Brass Iron 5 6 9 2 Pr. Steel Snuffers - 7 1 29 14 11 Carried Over £ 462 11 5	Broadcloth Scarlet, 24¾ yards, £34 19s 0d Mazarine blue, 14¾ yards, £13 5s 6d [...], damaged, ¾ yard, £0 15s 9d Claret-coloured, 9 yards, £8 6s 6d Brown, 7½ yards, £6 15s 0d Black, 11¾ yards, £8 10s 6d Green, 24¾ yards, £28 13s 0d Buff cassimere, 9¾ yards, white cassimere, 58¾ yards, and brown cassimere, 15 yards, together, £34 15s 5d Crimson cassimere, 15¾ yards, £6 14s 6d Broadcloth total, £136 0s 6d Copperware 6 large skimmers, £0 14s 4d 1 warming pan, £0 11s 3d 3 stockpots, £6 15s 11d 1 large brass cock, £0 9s 6d 13 bottling cocks, £2 16s 5d 1 copper bowl, £0 19s 3d 12 three-quart tea kettles, £6 17s 0d 6 two-quart tea kettles, £3 1s 6d 1 brass [...], £3 6s 9d 3 pairs of steel snuffers, £0 7s 1d Copperware total, £29 14s 11d Carried forward, £462 11s 5d
235	231	1780 Brought Over £ 462 11 5 Books Vizt. 12 Large Bibles 16 10 - 3 Small do. 1 1 6 13 Testaments 1 7 6 22 Common Prayer 3 6 5 22 5 5 Beef and Pork Vizt. 33 Hhd. Beef 418 19 2 122 Tierces do. 763 - 10 81 Hhds. Pork	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £462 11s 5d Books 12 large Bibles, £16 10s 0d 3 small Bibles, £1 1s 6d 13 Testaments, £1 7s 6d 22 Books of Common Prayer, £3 6s 5d Books total, £22 5s 5d Beef and pork Salt beef, 33 hogsheads, £418 19s 2d Salt beef, 129 tierces, £763 0s 10d Salt pork, 81 hogsheads, £1,191 4s 10d Salt pork, 192 tierces 14 lb, £1,203 17s 6d Beef and pork total, £3,640 2s 4d Blocks 1 iron-bound cat block, £0 6s 3d 4 iron-bound [...] blocks, £2 13s 1d

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		1191 4 10 Tierces Tierces 192 14 do. 1283 17 6 3640 2 4 Blocks Vizt. 1 Iron Bound Cat - 6 3 4 do. do. Leadlyes 2 13 1 1 Snatch - 13 7 1 double whiprg. Tackle - 4 9 2 Blocks of 18 Inches 1 8 9 5 6 5 Canvas 52 23 Ps. Yds. 111 3 - Cutlery Vizt. 6 Green Handle Knives and forks 1 - - 18 desert do. & do. 2 12 - 4 Chopping Knives - 8 9 51 Shoe do. 1 - - 61 Butcher do. 1 6 - 2 Pruning do. - 2 3 939 Pr. Shoe Buckles 24 19 7 88 Pr. Knee do. 1 13 8 10 Case Plantains 1 2 4 103 Pr. Leather Garters 3 1 - 17 Fine Ivory Combs 2 6 9 9 Ordy. do. do. - 10 6 13 Buckling do. - 6 - 40 2 10 Corks 72 Gross 8 2 - Carried Over £ 4289 13 5	1 snatch block, £0 13s 7d 1 double [...] block, £0 4s 9d 2 blocks of 16 inches, £1 0s 9d Blocks total, £5 6s 5d Canvas, 52 pieces 23 yards, £111 3s 0d Cutlery and small wares 6 green-handled knives and forks, £1 0s 0d 18 dessert knives and forks, £2 10s 0d 4 chopping knives, £0 5s 3d 51 shoe knives, £1 0s 0d 61 butcher's knives, £1 6s 0d 2 pruning knives, £0 2s 6d 959 pairs of shoe buckles, £24 19s 7d 88 pairs of knee buckles, £1 13s 8d 10 cases of [...], £1 2s 4d 105 pairs of leather garters, £3 1s 0d 17 fine ivory combs, £2 6s 9d 9 ordinary ivory combs, £0 10s 6d 13 [...] combs, £0 6s 0d Cutlery and small wares total, £40 2s 10d Corks, 72 gross, £8 2s 0d Carried forward, £4,269 13s 5d **Interpretations** Salt beef and pork made up by far the largest item in the warehouse, worth more than £3,600 0s 0d and filling 435 casks. The *Royal Charlotte* had landed her stores in late July and August 1780. This was the reserve that fed the garrison, the Company's slaves and the passing ships, and made up the soldiers' ration for short weight each quarter. On an island two years into drought and with French ships known to be in the region, the Council needed enough salt provisions to hold out for many months if no store ship came. The stock was large enough to make the island independent of its own harvests for a long season.
236	232	16th October Brot. Over £ 4289 13 5 Cordage Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 Cables of 17 Inches wt. 147 - 26 1 Coil of 6 do. 8 2 - 1 do. of 4½ do. 4 - 14 1 do. of 3½ do. 4 1 14 1 do. of 2½ do. 3 1 10 1 do. of 1½ do. 2 1 2 2 do. of 12 Thd. Ratline 2 - 4 168 3 22 354 16 - Cart Wheels Vizt. 12 Pr. Cart Wheels 58 6 3 93 Wheel Barrows 82 13 8 140 19 11 Copper Money 22424 Halfpence 46 14 4 Coals Chal. Bushel 38 - 18 87 5 4 Deals Vizt. 433 double	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £4,289 13s 5d Cordage 2 cables of 17 inches, 144 cwt 0 qr 26 lb 1 coil of 6 inches, 6 cwt 2 qr 0 lb 1 coil of 4½ inches, 4 cwt 0 qr 14 lb 1 coil of 3½ inches, 4 cwt 1 qr 14 lb 1 coil of 2½ inches, 3 cwt 1 qr 10 lb 1 coil of 1½ inches, 2 cwt 1 qr 2 lb 2 coils of 12-thread ratline, 2 cwt 0 qr 4 lb Cordage total, 168 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £354 16s 0d Cart wheels and barrows 12 pairs of cart wheels, £58 6s 3d 93 wheelbarrows, £82 13s 8d Cart wheels and barrows total, £140 19s 11d Copper money, 22,424 halfpence, £46 14s 4d Coals, 38 chaldrons 10 bushels, £87 5s 4d Timber 433 double deals, £106 11s 0d 339 single deals, £33 18s 0d 72 balks, £48 0s 0d 10 elm boards, £1 16s 7d 46 wainscot boards, £3 1s 7d 20 pieces of Riga timber, £38 2s 9d

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		106 11 - 339 Single 33 18 - 72 Bath 41 8 - 10 Elm Boards 1 16 7 46 Wains. do. 5 1 7 20 Pr. Riga Timber 58 2 9 22 Pr. Crane do. 44 18 10 13 Pr. Elm Plank 31 8 4 391 Bundles Oak Laths 41 13 - 210 do. Fir do. 12 10 4 1 Spar 1 12 3 378 - 7 Flour Cwt. 2142 1912 3 - Glass Ware Vizt. 1 Set Cruets 1 2 - 4 Candle Shades 1 10 - 6 Half hour Glasses - 3 7 39 Sqrs. 8 by 10 1 7 - 61 do. 10½ by 16 3 8 7 23 do. 11 by 17 1 7 - 8 18 2 Carried Over £ 7248 10 9	22 pieces of crane timber, £44 18s 10d 13 pieces of elm plank, £31 8s 4d 391 bundles of oak laths, £41 13s 0d 210 bundles of fir laths, £12 10s 4d 1 spar, £1 12s 3d Timber total, £390 0s 7d Flour, 2,142 cwt, £1,912 3s 0d Glassware 1 set of cruets, £1 2s 0d 4 candle shades, £1 10s 0d 6 half-hour glasses, £0 3s 7d 39 panes 8 by 10 inches, £1 7s 0d 61 panes 10½ by 16 inches, £3 0s 7d 25 panes 11 by 17 inches, £1 7s 0d Glassware total, £8 10s 2d Carried forward, £7,243 10s 9d **Interpretations** The warehouse held 22,424 copper halfpence, worth £46 14s 4d. Small change was always scarce on the island, where gold and silver drained away to pay passing ships for their goods. The Company kept a store of copper coin to pay labourers' daily wages and to give change in its own shop. The cash notes in the treasury served for larger sums. Without the halfpence, the island's day-to-day trade in eggs, fish and labour would have had no coin to run on. The stock of flour, more than 2,100 cwt, was large compared with what the island used. In the quarter just ended the stores sold about 520 cwt of flour and bread to the inhabitants. The *Royal Charlotte* and the voyages of the *Hind* and the *Betsy* to the Cape had refilled the warehouse after the shortage of the early winter. The Council now held a reserve of several months against the drought and the uncertain arrival of the next ships.
237	233	1780 Brot. Over £ 7248 10 9 Hats Vizt. 2 Mens fine 1 do. Damaged 2 12 9 3 Gold Laced 5 10 10 16 Serjeants 9 9 10 304 Soldiers 44 17 - 62 10 5 Hosiery Vizt. 1695 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings 280 13 - 8 do. Mens Grey worsted do. 1 7 - 24 do. Madras Cotton do. No. 9 - - 4 do. Boys do. do. - 11 - 12 do. do. Worsted do. 1 4 - 10 do. Womens do. do. 1 7 6 1 Pr. Buff worsted Breeches - 8 10 6 do. do. Silk do. 7 15 3 5 do. Black do. do. 2 1 9 6 do. do. worsted do. 2 13 - 320 2 4 Hooks and Lines Vizt.	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £7,248 10s 9d Hats 2 fine men's hats and 1 damaged men's hat, together, £2 12s 9d 3 laced cocked hats, £5 10s 10d 16 sergeants' hats, £9 9s 10d 304 soldiers' hats, £44 17s 0d Hats total, £62 10s 5d Hosiery 1,095 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £200 15s 0d 8 pairs of men's grey worsted stockings, £1 7s 0d 24 pairs of India cotton stockings, £9 0s 0d 4 pairs of boys' cotton stockings, £0 11s 0d 12 pairs of boys' worsted stockings, £1 4s 0d 10 pairs of women's worsted stockings, £1 7s 6d 1 pair of buff worsted breeches, £0 8s 10d 6 pairs of men's silk stockings, £7 15s 3d 5 pairs of black silk stockings, £3 1s 9d 6 pairs of black worsted stockings, £2 13s 0d Hosiery total, £228 2s 4d Hooks and lines 2,930 No. 7 hooks, £8 12s 3d 3,650 No. 9 hooks, £7 12s 10d 1,000 No. 12 hooks, £2 4s 0d 425 No. 13 hooks, £0 4s 1d 900 No. 17 hooks, £0 6s 0d 3,100 No. 18 hooks, £0 15s 6d 200 large hooks, £2 5s 10d 18¾ dozen No. 2 lines, £3 0s 10d 15 dozen No. 3 lines, £3 10s 9d 24 Hamburg lines, £1 12s 0d Twine, 0 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £2 4s 11d Cotton wick, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £4 4s 6d

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		2930 No. 7 8 12 3 3650 9 7 12 10 1000 12 2 4 - 425 13 - 4 1 900 17 - 6 - 3100 18 - 15 6 200 Large 2 5 10 Hooks 18½ doz. No. 2 3 - 10 15 do. 3 3 10 9 24 Hambro 1 12 - Lines Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 16 Twine 2 4 11 1 - 5 Cotton wick 4 4 6 - - 11 Whip Cord 1 10 6 38 - - Haberdashery Vizt. lb 5 Silk - 8 2 5 - 1 Mohair 9 3 3 19 lb 8 do. Coat Buttons 9 15 - Haberdashery Carried Over £ 19 6 7 Carried Over £ 7669 11 6	Whipcord, 11 lb, £1 10s 6d Hooks and lines total, £38 0s 0d Haberdashery Silk, 5 oz, £0 8s 2d Mohair, 5 lb 1 oz, £9 3s 5d Coat buttons, 19 gross 6 dozen, £9 15s 0d Haberdashery carried forward, £19 6s 7d Carried forward, £7,669 11s 6d **Interpretations** The warehouse held more than 1,000 pairs of ordinary thread stockings and 304 soldiers' hats. That was enough to clothe the whole garrison several times over in those items. The Company could not count on a regular supply of clothing from England in wartime. It kept a deep reserve of the articles that wore out fastest, so that each new draft of recruits could be fitted out at once, as the July and August recruits had been. The 12,000 and more fish hooks in store tell the same story for food. With the fishery now central to feeding the island, the Council made sure it would not run short of tackle.
238	234	16th October Brot. Over £ 7669 11 6 Haberdashery Brot. Over £ 19 6 7 Gro. Dz. 11 4 Mohair Brst. Buttons 2 10 8 3 3 Silver wire Coat do. 14 7 11 - 1½ do. Brest do. - 3 - 2 8½ Gilt Basket Ct. do. 8 - - 2 1½ do. Brest do. 3 7 9 - 2½ Spangled do. - 11 6 37 Shirt do. 4 7 8 8 8 Gilt Coat do. 8 14 4 6 11 do. Brest do. 3 12 10 3 Pr. Mixd. Cord - 6 9 3½ do. Galloon 1 8 9 4 do. Braid - 11 - 11¾ Yds. Tabby 4 12 2 2¾ Gro. Broad Worsted Lace 2 7 6 5 do. Narr. do. do. 2 19 2 349¾ Yds. Gilt do. 52 18 4 7 Pr. Gilt Garters	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £7,669 11s 6d Haberdashery brought forward, £19 6s 7d Mohair breast buttons, 11 gross 4 dozen, £2 10s 8d Silver wire coat buttons, 3 gross 3 dozen, £14 7s 11d Silver wire breast buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 3s 0d Gilt basket coat buttons, 2 gross 8½ dozen, £8 0s 0d Gilt basket breast buttons, 2 gross 1½ dozen, £3 7s 9d Spangled breast buttons, 2½ dozen, £0 11s 6d Shirt buttons, 3 gross 7 dozen, £4 7s 8d Gilt coat buttons, 8 gross, £8 14s 4d Gilt breast buttons, 6 gross 11 dozen, £3 12s 10d Mourning cord, 3 pieces, £0 6s 9d Galloon, 3½ pieces, £1 0s 9d Braid, 4 pieces, £0 11s 0d Tabby, 11¾ yards, £4 12s 2d Broad worsted lace, 2¾ gross, £2 7s 6d Narrow worsted lace, 5 gross, £2 19s 2d Gilt lace, 249¾ yards, £52 12s 4d 7 pairs of gilt garters, £2 5s 9d 6 pairs of silk garters, £0 6s 0d Buckram, 42½ yards, £2 3s 2d 34 epaulettes, £17 0s 9d No. 17 thread, 1 lb 13 oz, £2 15s 11d 26 cockades, £0 8s 8d Haberdashery total, £155 4s 1d Ironware 10 carpenters' adzes, £2 14s 2d 9 felling axes, £2 19s 3d 8 broad axes, £1 14s 9d 5 coopers' adzes, £0 15s 0d 9 [...], £1 9s 9d

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		2 3 9 6 Pr. Silk do. - 6 - 42½ Yds. Buckram 2 3 2 34 Epaulets 17 - 9 lb oz. 8 13 Thread No. 17 2 15 11 26 Cockades - 8 8 155 4 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 10 Carpenters Adzes 2 14 2 9 Hand Axes 2 19 3 8 Broad do. 1 14 9 5 Coopers Adzes - 15 - 9 Augers & Wimbles 1 9 9 33 Taper Bitts - 10 4 3 Drill Bows - 11 3 53 do. Braces 2 13 - 2 lb Borax - 16 9 3 Dragons Blood - 2 10 2 Iron Chains 6 19 8 1 Pr. Iron Dividers - 2 6 1 Sealing Stick - 6 9 Iron Ware Brot. Over £ 22 6 - Carried Over £ 7824 16 1	33 taper bits, £0 10s 4d 3 drill bows, £0 11s 3d 53 drill braces, £2 13s 0d Borax, 7 lb, £0 16s 9d Dragon's blood, 3 lb, £0 2s 10d 2 iron chains, £6 19s 0d 1 pair of iron dividers, £0 2s 6d 1 sealing stick, £0 6s 9d Ironware carried forward, £22 6s 0d Carried forward, £7,824 16s 1d **Interpretations** The haberdashery in store was largely military trimming: nearly 250 yards of gilt lace, 34 epaulettes, worsted lace, galloon and thousands of gilt and silver buttons. Officers' coats were laced and buttoned to mark rank and regiment. In an island garrison with no tailor's supplier nearer than London, the stores had to hold everything needed to make and repair uniforms on the spot. The gilt lace alone, worth more than £52 0s 0d, was a costly reserve. It shows how far the Company went to keep its officers dressed as their rank required. Dragon's blood was a deep red resin from several palm and tree species of the East Indies and the Canary Islands. It was used to colour varnishes and lacquers. Borax was the flux smiths used for brazing and soldering. Galloon was a narrow braid of silk or worsted, and tabby a heavy watered silk, used to trim coats and waistcoats.
239	235	1780 Brot. Over £ 7824 16 1 Iron Ware brought Over £ 22 6 - 7 lb Emery - 2 10 23 Gouges 1 11 5 47 Pr. Shutter Hinges 5 11 - 42 Pr. H. do. 8 - 7 30 Pr. Small Dovetail do. - 11 4 10 Pr. Large do. do. 1 9 8 4 Pr. X Garnet do. 1 3 - 4 Broad Hoes - 8 0 16 Dutch do. 2 5 11 79 Hammer Helves 1 9 6 6 Masons Hammers 2 1 - 1 Fencers Hatchet - 3 6 30 Truss Hoops 2 17 - 14 Hand Hatchets 1 1 - 2 Howels - 3 6 4 Coopers Jointers Irons	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued with ironware. Brought forward, £7,824 16s 1d Ironware brought forward, £22 6s 0d Emery, 7 lb, £0 3s 10d 23 gouges, £1 11s 5d 47 pairs of shutter hinges, £5 11s 0d 42 pairs of H hinges, £8 0s 7d 36 pairs of small dovetail hinges, £0 11s 4d 10 pairs of large dovetail hinges, £1 9s 0d 4 pairs of cross-garnet hinges, £1 3s 0d 4 broad hoes, £0 8s 0d 16 Dutch hoes, £2 5s 11d 79 hammer helves, £1 9s 6d 6 masons' hammers, £2 0s 0d 1 [...] hatchet, £0 3s 6d 30 [...] hasps, £2 17s 0d 14 hand hatchets, £1 1s 0d 2 trowels, £0 3s 6d 4 coopers' [...] irons, £0 7s 6d 1 bick iron, £0 8s 10d 3 edging irons, £0 11s 0d 3 single pulleys, £0 1s 4d 2 hollowing knives, £0 4s 0d 7 blank keys, £0 4s 0d 20 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, £6 2s 4d 10 iron-rimmed locks with padlocks, £3 17s 10d 11 large iron-rimmed locks with padlocks, £5 19s 7d 5 brass plate locks, £3 11s 5d 1 brass chest lock, £0 9s 6d 31 stock locks, £6 3s 0d 20 padlocks, £2 0s 4d 20 [...] locks, £0 10s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- 7 6 1 Box Iron - 0 10 3 Edging Irons - 11 0 3 Single Pulleys - 1 4 2 Hollowing Knives - 4 - 7 Blank Keys - 4 - 20 Iron Rimd. Locks with Brass Knobs 6 2 4 10 do. do. with Pullbacks 3 17 10 11 do. Large do. with do. 5 19 7 5 Brass Flat do. 3 11 5 1 Brass Chest do. - 5 6 31 Stock do. 6 3 - 20 Pad do. 2 - 4 20 Splints Locks - 10 - 1 Maul - 8 10 3 Corn Mills 10 10 10 51 Masons Mallets 4 16 6 71 Bolt Rope Needles - 5 8 30 Packing do. - 5 4 13 Coopers Punches - 17 8 20 Masons Stone Hammers 2 19 - Iron Ware Carried Over£ Carried Over £ 7824 16 1	1 [...], £0 8s 10d 3 corn mills, £10 10s 6d 51 masons' mallets, £4 16s 6d 71 bolt-rope needles, £0 5s 8d 30 packing needles, £0 5s 4d 13 coopers' punches, £0 17s 8d 20 masons' stone hammers, £2 19s 0d Carried forward, £7,824 16s 1d **Interpretations** The warehouse held three corn mills worth more than £10 0s 0d. These were hand mills for grinding wheat and barley into meal. The Company bought its flour ready-milled from England and the Cape. Grain was a different matter: it had to be ground on the island, and corn mills let the stores turn the wheat and barley brought from the Cape in 1780 into flour. They were insurance against a shortage of milled flour. A store of whole grain kept better on a long voyage than flour, and could be ground as needed.
240	236	16 October Brot. Over £ 7824 16 1 Iron Ware Brought Over £ 13 Iron Rubbish Riddles 4 3 6 3 Coopers Shaves - 5 - 2 Iron Shovels - 9 - 4 Fencers Pickaxes - 12 - 31 Stone Saws 5 13 2 1 Whip Saw 2 6 10 3 Gun Smith Saws 2 - 3 13 Saw Sets - 8 9 1 Jackspit - 10 1 1 Case Stock - 1 10 13 do. Irons - 10 1 13 Figured Squares - 10 9 2 lb Spelter - 0 - 10 Sickles - 9 7 4 Plaster. Sieves	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued with ironware, lead and leather. Brought forward, £7,824 16s 1d Ironware brought forward 13 iron [...] ladles, £4 3s 6d 3 coopers' shaves, £0 5s 0d 2 iron shovels, £0 9s 0d 4 [...] pincers, £0 12s 0d 31 stone saws, £5 13s 2d 1 whipsaw, £2 6s 10d 3 gunsmiths' saws, £2 0s 3d 13 saw sets, £0 8s 9d 1 jack spit, £0 10s 1d 1 [...] stock, £0 1s 10d 13 [...] screws, £0 10s 1d 13 figured squares, £0 10s 9d Spelter, 2 lb, £0 8s 0d 10 sickles, £0 9s 7d 4 plasterers' sieves, £1 12s 10d 1 brass-wire flour sieve, £0 10s 1d 8 pairs of sheep shears, £0 12s 0d 191 masons' tools, £13 15s 0d 10 spring rat traps, £0 15s 0d 11 [...] traps, £10 11s 9d 9 plasterers' trowels, £0 13s 0d 2 sets of jack wheels, £0 13s 6d 9 iron crows, £6 0s 0d Iron, 5 cwt, £4 10s 0d Steel, 12 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, £14 5s 3d Plate iron, 0 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, £0 3s 0d Brass chair nails, ½ lb, £0 1s 4d

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		1 12 10 1 Brass wire Flour Sieve - 10 1 8 Pr. Sheep Shears - 12 - 191 Masons Tools 13 15 8 10 Spring Rat Traps - 15 - 11 Tea do. 10 11 9 9 Plaster. Trowels - 13 - 2 Sets Jack Wheels - 13 6 9 Iron Crows 6 - - Cwt. 5 Iron 4 10 - 12 - 8 Steel 14 5 3 - - 8 Plate Iron - 3 - 1 lb Brass Chair Nails - 1 4 8 Scythes 2 2 - 4 Iron Kettles 3 16 - 13 Iron Pots wt. Cwt. qr. lb. 3 2 2 2 10 9 4 Drivers - 7 4 7 Chafing Dishes 2 - - 6 lb Salammoniac - 11 - 210 - 1 Lead Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 46 3 14 Sheet 51 5 4 15 1 8 Pig 13 5 8 64 11 - Leather Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 12 Sole 2 3 4 Carried Over £ 8111 10 6	8 scythes, £2 2s 0d 4 iron kettles, £3 16s 0d 13 iron pots, 9 cwt 2 qr 2 lb, £9 10s 9d 4 drivers, £0 7s 4d 7 chafing dishes, £2 0s 0d Sal ammoniac, 6 lb, £0 11s 0d Ironware total, £210 0s 1d Lead Sheet lead, 46 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £51 5s 4d Pig lead, 15 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £13 5s 8d Lead total, £64 11s 0d Sole leather, 0 cwt 1 qr 12 lb, £2 3s 4d Carried forward, £8,101 10s 6d **Interpretations** Spelter was zinc, used with copper to make brass solder. Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride, was the smith's flux for tinning and soldering, keeping the metal clean as it joined. A jack spit and jack wheels made up a clockwork roasting jack, which turned meat before the fire in the Castle kitchen. The large stock of masons' tools, stone saws and stone hammers matches the quarter's building. Masons and stone blowers were working on several sites at once, and their tools wore out fast in the island's hard rock.
241	237	1780 Brot. Over £ 8101 10 6 Nails Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 16 2 8 9 - 6 1 13 4 21 - 9 4 3 26 10 13 4 9 2 2 3 20 2 19 1 1 - 9 40 2 1 6 2 - 10 Flemmg. Brads 5 18 6 - 2 9 Glazg. do. 2 12 3 1 3 24 Coopers Rivets 4 16 5 3 2 - Roves 13 13 16 - - 7 Tacks - 13 5 75 9 7 Oars 35 Large 10 15 10	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £8,101 10s 6d Nails Twopenny nails, 2 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £8 9s 0d Fourpenny nails, 6 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £21 0s 9d Tenpenny nails, 4 cwt 3 qr 26 lb, £13 4s 9d Twentypenny nails, 1 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £2 19s 1d Fortypenny nails, 1 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £2 1s 6d Flooring brads, 2 cwt 0 qr 10 lb, £5 18s 6d Glazing brads, 0 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, £2 18s 3d Coopers' rivets, 1 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £4 16s 3d Roves, 3 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £13 13s 10d Tacks, 0 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £0 13s 5d Nails total, £75 9s 7d 35 large oars, £10 15s 10d Oil Train oil, 1,121 gallons, £274 5s 0d Linseed oil, 76 gallons, £16 16s 3d Turpentine, 23½ gallons, £14 14s 7d Oil total, £305 15s 10d Paint and pigments Umber, 0 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £0 7s 2d White lead, dry, 4 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £7 3s 1d White lead, mixed, 3 cwt 0 qr 15 lb, £6 9s 0d Olive colour, 0 cwt 2 qr 13 lb, £6 2s 4d Verdigris, 0 cwt 2 qr 20 lb, £17 1s 10d

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		Oil Vizt. 1121 Galls. Train 276 5 8 76 do. Linseed 16 16 3 23½ do. Turpentine 14 14 7 303 13 - Paint Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. - 1 19 Umber - 7 2 4 2 23 White Lead dry 7 3 1 3 - 15 do. Mixd. 6 9 - - 2 13 Olive Colour 6 2 4 - 2 20 Verdigrease 17 1 12 - 1 16 Black Lead 2 8 4 - - 7 White Copperas - 7 - - - 9 Green do. - 1 6 2 - 17 Red Lead 2 6 2 - 2 10 Blue Paint 9 - - - - 12½ Prussian Blue 14 6 4 - - 19 Vermillion 5 6 1 - - 3 Logwood - - 8 - 2 22 Yellow Oaker dry - 17 7 Paint Carried Over £ 71 17 5 Carried Over £ 8493 10 11	Black lead, 0 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £2 8s 4d White copperas, 0 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £0 7s 0d Green copperas, 0 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £0 1s 6d Red lead, 2 cwt 0 qr 17 lb, £2 6s 2d Blue paint, 0 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £9 0s 0d Prussian blue, 0 cwt 0 qr 12½ lb, £14 6s 4d Vermilion, 0 cwt 0 qr 19 lb, £5 6s 1d Logwood, 0 cwt 0 qr 3 lb, £0 0s 6d Yellow ochre, dry, 0 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £0 11s 7d Paint carried forward, £71 11s 5d Carried forward, £8,493 10s 11d **Interpretations** The warehouse held more than 1,100 gallons of train oil, by far the largest liquid store after salt provisions. Train oil was rendered from whale blubber and burned in lamps. The garrison alone used about 118 gallons a quarter in the barracks and guardhouses, and more went to the Castle, the hospital and the lime kilns. Lamplight at the guard posts through the long nights of an island on alert depended on this one imported oil. A stock of roughly two years' supply made sure the posts would not go dark if the store ships failed. Roves were the small washers over which copper boat nails were clenched in building and repairing clinker boats. Black lead was graphite, used to polish iron and protect it from rust, as well as for pencils. Olive colour was a mixed green paint for woodwork and gun carriages.
242	238	16th October Brot. Over £ 8493 10 11 Paint Brought Over £ 71 17 5 Cwt. qr. lb. - 3 22 Venetian Red mixd. 2 4 8 - 3 10 Whiting - 2 3 - 2 9 Blacking 9 5 7 1 - 3 Indico 9 16 3 2 2 3 Starch 7 10 1 100 4 1 Pump 1 Damaged 12 15 5 Pitch &ca. 60 lb Rosin 1 - - ½ Barl. Turpentine 3 0 4 4 0 4 Pewter Vizt. 3 Quart Pots - 9 - 3 Half Gall. do. - 17 2 2 Dishes 2 12 - 11 Basons 1 12 8 5 10 10 Pease Vizt. 29 Bushels whole	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £8,493 10s 11d Paint brought forward, £71 17s 5d Venetian red, mixed, 0 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £2 4s 0d Whiting, 0 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, £0 2s 3d Blacking, 0 cwt 2 qr 9 lb, £9 5s 7d Indigo, 1 cwt 0 qr 3 lb, £9 16s 5d Starch, 2 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £7 10s 1d Paint total, £103 4s 1d 1 pump, damaged, £12 13s 3d Pitch, rosin and turpentine Rosin, 6 [...], £1 0s 0d Turpentine, ½ barrel, £3 0s 4d Pitch total, £4 0s 4d Pewter 3 quart pots, £0 9s 0d 3 half-gallon pots, £0 17s 2d 3 [...], £2 12s 0d 11 basins, £1 12s 8d Pewter total, £5 10s 10d Peas Whole peas, 29 bushels, £10 4s 1d Split peas, 49 bushels, £22 12s 6d Peas total, £32 16s 7d Woollens and cloth Duffle, 20¾ yards, £9 17s 0d Coating, 11¾ yards, £5 7s 6d Fustian, 3 pieces 17 yards, £11 18s 3d Coloured shalloon, 9 yards 3 quarters, £3 17s 4d Flannel, 7¾ yards, £0 6s 6d Blue long ells, 39½ yards, £3 3s 0d [...] long ells, 7 yards, £0 10s 1d Woollens total, £35 0s 0d Salt, 63½ bushels, £13 0s 3d

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		10 4 1 49 do. Split 22 12 6 32 16 7 Serge Vizt. 28½ Yds. Duffle 9 17 0 11½ do. Coating 5 7 6 3 Ps. 17 Yds. Fustian 11 18 3 9 - 3 Colourd Shalloon 5 17 4 78½ Yds. Flannel 8 - 6 39½ do. Blue Long Ells 3 3 8 7 do. do. Sagathy - 15 1 45 - - Salt 63½ Bushels 13 - 3 Sope Cwt. qr. lb. 19 2 16 62 11 5 Scales and Weights Vizt. 1 Pr. Large Scales 12 - 11 2 Beams 14 6 - 26 6 11 Carried Over £ 8797 2 7	Soap, 19 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £62 11s 3d Scales and weights 1 pair of large scales, £12 0s 11d 2 beams, £14 6s 0d Scales and weights total, £26 6s 11d Carried forward, £8,797 2s 7d **Interpretations** Fustian was a stout twilled cloth of linen and cotton, used for working clothes, breeches and soldiers' fatigue dress. The beams and large scales were the Company's official weighing gear. Every cask of beef and every bag of flour was weighed on them before it was issued or sold. Disputes over short weight with captains and with the garrison were settled by these scales, so the storekeeper kept them as carefully as any store.
243	239	1780 Brought Over £ 8797 2 7 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 311 Soldiers Coats 303 Pr. do. Breeches 451 0 5 19 Serjeants Coats & do. 73 3 - 12 Corporals do. & do. 10 9 7 8 Drummers do. & do. 27 5 6 3 Artl. Serjeants do. & do. 15 3 7 4 do. Corporals do. & do. 8 16 - 3 Bombardiers do. & do. 8 10 2 4 Gunners do. & do. 9 4 10 1 Drummer do. & do. 2 11 8 49 Matrosses Coats 77 13 9 39 Pr. do. Breeches 32 4 - 725 5 6 Saddlery Vizt. 4 Half Curb Bridles 2 9 2 1 Snaffle do. - 6 7 49 Girths 3 14 6 40 Pr. Stirrup Leathers 5 - 9 2 Headstalls & Reins - 6 9 11 17 4 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 1 Mans Jacket - 7 3 6 do. Shirts 1 - 1	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £8,797 2s 7d Soldiers' clothing 311 soldiers' coats and 303 pairs of breeches, together, £451 0s 5d 19 sergeants' coats and breeches, £73 3s 0d 12 corporals' coats and breeches, £10 9s 7d 8 drummers' coats and breeches, £27 5s 6d 3 artillery sergeants' coats and breeches, £15 3s 7d 4 artillery corporals' coats and breeches, £8 16s 0d 3 bombardiers' coats and breeches, £8 10s 2d 4 gunners' coats and breeches, £9 4s 10d 1 [...] coat and breeches, £2 11s 0d 49 matrosses' coats, £77 13s 9d 39 pairs of matrosses' breeches, £32 4s 0d Soldiers' clothing total, £715 5s 6d Saddlery 1 half-cheek bridle, £2 9s 2d 1 snaffle bridle, £0 6s 7d 49 girths, £3 14s 6d 40 pairs of stirrup leathers, £5 0s 9d 2 headstalls and reins, £0 6s 9d Saddlery total, £11 17s 4d Sailors' clothes 1 man's jacket, £0 7s 3d 6 men's shirts, £1 0s 1d 4 pairs of boys' breeches and 6 pairs damaged, together, £1 13s 6d Sailors' clothes total, £3 0s 10d Window sashes and fittings 1 case of [...], £2 11s 0d 1 case of barometers, £6 15s 0d 1 case of brackets, £3 2s 2d 1 case of glass panes, £1 6s 6d 5 box sashes, £45 1s 0d 3 sash weights, £6 16s 10d Sashes total, £65 16s 2d Shirts and linen 1,297 soldiers' shirts, £257 14s 9d 15 sergeants' shirts, £5 4s 0d Ticking, 129 yards, £12 10s 0d

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		4 Pr. Boys Breeches 6 do. do. do. Damaged 1 13 6 3 - 10 Sashes Vizt. 1 Case Tenderhooks 2 11 - 1 do. Brummites 6 18 - 1 do. Brackets 3 2 2 1 do. Glass Squares 1 6 6 5 Case Sashes 43 1 8 3 Lead weights 6 16 10 63 16 2 Shirts Vizt. 1297 Soldiers 257 14 9 15 Serjeants 5 4 - 129 Yds. Ticking 12 10 - 36½ do. Fine Irish Linen 6 2 - 334 Rubers 7 17 9 289 8 6 Carried Over £ 9890 10 11	Fine Irish linen, 26½ yards, £6 2s 0d 334 roller towels, £7 17s 9d Shirts and linen total, £289 16s 5d Carried forward, £9,932 10s 1d **Interpretations** The warehouse held 311 soldiers' coats and nearly 1,300 shirts, a reserve that could re-clothe the whole garrison more than once. Clothing was the stock the Company could least afford to run short of in wartime. A new draft of recruits had to be fitted out at once, and a ship from England might not come for many months. The coats were made up in England in the Company's colours and graded by rank. Each sergeant, corporal, drummer, bombardier and gunner wore a different pattern, so the stores carried every grade. Box sashes were sliding sash windows in their frames, running on cords over pulleys and balanced by the sash weights. Five ready-made sashes, with barometers and glass, point to building or fitting out a substantial house in the English style, probably Plantation House or the Castle.
244	240	16 October Brought Over £ 9922 10 6 Shoes Vizt. 336 Pr. Mens Ordinary 84 14 - 6 do. do. fine Shoes 1 16 10 5 do. do. do. Pumps 1 7 6 3 do. Womens Callimanco - 11 7 3 do. do. Spanish Leather - 11 7 5 do. Girls Callimanco - 13 3 6 do. do. Calf Leather - 13 3 12 do. Womens do. 1 10 8 4 do. Boys - 13 4 2 do. Stretchers - 2 7 92 4 5 Tin Ware Vizt. 9 Canteens - 12 5 11 Cullenders - 14 11 1 Gallon Kettle - 1 8 3 Horn Lanthorns - 9 1 100 Lanthorn Leaves 1 - 4 2 18 5 Turnery Vizt. 6 Skimming Dishes - 1 9 8 Pump Boxes 1 7 8 81 Paint Brushes 1 17 3 4 Plaster. do.	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £9,922 10s 6d Shoes 336 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £84 14s 0d 6 pairs of fine men's shoes, £1 16s 10d 5 pairs of fine men's pumps, £1 7s 6d 3 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £0 11s 7d 3 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 11s 7d 3 pairs of girls' calamanco shoes, £0 13s 3d 6 pairs of girls' calf leather shoes, £0 13s 3d 12 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £1 10s 8d 4 pairs of boys' shoes, £0 13s 4d 2 pairs of [...], £0 2s 7d Shoes total, £92 4s 5d Tinware 9 canteens, £0 12s 5d 11 colanders, £0 14s 11d 1 one-gallon kettle, £0 1s 8d 3 horn lanterns, £0 9s 1d 100 lantern leaves, £1 0s 4d Tinware total, £2 18s 5d Turnery 6 skimming dishes, £0 1s 9d 8 pump boxes, £1 7s 0d 81 paint brushes, £1 17s 3d 4 plasterers' brushes, £0 6s 1d 9 shoe brushes, £0 6s 4d 1 clothes brush, £0 2s 0d 10 ox bows, £0 11s 3d 7 [...] oars, £4 10s 0d Thrum, 4 lb, £0 6s 3d Hair cloth, 28 inches wide, 51½ yards, £12 10s 4d Hair cloth, 24 inches wide, 49¾ yards, £13 14s 0d Hair cloth, 20 inches wide, 24¼ yards, £10 0s 10d 2 scrubbing brushes, £0 6s 4d 2 mops, £0 2s 8d Turnery total, £54 11s 6d Lead pipes and fittings 2-inch pipe, 33 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £20 2s 2d

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		- 6 1 9 Shoe do. - 6 4 1 Cloth Brush - 2 - 10 Ox Bows - 11 3 7 Ochres for Oxen 4 10 - 4 lb Thrum - 6 3 51½ Yds. Hair Cloth 28 Inches wide 12 10 4 49½ do. do. 24 do. do. 13 14 8 34½ do. do. 20 do. do. 10 - 10 2 Scrubbing Brushes - 6 4 2 Mops - 2 8 54 11 6 Lead Pipes &ca. Yds. Ft. 33 - 6 of 2 Inch Pipe 20 2 2 47 - of ¾ do. do. 39 10 11 1 Inch round shank Cock - 8 5 Lead Pipes &ca. Carried Over £ 60 9 6 Carried Over £ 10073 12 10	¾-inch pipe, 49 cwt, £39 10s 11d 1 [...] ball and cock, £0 8s 5d Lead pipes carried forward, £60 1s 6d Carried forward, £10,073 12s 10d **Interpretations** The warehouse held more than 80 cwt of lead pipe. This was the material for the island's waterworks, which carried water from Chubb's Spring and other sources down to James Town, the landing and the crane. Joseph Seager was paid each quarter to look after them. Lead pipe was heavy to ship and slow to replace. A large reserve meant a burst or a damaged main could be repaired at once, without cutting off the water to the town and the ships for months. Hair cloth was a stiff, open fabric woven from horsehair. It was used to line kilns for drying grain and malt, to make sieves, and to cover the floors of drying rooms. Lantern leaves were the thin sheets of horn set into the frames of horn lanterns in place of glass.
245	241	1780 Brought Over £ 10073 12 10 Lead Pipes &ca. Brought Over £ 60 9 6 8 Cocks Balls & Brass 2 19 - 9 Small do. & do. 3 3 - 24 Brass do. & do. 3 4 2 12 Stop 2 2 2 12 Inch Washers and Waste 1 19 - 12 Small do. and do. 1 12 5 2 one Inch do. & do. 1 2 10 3 Brass Valves with Tubes 1 16 4 3 Brass do. - 16 6 4 Crosses 6 Tampions - 13 - Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 7 Solder 10 12 10 100 10 9 Wine Vizt. 82 Galls. Port 26 do. Lisbon 51 do. Sherry 50 do. Mountain 86 13 - Europe Goods amounting to£ 10340 16 7 India Goods Vizt. Sugar and Candy Cwt. qr. lb. 52 - 10 Sugar 70 17 6 China Ware Vizt. 9 Meat Dishes - 5 4 131 Soup Plates 2 16 10	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 continued. Brought forward, £10,073 12s 10d Lead pipes and fittings brought forward, £60 9s 6d 8 cocks, balls and brasses, £2 19s 0d 9 small cocks, balls and brasses, £3 3s 0d 24 brass cocks, £3 4s 9d 12 stops, £2 2s 2d 12-inch washers and [...], £1 19s 0d 12 small washers and [...], £1 2s 5d 2 two-inch [...], £1 2s 10d 3 brass valves with tubes, £1 16s 4d 3 brass [...], £0 16s 6d 4 [...] and 6 [...], together, £0 13s 0d Solder, 0 cwt 3 qr 7 lb, £10 12s 10d Lead pipes and fittings total, £100 10s 9d Wine Port, 82 gallons, Lisbon, 76 gallons, sherry, 51 gallons, and mountain, 30 gallons, together, £86 13s 0d European goods total, £10,260 16s 7d Indian goods Sugar, 32 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £70 17s 6d China 9 meat dishes, £0 5s 4d 131 soup plates, £2 16s 10d 3 goglets and 3 basins, together, £0 6s 0d 7 stoneware toilet sets, £6 11s 3d 5 breakfast sets, £5 0s 0d 336 quart and pint cups and saucers, £4 10s 7d China total, £19 10s 0d Longcloth No. 3, 19¾ pieces, £70 0s 7d No. 4, 5¾ pieces, £14 10s 6d No. 5, 3 pieces, £7 7s 11d No. 6, ¾ piece, £0 17s 7d Longcloth total, £92 16s 7d Chelloes, 261½ pieces, £134 7s 7d Pepper, 11 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £29 3s 0d Arrack, 50 gallons, £12 10s 0d Carried forward, £10,624 14s 6d **Interpretations**

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		3 Guglets 3 Basons - 6 0 7 Stone Toilets 6 11 3 5 Breakfast do. 3 - - 330 Quart Pt. Cups and Saucers 4 10 7 17 10 0 Long Cloth Vizt. 19½ No. 3 70 - 7 5¼ do. 4 14 10 6 3 do. 5 7 3 11 ¾ do. 6 - 17 7 99 1 2 Chelloes 261½ Pieces 134 7 7 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 11 3 10 Pepper 29 3 - Arrack 50 Galls. 12 10 - Carried Over £ 10624 14 6	The inventory divided the stores into European goods, worth more than £10,260 0s 0d, and Indian goods, recorded separately. The two came to the island by different routes and were accounted for under different heads. European goods arrived in the Company's store ships from London. Sugar, china, cotton piece goods, pepper and arrack came on the homeward ships from India and China, or were ordered from the Presidencies. Keeping them apart showed the Directors how far the island depended on each supply line. It also let the Council see which source to press when stocks ran low, as it had pressed Bengal, Madras and Bombay on 9 August 1780.
246	242	16 October Brought Over £ 10624 14 6 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 207 - - Rice 79 2 - 51 3 - Paddy 11 2 4 90 4 4 Wheat Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 5 - 23 Wheat 3 9 5 21 2 8 Barly 9 14 10 13 4 3 Europe and India Goods amounting to £ 10728 3 1 St. Helena 30th Sept. 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Henl. Bazett Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of September last which is as follows Vizt.	The inventory of stores remaining on 30 September 1780 was completed. Brought forward, £10,624 14s 6d Rice and paddy Rice, 207 cwt, £79 2s 0d Paddy, 51 cwt 3 qr, £11 2s 4d Rice and paddy total, £90 4s 4d Wheat and barley Wheat, 5 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £3 9s 5d Barley, 21 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, £9 14s 10d Wheat and barley total, £13 4s 3d European and Indian goods total, £10,728 3s 1d Henry Bazett signed the inventory at St Helena on 30 September 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company's cash for September was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The inventory was signed by Major Henry Bazett, whom the Council had appointed on 28 August 1780 to take the year's stock. The storekeeper John Goodwin did not sign it. The stores were closed from 5 to 30 September so that Bazett could count every item against the books. The man responsible for the stores did not count them himself, and a councillor's signature stood behind the figures sent to London. The stores were valued at £10,728 3s 1d, close to the coin held in the treasury at the end of August. The Company had as much money tied up in goods in its warehouse as it held in cash. That reflected the island's position: everything it needed had to come from England or the East, and the Council kept a deep reserve against the long gaps between ships in wartime.
247	243	Cash Dr. 1780 Sept. 1st By Ballance remaining£ 13971 18 7½ To Rents 639 15 6 To John Goodwin received of him for Stores 1833 1 3 To Licences 10 - - To Plantation for Provision Sold 26 3 11½	The Company's cash account for September 1780 was as follows. Received 1 September 1780, balance in hand, £13,971 18s 7½d Rents, £639 15s 6d From John Goodwin, storekeeper, for stores sold, £1,835 1s 3d Licences, £10 0s 0d From the plantation, for provisions sold, £26 3s 11½d

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		To Customs received on 495 Gallons Arrack &ca. 6 2 9 To Fortifications for Lime Sold 7 10 8 To Purbeck Stone for 107½ feet Sold 9 15 8 To Fines - 7 7 £ 16506 16 - Per Contra Cr. 1780 Sept. 30th By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to pay Sallarys &ca. in the Quarter Ending this day 6952 14 1 By Ballance remaining Vizt. In Specie 9014 6 11 In Cash Notes 539 15 - 9554 1 11 £ 16506 16 - **Margin Notes:** 1780	Customs duty on 493 gallons of arrack and other goods, £6 2s 9d From the fortifications, for lime sold, £7 10s 8d Purbeck stone sold, 107½ feet, £9 15s 0d Fines, £0 7s 7d Total, £16,506 16s 0d Paid and remaining 30 September 1780, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other costs for the quarter ending that day, £6,952 14s 1d Balance remaining in coin, £9,014 6s 11d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £9,554 1s 11d Total, £16,506 16s 0d **Interpretations** The coin in the treasury fell to £9,014 6s 11d at the end of September 1780, the lowest figure in the accounts recorded so far. At the end of May it had stood at £15,152 15s 8½d, and at the end of August at £13,432 3s 7½d after Joseph Cotton's bills. The quarter's pay and works, swollen by the new recruits, the wages of the *Hind* and the *Betsy*, and the season's hired labour at Long Wood, took nearly £7,000 0s 0d in one advance. The island's own income, from rents, store sales and duties, came to under £2,600 0s 0d. The gap was covered only by the coin already in the chest and by selling bills on London to passing captains. At this rate of spending, the treasury depended on that trade in bills to keep the garrison paid. Purbeck stone was a hard, fine limestone quarried on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset and prized for paving and steps. It came to the island in the Company's store ships, perhaps partly as ballast. Selling it by the foot to inhabitants turned a dead weight in the hold into a small return.
248	244	16 October The Governor this day laid the following Minute before the Board. The Governor desires it may be entered on to days Consultation that on Thursday last it was reported to him, Two men of the Artillery Company had been missing two days from the Garrison and supposed to have got on board one of the Ships now in the Road. On which he sent Mr. Roberts Town Adjutant on Board the Hawke, with Captain Cotton's Order to the Commanding Officer on Board, to give him every assistance in making a strict search for them, Who on his return from On Board, reported that he could not find or procure any intelligence relating the above two missing men. The Governor the same time acquainted Capt. Caldwell with the above Circumstance and requested he would order a strict search on Board both the Kings Ships now in the Road. Who replyed he would go directly on Board and order a strict search to be made and further assured the Governor, that no man of the Garrison should be taken away on Board the Hannibal on any account whatever. That on Saturday the 14th Instant it was again reported two more men of the 2d Company were missing, and supposed to have got on Board some one of the Ships, that the Governor sent Lieutenant Hodson with his Compts. to Captain Caldwell to request	Governor Skottowe laid a minute before the Board and asked for it to be entered in that day's consultation. On the previous Thursday, the Governor reported, two men of the Artillery Company had been missing for two days. They were thought to have got on board one of the ships in the road. He sent Mr Roberts, the town adjutant, on board the *Hawke*, with Captain Cotton's order to the officer in charge to help make a strict search for them. Roberts came back and reported that he could find neither the men nor any word of them. The Governor then told Captain Caldwell what had happened and asked him to have a strict search made on board both the King's ships in the road. Caldwell replied that he would order the search. He also assured the Governor that no man of the garrison would be carried away in the *Hannibal* on any account. On Saturday 14 October two more men, of the Second Company, were reported missing and were also thought to have got aboard a ship. The Governor sent Lieutenant Hodson with his compliments to Caldwell, asking him to order another search. Caldwell did so at once, but nothing was learned of the men. Captain Buckner then came ashore and told the Governor that he had ordered a very strict search on board the *Panther*. Despite the watchfulness of his officers and every effort to find the missing men, no trace of them could be found. The Lieutenant Governor's account of provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 July and 30 September 1780 followed. **Interpretations** Captain John Cotton had warned on 16 August 1780 that deserters who got aboard a King's ship would be very hard to recover. Two months later four soldiers vanished while the *Hannibal* and the *Panther* lay in the road. Both naval captains promised searches and found nothing. Warships in wartime

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		his further assistance, by ordering another search to be made which he immediately complied with, but without procuring any information respecting them. That Captain Buckner came on Shore and wrote to the Governor he had again directed a very strict search to be made on Board the Porther and that notwithstanding the Vigilance and Assiduity of his Officers in rendering every assistance towards procuring the aforesaid Missing Men that no intelligence could be had respecting them. The following is the Lieutenant Governors Account of Provisions Sold from the Honble. Companys Plantations from the 1st July to the 30th September 1780.	were always short of men and seldom looked hard for willing hands. The Governor had no power to search a King's ship himself and could only ask. By having every request and reply entered in the minutes, he showed the Directors that he had done all he could. The loss of the men was set down as a failure of the Navy's searches, not of the garrison's watch.
249	245	Plantation Dr. To 138 lb Mutton to my use 2 17 6 1 Ewe Lamb - 10 0 1054½ lb Mutton to Hospital 21 19 4½ 29 lb do. Sold & 12 lb of Goat - 17 1 £ 26 3 11½ Per Contra Cr. By Ballance paid in the Company's Cash 26 3 11½ £ 26 3 11½ Errors Excepted 16th October 1780 Signed Danl. Corneille John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 1780	Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, was charged in the plantation account for the following provisions. Mutton for his own use, 138 lb, £2 17s 6d 1 ewe lamb, £0 10s 0d Mutton for the hospital, 1,054½ lb, £21 19s 4½d Mutton sold, 29 lb, and goat, 12 lb, £0 17s 1d Total, £26 3s 11½d Balance paid into the Company's treasury, £26 3s 11½d Corneille signed the account on 16 October 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** More than 1,000 lb of the plantation's mutton went to the hospital in the quarter, against only 138 lb for Corneille's own table. In the quarter to June the plantation's whole cash return had been £2 11s 6d, all of it from Corneille himself. That had raised the question of whether the Company's farms were serving the island at all. Now fresh meat from the Company's flock went mainly to the sick, for whom salt provisions were thought harmful. The 115 wethers received from the Cape and from Captain Harvey in the same quarter made this possible. The plantation was used where fresh food mattered most, and its sale price was paid into the treasury like any other income.
250	246	23d October At a Consultation held on Monday the 23d day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 16th Oct. 1780. Mr. James Colgrave this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The humble Petition of Jas. Colgrave Sheweth That your Petitioner hath a Lease for thirty acres of Land lying in Deep Valley expired requests your Worship and Council will be pleased to grant him a renewal of the same. Your Petitioner likewise sets forth that	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 23 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 16 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. James Colgrave presented a petition to the Governor and Council. He held a lease of 30 acres in Deep Valley, which had expired, and he asked for it to be renewed. He also stated that Captain Richard Doveton, one of the nominees named in another of his leases, for 27½ acres, had died. He therefore asked to have John Robinson junior named in Doveton's place. The petition was dated 23 October 1780. The Council renewed the expired lease. It also ordered John Robinson junior's name to be entered in place of the dead nominee, on payment of half a year's rent. **Interpretations** Leases on St Helena ran for the lives of named nominees rather than for a fixed term of years. When a nominee died, the tenant's hold on the land grew shorter, and with every death the lease came nearer to falling back to the Company. Colgrave asked at once for a new, presumably younger life to replace Captain

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		Captain Richard Doveton, one of the Nominees in a Lease upon Lives for 27½ Acres of Land is dead therefore begs to have the Name of John Robinson Junr. Inserted in his Stead. And your Petitioner will ever Pray October 23d 1780 Granted a renewal of the Lease Expired. Also ordered the Name of John Robinson Junior to be inserted in the stead of the deceased Nominee, upon his paying half a Years Rent	Doveton, so that the tenancy would last. The Council charged half a year's rent for the change. The fee was the price of extending a lease that would otherwise have run out. It gave the Company a small, regular income from deaths among the nominees across the island.
251	247	1780 Mr. Matthew Bazett reports that the Honble. Company's General Books of Accounts are Balanced to the 30th September last. We desired them to be Copied as fast as possible. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Account of Waste upon the 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. Profit and Loss Dr. for Sundrys lost by leakage short weight, and measure arising by the Gallon and weighing by the pound &ca. in the Year ending the 30th Sept. 1780 Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 10 2 13 5 Earthen Ware Vizt. 2 Milk Pans - 2 10 1 do. Pot - - 4 2 Cream Coloured Tea Pots - 1 7 - 4 9 Glass Ware Vizt. 1 Water Glass - - 10 1 Pint Decanter - 1 6 3 Sqrs. 6 by 8 - - 8 10 do. 10 by 12 - 8 3 - 11 3 Leather 14 lb Sole - 15 2 Oil Vizt. 12 Galls. Train 3 - - 1 Gallon Turpentine - 7 6 3 7 6 Paint Vizt. 3 Verdigrease - 13 4 ¼ Blue Paint - 0 0 5 White Lead Mixd. - 1 11 2 Indico - 3 3 1 7 4 Pitch Vizt. 19 Galls. Tar 1 8 6 9 lb Turpentine 2 5 - 3 13 6 Carried Over £ 12 14 10	Matthew Bazett reported that the Company's general books of account had been balanced to 30 September 1780. The Council ordered them to be copied as quickly as possible. The storekeeper brought in his account of waste on the Company's stores for the year ending 30 September 1780. He declared that the losses were genuine and could not have been avoided, and the Council ordered the account to be entered. It charged to profit and loss the stores lost through leakage, short weight and short measure, and through issuing by the gallon and the pound. Cordage, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £2 13s 5d Earthenware 2 milk pans, £0 2s 8d 1 milk pot, £0 0s 4d 2 cream-coloured teapots, £0 1s 9d Earthenware total, £0 4s 9d Glassware 1 water glass, £0 0s 10d 1 pint decanter, £0 1s 6d 3 panes 6 by 8 inches, £0 0s 8d 10 panes 10 by 12 inches, £0 8s 3d Glassware total, £0 11s 3d Sole leather, 14 lb, £0 15s 2d Oil Train oil, 12 gallons, £3 0s 0d Turpentine, 1 gallon, £0 7s 6d Oil total, £3 7s 6d Paint Verdigris, 3 lb, £0 13s 4d Blue paint, ½ lb, £0 8s 0d White lead, mixed, 5 lb, £0 1s 11d Indigo, 2 [...], £0 3s 3d Paint total, £1 7s 4d Pitch and turpentine Tar, 19 gallons, £1 8s 6d Turpentine, 9 lb, £2 5s 0d Pitch and turpentine total, £3 13s 6d Carried forward, £12 14s 10d **Interpretations** The storekeeper could not simply write off goods that had leaked, broken or shrunk. Every loss had to be listed by item and value and declared genuine and unavoidable. The Council then entered it in the minutes before it could be charged to profit and loss. Without that declaration, any shortfall would have stood against the storekeeper as a personal debt. The process protected John Goodwin from being blamed for ordinary wastage. It also gave the Directors a yearly record against which to judge whether losses were reasonable.

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252	248	23 October Brought Over £ 12 14 10 Salt 3½ Bushels - 14 4 Sope qr. lb. 3 15½ 2 9 9 Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 17 1 13 Sugar 23 11 - 5 3 17 Candy 12 11 6 36 2 6 China Ware Vizt. 2 Meat dishes - 2 8 9 do. Plates - 3 4 4 Soup do. - 1 9 3 Guglets - 2 6 2 Basons - 1 0 5 Bowls - 4 10 10 Suckers - 2 9 10 Quart. Pint Cups and Saucers - 2 11 17 Half do. do. & do. - 8 - 1 10 5 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 9 2 12 Rice 3 7 5 5 2 8 Paddy 1 2 5 4 9 10 Spice Vizt. qr. lb. 1 9 Pepper - 15 - - - 6 Cinnamon - 6 6 1 1 6 Arrack 30 Gallons 7 10 - £ 66 13 2 Errors Excepted St. Helena Signed John Goodwin Storekr. 23 Oct. 1780 We received the following Letter from the Engineer Vizt.	The account of waste was completed. Brought forward, £12 14s 10d Salt, 3½ bushels, £0 14s 4d Soap, 0 cwt 3 qr 15½ lb, £2 9s 9d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 17 cwt 1 qr 13 lb, £23 11s 0d Sugar candy, 5 cwt 3 qr 17 lb, £12 11s 6d Sugar and candy total, £36 2s 6d China 2 meat dishes, £0 2s 8d 9 meat plates, £0 3s 4d 4 soup plates, £0 1s 9d 3 goglets, £0 2s 6d 2 basins, £0 1s 0d 5 bowls, £0 4s 10d 10 sneakers, £0 2s 9d 10 quart and pint cups and saucers, £0 2s 11d 17 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 8s 8d China total, £1 10s 5d Rice and paddy Rice, 9 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, £3 7s 5d Paddy, 5 cwt 2 qr 8 lb, £1 2s 5d Rice and paddy total, £4 9s 10d Spices Pepper, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £0 15s 0d Cinnamon, 6 lb, £0 6s 6d Spices total, £1 1s 6d Arrack, 30 gallons, £7 10s 0d Total waste for the year, £66 13s 2d John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 23 October 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council then received a letter from the engineer. **Interpretations** Sugar and sugar candy made up more than half the year's waste, over 23 cwt lost. Raw sugar shipped from India held a good deal of molasses, which drained away in the cask over months of storage. In the island's damp air the sugar also absorbed moisture and caked or dissolved. The losses were a known feature of the trade, not a sign of theft. Taken together, the year's waste of £66 13s 2d was well under one per cent of the stores on hand at 30 September 1780. That was a modest figure for an island warehouse holding perishable goods brought half the world away.
253	249	1780 To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council for the Island St. Helena Gentlemen I am to lay before you a more finished representation of what has been done towards accomplishing my Plan of uniting Banks's upper or Purlings Battery to Butter Milk Point. As the Nature of the defence from the Point G. where the Howitzer is intended, and the necessity of effecting what I had at first in View to gain the most advantageous situation possible will best appear from the Plan and reference, I will not engage your attention in relating the Difficulty we had to pass the Butter Milk Point to reach to the lower ledges, projecting near one hundred	Captain William Pierce, the engineer, wrote to the Governor and Council. He laid before them a more finished drawing of the work done towards his plan of joining the upper battery at Banks's to Buttermilk Point. The plan and its key, Pierce wrote, would best show the defence the works gave from point G, where he meant to mount a howitzer. They would also show why he had needed to secure the best position he could find. He would not trouble the Council with the difficulties of leaving Buttermilk Point itself to reach the lower ledges, which jutted out nearly 100 yards farther to windward. Guns placed there could fire more directly on ships as soon as they came in sight. The Council would see at once the value of the light artillery and the royal howitzer on point M. Their fire would be aimed at an enemy's rigging and at the men placed to harass the batteries. Above all it would cover the route by which the two batteries relieved and supported each other. Pierce had

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		Yards farther to windward which gives the advantage of a more immediate as well as direct fire on the first approach of Ships. You will readily foresee the advantages of the fire from the light Artillery and Royal Howitzer on the Point M. directed against the Rigging and Top Men Stationed for the annoyance of Batteries but more particularly Aimed at the Track or Communication by which a reciprocal relief is construing; I was therefore indispensably Obliged to prepare this important Projection for the reception of such Guns, with the Howitzer the best Calculated to Combat the Enemies Marksmen and give Additional Aid to both Batteries, as the emergency may require. Without saying more at Present I hope it will at this time be allowed that what more situation could be done, is done. And I trust that a more effectual Bar will never be found to prevent the most formidable Attack from our Enemies in this Quarter. I will not detain you longer but to remind you that in my letter of the 18 of last Month I with the then existing this often hard to the Board of being obliged to pass the Butter Milk Point in pursuit of a more commanding projection by our Coast Sugar Loaf thereward Point which I will not continue, this for twenty best has left to analyse appellations, but to give dignity to the place and a Compliment to the Majesty of Britain if you are pleased to recommend to the Honble. Court of Directors may hereafter be called Point George. The Estimate for the Gallery imperfect	therefore been obliged to prepare this important outcrop to take such guns, with the howitzer best suited to fight off enemy marksmen and to defend both batteries as the need arose. For the present, he hoped it would be agreed that no better position could have been chosen. He trusted that the works would soon form an effective barrier against the strongest attack an enemy could make on that part of the coast. Pierce added that in his letter of 18 September he had not mentioned one point. He had since had to move beyond Buttermilk Point in search of a more commanding outcrop, near the place known as [...] Point. He did not think that name worth keeping. To give the place dignity and to honour the King, he suggested that, if the Council would recommend it to the Court of Directors, it should in future be called Point George. His estimate for the work followed. **Interpretations** Pierce's letter answered the Council's demand of 11 September 1780 that he set out what his works were for. It also widened their scope. He had moved past Buttermilk Point to a ledge 100 yards farther out, where guns could open fire on ships sooner and protect the link between the two batteries. Bazett had objected to the cost of the road. Pierce now presented the whole system, road, batteries and outworks, as a single design to bar the coast. The road could then no longer be judged on its own. Proposing to name the new post Point George was a shrewd move. A battery named for the King, recommended to the Directors by the Council, would be hard to abandon or cut back once that name was in the records. Pierce was in effect enlisting royal loyalty in a dispute about money. The record shows the engineer working to secure his project against the objections still recorded in Bazett's dissent.
254	250	23d October must intreat your indulgence till to Morrow, which with the Plan will at same time be laid before you. I am Gentlemen Your most Obedient and most humble Servant St. Helena Signed Willm. Pierie 23d October 1780 The Governor this day laid the following Minute before the Board. That on Wednesday last it was reported to him, of two more men being Missing from the Barracks, who it was imagined had got on Board some Ship in the road, which circumstance he mentioned to Captain Caldwell when he came to Breakfast who replyed that he would go directly on Board the three Ships in the road, and at same time make it known to all their respective Crews, That in case any Soldier should be found on Board any of them after their departure from hence such person or persons who had been any way instrumental in harbouring him on board, or victualling him there should be punished in a most exemplary manner, and the said deserters afterwards kept in Irons until their arrival in England when he would send them to Mr. Hitchcock	Pierce asked the Council's patience until the next day for his estimate. He would lay it before them with the plan at the same time. He signed the letter at St Helena on 23 October 1780. Governor Skottowe then laid a further minute before the Board. On the previous Wednesday, the Governor reported, two more men were found missing from the barracks. They were thought to have got aboard one of the ships in the road. He mentioned this to Captain Caldwell when Caldwell came to breakfast. Caldwell said he would go at once on board the three ships in the road and make a declaration to all their crews. If any soldier were found aboard any of them after they sailed, anyone who had helped to hide or feed him would be punished in the most severe and exemplary way. The deserters themselves would be kept in irons until the ships reached England. Caldwell would then report the matter to Mr Michell at India House. At this, the sailors on board the *Hannibal* told their captain at once that two strangers were aboard. They said they had never meant to hide them and would bring them on deck. This was done straight away, and Caldwell sent the two men ashore as prisoners to the main guard. When Captain Buckner came to the Castle that day, he told the Governor that he had had the same orders published on his own ship. **Interpretations** The earlier searches of the King's ships found nothing. Caldwell's threat to punish whoever hid or fed a deserter produced the two missing men within

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		at the India House of the same. On which the Sailors on Board the Ship Hannibal immediately informed their Captain that two Strangers were then on Board, but that they had no intention of Concealing them, would therefore go and Bring them on deck which was immediately complied with and sent by Captain Caldwell, prisoners to the main Guard. That when Captain Buckner came to the Castle that day he mentioned to the Governor that he had Caused the same orders to be	hours. The difference shows that the seamen had been sheltering soldiers, and that officers searching below decks could not find men the crew chose to conceal. Making each sailor answerable for what happened on his own mess deck turned the crew from hiders into informers. The Governor recorded the outcome in full to show the Directors that the Navy's cooperation, once given, worked. India House was the Company's headquarters in Leadenhall Street, London. Caldwell's promise to report deserters there would bring the matter before the Directors themselves.
255	251	1780 published on board the Porther as had been done on board the Hannibal but without effect, To which the Governor replyed that it was generally Supposed the said deserters where on board the Porther and that if he Could allow of an Officer and a few Private men to be sent on board, it was probable some of them might be found to which Captain Buckner very readily Consented and further said every assistance should be given them. That Lieutenant Hodson had informed the Governor with his reason for supposing the said deserters were on board the Porther, and who had very readily offered his service to go in search of them, he was accordingly sent for that Purpose, Who on his return reported to the Governor that he had found seven of said Deserters in the Cole Hole of the Porther and brought six of them on shore but that the other made his escape on board and Could not be found. That he went again in the Evening, being informed that Captain Buckner had found two more men on board, which he sent on Shore. The Governor in Justice to Captains Caldwell and Buckner must say that until they had published the aforementioned Order on board their respective Ships, he thinks none of said Deserters would have been procured, and must further Observe on this Occasion that notwithstanding every precaution is always taken in order to prevent desertion, yet it will sometimes unavoidably happen especially when men may be so easily concealed on board Ships as to render it almost impossible to find them. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Captain Buckner told the Governor that he had published the same orders on the *Panther* as had been given on the *Hannibal*, but without result. The Governor replied that the deserters were generally believed to be on board the *Panther*. If Buckner would allow an officer and a few soldiers to go aboard, some of them would probably be found. Buckner agreed readily and promised every help. Lieutenant Hodson had already told the Governor why he thought the deserters were on the *Panther*, and had offered to search for them. He was sent aboard for that purpose. On his return he reported that he had found one of the deserters in the *Panther*'s coal hole and brought him ashore. The other had escaped somewhere in the ship and could not be found. Hodson went back that evening on hearing that Buckner had found two more men aboard, and Buckner sent them ashore. In fairness to Captains Caldwell and Buckner, the Governor stated that without the orders they had published on their ships, he believed none of the deserters would have been found. He added that every precaution was always taken against desertion. Even so, it would sometimes happen whatever was done, above all when men could hide so easily on board ship that finding them was almost impossible. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Governor did more than ask the Navy to search. He asked Buckner to let a garrison officer and soldiers search the *Panther* themselves. Naval captains guarded their authority on their own decks, and soldiers searching a King's ship was a real concession. Hodson knew the deserters by sight and had his own information on where they were hiding. He found one in the coal hole, where a ship's crew searching on their own would hardly have looked. The Governor's closing remarks were written for the Directors as much as for the record. A garrison that lost men to every ship in the road reflected badly on its commander. By crediting the naval captains and noting that some desertion could not be prevented, he placed the losses in the setting of a busy anchorage in wartime. They were not to be read as a failure of discipline under his command.
256	252	28th October At a Consultation held on Saturday the 28th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 23d Oct.	The Council met at the Castle on Saturday 28 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 23 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. The Council received a letter from the engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council. Pierce sent with it his plans for the island's proposed new gaol. He thought the Council would see at once the sense of building the upper storey as shown in drawing No. 2, so that it could serve as a

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		1780. We received the following Letter from the Engineer Vizt. To the Worshipful The Governor &ca. Council Island St. Helena Gentlemen Respecting the Plans of the intended Goal for this Island which accompany this Letter I think you will at first sight discern a propriety of carrying up the Building as in the drawing No. 2 for the Purpose of holding your Quarter Sessions. For altho same Roof for Covering of which is proposed in No. 1 will answer for what may hereafter be judged expedient for the good Government of the place, as well as the annual saving of rent Paid for the Present, it necessitates the most frugal plan of laying hold of this Opportunity of perfecting Both, which be favoured in the real Motive of engaging my time which I could well spend when I have the Power of suggesting any thing that tends to benefit my Honble. Employers. In both Drawings the Plan for the Prison is the same being as much enlarged in the appartments and Passages leading thereto as possibly Could be done that a free Circulation of Air, may be drawn throughout the whole as a guard to any Infection in this bottom	hall for the quarter sessions. The roof covering the building proposed in drawing No. 1 would also cover whatever else might later be judged useful for governing the island. It would save the yearly rent then paid for a room. In his view this was the most economical way to take the opportunity of completing both buildings at once. Whenever he was able to suggest anything for the benefit of the Company, he regarded it as time well spent. In drawing up the plan for the prison, Pierce had made the cells and the passages leading to them as large as possible. His aim was to let air flow freely through the whole building, without any obstruction at ground level. **Interpretations** Pierce proposed to house the court above the gaol. The Company was paying £3 0s 0d a quarter to rent a room for the quarter sessions, as the paymaster's accounts recorded. Putting the courtroom over the prison saved that rent, and both buildings went up under a single roof for little more than the cost of one. It also placed the court directly above the prisoners it tried. That was a common arrangement in English county towns of the period, and it removed the need to escort prisoners through the streets. His concern for a free flow of air reflected the prison reform movement of the 1770s. The investigations of John Howard had shown how many prisoners died of "gaol fever", typhus spread in close, airless cells. An island garrison that had already buried many men from disease could not afford a prison that bred it.
257	253	1780 especially to a place of real Confinement being the Best Expedient to prevent infection. Therefore I hope you will agree that a less Area for this which considering the nature of the Building requiring Walls of an uncommon thickness without another Storey must have rendered the Plan imperfect. I have only to remark that with the additional Sum of £ 150 there is a possibility of finishing the Building as expressed by No. 2 which will more fully Appear from the Annexed Estimates of the Master Mason & principal Tradesmen. I shall on the whole most Cheerfully follow the Orders of the Honble. Court of Directors who I hope will see that nothing but a wish to advance their Prosperity as expressed in the first part of this letter could induce me at a time when my thoughts are fully taken up to offer two Designs for your Observation. I am Gentlemen Very truly Your most obedient and most humble Servant St. Helena Signed Willm. Pierie 26th October 1780 Estimates Master Mason Stone for Stairs Plinths facings and Doors 84 13 6 Carpenters Estimate Including Workmanship 141 18 - Master Smith Iron including do. 30 - - Mr. Pierie From my best Observation of the nature of Business here I think within 8 Months the Whole will be finished with	Pierce went on to say that a free flow of air was the best way to prevent infection in any place where people were closely confined. He hoped the Council would agree that a smaller building would have been a false economy. The walls of a prison had to be unusually thick, and without a second storey the plan would have been incomplete. For an extra £150 0s 0d, he added, the building could be finished as shown in drawing No. 2. The attached estimates from the master mason and the principal tradesmen would show this more fully. He would gladly follow whichever plan the Court of Directors chose. He hoped they would see that only his concern for the Company's interest had led him to offer two designs, at a time when his attention was already fully taken up. Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 26 October 1780. Estimates Master mason, stone for the stairs, plinths, facings and doorways, £84 13s 6d Carpenter, including workmanship, £149 10s 0d Master smith, ironwork including workmanship, £30 0s 0d Mr Pierce's estimate, the whole to be finished within three months: 7 masons and 14 labourers, £102 17s 0d 2 stone blowers for 84 days, £12 12s 0d 6 labourers carting lime, £25 4s 0d 2 labourers gathering stone in the quarry, £8 8s 0d Boat hire for lime and other materials, £12 0s 0d To finish the plan as shown in No. 2, £443 12s 6d Less the second storey, £150 0s 0d To finish the plan as shown in No. 1, £293 12s 6d **Interpretations** Pierce offered two designs, priced openly, and left the choice to the Directors in London. He made no attempt to carry the larger plan himself. A month earlier Bazett had objected formally to the cost of the

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		7 Masons and 14 Labourers 102 17 - 2 Stone Blowers for 84 days 12 12 - 6 Labourers Cutting do. 25 4 - 2 do. Collecting in the Quarrys 8 8 - Boat Hire for Lime and other Materials 12 - - To finish the Plan as expressed No. 2 £ 443 12 6 Deduct 150 - - According No. 1 £ 293 12 6	road to Buttermilk Point, and the Council had held Pierce to a fixed estimate. This time Pierce set out exactly what the extra storey would cost and what it would save in rent. Placing the decision with the Court of Directors protected him from any charge of extravagance. It also showed the Council that he had learned the lesson of the road dispute.
258	254	28 October We this day granted the following Setts of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Vizt. One to Major Danl. Corneille for thirty two Pounds eight Shillings Payable to Messrs. Stansfield Gilmore & Company (or order) Two to William Wrangham Esqr. One for One Hundred Pounds Payable to Matthw. Purling Esqr. and one for Sixty Pounds payable to the Revd. Mr. William Bennett (or order) One Matthew Bazett Esqr. for one thousand Pounds Payable to Matthw. Purling and Gabl. Harper Esqrs. (or order) One to Major Henry Bazett for five Hundred Pounds Payable Matthw. Purling Esqr. (or order) One to Lieut. Edward Harvey for one Hundred Pounds Payable to Mr. George Bishopp (or order) One to Captain Soloman St. Maurice for fifty Pounds Payable to Mr. Jonathan Cade (or order) One to Captain John Howard for two Hundred Pounds payable to Matthw. Purling Esqr. (or Order) One to Messrs. Henry and Thomas Bazett for one Hundred Pounds payable to Willm. Lushington Esqr. (or order) One to Mr. Willm. Webber Doveton for two Hundred Pounds payable to Mr. John Ellison (or order) One to Mrs. Mary Prince for fifty six Pounds ten Shillings and two Pence Payable to Mr. Alexr. McKenzie & Company (or Order) One to Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb for one Hundred and thirty five Pounds payable to Mr. Willm. Smith (or Order)	The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. Major Daniel Corneille, £32 8s 0d, payable to Messrs Stansforth, Gibson and Company or order William Wrangham, £100 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pooling or order William Wrangham, £60 0s 0d, payable to the Reverend William Bennett or order Matthew Bazett, £1,000 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pooling and Gabriel Harper or order Major Henry Bazett, £500 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pooling or order Lieutenant Edward Harvey, £100 0s 0d, payable to George Bishop or order Captain Solomon St Maurice, £50 0s 0d, payable to Jonathan Eade or order Captain John Howard, £200 0s 0d, payable to Matthew Pooling or order Henry and Thomas Bazett, £100 0s 0d, payable to William Lushington or order William Webber Doveton, £200 0s 0d, payable to John Ellison or order Mary Jones, £56 2s 2d, payable to Alexander McKenzie and Company or order Elizabeth Lamb, £135 0s 0d, payable to William Smith or order **Interpretations** The island's officers and inhabitants paid coin into the treasury and received bills payable by the Directors in London. That was how they sent money home. Most of the payees were London agents. Matthew Pooling alone was named on bills worth £1,800 0s 0d for Matthew Bazett, Henry Bazett, John Howard and Wrangham. He was probably the London agent who managed the island officers' affairs, investing their savings and settling their accounts. The bills moved private fortunes made in the Company's service safely across 5,000 miles of wartime sea. They also brought coin back into the treasury when it had fallen to just over £9,000 0s 0d at the end of September 1780.
259	255	1780 And One to Mr. Hugh Jones for one Thousand two Hundred Pounds Payable to himself (or Order) at ninety days sight. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The last bill on the list went to Hugh Jones, for £1,200 0s 0d, payable to himself or his order at 90 days after sight. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Hugh Jones's bill was the largest of the day and was made payable to himself, not to a London agent. He probably meant to travel home and collect the money in person. On the rent roll of 2 October 1780 Jones paid only 3s 0d in ground rent for a town plot, with no farmland. A sum of £1,200 0s 0d was therefore far beyond anything a small householder could have saved. It was most likely the proceeds of trade, perhaps supplying passing ships or dealing in goods landed from them. The bills granted that day

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			came to well over £3,900 0s 0d in all, so the Company's treasury gained a large amount of coin at a time when it badly needed it.
260	256	30th October At a Consultation held on Monday the 30th day of October 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Governor Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henry Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 28th October 1780. Saturday the 28th Arrived the Honble. Company's Ship Ceres. Yesterday do. His Majestys Ship Belleisle, Arrow and Nymph likewise the Honble. Companys Ships Ganges, Genl. Barker Earl Talbot and Norfolk all from Coast and Bay. Do. do. do. Royal Henry, Alfred, Mercer, Calcutta and Worcester from China. The Ships Ceres, Norfolk, Alfred, Calcutta Mercer, Royal Henry, Genl. Barker, Worcester, Earl Talbot and Ganges brought the following supplys Vizt. Invoice of Ship Ceres. Madeira Wine 2 Pipes 230 - 0.9 each 477 5 6 Charges Merchandize Ships Hire 25 - - a Pens 2 - 0 Coolies 3 - - Cooperage 15 - - Boat 1 - - 46 0 - Current Rupees 523 9 6 Signed Alexr. Higgenson Sub. Acct.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 30 October 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 28 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. The Company's ship *Ceres* arrived on Saturday 28 October. On 29 October the King's ships *Belleisle*, *Asia* and *Nymph* arrived, escorting the Company's ships *Granger*, *General Barker*, *Earl Talbot* and *Norfolk* from the Coromandel coast and Bengal. With them came the *Royal Henry*, *Alfred*, *Morse*, *Calcutta* and *Worcester* from China. The *Ceres*, *Norfolk*, *Alfred*, *Calcutta*, *Morse*, *Royal Henry*, *General Barker*, *Worcester*, *Earl Talbot* and *Granger* brought supplies for the island. The *Ceres*'s invoice was as follows. Madeira wine, 2 pipes at 230 rupees 0 annas 9 pies each, 477 rupees 5 annas 6 pies Charges on the goods Ship hire, 25 rupees Passes, 2 rupees 8 annas Coolies, 3 rupees Cooperage, 13 rupees Boat hire, 1 rupee Charges total, 46 rupees 0 annas Total in current rupees, 523 rupees 9 annas 6 pies Alexander Higginson signed the invoice as sub-accountant. **Interpretations** Ten Company ships from India and China arrived together under escort by three King's ships. This was the homeward fleet gathered into convoy for the dangerous passage to England in wartime. St Helena was its last port of call, where it took on water, fresh food and stores before the Atlantic crossing. For the island, a fleet this size brought supplies ordered from the Presidencies a year before, such as the Madeira from Bengal. It also brought many hundreds of seamen and passengers needing fresh beef, vegetables and water at a time of drought. The stock records and the ban on unlicensed slaughter of July 1780 had been kept for exactly such a moment. Current rupees were the money of account in Bengal, worth slightly less than the coined sicca rupee. Bengal's accounts used them to standardise payments across coins of different weight and age. A coolie was a hired porter in India.
261	257	1780 Invoice of Ship Norfolk Rice 118 Bags Gross Cwt. qr. lb. 139 3 19 Tare @ 4 lb P Bag 4 1 8 Nett 135 2 11 = 17299 = 1 332 72 P Garce 141 - - Paddy 8 Bags 18 Gallons Cwt. qr. lb. 75 2 22 Tare 4 lb P Bag 2 3 12 72 3 1 = 8165 = 190 Gs. 33 P Garce 41 1 28 Batavia Arrack 1 Leaguer of 126 Galls. 46 - - 228 1 28 Charges Gunny Bags for Rice and Paddy 428 P @ 4 P 16 2 70 Tin Plates and Nails	The *Norfolk*'s invoice from Madras was as follows. Rice in bags, 139 cwt 3 qr 19 lb gross, less tare at 4 lb a bag of 4 cwt 1 qr 8 lb, net 135 cwt 1 qr 11 lb, 141 pagodas Paddy in 8 bags, 18 cwt 2 qr 22 lb gross, less tare of 0 cwt 3 qr 12 lb, net 17 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, 41 pagodas 1 fanam 28 cash Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer of 126 gallons, 46 pagodas Goods total, 228 pagodas 1 fanam 28 cash Charges Gunny bags for the rice and paddy, 428 at 4 a pagoda, 16 pagodas 2 fanams 40 cash Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 40 cash Twine for the rice and paddy, 0 pagodas 11 fanams Weighing coolies on 23 candies, 0 pagodas 13 fanams 20 cash

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		- - 4 40 Twine for Rice and Paddy - - 11 Weighing Cooley on 22 Candy 28 P Candy - - 13 20 Cooley hire for Rice Paddy and Arrack 5 - 11 Boat and Cooley hire on 3 Trips for Paddy @ fa. 21 P Bt. 1 - 27 Boat and Cooley hire for Rice on 3 Trips @ fa. 14 33 P Trip 1 - 33 80 Boat and Cooley hire for Batavia Arrack one Trip - - 13 Tarpaulin hire on 8 Trips @ fa. 1 P Trip - - 32 27 5 70 Pagodas 255 7 18 Errors Excepted George Mawbey Accountant	Coolie hire for the rice, paddy and arrack, 5 pagodas 11 fanams Boat and coolie hire for the paddy, 3 trips, 1 pagoda 27 fanams Boat and coolie hire for the rice, 3 trips, 1 pagoda 33 fanams 40 cash Boat and coolie hire for the Batavia arrack, 0 pagodas 13 fanams Tarpaulin hire, 8 trips, 0 pagodas 32 fanams Charges total, 27 pagodas 5 fanams 40 cash Total, 255 pagodas 7 fanams 10 cash George Mawbey, accountant, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The pagoda was the gold coin and money of account at Madras. It was divided into fanams and cash, small silver and copper units of the Coromandel coast. A candy was the standard south Indian weight for bulk goods, about 500 lb. Batavia arrack was distilled at the Dutch capital in Java from rice and palm sap, and was reckoned the finest arrack in the East. Fort St George bought it through the Dutch trade and sent it on to the island. Paddy, still in the husk, was shipped alongside cleaned rice because it kept far longer at sea and could be husked on the island as needed. Nearly a fifth of the cargo's cost went on charges at Madras: bags, porters, boats through the surf and tarpaulins against spray. This was the price of loading through the open beach at Madras, which had no harbour.
262	258	30th October Invoice of Ship Alfred Taels m. c. c. China Ware 3 Chests Taels 22 0 8 0 Deduct for Breakage 4 3 3 21 6 3 7 Sugar and Candy 13 Chests weighing Nett Peculs 28 82 @ 7 T. 6 213 7 8 8 Sugar 20 Chests 33 33 @ 4 8 263 2 - - Bohea 3 Chests 3 21 @ 12 41 5 1 - Congo 3 Chests 1 96 @ 18 35 2 8 - Singlo 4 Chests 2 37 @ 21 49 7 7 - Nankeen Cloth 2 Chests containing pieces 2000 @ 3 T. 4 Taels Chests 2 @ 2 5 5 50 60 5 - - Sum total of this Invoice is Taels 976 6 9 5 Canton 16th 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Thos. Fitzhugh Thos. Bevan Matthw. Raper Invoice of Ship Calcutta Taels m. c. c. China Ware 3 Chests 39 2 0 Deducted for Breakage 2 P Cent 1 1 0 5 38 - 9 5 Sugar Candy 13 Chests weighing Nett Peculs 34 77 @ 7 T. 6 264 2 5 2 Carried Over	The *Alfred*'s invoice from Canton was as follows. China, 3 chests, 22 taels, less breakage of 0 taels 4 mace 3 candareens 3 cash, 21 taels 6 mace 3 candareens 7 cash Sugar candy, 13 chests, net 30 piculs at 7 taels 1 mace, 213 taels 7 mace Sugar, 20 chests, 33.38 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 163 taels 2 mace Bohea tea, 3 chests, 3.91 piculs at 12 taels, 46 taels 9 mace 2 candareens Congou tea, 3 chests, 1.96 piculs at 18 taels, 35 taels 2 mace 8 candareens Singlo tea, 4 chests, 2.37 piculs at 21 taels, 49 taels 7 mace 7 candareens Nankeen cloth, 2 chests holding 2,000 pieces at 3 taels 7 mace a hundred, with the chests, 60 taels 5 mace Total, 596 taels 6 mace 9 candareens 5 cash Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper signed the invoice at Canton on 16 [...] 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The *Calcutta*'s invoice from Canton began as follows. China, 3 chests, 39 taels 2 mace, less 3 per cent for breakage of 1 tael 1 mace 7 candareens 6 cash, 38 taels 0 mace 2 candareens 4 cash Sugar candy, 13 chests, net 36.77 piculs at 7 taels 2 mace, 264 taels 7 mace 4 candareens 4 cash **Interpretations** The tael was the Chinese ounce of silver used as money of account at Canton. It was divided into 10 mace, each mace into 10 candareens, and each candareen into 10 cash. The picul was the Chinese hundredweight, about 133 lb. The Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton bought these goods for the island and sent them on the homeward China ships. The signatories were the committee itself, headed by Thomas Fitzhugh, to whom the Council had written on 9 August 1780. The three grades of tea show the range the island drank. Bohea was the cheapest black tea, issued to soldiers and slaves. Congou was a better black tea, and singlo a green tea for the officers' tables. China came in chests with a fixed allowance for breakage, because some loss was certain on a voyage of many

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			months. Charging it on the invoice saved arguing over each broken piece on arrival.
263	259	1780 Brought Over Taels m. c. c. Sugar 20 Chests 37 30 @ 4 T. 8 294 5 6 - Bohea 5 Chests 5 09 @ 12 61 - 8 - Congo 3 Chests 1 93 @ 18 35 1 - - Singlo 3 Chests 1 77 @ 21 37 1 7 - Hyson 1 Chest weighing Nett Catties 48 @ 48 T. Taels 23 0 4 0 Canisters 20 @ 73 3 7 5 0 26 7 9 - Souchon 1 Chest weighing Nett Catties 39 @ 36 T. do. 14 0 4 0 Canisters 20 @ 73 3 0 0 0 17 4 - - Nankeen Cloth 1 Chest containing pieces 100 @ 3 T. 4 Taels 34 0 0 0 Chest 1 @ 2 5 2 5 0 34 2 9 - Sum Total of this Invoice is Taels 800 3 3 7 Canton Jany. 16th 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Thos. Fitzhugh Thos. Bevan Matthw. Raper Invoice of Ship Morse Taels m. c. c. China Ware 3 Chests Taels 63 Deducted for Breakage 2 P Cent 1 26 61 7 4 - Sugar Candy 12 Chests weighing Nett Peculs 25 94 @ 7 T. 6 197 6 2 4 Carried Over	The *Calcutta*'s invoice continued. Sugar, 20 chests, 37.20 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 178 taels 5 mace 6 candareens Bohea tea, 5 chests, 5.09 piculs at 12 taels, 61 taels 0 mace 8 candareens Congou tea, 3 chests, 1.95 piculs at 18 taels, 35 taels 1 mace Singlo tea, 3 chests, 1.77 piculs at 21 taels, 37 taels 1 mace 7 candareens Hyson tea, 1 chest, net 48 catties at 60 taels a picul, with 20 canisters, 32 taels 5 mace 5 candareens Souchong tea, 1 chest, net 39 catties at 36 taels a picul, with 20 canisters, 17 taels 4 mace Nankeen cloth, 1 chest of pieces at 3 taels 7 mace a hundred, with the chest at 2 taels 5 mace, 34 taels 2 mace Total, 800 taels 3 mace 3 candareens 7 cash Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper signed the invoice at Canton on 7 January 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The *Morse*'s invoice from Canton began as follows. China, 3 chests, less 2 per cent for breakage of 1 tael 3 mace 6 candareens, 61 taels 7 mace 4 candareens Sugar candy, 12 chests, net 23.94 piculs at 7 taels 6 mace, 181 taels 9 mace 4 candareens 4 cash **Interpretations** Hyson and souchong were the finest teas the supercargoes sent, priced at 60 and 36 taels a picul against 12 for bohea. Hyson was a choice green tea of young, tightly rolled leaves. Souchong was a large-leaved black tea with a smoky flavour. Both came in small quantities and in canisters to protect them. They were meant for the Governor's table and for sale to the better-off inhabitants, not for general issue. A catty was a sixtieth... more exactly a hundredth part of a picul, about 1⅓ lb. The invoice was signed at Canton on 7 January 1780, almost ten months before the ship reached the island. The goods had waited on board through the convoy's assembly in the East and the long passage round the Cape. That delay was why the Council asked the Presidencies a year ahead for what it would need.
264	260	30th October Brought Over Taels m. c. c. Sugar 20 Chests 37 24 @ 4 T. 8 294 7 5 2 Bohea 6 Chests 6 42 @ 12 77 - 4 - Congo 2 Chests 1 97 @ 18 35 - 4 6 Singlo 3 Chests 1 76 @ 21 36 9 6 - Hyson 1 Chest weighing Nett Catties 48 @ 48 T. Taels 23 0 4 0 Canisters 25 @ 7 5 3 7 5 0 26 7 9 - Souchong 1 Chest weighing Nett Catties 40 @ 36 T. Taels 14 4 0 0 Canisters 20 @ 7 5 3 0 0 0 17 4 - - Nankeen Cloth 1 Chest containing Pieces 100 @ 3 4 Taels 34 0 0 0	The *Morse*'s invoice continued. Sugar, 20 chests, 37.24 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 178 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 2 cash Bohea tea, 6 chests, 6.42 piculs at 12 taels, 77 taels 0 mace 4 candareens Congou tea, 2 chests, 1.97 piculs at 18 taels, 35 taels 4 mace 6 candareens Singlo tea, 2 chests, 1.76 piculs at 21 taels, 36 taels 9 mace 6 candareens Hyson tea, 1 chest, net 48 catties at 48 taels a picul, 23 taels 0 mace 4 candareens, with 25 canisters, 3 taels 7 mace 5 candareens, together 26 taels 7 mace 9 candareens Souchong tea, 1 chest, net 40 catties at 36 taels a picul, 14 taels 4 mace, with 20 canisters, 3 taels, together 17 taels 4 mace Nankeen cloth, 1 chest of 1,000 pieces at 3 taels 4 mace a hundred, 34 taels, with the chest at 2 taels 5 mace, together 36 taels 5 mace Total, 760 taels 0 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper signed the invoice at Canton on 16 [...] 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The *Royal Henry*'s invoice from Canton began as follows.

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		Chest 1 @ 2 5 2 5 0 34 2 5 - Sum Total of this Invoice is Taels 780 - 1 6 Canton 16th 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Thos. Fitzhugh Thos. Bevan Matthw. Raper Invoice of Ship Royal Henry Taels m. c. c. China Ware 9 Chests Taels 38 4 0 0 Deducted for Breakage 6 5 0 31 7 5 2 Sago packed with the China Ware Peculs 3 96 @ 4 T. 8 19 - - 8 Sugar Candy 14 Chests weighing Nett Peculs 30 79 @ 7 T. 6 234 - - 4 Sugar 20 Chests 50 17 @ 4 8 239 2 1 6 Bohea 6 Chests 6 53 @ 12 78 3 6 - Carried Over	China, 9 chests, 32 taels 4 mace, less breakage of 0 taels 6 mace 5 candareens, 31 taels 7 mace 5 candareens 2 cash Sago packed with the china, 3.96 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 19 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 8 cash Sugar candy, 14 chests, net 30.79 piculs at 7 taels 6 mace, 234 taels 0 mace 0 candareens 4 cash Sugar, 20 chests, 50.17 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 240 taels 8 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Bohea tea, 6 chests, 6.53 piculs at 12 taels, 78 taels 3 mace 6 candareens **Interpretations** Sago was packed among the china in the *Royal Henry*'s chests. The fine grains filled the gaps between the plates and bowls and cushioned them against the ship's motion. They were then sold as food on arrival. Chinese merchants commonly packed porcelain in tea or sago in the same way. The packing material became part of the cargo rather than waste.
265	261	1780 Brought Over Taels m. c. c. Congo 3 Chests 1 95 @ 18 35 1 - - Singlo 3 Chests 1 80 @ 21 37 8 - - Nankeen Cloth 2 Chests Containing pieces 200 @ 3 T. 4 Taels 68 0 0 0 Chests 2 @ 2 5 5 0 0 68 - - - Sum Total of this Invoice is Taels 750 7 4 - Canton 16th 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Thos. Fitzhugh Thos. Bevan Matthw. Raper Invoice of Ship General Barker Long Cloth Superfine 1 Sort 1 Bale Corge 1 10 @ 220 P C. 330 Stitching @ 10 @ 20 30 2d do. 2 Bales 2 10 @ 190 475 3d do. 2 Bales 2 @ 130 405 Bales 5 Corges 9 10 1260 - - Packing @ 2 9 P Bale 11 9 - 1271 9 - Long Cloth Fine 3 Bales 3 Corges @ 110 P C. 330 - - Packing @ 2 9 P Bale 6 27 - 336 27 - Long Cloth Stitching 3 Bales 5 Corges @ 50 P Corge 250 - - Packing @ 2 9 P Bale 6 27 - 256 27 - Rice 120 Bags Gross Cwt. qr. lb. 165 3 27 Tare @ 4 lb P Bag 4 1 4 Nett 161 2 23 = 18083 Garce 1 381½ Pags. 98 P Garce 146 19 16 Paddy 80 Bags Gross Cwt. qr. lb. 79 3 17 Tare @ 4 lb P Bag 2 3 12	The *Royal Henry*'s invoice was completed. Congou tea, 3 chests, 1.95 piculs at 18 taels, 35 taels 1 mace Singlo tea, 2 chests, 1.80 piculs at 21 taels, 37 taels 8 mace Nankeen cloth, 2 chests of 2,000 pieces at 3 taels a hundred, 60 taels, with the 2 chests at 2 taels 5 mace each, 5 taels Total, 741 taels 8 mace 4 candareens Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper signed the invoice at Canton on 16 [...] 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The *General Barker*'s invoice from Madras began as follows. Superfine longcloth, three sorts at 220, 190 and 150 pagodas a corge, with stitching, 1,260 pagodas Packing the superfine longcloth, 5 bales at 2 pagodas 9 fanams a bale, 11 pagodas 9 fanams Superfine longcloth total, 1,271 pagodas 9 fanams Fine longcloth, 3 corges 5 pieces at 100 pagodas a corge, 350 pagodas Packing the fine longcloth, 2 bales, 6 pagodas 27 fanams Fine longcloth total, 356 pagodas 27 fanams Middling longcloth, 3 corges 5 pieces at 50 pagodas a corge, 250 pagodas Packing the middling longcloth, 2 bales, 6 pagodas 27 fanams Middling longcloth total, 256 pagodas 27 fanams Rice in bags, 165 cwt 3 qr 27 lb gross, less tare at 4 lb a bag, net 161 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, 146 pagodas 19 fanams 16 cash Paddy in 88 bags, less tare at 4 lb a bag, 42 pagodas 23 fanams 52 cash Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer of 130 gallons, 46 pagodas Carried forward, 2,119 pagodas 35 fanams 68 cash **Interpretations** The *General Barker* carried the longcloth the Council had ordered from Fort St George, graded from superfine at 220 pagodas a corge down to middling at 50. Fine longcloth had been one of the island's best-selling goods in the quarter to September 1780. The finest grades were costly enough to need packing in bales against damp and chafing on the voyage. Rice, paddy and Batavia arrack came in the

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		77 0 5 = 8629 Garce 1 102 33½ P Garce 42 25 52 Battavia Arrack 1 Leaguer Containg. 150 Galls. 46 - - Carried Over 2119 35 68	same ship, so a single vessel delivered the island's year of Madras goods.
266	262	30th October Brought Over Charges Gunny Bags for Rice and Paddy 400 P @ 4 P 16 - - Twine for do. do. 0 12 - Tin Plates and Nails - - 4 40 Weighing Cooley on 33 Candys of Rice and Paddy @ 20 Cash P Candy - - 13 60 Cooley hire for Rice and Paddy &ca. 5 3 40 Boat and Cooley hire on 2 Trips @ 20 fa. P Trip 1 - 4 - do. & do. do. for Rice Paddy and Arrack on 9 Trips 4 17 40 Tarpaulin hire on 11 Trips @ 4 fa. each 1 8 - 28 27 20 Pagodas 1248 27 2 Errors Excepted Signed George Mawbey Accountant Invoice of Ship Worcester Taels m. c. c. China Ware 2 Chests Taels 35 0 0 0 Deducted for Breakage 2 P Cent 6 9 6 33 1 6 4 Sugar Candy 12 Chests weighing Nett Peculs 25 45 @ 7 T. 6 193 1 1 6 Sugar 20 Chests 33 41 @ 4 8 265 9 6 8 Bohea 5 Chests 5 04 @ 12 60 4 8 - Congo 4 Chests 2 62 @ 18 47 1 6 - Singlo 4 Chests 2 32 @ 21 48 7 2 - Nankeen Cloth 2 Chests Containing pieces 200 @ 3 T. 4 Taels 68 0 0 0 Chests 2 @ 2 5 5 0 0 68 - - - Canton 16th 1780 Sum Total of this Invoice is Taels 787 1 - - Errors Excepted Signed Thos. Fitzhugh Thos. Bevan Matt. Raper	The *General Barker*'s invoice was completed. Charges Gunny bags for the rice and paddy, 400 at 25 a pagoda, 16 pagodas Twine for the bags, 0 pagodas 12 fanams Tin plates and nails, 0 pagodas 4 fanams 40 cash Weighing coolies on 33 candies of rice and paddy at 20 cash a candy, 0 pagodas 13 fanams 60 cash Coolie hire for the rice, paddy and other goods, 5 pagodas 3 fanams 40 cash Boat and coolie hire, 2 trips, 1 pagoda 4 fanams Boat and coolie hire for the rice, paddy and arrack, 9 trips, 4 pagodas 17 fanams 40 cash Tarpaulin hire, 11 trips at 4 fanams each, 1 pagoda 8 fanams Charges total, 28 pagodas 27 fanams 20 cash Total, 2,148 pagodas 27 fanams 8 cash George Mowbray, accountant, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. The *Worcester*'s invoice from Canton was as follows. China, 9 chests, less 3 per cent for breakage of 0 taels 9 mace 6 candareens, 33 taels 1 mace 6 candareens 4 cash Sugar candy, 13 chests, net 25.41 piculs at 7 taels 6 mace, 193 taels 1 mace 1 candareen 6 cash Sugar, 20 chests, 34.41 piculs at 4 taels 8 mace, 165 taels 1 mace 6 candareens 8 cash Bohea tea, 5 chests, 5.04 piculs at 12 taels, 60 taels 4 mace 8 candareens Congou tea, 4 chests, 2.62 piculs at 18 taels, 47 taels 1 mace 6 candareens Singlo tea, 4 chests, 2.32 piculs at 21 taels, 48 taels 7 mace 2 candareens Nankeen cloth, 2 chests of 2,000 pieces at 3 taels 4 mace a hundred, 68 taels, with the chests, 5 taels, together 73 taels Total, 620 taels 8 mace 0 candareens 8 cash Thomas Fitzhugh, Thomas Bevan and Matthew Raper signed the invoice at Canton on 16 [...] 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** Each of the China ships carried an almost identical consignment: a few chests of china, 13 or 14 chests of sugar candy, 20 of sugar, small lots of three teas and a chest or two of nankeen. The Select Committee at Canton spread the island's order evenly across the fleet rather than loading it into one ship. The Council had asked for the same practice from Bengal and Madras on 9 August 1780. If one ship were lost or taken, the island would lose only a fraction of its year's supply from China.
267	263	Invoice of Ship Earl Talbot Madeira Wine 2 Pipes @ 230 8 9 each 477 1 6 Charges Merchandize Ship hire 23 - - a Pens 2 - 8 Coolies 3 - -	The *Earl Talbot*'s invoice from Bengal was as follows. Madeira wine, 2 pipes at 238 rupees 8 annas 9 pies each, 477 rupees 1 anna 6 pies Charges on the goods Ship hire, 23 rupees Passes, 2 rupees 8 annas Coolies, 3 rupees Cooperage, 15 rupees Boat hire, 1 rupee

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Cooperage 15 - - Boat 1 - - 46 0 - Current Rupees 523 9 6 Invoice of Ship Ganges Fine Rice 240 Bags weighing Mds. 480 @ 2 Rs. P Md. 1113 9 6 Paddy 160 do. do. Mds. 240 @ 1 Rs. P Md. 378 6 6 Wax Candles 6 Chests do. Mds. 12 @ 70 CRs. P Md. 840 - - Battavia Arrack 1 Leaguer @ 140 P Leaguer 171 3 3 2503 3 3 Charges Merchandize 640 Gunny Bags @ 16 Rs. P C. 110 9 6 19 Gunnage @ 15 Rs. P C. 3 1 - Making Mats & Ends @ 3 Rs. each 19 - - The Price of Nails @ 20 Rs. P Md. - 12 - 41 Pieces of Gunny Gunned @ 2 P Piece 6 1 3 100 Rice Mats @ 8 Rs. P C. 8 10 3 15 Skeins of Jute Twine @ 3 P Skein 2 1 - 15 Mats of do. Rope @ 3 P do. 1 5 - Boat 4 8 - Weighman 3 13 - Godown 4 10 6 Peons 2 5 3 Packing hire 23 11 - Coolie hire 4 11 3 Ship hire 400 - - 649 11 - Errors Excepted Current Rupees 3153 15 3 Wm. Larkins Accountant General Madras	Charges total, 46 rupees Total in current rupees, 523 rupees 9 annas 6 pies The *Ganges*'s invoice from Bengal was as follows. Fine rice, 240 bags weighing 480 maunds at 2 rupees a maund, 1,113 rupees 9 annas 6 pies Paddy, 160 bags weighing 240 maunds, 270 rupees Wax candles, 6 chests weighing 12 maunds at 70 current rupees a maund, 840 rupees Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer at 140 rupees a leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Charges on the goods 640 gunny bags, 110 rupees 9 annas 6 pies 19 gunnies, 3 rupees 1 anna [...] arrack [...], 19 rupees 7 annas [...] of nails, 0 rupees 12 annas 4½ pieces of gunny [...], 6 rupees 1 anna 3 pies 110 reed [...], 2 rupees 10 annas 3 pies 15 seers of jute twine, 2 rupees 1 anna 15 [...] of rope, 1 rupee 5 annas [...], 4 rupees 2 annas Weighmen, 4 rupees 10 annas 6 pies Porters, 2 rupees 2 annas 3 pies [...], 22 rupees 11 annas Boat hire, [...] Ship hire, 400 rupees Charges total, 669 rupees 11 annas Total in current rupees, 3,046 rupees 15 annas 3 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. The ship listed among the arrivals of 29 October as the *Granger* should read the *Ganges*. **Interpretations** The *Ganges* carried the extra supplies the Council had asked Bengal for, among them wax candles and grain in quantity. Ship hire alone cost 400 rupees, more than any single item of cargo except the rice and the candles. The Company paid freight on the island's goods to the owners of its own chartered ships. Bulky, low-value cargo such as rice and paddy therefore cost almost as much to carry as to buy. Wax candles were a luxury for the Castle and the Company's table. They burned brighter and cleaner than the tallow candles used in the barracks and were made in Bengal from local beeswax. A maund was the standard Bengal weight of about 75 lb, divided into 40 seers. Gunnies were the coarse jute sacks of Bengal.
268	264	30th October Madeira Wine Madeira Wine 2 Pipes @ 238 8 9 each 477 1 6 Charges Merchandize Ship Hire 23 - - a Pens 2 0 - Coolies 3 - - Cooperage 15 - - Boat 1 - - 46 0 - Current Rupees 523 9 6 Errors Excepted Signed D. R. Dacre Jr. We received the following Letter from	A further invoice for Madeira wine from Bengal was entered. Madeira wine, 2 pipes at 238 rupees 8 annas 9 pies each, 477 rupees 1 anna 6 pies Charges on the goods Ship hire, 25 rupees Passes, 2 rupees Coolies, 3 rupees Cooperage, 15 rupees Boat hire, 1 rupee Charges total, 46 rupees Total in current rupees, 523 rupees 9 annas 6 pies [...] Dacre signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Council received a letter on the King's service from Captain Richard Barber, commander of the King's ship *Belleisle*. It was dated on board the *Belleisle* at St Helena and received on 30 October 1780.

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		Capt. Richard Barber Commander of His Majestys Ship Belleisle Vizt. (On His Majesty's Service) To the Governor and Council Island of St. Helena Gentlemen On enquiring into the state of His Majestys Ships under my Command, I find the Quantity of Water so large and the mode of supplying them so tedious, that it will greatly exceed the time, I meant to stay here, I must therefore desire you will give immediate Orders, when the Boats are sent, their having the Preference, otherwise I must sail for England directly, and not remain here, to waste the water and Provisions I now have, seeing I shall not be able to get a fresh supply. I have the Honour to be Gentlemen Your most Obedient humble Servt. Belleisle St. Helena Signed R. Barber Road the 30th Oct. 1780. To which the Governor returned the following answer.	Barber had looked into the state of the King's ships under his command. They needed so much water, and the means of supplying it were so slow, that watering would take far longer than he meant to stay. He therefore asked the Governor and Council to order at once that his ships be given first call on the boats when they were sent out. Otherwise he would have to sail straight for England rather than stay, using up the water and provisions he already had without any chance of getting fresh supplies. The Governor sent the following reply. **Interpretations** Barber's letter was a threat wrapped in a request. The Company's homeward fleet could not safely cross the Atlantic without the escort of his three warships. If the escort sailed early, the ten Indiamen would be left either to wait unprotected for another convoy or to risk the passage alone. Barber knew this. By demanding first call on the island's boats, he set the Navy's needs ahead of the Company's own ships, which were waiting for the same water. Watering at St Helena was slow because casks had to be filled ashore and ferried out through the surf. With a dozen ships in the road at once, the island's few boats could not keep up.
269	265	1780 To Captain Barber Senior Officer of his Majestys Ships and Vessels at St. Helena. Sir In answer to your Letter to the Board I have to inform you that His Majestys Ships under your orders shall have the Preference of watering at the Crane, requesting at same, that you will Please to allow the Company's Stores to be landed as it will take some time to weigh them and adjust the several Accounts. I am Sir Your most obedient humble Servant St. Helena Signed John Skottowe 30th Oct. 1780 Major Danl. Corneille this day applyed to pay three hundred Pounds into the Honble. Company's Cash which Sum we have received and given him Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable to John Rutland Esqr. at ninety days sight. In Consequence of Capt. Barbers making a Signal for Sailing this day we wrote the following Letter to the Commanders of the Honble. Companys Ships in Order to expedite the Service. To the Commanders of the Honble. Company's Ships now in the Road Sirs You are hereby directed to put on Board the Snow Betsy and Hind Cutter all such Goods or Merchandize you may have on Board your Ship consigned to the Government of this Settlement excepting the Arrack and Wine which you are to Land at the Crane, &	Governor Skottowe replied to Captain Barber as senior officer of the King's ships and vessels at St Helena. In answer to Barber's letter to the Board, the Governor told him that the King's ships under his command would be given first call on watering at the crane. In return he asked Barber to allow the Company's stores to be landed. Weighing them and settling the accounts for each ship would take some time. The Governor signed the reply at St Helena on 30 October 1780. Major Daniel Corneille applied that day to pay £300 0s 0d into the Company's treasury. The Council took the money and gave him bills of exchange on the Court of Directors, payable to [...] Holland or his order at 90 days after sight. Captain Barber then made the signal to sail that same day. To hurry the business along, the Council wrote to the commanders of the Company's ships in the road. They were ordered to put on board the *Betsy* snow and the *Hind* cutter all the goods consigned to the island's government. The only exception was the arrack and wine, which they were to land at the crane. **Interpretations** Barber gave the Council almost no time. On the same day the Governor granted his ships first call on the water, he hoisted the signal to sail. The convoy would not wait for the island's stores to be landed in the ordinary way through the surf. The Council's answer was to use its own two vessels as lighters. The *Betsy* and the *Hind* would take the goods straight from the Indiamen in the road and bring them ashore at leisure after the fleet had gone. Only the arrack and wine went to the crane at once, so that the casks could be gauged against their invoices before the ships sailed. Any shortfall in spirits and wine could then still be charged to the commanders responsible.
270	266	30th October Rice and Paddy at the Stairs. I am Sirs Your Obedient Servant	The Council's letter to the commanders of the Company's ships also told them to land the rice and paddy at the stores. Britannicus Wright signed the letter as secretary at St Helena on 30 October 1780. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew

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		St. Helena Signed B. Wright Secy. 30th Oct. 1780 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Saturday the 4th day of November 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 30th October 1780. Major Henry Bazett Reports that he has been on Board the Ships Ceres, Ganges, Earl Talbot, Worcester, Morse, Calcutta, Norfolk, Alfred, Royal Henry and General Barker to Muster their Companys and enquire for Deserters, but found none their Muster Rolls are as follow Vizt.	Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met again at the Castle on Saturday 4 November 1780. The Governor presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 30 October 1780 were read, approved and signed. Major Henry Bazett reported that he had gone on board the *Ceres*, *Ganges*, *Earl Talbot*, *Worcester*, *Morse*, *Calcutta*, *Norfolk*, *Alfred*, *Royal Henry* and *General Barker*. On each ship he mustered the crew and searched for deserters, but found none. The ships' muster rolls followed. **Interpretations** Bazett mustered all ten of the Company's ships, but none of the three King's ships in the same convoy. The Council had authority over the Company's own vessels and could check every man on board against the ship's roll. On the King's ships it could act only by asking their captains. That was how the October searches of the *Hannibal* and the *Panther* had been carried out. After the desertions of that month, the Council used the power it did hold. Every Company ship in the homeward fleet was checked before she sailed.
271	267	1780 Muster Roll of Ship Ceres Raymond Snow Commander Thos. Price 1 Mate Robt. Taylor 2 do. Thos. Marsh 3 do. Lacey Hatchet 4 do. Fras. Edwards 5 do. Thos. Shepherd Purser Wm. Mathie Carpenter Saml. Wilson Gunner Charles Cooper Cooper John Rogers Midshipman John Latham do. Cook William Smith Capt. do. Chas. Reader Carpr. 1 Mate Henl. Davidson do. 2 do. Jos. Hyde Surgeons do. Wm. Roach Boatn. 1 do. George Young do. 2 do. Willm. Golden Armourer John Coleman Gunners Mate James Goodson Quartermaster Wm. Phillips do. John Peterson do. John Lucas do. Fras. Rodgers Midshipman Bryan Potter do. John Rambow do. Jas. Simpson do. Fras. Swan Sailmaker Wm. Foster Caulker Robt. Smith do. Mate Henl. Duke Seaman John Martin Geo. Judge Peter Clark Jas. Price Willm. Dobbins Richd. Cannon Arnold Kendrick Danl. Goodall Chesel Brown Jas. Doyle George Chapman Geo. Johnson Saml. Clark John Robinson Gerard Turner	The *Ceres*'s muster roll was as follows. Raymond Innes, commander Thomas Price, first mate Robert Taylor, second mate Thomas Meale, third mate Lacey Hatchet, fourth mate Francis Edwards, fifth mate Thomas Shepherd, purser William Mathis, carpenter Stephen Wilson, gunner Charles Cooper, cooper John Rogers, captain's steward John Latham, cook William Smith, captain's cook Charles Pinder, carpenter's first mate Henry Davidson, carpenter's second mate Joseph Hyde, surgeon's mate William Beach, boatswain's first mate George Young, boatswain's second mate William Golden, armourer John Coleman, gunner's mate James Goodwin, quartermaster William Phillips, quartermaster John Peterson, quartermaster John Leeds, quartermaster Francis Rodgers, midshipman Bryan Potter, midshipman John Rambler, midshipman James Simpson, midshipman Francis Lewis, sailmaker William Foster, caulker Robert Smith, caulker's mate Henry Peker, seaman John Martin, seaman George Lodge, seaman Peter Cheek, seaman John Price, seaman William Robbins, seaman Richard Cannon, seaman Arnold Kendrick, seaman Daniel Garwill, seaman Charles Brown, seaman John Doyle, seaman George Chapman, seaman George Johnson, seaman Samuel Clark, seaman John Robinson, seaman Gerard Turner, seaman David Walker, seaman

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		David Walters Robt. Riordan Timothy Butler Jas. Hunt Jas. Gregg Willm. Vass Alexr. Dickson Nicl. Grace John Neil Seaman Peter Stewart Jas. Stevenson Thos. Manning John Draper John Reid Arthur Ross John Dickman Jas. Wigmore Jos. Pearl Jos. Manson Jas. Jones Edw. Cahagan Jas. Hannan Jas. Sacks Jack Jackson Chas. Curtis Jas. Wilshire Andw. Headley Jas. Stone Jas. Thomas Capt. Cook Wm. Jones do. do. Henl. Oliver 2 Mates do. Jas. Dyer Boat. do. Willm. Wilson Gunners do. Wm. Bates Carpenters do. Forty Eight Lascars Andrew Nelson Passengers Major Jos. Atkinson Commodore Jas. Richardson Lieut. Chas. Murray Lieut. Knowlton Lieut. Jas. O'Byrne	Robert Reynolds, seaman Timothy Butler, seaman John Hart, seaman John Gregg, seaman William [...], seaman Alexander Dickson, seaman Nicholas Grace, seaman John Nash, seaman Peter Stewart, seaman James Stevenson, seaman Thomas Manning, seaman John Draper, seaman John Read, seaman Arthur Ross, seaman John Dickman, seaman James Wigmore, seaman Joseph Pratt, seaman Joseph Manson, seaman John Jones, seaman Edward Cohagan, seaman James Hanmer, seaman John Sacks, seaman Jack Jackson, seaman Charles Cartey, seaman John Webber, seaman Andrew Headley, seaman James Moon, seaman John Thomas, captain's servant William Jones, captain's servant Henry Olive, mates' servant James Wynne, boatswain's servant William Wilson, gunner's servant William Bates, carpenter's servant 48 lascars Andrew Nelson, seaman Passengers Major John Atkinson Commodore John Richardson Lieutenant Charles Murray Lieutenant Kennedy Lieutenant John O'Byrne **Interpretations** The *Ceres* carried 48 lascars, Indian seamen hired in Bengal, alongside fewer than 60 European hands. In wartime the Royal Navy pressed English sailors from merchant ships, and Indiamen often reached India too short-handed to sail home. Captains made up their crews with lascars, who were paid far less than European seamen. The roll names every European but lists the lascars only as a number. The Company counted them as a block of labour, not as individual members of the crew.
272	268	4th November Muster Roll of Ship Norfolk Saml. Chas. Bonham Comr. Mr. John Hall 1 Mate Mr. Jas. Lloyd 2 do. Mr. Thos. Denton 3 do. Mr. Geo. Tattersall 4 do. Mr. Mordecai Blackburn 5 do. Mr. Thos. Jarvis Purser Mr. Walter Williams Surgn. Robt. Smith Gunner John Dodge Boatswain James Allen Carpenter Willm. Harrison Midshipman Richd. Edwards do. Jas. Fowler Surgns. Mate Jas. Daniels Ships Steward Jos. Weston Caulker Thos. Thompson Sailmaker Thos. Long Cooper Richd. Stickes Armourer Willm. Cook Capt. Cook Wm. Dunsch Ships do.	The *Norfolk*'s muster roll was as follows. Charles Beckman, commander John Hall, first mate John Lloyd, second mate Thomas Denton, third mate George Cattrell, fourth mate Murdoch Blackburn, fifth mate Thomas Jarvis, purser Walter Williamson, surgeon Robert Smith, gunner John Dodge, boatswain James Allen, carpenter William Harrison, midshipman Richard Edwards, midshipman James Fowler, surgeon's mate John Daniels, ship's steward Joseph Weston, caulker Thomas Thompson, sailmaker Thomas Long, cooper Richard Sticker, armourer William Cook, captain's cook William Dunch, ship's cook Robert Butler, gunner's mate

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		Richd. Butler Gunrs. Mate	Thomas Chapman, boatswain's mate
		Thos. Chapman Boatn. do.	James Richardson, carpenter's mate
		James Richardson Capt. do.	Joseph Francis, seaman
		Jos. Francis Seaman	Henry Towney, captain's steward
		Henl. Twining Carpr. Mate	Richard James Benson, [...]
		Richd. Jameson Sergeant	Charles Everett, caulker's mate
		Chas. Everett Cooks Mate	William Long, cooper's mate
		Willm. Long Cooper do.	William Ellis, butcher
		Willm. Ellis Butcher	Samuel Wrackley, poulterer
		Saml. Wheatley Poulterer	John Martin, baker
		Jos. Austin Baker	James Johnson, captain's tailor
		Jas. Johnson Capt. Steward	Edward Pugh, captain's servant
		Robt. Pugh Capt. Servt.	William Bright, captain's servant
		Willm. Bright do. do.	Robert Hill, second mate's servant
		Robt. Hill 1 Mates do.	William Ness, surgeon's servant
		Wm. Ness Surgeons do.	John Hamilton, purser's servant
		Jas. Hamilton Purser do.	Mark Strick, gunner's servant
		Mark Stork Gunr. do.	Henry Dalby, carpenter's servant
		Henl. Dalby Carpr. do.	Christopher Horn, boatswain's servant
		Chesel Steven 2 Mates do.	Peter Robinson, seaman
		Peter Robinson 3 do.	Patrick McCarron, seaman
		Patrick McCrankran	John Wheeler, seaman
		Jas. Whistler	John Murray, seaman
		Jas. Murray	Mark Antony, seaman
		Mark Antony	William Barkley, seaman
		Willm. Bailey	James Harris, seaman
		James Hames	William Jones, seaman
		Wm. Jones	Daniel Kelly, seaman
		Danl. Kelly	John Overton, seaman
		Jas. Overton	John Barkey, seaman
		Jas. Markey	William Fox, seaman
		Wm. Fox	James Stacey, seaman
		Jas. Hardy	William Burrett, seaman
		Willm. Barrett	Joseph Bishop, seaman
		Jas. Bishop	Andrew Lawson, seaman
		Andw. Lawson	Daniel Marriott, seaman
		David Marriott	David Bedwick, seaman
		David Bedwick	Henry Hawkins, seaman
		Henry Hawkins	Robert Feeby, seaman
		Robt. Tucker	Phillip Stevens, seaman
		Phillip Stevens	John Fox, seaman
		Jas. Fox	William Butler, seaman
		Willm. Butler	John Ross, seaman
		Jas. Ross	John Bettany, seaman
		Jas. Bettany	Thomas Crane, seaman
		Thos. Crane	Richard Dixon, seaman
		Richd. Dixon	Edward Merry, seaman
		Edwd. Murray	James Crossley, seaman
		Jas. Cropley	John Scott, seaman
		Jas. Scott	John Morgan, seaman
		Jas. Morgan	Samuel Richards, seaman
		Saml. Richards	Charles Stephens, seaman
		Chas. Stephens	George Hudson, seaman
		George Sadeen	French officers and seamen
		French Officers	Monsieur Duperon, captain
		Monr. Du Jaunin Captain	Monsieur Bourlay, lieutenant
		Monr. Beauclay Lieut.	Monsieur St Pierre, lieutenant
		Monr. St. Pierre do.	Monsieur Rindolet, lieutenant
		Monr. Kindelet do.	Monsieur Bourlay, boy
		Monr. Beauclay Boy	Julian Bellet, French seaman
		Julian Belle French Seamn.	Louis Pinault, French seaman
		Louis Prunet do.	Laurent Le Duvel, French seaman
		Laurent Le Brup do.	Joseph Lesueur, French seaman
		Joseph Le Lambie do.	Amand Le Bert, French seaman
		Aimeric Le Bert Seamn.	Pierre Maloux, French seaman
		Pierre Malivre do.	Jean Coudreyne, French seaman
		Jean Coudrayne do.	Pierre Hamond, French seaman
		Pierre Normand do.	William Le Brun, French seaman
		Wm. Le Bran do.	Claud Crosie, French seaman
		Claud Cousie do.	Jean Claud Bontems, French seaman
		Jean Claud Bontame do.	Bernard Jossey, French seaman
		Pierre Jeanny do.	Yves Le Fevre, French seaman
		Yves Le Treon do.	Pierre Marie, French seaman
		Pierre Moreau	Passengers
		Passengers	Peter Perring
		Peter Turing Esqr.	Mr Barrington

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		Mr. Barrington Miss Walter Mr. Harrington Mr. Wetherhead Saml. Brown Mr. Turings Servt. Betty Black Servt. to Miss Walter	Miss Walker Mr Harrington Mr Wetherhead Samuel Bain, Mr Perring's servant Betty Black, servant to Miss Walker **Interpretations** The *Norfolk* carried the officers and crew of a captured French vessel, from her captain down to a boy, listed apart from the ship's own company. Prisoners taken in the East were shipped home in the Indiamen to be exchanged in Europe. In August 1780 the Council had barred every French prisoner on the *Hawke* from coming ashore, after Bombay's warning about De Charleville. The *Norfolk*'s Frenchmen were entered on the roll Bazett checked, so the Council knew exactly who was aboard. Any prisoner missing from the ship while she lay in the road would have been noticed at once.
273	269	1780 Invalids from Men of War at Madrass Wm. Fitzby Henl. Wright Wm. Rich Joseph Roberts Willm. Delprat Willm. Peters George Polly Bowman Bangel Christr. Taylor Thos. Hudson Signed Saml. Chs. Bonham Muster Roll of Ship Calcutta Willm. Thompson Capt. Bruce Boswell 1st Officer George Mount 2 do. Robt. Burrows 3 do. John Hay 4 do. John Batty Purser James Davidson Surgeon Willm. Thompson Midshipm. Willm. Johnson do. Willm. Collins do. Andw. Graves do. Thos. Codlington do. Stephen Boynton John Jackson Gunner Fras. Gardener Boatswain Wm. Stuart Capt. Steward Wm. Armitage Butler Edw. Spencer Caulker Jas. Harper Cooper Robt. Kirby Armourer Jas. Saunders Ships Cook Jas. Ward Capt. do. Saml. Pugh Boat. 1 Mate Jas. Coffey do. 2 do. George Simpson Gunrs. do. John Whitehead Capt. Mate James Agnew Sailmaker Phillip Taylor Caulkers Mate Jas. Marsh Coopers do. Thos. Johnson Quarter Master Saml. Stevenson do. Wm. Hart do. Christr. Forester do. Mark Walker do. Jas. Duncan Seaman Saml. Dalton do. Christr. Chippenfield Jas. Smith Willm. Bridgewater Jos. Brown Thos. Webber Bryan Organ Edwd. Lewis	The *Norfolk*'s roll ended with the invalid seamen she carried home from the King's ships at Madras. Charles Beckman, her commander, signed the roll. Invalids from the King's ships at Madras William Fisby Henry Wright William Rich Joseph Roberts William Delport William Peters George Polly Benson Bangel Christopher Taylor Thomas Hudson The *Calcutta*'s muster roll followed. William Thompson, captain Brice Bennett, first officer George Mount, second officer Robert Barnes, third officer John Hay, fourth officer John Bailey, purser James Davidson, surgeon William Thompson, midshipman William Johnson, midshipman William Collins, midshipman Andrew Graves, midshipman Thomas Cuthington, midshipman Stephen Boynton, midshipman John Jacks, gunner Francis Gardner, boatswain William Stuart, captain's steward William Armitage, butcher Edward Spencer, caulker John Harper, cooper Robert Kibby, armourer John Saunders, ship's cook James Shaw, captain's cook Samuel Pugh, boatswain's first mate John Colley, boatswain's second mate George Simpson, gunner's mate John Whitfield, carpenter's first mate James Ayres, sailmaker Phillip Taylor, caulker's mate John Marsh, cooper's mate Thomas Johnson, quartermaster Samuel Stevenson, quartermaster William Hart, quartermaster Christopher Fowler, quartermaster Hugh Walker, quartermaster John Duncan, seaman Daniel Durham, seaman William Chipperfield, seaman John Smith, seaman William Wedgecraft, seaman Joseph Brown, seaman Thomas Walker, seaman Bryan Cregan, seaman

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		Matthew Bond	Edward Lewis, seaman
		Jas. Brown	Matthew Bond, seaman
		Willm. Goodman	John Brown, seaman
		Jas. Dunbar	William Goodman, seaman
		Jas. Hewitt	Thomas Dunbar, seaman
		Thos. Witherstone	John Stewart, seaman
		Thos. Clement	Thomas Wilberstone, seaman
		Willm. Ruff	Thomas Clement, seaman
		Willm. Tomlinson	William Ross, seaman
		Thos. Foster	William Tomlinson, seaman
		Willm. Bragg	Thomas Fisher, seaman
		Thos. Kilkenny Seaman	William Bigg, seaman
		Jas. Moody	Thomas Killaburn, seaman
		Richd. Cook	John Moody, seaman
		Michl. Lewis	Richard Cook, seaman
		Thos. Haines	Michael Lewis, seaman
		Roger Healy	Thomas Hines, seaman
		Alexr. Wellington	Roger Healy, seaman
		Willm. Cunningham	Alexander Millington, seaman
		Willm. Holmes	William Cunningham, seaman
		John Bond	William Holmes, seaman
		Jas. Morris	John Bird, seaman
		Peter Lindgreen	James Morris, seaman
		Jas. Mackay	Peter Lindegreen, seaman
		Jas. Sutton	John Murphy, seaman
		Jas. Cuthbert	James Salmon, seaman
		Jas. Farmer	John Critchett, seaman
		Hector Mackay	James Farmer, seaman
		Fras. Whiffin	Hector Mackay, seaman
		Willm. Offue	Francis Wolfe, seaman
		Saml. Green	William Squire, seaman
		Jas. Dushton	Samuel Green, seaman
		Michl. Garlick	John Dashton, seaman
		Andrew Smithson	Michael Garlick, seaman
		Jas. Radiff	Andrew Smithams, seaman
		Christr. Holliday	John Radcliff, seaman
		Patrick Mango	Christopher Holliday, seaman
		Jas. Munro	Patrick Mangin, seaman
			John Monroe, seaman
274	270	4th November	The *Calcutta*'s muster roll was completed.
		Antd. Ludolf Seaman	Andrew Ladell, seaman
		Peter Beale	Peter Beale, seaman
		Peter Smith	Peter Smith, seaman
		Fras. Gedhiman	Francis Godman, seaman
		Jas. Geller	John Gyles, seaman
		Fras. Thompson	Francis Thompson, seaman
		Christr. Cooper	Christopher Cooper, seaman
		Fredk. Green	Frederick Green, seaman
		Helge Nelson	Helge Nelson, seaman
		Lars Lund	Lars Ladell, seaman
		Michl. Blackburn	Michael Blackston, seaman
		Jackie do. do.	Jacky, seaman
		3 Negroes	3 negroes
		John Barwood	John Barwood, seaman
		8 Lascars	8 lascars
		Passengers	Passengers
		Captain Chas. Scott	Captain Charles Scott
		Mr. Jas. Cordery	Mr John Cordery
		Signed George Mount	George Mount, second officer, signed the roll.
		Muster Roll of Ship Alfred	The *Alfred*'s muster roll followed.
		James Brown Commr.	Samuel Brown, commander
		Wm. Wheeler 1 Mate	William Wheeler, first mate
		Wm. Storey 2 do.	William Storey, second mate
		Sparkes Holmes 3 do.	Stephen Holmes, third mate
		James Hay 4 do.	James Hay, fourth mate
		Chas. Fisher 5 do.	Charles Fisher, fifth mate
		Edw. Williamson 6 do.	Edward Williamson, sixth mate
		Jas. Alderdice Surgeon	John Abbotdine, surgeon
		James Henderson Purser	James Henderson, purser
		Jas. Sutton Surg. Mate	John Sutton, surgeon's mate
		Henl. Arnot Midshipm.	Henry Arnot, midshipman
		Geo. Williamson do.	George Williamson, midshipman
		Edw. Shedd do.	Edward Studd, midshipman
		Thos. Miller do.	Thomas Miller, midshipman
		Jas. Moulton do.	John Moulton, midshipman

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Willm. Ballentine do. Walter Tinling do. Richd. Palmer Andw. Witt Gunner Thos. Spires Boatswain Patk. Ball Carpenter Jas. Sharp Capt. do. George Sellers 2 do. Mate John Innes 2d Mate Thos. Sutton do. John Shaw do. Benjn. Eledon do. John Gray do. Thos. Nun Seaman Herman Harper Benjn. Avery Nicholas Highland Gardner Nelson Andw. Paterson Thos. Bailey Thos. Fisher Saml. Anderson Matt. Nicholson Alexr. Boyce Jas. Clark Wm. Copeland Wm. McGrath Richd. Hooker John Kerr Peter Scott Frederick Dalfine Jas. Hodman Fredk. Bunty David Watson Robt. Boyfield Thos. Davenport Chas. Green Robt. McLean Henrick Beck John Paterson David Seberg Peter Cornelius John Andrews John Williamson Jacob Poulsen George Hardy Thos. Stone Fredk. Myers Robt. Dunbar Robt. Jordan John Langford James Whatty John Thompson Wm. Bell	William Ballantine, midshipman Walter Tinling, midshipman Richard Palmer, midshipman Andrew [...], gunner Thomas Spires, boatswain Patrick Ball, carpenter John Sharp, captain's steward George Collins, [...] John Ives, [...] Thomas Sutton, [...] John Shaw, [...] Benjamin Eldon, [...] John Gray, [...] Thomas New, seaman Herman Harper, seaman Benjamin Avery, seaman Nicholas Highland, seaman Gardner Nelson, seaman Andrew Paterson, seaman Thomas Barley, seaman Thomas Fisher, seaman Samuel Anderson, seaman Matthew Nicholson, seaman Alexander Bryce, seaman John Clark, seaman William Copeland, seaman William McBeath, seaman Richard Hooker, seaman John Kerr, seaman Peter Scott, seaman David Dalgleish, seaman John Bowman, seaman Frederick Bunty, seaman David Watson, seaman Robert Berryford, seaman Thomas Davenport, seaman Charles Green, seaman Robert McLean, seaman Hendrick Beck, seaman John Paterson, seaman Derick Isberg, seaman Peter Cornelius, seaman John Andrews, seaman John Williamson, seaman Jacob Pashi, seaman George Mundy, seaman Thomas Stone, seaman Frederick Myers, seaman Robert Dunbar, seaman Robert Jordan, seaman John Langford, seaman James Whatly, seaman John Thompson, seaman William Bell, seaman **Interpretations** The *Calcutta* and the *Alfred* both had foreign seamen among their crews: Scandinavian and Dutch names such as Helge Nelson, Lars Ladell, Hendrick Beck and Derick Isberg. The *Calcutta* also carried three black seamen and eight lascars. The Navy's press had stripped English merchant ships of their own sailors, so Company captains filled their crews in Eastern ports with whatever men they could find. For the Council, foreign hands made a muster all the more necessary. A garrison deserter could more easily hide among a crew whose officers barely knew their own men.
275	271	1780 Henl. Preston Seaman James Cummings Willm. Pierce Chas. Matlock Andrew Brown Joseph Thomas Electus Mason	The *Alfred*'s muster roll was completed. Henry Preston, seaman James Cummings, seaman William Pierce, seaman Charles Matlock, seaman Andrew Brown, seaman Joseph Thomas, seaman Christian Mason, seaman

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Geo. Quail	George Daniel, seaman
		Willm. Bond	William Bond, seaman
		John Downs	John Downs, seaman
		Willm. Rose	William Moore, seaman
		Willm. Dawson	William Dawson, seaman
		Hugh Mitchell	Hugh Mitchell, seaman
		Joseph Middleton Seaman	Joseph Middleton, seaman
		John Eastward do.	John England, seaman
		Peter McLean Gunrs. Mate	Peter McLean, gunner's mate
		John Hammond Carp. Mate	John Hammond, carpenter's mate
		Peter Hoaland 2d do.	Peter Haseland, carpenter's second mate
		Willm. Bowen Caulker	William Bowen, caulker
		Thos. Stephens do. Mate	Thomas Stephens, caulker's mate
		Henl. Bingham Boatsn. 1st do.	Henry Brydon, boatswain's first mate
		Thos. Cooper do. 2 do.	Thomas Cooper, boatswain's second mate
		Willm. Dike Sailmaker	William Pike, sailmaker
		Willm. Anderson Capt. Cook	William Anderson, captain's cook
		George Jameson Ships do.	George Jameson, ship's cook
		Joseph Sale Joiner	Joseph Sute, cooper
		James Bruce Baker	James Bruce, baker
		John Terrell Armourer	John Farrell, armourer
		Edwd. Pickford Butcher	Edward Ashford, butcher
		Chas. Hart Poulterer	Charles Hart, poulterer
		John Tate Taylor	John Tate, tailor
		Servants	Servants
		Thos. Thomas Capt. do.	Thomas Thomas, captain's servant
		Chas. Jordan do.	Charles Jordan, captain's servant
		Mark Young Chief Mates do.	Michael Young, chief mate's servant
		Jas. Fisher 2 do. do.	James Jackson, second mate's servant
		Thos. Brown Gunrs. do.	Thomas Brown, gunner's servant
		Wm. Hammond Carpenters do.	William Hamilton, carpenter's servant
		Passengers	Passengers from China
		Mr. Willm. Henty Pigou	Mr William Henry Pigou
		Mr. Hutton and Servant	Mr Hutton and his servant
		from China	James Brown, the commander, signed the roll.
		Signed James Brown	The *Morse*'s muster roll followed.
		Muster Roll of Ship Morse	John Ellis, commander
		Jas. Ellis Commander	Henry Lacon, chief mate
		Henl. Dawe Chief Mate	Robert Birmingham, second mate
		Robt. Bovington 2 do.	James Newman, third mate
		James Newman 3 do.	Allen Jameson, fourth mate
		Alex. Jameson 4 do.	Edward Manning, fifth mate
		Edw. Manning 6 do.	John Hunt, sixth mate
		John Hart 6 do.	George Burgh, purser
		George Burge Purser	James Hitchman, surgeon
		James Hitchman Surgeon	William Duncan, gunner
		Willm. Duncan Gunner	James Mills, carpenter
		James Mills Carpenter	Alexander McDonald, boatswain
		Alexr. McDonald Boatswain	John James, captain's steward
		Jas. Jones Capt. do.	John Chamier, midshipman
		John Chamier Midshipman	James Higgs, midshipman
		James Hogg do.	Francis Jenkins, midshipman
		Fras. Jenkins Midshipman	Louis Marguerie, midshipman
		Josias Macquarie do.	Albert Walker, midshipman
		Albert Walker do.	John Jones, quartermaster
		John Somers Quartermaster	Samuel Hart, quartermaster
		Saml. Hart do.	Thomas Johnson, quartermaster
		Thos. Johnson do.	William Bryant, quartermaster
		Willm. Bryant do.	Peter Peterson, quartermaster
		Peter Peterson do.	John Howard, boatswain's mate
		John Howard Boatn. Mate	John McNiffe, armourer
		John Phillips Armourer	John McCann, caulker
		John McCowan Caulker	David Watkins, carpenter's mate
		David Watkins Capt. Mate	Samuel Knight, carpenter's second mate
		Samuel Haight 2 do.	Coenraad Corten, [...]
		Corml. Conter Joiner	Charles Halbeck, gunner's mate
		Chas. Abbott Gunrs. Mate	Christopher Horn, cooper
		Chesel Horn Cooper	Samuel Cole, captain's cook
		Saml. Ashwell Capt. Cook	Charles Mason, ship's cook
		Chas. Mason Ships do.	Edward Gatterby, baker
		Edwd. Gattaby Baker	Thomas Tipping, butcher
		Thos. Jolly Butcher	Joseph Johnson, poulterer
		Hugh Johnson Poulterer	Henry Lawson, captain's servant
		Henl. Barin Capt. Servt.	George Asford, captain's servant
		Geo. Orford do.	Edward Dodd, [...]
		Edw. Dowde Chief Mates do.	John Cunningham, [...]

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Jas. Cunningham Boatswns. Servt. Thos. Hayes Surgeons do. Stephen Dexter Pursers do. Thos. Jenkins Seaman Hans Jorgen Anderson Isaac Kilroy	Thomas Hayes, [...] Christian Dunkoff, [...] Thomas Jackson, seaman Hans Jorgensen, seaman Isaac Kilroyd, seaman
276	272	4th November Nicl. Wilson Seaman Wm. Corlton Roderick Cambell Thos. Donovan Henl. Cook Wm. Rose John Smyth Fras. Smyth Salvador Kerwick Antd. Jones Jack Sylva Thos. Coffee Jas. Taft Jas. Kelton Jas. Henderson Thos. Harrison Benjn. Thomas Jas. Steevens Jas. Corley Davis Rowan Jas. Campston Wm. Moor John Thompson Seaman John Myers Jas. Bird John Myers Wm. Long Peter Roach Henry James Jack Robby Jack Tayloy Chas. Schonberg Peter Anderson Olof Swanson John Leaf Andw. Leak Herman Bigman Jack Johnston Jack Powel Henl. Leeds Hans Jackerson Paul do. Senga Johannes Lemming Chas. Abendezetter Danl. Rattler Seaman John Biggs Peter Lackie Thos. Thomas Hans Cornelius Christr. Withrop Henk. Hansen Pasquale John Pettit Clement Lycament John Fitzpatrick Capt. Jas. Boyle Passenger Capt. Beck Capt. Des Vereto Prisoners on their Parole to Europe Pallas do. Servt. Jas. Belando Ambrose Green Beltran Saml. Burre Sebaon Saml. Bonner Saml. Grassen Chane	The *Morse*'s muster roll was completed. Nicholas Wilson, seaman William Corthes, seaman Roderick Campbell, seaman Thomas Donovan, seaman Henry Cook, seaman William Rose, seaman John Smyth, seaman Francis Smyth, seaman Salvador Kerwick, seaman Anthony Jones, seaman Jack Sylva, seaman Thomas Coffey, seaman James Tuff, seaman John Kelton, seaman James Henderson, seaman Thomas Harrison, seaman Benjamin Thomas, seaman John Stevens, seaman James Pooley, seaman Dennis Rowan, seaman James Compton, seaman William Moor, seaman John Thompson senior, seaman John Myers, seaman John Bird, seaman John Myers, seaman William Long, seaman Peter Roach, seaman Henry James, seaman Jacob Rabby, seaman Jack Tagley, seaman Christopher Schembury, seaman Peter Anderson, seaman Olof Swanson, seaman John Loof, seaman Andrew Leah, seaman Herman Bigman, seaman Jacob Johnston, seaman Peter Powel, seaman Henry Locke, seaman Hans Jacobsen, seaman Paul St Jago, seaman Johannes Lemmey, seaman Christopher [...], seaman Daniel Rueller, seaman John Biggs, seaman Peter Sachee, seaman Thomas Thomas, seaman Hans Cornelius, seaman Christopher Wilthorp, seaman Hendrick Hansen, seaman Pasqual, seaman John Pettle, seaman Clement [...], seaman John Fitzpatrick, seaman Captain James Boyle, passenger French prisoners on parole Captain Beckett Captain Des [...] Pallis, servant French prisoners John Blanche Ambroise Guérin Baldran Samuel Buisse Gibon Samuel Bonne Samuel Lebrun

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Iscretto French Prisoners Signed Joseph Elliott Muster Roll of Ship Royal Henry Ralph Dundas Comr. John Mann Chief Mate Henl. Wilkinson 2d do. Edw. Walker 3d do. Alexr. Gough 4 do. John Potter 5 do. Gowen Franks Surgeon Joseph Davis Purser Wm. Wrangle Midshipm. Thos. Snowden do. Wm. Weston Midshipman John Gardner do. John Mellbury Surgns. Mate John Penny Carpenter John Crawford Gunner John Joyce Steward John Spencer Sailmaker John Burgess Armourer Richd. Harper Butcher Wm. Wilkinson Cooper Wm. Massenell Caulker John Rogers Capt. Mate Joseph Fisher Jas. Graves do. Cook Hans Peters Ships do. Chas. Hebburn Poulterer John Hiff Gunners Mate Phillip Elam Boatn. do. John Reed do. 2 do. Mr. Graiston Coopers do.	Chaine Lissette Joseph Elliott, the commander, signed the roll. The *Royal Henry*'s muster roll followed. Ralph [...], commander John Mann, chief mate Henry Wakeman, second mate Edward Walker, third mate Alexander Gough, fourth mate John Potter, fifth mate George Fenwick, surgeon Joseph Davies, purser William Wrangle, midshipman Thomas Snowden, midshipman William Weston, midshipman John Gardner, midshipman John Ashbury, surgeon's mate John Penny, carpenter John Crawford, gunner John Fryer, steward John Spencer, sailmaker John Burges, armourer Robert Burgess, butcher William Wilkinson, cooper William Maxwell, caulker John Payne, captain's steward Joseph Lehen, [...] James Graves, captain's cook Hans Peters, ship's cook Charles Stebbing, poulterer John Ross, gunner's mate Phillip Allen, boatswain's mate John Reed, boatswain's second mate William Graveston, cooper's mate **Interpretations** The two French captains on the *Morse* were held on parole, while their men were listed simply as prisoners. An officer on parole gave his word of honour not to escape or act against his captors, and in return was spared close confinement. The common seamen gave no such pledge and were kept under guard. In August 1780 the Council had refused even this courtesy to De Charleville, because Bombay suspected him of spying. It probably held the officers on the *Morse* to the same rule and kept them on board while the ship lay in the road.
277	273	1780 Thos. Sterling Joiner George Hess Quarter Master Jas. Todd David Coutie Andw. Teddy Andw. Wilson James Burkin John Ashton Seaman Thos. Ball Jas. Collins Saml. Davis John Fender Jas. Pert Joseph Hendrick Michl. London Joseph Mills Barnard Neile Peter Almira Christr. Rambart Jas. Street Wm. Stevens Wm. Logan Jas. Haiden Willm. Watson Seaman Andw. Duncan Jas. Micklegohn Wm. Drayner Wm. Fielding	The *Royal Henry*'s muster roll was completed. Thomas Sterling, joiner George Hore, quartermaster John Todd, seaman David Crabbie, seaman Andrew Teddy, seaman Andrew Wilson, seaman James Burkin, seaman John Ashton, seaman Thomas Ball, seaman James Collins, seaman Samuel Davis, seaman John Finder, seaman John Port, seaman Joseph Hendrick, seaman Michael London, seaman Joseph Mills, seaman Bernard Neill, seaman Peter Almira, seaman Christopher Rambart, seaman John Street, seaman William Stevens, seaman William Logan, seaman James Harden, seaman William Watson, seaman Andrew Duncan, seaman John Micklejohn, seaman William Draynor, seaman William Fielding, seaman

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Saml. Smith	Samuel Smith, seaman
		Phillip Lorain	Phillip Lorain, seaman
		John Ford	John Ford, seaman
		Wm. Smith	William Smith, seaman
		Richd. Hattop	Richard Hallop, seaman
		Jas. Peasley	James Peasley, seaman
		Geo. Dickenson	George Dickenson, seaman
		Wm. Galpin	William Galpin, seaman
		Richd. Hurch	Richard Hunch, seaman
		Saml. Collins	Israel Collins, seaman
		Sebastian Off	Sebastian Coff, seaman
		Michl. Mark	Michael Mark, seaman
		Jas. Grey	James Grey, seaman
		Saml. Woods	Samuel Woods, seaman
		Jas. Spyce	John Spyce, seaman
		Richd. Johnson	Richard Johnson, seaman
		Jas. Simmonds	James Simmonds, seaman
		Jas. Martin	James Martin, seaman
		John Reynolds	John Reynolds, seaman
		Andw. Asp	Andrew Asp, seaman
		Thos. Miller	Thomas Miller, seaman
		John Witch	John Welch, seaman
		Steward Cameron	Edward Cameron, seaman
		Willm. Spencer	William Spencer, seaman
		Michl. Gurney	Michael Gurney, seaman
		Jas. Murray	James Murray, seaman
		Jas. Daniels	James Daniels, seaman
		Peter Lawson	Peter Lawson, seaman
		Andw. Gaston	Andrew Gaston, seaman
		Lawrence Magowan	Lawrence Mageoan, seaman
		Hugh Lezmet	Hugh Lammit, seaman
		Jas. Mandery	James Mundey, seaman
		John Gitt	John Gill, seaman
		Henry Brown	Henry Bruno, seaman
		Chas. Marlborough Capt. Servt.	Servants
		Manuel do.	Charles Marlborough, captain's servant
		Richd. Honan Chief Mates do.	[...], captain's servant
		Chas. Gould Boatswns. do.	Richard Hennan, chief mate's servant
		Wm. Ashton Gunners do.	Charles Gould, boatswain's servant
		August Pursers do.	William Nelson, gunner's servant
		Passengers	Angus [...], [...] servant
		Capt. Crew	Passengers
		Henry Lane	Captain Crewe
		John Dumates	Henry Lane
		Francs. Mills	John Dumater
		Absalom	Francis Mills
		John Morgan	Abram and John Morgan, servants
		Servants	John Hennan signed the roll.
		Signed John Honan	
278	274	4th November	The *General Barker*'s muster roll was as follows.
		Muster Roll of Ship Genl. Barker	Alexander Tod, commander
		Alexd. Ford Commr.	Edward Crane, chief mate
		Mr. Edwd. Cranstoke 1 Mate	Henry Wilkins, second mate
		Henry Wilkinson 2 do.	Peter Graves, third mate
		Peter Graves 3 do.	Matthew Gore, fourth mate
		Mattw. Gore 4 do.	John Tod, fifth mate
		John Ford 5th do.	Robert Hamilton, purser
		Robt. Hamilton Purser	John Hugh, surgeon
		Jas. Hugh Surgeon	William Huntingford, surgeon's mate
		Wm. Huntingford Surg. Mate	John Pine, boatswain
		Jas. Pine Boatswain	John Freeman, carpenter
		Jas. Freeman Carpenter	Alexander Maguire, ship's steward
		Alexr. Magnus Midshipm.	John Baker, captain's steward
		Jas. Bishop Capt. do.	Matthew Clay, midshipman
		Matt. Clayhacke Midshipm.	James Forrest, seaman
		Jas. Freeart	George Hay, seaman
		Geo. Hay	Thomas Poole, seaman
		Thos. Poole	John Bush, seaman
		Jas. Beach	John Rupert, seaman
		Jas. Rupert	Thomas Giles, seaman
		Thos. Giles	William Gibson, seaman
		Wm. Gibson	George Shaw, seaman
		Geo. Shaw	Peter Newcomb, seaman
		Peter Newcomb	William Berry, quartermaster
		Wm. Bray 2d Mate	Jonas Youngman, seaman

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		Jonas Youngestrom	Christopher Mitty, seaman
		Christr. Mostyn	Henry Fisher, seaman
		Henl. Lipton	Andrew Sandwell, gunner's mate
		Andw. Saunders Gunrs. Mate	Hugh Darling, gunner's mate
		Andw. Darling do.	William Burroughs, cooper
		Wm. Bainbrook Cooper	James Haywood, caulker's mate
		Jas. Haywood Steward	Edward Dandy, caulker
		Andw. Dundass Caulker	John Hare, sailmaker
		Jas. Mew Sailmaker	Thomas Hooke, ship's cook
		Thos. Weeks Ships Cook	Henry Hallett, butcher
		Henry Hallett Butcher	Thomas Lavering, armourer
		Thos. Lawrey Armourer	William Woods, boatswain's mate
		Wm. Woods	John Beck, boatswain's mate
		Jas. Beach	William Newman, seaman
		Boatn. Mates	Thomas Jones, seaman
		Wm. Newman Seaman	William Cadman, seaman
		Thos. Jones	Daniel Hillsham, seaman
		Wm. Cadman	Richard Willis, seaman
		Saml. Hillsham	Peter Bergen, seaman
		Robt. Willis	William Chambers, seaman
		Peter Bragen	Jacob Ryan, seaman
		Wm. Chambers	Francis Gleeson, seaman
		Jack Ryan	Andrew Samuelson, seaman
		Fras. Glennan	Nicholas Sorgman, seaman
		Andw. Jameson	Thomas Melley, seaman
		Nicl. Swanson	John Humphreys, seaman
		Thos. Milby	Jonas Lingren, seaman
		Jas. Humphreys	Daniel Nordeen, seaman
		Jonas Lingren	William Patman, seaman
		Saml. Hardiman	George Wood, seaman
		Wm. Robinson	Robert Stevenson, seaman
		Geo. Wood	Daniel Neat, seaman
		Robt. Stevenson	Samuel Graham, seaman
		Danl. Last	Andrew Ohlsen, seaman
		Saml. Graham	Jacob Hoff, seaman
		Antd. Altona	Alexander Randle, seaman
		Jack Hiff	George London, seaman
		Alexr. Venables	John Morris, seaman
		Geo. London	John Williams, seaman
		Jas. Morris	Stephen Smith, seaman
		Jas. Williams	John Smith, seaman
		Stepn. Smith	Robert Johnson, seaman
		Jas. Smith	James Robinson, seaman
		Robt. Johnson	William Whitford, seaman
		Jas. Robinson	John Sample, seaman
		Wm. Westford	Andrew Blake, seaman
		Jas. Sinclair	Benjamin Bee, seaman
		Andw. Blake Seaman	John Haddle, seaman
		Benjn. Bee	Michael Crawley, seaman
		Jas. Haddle	John Evans, seaman
		Michl. Crowley	Andrew Greer, seaman
		Jas. Evans	Daniel Bateman, seaman
		Antd. Graves	James Palmer, seaman
		Saml. Bateman	William Nelson, seaman
		Jas. Palmer	John Craig, seaman
		Wm. Nelson	Frederick Bury, seaman
		Jas. Craig	John Lee, seaman
		Fredk. Bury	Johann, seaman
		Peter Lee	Merell, seaman
		Solomon	Magaine, seaman
		Merritt	Partwell, seaman
		Maguire	Mitchell, seaman
		Sutcliff	Agustine, seaman
		Mitchell	Bresanent, seaman
		Agustine	Baird, seaman
		Pinceronne	Bautiste, seaman
		Bond	John Greenwood, captain's servant
		Barthew	Thomas Hooper, captain's boy
		Jas. Garwood Capt. Mates	William Sawyer, captain's boy
		Thos. Sharpe	Invalids
		Wm. Sawyer Capt. Boys	Mr Brownell
		Boatswains	Nicholas Hutchinson
		Invalids	Gabriel Smith
		Wm. Brownell	Benjamin Hunt
		Nicl. Hatcham	Joseph Dolman
		Gabl. Smith	James Clark

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		Benjn. Shaw Jos. Dolomie Jas. Clark Stephen Potts French Soldiers Gibert Cattet	Stephen Potts French soldiers Gubert Cutet
279	275	1780 French Soldiers Bonnet Ellis French Soldiers Lequint Beine French Soldiers Lacale Bernard Signed Edw. Cranwell Muster Roll of Ship Worcester Jas. Cook Commander Henl. Willson 1 Mate Jas. Gerrard 2 do. Dominick French 3 do. Willm. Robinson 4 do. Willm. Mainer Purser Alexander Fyffe Surgn. Richd. Haigh Surg. Mate Edward Bradford Midshipm. Thos. Elliot do. Wm. Haywood Edw. McClellan Jas. Hagey Thos. McIntosh Boatswain Richd. Wood do. Geo. Smedmore Carpr. Robt. Struck Caulker Wm. Jefferies Armourer Jas. Peachey Cooper Thos. Henley Sailmaker Fredk. Summers Midshipman Saml. Owens John Dunn Francis Foster Willm. Foster 1 Steward John Roseberry Capt. do. John Brooks 1 Cook Wm. Seale Capt. do. John Silvester Gunr. Mate Michl. Gorman 2 do. Lewis Booth Capt. Mate Joseph Bagley Coopers do. Jack Howard Seaman Chas. Gaynor Jas. Welch Thos. Lawson John Cowlan Geo. Sellers Jack Foster Richd. Gamis John Bitton James Lobb John Bulbeck Thos. Cuttell Henl. Egall Thos. Simmonds Robby Lobb John Smith John Cook Chas. Jake Fras. Van Hosten Jack Vie Phillip Vie Henl. Smith Lewis do. Bert Frans. Van Duggen	The French soldiers on the *General Barker* were completed. Bench Elli Liguet Berne Jacob Bernard Edward Crane, chief mate, signed the roll. The *Worcester*'s muster roll followed. John Cook, commander Henry Wilson, first mate John Girard, second mate Dominick French, third mate William Robinson, fourth mate William Maine, purser Alexander Fytche, surgeon Richard Hugh, surgeon's mate Edward Bradford, midshipman Thomas Ecford, midshipman William Haywood, midshipman Edward McClellan, midshipman John Hagey, midshipman Thomas McIntosh, boatswain Robert Wood, boatswain's mate George Smedmore, carpenter Robert Stark, caulker William Jefferies, armourer John Brockway, cooper Thomas Healy, sailmaker Frederick Summers, [...] Samuel [...], [...] John Dane, [...] Francis Foster, [...] William Lister, ship's steward John Rosenberg, captain's steward John Brooks, ship's cook William Searle, captain's cook John Silvester, gunner's mate Michael Germann, gunner's second mate [...] Brooks, carpenter's mate Joseph Bagley, cooper's mate John Howard, seaman Charles Gymer, seaman John Welch, seaman Thomas Lawson, seaman John Corder, seaman George Sellers, seaman John Porter, seaman Richard Gains, seaman John Bolton, seaman James Dale, seaman John Bulloker, seaman Thomas Cuttell, seaman Henry Bigall, seaman Thomas Simmonds, seaman Robert Lodge, seaman John Smith, seaman John Cook, seaman Charles Iske, seaman Francis Van Meston, seaman Jacob Eide, seaman Phillip [...], seaman Henry Smith, seaman Laurence de Bert, seaman Francis Van Duggan, seaman Thomas Palister, seaman Leonard Myer, seaman

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Thos. Palister	John Grenville, seaman
		Leonard Myer	Matthew Chilton, seaman
		John Granville	John Orange, seaman
		Matt. Chidam	George Hunt, seaman
		John Orange	Isaac Matthews, seaman
		Geo. Hart	Michael Dogley, seaman
		Isaac Matthews	John Fishley, seaman
		Michl. Dugley	Christopher Shaw, seaman
		John Fieldsay	William Smith senior, seaman
		Christr. Shaw	Patrick Furey, seaman
		Wm. Smith 1 do.	Edward Swift, seaman
		Patrick Furey	Joseph Chafer, seaman
		Edw. Swift	George Cook, seaman
		Joseph Cooper	William Smith junior, seaman
		George Cook	Evan Williams, seaman
		Wm. Smith 2 do.	Robert Crowe, seaman
		Evan Williams	Samuel Wick, seaman
		Robt. Crowe	Benjamin Thompson, seaman
		Saml. Wick	Thomas Sachwell, seaman
		Benjn. Thompson	Murphy Donahue, seaman
		Thos. Jackwell	William Weston, seaman
		Murphy Dunaher	John Ofrea, seaman
		Wm. Weston	Isaac Carter, seaman
		John Copra	Thomas Hilton, seaman
		Jonas Custer	Jacobus Dance, seaman
		Thos. Hilton	William Kesling, seaman
		Jacobus Dance	William Thomas, seaman
		Wm. Keeling	Rowse Hyter, seaman
		Wm. Thomas	Jacob Degener, seaman
		Francis Hoyter	Laurence Fahrman, seaman
		Jack Lagman	Christopher Crowther, captain's servant
		Lawrence Fahrman	William [...], captain's servant
		Chas. Cowie Capt. Servant	
		Wm. Hale do.	
280	276	4th November	The *Worcester*'s muster roll was completed.
		Henry Scotton Surgt.	Henry Stratton, [...] servant
		Wm. Grey Surgeons do.	William Grey, surgeon's servant
		Isaac Lewis Gunr. Servt.	Isaac Lewis, gunner's servant
		Thos. Pitman Boats. do.	Thomas Pitman, boatswain's servant
		Jas. Sutton Carpr. Servt.	John Sutton, captain's servant
		Michl. Shepherd Seaman	Archibald Shepherd, seaman
		Signed John Gerred	John Girard, second mate, signed the roll.
		Muster Roll of Ship Earl Talbot	The *Earl Talbot*'s muster roll followed.
		Thos. Hindman Commr.	Thomas Hindman, commander
		Geo. Cooper 1 Mate	George Cooper, first mate
		John Westmore 2 do.	John Wetmore, second mate
		Thos. Westmore 3 do.	Thomas Wetmore, third mate
		Wm. Withers 4th do.	William Arthur, fourth mate
		Chas. Maycock Midshipm.	Charles Mayrick, midshipman
		Thos. Bampton Carpr.	Thomas Brampton, carpenter
		Robt. Wallace Gunner	Robert Wallace, gunner
		Thos. Smith Boatswain	Thomas Smith, boatswain
		Saml. Lyon Caulker	Samuel Tyson, caulker
		Edw. Edwards Ships Cook	Edward Edwards, ship's steward
		Edw. Bryant Cooper	Edward Bryant, cooper
		John Hendersby Armr.	John Hendersby, armourer
		Solomon Abney Surg. Mate	Solomon Penny, surgeon's mate
		Saml. Saunders Capt. Cook	Samuel Sandiman, captain's steward
		Andw. Walton Gunrs. do.	Andrew Walton, gunner's mate
		Chas. Bragg Caulkers do.	Charles Bragg, caulker's mate
		Saml. Morgan Coopers do.	Samuel Morgan, cooper's mate
		Robt. Hayden Boat. 2 do.	Robert Hayden, boatswain's second mate
		David Craig 1 Ships Mate	David Long, [...]
		Thos. Bowden Coopers do.	Thomas Richardson, ship's cook
		Edw. Hobbs Cook	Joseph Blake, captain's cook
		John Foster Ships do.	John Foster, ship's cook
		John Warner Butcher	John Hannar, butcher
		Robt. Stevens 2d Master	Robert Stone, [...]
		Nicl. Jones 2d Master	Nicholas Jones, quartermaster
		Gustavus Swanson do.	Gustavus Swanson, quartermaster
		Jas. Sherwood do.	John Sinfield, quartermaster
		Benjn. Hassall Capt. Servt.	Benjamin Ross, chief mate's servant
		John Ritchie 1st Mates do.	John Archdall, second mate's servant
		Joseph Waite Carpr. do.	Joseph Waite, captain's servant
		Geo. Allen Gunr. do.	George Allen, gunner's servant

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		Richd. Hasper Boat. do. Thos. Byron Seaman Jas. Burton George Peterson Geo. Flemming Jas. Francisco Willm. Graham Geo. Shippen Henry Page Richd. Jarrett Poulterer Edwd. Tonham Seaman Richd. Gandy Jas. Bryant John Long John Smith Geo. Kinnear Geo. Austin Capt. 2 Mate Warren Page Seaman John Cambell do. Thos. Pratt Seaman Lewis Grey do. Willm. Barnes Jas. Conn Joseph Harrison Geo. Orr Willm. Spears Thos. Betts Jacob Hungry Adam Douglas Thos. Draper Jas. Brown Michael Bryant Samuel McAuslin Chas. Edwards Lacy Kelly Peter Fitzpatrick John Hewitt Willm. White Simon Johnstone Joseph Staley Richd. Annett Willm. Tinsley John Reed James Reed Passengers Mr. & Mrs. Barton & Mesdlr. Mr. & Master Jones Mr. Barnwall Mr. Lane Miss Goulding Miss Burgess Mr. Leake Mr. Le Haas Master Johnson Mr. Smith	Richard Hopkins, boatswain's servant Thomas Byrne, seaman John Martin, seaman George Peterson, seaman George Plummery, seaman John Francisco, seaman William Graham, seaman George Shippen, seaman Henry Page, seaman Richard Barrett, poulterer Edward Jenkins, seaman Richard Gandy, seaman John Bryant, seaman John Long, seaman John Smith, seaman George Kennedy, seaman George Austin, carpenter's second mate Warren Page, seaman John Campbell, seaman Thomas Pratt, seaman Lewis Grey, seaman William Browne, seaman John Cann, seaman Joseph Harrison, seaman George Orr, seaman William Spence, seaman Thomas Betts, seaman Jacob Hungey, seaman Adam Douglas, seaman Thomas Draper, seaman James Brown, seaman Michael Bryant, seaman Samuel McAuley, seaman Thomas Edwards, seaman Lacey Kelly, seaman Peter Fitzpatrick, seaman John Hewitt, seaman William White, seaman Simon Johnstone, seaman Joseph Stokes, seaman Richard Arnett, seaman William Twelly, seaman John Ford, seaman James Ford, seaman Passengers Mr and Mrs Barton, with [...] Mr and Mrs Martin Jones Mr Barnwall Mr Lewis Miss Goulding Miss Hughes Mr Leake Monsieur Le Vaux Monsieur Johnson Mr Smith
281	277	1780 19 French Sailors 7 do. Soldiers 4 French Officers 1 do. Woman 2 Black Women Servts. 6 do. Men do. Muster Roll of Ship Ganges Geo. Richardson Commr. Jas. Biddleson 1 Mate John Elliott 2 do. Robt. Drummond 3 do. Henl. Evans 4 do. Robt. Ivy 5 do. Edw. King Purser John Couch Surgeon Jas. Brown do. Mate Andw. Thompson Gunner Wm. Williams Boatswain Alexr. Anderson Carpr.	The *Earl Talbot*'s muster roll ended with the French prisoners and servants on board. 19 French sailors 7 French soldiers 4 French officers 1 Frenchwoman 2 black women servants 6 black boy servants The *Ganges*'s muster roll followed. George Richardson, commander John Biddlecomb, first mate John Elliott, second mate Robert Drummond, third mate Henry Evans, fourth mate Robert Gay, fifth mate Edward King, purser John Burch, surgeon John Brown, surgeon's mate Andrew Thompson, gunner William Williams, boatswain

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		Thos. Edward Ships Steward	Alexander Anderson, carpenter
		Robt. Betts Capt. do.	Thomas Edwards, ship's steward
		John Girling Midshipman	Robert Bellis, captain's steward
		Geo. Scott do.	John Gidding, midshipman
		Thos. Sayer	George Mills, midshipman
		Jas. Barber	Thomas Sayer, midshipman
		Wm. Heath	John Barber, midshipman
		Antd. Scott 2d Master	William Heath, midshipman
		Thos. Lake	Andrew Scott, quartermaster
		Michl. Doyle	Thomas Lake, quartermaster
		Chas. Valentine	Michael Doyle, quartermaster
		Thos. Crosby Gunrs. Mate	Charles Valentine, quartermaster
		John Craven do.	Thomas Crosby, gunner's mate
		Thos. Gibson Boatn. do.	John Conier, gunner's mate
		Chas. Matthews Carpr. do.	Thomas Osborn, boatswain's mate
		Wm. Fletcher Caulker	Charles Matthews, carpenter's mate
		Robt. Parsons Cooper	William Fletcher, caulker
		Wm. Vanflut do. Mate	Robert Parsons, cooper
		Wm. Glen Sailmaker	William Vanfleet, cooper's mate
		John Gibson Capt. Cook	William Gee, sailmaker
		Wm. Baker Ships do.	John Gibson, captain's cook
		Thos. Bell Poulterer	William Barker, ship's cook
		Andrew Pine Armourer	Thomas Bell, poulterer
		Jas. Butler Carpr. Mate	Andreas Poulman, armourer
		Saml. Leek Seaman	John Butler, carpenter's second mate
		Chas. Hay do.	Samuel Locke, seaman
		Jas. Weeks	Charles Hay, seaman
		Benjn. Seal	John Wicks, seaman
		Wm. Pittard	Benjamin Seal, seaman
		Jos. Seabrook	William Pollard, seaman
		Jas. Battie	Joseph Seabrook, seaman
		Nicl. Thomas	John Battle, seaman
		Jas. Smith do.	Nicholas Thomas, seaman
		Edward Ivy	John Smith, seaman
		Willm. Foster	Edward Ivey, seaman
		Humphrey Johnson	William Fowler, seaman
		Wm. Quin	Humphrey Johnson, seaman
		Thos. Mary	William Quin, seaman
		David Byrnes	Thomas Murray, seaman
		Jas. Flynn	Daniel Ryan, seaman
		John Fletcher	John Flynn, seaman
		John Rose	John Fletcher, seaman
		Patrick Langan	John Rose, seaman
		John Hale	Patrick Langan, seaman
		James Elliott	John Hale, seaman
		Wm. Robinson	James Elliott, seaman
		Thos. Hanson	William Robinson, seaman
		Wm. Scott	Thomas Hanson, seaman
		Geo. Simmons	William Scott, seaman
		Jacob Miller	George Simmons, seaman
		Joseph Graves Seaman	Jacob Heller, seaman
		Jas. Lawson	Joseph Graves, seaman
		Hans Hanson	John Lawson, seaman
		Jas. Singleton	Hans Hansen, seaman
		Nicl. Brooker	John Singleton, seaman
		Wm. Vancastard	Nicholas Brooker, seaman
		John Brown	William Vancuren, seaman
		Peter Peters	John Brown, seaman
		Peter Lundberg	Peter Peters, seaman
		Peter De Young	Peter Lindberg, seaman
		Wm. Greenfell	Peter de Young, seaman
		Jos. Jackson	William Greenfield, seaman
		Geo. Downing	Joseph Jackson, seaman
		Fifty six Lascars	George Downing, seaman
		Jas. Stott	Colly, lascar
		Henl. Bollin	John Stott, seaman
		Andw. Wood	Henry Bolton, seaman
		Robt. Williams	Andrew Wood, seaman
		Jas. Ward	Robert Williams, seaman
		William Garrett Capt. Servt.	John Ward, seaman
		Jas. Henchliffe 1 Mates do.	William Garrett, captain's servant
		Saml. Andrews 2 do. do.	John Hewlett, chief mate's servant
		Jas. Shepherd Surgeons do.	Samuel Andrews, second mate's servant
		Jas. Morland do. do.	John Shepherd, surgeon's servant
		Jas. North Boatswns. do.	John Weekly, gunner's servant
		Abram. Williams Seaman	John Smith, boatswain's servant

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		Jas. Sadler Geo. Stansfield Boy Henry Greenwich Seaman Passengers	Abraham Williams, seaman John Sadler, seaman George Mansfield, boy Henry Greenwich, seaman **Interpretations** The *Earl Talbot* carried 31 French prisoners, among them four officers and a Frenchwoman. With the parties on the *Norfolk* and the *Morse*, the homeward fleet held well over 60 French prisoners while it lay in the road. That was a sizeable enemy force beside a garrison of about 500 men. It explains why every roll listed its prisoners separately and why none of them were allowed ashore. The two black women and six black boys travelling as servants were probably slaves bought in India and taken to England by returning passengers. The roll entered them only by number.
282	278	4th November Passengers Captain Hyggan Lieut. McNamara Lieut. Spencer Mr. Hewitt On the 30th of last Month we received the Subsequent Letter from Mr. Jas. Biddleson Chief Mate of the Ganges upon which we sent for Captain Richardson and read the said Letter to him, to which he replyed that he had applyed to Commodore Barber of his Majestys Ship Belleisle for a Court Martial on the said Business, as it was an affair of that Nature it could not possibly be made up. And on the 1st Instant Mr. Biddleson addressed another Letter to the Board wherein he seems to wish to have the affair Investigated here but as we conceive from the nature of the Complaint and Steps already taken by Capt. Richardson that we have no power invested in Us to take Cognizance of the same, have entered them for the Honorable Companys Information. To the Honble. Jas. Skottowe Esqr. Governor President & Council at St. Helena Hond. Sirs In support of my Character and future prospects in the Service, I beg leave to inform this Honble. Board of the Extraordinary treatment, I met with from Captain Geo. Richardson on Saturday the 28th instant at 12 o'Clock at Night, who refused to set the left Orders with me to tack at 12 o'Clock which I attempted the ship missed stays and as I was wearing her Capt. Richardson came out from his Cabin and in a Passion enquiring I was what was I about. I answered I was wearing the ship as she had missed Stays he said she would stay, he would stay her himself. I received Insults etc. as he pleased, I gave the necessary	The *Ganges* also carried four passengers: Captain Higgan, Lieutenant McNamara, Lieutenant Spencer and Mr Hewitt. On 30 October the Council received a letter from Mr John Biddlecomb, chief mate of the *Ganges*. It sent for Captain Richardson and read the letter to him. Richardson replied that he had already asked Commodore Barber of the King's ship *Belleisle* for a court martial on the matter, since a quarrel of that kind could not be settled privately. On 1 November Biddlecomb wrote to the Board again, apparently wanting the affair investigated. The Council judged that, given the nature of the complaint and the steps Richardson had already taken, it had no power to hear the case. It entered both letters in the minutes for the Company's information. Biddlecomb's letter was addressed to Governor Skottowe as president and to the Council. To protect his character and his future in the service, he set out the extraordinary treatment he had received from Captain George Richardson at 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday 28 October. Before going to bed, Richardson had ordered him to tack the ship at 11 o'clock. Biddlecomb tried to do so, but the ship missed stays and would not come round, so he began to wear her instead. Richardson came out of his cabin and demanded angrily what he was doing. Biddlecomb explained that he was wearing the ship because she had missed stays. Richardson insisted that she would stay and said he would bring her round himself. Biddlecomb took the captain's insults in silence and gave the orders needed. **Interpretations** Only weeks earlier the Council had itself tried Captain Bendy's complaint against his chief mate on the *Hind* and suspended the mate. Biddlecomb clearly hoped for the same kind of hearing. This time the Council declined. The *Hind* belonged to the island, while the *Ganges* was a homeward Indiaman sailing under the protection of Commodore Barber's squadron. Richardson had already put the dispute before the commodore for a court martial. Had the Council heard it as well, it would have set itself against the senior naval officer on the station, and the convoy was about to sail. By entering the letters for the Directors instead, it kept the chief mate's account on record without interfering in a case that now lay with the Navy.
283	279	1780 orders and at the same time told him there was no need of such an angry manner, he told me to hold my tongue, I answered for what	Biddlecomb's letter went on to describe how the quarrel turned violent. He had given the orders needed and told the captain there was no cause for such anger. Richardson rudely ordered him to hold his tongue. When Biddlecomb asked why, and said he

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		I did not understand such Language, Captain Richardson immediately Collared me saying hold your tongue you scoundrel, or I'll knock your Brains out and in a Wonder Collared me and Struck me I struggled with him and he fell, he got up wanting me Collared me struck me several times more with a Speaking trumpet which broke in his Hand he then twisted my neckcloth and Handkerchief so tight about my neck that I was in danger of my Life. Kicked at my Shins and Privates which Obliged me to Call out Murder, two or three times which at last Brought the third Mate and two of the Passengers out of their Beds who relieved me from his Grapple upon offering to inform the Gentlemen how it happened he told me I lye & Ordered me to my Cabbin making use of such Foul Language as in the most a Drunken Subber &ca. To the Insult had the least foundation to alter in the Honble. Companys Service 28 Years. As this is the second time Captain Richardson has suspended me this Voyage and attempted not only to hurt my Character but my Life which I am ready to make oath of. I therefore request the favour of this Honble. Board to enquire into my Conduct from my Brother Officers, Ships Crew and Passengers to know whether I have behaved faulty, Report the same to the Honble. the Court of Directors at Home, and such other Steps as this Honble. Board Shall think Proper for the safety of my Life and Passage Home and you Honours will greatly Oblige Your very Humble Servant St. Helena Jas. Biddleson Oct. 30th 1780 Chief Mate of the Ship Ganges To the Honble. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor President & Council at St. Helena Hond. Sirs Being now a Prisoner by Capt. Geo. Richardsons Orders on Board the Ship Ganges it has prevented me from waiting a Second time on this Honble. Board, I therefore in Justification to my Conduct, Support of my Character and welfare of my family, humbly	did not understand such language, Richardson swore that he would silence him or knock his brains out. He then seized Biddlecomb by the collar and struck him. In the struggle Richardson fell. He got up, seized Biddlecomb again and struck him several times with a speaking trumpet, which broke in his hand. He twisted Biddlecomb's neckcloth and handkerchief so tightly round his neck that his life was in danger, and kicked him on the shins and in the groin. Biddlecomb cried out "murder" two or three times. The third mate and two passengers got out of bed and pulled the captain off him. When Biddlecomb tried to explain to the gentlemen what had happened, Richardson ordered him to his cabin and swore at him, calling him among other things a drunken lubber. Biddlecomb said that he had served the Company for 28 years with the best of recommendations. This was the second time on the voyage that Richardson had suspended him, and the captain had now tried to ruin not only his character but his life. He was ready to swear to all of it on oath. He asked the Board to enquire into his conduct among his fellow officers, the crew and the passengers, to establish whether he was at fault. He asked it to report the result to the Court of Directors and to take whatever steps it thought fit to protect his life and his passage home. He signed the letter as chief mate of the *Ganges* at St Helena on 30 October 1780. Biddlecomb's second letter to the Governor and Council explained that Captain Richardson had since put him under arrest on board the *Ganges*. That had prevented him from attending the Board again in person. He was writing, he said, to justify his conduct and to protect his character and the welfare of his family. **Interpretations** Richardson had his chief mate under arrest aboard his own ship, so Biddlecomb could not even come ashore to press his case. A commander of an Indiaman had near-absolute authority at sea and could confine any officer he chose until the voyage ended. Biddlecomb's only protection was an outside record. He asked for an enquiry among witnesses and a report to the Directors. The Council refused to hear the case, but entering both letters in its minutes gave him part of what he wanted. His account, written while the facts were fresh, would reach the Directors in London whatever a naval court martial decided.
284	280	4th November conceive the Subject in Controversy to be Cognizable by the Tribunals Constitutionally Vested in the Governor and Council I know that I have off in which Consideration under the important Consequence to me, and even to the Honble. Company which Involve the whole, I repeat and urge my application to that Jurisdiction having Testimonies and Circumstances now upon the spot which I may not have in my Power to Call upon elsewhere, and I also Conceive it to be highly important and necessary that it doth appear upon the Records of my Honble. Employers that I appealed and solicited my Remedy of	Biddlecomb argued that the dispute properly belonged before the court that the Company had lawfully vested in the Governor and Council. He knew of no other court to which he could turn. The matter carried serious consequences for both himself and the Company. He therefore renewed his request to that court, because the witnesses and evidence were on the spot, and he might not be able to call on them anywhere else. He also thought it important that his employers' records should show he had sought justice from the court they had set up. He asked the Board to accept his letters and to send the proceedings to the Court of Directors with the fleet then about to sail. He signed the letter on board the *Ganges* on 1 November 1780. The Council told the secretary to reply to Biddlecomb as chief mate of the *Ganges*. The Board acknowledged his letters of 30 October and 1 November. It did not believe it had power to

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		Jurisdiction which they had established. I therefore request the Honble. Board will be pleased to receive the accompanying and and Present Letters &ca. to be annexed the Proceedings thereon by the Fleet now under dispatch to the Honble. the Court of Directors in England, and Your Honours will greatly Oblige your Humble Servant John Biddleson Ship Ganges Nov. 1 1780 To which the Secretary was directed to write him the following Answer. To Mr. John Biddleson Chief Mate of Ship Ganges Sir I am directed by the Board to acquaint you that they have received your Letters dated the 30th last Month and first Instant. And as they apprehend they are not empowered to investigate the Complaint of such a nature, more particularly as Captain Richardson has applied to Commodore Barber for a Court Martial on the Business have therefore entered your Letters upon Consultation for the Honble. Companys information. I am Sir Your humble Servant B. Wright Secy. The Storekeeper this day delivered the following account of Stores short received from Ships Ganges, General Barker, & Earl Talbot.	examine a complaint of that kind, especially as Captain Richardson had already asked Commodore Barber for a court martial. It had therefore entered his letters in its minutes for the Company's information. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary. The storekeeper then delivered an account of the stores received from the *Ganges*, the *General Barker* and the *Earl Talbot*. **Interpretations** Biddlecomb's strongest argument was practical. The passengers, officers and crew who had seen the assault were all in the road at that moment. Once the fleet reached England they would scatter, and a court martial there might never hear from them. The Council still held back. A naval court martial had already been requested by the officer in command of the convoy, and two courts could not hear the same case. The Council granted the one thing within its power. It sent his complaint to the Directors with the same fleet, so his account would arrive no later than Richardson's.
285	281	1780 Account of Stores Short received from the following Ships Ganges Cwt. qr. lb. 90 3 6 Rice 2 3 2 Paddy Short weight Occasioned by wastage the Bags in good order 9 Candles short weight Occd. by wastage the Boxes in good order 5 Galls. Arrack 12 do. Madeira Wine Short of the Gage General Barker Cwt. qr. lb. 15 1 16 Rice short weight Occd. by wastage the Bags in good Order 16 2 3 in thirteen Bags not delivered 8 3 9 Paddy short weight Occd. by wastage the Bags in good Order Earl Talbot 30 Galls. Madeira Wine short of the Gage St. Helena Signed Jas. Goodwin Storekeeper 4th Nov. 80 Captains Snow, Dundas, Cook, Richardson, Hindman, Ford and Elliott purchased at the Cape on the Honble. Companys account two Hundred and forty four Sheep and forty nine Black Cattle, We have also purchased of Captns. Cook & Cooke Nett Meat, for the Payment of the above articles we have granted Certificates as per the following Bills Vizt.	The storekeeper's account of stores found short on delivery was as follows. From the *Ganges*: Rice, 20 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, short in weight through wastage, the bags in good order Paddy, 2 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, short in weight through wastage, the bags in good order Candles, 9 lb, short in weight through wastage, the boxes in good order Arrack, 5 gallons, short of the gauge Madeira wine, 12 gallons, short of the gauge From the *General Barker*: Rice, 13 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, short in weight through wastage, the bags in good order Rice, 16 cwt 2 qr 2 lb in 16 bags, not delivered Paddy, 0 cwt 3 qr 9 lb, short in weight through wastage, the bags in good order From the *Earl Talbot*: Madeira wine, 30 gallons, short of the gauge John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 4 November 1780. Captains Innes, [...], Cook, Richardson, Hindman, Tod and Elliott had bought 244 sheep and 47 head of black cattle at the Cape on the Company's account. The Council also bought [...] from Captain Cook. It paid for all of these by granting certificates for the following bills. **Interpretations** The homeward captains had called at the Cape on their way from India and China, and there bought livestock for St Helena on the Company's account. The island's own herds had been thinned by two years of drought and by supplying the ships. Sheep and cattle carried a few days' sail from the Cape were the quickest way to restock them. The Council paid with certificates for bills on London rather than in coin. Its treasury held only about £9,000 0s 0d at the

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			end of September, and the cost of the stock could be met by the Directors at home.
286	282	4th November Honble. United East India Compy. Dr. To Raymond Snow 1780 Rds. Augt. 23 To 25 Bullocks @ 14 Rs. 350 - - 1000 lb Hay 35 - - 25 Sacks Barley 75 - - Sacks 25 - - 6 Bullocks @ 11 do. 67 4 - 6 do. 13 87 6 - 1000 lb Hay 75 - - 18 Sacks Barley 58 4 - 2 Loads Grass 22 4 - Coolies Ship of Cattle 5 - - Boat hire for do. 10 1 - Hand to Keep do. at Night - 6 - A Man taking Care of do. 4 - - Cash paid for Chaise from Table Bay to False Bay for Honble. Company Packet 20 2 - Rds. 836 3 - Advance 30 P Cent 250 7 - Rds. 1087 2 - £ 217 9 - Contents Received by Certificate upon the Honble. Company for Capt. Raymd. Snow St. Helena Signed Thos. Shepherd 4th Nov. 1780 East India Company Dr. To Ralph Dundass To 60 Sheep @ 18/ £ 54 - - 7 Bullocks @ £ 7 49 - - £ 103 - - St. Helena Received the Contents by Certificate on the Nov. 3d 80 Company Signed John Dunn	The certificates granted for the livestock bought at the Cape were entered as follows. The Company was charged by Captain Raymond Snow of the *Ceres*. 23 August 1780 25 bullocks at 14 rixdollars each, 350 rixdollars Hay, 1,000 lb, 35 rixdollars 25 sacks of barley, 75 rixdollars Sacks, 25 rixdollars 6 bullocks at 11½ rixdollars each, 69 rixdollars 4 schellings 6 bullocks, 87 rixdollars 6 schellings Hay, 1,000 lb, 75 rixdollars 18 sacks of barley, 58 rixdollars 4 schellings 2 loads of grass, 22 rixdollars 4 schellings Porters for shipping the cattle, 5 rixdollars Boat hire for the cattle, 10 rixdollars 1 schelling A keeper for the cattle at night, 0 rixdollars 6 schellings [...] case for the cattle, 4 rixdollars Chaise hire from Table Bay to False Bay for the Company's packet, 20 rixdollars 2 schellings Total, 836 rixdollars 3 schellings Advance of 30 per cent, 250 rixdollars 7 schellings Total with advance, 1,087 rixdollars 2 schellings In sterling, £217 9s 0d Thomas Shepherd, purser of the *Ceres*, acknowledged payment by certificate on the Company for Captain Snow at St Helena on 4 November 1780. The Company was also charged by Captain Ralph Dundas of the *Royal Henry*. 60 sheep at 18s each, £54 0s 0d 7 bullocks at £7 each, £49 0s 0d Total, £103 0s 0d John Dixon acknowledged payment by certificate on the Company at St Helena on 3 November 1780. **Interpretations** Captain Snow charged the Company 30 per cent above his costs at the Cape. A commander who used his ship's space and his own money to carry cattle for the island expected a return, just as he would on private trade. The Company accepted the advance as the price of getting livestock delivered at all. Dundas, by contrast, priced his sheep and cattle in sterling at a flat rate, with no breakdown of costs. Each captain set his own terms, and the Council had little choice but to pay them when the island's herds were so low. The charge for a chaise from Table Bay to False Bay shows Snow carrying the Company's packet overland. It was taken to the southern anchorage, where the fleet lay in the winter months, so that the dispatches could catch a ship there.
287	283	1780 Honble. Company Dr. To Captain Jas. Cook 1780 Novr. 1st To 41 live Sheep Landed out of 34 1906 £ 39 - - 5 do. Bullocks do. 961 36 15 - 8 Casks Salt Beef 40 P Cask @ ½ 32 - - £ 107 15 - St. Helena E. Excepted Contents Received by Certificate Nov. 3d 1780 on the Honble. Court of Directors Signed Wm. Stains The Honble. East India Company Dr. To Capt. Geo. Richardson To 60 Sheep @ 15/ each	The Company was charged by Captain John Cook of the *Worcester*. 1 November 1780 41 live sheep landed, out of 54 shipped, at 19s 6d each, £39 0s 0d 5 live bullocks, £36 15s 0d 8 casks of salt beef, £32 0s 0d Total, £107 15s 0d William Staines acknowledged payment by certificate on the Court of Directors at St Helena on 3 November 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. Captain George Richardson of the *Ganges* charged the Company £45 0s 0d for 60 sheep at 15s each. Edward King, the purser, acknowledged payment by certificate on the Company at St Helena on 3 November 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors.

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		£ 45 - - St. Helena E. E. Contents Received by Certificate Nov. 3/80 on the Honble. East India Compy. Signed E. King The Honble. East India Company Dr. To Captn. Hindman To 33 Sheep @ 15/ P £ 24 15 - Received the Contents St. Helena Signed Thos. Hindman Nov. 1 1780	Captain Thomas Hindman of the *Earl Talbot* charged the Company £24 15s 0d for 33 sheep at 15s each. Hindman acknowledged payment at St Helena on 1 November 1780. **Interpretations** Captain Cook landed only 41 of the 54 sheep he had shipped at the Cape, and he charged the Company only for those that came ashore alive. Livestock died at sea from rough weather, crowding and lack of fodder. Paying by the head landed put that risk on the captain, which helps explain Cook's higher price of 19s 6d a sheep, against 15s from Richardson and Hindman. The Company paid more where the captain had borne heavier losses on the passage, and less where it had only to take delivery.
288	284	4th November The Honble. East India Company Dr. To Captain Ford To 30 Cape Sheep @ 15/ £ 22 10 - St. Helena Received the Contents 3 Nov. 1780 Signed Robt. Hamilton The Honble. East India Company To the Owners of the Ship Morse Dr. To 30 Sheep @ 15/ ea. £ 22 10 - St. Helena Received Contents for the Owners of 2d Nov. 1780 the Ship Morse Signed Jos. Elliott We this day granted the following Sets of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors Vizt. One to Mr. Willm. Wrangham for One Hundred and Sixty four Pounds sixteen Shillings payable to Benjn. Hobman Esqr. (or Order) One to Sir Thos. Rumbold Baronet for One Thousand Pounds payable to himself (or Order) One to Mr. Brittanicus Alexr. Wright for three Hundred and fifty Pounds payable to Mr. John Collett (or order)	Captain Alexander Tod of the *General Barker* charged the Company £22 10s 0d for 30 Cape sheep at 15s each. Robert Hamilton, the purser, acknowledged payment at St Helena on 3 November 1780. The owners of the *Morse* charged the Company £22 10s 0d for 30 sheep at 15s each. Joseph Elliott acknowledged payment for the owners at St Helena on 2 November 1780. The Council granted the following sets of bills of exchange that day, drawn on the Court of Directors. William Wrangham, £164 16s 0d, payable to Benjamin Hobman or order Sir Thomas Rumbold, Baronet, £1,000 0s 0d, payable to himself or order Britannicus Alexander Wright, £350 0s 0d, payable to John Elliott or order **Interpretations** On 9 August 1780 the Council had written to Sir Thomas Rumbold as Governor of Fort St George at Madras. Three months later he was at St Helena drawing a bill for £1,000 0s 0d payable to himself. He was evidently travelling home in the fleet as a passenger. A retiring governor carrying his fortune home had the same reason as any captain to change coin for a Company bill. The island's treasury gained a substantial sum of coin, and Rumbold avoided the risk of losing it at sea.
289	285	1780 One to Mr. John Doveton for three Hundred Pounds payable to Mr. John Westmore (or order) And one to Mr. Nathl. Kennedy for fifty Pounds payable to Mr. Jas. Nightingale (or order) all drawn at Ninety days sight. We this day received the following Manifest from Captain Alexr. Ford which he requested might be entered upon Consultation. A Manifest of Cleaning Stores &ca. received on Board the General Barker. AT 6 Boxes of China Ware 1 Tub do. 2 Boxes Paper Prints 1 Dressing Box 1 Tea Chest 2 Boxes of Sweet meats 20 Galls. of Arangee 26 Dz. of Wine Cleaning Stores Capt. Ford HW 1 Box of Paper Prints Mr. Wetherhead 2d Officer Cleaning Stores RH 2 Boxes of China Ware 1 Tub do. 2 Boxes Lacquered do. 1 Box Paper Prints 16 Galls. Arangee Mr. Hamilton Purser do.	Two more sets of bills of exchange were granted on the Court of Directors that day. John Doveton, £300 0s 0d, payable to John Woolmore or order Nathaniel Kennedy, £50 0s 0d, payable to John Nightingale or order All the bills granted that day were payable at 90 days after sight. Captain Alexander Tod of the *General Barker* gave the Council a manifest of goods received on board his ship and asked for it to be entered in the minutes. Marked AT, [...] stores of Captain Tod 6 boxes of china 1 tub of china 2 boxes of paper prints 1 dressing box 1 tea chest 2 boxes of sweetmeats 20 gallons of [...] 26 dozen bottles of wine Marked HW, for Mr Wilkins, second officer 1 box of paper prints Marked RH, for Mr Hamilton, purser 2 boxes of china 1 tub of china 2 boxes of lacquered ware 1 box of paper prints 16 gallons of [...] Also for Mr Hamilton 1 pipe of Madeira wine

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		do. 1 Pipe of Madeira Wine 1 Trunk Robt. Pigsworth Esqr. 2 Parcels Henry Brook Esqr. 1 do. Mr. Bowchier S EH 1 Box of China Ware Sir Edward Hughes	1 trunk for Robert Pigou 2 parcels for Henry Brooke 1 parcel for Mr Bourchier Marked SEH, for Sir Edward Hughes 1 box of china **Interpretations** Tod had his ship's private cargo entered in the island's minutes for the same reason Captain Cotton recorded his two pipes of Madeira on 28 September 1780. The Company allowed commanders and officers a fixed tonnage of private goods, and anything beyond it could be seized as illicit trade. A manifest witnessed by the Council and sent to London showed openly what each man carried, marked with his initials. The entry protected the officers from any later charge of smuggling. It also covered parcels carried as favours for passengers and men of rank in India, such as the box of china marked for Sir Edward Hughes.
290	286	4th November 1 Parcels of Matts Capt. Richd. Pierce 2 Boxes of Tea Willm. Devaynes Esqr. Signed Alexr. Ford John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 6th day of Novr. 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Daniel Corneille Mr. Matthw. Bazett absent being indisposed Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 4 November 1780. Yesterday Sailed His Majestys Ships Belleisle, Nymph, Arrow Porther and Hannibal and the Honble. Companys Ships Hawke Ganges, General Barker, Ceres, Norfolk, Earl of Talbot, Royal Henry Calcutta, Alfred, Morse and Worcester for England. The Governor this day laid the following Minute before the Board. The Governor this day mentions to the Gentlemen in Council that notwithstanding all the Diligence and Precaution that was taken to prevent any of the Soldiers from	The manifest ended with two further items. 1 parcel of mats for Captain Richard Pierce 2 boxes of tea for William Devaynes Alexander Tod signed the manifest. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 6 November 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. Major Daniel Corneille was absent through illness. The minutes of 4 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. On 5 November the King's ships *Belleisle*, *Nymph*, *Asia*, *Panther* and *Hannibal* sailed for England. With them went the Company's ships *Hawke*, *Ganges*, *General Barker*, *Ceres*, *Norfolk*, *Earl Talbot*, *Royal Henry*, *Calcutta*, *Alfred*, *Morse* and *Worcester*. The Governor then laid a minute before the Board. He told the Council that, despite every precaution taken to stop soldiers from getting away in the ships, some had still escaped.
291	287	6th November getting on Board the Ships in the Road, Yet the under Mentioned men found means to desert which Circumstance affords great reason to suspect they were both inveigled and secreted on board and Consequently must always render every means, to secure or methods to retake such deserters, prove ineffectual, and be very prejudicial to this Settlement, however in this Instance, It appeared the most likely method to retake the said Deserters again to dispatch Capt. Bendy of the Hind Cutter twelve hours after the departure of said fleet, with a letter to Commodore Barber who had assured the secret Committee he would go under an easy Sail for forty eight hours, after leaving this Island, in order	Despite every precaution, the Governor reported, the men listed below had still managed to desert in the ships in the road. This gave strong reason to suspect that they had been lured aboard and hidden there. While that went on, any measure to hold or recover deserters was bound to fail, to the serious harm of the settlement. On this occasion the best chance of recovering them lay in sending Captain Bendy after the fleet in the *Hind* cutter, 12 hours after it sailed, with a letter to Commodore Barber. Barber had promised the Secret Committee that he would sail under easy canvas for 48 hours after leaving the island, so that the *Hind* could catch up with the convoy. He had also undertaken to hand over every deserter from the island found in the fleet. William Burn Henry Edwards Henry Yates William Wilson Robert Ives John Lane

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		to give the Hind Cutter an opportunity of getting up with the Convoy, and would deliver all such Men as was found in the fleet who had deserted from this Island. Wm. Burn Henry Edwards Henry Yates Wm. Wilson Robt. Ives Jas. Lane John McKenzie Jos. Eales Thos. Carroll Wm. Henry Wm. Long Thos. Hinds James Goodwin Robt. Catchpole Jas. Taylor Thos. Stowe Jos. Waytes James Beard Mr. John Scott having resigned his Station of Regulator Master. We this day appointed Richd. Bickerstaff in his stead, at the usual Salary, who was accordingly Sworn into office. John Skottowe M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	John McKenzie Joseph Eates Thomas Carroll William Harvey John Fox Thomas Hinds James Goodwin Robert Catchpole John Taylor Thomas Stowe Joseph Waples James Beard John Scott had resigned as register master. The Council appointed Richard Bickerstaff in his place at the usual salary, and he was sworn into office. Governor Skottowe, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Eighteen men vanished with the departing fleet, more than in any single desertion recorded in these minutes. Some had served long enough to be trusted. Robert Ives drew a second wage as the Company's groom, and Thomas Hinds, James Goodwin, John Lane, Robert Catchpole and Thomas Stowe all appear on the pay lists of 1780. The obvious course was to report the loss to London and replace the men from the next ships. Instead the Council chased the convoy with its only seagoing vessel, trusting Barber's promise to shorten sail. Eighteen trained soldiers were too many to give up. The *Hind* could be spared for a few days, now that the fleet had brought its supplies and gone.
292	288	8th November At a Consultation held on Wednesday the 8th day of November 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated 6th Nov. 1780. On the 28th Instant the following Petition was presented to the Board Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. in Council The Petition of John Robinson, Jas. Worrall John Desfountain Richd. Mason and Onesips. Bagley Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners have lately had their Stocks of Sheep and Goats reduced at such an enormous rate by the Villany of some Person or Persons as has scarcely belonged their Board and the Darkness of their Detection has been such, as leave not the least Room of doubt that some Person must have encouraged the Perpetrators. That from the well known Circumstances of Thos. Burnham who lives Contiguous to your Petitioners, he cannot afford the many expensive entertainments he has lately had, and one Pique a runaway Slave, whom they suspect as the Author of what they Complain of has frequently been seen at said Burnhams House. Your Petitioners therefore pray that	The Council met at the Castle on Wednesday 8 November 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 6 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. On 28 October the Council had received a petition from John Robinson, James Harper, John Dafountain, Richard Mason and Orlando Bagley. The petitioners stated that their flocks of sheep and goats had recently been reduced at an alarming rate by some person or persons, who had nearly wiped out their breeding stock. The thieves had acted so boldly that someone must have been encouraging them. Suspicion fell on Thomas Bradham, who lived next to the petitioners. It was well known that he had lately given many expensive entertainments. A runaway slave named Pegue, whom they suspected of the thefts, had also been seen often at Bradham's house. The petitioners asked the Council, for the public good as well as their own, to require Bradham to account for these unexplained dealings in whatever way it saw fit. **Interpretations** The livestock account to 30 September 1780 had recorded sheep and goats "killed by the runaways" as a regular loss to the Company's own flocks. The planters now alleged that the runaways were not just stealing to eat. A free neighbour was receiving the stolen meat, and his lavish hospitality was the evidence. A runaway slave could not sell sheep openly. A receiver ashore gave him a market, and the slave gave the receiver cheap meat at a time of drought. The petitioners could not prove the link, so they asked the Council to make Bradham explain his means. In effect they asked it to put the burden of proof on the man they suspected.

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		as well for Publick Utility, as for themselves said Burnham may account for such unaccountable Proceedings in a manner as to your	
293	289	1780 Wisdom and Justice shall seem most equitable. And your Petitioners will ever Pray &ca. On enquiring into the prayer of the above Petitioners, that Thos. Burnham did receive a goat from his man Slave Dosso not knowing how he came by it. It was likewise Proved by George another Man Slave of said Thomas Burnham, and Pique a Man of Mr. Richd. Mason's, that the said Dosso Stole the abovementioned Goat, and there being strong presumption that the aforesaid Burnham has Connived at runaway Blacks coming to his House and leaving Stolen Provisions there. Have fined him the sum of three Pounds into the Honble. Company's Cash, and told him at same time, should any further Complaint of the like nature be made against him he should be dealt with according to Law. And it also appearing that Jas. Hayes was Concerned with the said Burnham in the Receipt of the above mentioned Goat, have also fined him in the sum of one Pound ten Shillings into the Honble. Company's Cash. Likewise decided that the said Dosso should receive three Hundred Lashes, he being a notorious Offender. We this day Entertained Thos. Fowler left here out of Ship Earl Talbot, Thos. Thomas and Henry Cook out of Ship Morse and Willm. Greenfleet out of Ship Ganges, to serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave them each ten Pounds Bounty money. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The petitioners asked the Council to deal with Bradham as it judged most just. The Council looked into the petition. It found that Bradham had received a goat from his slave Doss without knowing how Doss had come by it. George, another of Bradham's slaves, and Pegue, a slave belonging to Richard Mason, proved that Doss had stolen the goat. There was also strong reason to believe that Bradham had allowed runaway slaves to come to his house and leave stolen food there. The Council fined him £3 0s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. It warned him that if any similar complaint were made against him, he would be dealt with according to law. John Hayes was found to have shared with Bradham in receiving the goat. The Council fined him £1 10s 0d, also to be paid into the Company's treasury. The Council ordered that Doss, a notorious offender, should receive 300 lashes. That day the Council enlisted four men to serve the Company for five years as soldiers in the garrison: Thomas Frazer from the *Earl Talbot*, Thomas Thomas and Henry Cutt from the *Morse*, and William Greenfield from the *Ganges*. Each received a bounty of £10 0s 0d. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Bradham and Doss were found guilty of the same theft, and their punishments were of a different order. The free man who received the goat paid £3 0s 0d and a warning. The slave who stole it was sentenced to 300 lashes, a punishment severe enough to cripple or kill. On St Helena the law treated a slave's offence against property as a threat to the whole order of the island, not simply as theft. The case was proved on the evidence of two slaves, George and Pegue, against their fellow slave and against a free white master. Testimony that would not have been heard in England was accepted here because only the slaves could say what passed at Bradham's house. The four new soldiers had come from the homeward ships and stayed behind when the fleet sailed on 5 November 1780. Each was paid £10 0s 0d, the rate set for seamen, against £15 0s 0d for trained soldiers. The Council had just lost 18 men to the same fleet. These four seamen made up a little of that loss.
294	290	13 Nov. At a Consultation held on Monday the 13th day of Nov. 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 8th Nov. 1780. John Hayes having Slaughtered a Beast without Liberty Contrary to Orders we fined him the Sum of ten Shillings to the Honble. Companys Cash. The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Acct. for the Month of	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 13 November 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 8 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. John Hayes had slaughtered a beast without permission, against the Council's orders. The Council fined him 10s 0d, to be paid into the Company's treasury. The artillery and steward's accounts for October were laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. Artillery stores used in October 1780 4 October, 250 ball cartridges for the West Flying Party, powder 15 lb 10 oz 13 October, 2,100 blank cartridges for training the recruits, powder 65 lb 12 oz 25 October, anniversary of the King's accession, 21 guns fired: 21 six-pounders, powder 24 lb 15 oz

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		October last, were this day laid before Us, which were Examined, approved and are as follows. Artillery Stores Expended in Oct. 1780 Grenadoes, 6 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 4th Ball Cartridges for the West flying Party 250: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 15, oz 10 13 Blank do. for the Practice of the Recruits 2100: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 65, oz 12 25 His Majestys Anniversary Accession to the Throne: Grenadoes 21, 6 lb 21, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 24, oz 15 do. Blank Cartridges for Mess Valley: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 12 28 A Treble Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 Dismissing the do.: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 3, oz 0 Arrived the Ceres: Grenadoes 9, 6 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 11 do. do. Belleisle: Grenadoes 15, 6 lb 15, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 17, oz 13 Saluting Capt. Barber: Grenadoes 15, 6 lb 15, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 17, oz 13 do. Governor Rumbold: Grenadoes 19, 6 lb 19, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 22, oz 9 Powder for the Stone Blowers at the Lime Kiln: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 24, oz 0 do. for do. @ Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 90, oz 0 do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 23, oz 5 Total: Grenadoes 99, 6 lb 80, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 7, Powder lb 370, oz 8	Blank cartridges for [...] Valley, powder 10 lb 12 oz 28 October, treble alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz Guns fired to stand down from the alarm, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz The batteries answered the salute of the *Ceres* with 9 six-pounders, using 10 lb 11 oz of powder, and that of the *Belleisle* with 15 six-pounders, using 17 lb 13 oz. Salute to Captain Barber, 13 six-pounders, powder 17 lb 12 oz Salute to Governor Rumbold, 19 six-pounders, powder 22 lb 9 oz Powder for the stone blowers at the lime kiln, 24 lb 0 oz Powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 90 lb 0 oz Powder for various other services, 23 lb 5 oz Total, 99 guns fired: 80 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 7 three-pounders, powder [...] lb 8 oz **Interpretations** The batteries gave Sir Thomas Rumbold a salute of 19 guns, two more than the 17 fired for Mr Barwell in May 1780. Salutes followed a strict scale of rank. As Governor of Fort St George, Rumbold had headed one of the Company's three Presidencies, and the island honoured him almost as a head of government. Commodore Barber received 13 guns, the usual number for a naval captain. Each passing dignitary was greeted with the number of guns his position required. A mistake in either direction could give offence to men whose favour the island needed. The 2,100 blank cartridges fired to train the recruits show the Council drilling the newly enlisted men hard. Many had come from the Bombay deserters and the seamen taken off the ships. They had to learn to load and fire with the garrison before they could be relied on at the batteries.
295	291	1780 Cartridge Paper 46½ Quires Tallow 13 lb Tanned Hyde 1 6 lb Tampions 8 Signed Wm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in Oct. 1780 To 13 Bottles Madeira - 16 3 88 do. Port 6 19 4 137 do. Lisbon 10 16 11 49 do. Sherry 3 17 7 107 do. Beer 3 2 4 24 Galls. Arrack 3 12 - 356 lb Mutton 7 12 6 360 lb Beef 4 17 - 80 lb Pork 2 4 - 2 Lambs 1 2 - 2 Goats	The other artillery stores used in October were as follows. Cartridge paper, 46½ quires Tallow, 13 lb Tanned hides, 1 Turpentine, 8 lb William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. The following stores were used at the Company's table in October 1780. 13 bottles of Madeira, £0 16s 3d 88 bottles of port, £6 19s 4d 137 bottles of Lisbon, £10 16s 11d 49 bottles of sherry, £3 17s 7d 107 bottles of beer, £3 2s 4d Arrack, 24 gallons, £3 12s 0d Mutton, 366 lb, £7 12s 6d Beef, 388 lb, £4 17s 0d Pork, 80 lb, £2 4s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d 12 fowls, £0 18s 0d Sugar candy, 24 lb, £0 12s 0d Flour, 941 lb, £7 16s 10d Total, £55 12s 3d Bought for the table: Beef, 39 lb, £0 19s 6d 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 36 fowls, £2 14s 0d 2 ducks, £0 3s 0d 3 lambs, £1 10s 0d 1 kid, £0 5s 0d 9 pigs, £2 5s 0d

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		1 1 - 1 Kid - 5 - 12 Fowls - 18 - 24 lb Candy - 12 - 941 lb Flour 7 16 11 £ 55 12 5 Bot. P Table To 39 lb Beef - 19 6 5 Turkies 1 5 - 36 Fowls 2 14 - 2 Ducks - 3 - 3 Lambs 1 10 - 1 Kid - 5 - 9 Pigs 2 5 - £ 9 1 6	Total bought, £9 1s 6d **Interpretations** The Company's table cost £55 12s 3d in October 1780, nearly twice the £29 14s 9d of September. The October bill came in the weeks when the homeward fleet lay in the road. The table had to entertain Commodore Barber, Sir Thomas Rumbold and the captains of eleven Indiamen and five King's ships. The 88 bottles of port and 137 of Lisbon show the hospitality the island was expected to give its most important visitors.
296	292	13th November Mrs. Elizth. Lambe and the Attorneys of Mr. Hugh Jones this day presented the following Petitions Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The humble Petition of Elizabeth Lambe Sheweth That Your Petitioner hath a Lease for a Piece of Ground lying in this Valley containing 48 feet in Width and 61 in depth expired, Humbly request your worship and Council will be pleased to grant her a renewal of the same. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 13th Nov. 1780 Granted To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of George Bird Jas. Pritchard & Thos. Cole, Attorneys of Mr. Hugh Jones, late of this Island Sheweth That Your Petitioners hath in their Possession a Lease for a small Piece of Ground lying in this Valley, the Property of the abovementioned Hugh Jones, which they are directed by him to dispose of, therefore humbly request your worship and Council will be pleased to grant them Liberty so to do by Publick Auction. And Your Petitioners will ever Pray 13th Nov. 1780 Granted	Mrs Elizabeth Lambe and the attorneys of Mr Hugh Jones presented petitions to the Governor and Council that day. Elizabeth Lambe held a lease of a plot of ground in James Valley, 48 feet wide and [...] deep, which had expired. She asked for it to be renewed. Her petition was dated 13 November 1780, and the Council granted it. George Bird, James Pritchard and Thomas Coles petitioned as attorneys for Hugh Jones, lately of the island. They held a lease on Jones's behalf of a small plot of ground in the valley, and he had instructed them to dispose of it. They asked leave to sell it by public auction. Their petition was dated 13 November 1780, and the Council granted it. **Interpretations** Hugh Jones was described as "lately of this island", and his property was now in the hands of attorneys. On 28 October 1780 the Council had granted him a bill for £1,200 0s 0d payable to himself. He had evidently sailed with the fleet on 5 November, taking his money home in the form of a bill on London. He left three neighbours with power to sell what remained. Leasehold land could not be sold without the Council's consent, so even an absent owner's agents had to come before the Board. The open auction they asked for showed publicly who bought the lease and at what price.
297	293	1780 Captain Edward Harvey reported to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that he was much afraid the Foremast of the Betsey Snow was sprung and rotten, In Consequence of which they ordered a Survey to be made thereof and report the same Accordingly which is as follows Vizt. St. Helena Nov. 11th 1780	Captain Edward Harvey reported to the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor that he feared the foremast of the *Betsy* snow was sprung. They ordered a survey of it, and the carpenters reported as follows. John Robinson and Julio Fabiane, carpenters, certified at St Helena on 11 November 1780 that they had that day surveyed the foremast of the Company's snow *Betsy* and found it unfit for service.

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		This is to Certify that we have this day surveyed the Foremast of the Betsey Snow, belonging to the Honble. East India Company, and find that it is not fit for service. Signed John Robinson Gabl. Fabine Carpenters In Consequence of the above report we ordered Captain Harvey to purchase one of Mr. Wrangham there being no such thing in the Honble. Company's Stores which amounts to thirty four Pounds. The Executrix and Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Gabl. Jacks decd. this day presented the said Will & desired the same might be Proved, which was accordingly done upon the Oaths of [...] the Witnesses thereto. The Will is as follows Vizt. In the Name of God Amen. I Gabl. Jacks Senr. Planter in Lemon Valley on the Island of St. Helena being very Sick and Weak in Body but of sound and disposing mind Memory and understanding do make this my Last Will and Testament after my Just debts funeral Charges and Charges of proving this my Will be fully Paid and satisfied, in manner and form following that is to say. Imprimis I give to my Daughter Clarissa my Slave Girl Named Bella, to be her's only after the decease of my Wife Sarah to whom I give my Slave Woman Sarah, these two bequests are separate and apart from my estate herein after disposed of. Item I give to my Grandson John Desfountain the sum of [...] Pounds as for my Son [...] for his misconduct and undutiful behaviour I give him One Shilling and no more. Item I give to my dearly beloved Wife Sarah my dwelling House in James's Valley during her life and at her decease the same to be appraised and the preference of the Purchase thereof [...] to my Son William	As the Company's stores held no spare mast, the Council ordered Captain Harvey to buy one from Mr Wrangham. It cost £34 0s 0d. The executrix and executor of the late Gabriel Teake presented his will that day and asked for it to be proved. This was done on the oath of the witnesses, and the will was entered as follows. Gabriel Teake senior, a planter in Lemon Valley, declared himself very sick and weak in body but sound in mind and understanding. Once his debts, funeral costs and the cost of proving the will were paid, he left his estate as follows. To his daughter Eliza he left his slave girl Tibba, to pass to her only after the death of his wife Sarah. To Sarah he left his slave woman, also called Sarah. These two bequests stood apart from the rest of his estate. He left his grandson John Dafountain £3 0s 0d. His son [...] had behaved badly and undutifully, so Teake left him one shilling and nothing more. To his wife Sarah he left his dwelling house in James Valley for her lifetime. On her death the house was to be valued, and his son William was to have the first right to buy it. **Interpretations** The Company's stores had no spare mast, so the *Betsy* was refitted with one bought from William Wrangham, a member of the Council. In May 1780 Wrangham had sold the Company a sow through his own accounts. Councillors on the island were also its best-stocked private traders, and when the Company's warehouse ran short it bought from the men who governed it. The price was entered openly in the minutes, which was the only check on a councillor selling to the board he sat on. Teake left one son a single shilling, a deliberate token rather than an oversight. Leaving a child nothing at all could later support a claim that the father had forgotten him. A shilling showed that the son had been considered and cut off on purpose. Teake's two slaves were bequeathed by name, like the house, to his wife and daughter. The girl Tibba was to pass from one owner to the next only when the elder Sarah died.
298	294	13 Nov. William and on his refusal my Son George to have the same preference and on failure of both the same to be disposed of in the most advantageous manner by my Executors herein after Named and the monies arising therefrom to be equally distributed among my Children herein after Mentioned in equal parts and proportions, Share and Share alike. I also give to my said Wife Sarah my House and Lands in Lemon Valley with the slaves Stock and furniture thereon during her Life or Widowhood and on the termination of either the whole thereof to be disposed of in manner as above Mentioned and the Monies arising therefrom to be equally distributed among my Sons Gabl. Willm. George, Matthew and Frederick and my daughters Margaret, Mary and Clarissa in equal parts and proportions Share and Share alike. But it is also my will and Intention	If William declined to buy the house, Teake's son George was to have the same right. If both declined, the executors were to sell it on the best terms they could. The money was to be shared equally among his children named below. Teake also left Sarah his house and land in Lemon Valley, with the slaves, stock and furniture on it, for as long as she lived or remained his widow. When either ended, the whole was to be sold in the same way. The proceeds were to be divided equally among his sons Gabriel, William, George, Matthew and Frederick and his daughters Margaret, Mary and Eliza. If any further child were born during his lifetime, or if his wife were carrying a child when he died, that child was to share the rest of the estate equally with the others. The slave who passed to his wife on his death was to belong to her outright and for ever. Teake named his wife Sarah sole executrix for as long as she lived and remained his widow. After that, his friend Stephen Young, keeper of the Punch House, and his sons Gabriel and George were to act as executors. He cancelled all earlier wills and declared this one his last. He made his mark on the will on 6 May 1780, in the twentieth year of the

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		and I do hereby further order and direct that should any future Issue happen during my life or that she be quick with Child at the time of my decease such Issue is to be considered as equally intitled to, and Share alike the Effects of my Estate in as full and ample a manner as my Children above Mentioned. Item It is my will that the Wine in this house become the Property of my said Wife at my decease to be Vested solely in her as her absolute property for Ever. And Lastly I do hereby Constitute Nominate and appoint my said Wife sole Executrix to this my will and testament during her natural Life or Widowhood and at the expiration of either my good Friend Stephen Young, Punch House keeper and my Sons Gabl. and George Executors thereto hereby revoking all former wills and Testaments by me made and done declaring this and no other to be my last. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Sixth day of May in the twentieth Year of his Majestys Reign and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty. Signed sealed published and Declared by the Testator as his last Will and Testament in the presence of Us who in his Presence Subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto. Signed Wm. Roberts Richd. Knipe Willm. Moore Signed his Gabl. X Jacks mark	King's reign. William Roberts, Richard Knipe and William Mason witnessed it. **Interpretations** Teake made his wife executrix and gave her the farm only for as long as she remained his widow. Under English law a married woman's property passed to her husband. Had Sarah remarried, a stranger would have gained control of the house, the land and the slaves meant for Teake's eight children. Ending her rights on remarriage, and passing the executorship to his sons and a trusted friend, kept the estate in the family line. The clause for a child not yet born served the same purpose. Teake was already gravely ill when he made the will, and he made sure a posthumous child could not be left out. Teake signed with a mark, not his name. He was a planter who held a farm in Lemon Valley, a house in James Valley and several slaves, and he could not write. On St Helena property and status did not depend on literacy. His will was drawn up for him and witnessed by an officer, a lieutenant and an overseer, who could vouch for it before the Council.
299	295	20th November Mr. Stephen Young one of the Executors appointed in the above Will declined acting as such. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 20th day of November 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 13th November 1780. Saturday the 18 Died William Perkins Private. On the 10th Instant the Hind Cutter returned from the fleet she was sent after in order to detect and bring back the men who deserted the Garrison by that Opportunity, as mentioned in the Governors Minute entered upon Consultation of the 6th of this Month. And brought only Robert Catchpole Matross from Ship Earl Talbot, five Seamen belonging to the Betsey Snow from Ship Worcester and two slave men	Mr Stephen Young, one of the executors named in Gabriel Teake's will, declined to act. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 20 November 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 13 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. William Pickess, a private, died on Saturday 18 November. The *Hind* cutter had returned on 10 November from chasing the fleet. As the Governor's minute of 6 November recorded, she had been sent to find and bring back the men who deserted with the convoy. She brought back only Robert Catchpole, a matross, from the *Earl Talbot*, five seamen of the *Betsy* snow from the *Worcester*, and two slaves belonging to inhabitants of the island. Captain Bendy told the Board that four deserters from the garrison had been moved from the *Panther* to the King's ship *Belleisle*. He raised this with Commodore Barber. Barber replied that this was a mistake, since there had been only three. He meant to keep those three in place of three men who had deserted from the *Nymph* and one from his own ship. Bendy also reported on five more men. **Interpretations** The chase recovered just one of the 18 soldiers who had fled. Commodore Barber had promised to hand over every deserter found in the fleet. When he

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		belonging to the Inhabitants. Captain Bendy informs the Board that there were five Deserters from the Garrison sent on board His Majestys Ship Belleisle from the Porther with the Sheep, which Circumstance he mentioned to Commodore Barber who replyed it was a Mistake, for were there were only three whom he thinks taken on board of this deserters from the Nymph and one from his own Ship. Were also informed by the above officers that they knew of five more	found three of them, he kept them to make up the men the Navy had lost at St Helena. A warship short of hands in wartime counted every able man. Barber treated the garrison's deserters as fair exchange for his own, though the island's soldiers had been enlisted and paid by the Company. The Council had no power to compel a King's officer. All it could do was record the refusal so the Directors could take it up in London.
300	296	20th November Soldiers on Board the Porther besides the five who were sent to the Belleisle. Matthw. Bazett Esqr. this day applied to have two Leases renewed one for two and an Half Acres of Land and the other for two Acres both Pieces lying in the East division of this Island which he requests may be inserted in one Lease. Granted Counted and Examined the Honble. Companys Cash for the Month of October last which is as follows Vizt.	Bendy also learned from the naval officers that five more soldiers were on board the *Panther*, besides the four who had been moved to the *Belleisle*. Matthew Bazett applied that day to renew two leases, one for 2½ acres and the other for 2 acres, both in the island's eastern division. He asked for both to be combined in a single lease. The Council granted his request. The Company's cash for October was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The convoy took at least eight of the garrison's deserters to England: three kept by the commodore on the *Belleisle* and five more on the *Panther*. All of them were beyond the island's reach. The *Hind*'s chase had confirmed where the men were but could not recover them. Recording the names of the ships gave the Directors what they needed to claim the soldiers back from the Admiralty, or at least to complain of the Navy's conduct. The Council could do no more from St Helena.
301	297	Cash Dr. 1780 Oct. 1st To Ballance remaining£ 9554 1 11 10 To Ship Hawke 28 To Exchange for 13 Sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follows Vizt. One Set to Messrs. Stansfield Gilmore & Company 32 8 - One do. to Matthw. Purling and Gabl. Harper Esqrs. 1000 - - One do. to Matthw. Purling Esqr. 100 - - One do. to the Reverend Mr. Willm. Bancroft 60 - - One do. to Matthw. Purling Esqr. 500 - - One do. to Mr. George Bishop 100 - - One do. to Mr. Alexr. McKenzie and Company 56 10 2 One do. to Mr. Jonathan Cade 50 - - One do. to Mr. William Smith 135 - - One do. to Matthw. Purling Esqr. 200 - - One do. to Mr. Hugh Jones 1200 - - One do. to Willm. Lushington Esqr. 100 - - One do. to Mr. Jas. Ellison 200 - - 3733 18 2 To Exchange for a set of Bills drawn as above payable to John Rutland Esqr. or Order 300 - - £ 13603 19 7 Per Contra Cr. 1780	The Company's cash account for October 1780 was as follows. Received 1 October 1780, balance in hand, £9,554 1s 11d 10 October 1780, from the Hawke, £0 0s 0d 28 October 1780, cash taken in exchange for 13 sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors: Messrs Stansforth, Gibson and Company, £32 8s 0d Matthew Pooling and Gabriel Harper, £1,000 0s 0d Matthew Pooling, £100 0s 0d The Reverend William Bennett, £60 0s 0d Matthew Pooling, £500 0s 0d George Bishop, £100 0s 0d Alexander McKenzie and Company, £56 10s 2d Jonathan Eade, £50 0s 0d William Smith, £135 0s 0d Matthew Pooling, £200 0s 0d Hugh Jones, £1,200 0s 0d William Lushington, £100 0s 0d John Ellison, £200 0s 0d Bills total, £3,733 18s 2d Cash taken in exchange for a set of bills payable to John Holland or order, £300 0s 0d Total, £13,603 19s 7d Remaining 31 October 1780, balance in coin, £13,064 4s 7d 31 October 1780, balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total remaining, £13,603 19s 7d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account. **Interpretations** The treasury made no payments in October, and its coin rose from £9,014 6s 11d to £13,064 4s 7d. Almost all of that increase came from bills sold on 28 and 30 October to officers and inhabitants sending money home with the fleet. The island's own revenue added almost nothing. At the end of September the

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		Oct. 31 By Ballance remaining Vizt. In Specie£ 13064 4 7 In Cash Notes 539 15 - 13603 19 7 £ 13603 19 7 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 1780	quarter's pay and works had drained the chest to its lowest level of the year. A month later the homeward convoy had refilled it. St Helena's coin supply depended less on what the island earned than on the people passing through it, who left their money behind in exchange for payment in London.
302	298	27th November At a Consultation held on Monday the 27th day of November 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 20th November 1780. Major Bazett reports that he has Viewed the Piece of Ground Petitioned for on Monday the 2d of last Month by Captain Soloman St. Maurice, and is of Opinion that letting it, will not be of any detriment to the Honble. Company or Neighbourhood. We have therefore agreed to lease the same at the Rent of 15 Shillings P Annum. Mr. James Colgrave this day paid into the Honble. Company's Cash the sum of three Pounds eight Shillings and nine Pence half a Years Rent for the renewal of a Nominee in a Lease upon Lives for 27½ Acres of Land lying in the South Division of this Island. Lieut. Thomas Greentree this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The humble Petition of Thos. Greentree Sheweth That Your Petitioner hath a Lease	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 27 November 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 20 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. Major Bazett reported that he had inspected the ground Captain Solomon St Maurice had petitioned for on 2 October. In his view, letting it would do no harm to the Company or the neighbourhood. The Council agreed to lease it to St Maurice at a rent of 15s 0d a year. Mr James Colgrave paid £3 8s [...]d into the Company's treasury that day. This was half a year's rent, the fee for naming a new nominee in his lease of 27½ acres in the island's southern division. Lieutenant Thomas Greentree presented a petition to the Governor and Council concerning a lease he held.
303	299	1780 for eight Acres of Land lying in Sandy Bay, expired, humbly request Your Worship and Council will grant him a renewal of the same. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 27th November 1780 Granted The Storekeeper this day delivered the following Account of Stores short received from Ships Worcester, Calcutta, Alfred, Morse and Royal Henry Vizt. Account of Stores Short received from the following Ships Vizt. Worcester Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 13 Sugar in one Chest not delivered 1 - 7 do. Short weight in 17 Chests 4 3 17 Candy do. in 11 do. being in bad Condition	Thomas Greentree's lease of 8 acres in Sandy Bay had expired, and he asked for it to be renewed. His petition was dated 27 November 1780, and the Council granted it. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores found short on delivery from the *Worcester*, *Calcutta*, *Alfred*, *Morse* and *Royal Henry*. From the *Worcester*: Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 13 lb in one chest, not delivered Sugar, 1 cwt 0 qr 9 lb short in weight in 17 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 4 cwt 2 qr 17 lb short in weight in 11 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 2 lb in one chest, not delivered Singlo tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 21 lb, not delivered 4 meat plates, found broken on opening the packages 8 half-pint cups and saucers, found broken on opening the packages

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		2 2 2 in One Chest not delivered - 2 21 Single Tea not put do. 4 Meat Plates 8 Half Pint Cups & Saucers 9 Suckers Found broke upon opening the Packages Calcutta Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 14 Sugar in three Chests not delivered 2 2 9 do. Short Weight in 15 Chests 3 1 18 Candy do. being in bad Condition 5 3 20 do. Error in the Invoice - 2 28 Single Tea in One Chest not delivered 71 Meat Plates found Broke upon Opening the Packages Alfred Cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 21 Sugar in 2 Chests not delivered 1 1 19 do. Short Weight in 16 Chests 1 - 16 Candy do. do. in 12 do. being in bad Condition 2 2 11 in One Chest not delivered 1 Guglet and Bason 4 Chamber Pots found Broke upon Opening the Packages	9 sneakers, found broken on opening the packages From the *Calcutta*: Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 14 lb in one chest, not delivered Sugar, 3 cwt 2 qr 3 lb short in weight in 15 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 3 cwt 1 qr 12 lb short in weight, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 5 cwt 3 qr 20 lb, an error in the invoice Singlo tea, 0 cwt 2 qr 28 lb in one chest, not delivered 71 meat plates, found broken on opening the packages From the *Alfred*: Sugar, 4 cwt 1 qr 20 lb in 2 chests, not delivered Sugar, 1 cwt 1 qr 19 lb short in weight in 16 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb short in weight in 12 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 11 lb in one chest, not delivered 1 goglet and basin, found broken on opening the packages 4 chamber pots, found broken on opening the packages **Interpretations** The storekeeper separated three kinds of loss: whole chests never delivered, sugar lost from chests in bad condition, and china broken in the packing. Each pointed to a different party. A missing chest was the ship's responsibility and could be charged to her commander. Sugar draining from damaged chests could be blamed on the packing at Canton. Breakage was already allowed for by the deduction the supercargoes made on their invoices. Sorting the losses in this way showed the Directors whom to hold to account for each, and kept the island from bearing losses it had not caused.
304	300	27th Novr. Morse Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 10 Sugar in one Chest not delivered 2 2 18 do. Short Weight in 27 Chests 2 2 26 Candy do. in 11 do. being in bad Condition 2 1 16 do. in one Chest not delivered 1 1 4 Bohea Tea in One Chest 25 Canisters Hyson do. in one do. 20 do. Souchon do. in one do. not delivered 8 pieces of Nankeen Short 2 do. do. Damaged the Chests being in bad Condition 7 Meat dishes 10 Bowls found broke upon Opening the Packages Royal Henry Cwt. qr. lb. - - 26 Sugar Short Weight 2 2 [...] Candy do. in 14 Chests being in bad condition 2 2 20 do. in [...] not delivered 1 1 3 Bohea Tea in One Chest not delivered - 1 8 Sago Short Weight occasioned by Wastage 4 Chamber Pots found Broke upon opening the Packages St. Helena Signed John Goodwin Storekr. 27th November 1780 This was a General Field day upon the Parade of the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Men of the Garrison. We this day Executed the renewal	From the *Morse*: Sugar, 2 cwt 1 qr 10 lb in one chest, not delivered Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 18 lb short in weight in 19 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 26 lb short in weight in 11 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 1 qr 16 lb in one chest, not delivered Bohea tea, 1 cwt 1 qr 4 lb in one chest, not delivered Hyson tea, 25 canisters in one chest, not delivered Souchong tea, 20 canisters in one chest, not delivered 8 pieces of nankeen short, the chests in bad condition 2 pieces of nankeen damaged, the chests in bad condition 7 meat dishes, found broken on opening the packages 10 bowls, found broken on opening the packages From the *Royal Henry*: Sugar, 0 cwt 3 qr 26 lb short in weight, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 0 lb short in weight in 10 chests, the chests in bad condition Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 20 lb in one chest, not delivered Bohea tea, 1 cwt 1 qr 3 lb in one chest, not delivered Sago, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb short in weight through wastage 4 chamber pots, found broken on opening the packages

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		of the three following Leases Vizt. One to Matthw. Bazett Esqr. for two	John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 27 November 1780. That day was a general field day, when the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the whole garrison paraded. The Council also executed the renewal of three leases. The first was to Matthew Bazett for two parcels of land. **Interpretations** The *Morse* failed to deliver the whole chests of hyson and souchong, the two finest teas sent from Canton. Every other China ship had delivered its consignment, short only by wastage or a single chest of common sugar. The fine teas were small, valuable and easy to sell privately at a high price. The pattern suggests they were kept back on board rather than lost. Recording each missing chest by name gave the Directors grounds to charge the *Morse*'s owners. Captain Elliott had already left with the fleet, so the matter now lay with London.
305	301	1780 Parcels of Land lying in the East Division of this Island Containing in the whole 4½ Acres. One to Mr. Jas. Colgrave for a Piece of Land Containing thirty Acres lying in the South Division. And One to Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb for a Piece of Ground Lying in James's Valley, containing forty one feet in Width and eighty in Depth. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 4th day of December 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Governor Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 27th Novr. 1780. Wednesday the 29th November, Sailed the Hind Cutter for Rio Janeiro Mr. Matthw. Bazett reports that he has viewed the Piece of Land Petitioned for on Monday the 18th September last by Mr. John Robinson, and is of Opinion that letting it will not be of any detriment to the Honble. Company or Neighbourhood. We have therefore agreed to lease the same at two Shillings P Acre	The renewed lease to Matthew Bazett covered two parcels of land in the island's eastern division, 4½ acres in all. The second lease went to James Colgrave for 30 acres in the southern division. The third went to Mrs Elizabeth Lamb for a plot of ground in James Valley, 41 feet wide and eighty feet deep. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 4 December 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 27 November 1780 were read, approved and signed. The *Hind* cutter sailed for Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday 29 November. Matthew Bazett reported that he had inspected the land John Robinson had petitioned for on 18 September. In his view, letting it would do no harm to the Company or the neighbourhood. The Council agreed to lease it to Robinson at 2s 0d an acre. **Interpretations** Until now the *Hind* had gone to the Cape for the island's emergency supplies. This voyage went to Rio de Janeiro, a Portuguese port on the far side of the South Atlantic and a much longer passage. The minutes give no purpose for the voyage. Sending the cutter to a neutral Portuguese colony gave the island a second source of food and stores beyond the reach of any trouble at the Cape. After two years of drought and a year of war, the Council was widening its sources of supply wherever a ship could reach.
306	302	4th December Mr. John Bagley Junr. this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena The humble Petition of John Bagley Junior. Sheweth That Your Petitioner hath two Leases Expired, one for 28 Acres the other for 20 which he is desirous of having Renewed, and as he had lately the Grant of 7 Acres Adjoining to the 28 requests they may be inserted in that Lease. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray	John Bagley junior presented a petition to the Governor and Council that day. He held two leases that had expired, one for 28 acres and the other for 20, and asked for both to be renewed. He had also lately been granted 7 acres next to the 28-acre holding, and asked for these to be included in the same lease. His petition was dated 4 December 1780, and the Council granted it. That day the Council executed a lease to Captain Solomon St Maurice for a plot of ground in James Valley, 56 feet wide at the front and 114 feet deep, at 15s 0d a year. It also renewed a lease to Lieutenant Thomas Greentree for 8 acres in the island's southern division at 5s 0d an acre. Governor Skottowe, Daniel

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		4th December 80 Granted We this day Executed a Lease to Capt. Soloman St. Maurice for a Piece of Ground in James's Valley Containing 56 Feet in Front and 14 in Depth @ 15/ P Annum. Likewise the Renewal of one to Lieut. Thomas Greentree for eight Acres of Land lying in the South Division of this Island at 5/ P Acre. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The 7 acres Bagley added to his lease were the strip of waste land the Council had granted him on 10 July 1780. He had asked for more, and the Seales and Colgrave had objected for the sake of their grazing. Folding the new ground into his 28-acre lease made one holding, renewed on the same nominees and paid under a single rent. A separate small lease would have needed its own lives named and its own fees paid each time one of them died. A single lease covering adjoining land was simpler for the tenant and easier for the Company to track.
307	303	11th December At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th day of December 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 4th December 1780. Mr. Benjn. Mason Senr. this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena The Humble Petition of Benjn. Mason Senior. Sheweth That your Petitioner hath 3 Leases for Lands lying in the West division of this Island Expired. Request your Worship and Council will grant him renewals of the same. And Your Petitioner will Ever Pray Granted	11th December At a Consultation held on Monday the 11th day of December 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 4th December 1780. Mr. Benjn. Mason Senr. this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena The Humble Petition of Benjn. Mason Senior. Sheweth That your Petitioner hath 3 Leases for Lands lying in the West division of this Island Expired. Request your Worship and Council will grant him renewals of the same. And Your Petitioner will Ever Pray Granted
308	304	11th December The Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards Accounts for the Month of November last where this day laid before Us which were Examined approved and are as follows Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in Novr. 1780 Grenadoes, 6 lb, Powder lb, oz 5th Departed the Fleet: Grenadoes 34, 6 lb 34, Powder lb 43, oz 6 27 Blank Cartridges for a Field day: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 87, oz 0 One Barrel Gun Powder for the Cutter Use: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 110, oz 0 Ball Cartridges for the Betsy Snow No. 359: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 22, oz 7 30th Powder for the Stone Blowers, Butter Milk Point: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 120, oz 0 Do. for the do. at the Lime Kiln: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 12, oz 0 Do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, Powder lb 17, oz 5 Total: Grenadoes 34, 6 lb 34, Powder lb 410, oz 6 Cartridge Paper 8½ Quires Bees Wax ½ lb Vinegar 2 Quarts	The artillery and steward's accounts for November 1780 were laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. Artillery stores used in November 1780 5 November, on the departure of the fleet, 34 guns fired: 34 six-pounders, powder 43 lb 6 oz 27 November, blank cartridges for a field day, powder 87 lb 0 oz One barrel of gunpowder for the cutter, powder 110 lb 0 oz 359 ball cartridges for the Betsy snow, powder 22 lb 7 oz 30 November, powder for the stone blowers at Buttermilk Point, 120 lb 0 oz 30 November, powder for the stone blowers at the lime kiln, 12 lb 0 oz 30 November, powder for various other services, 17 lb 5 oz Total, 34 guns fired: 34 six-pounders, powder 410 lb 6 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 6½ quires Beeswax, ½ lb Vinegar, 2 quarts Sponge staves, 7 Tallow, 2 lb Bits, 2 Lead balls, 27 lb William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account.

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		Sponge Staffs No. 7 Tallow 2 lb 6 lb Bitts 2 Lead Balls 27 lb Signed Willm. Pierie Captain Artillery	**Interpretations** The batteries fired 34 guns as the fleet sailed on 5 November 1780, more than any salute recorded earlier in the year. A single farewell honoured the commodore, the five King's ships, Sir Thomas Rumbold and eleven Indiamen together. The vinegar issued with the artillery stores was used to cool guns that had grown hot from rapid firing. It was mixed with water in the sponge buckets during a long salute or in action. The *Betsy* received 359 ball cartridges and the cutter a full barrel of powder. Both vessels were being armed for sea. The *Hind* had just sailed for Rio de Janeiro, and the *Betsy* was kept ready to patrol off the island.
309	305	1780 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in November 1780 To 37 Bottles Port 2 10 7 46 do. Lisbon 3 12 10 4 do. Sherry - 6 4 106 do. Beer 1 15 4 16½ Gallons Arrack 2 3 6 243 lb Mutton 5 - 11 16 lb Pork - 8 - 1 Goat - 10 - 2 Lambs 1 - - 6 Fowls - 9 - 92 lb Candy 2 6 - 851 Flour 3 8 6 £ 21 4 11 Bot. P Table To 4 Turkeys 1 - - 24 Fowls 1 16 - 6 Pigs 1 10 - £ 4 6 - Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published Vizt. Island St. Helena 11th December 1780 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 28th Instant an	The following stores were used at the Company's table in November 1780. 37 bottles of port, £2 18s 7d 46 bottles of Lisbon, £3 12s 10d 4 bottles of sherry, £0 6s 4d 106 bottles of beer, £1 15s 4d Arrack, 14½ gallons, £2 3s 6d Mutton, 242 lb, £5 0s 10d Pork, 16 lb, £0 8s 0d 1 goat, £0 10s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d Sugar candy, 92 lb, £2 6s 0d Flour, 531 lb, £4 8s 6d Total, £24 [...] Bought for the table: 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 24 fowls, £1 16s 0d 6 pigs, £1 10s 0d Total bought, £4 6s 0d The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 11 December 1780, to be published. It told every planter on the island to send an exact account to the Secretary's office by 28 December. **Interpretations** The table's costs fell back to about £25 in November, less than half October's £55 12s 3d. The fleet had sailed on 5 November, and with it went the commodore, the captains and Sir Thomas Rumbold. The steward's monthly account rose and fell with the shipping in the road. Most of the island's hospitality was spent on its visitors rather than on the Council itself.
310	306	11th December exact Signed return of the Number of Cattle each of them have for Slaughter for the Year 1781, which they will be expected punctually to supply, as no Casualtys will be admitted of in future. 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	The notice required each planter to send an exact, signed return of the number of cattle he would have ready for slaughter in 1781. Every planter would be expected to supply that number without fail, and no losses would be accepted as an excuse in future. Planters were also to state how many bullocks they intended to sell to the ships in the coming year. All inhabitants were further required to report to the Secretary's office by the same date how many horses they kept, sorted by kind. They were also to give a true return of their sheep and goats, with the number of sheep they intended to sell. The notice also announced that on the following Monday a quantity of damaged goods and the

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		to return at said Office on or Before the time abovementioned of their Number of Horses, and distinguish them by their Several Denominations, also a just return of their Stocks of Sheep and Goats, and the Number of Sheep they intend for sale. And Notice is further given that on Monday next will be sold by Publick Auction Sundry damaged Goods together with a Condemned Foremast belonging to the Honble. Company. By order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy. We this day Executed the renewal of two Leases to Mr. Jas. Bagley Junr. One for thirty five, and the other for twenty Acres of Land, lying in the South Division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Company's condemned stores would be sold by public auction. Britannicus Wright signed it as secretary, by order of the Council. That day the Council executed the renewal of two leases to John Bagley junior, one for 35 acres and the other for 20 acres, both in the island's southern division. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The planters' cattle returns were now to be binding promises. In the past a planter who failed to deliver the beasts he had declared could plead that they had died or strayed. The Council announced that it would no longer accept such excuses. Supplying passing fleets with fresh beef was the island's chief duty to the Company, and the October convoy had shown how many ships might arrive at once. With the drought thinning the herds, the Council needed to know for certain how many cattle it could count on for 1781. It made each planter answerable for his own figure.
311	307	18th December At a Consultation held on Monday the 18th day of December 1780 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 11th December 1780. Mr. Orlando Bagley and Mrs. Mary Prince this day Presented the following Petitions Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of Orlando Bagley Sheweth That your Petitioner has three Leases for Land lying in the East Division of this Island Expired, request your Worship and Council will grant him renewals of the same. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 18th Decr. 1780 Granted	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 18 December 1780. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 11 December 1780 were read, approved and signed. Orlando Bagley and Mrs Mary Price presented petitions to the Governor and Council that day. Orlando Bagley held three leases of land in the island's eastern division, all of which had expired, and he asked for them to be renewed. His petition was dated 18 December 1780, and the Council granted it.
312	308	18th December To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council of the Island St. Helena The Humble Petition of Mary Prince Widow Sheweth That Your Petitioner being in Possession of 18½ Acres of Lease Land lying in Powels Valley also of 4 Acres of Cabbage Tree Land, Lease, humbly desires Permission of your Worships to dispose of the same. And your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall for your Worships ever Pray. Granted There being only four Months Salt Provisions in Store, and very doubtful of the Gattons Arrival We have Purchased of Mr. Willm. Wrangham on the Honble.	Mary Price, a widow, petitioned the Governor and Council. She held 10½ acres of leasehold land in Powell's Valley and 4 acres of leasehold land on the Cabbage Tree ground, and asked permission to sell them. The Council granted her request. The stores held only four months' supply of salt provisions, and the arrival of the *Gatton* was very uncertain. The Council therefore bought 24 tierces of beef and 9 of pork from William Wrangham on the Company's account. Wrangham said he had bought them out of the *Royal Charlotte*. They cost £339 18s 9d. The Company's cash for November was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** On 30 September 1780 the warehouse had held 435 casks of salt beef and pork. By mid-December that stock had fallen to four months' supply. The visit of the homeward fleet, the garrison's rations, the Company's slaves and the extra recruits had drawn it

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		Company's Account twenty four Tierces of Beef and nine of Pork which he informs us he had out of the Royal Charlotte amounting to £ 339 18 9. Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of Novr. last which is as follows Vizt.	down fast. The store ship *Gatton* was expected but could not be counted on in wartime. The Council again bought from a councillor. Wrangham had taken the meat as private trade out of the *Royal Charlotte* in July and now sold it back to the Company. As with the sow in May and the *Betsy*'s foremast in November, the island's governors were also its merchants, and the price was recorded openly in the minutes for London to judge.
313	309	Cash Dr. 1780 Novr. 1st To Ballance remaining 4 To Exchange for five sets of Bills drawn upon the Honble. the Court of Directors payable as follows Vizt. One Set to Sir Thomas Rumbold Bart.£ 1000 - - One do. to Mr. John Collett 350 - - One do. to Mr. John Westmore 300 - - One do. to Mr. John Nightingal 50 - - One do. to Benjamin Robinson Esqr. 164 16 - 1864 16 - To Ship Ceres 9 15 6 To Ship Ganges 3 14 5 To Ship General Barker 6 12 5 To Ship Earl of Talbot - 5 - To Ship Norfolk - 5 - To Ship Royal Henry 178 1 1 To Ship Alfred 172 19 3 To Ship Morse 28 2 9 To Ship Calcutta 2 10 8 To Ship Worcester 2 14 5 8 To fines received of Thos. Burnham and John Hayes as P Consultation of this Day 4 10 - 13 To fines received of John Hayes as P Consultation of this Day - 10 - 27 To Rents received of James Colgrave for the renewal of a Nominee, as P Consultation of this Day 3 8 9 £ 15882 2 10 Per Contra Cr. 1780 Novr. 30th By Ballance remaining Vizt. In Specie£ 15342 7 10 In Cash Notes 539 15 - 15882 2 10 £ 15882 2 10 **Margin Notes:** 1780	The Company's cash account for November 1780 was as follows. The opening balance was left blank on the page and has been carried forward from the October account. Received 1 November 1780, balance in hand, £13,603 19s 7d 4 November 1780, cash taken in exchange for five sets of bills drawn on the Court of Directors: Sir Thomas Rumbold, Baronet, £1,000 0s 0d John Elliott, £350 0s 0d John Woolmore, £300 0s 0d John Nightingale, £50 0s 0d Benjamin Robinson, £164 16s 0d Bills total, £1,864 16s 0d Payments were received from the ships of the homeward fleet: the *Ceres*, £9 15s 6d; the *Ganges*, £3 12s 5d; the *General Barker*, £6 12s 5d; the *Earl Talbot*, £0 5s 0d; the *Norfolk*, £0 5s 0d; the *Royal Henry*, £178 1s 1d; the *Alfred*, £172 19s 3d; the *Morse*, £28 2s 9d; the *Calcutta*, £2 10s 0d; and the *Worcester*, £2 14s 5d. 8 November 1780, fines received from Thomas Bradham and John Hayes, as recorded in council that day, £4 10s 0d 13 November 1780, fine received from John Hayes, as recorded in council that day, £0 10s 0d 27 November 1780, rent received from James Colgrave for replacing a nominee, as recorded in council that day, £3 8s 9d Total, £15,882 2s 10d Remaining 30 November 1780, balance in coin, £15,342 7s 10d 30 November 1780, balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total remaining, £15,882 2s 10d **Interpretations** The coin in the treasury reached £15,342 7s 10d at the end of November, close to its level at the end of May. Two months earlier it had fallen to just over £9,000. The homeward fleet accounted for almost the whole recovery. Its passengers and officers bought bills on London in October and November, and its ships paid in coin for what they took from the island. The *Royal Henry* and the *Alfred* alone paid more than £350 0s 0d between them. Each large convoy that called at St Helena refilled the chest the garrison's pay had emptied.
314	310	18 December We this day received the following Letter Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. in Council St. Helena Gentlemen I beg leave to inform you that Capt.	The Council received a letter that day from James Williams, addressed to the Governor and Council. Williams wrote that Captain Harvey had taken it upon himself to dismiss him from the *Betsy*. Harvey's reason was that Williams had not written up the Company's log book as ordered. Williams asked to

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		Harvey has taken upon himself to discharge me from the Betsey his reasons for so doing was for not writing the Company's Log Book and being admitted to your Presence, shall inform you my reasons for not Complying with his Orders, as I look upon it a duty incumbent on me to do Justice to my employers and myself. I have Read the instructions which are inserted in the Company's Log Book which fully satisfy's me that Capt. Harvey's Orders was quite Contrary, to that of the Honble. Company's. I am Your most Obedient humble Servant Monday Morng. Signed James Williams In Consequence of which Mr. Williams was called upon to give his reasons to the Board for refusing to comply with Captain Harvey's Orders. Says that, his reasons for not complying with Captain Harveys Orders in copying the Log Book by the time as directed by him, was, that he had received orders from Capt. Harvey to omit entering in the Log Book a Tierce of Salt Beef which was sent on Shore at the Cape to Mr. Chiron, thinking it an injustice done to the Honble. Company	come before the Board to explain why he had refused. He felt bound to do justice both to his employers and to himself. The instructions printed in the Company's log book had fully convinced him that Harvey's orders went against the Company's own. He signed the letter on a Monday morning. The Council called Williams before it to explain why he had refused Harvey's orders. Williams stated that he had not copied the log book in the way Harvey directed for one reason. Harvey had ordered him to leave out of the log a tierce of salt beef that had been sent ashore at the Cape to Mr Chiron. Williams thought this would wrong the Company. **Interpretations** The log book of a Company vessel was more than a record of winds and courses. It also accounted for the stores on board, and the Company printed instructions in it on how entries were to be kept. A tierce of salt beef sent ashore at the Cape and left out of the log would vanish from the Company's books. Williams refused to make the omission and lost his place for it. He took his complaint to the Council, the only body on the island that could hear a junior man against his captain. Mr Chiron was the Cape merchant in whose house Captain Bendy had lodged in October 1779, so the beef had gone to a man the island's vessels used regularly.
315	311	1780 Captain Harvey in answer to the above says that when he was at the Cape, he Obliged Mr. Chiron with a Tierce of Salt Beef, belonging to the Honble. Company which he intended to replace at this Island, and which was his reason for directing Mr. Williams to omit mentioning it in the Log Book and he was ordered to take a fair Copy of. The Board having taken the above into Consideration, are clearly of opinion that Captain Harvey intended to replace the Cask of Salt Meat he had sent on Shore at the Cape but having no opportunity of doing the same as the Store Ship is not arrived have given him directions to Credit the Company for the amount he received for said Cask of Provision on the accounts of the Betsey Snow. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor informs the Board that they mean to dispatch the Betsy Snow to the Cape of Good hope, and as the second Store Ship is not yet arrived are of opinion that Capt. Harvey should have directions to buy up, Salt Provisions from the Dutch Ships, as well as Flour for the use of this Island. The Board agree in opinion with the Governor and Lieut. Governor, that it is necessary to send for the Provisions above Mentioned, therefore have given the following directions to Capt. Harvey.	Captain Harvey answered that while at the Cape he had obliged Mr Chiron with a tierce of the Company's salt beef. He had meant to replace it at St Helena, and that was why he told Williams to leave it out of the log book, of which Williams had been ordered to make a fair copy. The Board considered the matter. It was satisfied that Harvey had meant to replace the cask of salt meat he had sent ashore at the Cape. He had had no chance to do so, because the store ship had not arrived. The Board therefore directed him to credit the Company, in the *Betsy*'s accounts, with the sum he had received for the cask. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor told the Board that they meant to send the *Betsy* to the Cape of Good Hope. As the second store ship had still not arrived, they thought Harvey should be told to buy salt provisions from the Dutch ships there, and flour as well, for the island's use. The Board agreed that the provisions were needed and gave Captain Harvey the following instructions. **Interpretations** The Board might have treated Harvey's order as an attempt to conceal the Company's property and disciplined him for it. Instead it accepted his explanation that the cask was a loan to Mr Chiron, to be made good later. It closed the gap by having him credit the Company with the money he had received. That turned a private favour into a recorded sale, so the Company lost nothing. The minutes say nothing more about James Williams. His refusal had brought the matter to light and forced the entry into the books, but the Board did not record whether he was taken back on board. Harvey was now sent to the Cape again, to buy salt meat and flour from Dutch ships. The store ship *Gatton* was still missing and the stores held only four months' supply. The Council chose to rely on a foreign market rather than wait any longer. The captain it had just found lending Company beef at the Cape was the one entrusted with buying more there.

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316	312	18th December To Capt. Edward Harvey Commander of Betsy Snow Sir You are hereby directed to Purchase at the Cape of Good Hope on the Honble. East India Company's Account for the use of this Island four thousand Pounds weight of Good Flour, Fifty Casks Cape Salt Beef or Pork and one thousand Pounds weight of good Tallow Candles for the amount of the above articles, you are to draw Bills upon the said Honble. 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 Signed John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henl. Bazett We this day Executed the renewals of the three following Leases to Mr. Benjn. Mason Senr. One for 13¾ One for 9½ and [...] for [...] Acres of Land lying in the West division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council's instructions to Captain Edward Harvey, commander of the *Betsy* snow, were as follows. He was to buy at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Company's account and for the island's use, 4,000 lb of good flour, 50 casks of Cape salt beef or pork and 1,000 lb of good tallow candles. He was to pay for them with bills drawn on the Company, on the best terms he could obtain. On his return he was to deliver an exact invoice of everything he had bought. The Council wished him a good voyage. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the instructions. That day the Council also executed the renewal of three leases to Benjamin Mason senior, for 13¾ acres, 9½ acres and 7 acres of land in the island's western division. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Harvey was to pay at the Cape with bills drawn on the Company, not with coin from the island's treasury. Cape merchants accepted bills payable in London because they traded with Europe and needed credit there. The Company's bills were good security. The island kept its coin for the garrison's pay, which had nearly emptied the chest in September. The Directors would meet the cost of the Cape provisions months later in London.
317	313	1 January At a Consultation held on Monday the 1st day of January 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 18th Decr. 1780. Tuesday the 19th Decr. Sailed the Betsy Snow for the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. James Harper this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena. The Humble Petition of Jas. Harper Sheweth That Your Petitioner hath a Lease for a Piece of Ground lying in the Valley expired. Request your Worship and Council will grant him a renewal of the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray. 1 Jany. 81 Granted On the 30th last Month there 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 Council met at the Castle on Monday 1 January 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 18 December 1780 were read, approved and signed. The *Betsy* snow sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday 19 December. James Harper presented a petition to the Governor and Council. His lease of a plot of ground in James Valley had expired, and he asked for it to be renewed. His petition was dated 1 January 1781, and the Council granted it. A general field day had been held on 30 December, when the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the garrison paraded. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.

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318	314	8th January At a Consultation held on the 8th day of January 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 1st Jany. 1781. Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published Vizt. Island St. Helena 8th Jany. 1781. Whereas many People make a Practice of throwing Dirt and Rubbish behind their respective Houses in this Valley contrary to Orders. Notice is therefore hereby given that all the Inhabitants are required to Order their Slaves to throw their Dirt and Rubbish in the Sea, near the Sea Gate and not in any Place whatever throw it elsewhere under Penalty of Paying ten Shillings for every Offence. Notice is likewise given that all Persons are hereby positively Ordered not to Quarry for Stone, or take any Sand or Mortar above the Road from the Passage leading up Ladder Hill to the Castle Path or from above or below the Water Course or any part of Mundens Rock Hill from the Company's Blacks House to the Castle, on any account whatever under Penalty of paying forty Shillings for every Offence on being detected in so doing, half of which fine will be given to the informer. By Order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy. The Plantation Account for the Quarter and Expence of Artillery Stores and Stewards accounts for the Month of Decr. last were this day laid before Us which were Examined approved and are as follows Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on 8 January 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 1 January 1781 were read, approved and signed. The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 8 January 1781, to be published. Many people had been throwing dirt and rubbish behind their houses in James Valley, against orders. All inhabitants were now required to have their slaves throw their dirt and rubbish into the sea near the sea gate, and nowhere else for any reason. Anyone who broke the order would pay 10s 0d for each offence. No one was to quarry stone or take sand or mortar from any of the following places for any reason: above the road from the path up Ladder Hill to the Castle path, or above or below the watercourse on any part of [...] Hill, from the Company's slave quarters to the Castle. Anyone caught doing so would pay 40s 0d for each offence, with half the fine going to the informer. Britannicus Wright signed the notice as secretary, by order of the Council. The plantation account for the quarter, and the artillery and steward's accounts for December, were then laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. **Interpretations** The ban on quarrying protected the slopes above James Town and the watercourse that carried water to the town and the crane. Ladder Hill rose almost sheer above the valley. Digging stone and sand from its lower face loosened the rock above, and falls of rock onto the houses below were a real danger. Cutting into the ground around the watercourse could break the channel that supplied the shipping. The Council set the fine at four times the penalty for dumping rubbish and gave half to the informer. Damage to the hillside or the water supply threatened the whole settlement, while rubbish behind a house was a nuisance to its neighbours.
319	315	Account of the Honble. Companys Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st October to the 31 December 1780 Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Kids, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses, Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 24, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 2, Neat Cattle Oxen 11, Neat Cattle Total 99, Sheep Ewes 142, Sheep Weathers 58, Sheep Lambs 64, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 272, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 61, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 125, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 16, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 80, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 30, Poultry Geese 9 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 4, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat	The Lieutenant Governor's account of the Company's livestock for 1 October to 31 December 1780 was as follows. Cattle Remaining at 1 October: bulls 3, cows 43, calves 24, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 2, oxen 11, total 99 Increase: calves 4, total 4 Received from Captain Snow: steers 11, total 11 Received from Captain Dundas: steers 7, total 7 Received from Captain Cook: steers 5, total 5 Total: bulls 3, cows 43, calves 28, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 25, oxen 11, total 126 Killed: cows 5, steers 11, oxen 1, total 17 Died: bulls 1, steers 7, total 8 Remaining at 31 December: bulls 2, cows 38, calves 28, yearlings 16, heifers 0, steers 7, oxen 10, total 101 Regraded by age: bulls 3, cows 39, calves 6, yearlings 25, heifers 6, steers 10, oxen 12, total 101 Sheep Remaining at 1 October: ewes 142, wethers 58, lambs 64, rams 8, total 272 Increase: lambs 12, total 12 Received from Captain Dundas: wethers 60, total 60

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		Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 4, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 12, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 12, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 49, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 49, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 7, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 103, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 10, Poultry Geese 3 Received from Capt. Snow: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 11, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 11, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Dundass: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 7, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 7, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 60, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 60, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Cook: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 5, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 5, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 40, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 40, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Richardson: 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 59, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 59, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Hindman: 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 33, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 33, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Ford: 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 22, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 22, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Elliot: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 30, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 30, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams	Received from Captain Cook: wethers 40, total 40 Received from Captain Richardson: wethers 59, total 59 Received from Captain Hindman: wethers 33, total 33 Received from Captain Tod: wethers 22, total 22 Received from Captain Elliott: wethers 30, total 30 Total: ewes 142, wethers 302, lambs 76, rams 8, total 528 Killed: wethers 133, lambs 8, total 141 Sent on board the Betsy snow: wethers 12, total 12 Died: ewes 1, wethers 39, lambs 2, total 42 Remaining at 31 December: ewes 141, wethers 118, lambs 66, rams 8, total 333 Regraded by age: ewes 173, wethers 133, lambs 15, rams 12, total 333 Goats Remaining at 1 October: nannies 59, wethers 0, kids 61, billies 5, total 125 Increase: kids 49, total 49 Total: nannies 59, wethers 0, kids 110, billies 5, total 174 Killed: kids 8, total 8 Shot: nannies 1, kids 1, total 2 Remaining at 31 December: nannies 58, wethers 0, kids 101, billies 5, total 164 Regraded by age: nannies 95, wethers 17, kids 46, billies 6, total 164 Hogs Remaining at 1 October: sows 4, young hogs 0, pigs 16, boars 0, total 20 Increase: pigs 7, total 7 Total: sows 4, young hogs 0, pigs 23, boars 0, total 27 Killed: pigs 7, total 7 Remaining at 31 December: sows 4, young hogs 0, pigs 16, boars 0, total 20 Regraded by age: sows 4, young hogs 16, pigs 0, boars 0, total 20 Horses Remaining at 1 October and 31 December: horses 5, mares 8, total 13 Poultry Remaining at 1 October: fowls 80, ducks 8, turkeys 30, geese 9 Increase: fowls 103, ducks 6, turkeys 10, geese 3 Total: fowls 183, ducks 14, turkeys 40, geese 12 Killed: fowls 48, ducks 6 Remaining at 31 December: fowls 132, ducks 8, turkeys 40, geese 12 Slaves born Peg Platel, 2 December Charles Chatham, 18 December Slaves who died Wednesday, 17 October Cloe, 17 November Yams used For the slaves, 118,165 For the stock, 172,950 Total, 291,115 Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The flock grew from 272 sheep to 333 only because 244 wethers arrived from the Cape in the homeward fleet. In the same quarter the island killed 141 sheep and lost 42 more to death. Nearly all the slaughter fell on the Cape wethers, while the island's own ewes were kept almost untouched for breeding. The Council was using bought-in stock to feed the fleet and the garrison, sparing the breeding flock as it had in the September quarter. Without the purchases

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		0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 43, Neat Cattle Calves 28, Neat Cattle Yearlings 16, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 25, Neat Cattle Oxen 11, Neat Cattle Total 126, Sheep Ewes 142, Sheep Weathers 302, Sheep Lambs 76, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 528, Goats Ewes 59, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 110, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 174, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 23, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 27, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 183, Poultry Ducks 14, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 12 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 5, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 11, Neat Cattle Oxen 1, Neat Cattle Total 17, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 133, Sheep Lambs 8, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 141, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 8, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 8, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 7, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 7, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 48, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Sent on Board the Betsy Snow: 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 12, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 12, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Dead: Neat Cattle Bulls 1, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 7, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 8, Sheep Ewes 1, Sheep Weathers 39, Sheep Lambs 2, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 42, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Shot: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 0, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 1, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 1, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 2, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 2, Neat Cattle Cows 38, Neat Cattle Calves 28, Neat Cattle Yearlings 14, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 7, Neat Cattle Oxen 10, Neat Cattle Total 101, Sheep Ewes 141, Sheep Weathers 118, Sheep Lambs 66, Sheep Rams 8, Sheep Total 333, Goats Ewes 58, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Kids 101, Goats Rams 5, Goats Total 164, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 16, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 132, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 12 Changed the Species: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 39, Neat Cattle Calves 6, Neat Cattle Yearlings 25, Neat Cattle Heifers 6, Neat Cattle Steers 10, Neat Cattle Oxen 12, Neat Cattle Total 101, Sheep Ewes 173, Sheep Weathers 133, Sheep Lambs 15, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 333, Goats Ewes 95, Goats Weathers 17, Goats Kids 46, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 164, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 16, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8,	of early November the island's sheep would have dwindled, two years into a drought. The account ended by regrading the animals by age, so that last quarter's calves, lambs and kids were counted as yearlings and grown stock. The slaves' births and deaths were again entered on the same sheet as the cattle, and the slaves and the stock were fed from one supply of yams.

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		Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 132, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 12 Peg Plato Born Decr. 2d Chas. Chatham do. do. 18th Wednesday Deceased Oct. 17 Cloe do. Nov. 17 E. Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Willm. Wrangham Yams Expended for the Slaves 11865 do. do. for the Stock 17250 Total 29115 **Margin Notes:** 1781	
320	316	8 January Artillery Stores Expended in December 1780 Powder lb, oz Blank Cartridges for a General Field day 3400: Powder lb 106, oz 4 Powder for the Stone Blowers at Butter milk Point: Powder lb 134, oz 0 Do. for Sundry Services: Powder lb 9, oz 4 Total: Powder lb 250, oz 2 Lead Balls lb oz. 1 8 Isinglass - 8 Slow Match 7 - Cartridge Paper 4½ Quires Tallow 12 Sponge Staffs 2 Hand Spikes 1 6 lb Tompions 1 2 lb do. 1 9 lb Rammer Heads 1 Signed Willm. Pierie Capt. of Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in December 1780 To 43 Bottles Madeira 2 11 3 55 do. Lisbon 4 7 1 66 do. Porter 1 2 - 17 Galls. Arrack 2 11 - 273 lb Mutton 5 13 9 39 lb Pork - 19 6 2 Goats 1 - - 6 Fowls - 9 - 3 Geese - 15 - 50 lb Candy 1 5 - 662 Flour 5 10 4 £ 27 3 11	The artillery stores used in December 1780 were as follows. 3,400 blank cartridges for a general field day, powder 106 lb 4 oz Powder for the stone blowers at Buttermilk Point, 134 lb 0 oz Powder for various other services, 9 lb 4 oz Total powder, 250 lb 2 oz Other stores used Lead balls, 0 cwt 1 qr 8 lb [...], 8 Slow match, 7 lb Cartridge paper, 4½ quires Tallow, 12 lb Sponge staves, 2 Handspikes, 1 Tompions for 6-pounders, 1 Tompions for 2-pounders, 1 Rammer heads for 9-pounders, 1 William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. The following stores were used at the Company's table in December 1780. 43 bottles of Madeira, £2 13s 9d 55 bottles of Lisbon, £4 7s 1d 66 bottles of porter, £1 2s 0d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 11s 0d Mutton, 273 lb, £5 13s 9d Pork, 39 lb, £0 19s 6d 2 goats, £1 0s 0d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d 3 geese, £0 15s 0d Sugar candy, 30 lb, £1 5s 0d Flour, 662 lb, £5 10s 4d Total, £27 3s 11d **Interpretations** The general field day at the end of December used 3,400 blank cartridges, more than any field day earlier in the year. The garrison had taken in dozens of new men since July: recruits from England, deserters from Bombay and seamen from the departing fleet. A full day of firing in ranks was the only way to teach them to load and fire together. A tompion was a wooden plug fitted into the muzzle of a gun to keep out rain and sea spray. On batteries exposed to salt air, as the guns at Turk's Cap had shown, it helped stop the barrels rusting.
321	317	1781 Bot. for the Table To 43 lb Beef @ 6d. 1 1 6 15 do. @ 3½	The Company's table also bought the following in December 1780. Beef, 43 lb at 6d, £1 1s 6d Beef, 15 lb at 3½d, £0 4s 4d 1 turkey, £0 5s 0d

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		- 4 4 1 Turkey - 5 - 22 Fowls 1 18 - 4 Ducks - 6 - 1 Lamb - 10 - 3 Pigs - 15 - £ 4 14 10 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	22 fowls, £1 18s 0d 4 ducks, £0 6s 0d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 3 pigs, £0 15s 0d Total, £4 14s 10d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.
322	318	15th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 15th day of January 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 8th Jany. 1781. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collection and the Paymaster his accounts for the Quarter, commencing the 1st October and ending the 31st December last, which were Examined approved and are as follows Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 15 January 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 8 January 1781 were read, approved and signed. The storekeeper brought in his collections, and the paymaster his accounts, for the quarter from 1 October to 31 December 1780. The Council examined and approved them.
323	319	1781 Collection of Goods Sold and Delivered out of the Honble. Company's Ware House from the 1st October to the 31st December 1780 Sold at 10 P Cent Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 76 1 6 Sugar 115 14 6 17 2 16 Candy 43 4 6 158 19 - Flour Vizt. 194 - 9 Flour 180 2 10 648 3 22 do. Baked 605 13 4 786 16 2 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 76 3 19 Rice 32 8 1 78 - 9 Paddy 17 4 11 49 13 - Sope Cwt. qr. lb. 8 1 20 30 9 8 Salt 23½ Bushels 5 10 3 Tea Vizt. 2 1 5 Single 16 1 5 - 3 14 Congo 4 7 6 2 3 1 Bohea 10 9 4 11 Canisters Hyson 6 6 8	The storekeeper's collection for goods sold from the Company's warehouses between 1 October and 31 December 1780 was as follows. Sold at a 10 per cent advance Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 76 cwt 1 qr 6 lb, £115 14s 6d Sugar candy, 17 cwt 2 qr 16 lb, £43 4s 6d Sugar and candy total, £158 19s 0d Flour and bread Flour, 194 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £181 2s 10d Baked bread, 648 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £605 13s 4d Flour and bread total, £786 16s 2d Rice and paddy Rice, 76 cwt 3 qr 19 lb, £32 0s 1d Paddy, 78 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £17 14s 11d Rice and paddy total, £49 15s 0d Soap, 8 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £30 9s 0d Salt, 25½ bushels, £5 10s 3d Tea Singlo tea, 2 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £16 1s 3d Congou tea, 0 cwt 3 qr 16 lb, £4 7s 6d Bohea tea, 2 cwt 3 qr 6 lb, £10 9s 4d Hyson tea, 11 canisters, £6 6s 0d Souchong tea, 8 canisters, £2 11s 4d Tea total, £39 16s 1d Cordage, 1 cwt 0 qr 5 lb, £4 10s 2d Chelloes, 98½ pieces, £55 16s 4d Sago, 42 lb, £0 12s 3d Arrack, 22½ gallons, £5 11s 3d 8 fine blankets, £5 7s 4d Corks, 14½ gross, £1 16s 3d Sole leather, 33 lb, £1 19s 10d Nankeen, 509 pieces, £65 14s 11d Carried forward, £[...] **Interpretations** Sales of baked bread rose from 362 cwt in the quarter to September to nearly 649 cwt in the quarter to December. Rice and paddy went up from under 8 cwt to more than 150 cwt, and sugar from 66 cwt to

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		8 do. Souchon 2 11 4 39 16 1 Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 1 - 5 4 10 2 Chelloes 98½ Pieces 55 16 4 Sago 42 lb - 12 3 Arrack 22½ Gallons 5 11 3 Blankets 8 Fine 5 7 4 Corks 14½ Gross 1 16 3 Leather 33 lb Sole 1 19 10 Nankeen 509 Pieces 85 14 11 Carried Over £ 1236 18 2	76. Two things drove the rise. The homeward fleet lay in the road from late October, and its crews and passengers bought bread and rice ashore. Meanwhile the drought still kept the planters from feeding their own households. The fleet's own cargoes from Madras and Bengal had just refilled the stores with rice and paddy, so the Council could afford to sell freely. Hyson and souchong appeared among the sales for the first time, along with more than 500 pieces of nankeen. These came straight from the China ships' consignments. Within weeks of landing, the finer teas and Chinese cloth were already passing from the Company's warehouse into the island's households.
324	320	15th January Brot. Over £ 1236 18 2 Beef and Pork Vizt. 2158 P Beef 215 16 - 6842 P Pork 684 4 - 900 - - Pease Vizt. 29 Bushels whole 11 4 6 46½ do. split 23 8 11 34 13 5 Bunting 6½ Yds. Red - 6 6 Broad Cloth Vizt. 2 Yds. Scarlet 2 4 4 3½ do. Navy Blue 5 1 8 3½ do. do. Black 5 - 9 9½ do. Claret Colour 9 3 6 15½ do. Green 14 16 - 2 do. Brown 1 10 6 44¼ Coloured Cassimere 20 9 4 8¾ do. Crimson do. 4 16 9 63 10 10 Books Vizt. 3 Small Common Prayer - 10 - 2 Testaments - 4 2 - 14 2 Braziery Vizt. 2 Two Quart Tea Kettles 1 17 4 3 Three do. do. 1 17 9 2 Bottling Cocks - 9 8 4 4 9 Cutlery Vizt. 17 Fine Ivory Combs 2 12 5 7 Ordy. do. do. - 8 9 12 Buckling do. - 6 6	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,216 18s 2d Beef and pork Salt beef, 2,138 lb, £213 16s 0d Salt pork, 6,842 lb, £684 4s 0d Beef and pork total, £900 0s 0d Peas Whole peas, 29 bushels, £11 4s 6d Split peas, 46½ bushels, £23 8s 11d Peas total, £34 13s 5d Red bunting, 6½ yards, £0 6s 6d Broadcloth Scarlet, 2 yards, £2 4s 4d Mazarine blue, 5¾ yards, £5 1s 8d Black, 5½ yards, £5 0s 9d Claret-coloured, 9½ yards, £9 3s 6d Green, 15¾ yards, £14 16s 0d Brown, 2 yards, £1 16s 6d Coloured cassimere, 44¾ yards, £20 9s 4d Crimson cassimere, 8¾ yards, £4 16s 9d Broadcloth total, £63 10s 10d Books 3 small Books of Common Prayer, £0 10s 0d 2 Testaments, £0 4s 2d Books total, £0 14s 2d Copperware 2 three-quart tea kettles, £1 17s 4d 3 two-quart tea kettles, £1 17s 9d 2 bottling cocks, £0 9s 0d Copperware total, £4 4s 9d Cutlery and small wares 17 fine ivory combs, £2 12s 5d 7 ordinary ivory combs, £0 8s 9d 12 [...] combs, £0 6s 6d 7 shoe knives, £0 3s 3d 2 pruning knives, £0 2s 6d 1 butcher's knife, £0 0s 5d 36 pairs of leather garters, £1 4s 0d 1 pair of shoe buckles, £0 0s 7d Cutlery and small wares total, £4 18s 5d Carried forward, £2,224 0s 7d **Interpretations** Salt meat sold to the inhabitants came to £900 0s 0d in the quarter, against £526 11s 0d in the quarter to September. Almost all of the increase was salt pork, nearly 6,850 lb. Two years of drought had left the planters short of their own livestock, and the Council's new rules forbade them to kill cattle without leave. Households bought their meat from the Company's casks instead. This drew down the warehouse's stock of salt provisions, which by mid-December had fallen to four months' supply and forced the purchase from Wrangham and the *Betsy*'s voyage to the Cape.

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		7 Shoe Knives - 3 3 2 Pruning do. - 2 6 1 Butchers Knife - - 5 36 Pr. Leather Garters 1 4 - 1 Pr. Shoe Buckles - - 7 4 18 5 Carried Over £ 2244 0 7	
325	321	1781 Brot. Over £ 2221 0 7 Canvas 102 Yds. English 6 7 6 Cart Wheels 1 Wheel Barrow 19 7 - Deals Vizt. 158 Double 30 9 8 19 Single 1 18 0 13 Baths 9 5 7 1 Pr. Riga Timber 3 4 - 2 Elm Boards - 8 2 4 Wains. do. - 9 10 45 15 6 Glass Ware Vizt. 45 Squares 8 by 10 1 3 7 23 do. 10½ by 16 1 8 9 1 do. 11 by 17 - 1 4 1 Hour Glass - - 7 2 14 3 Hosiery Vizt. 211 Pr. Mens Ordinary Thread Stockings 35 12 1 8 do. do. Worsted do. 1 10 - 21 do. do. Madras Cotton do. 9 5 6 4 do. Boys do. do. - 18 2 3 do. do. Worsted do. - 11 3 2 Pr. Black Silk Breeches 3 2 10 5 Pr. do. Worsted do. 2 8 9 1 Pr. Buff do. do. - 9 3 53 18 4 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 375 No. 7 1 4 1 1825 9 4 5 2 375 12 - 16 - 200 13 - 2 2 625 17 - 4 10 1750 18 - 18 5 6 Large - 1 9	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £2,224 0s 7d English canvas, 102 yards, £6 7s 6d Cart wheels, 1 wheelbarrow, £0 19s 7d Timber 118 double deals, £30 9s 8d 17 single deals, £1 10s 0d 13 balks, £9 5s 7d 1 piece of Riga timber, £3 4s 0d 2 elm boards, £0 8s 2d 4 wainscot boards, £0 9s 10d Timber total, £45 15s 6d Glassware 43 panes 8 by 10 inches, £1 3s 7d 23 panes 10½ by 16 inches, £1 8s 9d 1 pane 11 by 17 inches, £0 1s 4d 1 hourglass, £0 0s 7d Glassware total, £2 14s 3d Hosiery 216 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £35 12s 6d 8 pairs of men's worsted stockings, £1 10s 0d 21 pairs of men's India cotton stockings, £9 3s 6d 4 pairs of boys' stockings, £0 12s 2d 3 pairs of men's worsted stockings, £0 11s 3d 2 pairs of black silk breeches, £3 2s 10d 5 pairs of worsted breeches, £2 0s 9d 1 pair of buff breeches, £0 9s 9d Hosiery total, £53 13s 6d Hooks and lines 375 No. 7 hooks, £1 4s 1d 1,825 No. 9 hooks, £4 5s 2d 395 No. 12 hooks, £0 16s 0d 200 No. 13 hooks, £0 2s 2d 625 No. 17 hooks, £0 4s 10d 1,750 No. 18 hooks, £0 10s 3d 6 large hooks, £0 1s 9d 156 No. 2 lines, £2 7s 0d 126 No. 3 lines, £2 5s 6d 12 Hamburg lines, £0 17s 10d Cotton wick, 1¾ lb, £0 4s 8d Twine, 30 skeins, £1 0s 0d Hooks and lines total, £13 13s 11d Carried forward, £2,345 [...]

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Hooks 156 No. 2 2 7 8 126 3 2 5 6 12 Hambro - 17 10 Lines 1¾ lb Cotton wick - 4 8 30 Sk. Twine 1 - - 13 13 1 Carried Over £ 2349 0 0	
326	322	15th January Brot. Over £ 2344 3 8 Haberdashery Vizt. 1 Sk. Silk - - 5 18 Sks. Mohair - 9 - 13 Dozn. Mohair Coat Buttons - 11 11 18 do. do. Breast do. - 8 10 11½ do. do. Gilt Coat do. 1 2 6 22 do. do. Brst. do. 1 2 - 3 do. Gilt Basket Ct. do. - 16 6 8 do. do. Brst. do. 1 2 - 6½ Gro. Shirt do. - 16 8 5½ Yds. Buckram - 6 5 2 Pr. Silk Garters - 2 5 2½ doz. Silverwire Ct. Buttons - 16 - 6¼ Yds. Gilt Lace 1 9 2 9 3 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Stock Locks 1 6 6 7 Pad do. - 11 1 7 Iron Rimd. do. wt. Pullbacks 1 13 10 2 do. do. wt. Brass Knobs - 13 4 7 Splinter do. - 3 9 7 Hand Hatchets - 11 0 2 Chafing Dishes - 12 6 5 Pr. Sheep Shears - 8 8 3 Spring Rat traps - 5 - 1 Pr. Dovetail Hinges - - 7 1 Plaster. Sieve - 9 - 8 Iron Pots wt. Cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 7 1 13 7 1 Brass Chest Lock - 6 1 2 Pr. H. Hinges - 8 6 3 Scythes - 17 4	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £2,344 3s 8d Haberdashery Silk, 1 skein, £0 0s 5d Mohair, 10 skeins, £0 9s 0d Mohair coat buttons, 13 dozen, £0 11s 11d Mohair breast buttons, 18 dozen, £0 8s 10d Gilt coat buttons, 11½ dozen, £1 2s 6d Gilt breast buttons, 22 dozen, £1 2s 0d Gilt basket coat buttons, 3 dozen, £0 16s 6d Gilt basket breast buttons, 8 dozen, £1 2s 0d Shirt buttons, 6½ gross, £0 16s 8d Buckram, 5½ yards, £0 6s 5d 2 pairs of silk garters, £0 2s 5d Silver wire coat buttons, 2½ dozen, £0 16s 0d Gilt lace, 6¼ yards, £1 9s 2d Haberdashery total, £9 3s 10d Ironware 6 stock locks, £1 6s 6d 7 padlocks, £0 11s 1d 7 iron-rimmed locks with padlocks, £1 13s 10d 2 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, £0 13s 4d 7 [...] locks, £0 3s 9d 7 hand hatchets, £0 11s 0d 2 chafing dishes, £0 12s 6d 5 pairs of sheep shears, £0 8s 8d 3 spring rat traps, £0 5s 0d 1 pair of dovetail hinges, £0 0s 7d 1 plasterer's sieve, £0 9s 0d 8 iron pots, 1 cwt 1 qr 7 lb, £1 13s 7d 1 brass chest lock, £0 6s 1d 2 pairs of H hinges, £0 8s 6d 3 scythes, £0 17s 4d 1 single pulley, £0 0s 7d Brass chair nails, 1 lb, £0 3s 4d 4 packing needles, £0 0s 8d 1 iron [...] ladle, £0 7s 3d Ironware total, £10 13s 3d Sheet lead, 2 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £3 4s 0d Carried forward, £2,367 4s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 Single Pulley - - 7 1 lb Brass Chair Nails - 3 4 4 Packing Needles - - 8 1 Iron Rubbish Riddle - 7 3 10 13 3 Lead Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 3 Sheet 3 4 - Carried Over £ 2367 4 9	
327	323	1781 Brot. Over £ 2367 4 9 Nails Vizt. 50 lb 2 2 8 4 77 4 2 11 4 166 10 4 10 - 10 20 - 4 2 34 40 - 13 5 3½ Tacks - 11 4 8½ Glaz. Brads - 10 7 11 9 2 Oar 1 Large - 6 11 Oil Vizt. 39 Galls. Train 10 11 3 23½ do. Linseed 6 4 2 3½ do. Turpentine 2 8 - 19 3 5 Pitch &ca. 70 lb Rosin 1 6 3 7 do. Turpentine 2 3 9 3 10 - Paint Vizt. 70½ Indico 6 13 1 143 Starch 4 13 4 213 White Lead Mixd. 4 9 7 73 do. Dry 1 4 4 43 Venetian Red mixd. 1 - 1 7 oz. Prussian Blue - 12 3 3 Logwood - - 10 2 Green Copperas - - 5 2 Blue paint - 3 5 1½ Verdigrease - 8 9 3 Red Lead - - 9 1½ Blacking - 4 9 88 Whiting - 2 6 1 Yellow Oaker dry - - 3	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £2,367 4s 9d Nails Twopenny nails, 58 lb, £2 8s 4d Fourpenny nails, 77 lb, £2 11s 4d Tenpenny nails, 166 lb, £4 10s 0d Twentypenny nails, 10 lb, £0 4s 2d Fortypenny nails, 34 lb, £0 13s 5d Tacks, 3¼ lb, £0 11s 4d Glazing brads, 8½ lb, £0 10s 7d Nails total, £11 9s 2d 1 large oar, £0 6s 10d Oil Train oil, 39 gallons, £10 11s 3d Linseed oil, 23½ gallons, £6 4s 8d Turpentine, 3½ gallons, £2 8s 0d Oil total, £19 3s 5d Pitch and turpentine Rosin, 70 lb, £1 6s 3d Turpentine, 7 lb, £2 3s 9d Pitch and turpentine total, £3 10s 0d Paint and dyes Indigo, 7¾ lb, £6 13s 1d Starch, 143 lb, £4 13s 4d White lead, mixed, 213 lb, £4 9s 7d White lead, dry, 73 lb, £1 4s 4d Venetian red, mixed, 43 lb, £1 0s 1d Prussian blue, 7 oz, £0 12s 3d Logwood, 3 lb, £0 0s 10d Green copperas, 2 lb, £0 0s 5d Blue paint, 2 lb, £0 3s 5d Verdigris, 1½ lb, £0 8s 9d Red lead, 3 lb, £0 0s 9d Blacking, 1½ lb, £0 4s 9d Whiting, 80 lb, £0 2s 6d Yellow ochre, dry, 1 lb, £0 0s 3d Paint and dyes total, £20 0s 4d Pewter 3 basins, £0 10s 0d 1 half-gallon pot, £0 6s 4d Pewter total, £0 16s 4d Carried forward, £2,421 10s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		20 - 4 Pewter Vizt. 3 Basons - 10 - 1 half Gall. Pot - 6 4 - 16 4 Carried Over £ 2421 10 10	
328	324	15th January Brot. Over £ 2421 10 10 Serge Vizt. 12¾ Yds. Coating 4 10 4 26½ do. Duffle 8 5 - 32 do. Blue Long Ells 3 9 4 56½ do. Flannel 7 1 3 43½ do. Colourd Shalloon 4 10 1 110½ do. Fustian 10 11 4 38 7 4 Shirts Vizt. 293 Soldiers 73 15 - 7¾ Yds. Fine Irish Linen 1 19 4 16 do. Ticking 1 15 5 6 Rubers - 3 3 77 13 - Saddlery Vizt. 8 Girths - 13 8 1 Snaffle Bridle - 6 9 1 Half Curb do. - 10 10 1 11 3 Shoes Vizt. 312 Pr. Mens Ordinary 86 9 - 4 do. do. Fine Shoes 1 6 8 3 do. do. do. Pumps - 10 3 2 do. Womens Calimanco - 8 10 3 do. do. Spanish Leather - 12 9 9 do. do. Calf do. 1 12 3 1 do. Girls do. do. - 2 5 1 do. do. Calimanco - 3 5 6 do. Boys 1 9 - 92 15 7 Sailors Cloaths Vizt. 1 Mans Jacket - 8 - 2 do. Shirts - 7 4 - 15 4 Tin Ware Cullender - 1 6 Carried Over £ 2633 14 10	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £2,421 10s 10d Woollens and cloth Coating, 12¾ yards, £4 10s 4d Duffle, 20¾ yards, £8 5s 0d Blue long ells, 32 yards, £3 9s 4d Flannel, 56½ yards, £7 1s 3d Coloured shalloon, 43½ yards, £4 10s 1d Fustian, 110½ yards, £10 11s 4d Woollens total, £38 7s 4d Shirts and linen 293 soldiers' shirts, £73 15s 0d Fine Irish linen, 7¾ yards, £1 19s 4d Ticking, 16 yards, £1 15s 5d 6 roller towels, £0 3s 3d Shirts and linen total, £77 13s 0d Saddlery 8 girths, £0 13s 8d 1 snaffle bridle, £0 6s 9d 1 half-curb bridle, £0 10s 10d Saddlery total, £1 11s 3d Shoes 312 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £86 9s 0d 4 pairs of fine men's shoes, £1 6s 8d 3 pairs of fine men's pumps, £0 10s 3d 2 pairs of women's calamanco shoes, £0 8s 10d 3 pairs of women's Spanish leather shoes, £0 12s 9d 9 pairs of women's calf leather shoes, £1 12s 3d 1 pair of girls' calf leather shoes, £0 2s 5d 1 pair of girls' calamanco shoes, £0 3s 5d 6 pairs of boys' shoes, £1 2s 0d Shoes total, £92 15s 7d Sailors' clothes 1 man's jacket, £0 8s 0d 2 men's shirts, £0 7s 4d Sailors' clothes total, £0 15s 4d Tinware, 1 colander, £0 1s 6d Carried forward, £2,633 14s 10d
329	325	1781 Brot. Over £ 2633 14 10 Turnery Vizt.	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter was completed. Brought forward, £2,633 14s 10d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		4 Plaster. Brushes - 6 9 22 Paint do. - 11 6 3 Shoe do. - 2 5 2 Ox Bows - 2 6 10 Yds. Hair Cloth of 28 Inches 2 14 2 4 do. do. of 24 do. do. 1 9 4 5 6 8 Long Cloth Vizt. 32½ Ps. No. 2 110 5 - 21½ do. 3 91 2 1 39½ do. 4 110 10 - 62 do. 5 97 13 - 61½ do. 6 69 14 - 479 4 1 China Ware Vizt. 142 Meat Dishes 8 17 6 602 do. Plates 13 7 6 76 Soup do. 1 16 5 130 Bowls 8 2 6 283 Suckers 5 - 3 43 Guglets & Basons 4 9 7 59 Chamberpots 10 16 4 139 Half Pint Cups & Saucers 3 14 4 126 Quart. do. do. & do. 2 - 8 58 5 1 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 18 Pepper 8 13 10 Lead Pipes &ca. 8 lb Solder - 8 - Wine Vizt. 72 Galls. Port 26 do. Lisbon 50 do. Mountain 37 do. Sherry 84 8 1 £ 3270 - 7	Turnery and brushes 4 plasterers' brushes, £0 6s 9d 22 paint brushes, £0 11s 6d 3 shoe brushes, £0 2s 5d 2 ox bows, £0 2s 6d Hair cloth, 32 inches wide, 10 yards, £2 14s 2d Hair cloth, 24 inches wide, 4 yards, £1 9s 4d Turnery and brushes total, £5 6s 8d Longcloth No. 2, 32½ pieces, £110 5s 0d No. 3, 21½ pieces, £91 2s 1d No. 4, 39½ pieces, £110 10s 0d No. 5, 62 pieces, £97 13s 0d No. 6, 61½ pieces, £69 14s 0d Longcloth total, £479 4s 1d China 148 meat dishes, £8 17s 6d 602 meat plates, £13 7s 6d 76 soup plates, £1 16s 5d 130 bowls, £8 2s 6d 283 sneakers, £5 0s 3d 43 goglets and basins, £4 9s 7d 59 chamber pots, £10 16s 4d 139 half-pint cups and saucers, £3 14s 4d 126 quart and pint cups and saucers, £2 0s 8d China total, £58 5s 1d Pepper, 2 cwt 2 qr 18 lb, £8 13s 10d Solder for lead pipes, 8 lb, £0 8s 0d Wine: port, 72 gallons, Lisbon, 28 gallons, mountain, 50 gallons, and sherry, 37 gallons, together, £84 0s 1d Total sold at 10 per cent, £3,270 0s 7d **Interpretations** The stores sold 217 pieces of longcloth in the quarter, worth £479 4s 1d, against 32 pieces in the quarter to September. China sales jumped too, with more than 600 plates and nearly 150 dishes. The *General Barker* had landed the Madras longcloth, and the China ships had landed chests of porcelain. Both went almost straight from the warehouse to the island's households. For most of the year the inhabitants made do with whatever stock was left. When the yearly fleet arrived they bought in bulk, before supplies ran short again. The quarter's sales came to more than £3,270 0s 0d, close to double the £1,817 8s 6d of the quarter to September.
330	326	15th January Sold at 40 P Cent Sugar & Candy Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 12 Sugar 3 7 6 Salt 1 Bushel - 5 9 Rice & Paddy Cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 22 Paddy - 11 1 Canvas 9 Yds. English - 14 3 Glass Ware Vizt. 4 Squares 8 by 10 - 2 8 2 do. 10½ by 16 - 3 3 2 do. 11 by 17 - 3 4 - 9 3 Iron Ware Vizt.	Further stores were sold at a 40 per cent advance. Sugar, 1 cwt 2 qr 12 lb, £3 7s 6d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 5s 9d Paddy, 1 cwt 3 qr 22 lb, £0 11s 1d English canvas, 9 yards, £0 14s 3d Glassware 4 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 2s 8d 2 panes 10½ by 16 inches, £0 3s 3d 2 panes 11 by 17 inches, £0 3s 4d Glassware total, £0 9s 3d Ironware 1 pair of shutter hinges, £0 3s 3d 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 6s 4d Ironware total, £0 9s 7d Cotton wick, 2 lb, £0 7s 4d Tinware, 100 lantern leaves, £1 9s 2d Nails Fourpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 5s 1d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1 Pr. Shutter Hinges - 3 3 1 Iron Rimmd. Lock with Pullback - 6 4 - 9 7 Hooks and Lines 2 lb Cotton Wick - 7 4 Tin Ware 100 Lanthorn Leaves 1 9 2 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 4 - 5 1 16 10 - 12 - 6 20 - 3 3 1½ Glaz. Brads - 2 6 1 2 10 Serge Vizt. 4½ Yds. Duffle 2 3 3 2 do. Coloured Shalloon - 5 4 2 8 7 Oil Vizt. ½ Gall. Turpentine - 5 3 8¼ do. Linseed 2 11 6 2 16 9 Haberdashery Vizt. 1½ Doz. Gilt Basket Coat Buttons - 1 9 3 do. do. Breast do. - 10 6 - 12 3 Paint Vizt. 28 lb White Lead dry - 12 6 Carried Over£ - 12 6 Carried Over £ 14 14 4	Tenpenny nails, 16 lb, £0 12s 0d Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 3s 3d Glazing brads, 1½ lb, £0 2s 6d Nails total, £1 2s 10d Woollens Duffle, 4½ yards, £2 3s 3d Coloured shalloon, 2 yards, £0 5s 4d Woollens total, £2 8s 7d Oil Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 5s 3d Linseed oil, 8½ gallons, £2 11s 6d Oil total, £2 16s 9d Haberdashery Gilt basket coat buttons, ½ dozen, £0 1s 9d Gilt basket breast buttons, 3 dozen, £0 10s 6d Haberdashery total, £0 12s 3d White lead, dry, 28 lb, £0 12s 6d Carried forward, £14 14s 4d
331	327	1781 Brot. Over £ 14 14 4 Paint Brought Over£ - 12 6 8 lb Yellow Oaker - 2 0 10 Venetian Red Mixd. - 11 2 9 Red Lead - 2 8 6 lb Blacking 1 4 6 2 13 6 Coals Ch. B. 4 25 14 18 3 Rice and Paddy 5 lb Rice - 3 - Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 118 3 23 136 4 4 Turnery Vizt. 2 Mops - 3 9 2 Scrubbing Brushes - 9 - - 12 9 £ 171 6 2 Damaged Goods Sold by Publick Auction Broad Cloth ½ Yd. Light Blue - 10 6 Hat 1 Mans fine - 11 6 Pump 1	The sales at a 40 per cent advance were completed. Brought forward, £14 14s 4d Paint brought forward, £0 12s 6d Yellow ochre, 7 lb, £0 2s 0d Venetian red, mixed, 10 lb, £0 11s 2d Red lead, 9 lb, £0 2s 8d Blacking, [...] lb, £1 4s 6d Paint total, £2 13s 6d Coals, 4 chaldrons 23 bushels, £14 18s 3d Rice, [...], £2 3s 0d Flour, 110 cwt 1 qr 21 lb, £126 4s 4d Turnery 2 mops, £0 3s 9d 2 scrubbing brushes, £0 9s 0d Turnery total, £0 12s 9d Total sold at 40 per cent, £171 6s 2d Damaged goods were sold by public auction. Light blue broadcloth, ¼ yard, £0 10s 6d 1 fine man's hat, £0 11s 6d 1 pump, £0 15s 0d Sailors' clothes, 1 pair of boys' breeches, £0 14s 6d Total, £2 11s 6d The following stores were sold to the Company's ships. Cordage, 2 cables weighing 145 cwt 0 qr 26 lb, £339 1s 0d Coals, 9 chaldrons 18 bushels, £23 11s 11d Oil Linseed oil, 37 gallons, £11 5s 6d Turpentine, ½ gallon, £0 4s 5d

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		- 15 - Sailors Cloaths 1 Pr. Boys Breeches - 14 6 £ 2 11 6 Sold to the Honble. Companys Ships Cordage 2 Cables wt. Cwt. qr. lb. 145 - 26 339 1 - Coals Ch. B. 7 18 23 11 11 Oil Vizt. 37 Galls. Linseed 11 5 6 ½ Gall. Turpentine - 4 5 11 9 11 Carried Over £ 374 2 10	Oil total, £11 9s 11d Carried forward, £374 2s 10d **Interpretations** The two great cables sold to the Company's ships were the pair of 17-inch cables listed in the inventory of 30 September 1780. An anchor cable of that size could hold a large Indiaman in the open road. A ship that lost hers to the rollers or a parted strand had nowhere else to replace it between the Cape and England. The island kept such cables in store not for its own use but for the fleets. When a homeward ship needed one, the Company sold its stock to its own vessel, and the sale was charged against that ship's account.
332	328	15th January Brot. Over £ 374 2 10 Paint Vizt. 56 lb Yellow Oaker dry - 10 8 56 Red Lead - 16 4 100 White do. dry 2 3 9 2 Vermillion - 15 0 4 16 5 Nails Vizt. 5 lb 2 22 4 60 10 45 20 20 40 4 Glaz. Brads 5 12 6 Canvas 545 Yds. English 32 12 8 Turnery 4 Paint Brushes - 2 10 Deals 2 Single - 5 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 8 Splinter Locks - 5 10 2 Pad do. - 4 3 - 10 1 £ 418 3 - Hind Cutter Dr. Coals 1 Chaldron 2 5 4 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 5 3 14 5 3 9 Arrack 115 Gallons 19 13 - Peas 2 Bushels Split - 18 6 Leather 3 lb Sole - 3 3 Sugar and Candy Vizt. 50 lb Sugar - 12 6 20 Candy - 7 11 1 - 5 Carried Over £ 29 6 3	The sales to the Company's ships were completed. Brought forward, £374 2s 10d Paint Yellow ochre, dry, 56 lb, £0 10s 8d Red lead, 56 lb, £0 16s 4d White lead, dry, 100 lb, £2 3s 9d Vermilion, 2 lb, £0 15s 0d Paint total, £4 16s 5d Nails: twopenny, 5 lb, fourpenny, 22 lb, tenpenny, 60 lb, twentypenny, 45 lb, fortypenny, 20 lb, and glazing brads, 4 lb, together, £5 12s 6d English canvas, 4 pieces 15 yards, £32 12s 8d Turnery, 4 paint brushes, £0 2s 10d 2 single deals, £0 5s 8d Ironware 8 [...] locks, £0 5s 10d 2 padlocks, £0 4s 3d Ironware total, £0 10s 1d Total sold to the Company's ships, £418 3s 0d The *Hind* cutter was charged for the following stores. Coals, 1 chaldron, £2 3s 4d Flour, 5 cwt 3 qr 14 lb, £5 3s 9d Arrack, [...] gallons, £19 13s 0d Split peas, 2 bushels, £0 16s 6d Sole leather, 3 lb, £0 3s 3d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 50 lb, £0 12s 6d Sugar candy, 20 lb, £0 7s 11d Sugar and candy total, £1 0s 5d Carried forward, £29 6s 3d
333	329	1781 Brot. Over £ 29 6 3 Canvas 10 Ps. English 25 3 4 Beef and Pork Vizt. 4 Tierces Beef 27 13 4	The *Hind* cutter's account continued. Brought forward, £29 6s 3d English canvas, 10 pieces, £25 3s 4d Beef and pork Salt beef, 4 tierces, £27 13s 4d Salt pork, 2 hogsheads, £28 18s 4d Beef and pork total, £56 11s 8d

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		2 Hhd. Pork 28 18 4 56 11 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 8 Hambro - 10 8 18 Sk. Twine - 9 9 1 - 5 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 2 - 4 6 6 4 - 3 8 6 10 - 2 11 - 11 1 Braziery 2 Pr. Steel Snuffers - 4 9 Glass Ware 6 Squares 11 by 17 - 7 1 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 - 36 Iron 1 7 2 3 Pad Locks - 4 5 1 Jointer Iron - 1 9 1 Case Stock - 1 10 2 do. Irons - 1 7 1 Driver - 1 10 1 Punch - 1 4 1 Coopers Adz - 3 - 1 Howel - 1 9 2 Shaves - 3 4 6 Bitts for dowling Sticks - 1 2 2 4 2 Deals Vizt. 9 Double 2 2 2 3 Single - 6 - 2 8 2 Oil Vizt. 10½ Galls. Train 2 11 8 1 Gall. Turpentine - 12 7 3 4 3 Carried Over £ 119 1 2	Hooks and lines 8 Hamburg lines, £0 10s 8d Twine, 18 skeins, £0 9s 9d Hooks and lines total, £1 0s 5d Nails Twopenny nails, 6 lb, £0 4s 6d Fourpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 3s 8d Tenpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 11d Nails total, £0 11s 1d Copperware, 2 pairs of steel snuffers, £0 4s 9d Glass, 6 panes 11 by 17 inches, £0 7s 1d Ironware Iron, 1 cwt 0 qr [...] lb, £1 7s 2d 3 padlocks, £0 4s 5d 1 [...] iron, £0 1s 9d 1 croze stock, £0 1s 10d 2 croze irons, £0 1s 7d 1 driver, £0 1s 10d 1 punch, £0 1s 4d 1 cooper's adze, £0 3s 0d 1 knife, £0 1s 9d 2 shaves, £0 3s 4d 6 bits for [...], £0 1s 2d Ironware total, £2 9s 2d Timber 9 double deals, £2 2s 2d 3 single deals, £0 6s 0d Timber total, £2 8s 2d Oil Train oil, 10½ gallons, £2 11s 0d Turpentine, 1 gallon, £0 12s 7d Oil total, £3 4s 3d Carried forward, £119 1s 2d
334	330	15th January Brot. Over £ 119 1 2 Paint Vizt. 11 lb White Lead Mixed 2 3 6 20 Red Lead - 4 2 20 Venetian Red Mixed - 8 9 12 Yellow Oaker dry - 2 9 34 White Lead dry - 9 11 3 9 1 Lead Cwt. qr. lb. 4 - 1 Sheet 4 13 - Turnery 10 Paint Brushes	The *Hind* cutter's account was completed. Brought forward, £119 1s 2d Paint White lead, mixed, 118 lb, £2 3s 6d Red lead, 20 lb, £0 4s 2d Venetian red, mixed, 20 lb, £0 0s 9d Yellow ochre, dry, 12 lb, £0 2s 9d White lead, dry, 34 lb, £0 9s 11d Paint total, £3 9s 1d Sheet lead, 4 cwt 1 qr 1 lb, £4 13s 0d Turnery, 10 paint brushes, £0 4s 0d China 12 meat plates, £0 4s 10d 6 meat dishes, £0 6s 9d 2 bowls, £0 2s 3d 1 chamber pot, £0 3s 4d 4 half-pint cups and saucers, £0 1s 11d

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		- 4 8 China Ware Vizt. 12 Meat Plates - 4 10 6 do. Dishes - 6 9 2 Bowls - 2 3 1 Chamber Pot - 3 4 4 Half Pint Cups & Saucers - 1 11 - 19 1 Rice and Paddy Cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 5 Rice 1 - 6 £ 129 0 6 Snow Betsy Dr. Deals Vizt. 6 Double 1 8 2 3 Single - 6 - 9 Wains. Boards - 19 11 6 Elm do. - 3 8 2 17 9 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 4 - 3 0 6 10 - 2 11 1 Glaz. Brads - 1 3 - 7 10 Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 3 3 13 14 17 0 Carried Over £ 18 3 3	China total, £0 19s 1d Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 5 lb, £1 1s 6d Total for the Hind, £127 0s 6d The *Betsy* snow was charged for the following stores. Timber 6 double deals, £1 0s 2d 3 single deals, £0 6s 0d 9 wainscot boards, £0 19s 11d 6 elm boards, £0 3s 0d Timber total, £2 17s 9d Nails Fourpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d Tenpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 11d Glazing brads, 1 lb, £0 1s 3d Nails total, £0 7s 10d Cordage, 3 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, £14 17s 0d Carried forward, £18 3s 3d **Interpretations** The *Hind* drew £127 0s 6d in stores in the quarter, and the account reads like the fitting out of a ship for a long voyage. It took four tierces of beef and two hogsheads of pork, ten pieces of new canvas, paint, sheet lead, coopers' tools and a set of china for the cabin. The cutter had sailed for Rio de Janeiro on 29 November 1780. That was a far longer passage than her usual run to the Cape, and she was stocked for weeks at sea rather than days.
335	331	1781 Brot. Over £ 18 3 3 Coals 1 Chaldron 2 5 4 Arrack 70 Gallons 11 19 2 Rice and Paddy Cwt. lb. 12 14 Rice 4 13 - Wheat 1 3 26 Barley - 15 10 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 3 3 13 3 9 11 Lead 1 Sheet 1 1 10 Sope 8 lb - 4 8 Hooks and Lines 12 Sk. Twine - 6 6 Pease 3 Bushels Split 1 7 9 Paint Vizt. 14 lb Red Lead - 5 - 23 White Lead dry - 6 8 4 Verdigrease - 10 - 2 Blacking - 5 9 2 Yellow Oaker dry - - 5 1 15 10 Oil Vizt. 8 Galls. Train 1 19 4 1 Gall. Turpentine - 12 7	The *Betsy* snow's account continued. Brought forward, £18 3s 3d Coals, 1 chaldron, £2 5s 4d Arrack, 70 gallons, £17 19s 2d Rice, 12 cwt 0 qr 14 lb, £4 13s 0d Barley, 1 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, £0 15s 10d Flour, 3 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, £3 9s 11d Sheet lead, 1 sheet, £1 1s 10d Soap, 8 lb, £0 4s 8d Twine, 12 skeins, £0 6s 6d Split peas, 3 bushels, £1 7s 9d Paint Red lead, 24 lb, £0 5s 0d White lead, dry, 23 lb, £0 6s 6d Verdigris, 4 lb, £0 10s 0d Blacking, 2 lb, £0 5s 9d Yellow ochre, dry, 2 lb, £0 0s 5d Paint total, £1 15s 10d Oil Train oil, 8 gallons, £1 19s 4d Turpentine, 1 gallon, £0 12s 7d Oil total, £2 11s 11d Ironware 4 padlocks, £0 5s 10d 2 blank keys, £0 1s 3d 25 bolt-rope needles, £0 2s 1d 2 packing needles, £0 0s 3d Ironware total, £0 9s 5d Red bunting, 1 piece, £0 15s 0d Glass 6 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 2s 9d 2 panes 10½ by 16 inches, £0 2s 3d Glass total, £0 5s 0d Copperware 1 three-quart tea kettle, £0 16s 11d 4 bottling cocks, £0 4s 4d Copperware total, £1 1s 3d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		2 11 11 Iron Ware Vizt. 4 Pad Locks - 5 10 2 Blank Keys - 1 3 25 Bolt Rope Needles - 2 1 2 Packing do. - - 3 - 9 5 Bunting 1 Pr. Red - 15 - Glass Ware Vizt. 6 Squares 8 by 10 - 2 9 2 do. 10½ by 16 - 2 3 - 5 - Braziery Vizt. 1 Two quart Tea Kettle - 16 11 9 Bottling Cocks - 4 4 1 1 3 Carried Over £ 51 - 8	Carried forward, £51 0s 8d
336	332	15 January Brot. Over £ 51 - 8 Tin Ware Vizt. 1 Horn Lanthorn - 3 - 1 Gallon Kettle - 1 8 - 4 8 Turnery 2¼ lb Thrum - 3 7 Long Cloth 1 Piece No. 6 1 - 7 Pitch &ca. 20 lb Turpentine - 16 - £ 53 4 6 Charges General Dr. Coals 140 Bushels Smiths Shop 8 16 0 Oil 2½ Galls. Train do. - 12 4 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 3 No. 2 Lines Carpr. Shop - 1 - 3 Sk. Twine Store use - 1 8 - 2 8 Iron Ware Vizt. ½ lb Borax - 4 2 12 Hammer Helves - 3 - ½ Salarmoniac - - 11 6 Emery - 2 6 Smiths Shop 4 Fencers Pickaxes - 12 - 3 Pad Locks - 4 5 Carpr. do. 1 Shave Coopers do. - 1 0 1 Broad Ax Bake House - 4 4 1 13 - Nails Vizt. 12 lb 4 - 7 3	The *Betsy* snow's account was completed. Brought forward, £51 0s 8d Tinware 1 horn lantern, £0 3s 0d 1 one-gallon kettle, £0 1s 8d Tinware total, £0 4s 8d Turnery, thrum, 2¼ lb, £0 3s 7d Longcloth, No. 6, 1 piece, £1 0s 7d Turpentine, 20 lb, £0 10s 0d Total for the Betsy, £53 4s 6d The general charges account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1780. Coals for the smiths' shop, 140 bushels, £8 16s 0d Train oil for the smiths' shop, 2½ gallons, £0 12s 4d Hooks and lines 3 No. 2 lines for the carpenters' shop, £0 1s 0d Twine for the stores, 3 skeins, £0 1s 8d Hooks and lines total, £0 2s 8d Ironware Borax for the smiths' shop, ½ lb, £0 4s 2d 12 hammer helves for the smiths' shop, £0 3s 0d Sal ammoniac for the smiths' shop, ½ lb, £0 0s 11d Emery for the smiths' shop, [...] lb, £0 2s 6d 4 turners' rubstones for the carpenters' shop, £0 12s 0d 3 padlocks for the carpenters' shop, £0 4s 5d 1 shave for the coopers' shop, £0 1s 0d 1 broad axe for the bakehouse, £0 4s 4d Ironware total, £1 15s 0d Nails for the coopers' shop and a trough for the bakehouse Fourpenny nails, 12 lb, £0 7s 3d Tenpenny nails, 11 lb, £0 5s 3d Twentypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d 12 coopers' rivets for the coopers' shop, £0 3s 3d Nails total, £0 16s 6d Cutlery, 2 butcher's knives for the stores, £0 0s 11d Carried forward, £12 6s 0d **Interpretations** Thrum was the loose ends of woollen or hempen yarn, cut from the loom. On board ship it was stitched into canvas to make thick mats, called thrummed mats. These were hung over rigging and

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		11 10 - 5 3 2 20 - - 9 Coopers Shop and Trough for Bake House 12 Coopers Rivets, Coopers Shop - 3 3 - 16 6 Cutlery 2 Butchers Knives Steward - - 11 Carried Over £ 12 6 0	spars to stop them chafing, and lashed to a ship's side to protect it. A rubstone was a whetstone for sharpening turners' and carpenters' edge tools.
337	333	1781 Brot. Over £ 12 6 0 Arrack 27 Galls. Men employed in Stores &ca. 4 12 3 Cordage qr. lb. 3 24 Crane 3 14 5 Lead Pipes Vizt. 1 Small Brass Cock - 7 - 70 lb Solder 3 1 3 Chubs Spring 3 8 3 Canvas 12½ Yards English Pockets - 14 1 Deals Vizt. 20 Single Trough for Bake House 2 - - 2 Wains. Boards & Pockets - 4 5 2 4 5 £ 26 19 5 Repairs Dr. Glass Ware Vizt. 26 Squares 10 by 16 1 9 3 3 do. 11 by 17 - 3 7 Castle and Plantn. House 1 12 10 Oil Vizt. 6½ Galls. Linseed 1 7 11 1½ do. Turpentine - 15 8 Castle, Plantatn. & Lt. Govrs. House 2 3 7 Paint Vizt. 43 lb White Lead dry - 12 5 ½ Vermillion - 2 9 6 Venetian Red Mixed - 2 8 3 Verdigrease - 13 6 1½ Blacking - 3 7 16 Whiting - - 8 Do. do. 1 15 5 Nails Vizt. 12 lb 2 - 9 - 10 4 - 6 - 10 10 - 8 8 6 20 - 2 3	The general charges account was completed, followed by the repairs account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £12 6s 0d Arrack for the men working in the stores, 27 gallons, £4 12s 3d Cordage for the crane, 0 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £3 14s 3d Lead pipes and fittings for Chubb's Spring 1 small brass cock, £0 7s 0d Solder, 70 lb, £3 1s 3d Lead pipes total, £3 8s 3d English canvas for packets, 12½ yards, £0 14s 1d Timber 20 single deals for a trough for the bakehouse, £2 0s 0d 2 wainscot boards for packets, £0 4s 5d Timber total, £2 4s 5d Total general charges, £26 19s 3d Repairs Glass for the Castle and Plantation House 26 panes 10 by 16 inches, £1 9s 3d 3 panes 11 by 17 inches, £0 3s 7d Glass total, £1 12s 10d Oil for the Castle, the plantation and the Lieutenant Governor's house Linseed oil, 6½ gallons, £1 7s 11d Turpentine, 1½ gallons, £0 15s 8d Oil total, £2 3s 7d Paint for the same buildings White lead, dry, 43 lb, £0 12s 3d Vermilion, ½ lb, £0 2s 9d Venetian red, mixed, 6 lb, £0 2s 0d Verdigris, 3 lb, £0 13s 6d Blacking, 1½ lb, £0 3s 7d Whiting, 16 lb, £0 0s 6d Paint total, £1 15s 5d Nails Twopenny nails, 12 lb, £0 9s 0d Fourpenny nails, 10 lb, £0 6s 0d Tenpenny nails, 10 lb, £0 8s 8d Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 3d Fortypenny nails, 20 lb, £0 7s 1d Glazing brads, 3½ lb, £0 4s 0d Nails total, £1 17s 5d Carried forward, £7 9s 3d **Interpretations** Canvas and wainscot boards were issued for "packets", the bundles of letters and accounts sent home to the Directors. Each packet was sewn into canvas and packed in a wooden case to keep out the wet on the long voyage. The homeward fleet carried the minutes, accounts and letters of the whole year. It also carried the Council's account of Bazett's dissent, Biddlecomb's complaint and the deserters kept by the Navy. The Company's records reached London only if the packet survived the voyage dry, so it was packed with the same care as any cargo.

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		20 40 - 7 1 3½ Glaz. Brads - 4 0 1 17 5 Carried Over £ 7 9 3	
338	334	15 January Brot. Over £ 7 9 3 Turnery 8 Paint Brushes do. do. - 3 8 Deals Vizt. 26 Double 6 1 10 3 Baths 1 13 9 6 Bunds. Oak Laths - 17 3 3 Wains. Boards - 6 8 Castle Plantn. & Lt. Govr. House ½ Pr. Riga Timber Lt. Govr. House 1 9 1 10 8 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Pr. H. Hinges - 7 8 2 Pr. Iron Rimd. Locks wt. Pullbacks - 8 8 3 Stock do. - 12 - 1 Plaster. Trowel - 1 8 Castle Plantation and Lt. Govr. House 1 10 - £ 19 11 6 Diet Expences Dr. Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 7 2 4 Sugar 10 4 2 2 1 - Candy 4 15 3 14 19 5 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 26 - 7 23 9 2 Rice 5 1 14 2 1 3 Arrack 134 Gallons 24 8 7 Salt 1 Bushel - 4 1 Beef and Pork Vizt. 91 P Beef 12 5 6 54 P Pork 8 2 - 20 7 6 Tea Vizt. 5 lb Single - 5 8 2 Bohea - 1 3 4 Canisters Hyson 1 8 8 8 do. Souchon 2 6 8 4 2 3 Wine Vizt. 219 Galls. Madeira 51 - 11 14 do. Sherry 5 16 1 56 17 -	The repairs account was completed. Brought forward, £7 9s 3d Turnery, 8 paint brushes for the same buildings, £0 3s 8d Timber for the Castle, the plantation and the Lieutenant Governor's house 26 double deals, £6 1s 10d 3 balks, £1 13s 9d 6 bundles of oak laths, £0 17s 3d 3 wainscot boards, £0 6s 8d Riga timber for the Lieutenant Governor's house, ½ piece, £1 9s 1d Timber total, £10 8s 7d Ironware for the Castle, the plantation and the Lieutenant Governor's house 2 pairs of H hinges, £0 7s 8d 2 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, £0 8s 8d 3 stock locks, £0 12s 0d 1 plasterer's trowel, £0 1s 8d Ironware total, £1 10s 0d Total for repairs, £19 11s 6d The diet account was debited with the following stores issued over the same quarter. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 7 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £10 4s 2d Sugar candy, 2 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £4 15s 3d Sugar and candy total, £14 19s 5d Flour, 26 cwt 0 qr 7 lb, £23 9s 2d Rice, 5 cwt 1 qr 14 lb, £2 1s 3d Arrack, 134 gallons, £24 8s 7d Salt, 1 bushel, £0 4s 4d Beef and pork Salt beef, 41 pieces, £12 5s 6d Salt pork, 54 pieces, £8 2s 0d Beef and pork total, £20 7s 6d Tea Singlo tea, 3 lb, £0 5s 5d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 3d Hyson tea, 4 canisters, £1 0s 8d Souchong tea, 8 canisters, £2 6s 0d Tea total, £4 2s 3d Wine Madeira, 219 gallons, £51 0s 11d Sherry, 14 gallons, £5 16s 1d Wine total, £56 17s 0d Total for diet, £146 9s 3d **Interpretations** The Company's table drank 219 gallons of Madeira in the quarter, against no Madeira at all among the diet stores to September, when claret, port, Lisbon and hock filled the cellar. The pipes ordered from Bengal had come ashore from the *Ceres*, the *Earl Talbot* and the *Ganges* at the end of October. Once they landed, Madeira replaced the European wines at once. Hyson and souchong from the China ships likewise appeared at the table within weeks of arriving. What the Council drank and served changed with each fleet, and the diet account shows exactly when each consignment reached the island.

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		£ 146 9 3	
339	335	1781 Allowance Dr. Corks 24 Gross Castle 2 14 - Chelloe 2 Ps. do. 1 - 7 Candles Vizt. 281 Castle 510 Council 60 Chaplain 30 Doctors Shop Cwt. qr. lb. 7 3 13 92 13 10 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 50 No. 9 - 2 1 100 12 - 4 5 100 17 - - 8 Hooks 12 No. 2 - 3 4 12 3 - 3 11 Lines 4 Sk. Twine - 2 1 Governors Fishermen 25 No. 9 - 1 1 25 17 - - 2 3 Large - - 10 Hooks 6 No. 2 - 1 8 6 3 - 2 - Lines Lt. Govr. do. 1 2 3 Lead Vizt. 9 lb Sheet Govrs. Fishermen - 1 11 8 do. Lt. Govr. do. - 1 8 - 3 7 Oil Vizt. 28 Galls. Train Castle 6 17 8 33 do. do. Council 8 12 1 ¼ Gall. Turpentine Govr. Stables - 3 2 15 12 11 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 - 6 Rice - 13 9 45 3 - Paddy 9 3 - Govr. Poultry & Horses 3 - 24 Rice 1 4 10 17 - 11 Paddy 3 0 6 Lt. Govr. do. & do. 14 12 1 Carried Over £ 127 19 3	The allowance account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1780. Corks for the Castle, 24 gross, £2 14s 0d Chelloes for the Castle, 2 pieces, £1 0s 7d Candles: 281 lb for the Castle, 510 lb for the Council, 60 lb for the chaplain and 50 lb for the doctor's shop, together 7 cwt 3 qr 13 lb, £92 13s 10d Hooks and lines for the Governor's fishermen 50 No. 9 hooks, £0 2s 1d 100 No. 12 hooks, £0 4s 5d 100 No. 17 hooks, £0 0s 8d 12 No. 2 lines, £0 3s 4d 12 No. 3 lines, £0 3s 11d Twine, 4 skeins, £0 2s 1d Hooks and lines for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen 25 No. 9 hooks, £0 1s 1d 25 No. 17 hooks, £0 0s 2d 3 large hooks, £0 0s 10d 6 No. 2 lines, £0 1s 8d 6 No. 3 lines, £0 2s 0d Hooks and lines total, £1 2s 3d Sheet lead Sheet lead for the Governor's fishermen, 9 lb, £0 1s 11d Sheet lead for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, 8 lb, £0 1s 8d Lead total, £0 3s 7d Oil Train oil for the Castle, 28 gallons, £6 17s 8d Train oil for the Council, 35 gallons, £8 12s 1d Turpentine for the Governor's stables, ¼ gallon, £0 3s 2d Oil total, £15 12s 11d Rice and paddy Rice for the Governor's poultry and horses, 2 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £0 15s 9d Paddy for the Governor's poultry and horses, 43 cwt 3 qr, £9 3s 0d Rice for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, 3 cwt 0 qr 24 lb, £1 4s 10d Paddy for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, 17 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £3 0s 6d Rice and paddy total, £14 12s 1d Carried forward, £127 19s 3d **Interpretations** The allowance account charged more than £92 0s 0d for candles this quarter, against £29 11s 9d in the quarter to June. That was well over three times as much, even though the days were lengthening into the southern summer. Most of the increase went to the Council, which took 510 lb. During October and November it sat often and late over the homeward fleet. It heard the cases of Gibbs, Biddlecomb and the deserters, and it entertained the commodore, Sir Thomas Rumbold and the captains at the Castle. The candles show the cost of that business more plainly than the minutes themselves. The Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses received more than 60 cwt of paddy from the Company's stores. In the June quarter the Governor's household had taken 26 cwt. The rice and paddy landed from Madras and Bengal in late October had refilled the warehouse. As soon as it did, the senior officers' animals were fed from it at public cost, in a year when the planters were buying their own bread from the same stores.
340	336	15th January Brot. Over £	The allowance account for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £127 19s 3d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Canvas 14 Yards English Castle - 15 9 Braziery Vizt. 2 Bottling Cocks - 8 9 1 Fish Pan 1 7 1 Castle 1 15 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 6 Bolt Rope Needles - - 6 2 Iron Pots wt. qr. lb. 3 1 - 17 0 1 Pad Lock - 1 6 2 Single Pulleys - - 11 Castle 1 - 7 Haberdashery 1 lb Silk Govr. Stables - 3 9 Cutlery Vizt. 6 Green Handle Knives & Forks 1 - - 6 Desert do. & do. - 16 8 Castle 1 16 8 Saddlery 2 Half Curb Bridles Govr. Stables - 19 8 Shirts 5 Yards Ticking Castle - 10 - Tin Ware 1 Horn Lanthorn do. - 3 - Serge 8 Yds. Flannel do. - 18 - Turnery 4 Shoe Brushes Castle - 2 11 Long Cloth Vizt. 1 Ps. No. 3 3 17 - 1 Ps. 6 1 - 7 Castle 4 17 7 Sope Cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 10 Castle Linen 4 7 6 China Ware Vizt. 30 Meat dishes 1 13 9 144 do. Plates 2 10 - 48 Soup do. 1 - 10 12 Bowls - 13 6 12 Suckers - 4 - 6 Chamber Pots 1 - - 4 Guglets & Basons - 7 6 8 Half Pint Cups & Saucers 1 3 4 30 Quart. do. do. & do. - 8 9 Castle 9 9 0 Carried Over £ 153 - 2	English canvas for the Castle, 14 yards, £0 15s 9d Copperware for the Castle 2 bottling cocks, £0 8s 9d 1 fish pan, £1 7s 1d Copperware total, £1 15s 10d Ironware for the Castle 6 bolt-rope needles, £0 0s 6d 2 iron pots, 0 cwt 3 qr 1 lb, £0 17s 0d 1 padlock, £0 1s 6d 2 single pulleys, £0 0s 11d Ironware total, £1 0s 7d Haberdashery, silk for the Governor's stables, £0 3s 9d Cutlery for the Castle 6 green-handled knives and forks, £1 0s 0d 6 dessert knives and forks, £0 16s 8d Cutlery total, £1 16s 8d Saddlery, 2 half-curb bridles for the Governor's stables, £0 19s 8d Ticking for the Castle, 5 yards, £0 10s 0d Tinware, 1 horn lantern for the Castle, £0 3s 0d Flannel for the Castle, 8 yards, £0 18s 0d Turnery, 4 shoe brushes for the Castle, £0 2s 11d Longcloth for the Castle No. 3, 1 piece, £3 17s 0d No. 6, 1 piece, £1 0s 7d Longcloth total, £4 17s 7d Soap for the Castle laundry, 1 cwt 1 qr 10 lb, £4 7s 6d China for the Castle 30 meat dishes, £1 13s 9d 144 meat plates, £2 10s 0d 48 soup plates, £1 0s 10d 12 bowls, £0 13s 6d 12 sneakers, £0 4s 0d 6 chamber pots, £1 0s 0d 4 goglets and basins, £0 7s 6d 8 half-pint cups and saucers, £1 3s 4d 30 quart cups and saucers, £0 0s 9d China total, £9 9s 0d Carried forward, £153 0s 2d **Interpretations** The Castle received 144 plates and 30 dishes in a single quarter, along with new knives and forks. In the quarter to September, by contrast, it had taken only a few cups and saucers left over from the previous year's account. The Company's table had fed a stream of naval officers, Indiamen captains and passengers through October and November. A good deal of crockery was broken in the process. The new china from Canton had just come ashore, so the Castle restocked as soon as the fleet had gone.
341	337	Brot. Over £ 153 - 2 Paint Vizt. 33 lb Starch - 19 3 12 Indico	The allowance account was completed, followed by the garrison account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £153 0s 2d Laundry supplies for the Castle linen Starch, 33 lb, £0 19s 3d

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		1 - 9 Castle Linen 2 - - Pitch &ca. 10 lb Rosin - 3 4 2 lb Turpentine - 11 - Castle - 14 4 Nails Vizt. 1 lb Glaz. Brads ½ Tacks Clothes Press for Castle - 1 7 Sugar and Candy 30 lb Sugar Govrs. Gardener - 7 3 Tea 1 lb Bohea do. & do. - 3 0 Deals 10 Double Clothes Press in Castle 2 6 11 £ 160 13 11 Garrison Dr. Deals Vizt. 33 Double 8 4 1 41 Single 4 2 - 1 Bath - 11 3 Cots and Coffins 12 17 4 Nails Vizt. 33 lb 2 1 4 9 10 4 - 6 1 36 10 - 17 3 10 20 - 3 9 2 40 - - 9 Do. & do. 2 12 7 Canvas 131 Yds. English Cots 7 7 4 Paint 9 lb White Lead Mixed Sentry Boxes - 3 5 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt. 4 Soldiers Coats & Breeches 5 17 - 1 Marshals Coat & do. 2 11 8 1 Serjeants do. & do. 4 9 6 12 18 2 Carried Over £ 35 18 10	Indigo, 12 oz, £1 0s 9d Laundry total, £2 0s 0d Pitch and turpentine for the Castle Rosin, 10 lb, £0 3s 4d Turpentine, 2 lb, £0 11s 0d Pitch and turpentine total, £0 14s 4d Nails for a clothes press for the Castle Glazing brads, 1 lb, £0 1s 7d Tacks, ½ lb, £0 1s 0d Nails total, £0 2s 7d Sugar for the Governor's gardeners, 30 lb, £0 9s 3d Bohea tea for the Governor's gardeners, 10 lb, £0 3s 0d 10 double deals for a clothes press for the Castle, £2 6s 11d Total for allowances, £160 13s 11d Garrison Timber for cots and coffins 33 double deals, £8 4s 1d 41 single deals, £4 2s 0d 1 balk, £0 11s 3d Timber total, £12 17s 4d Nails for cots and coffins Twopenny nails, 33 lb, £1 4s 9d Fourpenny nails, 10 lb, £0 6s 1d Tenpenny nails, 36 lb, £0 17s 3d Twentypenny nails, 10 lb, £0 3s 9d Fortypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Nails total, £2 12s 7d English canvas for cots, 131 yards, £7 7s 4d White lead, mixed, for sentry boxes, 9 lb, £0 3s 5d Soldiers' clothing 4 soldiers' coats and breeches, £5 17s 0d 1 marshal's coat and breeches, £2 11s 0d 1 sergeant's coat and breeches, £4 9s 6d Clothing total, £12 18s 2d Carried forward, £35 18s 10d **Interpretations** The garrison took 74 deals and 131 yards of canvas for cots and coffins in the quarter, far more than in any earlier quarter of the year. The barracks needed cots for the 40 and more men enlisted since July. The coffins point to the garrison's steady deaths: at least 13 soldiers were buried in the quarter to June, and Peter Hubbert, Matthew Howard, Samuel Instone and William Pickess were among those who died between August and November. The carpenters' shop made both from the same timber, so the account set beds and burials side by side as items of the same supply.
342	338	15th January Brot. Over £ 35 18 10 Hats 4 Soldiers - 11 10 Hosiery 5 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings - 15 4 Shoes 3 Pr. Mens Ordy. - 15 2 Shirts Vizt. 5 Soldiers 1 2 6 4 Rubers - 1 11 1 4 5 Haberdashery Vizt. 3 Cockades - 1 -	The garrison account was completed. Brought forward, £35 18s 10d Hats, 4 soldiers' hats, £0 11s 10d Hosiery, 5 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £0 15s 4d Shoes, 5 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £0 15s 2d Shirts and linen 5 soldiers' shirts, £1 2s 6d 4 roller towels, £0 1s 11d Shirts and linen total, £1 4s 5d Haberdashery 3 cockades, £0 1s 0d Broad worsted lace, 2 gross, £1 16s 0d Narrow worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 12s 0d Haberdashery total, £2 9s 0d Hooks and lines Cotton wick, 6½ lb, £0 16s 9d

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		2 Gro. Broad worsted Lace 1 16 - 1 do. Narrow do. - 12 - 2 9 - Hooks and Lines Vizt. 6½ Cotton Wick - 16 9 4 Whip Cord - 14 - 2 Sk. Twine - 1 1 1 11 10 Glass Ware Vizt. 2 Sqrs. 8 by 10 - - 11 3 do. 11 by 17 - 3 7 2 Half hour Glasses - 1 1 - 5 7 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Iron Rimmd. Lock wt. Pullback - 4 4 1 do. do. Large - 7 3 4 Stock Locks - 16 - 4 Pad do. - 5 10 1 13 5 Oil 210 Galls. Train Barracks & Guards 51 12 6 Arrack 50 Galls. Mustering 10 1 7 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 23 - 13 5 Tea - 3 23 Bohea 3 4 8 Beef and Pork Vizt. 153 P Beef 26 8 5 413 P Pork 61 19 - Deficiency in Weight 88 7 5 £ 199 5 -	Whipcord, 4 lb, £0 14s 0d Twine, 2 skeins, £0 1s 1d Hooks and lines total, £1 11s 10d Glass 2 panes 8 by 10 inches, £0 0s 11d 3 panes 11 by 17 inches, £0 3s 7d 2 half-hour glasses, £0 1s 1d Glass total, £0 5s 7d Ironware 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 4s 4d 1 large iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 7s 3d 4 stock locks, £0 16s 0d 4 padlocks, £0 5s 10d Ironware total, £1 13s 5d Train oil for the barracks and guards, 210 gallons, £51 12s 6d Arrack for the musters, 50 gallons, £10 1s 7d Rice, 1 cwt 2 qr 23 lb, £0 13s 5d Bohea tea, 0 cwt 3 qr 23 lb, £3 4s 8d Beef and pork to make up short weight Salt beef, 153 pieces, £26 8s 5d Salt pork, 413 pieces, £61 19s 0d Beef and pork total, £88 7s 5d Total for the garrison, £199 5s 0d **Interpretations** The garrison account fell to £199 5s 0d, less than a third of the £607 11s 3d spent in the quarter to September. That earlier quarter had paid for clothing the 40 and more recruits taken on in July and August. With the new men already fitted out, this quarter's costs went back to the garrison's routine needs. Almost all of the money went on two items: lamp oil for the barracks and guards, and extra salt meat to bring rations up to full weight. Those two costs came round every quarter, whatever else happened. The 50 gallons of arrack were issued at the musters, when the companies were counted and their pay settled. A dram served out on muster day helped keep the soldiers content while their names were checked against the pay list. After the desertions of July and November, every muster mattered.
343	339	1781 Blacks Dr. Beef and Pork Vizt. 909 P Beef 171 - 4 1446 P Pork 216 10 - 387 10 4 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 162 1 18 62 3 5 Arrack 50 Galls. 8 10 10 Tea Cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 1 Bohea 9 6 8 Sugar 3 - 6 6 16 11 Flour - 3 - Sope 13 lb - 7 7 Salt ½ Bushel - 2 - Candles 12 lb 1 5 5 Oil 8 Galls. Train 2 4 3 Spice 7 lb Pepper - 3 6	The account for the Company's black slaves was debited with the following stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1780. Beef and pork Salt beef, 909 pieces, £91 0s 4d Salt pork, 1,446 pieces, £216 10s 0d Beef and pork total, £307 10s 4d Rice, 162 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £62 3s 5d Arrack, 50 gallons, £8 10s 10d Bohea tea, 2 cwt 3 qr 1 lb, £9 6s 0d Sugar, 3 cwt 0 qr 6 lb, £6 16s 11d Flour, £0 3s 0d Soap, 13 lb, £0 7s 7d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 2s 0d Candles, 12 lb, £1 5s 5d Train oil, 8 gallons, £2 4s 3d Pepper, 7 lb, £0 3s 6d 1 ordinary blanket, £0 4s 10d Sheet lead, 6 lb, £0 1s 3d Shoes, 16 pairs of ordinary men's shoes, £4 0s 0d Nankeen, 12 pieces, £1 6s 0d Hooks and lines 100 No. 7 hooks, £0 5s 10d 75 No. 12 hooks, £0 1s 10d 6 No. 2 lines, £0 1s 7d 11 No. 3 lines, £0 3s 11d Whipcord, 1 lb, £0 3s 6d Twine, 1 skein, £0 0s 7d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Blankets 1 Ordinary - 4 10 Lead 6 lb Sheet - 1 3 Shoes 16 Pr. Ordinary 4 - 8 Nankeen 12 Pieces 1 8 - Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 7 - 5 10 75 No. 12 - 1 10 Hooks 6 2 - 1 7 11 3 - 3 11 Lines 1 Whip Cord - 3 6 1 Sk. Twine - - 7 - 17 4 Hosiery Vizt. 4 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings - 12 3 16 Pr. Womens Worsted do. 1 7 6 1 19 9 Chelloe 6 Pieces 3 1 9 Long Cloth Vizt. 2 Ps. No. 5 - 4 9 17 15 6 17 19 11 18 4 8 Carried Over £ 509 2 0	Hooks and lines total, £0 17s 4d Hosiery 4 pairs of men's ordinary thread stockings, £0 12s 3d 16 pairs of women's worsted stockings, £1 7s 6d Hosiery total, £1 19s 9d Chelloes, 6 pieces, £3 1s 9d Longcloth No. 5, £0 4s 9d No. 6, £17 19s 11d Longcloth total, £18 4s 8d Carried forward, £509 2s 0d **Interpretations** The slaves received more than 162 cwt of rice in the quarter, against under 12 cwt in the quarter to September. The rice and paddy landed from Madras and Bengal in late October made the difference. Rice was cheaper than the flour and bread the Company had otherwise to issue. As soon as it was in the warehouse, the slaves' ration was shifted onto it, and the heavy flour issues of the earlier quarters disappeared. The cheapest available grain went to the slaves, and the more expensive staples were kept for sale to the inhabitants.
344	340	15 January Brot. Over £ 509 2 0 Haberdashery 3 Doz. Mohr. Brst. Buttons - 1 3 Braziery 1 Bottling Cock - 4 4 Iron Ware Vizt. 4 Stock Locks - 16 - 1 Large Iron Rimd. Lock wt. Pullback - 7 3 1 3 3 £ 510 10 10 Mallay Dr. Sugar qr. lb. 1 19 - 11 9 Flour 21 lb - 3 6 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 3 8 - 14 1 Sope 6 lb - 3 6 Salt ½ Bushel - 1 - Tea 6 lb Bohea - 3 8 Beef 20 Ps. 3 9 2 Arrack 8½ Gallons 1 9 1 Hooks 30 No. 17 - - 5 £ 6 16 2 Plantation Dr. Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 6 1 20 Overseers & Stewards 2 9 8	The account for the Company's black slaves was completed, followed by the accounts for the Malays and the plantation. Brought forward, £509 2s 0d Haberdashery, mohair breast buttons, 3 dozen, £0 1s 3d Copperware, 1 bottling cock, £0 4s 4d Ironware 4 stock locks, £0 16s 0d 1 large iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 7s 3d Ironware total, £1 3s 3d Total for the slaves, £510 10s 10d The account for the Company's Malays was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £0 11s 9d Flour, 21 lb, £0 3s 6d Rice, 1 cwt 3 qr 8 lb, £0 14s 1d Soap, 6 lb, £0 3s 6d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 0d Bohea tea, 6 lb, £0 3s 0d Salt beef, 20 pieces, £3 9s 2d Arrack, 6½ gallons, £1 9s 1d 30 No. 17 hooks, £0 0s 5d Total for the Malays, £6 16s 2d The plantation account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Rice for the overseers and steward, 6 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £2 9s 0d Salt beef for the steward, 17 pieces, £2 10s 10d Ironware 2 pairs of sheep shears, £0 3s 0d 5 hand hatchets, £0 7s 6d 4 padlocks for the gardens, £0 5s 10d 6 stock locks for the stables and the houses in Long Wood, £1 4s 0d

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		Beef 17 Pieces Steward 2 10 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Pr. Sheep Shears - 3 - 5 Hand Hatchets - 7 6 4 Padlocks Gardens - 5 10 6 Stock do. Stables & Fencing Long Wood 1 4 - 2 Ash Helves Gardens - 1 2 1 Iron Rimd. Lock with Bolt - 4 4 4 Pr. H. Hinges - 13 4 11 Pr. Dovetail do. - 4 7 Stables House Long Wood 4 Scythes 1 1 - 4 6 9 Carried Over £ 9 15 3	2 ash helves for the gardens, £0 1s 2d 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, for the stables, houses and Long Wood, £0 4s 4d 4 pairs of H hinges, for the same, £0 13s 4d 11 pairs of [...] hinges, for the same, £0 4s 7d 4 scythes, £1 1s 0d Ironware total, £3 5s 9d Carried forward, £9 15s 3d **Interpretations** Locks and hinges went to new houses and stables at Long Wood. The fence was finished in the season ending 30 September 1780, so the Company was now putting up buildings inside the enclosure to house its keepers and stock. The ground was being turned from open common into a working estate. Locks on the stables and houses guarded against the runaways who had been killing the Company's sheep and goats.
345	341	1781 Brot. Over £ 9 15 3 Cutlery 2 Case Plantains - 4 6 Cordage qr. lb. 1 20 6 13 - Deals Vizt. 81 Double 20 3 1 33 Single 3 6 - 9 Baths 5 1 2 Slaves House in Long Wood & Stables 1 Elm Board - 3 8 3 Pr. Riga Timber 8 14 6 Slaves House in do. 37 8 6 Nails Vizt. 2 lb 2 - 1 6 29 4 - 17 6 71 10 1 14 - 26 20 - 9 9 33 40 - 12 3 do. House in Long Wood Stables 3 15 2 Paint 16 lb Ven. Red mixd. Slaves House - 7 - Oil 4 Galls. Train - 19 8 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 2 Hambro Lines - 2 0 2 Sk. Twine - 1 1 Gardens and do. 8 2 Lines Slaves House - 2 3 - 6 - Turnery 2 Labourers Baskets do. - 2 2 £ 54 11 3 Hospital Dr.	The plantation account was completed, followed by the hospital account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £9 15s 3d Cutlery, 2 cases of fleams, £0 4s 6d Cordage, 0 cwt 1 qr 20 lb, £[...] 13s 0d Timber for the slave houses at Long Wood and the stables 81 double deals, £20 3s 1d 33 single deals, £3 6s 0d 9 balks, £5 1s 0d 1 elm board, £0 3s 8d Riga timber for the slave houses, 3 pieces, £8 14s 6d Timber total, £37 0s 6d Nails for the houses at Long Wood and the stables Twopenny nails, 2 lb, £0 1s 6d Fourpenny nails, 29 lb, £0 17s 6d Tenpenny nails, 71 lb, £1 14s 0d Twentypenny nails, 26 lb, £0 9s 9d Fortypenny nails, 33 lb, £0 12s 5d Nails total, £3 15s 2d Venetian red, mixed, for the slave houses, 16 lb, £0 7s 0d Train oil, 4 gallons, £0 19s 8d Hooks and lines 2 Hamburg lines for the gardens, £0 2s 0d Twine for the gardens, 2 skeins, £0 1s 1d 8 No. 2 lines for the slave houses, £0 2s 3d Hooks and lines total, £0 6s 0d Turnery, 2 labourers' baskets, £0 2s 2d Total for the plantation, £54 11s 3d The hospital account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 4 cwt 3 qr 25 lb, £6 14s 9d Sugar candy, 12 lb, £0 4s 9d Sugar and candy total, £6 19s 6d Flour, 4 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £4 3s 10d Rice, 4 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £1 16s 5d Arrack, 8 gallons, £1 7s 4d Carried forward, £14 7s 1d **Interpretations** The plantation account rose to £54 11s 3d, from £6 14s 1d in the quarter to September. Nearly all the increase went on timber and nails for slave houses at Long Wood. With the fence finished, the Company was settling a body of its slaves inside the enclosure to tend the young trees and the stock, rather than marching them out each day from James Town.

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		Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 25 Sugar 6 14 9 12 Candy - 4 9 6 19 6 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 4 2 17 4 3 10 Rice 4 2 17 1 16 5 Arrack 8 Galls. 1 7 4 Carried Over £ 14 7 1	Housing them on the spot tied the plantation's labour to the ground it worked. It also put people permanently on the estate to guard the flock against the runaways. Fleams were small lancets used to bleed cattle and horses, the standard veterinary treatment of the day. Two cases were issued to the plantation, which now kept a large herd and the Company's horses.
346	342	15 January Brot. Over £ 14 7 1 Tea Vizt. 28 lb Single 1 11 6 22 Bohea - 13 4 2 4 10 Salt 2½ Bushels - 10 3 Coals 34 do. 2 2 10 Oil 18 Galls. Train 4 8 6 Wine 10 do. Port 4 2 11 Deals Vizt. 2 double - 9 9 3 Single - 6 - - 15 9 Nails 3 lb 10 - 1 5 Long Cloth 2 Ps. No. 6 2 1 2 Hooks and Lines ½ lb Cotton wick - 1 3 £ 30 16 - Boats Dr. Deals Vizt. 1 Double - 4 0 1 Wains. Board - 2 3 4 Elm do. - 14 0 1 Pr. Elm Plank 2 0 4 3 9 11 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 2 - 4 6 22 10 - 10 6 4 20 - 1 6 2 40 - - 9 - 17 3 Lead qr. lb. 2 3 Sheet - 10 7 Oil 3 Galls. Train - 14 9 Carried Over £ 5 13 6	The hospital account was completed, followed by the boats account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £14 7s 1d Tea Singlo tea, 28 lb, £1 11s 6d Bohea tea, 22 lb, £0 13s 4d Tea total, £2 4s 10d Salt, 2½ bushels, £0 10s 3d Coals, 34 bushels, £2 2s 10d Train oil, 16 gallons, £4 8s 6d Port wine, 16 gallons, £4 2s 11d Timber 2 double deals, £0 9s 9d 3 single deals, £0 6s 0d Timber total, £0 15s 9d Tenpenny nails, 3 lb, £0 1s 5d Longcloth, No. 6, 2 pieces, £2 1s 2d Cotton wick, ½ lb, £0 1s 3d Total for the hospital, £30 16s 0d The boats account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Timber 1 double deal, £0 4s 0d 1 wainscot board, £0 2s 3d 4 elm boards, £0 14s 0d Elm plank, 1 piece, £2 0s 4d Timber total, £3 0s 7d Nails Twopenny nails, 6 lb, £0 4s 6d Tenpenny nails, 22 lb, £0 10s 6d Twentypenny nails, 4 lb, £0 1s 6d Fortypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 9d Nails total, £0 17s 3d Sheet lead, 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £0 10s 7d Train oil, 3 gallons, £0 14s 9d Carried forward, £5 13s 6d **Interpretations** The hospital received 16 gallons of port in the quarter, the first wine charged to it in any account of 1780. Port was given to the sick as a restorative, to build strength in men weakened by fever or flux. Its appearance here follows the steady deaths in the garrison through the autumn. The hospital's diet was meant to restore the patients rather than simply feed them, and the Company bore the cost of a wine that was otherwise kept for its own table.
347	343	1781 Brot. Over £ 5 13 6 Cordage qr. lb. 3 - 8 19 10 6 Canvas 6 Yds. English - 6 9	The boats account was completed, followed by the fortifications account for the same quarter. Brought forward, £5 13s 6d Cordage, 5 cwt 0 qr 0 lb, £19 10s 6d English canvas, 6 yards, £0 6s 9d 8 large oars, £2 9s 4d

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		Oars 8 Large 2 9 4 Anchor 1 wt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 18 4 14 - Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1 Hambro Line - 1 4 3 Sk. Twine - 1 7 - 2 11 £ 32 17 - Fortification Dr. Canvas 214 Yds. English Lime Bags 12 - 9 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 1 Hambro Line - 1 4 12 No. 2 do. - 3 4 Artillery 10 Sk. Twine Lime Bags - 5 5 - 10 1 Cordage qr. lb. 3 9 Artillery 3 4 - Arrack 21 Galls. Laboratory 3 11 9 Oil Vizt. 4½ Galls. Train Lime Kiln 1 2 2 ½ do. Linseed Fusgate - 2 3 1 4 5 Paint Vizt. 16 lb White Lead dry - 5 3 ½ Blacking - 2 1 Do. - 7 4 Candles 14 lb Artillery 1 9 6 Cutlery 12 Shoe Knives - 5 - Cart Wheels 2 Wheel Barrows 1 15 7 Deals Vizt. 4 Double - 16 8 2 Single - 4 - Sandy Bay Kitchen House 3 Baths Lime Gate 1 13 9 2 16 6 Nails Vizt. 2 lb 10 2 Glaz. Brads - 3 3 £ 27 8 4	1 anchor, 2 cwt 3 qr 18 lb, £4 14s 0d Hooks and lines 1 Hamburg line, £0 1s 4d Twine, 3 skeins, £0 1s 7d Hooks and lines total, £0 2s 11d Total for the boats, £32 17s 0d Fortifications English canvas for lime bags, 2¼ yards, £0 12s 9d Hooks and lines 1 Hamburg line for the artillery, £0 1s 4d 12 No. 2 lines for the artillery, £0 3s 4d Twine for lime bags, 10 skeins, £0 5s 5d Hooks and lines total, £0 10s 1d Cordage for the artillery, 0 cwt 3 qr 9 lb, £3 4s 0d Arrack for the laboratory, 21 gallons, £3 11s 9d Oil Train oil for the lime kiln, 4½ gallons, £1 2s 2d Linseed oil for the [...], ½ gallon, £0 2s 3d Oil total, £1 4s 5d Paint White lead, dry, 18 lb, £0 5s 3d Blacking, ½ lb, £0 2s 1d Paint total, £0 7s 4d Candles for the artillery, 14 lb, £1 9s 6d Cutlery, 12 shoe knives, £0 5s 0d Cart wheels, 2 wheelbarrows, £1 15s 7d Timber 4 double deals for [...] Kitchen House, £0 16s 0d 2 single deals for [...] Kitchen House, £0 4s 0d 3 balks for the lime gate, £1 13s 9d Timber total, £2 16s 6d Nails: tenpenny nails and glazing brads, 2 lb each, £0 3s 5d Carried forward, £27 8s 4d **Interpretations** The boats account took 5 cwt of new cordage and a small anchor in the quarter, at a cost of nearly £25 0s 0d. During October and November the Company's boats had worked without rest ferrying water, cattle and stores between the shore and sixteen ships in the road. Commodore Barber's demand for first call on the boats showed how stretched they were. Their cables and grapnels wore through on the rocks at the landing, and the island could not afford to lose a boat for lack of rope just as the next ships were due.
348	344	15th January Butter Milk Point Dr. Deals Vizt. 35 Single 3 10 - 3 Baths 1 13 9 5 3 9 Nails Vizt. 6 lb 10 - 2 11 18 20 - 6 9 6 40 - 2 2	The works at Buttermilk Point were debited with the following stores issued between 1 October and 31 December 1780. Timber 35 single deals, £3 10s 0d 3 balks, £1 13s 9d Timber total, £5 3s 9d Nails Tenpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 11d Twentypenny nails, 18 lb, £0 6s 9d Fortypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 2d Nails total, £0 11s 10d Cordage, 9 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £35 1s 3d Cart wheels, 4 wheelbarrows, £3 11s 2d Sheet lead, 16 lb, £0 3s 4d

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		- 11 10 Cordage Cwt. lb. 9 - 12 35 1 3 Cart Wheels 4 Wheel Barrows 3 11 2 Lead 16 lb Sheet - 3 4 Hooks and Lines 6 No. 2 Lines - 1 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 26 lb Iron - 4 2 43 Steel - 16 1 1 Brick. Trowel - 1 10 6 Masons Mallets - 11 2 1 13 3 £ 46 6 3 Long Wood Dr. Cart Wheels 6 Wheel Barrows 5 6 9 Iron Ware 2 Iron Pots wt. qr. lb. 1 9 - 6 3 £ 5 13 - St. Helena 31 Decr. 1780 Errors Excepted Signed John Goodwin Storekr.	Hooks and lines, 6 No. 2 lines, £0 1s 8d Ironware Iron, 26 lb, £0 4s 2d Steel, 43 lb, £0 16s 1d 1 bricklayer's trowel, £0 1s 10d 6 masons' mallets, £0 11s 2d Ironware total, £1 13s 3d Total for Buttermilk Point, £46 6s 3d The Long Wood account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Cart wheels, 6 wheelbarrows, £5 6s 9d Ironware, 2 iron pots, 0 cwt 0 qr 9 lb, £0 6s 3d Total for Long Wood, £5 13s 0d John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 31 December 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** Buttermilk Point drew more than 9 cwt of cordage in the quarter, at over £35 0s 0d the largest single item in its account. The Council had ordered on 18 September 1780 that the battery be finished before work resumed on the road. Ropes on that scale were needed for the tackle and shears used to haul guns up onto the new platforms. The works had moved past cutting rock and burning lime to mounting the battery's armament, which Pierce had promised would make the point a strong barrier against attack from the sea.
349	345	1781 List of the Honble. Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island of St. Helena with their Several Salaries Diet &ca. for the Quarter Ending the 31st December 1780 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 - - 87 10 - Matt. 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. Pay Master 27 10 - 62 10 - Henl. Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 - - Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 - - Britt. Wright Secy. 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 42 10 - John Goodwin Storekeeper 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - -	The Company's civil and military servants on St Helena drew the following salaries, diet money and allowances for the quarter ending 31 December 1780. 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 Britannicus Wright, secretary, salary, £27 10s 0d Britannicus Wright, diet money, £15 0s 0d Britannicus Wright, total, £42 10s 0d John Goodwin, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £15 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £45 0s 0d William Pierce, engineer, salary, £50 0s 0d James Dafountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Dafountain, as collector of customs, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, as assistant storekeeper, £5 0s 0d James Dafountain, total, £42 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, diet money, £10 0s 0d

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		do. House Rent 2 10 - 45 - - Willm. Pierie Engineer 50 - - Jas. Desfountain Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Collector of the Customs 12 10 - do. Assist. Storekeeper 5 - - 42 10 - Willm. Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Secy. to the Secret Committee 17 10 - 42 10 - Carried Over £ 684 4 9	William Webber Doveton, house rent, £2 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, as secretary to the Secret Committee, £17 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £42 10s 0d Carried forward, £684 4s 9d
350	346	15th January Brot. Over £ 684 4 9 Robt. 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 Nathl. Kennedy Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 25 - - Thos. Bazett Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 20 - - Saml. Mason Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 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	The list of the Company's servants for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 continued. Brought forward, £684 4s 9d 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 Samuel Mason, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Samuel Mason, diet money, £10 0s 0d Samuel Mason, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Mason, 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 James Penny, schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Penny, as judge advocate, £12 10s 0d James Penny, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Penny, total, £32 10s 0d George Jacks, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Jacks, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Jacks, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Carried forward, £978 6s 0d

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		10 - - 26 5 - Jas. Odney Schoolmaster 17 10 - do. Judge Advocate 12 10 - do. House Rent 2 10 - 32 10 - Geo. Lambe Steward 7 10 - do. Overseeing the Bake House 3 - - 10 10 - Thos. Bazett Superintendant 25 - - Soloman St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 - Carried Over £ 978 6 -	
351	347	1781 Brot. Over £ 978 6 - Benjn. Mason Overseer 11 5 - Benjn. Seale do. 6 5 - Geo. Bird do. 5 - - John Robinson Carpenter 25 - - Gabl. Fenche do. Mate 12 10 - Joseph Hagar Armourer 15 - - Edw. Joyce Cooper 15 - - Thos. Yates Marshal & Goaler 12 10 - Henl. Wingfield Mason 30 - - John Daniel do. Mate 20 - - John Joyce Clock and Instrument Cleaner 1 5 - Robt. Green Groom 2 - - Jeffery Bond Patroon 7 10 - The Sub Goaler 1 10 - John Ash Gardener 2 6 8 John Scott Regulator Master to the 6th Nov. 3 19 4 Richd. Bickerstaff do. from 7th do. 6 - 8 10 - - Chas. Holloway Sexton 1 10 - do. Fife Major 2 6 - do. Drum Major 1 - - 4 16 - First Company Vizt. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Capt. Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Richd. Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6	The list continued with the Company's tradesmen and minor officers, followed by the officers of the First Company and the garrison staff. Brought forward, £978 6s 0d Benjamin Mason, overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, overseer, £6 5s 0d George Bird, overseer, £5 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Gabriel Teake, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Edward Joyce, cooper, £15 0s 0d Thomas Gates, marshal and gaoler, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, master mason, £30 0s 0d John Daniels, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d Robert Green, groom, £2 0s 0d Jeffery Bond, patroon, £7 10s 0d The under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d John Ash, gardener, £2 6s 0d John Scott, register master to 6 November, £3 19s 4d Richard Bickerstaff, register master from 7 November, £6 0s 8d Register master total, £10 0s 0d Charles Holloway, sexton, £1 10s 0d The fife major, £2 6s 0d The drum major, £1 0s 0d Total for the sexton, fife major and drum major, £4 16s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d Samuel Dafountain, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Dafountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Dafountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, house rent, £2 10s 0d Richard Knipe, total, £36 14s 4½d Francis Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £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 Carried forward, £1,377 [...] **Interpretations** Henry Wingfield now drew £30 0s 0d a quarter as master mason and John Daniels £20 0s 0d as his mate. In the quarter to September they had received £20 0s 0d and £12 10s 0d. This was the promotion

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Francis Seale Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Chas. Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 18 5 - Willm. Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 1377 - -	the Council granted on 9 October 1780 at Captain Pierce's request. It raised their combined pay by more than half, and they were paid that higher rate for the whole quarter in which the battery at Buttermilk Point was armed. Robert Green appears as the Company's groom in place of Robert Ives. Ives had drawn a private's pay alongside his wage as groom, and he was among the 18 soldiers who deserted with the fleet on 5 November 1780. His civil post was filled at once. The loss of a deserter fell on more than one roll, and the Company had to replace him in two places at once.
352	348	15th January Brot. Over £ 1377 10 5 Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Ferris 7 13 4 Andrew Alexander 7 13 4 John Gazell 7 13 4 Edw. Banks 7 13 4 John Richd. Brocklebank 7 13 4 Jas. McShane 7 13 4 46 - - Corporals Vizt. Thos. Close 5 7 4 Jonathan Bartlett 5 7 4 Joshua Palmer 5 7 4 Willm. Goatby 5 7 4 Thos. Stork 5 7 4 Robt. Green 5 7 4 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. John Travis 5 7 4 Richd. Hatfeet 5 7 4 10 14 8 Cadets Vizt. Willm. Seale 7 13 4 Willm. Mason 7 13 4 15 6 8 Private Vizt. Willm. Afflick 3 16 8 Willm. Allen 3 16 8 John Chas. Akerman 3 16 8 Richd. Brown 3 16 8 Thos. Barwick 3 16 8 John Brill 3 16 8	The First Company's sergeants, corporals, drummers, cadets and privates for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,377 10s 5d Sergeants Abraham Innis, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Gazell, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Edward Banks, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Richard Brocklebank, sergeant, £7 13s 4d James McShane, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals Thomas Close, corporal, £5 7s 4d Jonathan Bartlett, corporal, £5 7s 4d Joshua Palmer, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Goatby, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Stark, corporal, £5 7s 4d Robert Green, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Twaits, drummer, £5 7s 4d Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £15 6s 8d Cadets William Seale, cadet, £7 13s 4d William Mason, cadet, £7 13s 4d Cadets total, £15 6s 8d Privates William Alflat, private, £3 16s 8d William Allen, private, £3 16s 8d John Charles Akerman, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Berwick, private, £3 16s 8d John Butt, private, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d John Bevan, private, £3 16s 8d William Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Timothy Brown, private, £3 16s 8d William Barrett, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £42 3s 4d Carried forward, £1,486 7s 9d **Interpretations** Robert Green, a corporal of the First Company, was very probably the same man who replaced the deserter Robert Ives as the Company's groom. Ives had combined a private's pay with the groom's wage, and Green now did the same at a corporal's rate. The Company kept turning to its soldiers to fill civil posts. The garrison was the only pool of steady, disciplined men on the island, and a soldier already on the roll could be given extra duties without any new hiring.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Willm. Bailey 3 16 8 John Bowen 3 16 8 Willm. Brown 3 16 8 Timy. Brown 3 16 8 Willm. Barrett 3 16 8 Private Carried Over 42 3 4 Carried Over £ 1481 7 9	
353	349	1781 Brot. Over £ 1481 7 9 Private brot. Over £ 42 3 4 Geo. Buckland 3 16 8 Thos. Blake 3 16 8 Patk. Conner 3 16 8 John Charlton 3 16 8 Willm. Coppin 3 16 8 Richd. Cook 3 16 8 Willm. Clark 3 16 8 Geo. Cheverel 3 16 8 Thos. Cook 3 16 8 Michl. Clinton 3 16 8 Geo. Cook 3 16 8 Willm. Cannon 3 16 8 Thos. Clarke 3 16 8 Jas. Drake 3 16 8 Danl. Dangerfield 3 16 8 John Ellis 3 16 8 Willm. Fisher 3 16 8 Stepn. Ferris 3 16 8 Richd. Fear 3 16 8 Willm. Foot 3 16 8 Robt. Foster 3 16 8 Willm. Greenwood 3 16 8 John Griffiths 3 16 8 Willm. Gosford 3 16 8 Geo. Griffin 3 16 8 Jas. Hurston 3 16 8 Phillip Hays 3 16 8 Edw. Hughes 3 16 8 John Hedger 3 16 8 Richd. Harper 3 16 8	The First Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,486 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £42 3s 4d George Buckland, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Blake, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick Conner, private, £3 16s 8d John Charlton, private, £3 16s 8d William Coppins, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Cook, private, £3 16s 8d William Clark, private, £3 16s 8d George Cheverill, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Clinton, private, £3 16s 8d George Cook, private, £3 16s 8d William Cannon, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Clark, private, £3 16s 8d James Drake, private, £3 16s 8d Daniel Dangerfield, 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 Robert Foster, private, £3 16s 8d William Greenwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d William Gifford, private, £3 16s 8d George Griffin, private, £3 16s 8d John Houston, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Hayes, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d John Hodges, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Harper, private, £3 16s 8d William Hinds, private, £3 16s 8d James Holt, private, £3 16s 8d John Hanbury, private, £3 16s 8d John Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Ives, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £176 6s 8d Carried forward, £1,486 7s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Willm. Hinds 3 16 8 Jas. Holt 3 16 8 Jas. Hackaby 3 16 8 John Johnson 3 16 8 Fras. Ives 3 16 8 Private Carried over £ 176 6 8 Carried over £ 1481 7 9	
354	350	15 January Brot. Over £ 1486 7 9 Private brot. Over £ 176 6 8 Jas. Judge 3 16 8 Phillip Innis 3 16 8 Willm. Kelley 3 16 8 Zach. Jordan 3 16 8 Thos. Love 3 16 8 Michl. Leonard 3 16 8 Thos. Lake 3 16 8 Willm. Mumford 3 16 8 Jas. Mannaton 3 16 8 Willm. Manley 3 16 8 Wm. McDonald 3 16 8 Thos. Marshall 3 16 8 Robt. McCormick 3 16 8 Wm. Moore 3 16 8 Wm. Newcomb 3 16 8 Thos. Organ 3 16 8 Chas. Pelletier 3 16 8 Alexr. Paxton 3 16 8 Willm. Porter 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson 3 16 8 Geo. Rice 3 16 8 Thos. Ree 3 16 8 Thos. Robinson 3 16 8 Richd. Richardson 3 16 8 Richd. Robinett 3 16 8 Wm. Smith 3 16 8 John Small 3 16 8 Thos. Simpson 3 16 8 Jon. Stockell 3 16 8 Geo. Sheppard 3 16 8	The First Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,486 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £176 6s 8d James Judge, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Innis, private, £3 16s 8d William Kelly, private, £3 16s 8d Zachariah Jordan, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Love, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Leonard, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lake, private, £3 16s 8d William Mufford, private, £3 16s 8d James Mennaton, private, £3 16s 8d William Manchy, private, £3 16s 8d William McDonald, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Marshall, private, £3 16s 8d Robert McCormick, private, £3 16s 8d William Moore, private, £3 16s 8d William Newcombe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Organ, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Pelletier, private, £3 16s 8d Alexander Paxton, private, £3 16s 8d William Porter, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d George Rae, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Rowe, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Robinett, private, £3 16s 8d William Snell, private, £3 16s 8d John Small, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Simpson, private, £3 16s 8d James Stockell, private, £3 16s 8d George Shepherd, private, £3 16s 8d William Shittell, private, £3 16s 8d William Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Obadiah Self, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Shields, private, £3 16s 8d John Tanton, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £310 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,486 7s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Willm. Shettell 3 16 8 Wm. Smith 3 16 8 Obed Salt 3 16 8 Fredk. Shields 3 16 8 John Panton 3 16 8 Private Carried over £ 310 10 0 Carried over £ 1486 7 9	
355	351	1781 Brot. Over £ 1486 7 9 Private brot. Over £ 310 10 0 Thos. Townsend 3 16 8 Wm. Taylor 3 16 8 Jack Tallengreen 3 16 8 Henl. Ward 3 16 8 Edw. Wickenden 3 16 8 Wm. Westbury 3 16 8 Wm. Walker 3 16 8 Joseph Wright 3 16 8 John White 3 16 8 Henl. Hays Fife 3 16 8 Robt. Wright 3 16 8 Robt. Robts. Budd decd. 16th Oct. - 15 - Willm. Brown deserted 16th do. - 15 - Joseph Middleton Ent. 19th do. 3 1 8 Thos. Hinds deserted 2d Nov. 1 7 6 John Taylor do. 5th do. (1/6 P Week) - 13 4 359 5 10 Second Company Vizt. Henl. Bazett Major 59 6 3 Jas. Greentree Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Robt. Hodson Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Onesip. Beale Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 13 4 Wm. Carter 7 13 4 Geo. Cleary 7 13 4	The First Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,486 7s 9d Privates brought forward, £310 10s 0d Thomas Townsend, private, £3 16s 8d William Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Tallowgreen, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Ward, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Wickenden, private, £3 16s 8d William Westbury, private, £3 16s 8d William Walker, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Wright, private, £3 16s 8d John White, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 16s 8d Robert Wright, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Roberts Bird, private, died 18 October, £0 15s 0d William Brown, private, deserted 18 October, £0 15s 0d Joseph Middleton, private, enlisted 19 October, £3 1s 0d Thomas Hinds, private, deserted 2 November, £1 7s 6d John Taylor, private, deserted with the fleet on 5 November, £1 3s 4d First Company privates total, £339 5s 10d 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 Robert Hodson, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Onesiphorus Beale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Onesiphorus Beale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Onesiphorus Beale, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Wills, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Carter, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Cory, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ferrill, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Ash, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Joseph Dowler, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,056 2s 10½d **Interpretations** Thomas Hinds, one of the 18 men the Governor listed as gone with the fleet, was struck off the roll as a deserter on 2 November. That was three days before the convoy sailed. He had already slipped aboard one of the ships in the road and was hidden there while the searches went on. The pay list confirms what the Governor suspected on 6 November 1780: the deserters were lured aboard and concealed well before departure, and the crews kept them out of sight until the ships were at sea.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Jas. Terrel 7 13 4 Jas. Ash 7 13 4 Joseph Dowler 7 13 4 46 - - Carried Over £ 2056 2 10½	
356	352	15th January Brot. Over £ 2056 2 11½ Corporals Vizt. Robt. Withers 5 7 4 Thos. Sambley 5 7 4 Robt. Flood 5 7 4 Richd. Lackland 5 7 4 Wm. Wright 5 7 4 John Hawkins 5 7 4 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. John Merrell 5 7 4 Francis Drew 5 7 4 Chas. Holloway 5 7 4 16 2 - Private Vizt. Danl. Bye 3 16 8 Andw. Burnell 3 16 8 Jas. Bone 3 16 8 Jas. Bond 3 16 8 Phillip Bailey 3 16 8 Geo. Bright 3 16 8 John Buckholt 3 16 8 Geo. Cumberbeach 3 16 8 Henl. Cox 3 16 8 Jas. Conner 3 16 8 Thos. Cole 3 16 8 Wm. Chandler 3 16 8 John Carman 3 16 8 Willm. Drennan 3 16 8 Willm. Davis 3 16 8 Peter Elam 3 16 8 John Evans 3 16 8 Christr. Eggett 3 16 8 Richd. Fox 3 16 8 John Ferguson 3 16 8 Wm. Hayles Fulgiers 3 16 8	The Second Company's corporals, drummers and privates for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £2,056 2s 11½d Corporals Robert Withers, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Lambley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Robert Hood, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Lockland, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Wright, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Hawkins, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers John Worrall, drummer, £5 7s 4d Francis Dew, drummer, £5 7s 4d Charles Holloway, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £16 2s 0d Privates Daniel Bye, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 16s 8d John Bone, private, £3 16s 8d John Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d George Bright, private, £3 16s 8d John Buckholt, private, £3 16s 8d George Cumberbatch, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Cox, private, £3 16s 8d John Cowan, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cole, private, £3 16s 8d William Chandler, private, £3 16s 8d John Cannon, private, £3 16s 8d William Drennan, private, £3 16s 8d William Davis, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Elam, private, £3 16s 8d John Evans, private, £3 16s 8d Christopher Eggitt, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Fox, private, £3 16s 8d John Ferguson, private, £3 16s 8d William Taylor Falgers, private, £3 16s 8d David Flemming, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £84 6s 8d Carried forward, £2,104 8s 11½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		David Flemming 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 84 6 8 Carried Over £ 2104 8 11½	
357	353	1781 Brot. Over £ 2104 8 11½ Private brot. Over £ 84 6 8 John Goodsole 3 16 8 Robt. Green 3 16 8 Josiah Gentleman 3 16 8 John Grainger 3 16 8 Henl. Garman 3 16 8 Saml. Hills 3 16 8 Jas. Hudson 3 16 8 John Ham 3 16 8 John Haynge 3 16 8 Thos. Harrison 3 16 8 John Hargate 3 16 8 Jacob Hyram 3 16 8 John Hughes 3 16 8 Thos. Hodgkins 3 16 8 John Holliday 3 16 8 Thos. Hurst 3 16 8 Antd. Hawkins 3 16 8 Thos. Hickman 3 16 8 Wm. Head 3 16 8 Wm. Johnson 3 16 8 John James 3 16 8 Arthur Jennings 3 16 8 John Jervis 3 16 8 Henl. Kickham 3 16 8 Richd. Kirby 3 16 8 Wm. Knowles 3 16 8 Thos. Little 3 16 8 Thos. Lee 3 16 8 Jas. Laddie 3 16 8 Chas. Lockstone 3 16 8 John Morris 3 16 8 John McCullen 3 16 8 Peter Mahan 3 16 8 Owen Murphy 3 16 8	The Second Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,104 8s 11½d Privates brought forward, £84 6s 8d John Goodwick, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Green, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Gentleman, private, £3 16s 8d John Granger, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Garman, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Hills, private, £3 16s 8d James Hudson, private, £3 16s 8d John Ham, private, £3 16s 8d John Haynes, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hannevan, private, £3 16s 8d John Heygate, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Heron, private, £3 16s 8d John Hughes, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hodgkins, private, £3 16s 8d John Holliday, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hurst, private, £3 16s 8d Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hickman, private, £3 16s 8d William Head, private, £3 16s 8d William Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d John James, private, £3 16s 8d Arthur Jennings, private, £3 16s 8d John Jervis, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Kirkham, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Kirby, private, £3 16s 8d William Knowles, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Little, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lee, private, £3 16s 8d James Laddie, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Lockstone, private, £3 16s 8d John Morris, private, £3 16s 8d John McCullen, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Mahon, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Murphy, private, £3 16s 8d John McLaughlin, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £218 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,104 8s 11½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		John McLaughlin 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 218 10 - Carried Over £ 2104 8 11½	
358	354	15 January Brot. Over £ 2104 8 11½ Private brot. Over £ 218 10 - Jerem. Newham 3 16 8 Willm. Oats 3 16 8 Nicl. Paterson 3 16 8 Jacob Peters 3 16 8 Willm. Parsons 3 16 8 Saml. Phillips 3 16 8 Saml. Palmer 3 16 8 John Phillips 3 16 8 Jas. Parker 3 16 8 John Roberts 3 16 8 Robt. Ruttle 3 16 8 Henl. Reach 3 16 8 Jas. Christr. Shrife 3 16 8 Jas. Salisbury 3 16 8 Thos. Smith 3 16 8 Jas. Smith Junr. 3 16 8 Jas. Smith Senr. 3 16 8 John Shone 3 16 8 Benjn. Seale 3 16 8 Benjn. Thomas 3 16 8 Jas. Vaughan 3 16 8 Richd. White 3 16 8 Thos. Watts 3 16 8 John Watson 3 16 8 Jas. Whales 3 16 8 Willm. Wist 3 16 8 Benjn. Whaley 3 16 8 Isaac Walker 3 16 8 Henl. Weeks 3 16 8 Willm. Williams 3 16 8 Jas. Watson 3 16 8 Geo. Chapman 3 16 8 Thos. Hart 3 16 8 Willm. Charnett Fife 3 16 8	The Second Company's privates were completed. Brought forward, £2,104 8s 11½d Privates brought forward, £218 10s 0d Jeremiah Needham, private, £3 16s 8d William Oats, private, £3 16s 8d Nicholas Patterson, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Peters, private, £3 16s 8d William Parsons, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Phillips, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Palmer, private, £3 16s 8d John Phillips, private, £3 16s 8d John Parker, private, £3 16s 8d John Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Rattle, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Reach, private, £3 16s 8d John Christopher Reiffe, private, £3 16s 8d John Salisbury, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Smith, private, £3 16s 8d James Smith junior, private, £3 16s 8d James Smith senior, private, £3 16s 8d John Sheen, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Seale, 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 John Whatson, private, £3 16s 8d James Whaley, private, £3 16s 8d William West, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Whaley, private, £3 16s 8d Isaac Walker, private, £3 16s 8d Henry Weeks, private, £3 16s 8d William Williams, private, £3 16s 8d James Whitson, private, £3 16s 8d George Chapman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Hart, private, £3 16s 8d William Charrett, fifer, £3 16s 8d Samuel Instone, private, died 9 October, £0 7s 6d Henry Yates, private, deserted 14 October, £0 11s 8d Henry Edwards, private, deserted 14 October, £0 11s 8d Henry Cutt, private, enlisted 6 November, £2 6s 8d Second Company privates total, £358 14s 2d Carried forward, £2,537 3s 1½d **Interpretations** Henry Yates and Henry Edwards, both on the Governor's list of 18 deserters, were struck off on 14 October 1780. That was two weeks before the homeward fleet even arrived. They had disappeared from the barracks earlier, among the men the Governor reported missing in mid-October and believed to be hidden aboard ships already in the road. The naval searches of the *Hannibal* and the *Panther* that month failed to find them, and both men sailed with the convoy on 5 November. Henry Cutt, who enlisted on 6 November, was one of the four seamen from the departing ships whom the Council took into the garrison. As the fleet carried off the island's deserters, a few of its own men stayed behind and took their places.

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		Saml. Inistone Decd. 9th Oct. - 9 6 Henl. Yates Desertd. 14th do. - 11 8 Henl. Edwards do. do. - 11 8 Henl. Cook Entd. 6th Novr. 2 6 8 352 14 1 Carried Over £ 2457 3 1½	
359	355	1781 Brot. Over £ 2537 3 1½ Third Company Vizt. Soloman 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 Walter 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 Michl. Dooley 7 13 4 John Payne 7 13 4 Robt. Green 7 13 4 Willm. Johnson 7 13 4 Saml. Johnson to 5th October - 8 4 John Power from 6th do. 7 5 - 46 - - Corporals Vizt. John Power to 5th October - 5 10 Thos. Ford 5 7 4 Jas. York 5 7 4 Thos. Griffiths 5 7 4 Thos. Hays to 6th Novr. 2 3 2 Joseph Hand 5 7 4 Willm. Higginson from 6th Oct. 5 1 6 Edwd. Giles from 7th Novr. 3 4 2 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. Wm. Venn 5 7 4 Jas. Hodge 5 7 4 10 14 8 Carried Over £ 2678 16 9½	The Third Company's officers, sergeants, corporals and drummers for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £2,537 3s 1½d Third 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 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 Michael Tooley, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Payne, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Richard Green, sergeant, £7 13s 4d William Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Samuel Johnson, sergeant to 5 October, £0 8s 4d John Power, sergeant from 6 October, £7 5s 0d Sergeants total, £46 0s 0d Corporals John Power, corporal to 5 October, £0 5s 10d Thomas Forde, corporal, £5 7s 4d James York, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Griffiths, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Hayes, corporal to 6 November, £2 3s 2d Joseph Hand, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Higginson, corporal from 6 October, £5 1s 6d Edward Gyles, corporal from 7 November, £3 4s 2d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers William Evans, drummer, £5 7s 4d James Rudge, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Carried forward, £2,670 16s 9½d
360	356	15th January Brot. Over £ 2678 16 9½ Private Vizt. John Orden	The Third Company's privates followed, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,670 16s 9½d Privates

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		3 16 8 Jerem. Abbott 3 16 8 John Allen 3 16 8 Jacob Brill 3 16 8 Jas. Blinkhorn 3 16 8 Fredk. Willm. Beard 3 16 8 Jeffy. Bond 3 16 8 Thos. Brown 3 16 8 Wm. Bridgeford 3 16 8 Wm. Bailey 3 16 8 John Blackaby 3 16 8 John Cook 3 16 8 Benjn. Courtney 3 16 8 Jas. Cleary 3 16 8 Jas. Collins 3 16 8 Thos. Clark 3 16 8 Thos. Collins 3 16 8 Jas. Campbell 3 16 8 Jas. Carman 3 16 8 Fredk. Diley 3 16 8 Wm. Edwards 3 16 8 Pat. Flanagan 3 16 8 Jas. Gray 3 16 8 Owen Griffiths 3 16 8 John Grimaldie 3 16 8 Peter Hyder 3 16 8 Joseph Holloway 3 16 8 Peter Higgins 3 16 8 Edw. Hazell 3 16 8 Saml. Harvant 3 16 8 Wm. Hamilton 3 16 8 Wm. Hardison 3 16 8 Luke Hett 3 16 8 Willm. Jamieson 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 134 3 4 Carried over £ 2678 16 9½	John Arden, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Abbott, private, £3 16s 8d John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d Jacob Britt, private, £3 16s 8d John Blinkhorn, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick William Brand, private, £3 16s 8d Jeffery Bond, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Brown, private, £3 16s 8d William Bridgford, private, £3 16s 8d William Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d John Blackerby, private, £3 16s 8d John Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Benjamin Courtney, private, £3 16s 8d James Crozier, private, £3 16s 8d James Collins, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Collins, private, £3 16s 8d James Campbell, private, £3 16s 8d John Corrance, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Daley, private, £3 16s 8d William Edwards, private, £3 16s 8d Patrick Flanagan, private, £3 16s 8d John Gray, private, £3 16s 8d Owen Griffiths, private, £3 16s 8d John Grimaldi, private, £3 16s 8d Felix Hider, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Holloway, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Higgins, private, £3 16s 8d John Hare, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Harcourt, private, £3 16s 8d William Hamilton, private, £3 16s 8d William Hardison, private, £3 16s 8d Luke Holt, private, £3 16s 8d William Jamieson, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £134 3s 4d Carried forward, £2,670 16s 9½d
361	357	1781 Brot. Over £ 2678 16 9½ Private Brot. Over £ 134 3 4 Jas. Johnson	The Third Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,670 16s 9½d Privates brought forward, £134 3s 4d

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		3 16 8 Richd. Kemp 3 16 8 John Kelly 3 16 8 Edwd. Lamburn 3 16 8 Richd. Lowe 3 16 8 John Lamb 3 16 8 Willm. Hoppax 3 16 8 Richd. Moyce 3 16 8 Thos. Morris 3 16 8 Chas. Morris 3 16 8 Chas. Mennosen 3 16 8 John Moody 3 16 8 Jas. Martin 3 16 8 Thos. Mason 3 16 8 Peter McCardell 3 16 8 John Mars 3 16 8 Jas. Murphy 3 16 8 John Mansell 3 16 8 Jos. Middleton 3 16 8 Andw. Nodding 3 16 8 Phillip Nuthall 3 16 8 Thos. Owens 3 16 8 Thos. Perry 3 16 8 Willm. Powel 3 16 8 Walter Pritchard 3 16 8 Wm. Pratt 3 16 8 Jas. Porter 3 16 8 Richd. Peck 3 16 8 John Parsons 3 16 8 Oliver Perry 3 16 8 Wm. Rowland 3 16 8 Joshua Roberts 3 16 8 Wm. Robinson 3 16 8 Adam Scott 3 16 8 Arthur Shell 3 16 8 Stephen Seymore 3 16 8 David Stein 3 16 8 Private Carried over £ 276 - - Carried Over £ 2678 16 9½	James Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Kemp, private, £3 16s 8d John Kelly, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Lambourn, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Love, private, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, private, £3 16s 8d William Rippon, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Mayer, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Morris, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Morris, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Manypenny, private, £3 16s 8d John Moody, private, £3 16s 8d James Martin, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Marson, private, £3 16s 8d Peter McCardell, private, £3 16s 8d John Mars, private, £3 16s 8d James Murphy, private, £3 16s 8d John Mansfield, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Middleton, private, £3 16s 8d Andrew Nedling, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Nuthall, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Owens, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Perry, private, £3 16s 8d William Powell, 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 William Rowlands, private, £3 16s 8d Joshua Roberts, private, £3 16s 8d William Robinson, private, £3 16s 8d Adam Scott, private, £3 16s 8d Arthur Shell, private, £3 16s 8d Stephen Seymour, private, £3 16s 8d David Storer, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £276 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,670 16s 9½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
362	358	15 January Brot. Over £ 2678 16 9½ Private Brot. Over £ 276 0 0 Andw. Sherman 3 16 8 Fras. Stambler 3 16 8 Wm. Smith 3 16 8 Jas. Smith 3 16 8 John Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Tyler 3 16 8 Jer. Tottell 3 16 8 Geo. Turner 3 16 8 Thos. Ward 3 16 8 Wm. Walter 3 16 8 Jas. Wood 3 16 8 John Melchior Williams 3 16 8 Robt. Whatson 3 16 8 Thomas Wheeler 3 16 8 Eugene Vaughan 3 16 8 John Deane 3 16 8 Richd. Smith Fife 3 16 8 Willm. Higginson to 5th Oct. - 4 2 Saml. Johnson from 6th do. 3 12 6 Wm. Willson Deserted 10th do. - 15 - Joseph Eales do. 1st do. 1 6 8 Thos. Stowe do. 4 do. 1 9 2 Thos. Hays from 7 do. 2 5 10 Edw. Giles to 6 do. 1 10 10 Thos. Fowler Entd. 8 do. 2 5 - Willm. Robeff Dd. 10th do. 2 10 - 357 2 6 Fourth Company Vizt. Thos. Bazett Captain 59 6 3 Thos. Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Carried Over £ 3131 19 11	The Third Company's privates were completed, followed by the first officers of the Fourth Company. Brought forward, £2,670 16s 9½d Privates brought forward, £276 0s 0d Andrew Steerman, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Shambier, private, £3 16s 8d William Smith, private, £3 16s 8d James Smith, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Tyler, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Tothill, private, £3 16s 8d George Turner, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Ward, private, £3 16s 8d William Walker, private, £3 16s 8d James Wood, private, £3 16s 8d John Melchior Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Watson, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Wheeler, private, £3 16s 8d Eugene Vaughan, private, £3 16s 8d John Deane, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Smith, fifer, £3 16s 8d William Higginson, private to 5 October, £0 4s 2d Samuel Johnson, private from 6 October, £3 12s 6d William Wilson, private, deserted 10 October, £0 15s 0d Joseph Eates, private, deserted 1 November, £1 6s 8d Thomas Stowe, private, deserted 4 November, £1 9s 2d Thomas Hayes, private from 7 November, £2 5s 10d Edward Gyles, private to 6 November, £1 10s 10d Thomas Frazer, private, enlisted 8 November, £2 5s 0d William Pickess, private, died 18 November, £2 10s 0d Third Company privates total, £357 2s 6d Fourth Company Thomas Bazett, captain, £59 6s 3d 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 Carried forward, £3,123 9s 11d
363	359	1781 Brot. Over £ 3131 9 11 Robt. Gurling Lieutenant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 -	The Fourth Company's officers, sergeants, corporals, drummers and first privates for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £3,121 9s 11d 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

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		36 14 4½ Thos. Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Thos. Youd Serjeant Major 12 5 4 Thos. Kilick 7 13 4 Geo. Jarman 7 13 4 Richd. Pearce 7 13 4 John Johnson 7 13 4 Thos. Williams 7 13 4 50 12 - Corporals Vizt. Caleb Broadway 5 7 4 Thos. Langley 5 7 4 Richd. Marshall 5 7 4 John Almond 5 7 4 Geo. Hunter 5 7 4 Wm. Gilks 5 7 4 32 4 - Drummers Vizt. Jas. Moyce 5 7 4 Robt. Terrell 5 7 4 10 14 8 Private Vizt. John Allen 3 16 8 Willm. Ashfield 3 16 8 Phillip Alexander 3 16 8 Geo. Adams 3 16 8 Wm. Blackman 3 16 8 Thos. Bailey 3 16 8 Jeremiah Butcher 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 26 16 8 Carried Over £ 3296 9 4½	Thomas Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants James Ford, sergeant major, £12 5s 4d Thomas Hillock, sergeant, £7 13s 4d George Jarman, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Richard Pearce, sergeant, £7 13s 4d John Johnson, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Thomas Williams, sergeant, £7 13s 4d Sergeants total, £50 12s 0d Corporals Caleb Broadway, corporal, £5 7s 4d Thomas Langley, corporal, £5 7s 4d Richard Marshall, corporal, £5 7s 4d John Elwood, corporal, £5 7s 4d George Hunter, corporal, £5 7s 4d William Gilks, corporal, £5 7s 4d Corporals total, £32 4s 0d Drummers James Mayse, drummer, £5 7s 4d Robert Ferrill, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Privates John Allen, private, £3 16s 8d William Ashfield, private, £3 16s 8d Phillip Alexander, private, £3 16s 8d George Adams, private, £3 16s 8d William Blackman, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Bailey, private, £3 16s 8d Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £26 16s 8d Carried forward, £3,296 9s 4½d
364	360	15th January Brot. Over £ 3296 9 4 Private brot. Over £ 26 16 8 John Brown 3 16 8 Saml. Branwood 3 16 8 John Burkett 3 16 8 Wm. Bruce 3 16 8 John Benson 3 16 8 Wm. Berry 3 16 8 Josiah Cummings 3 16 8 John Coffee	The Fourth Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,296 9s 4d Privates brought forward, £26 16s 8d John Brown, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Branwood, private, £3 16s 8d John Burkett, private, £3 16s 8d William Bruce, private, £3 16s 8d John Benson, private, £3 16s 8d William Berry, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Cummings, private, £3 16s 8d John Coffee, private, £3 16s 8d Edward Cook, private, £3 16s 8d Isaac Carr, private, £3 16s 8d David Colhoun, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Collins, private, £3 16s 8d James Corker, private, £3 16s 8d Abel Canfield, private, £3 16s 8d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 16 8 Edw. Cook 3 16 8 Isaac Carr 3 16 8 David Cotham 3 16 8 Thos. Childing 3 16 8 Jas. Corker 3 16 8 Abra. Canfield 3 16 8 Thos. Dawson 3 16 8 Jas. Dennis 3 16 8 John Dungey 3 16 8 Jas. Eley 3 16 8 Francis Flynn 3 16 8 Cornelius Flower 3 16 8 Geo. Green 3 16 8 John Gilmore 3 16 8 John Germain 3 16 8 Wm. Gahagan 3 16 8 Pat. Goodwin 3 16 8 Thos. Garridge 3 16 8 Roger Haydon 3 16 8 Jas. Hawkins 3 16 8 Wm. Hedden 3 16 8 Joseph Hewitt 3 16 8 John Hodges 3 16 8 John Horton 3 16 8 Peter Hansbine 3 16 8 John Harrison 3 16 8 Thos. Johnson 3 16 8 Private Carried over £ 161 0 0 Carried over £ 3296 9 4	Thomas Dawson, private, £3 16s 8d James Dennis, private, £3 16s 8d John Dungey, private, £3 16s 8d James Eley, private, £3 16s 8d Francis Flinn, private, £3 16s 8d Cornelius Flowers, private, £3 16s 8d George Green, private, £3 16s 8d John Gilmore, private, £3 16s 8d John Germain, private, £3 16s 8d William Gahagan, private, £3 16s 8d James Goodwin, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Gurridge, private, £3 16s 8d Roger Hayden, private, £3 16s 8d James Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d William Hadden, private, £3 16s 8d Joseph Hewett, private, £3 16s 8d John Hedges, private, £3 16s 8d John Horton, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Hawkins, private, £3 16s 8d John Hanson, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Johnson, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £161 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,296 9s 4d
365	361	1781 Brot. Over £ 3296 9 4 Private Brot. Over £ 161 - - Jas. Jordan 3 16 8 John Joyce 3 16 8 John Jones 3 16 8 John Jackson 3 16 8 Robt. Knights 3 16 8 Thos. Lyne 3 16 8 John Laslade 3 16 8 John Lamb	The Fourth Company's privates continued, each paid £3 16s 8d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,296 9s 4d Privates brought forward, £161 0s 0d James Jordan, private, £3 16s 8d John Joyce, private, £3 16s 8d John Jones, private, £3 16s 8d John Jackson, private, £3 16s 8d Robert Knights, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Lyne, private, £3 16s 8d John Lovelace, private, £3 16s 8d John Lamb, private, £3 16s 8d Robert May, private, £3 16s 8d John Moyse, private, £3 16s 8d Samuel Mann, private, £3 16s 8d William Miggitt, private, £3 16s 8d John Moore, private, £3 16s 8d Bryan Newman, private, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Robt. May 3 16 8 John Moyse 3 16 8 Israel Moon 3 16 8 Wm. Moggett 3 16 8 John More 3 16 8 Bryan Newman 3 16 8 Thos. Noll 3 16 8 Wm. Parker 3 16 8 Thomas Pritchard 3 16 8 John Pink 3 16 8 Wm. Powel 3 16 8 Christr. Potecker 3 16 8 Wm. Penny 3 16 8 John Powder 3 16 8 John Pope 3 16 8 Wm. Purdie 3 16 8 Wm. Pitt 3 16 8 John Richardson 3 16 8 John Pickering 3 16 8 Jas. Reed 3 16 8 John Smith Senr. 3 16 8 John Smith Junr. 3 16 8 Richd. Smith 3 16 8 Thos. Stevens 3 16 8 John Stone 3 16 8 Fredk. Shiffer 3 16 8 Wm. Sheppard 3 16 8 Private Carried Over £ 295 3 4 Carried Over £ 3296 9 4	Thomas Nail, private, £3 16s 8d William Parker, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Pritchard, private, £3 16s 8d John Pink, private, £3 16s 8d William Powell, private, £3 16s 8d Christopher Pottiker, private, £3 16s 8d William Penny, private, £3 16s 8d John Pender, private, £3 16s 8d John Pass, private, £3 16s 8d William Pell, private, £3 16s 8d William Pickling, private, £3 16s 8d John Richardson, private, £3 16s 8d John Roberies, private, £3 16s 8d James Reed, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith senior, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith junior, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Smith, private, £3 16s 8d Thomas Stevens, private, £3 16s 8d John Stone, private, £3 16s 8d Frederick Steffer, private, £3 16s 8d William Shepherd, private, £3 16s 8d Privates carried forward, £295 3s 4d Carried forward, £3,296 9s 4d
366	362	15th January Brot. Over £ 3296 9 4 Private brot. Over £ 295 3 4 Thos. Thomas Senr. 3 16 8 Michl. Thomas 3 16 8 Jas. Thompson 3 16 8 Jas. Taylor 3 16 8 Wm. Willson 3 16 8 Geo. Wood 3 16 8 Wm. Webb 3 16 8 Wm. Wilkins	The Fourth Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Artillery Company. Brought forward, £3,296 9s 4d Privates brought forward, £295 3s 4d Thomas Thomas senior, private, £3 16s 8d Michael Thomas, private, £3 16s 8d James Thompson, private, £3 16s 8d James Taylor, private, £3 16s 8d William Wilson, private, £3 16s 8d George Wise, private, £3 16s 8d William Webb, private, £3 16s 8d William Wickens, private, £3 16s 8d Charles Williams, private, £3 16s 8d Peter White, private, £3 16s 8d Richard Wiggen, private, £3 16s 8d Peter Young, private, £3 16s 8d John Smith, fifer, £3 16s 8d

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		3 16 8 Chas. Williams 3 16 8 Peter White 3 16 8 Richd. Wiggins 3 16 8 Peter Young 3 16 8 John Smith Fife 3 16 8 Chas. Smith 3 16 8 Wm. Caleb Baldwin Decd. 16th Oct. - 13 4 Robt. Ives Deserted 17th do. - 14 2 Jas. Carroll do. 2 Novr. 1 7 6 Joseph Wright do. 5 do. 1 10 - Thos. Thomas Junr. Entd. 6th do. 2 5 - Wm. Greenfield Entd. 8th do. 2 5 - 337 11 8 Artillery Company Vizt. Wm. Pierie Captain 59 6 3 John Leech Lt. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Wm. Seale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Ulysses Brown Lieut. to the 5th Novr. 13 10 - Serjeants Vizt. John Turner 9 4 - John Love 9 4 - John Blackwell 9 4 - Jas. Baird 9 4 - Thos. Tilley 9 4 - Geo. Lenton 9 4 - 55 4 - Carried over £ 3850 10 -	Charles Smith, private, £3 16s 8d William Caleb Baldwin, private, died 16 October, £0 13s 4d Robert Ives, private, deserted 17 October, £0 14s 2d James Carroll, private, deserted 2 November, £1 7s 6d Joseph Wright, private, deserted 5 November, £1 10s 0d Thomas Thomas junior, private, enlisted 8 November, £2 5s 0d William Greenfield, private, enlisted 8 November, £2 5s 0d Fourth Company privates total, £337 11s 0d 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 William Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d William Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d William Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Ulysses Browne, lieutenant to 5 November, £13 10s 0d Sergeants John Turner, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Lowe, sergeant, £9 4s 0d John Blackwell, sergeant, £9 4s 0d James Baird, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Thomas Tilley, sergeant, £9 4s 0d George Fenton, sergeant, £9 4s 0d Sergeants total, £55 4s 0d Carried forward, £3,850 10s 0d **Interpretations** Lieutenant Ulysses Browne was paid to 5 November, the day the homeward fleet sailed. The Council had accepted his resignation on 25 September 1780 so that he could settle his affairs in England. It kept him on full pay until the day he left the island rather than stopping it on the day he resigned. He remained available as an artillery officer while the French threat lasted and the fleet lay in the road. The Council had also recommended him to the Directors for leave to return with his rank, and it treated him as an officer on leave rather than one who had left the service.
367	363	1781 Brot. Over £ 3850 10 - Corporals Vizt. John Pugh 6 10 - Wm. Stapleford 6 10 - John McNabb 6 10 - Jas. Renton 6 10 - Maynard Hays 6 10 - John Chalmers 6 10 - 41 0 - Bombardiers Vizt. Chas. Abraham 6 10 -	The Artillery Company's corporals, bombardiers, gunners, drummers and first matrosses for the quarter ending 31 December 1780 were as follows. Brought forward, £3,850 10s 0d Corporals John Pagle, corporal, £6 18s 0d William Stapleford, corporal, £6 18s 0d John McNabb, corporal, £6 18s 0d James Renton, corporal, £6 18s 0d Maynard Hayes, corporal, £6 18s 0d John Chalmers, corporal, £6 18s 0d Corporals total, £41 8s 0d Bombardiers Charles Abraham, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Thomas Richardson, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Thomas Illsworth, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Samuel Ringrose, bombardier, £6 18s 0d Bombardiers total, £27 12s 0d

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		Thos. Richardson 6 10 - Thos. Ashworth 6 10 - Saml. Pingrow 6 10 - 27 12 - Gunners Vizt. Jas. Mennings 6 2 8 Thos. Venn 6 2 8 Richd. Waterhouse 6 2 8 Thos. Jones 6 2 8 John Wilkinson 6 2 8 Fras. Jones 6 2 8 Jas. Stockdell Redd. 20 Novr. 3 10 0 Henry French 6 2 8 Wm. Buckell 2 4 - 49 1 4 Drummers Vizt. Danl. Porter 5 7 4 Henl. Diggins 5 7 4 10 14 8 Matrosses Vizt. Wm. Gilsing Fife 4 12 - Jas. Anderson 4 12 - Richd. Athers 4 12 - Benjn. Burton 4 12 - John Barchard 4 12 - Matrosses Carried Over 23 - - Carried Over £ 3979 6 -	Gunners James Munnings, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Venn, gunner, £6 2s 8d Richard Waterhouse, gunner, £6 2s 8d Thomas Jones, gunner, £6 2s 8d John Wilkinson, gunner, £6 2s 8d Francis Jones, gunner, £6 2s 8d John Stockdale, gunner, reduced 20 November, £3 10s 0d Henry French, gunner, £6 2s 8d William Burchell, gunner, £2 4s 0d Gunners total, £49 6s 4d Drummers Daniel Porter, drummer, £5 7s 4d Henry Duggan, drummer, £5 7s 4d Drummers total, £10 14s 8d Matrosses William Gering, fifer, £4 12s 0d Jacob Anderson, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Akers, matross, £4 12s 0d Benjamin Burton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Burchard, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £23 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,999 6s 0d
368	364	15th January Brot. Over £ 3979 6 - Matrosses Brot. Over £ 23 - - Stephen Barrett 4 12 - Thos. Bowen 4 12 - Jas. Bamfield 4 12 - John Baker 4 12 - Matt. Craven 4 12 - John Corbett 4 12 - Thos. Connel 4 12 - Antd. Clark 4 12 - Thos. Coleman 4 12 - Robt. Cunningham 4 12 - Robt. Catchpole 4 12 - Wm. Cotton 4 12 - Thos. Colestor 4 12 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued, each paid £4 12s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,979 6s 0d Matrosses brought forward, £23 0s 0d Stephen Barrett, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Brown, matross, £4 12s 0d James Bamfield, matross, £4 12s 0d John Baker, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Craven, matross, £4 12s 0d John Corbett, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Connell, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Clark, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Coleman, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Cunningham, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Catchpole, matross, £4 12s 0d William Cotton, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Collister, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Denman, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Dailey, matross, £4 12s 0d Samuel Duffitt, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Downs, matross, £4 12s 0d John Davis, matross, £4 12s 0d Peter Dunn, matross, £4 12s 0d John Fellows, matross, £4 12s 0d William Fairchild, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Farr, matross, £4 12s 0d Hendrick Fink, matross, £4 12s 0d Christopher Greenwood, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Gibbs, matross, £4 12s 0d

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		Thos. Dennan 4 12 - Joseph Dailey 4 12 - Saml. Duffett 4 12 - Robt. Downs 4 12 - John Davis 4 12 - Peter Dunn 4 12 - Jos. Fellows 4 12 - Wm. Faithcroft 4 12 - Thos. Fair 4 12 - Hendrick Fink 4 12 - Christr. Greenwald 4 12 - Richd. Gibbs 4 12 - John Gunn 4 12 - Richd. Greenfield 4 12 - John Green 4 12 - John Hyde 4 12 - Wm. Hamilton 4 12 - John Holt 4 12 - John Hawks 4 12 - John Hurley 4 12 - David Hankley 4 12 - John Hendrick 4 12 - Matrosses Carried Over £ 184 - - Carried Over £ 3979 6 -	John Gunn, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Greenfield, matross, £4 12s 0d John Green, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hyde, matross, £4 12s 0d William Hamilton, matross, £4 12s 0d John Holt, matross, £4 12s 0d John Hawkes, matross, £4 12s 0d John Harley, matross, £4 12s 0d David Hartley, matross, £4 12s 0d John Kenrick, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £184 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,979 6s 0d **Interpretations** Robert Catchpole, the one deserter the *Hind* brought back from the *Earl Talbot* on 10 November 1780, appears here on full pay for the quarter. Nothing was stopped for the days he was gone. The pay list shows no sign of punishment, at least none that cost him money. The Council needed every trained gunner it could keep. A recovered matross restored to his place was worth more to it than an example made of him, especially after losing 17 others to the same fleet.
369	365	1781 Brot. Over £ 3979 6 - Matrosses brot. Over £ 184 - - Geo. Hasler 4 12 - John Johnson 4 12 - Sutton Isaacks 4 12 - Andw. Istcomb 4 12 - Israel Lindley 4 12 - John Lemon 4 12 - Thos. Leister 4 12 - Jas. Martin 4 12 - Pat. McDonald 4 12 - Pat. Murphy 4 12 - Matt. Mole 4 12 - Richd. Mason 4 12 - John Myers 4 12 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses continued, each paid £4 12s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,979 6s 0d Matrosses brought forward, £184 0s 0d George Hacke, matross, £4 12s 0d John Johnson, matross, £4 12s 0d Sutton Jacks, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Ilscomb, matross, £4 12s 0d Josiah Liddle, matross, £4 12s 0d John Lemon, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Leister, matross, £4 12s 0d Lewis Martin, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick McDonald, matross, £4 12s 0d Patrick Murphy, matross, £4 12s 0d Matthew Monks, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Mason, matross, £4 12s 0d John Myers, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph McCarty, matross, £4 12s 0d Daniel McLane, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Nimble, matross, £4 12s 0d John Parker, matross, £4 12s 0d James Price, matross, £4 12s 0d Joseph Poole, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Price, matross, £4 12s 0d John Peters, matross, £4 12s 0d Cornelius Potts, matross, £4 12s 0d Robert Riley, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Rowlands, matross, £4 12s 0d Hugh Ross, matross, £4 12s 0d

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		Jerem. McCarty 4 12 - Danl. McLane 4 12 - Thos. Nimbles 4 12 - John Parker 4 12 - Jas. Price 4 12 - Jos. Peale 4 12 - Thos. Price 4 12 - John Peters 4 12 - Corn. Potts 4 12 - Robt. Riley 4 12 - Richd. Rowlands 4 12 - Hugh Rose 4 12 - Henl. Radford 4 12 - Wm. Smith 4 12 - Richd. Smith 4 12 - Wm. Shore 4 12 - Andw. Stark 4 12 - John Smith 4 12 - Geo. Street 4 12 - John Thompson Senr. 4 12 - John Thompson Junr. 4 12 - Ralph Tedman 4 12 - Matrosses Carried Over 345 - - Carried Over £ 3979 6 -	Henry Radford, matross, £4 12s 0d William Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d Richard Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d William Shore, matross, £4 12s 0d Andrew Stack, matross, £4 12s 0d John Smith, matross, £4 12s 0d George Street, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson senior, matross, £4 12s 0d John Thompson junior, matross, £4 12s 0d Ralph Tedman, matross, £4 12s 0d Matrosses carried forward, £345 0s 0d Carried forward, £3,979 6s 0d
370	366	15th January Brot. Over £ 3979 6 - Matrosses Brot. Over £ 345 - - Wm. Tucker 4 12 - John Towers 4 12 - Stephen Trueman 4 12 - Geo. Thomas 4 12 - Wm. Weedon 4 12 - Edw. Ware 4 12 - Wm. Weaver 4 12 - Jas. Walker 4 12 - John Wight 4 12 - Jas. Wellington 4 12 - Fras. Walker 4 12 - Wm. Warner 4 12 - Robt. Walton 4 12 -	The Artillery Company's matrosses were completed, followed by the pensioners. Brought forward, £3,979 6s 0d Matrosses brought forward, £345 0s 0d William Tucker, matross, £4 12s 0d John Trevan, matross, £4 12s 0d Stephen Trueman, matross, £4 12s 0d George Thomas, matross, £4 12s 0d William Wieden, matross, £4 12s 0d Edward Ware, matross, £4 12s 0d William Wenner, 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 senior, matross, £4 12s 0d Charles Watton, matross, £4 12s 0d Thomas Wade, matross, £4 12s 0d John Wilson junior, matross, £4 12s 0d John Webster, matross, £4 12s 0d James Wight, matross, £4 12s 0d William Burchell, matross to 20 November, £2 19s 0d William Cary, matross, deserted 26 October, £1 11s 0d William Long, matross, deserted 26 October, £1 11s 0d

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		John Willson Senr. 4 12 - Chas. Walton 4 12 - Thos. Wade 4 12 - John Willson Junr. 4 12 - John Webster 4 12 - Jas. Wight 4 12 - Wm. Buckell to 28th Novr. 2 19 - Wm. Cary Deserted 16 Oct. 1 11 - Wm. Long do. do. 1 11 - Jas. Goodwin do. 2 Novr. 1 13 - John Lane do. 17th Oct. - 17 - Murdock McKinnon Decd. 2d Oct. - 2 - Peter McKenzie Deserted 16th do. 1 6 - John Stockdell from 29th Novr. 1 13 - 444 - - Pensioners Vizt. John Howard 22 16 3 Mary Beale 7 10 - Elizth. Kennedy 7 10 - Elizth. Powel 6 5 - 44 1 3 £ 4467 7 3	James Goodwin, matross, deserted 2 November, £1 13s 0d John Lane, matross, deserted 17 October, £0 17s 0d Murdoch McKinnon, matross, died 2 October, £0 2s 0d Peter McKenzie, matross, deserted 26 October, £1 6s 0d John Stockdale, matross from 21 November, £1 13s 0d Matrosses total, £444 0s 0d Pensioners John Howard, £22 16s 3d Mary Beale, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Kennedy, £7 10s 0d Elizabeth Powel, £6 5s 0d Pensioners total, £44 1s 3d Total for the quarter, £4,467 7s 3d **Interpretations** This quarter's pay list shows at least 15 men struck off as deserters across the five companies, between 10 October and 5 November 1780. The matrosses alone lost five in the ten days from 17 to 26 October. The desertions were spread over almost four weeks, not confined to the day the fleet sailed. Men slipped away one or two at a time while the King's ships and Indiamen lay in the road, and were hidden aboard until departure. The garrison's numbers still held up, because recruits from the ships and the earlier drafts filled the gaps. The quarter's pay bill of £4,467 7s 3d was almost exactly that of the September quarter.
371	367	Dr. Willm. Wrangham Paymaster Cr. 1780 Decr. 31 To Cash received from the Chest £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5 1780 Oct. By Cash Paid for Subsisting Alexander Toms 60 days in Prison 3 - - By do. Paid Mr. Cotton Midshipman of the Royal Charlotte, Subsistance being detained as an Evidence against Mr. Alexr. Toms 5 1 - By do. Paid John Doveton Clerk of the Peace his fees upon the Tryal of Alexr. Toms 1 15 6 By do. Paid do. for drawing three Precepts - 15 - By do. Paid the Cryer of the Court of Justice - 5 - By do. Paid Eight Soldiers, Searching for and Apprehending 8 Deserters on Board the Porther 16 16 - By do. Paid Eight do. for do. - 10 - Carried Over £ 27 10 6 **Margin Notes:** 1780	William Wrangham, the paymaster, was charged as debtor in his account for the quarter to 31 December 1780. 31 December 1780, cash received from the treasury chest, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d On the credit side, he recorded the following payments made in October 1780. Keep of Alexander Toms, 60 days in prison, £3 0s 0d Mr Cotton, midshipman of the *Royal Charlotte*, was paid £5 1s 0d for his keep while held on the island as a witness against Alexander Toms. John Doveton, clerk of the peace, his fees on the trial of Alexander Toms, £1 15s 6d John Doveton, for drawing three precepts, £0 15s 0d The crier of the Court of Justice, £0 5s 0d Eight soldiers, for searching for and arresting deserters on board the Panther, £16 16s 0d Eight more, for the same, £0 10s 0d Carried forward, £27 10s 6d **Interpretations** The four men from the *Royal Charlotte* bound over as Crown witnesses in August 1780 had been held for the trial of Alexander Toms. Toms spent 60 days in the island's gaol before he came to trial. The Company paid for his keep, for the midshipman's lodging and for the court's fees, as the cost of trying a crime committed by a seaman passing through. The island's courts dealt with offences by ships' crews as well as by its own inhabitants. Each case of that kind added to the running costs of the settlement. The soldiers paid for searching the *Panther* were the party Lieutenant Hodson took aboard in October

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			1780. They found one deserter in the coal hole. The Company paid them £16 16s 0d for the work, a large sum compared with a private's quarterly pay of £3 16s 8d. A reward on that scale gave the searchers every reason to look hard for men their own comrades might have helped to hide.
372	368	15 January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	The debit page of the paymaster's account had no new entries and simply carried its sum forward. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
373	369	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 27 10 6 By Cash paid John Rivers for taking Peg a Runaway Black 2 - - By do. paid an Express from Lemon Valley - 5 - By do. paid for taking one of the Companys Slaves attempting to desert - 10 - By do. paid Robt. Bird for baking for the Garrison 4 7 9 By do. paid Thos. Blake for baking 150 Batches of Bread for the Garrison at 1/9 13 11 3 By do. paid 20 Loads of Wood for do. 1 15 - By do. paid the Midwife delivering 4 of the Honble. Companys Slave women 2 - - By do. paid the Society for 165 Gallons Arrack 41 5 - By do. paid for the following for the Betsy Snow Vizt. for a Top Mast 34 - - for 2½ Ps. of an Oak Plank 3 - - for a Teak Plank - 16 - 37 16 - By do. Paid for repairing a Pew for the Church 2 17 - By do. Paid for Boat Hire for the Muster Master at Sundry times - 10 - By do. Advanced the Governor to repair the Hind Cutter at the Brazils 200 - - By Cash advanced the Governor to Pay Sundry Disbursements of the Hind Cutter 74 6 6 By do. Advanced do. to Pay Sundry Disbursements of the Betsy Snow 46 2 6 By do. paid for taking 2 Deserters Soldiers Breaking out of the Prison agreeable to Advertizement 2 - - Carried Over £ 457 4 6	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £27 10s 6d John Rowe, for catching Pegue, a runaway slave, £2 0s 0d An express messenger from Lemon Valley, £0 5s 0d For catching one of the Company's slaves attempting to desert, £0 10s 0d Richard Bird, for baking for the garrison, £4 7s 9d Thomas Blake, for baking 150 batches of bread for the garrison at 1s 9d, £13 11s 3d 20 loads of wood used for the baking, £1 15s 0d The midwife, for delivering 4 of the Company's slave women, £2 0s 0d The Society, for 165 gallons of arrack, £41 5s 0d The following were bought for the *Betsy* snow. 1 topmast, £34 0s 0d 2½ pieces of oak plank, £3 0s 0d 1 teak plank, £0 16s 0d Total, £37 16s 0d Repairing a [...] for the church, £2 17s 0d Boat hire for the water master at various times, £0 10s 0d The Governor received £200 0s 0d to repair the *Hind* cutter in Brazil, £74 6s 6d to pay the *Hind*'s other expenses and £46 2s 6d to pay the expenses of the *Betsy* snow. For catching 2 soldiers who deserted by breaking out of prison, as promised in the public notice, £2 0s 0d Carried forward, £457 4s 6d **Interpretations** Pegue was the runaway slave whom Robert Robinson and other planters named in their petition of 28 October 1780, seen often at Thomas Bradham's house. His capture brought a reward of £2 0s 0d to John Rowe. The Council had fined Bradham and ordered 300 lashes for his slave Doss on 8 November 1780, but Pegue himself was still at large then. The reward closed that case. The Governor was given £200 0s 0d to repair the *Hind* in Brazil. That was more than the cutter's stores for a whole quarter. The voyage to Rio de Janeiro on 29 November 1780 was at least partly a refit. The island had no dockyard able to do heavy work on a seagoing hull. After eighteen months of hard service, including the chase after the fleet, the cutter was sent to a Portuguese port where shipwrights and timber could be had. The topmast bought for the *Betsy* at £34 0s 0d was the mast the Council had ordered bought from William Wrangham in November 1780, now paid for through the paymaster's own account.
374	370	15th January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	Again the paymaster's debit side carried its figure forward without any new entry. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
375	371	1781 Paymaster Cr.	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £457 4s 6d

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		Brot. Over £ 457 4 6 By Cash paid Rent of a House for Capt. Caldwell of his Majesty's Ship Hannibal 47 5 - By do. Paid Mr. Stroud for the Venereal Cure of Cooley a free Woman and Diet 2 11 6 By do. paid for Sundry Extraordinary Necessaries for the Use of the Hospital from 1st Jany. to 31st Decr. 1780 22 5 6 By do. Paid do. for his trouble getting fresh Provisions for the Hospital 8 - - By do. Paid Willm. Warner for assisting in the Hospital 2 10 - By do. Paid for twenty four Tierces of Beef and nine of Pork 339 18 9 By do. Paid the Sexton for making graves for 2 Dead Soldiers - 5 - By do. Paid for repairing Sadlery for the Governor 1 10 - By do. Paid the Armourer for repairing Chubs Spring water works 1 10 - 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 John Tobias for repairing the Boats 92 days at 2/6 11 10 - By do. Paid Major [...] his usual allowance 2 10 - By do. Paid the Marshall and Goaler for Punishments Vizt. Honble. Companys Slaves - 17 6 Inhabitants do. 1 8 9 2 6 3 By do. paid the following Annuitys 92 days @ 1/2 P Vizt. Widow Shelley 5 7 4 do. Caldwell 5 7 4 do. Bazett 5 7 4 16 2 - Carried Over £ 921 8 6	Rent of a house for Captain Caldwell of the King's ship Hannibal, £47 5s 0d Mr Stroud, for the venereal cure of Cockey, a free woman, with her diet, £2 11s 6d Extra necessaries for the men in the hospital, 1 October to 31 December 1780, £22 5s 6d Mr Stroud, for his trouble in obtaining fresh provisions for the hospital, £8 0s 0d William Warner, for helping in the hospital, £2 10s 0d 24 tierces of beef and 9 of pork, £339 18s 9d The sexton, for digging graves for 2 dead soldiers, £0 5s 0d Repairing saddlery for the Governor, £1 10s 0d The armourer, for repairing the Chubb's Spring waterworks, £1 10s 0d Rent of a room for holding the quarter sessions, £3 0s 0d The Lieutenant Governor, for mutton, £3 0s 0d Julio Fabiane, for repairing the boats, 92 days at 2s 6d, £11 10s 0d Master Grange, his usual allowance, £2 10s 0d The marshal and gaoler, for carrying out punishments On the Company's slaves, £0 17s 6d On the inhabitants' slaves, £1 8s 9d Punishments total, £2 6s 3d Pensions for 92 days The Widow Shirtley, £5 7s 4d The Widow Caldwell, £5 7s 4d The Widow Bazett, £5 7s 4d Pensions total, £16 2s 0d Carried forward, £921 0s 6d **Interpretations** The Company paid £47 5s 0d to rent a house ashore for Captain Caldwell of the *Hannibal*. That was more than a lieutenant's pay for the quarter. Caldwell had lain in the road for months, and housing him in comfort was part of the same courtship of the Navy as the chests of claret and the Governor's table. The island depended on his goodwill when it asked him to search for deserters and to escort its convoys. The surgeon was paid to treat a free woman named Cockey for venereal disease, with her keep. James Town was a garrison and a port with hundreds of soldiers and passing seamen. Disease spread from the town into the barracks, so the Company paid to cure it wherever it appeared. A free woman's cure was a charge on public funds because the garrison's health depended on it. The marshal was paid for punishing the inhabitants' slaves as well as the Company's own, and the inhabitants' slaves accounted for the larger sum. Owners sent their slaves to the public gaoler for flogging, and the Company paid him. Punishment of private slaves thus fell under public authority and was carried out at public cost.
376	372	15th January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	This debit page also held only the sum carried over from the page before. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
377	373	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 921 8 6 By Cash Paid for the following Men for Enlisting to Serve the Honble. Company five Years as Soldiers Subject to the Articles of War their respective times to Commence the 8th day of Novr. 1780 Vizt. Thos. Fowler 10 - - Henry Cook 10 - -	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £921 0s 6d Bounties paid to men enlisting for five years as soldiers under the Articles of War, their terms beginning on 8 November 1780 Thomas Frazer, £10 0s 0d Henry Cutt, £10 0s 0d Thomas Thomas, £10 0s 0d William Greenfield, £10 0s 0d Bounties total, £40 0s 0d Paid to the following men for agreeing to re-enlist, who have since deserted

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		Thos. Thomas 10 - - Wm. Greenfield 10 - - 40 - - By do. paid the following Men for Engaging to Enlist but since deserted Vizt. John Taylor 3 - - Jas. Goodwin 3 - - Jos. Eales 3 - - Peter McKenzie 3 - - Thos. Stowe 3 - - 15 - - By do. paid Geo. Bird for 3 Pr. Bark Leaf Hinges for the Gate at Breakneck Point in March last - 3 6 By do. paid for the following for use of the Castle Vizt. 40 Damask Table Cloths 43 4 - Carriage of Settees 2 3 6 24 Yds. Glass Carpeting - 13 6 1 Lock 2 Pr. Hinges 3 Screws - 9 - 1 Pr. Brass Bolts and do. - 3 - 33 Loads of Wood 7 19 6 55 9 8 By do. paid 34 days Subsistance of discharged Soldiers 1 7 - By do. paid 10 days do. of Thos. Tibbs and Wm. Stevens Seamen belonging to the Morse - 5 - By do. paid 7 do. do. of Jas. Brown belonging to the Ganges - 3 6 By do. paid 8 do. of John Scotland - 4 - By do. paid 33 days Subsistance of Men 2 belonging to the Betsy Snow 1 17 6 By do. paid 36 do. do. of Jas. Hitchcock & Willm. Hewitt of Ship Belleisle 1 8 - By do. paid 28 do. do. of Jas. Fiddling to the Ganges - 14 - By do. paid Subsistance of Wm. Hewitt & Geo. Hitchcock 2 days each belonging to the Royal Charlotte being detained as Evidence upon the Tryal of Alexr. Toms at 1/ P day each - 8 - By do. paid Geo. Hayes for the Rent of a House for the Blacks employed fencing the Wood 6 - - By do. paid Wm. Hayes for 1 Lanthorn 2 Pr. Snuffers and 1 do. Ring 1 4 6 Carried Over £ 1046 13 2	John Taylor, £3 0s 0d James Goodwin, £3 0s 0d Joseph Eates, £3 0s 0d Peter McKenzie, £3 0s 0d Thomas Stowe, £3 0s 0d Re-enlistment total, £15 0s 0d George Bird, for pork sent to the working party at Buttermilk Point in March, £0 3s 6d Bought for the Castle Damask tablecloths, £43 4s 0d [...], £2 3s 6d Glass and carriage, £0 13s 6d 1 lock, 2 pairs of hinges and 3 screws, £0 9s 0d 1 pair of brass bolts, £0 3s 0d 33 cords of wood, £7 19s 6d Castle total, £55 9s 0d Keep of discharged soldiers, 34 days, £1 7s 0d Keep of Thomas [...] and William Stevens, seamen, 10 days, £0 5s 0d Keep of Thomas Brown, seaman of the Ganges, 7 days, £0 3s 6d Keep of [...] Sutherland, 8 days, £0 4s 0d Keep of two seamen of the Betsy snow, 35 days, £1 17s 6d Keep of two seamen of the Belleisle, 33 days, £1 0s 0d Keep of John Fielding of the Ganges, 28 days, £0 14s 0d Keep of William Hewitt and George Hitchcock of the Royal Charlotte, held as witnesses at the trial of Alexander Toms, £0 [...] George Hayes, for 6 months' rent of a house for the overseer at Long Wood, £6 0s 0d William Hayes, for [...], £1 4s 6d Carried forward, £1,042 13s 2d **Interpretations** Five men took £3 0s 0d each for agreeing to re-enlist and then deserted with the fleet. Every one of them appears on the Governor's list of 6 November 1780 or on the pay list's desertions for October and November. They took the Company's money for staying, then left within weeks. The advance on re-enlistment was meant to tie a man to five more years of service. In the hands of men already planning to slip aboard the ships, it became a small sum for the journey home. The paymaster entered the loss openly, so the Directors could see what the convoy's visit had cost them besides the soldiers themselves.
378	374	15th January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	The paymaster's debit page carried the same total forward, with nothing added. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
379	375	1781	The paymaster's credit entries continued.

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		Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1046 13 2 By Cash paid John Robinson for the following Vizt. 40 Rafters for the Shed at Ford Hill 2 - - 144 do. do. Paling 5 4 - 6 Loads of Laths & Binders do. 1 10 - 6 do. Binders for Long Wood - 15 - 10 do. do. 1 5 - 6 do. Laths & Rafters do. 4 15 - 15 9 - By do. Paid Mr. Pritchard for the following Vizt. 6 Sk. of Thread for the Invalids Stats - - 6 1 Quart of Train Oil for Carpenters - 5 3 1 Gall. Oil for the Artillery - 11 - 1 6 9 By do. Paid for the following work done at Butter Milk Point Vizt. 404 days Stone blowers @ 1/6 30 6 - 143 do. Masons 1/6 10 14 6 65 do. Smiths 1/6 4 17 6 66 do. Overseers 2/ 6 12 - 100 do. do. 1/6 7 10 - 5 do. Carpenters 1/6 - 7 6 2 do. Sawers 1/6 - 3 - 1908 do. Labourers 1/ 95 8 - 155 15 6 By do. paid for the following Work done making a Road to Butter Milk Point Vizt. 10 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 15 - 20 do. Masons 3/ 3 - - 94 do. Labourers 1/ 4 14 - 8 9 - By do. paid for the following Work done burning & bringing Lime Vizt. 21 days Lime burners @ 1/6 1 11 6 50 do. Stone blowers 1/6 3 15 - 60 do. Saltmakers 1/6 4 10 - 25 do. Overseers 1/6 1 17 6 631 do. Labourers 1/ 31 11 - 44 5 - By do. paid for the following Work done making Cotts and Coffins Vizt. 44 days Carpenters at 1/6 3 6 - 6 do. Sawers 1/6 - 9 - 6 do. Sailmakers 1/6 - 9 - 10 do. Smiths 1/6 - 15 -	Brought forward, £1,044 13s 2d Paid to John Robinson 40 rafters for the shed at [...], £2 0s 0d 144 rafters for [...], £5 4s 0d 6 loads of laths and binders, £1 10s 0d 6 binders for the long shed, £0 15s 0d 10 binders for the same, £1 5s 0d 6 loads of laths and rafters for the same, £4 15s 0d John Robinson total, £15 9s 0d Paid to Mr Birkhead [...] for the [...], £0 6s 0d Linseed oil for the carpenters, 12 quarts, £0 5s 3d [...] for the artillery, 1 gallon, £0 14s 0d Mr Birkhead total, £1 6s 9d Work done at Buttermilk Point Stone blowers, 404 days at 1s 6d, £30 6s 0d Masons, 143 days at 1s 6d, £10 14s 6d Smiths, 65 days at 1s 6d, £4 17s 6d Overseers, 66 days at 2s, £6 12s 0d Overseers, 100 days at 1s 6d, £7 10s 0d Carpenters, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Sawyers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 1,903 days at 1s, £95 3s 0d Buttermilk Point total, £155 15s 6d Making a road to Buttermilk Point Overseers, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d Masons, 20 days at 3s, £3 0s 0d Labourers, 94 days at 1s, £4 14s 0d Road total, £8 9s 0d Burning and carrying lime Lime burners, 21 days at 1s 6d, £1 11s 6d Stone blowers, 50 days at 1s 6d, £3 15s 0d Lime makers, 60 days at 1s 6d, £4 10s 0d Overseers, 25 days at 1s 6d, £1 17s 6d Labourers, 631 days at 1s, £31 11s 0d Lime total, £44 5s 0d Making cots and coffins Carpenters, 44 days at 1s 6d, £3 6s 0d Sawyers, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Sailmakers, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Smiths, 10 days at 1s 6d, £0 15s 0d Cots and coffins total, £4 19s 0d Repairing the boats Sawyers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Smiths, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 20 days at 1s, £1 0s 0d Boats total, £1 7s 6d Carried forward, £1,276 4s 11d **Interpretations** The battery at Buttermilk Point took more than 1,900 labourers' days and 400 stone blowers' days in the quarter, at a cost of £155 15s 6d. The road to it took only 94 labourers' days and cost £8 9s 0d. On 18 September 1780 the Council had ordered Captain Pierce to finish the battery first and to keep a separate account for the road. The paymaster's figures show that order being obeyed: nearly all the labour went to the battery, and the road was entered on its own line, where any spending beyond the £300 0s 0d estimate would show at once.

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		4 19 - By do. paid for the following work done repairing the Boats Vizt. 2 days Sawers @ 1/6 - 3 - 3 do. Smiths 1/6 - 4 6 20 do. Labourers 1/ 1 - - 1 7 6 Carried Over £ 1278 4 11	
380	376	15th January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash Recd. from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	Once more the paymaster's debit side stood unchanged and was carried forward. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
381	377	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1276 4 11 By Cash Paid for 26 days Labourers Work Carrying Gun Carriages to Prosperous Bay @ 1/ 1 6 - By do. pd. for the following work done repairing the Mount Vizt. 5 days Masons @ 1/6 - 7 6 3 do. Overseers 1/ - 4 6 12 do. Labourers 1/ - 12 - 1 4 - By do. pd. for the following work done at the Plantation House Vizt. 16 days Painters @ 2/ 1 12 - 2 do. do. 1/6 - 3 - 30 do. Carpenters 1/6 2 5 - 3 do. Sawers 1/6 - 4 6 9 do. Smiths 1/6 - 13 6 8 do. Overseers 1/6 - 12 - 9 do. Labourers 1/ - 9 - 35 do. do. 1/6 1 7 6 7 16 6 By do. paid for the following Work done repairing the Stables at the do. Vizt. 11 days Carpr. @ 1/6 16 6 6 do. Smiths @ 1/6 9 - 2 do. Sawers @ 1/6 3 - 1 8 6 By do. pd. for the following Work done repairing the Castle Vizt. 5 days Painters @ 2/ - 10 - 2 do. Smiths @ 1/6 - 3 - - 13 - By do. pd. 8 days Labourers Work making Mats for the Castle @ 1/6 - 12 - By do. pd. for the following do. done repairing the Lt. Govrs. House at Long Wood Vizt. 17½ days Masons @ 1/6	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £1,276 4s 11d Labourers carrying gun carriages to Prosperous Bay, 26 days at 1s, £1 6s 0d Repairing the Mount Masons, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Overseers, 3 days at 1s, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 12 days at 1s, £0 12s 0d Mount total, £1 4s 0d Work done at Plantation House Painters, 16 days at 2s, £1 12s 0d Painters, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Carpenters, 30 days at 1s 6d, £2 5s 0d Sawyers, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Smiths, 9 days at 1s 6d, £0 13s 6d Overseers, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d Labourers, 9 days at 1s, £0 9s 0d Labourers, 35 days at 1s 6d, £2 7s 6d Plantation House total, £7 16s 6d Repairing the stables at Plantation House Carpenters, 11 days at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d Smiths, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Sawyers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Stables total, £1 8s 6d Repairing the Castle Painters, 5 days at 2s, £0 10s 0d Smiths, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Castle total, £0 13s 0d Labourers making a [...] for the Castle, 8 days, £0 12s 0d Repairing the Lieutenant Governor's house at Long Wood Masons, 17½ days at 1s 6d, £1 6s 3d Masons, 5 days at 3s, £0 15s 0d Labourers, 30 days at 1s, £1 10s 0d Labourers, 11 days at 1s 6d, £0 16s 6d Painters, 1 day, £0 2s 0d Long Wood total, £4 9s 9d The following work was done on board the *Hind* cutter. Joiners, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Smiths, 23 days at 1s 6d, £1 14s 6d Labourers, 12 days at 1s, £0 12s 0d Total, £2 11s 0d Carried forward, £1,296 5s 0d **Interpretations** Labourers carried gun carriages to Prosperous Bay, adding to the swivel guns already sent there in June and July 1780. The windward bay was the island's most exposed landing place, and the telescope and lookout had been posted there after the French alarm. Mounting proper guns on carriages turned a watch post into a battery that could answer an enemy boat. The defences built up after Captain Connellan's report were reaching even the remote side of the island.

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		1 6 3 5 do. do. @ 3/ - 15 - 30 do. Labourers @ 1/ 1 10 - 11 do. do. @ 1/6 - 16 6 1 do. Painter - 2 - 4 9 9 By do. Pd. for the following Work done on board the Hind Cutter Vizt. 3 days Painters @ 1/6 - 4 6 23 do. Smiths @ 1/6 1 14 6 12 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 12 - 2 11 - Carried Over £ 1296 5 8	
382	378	15th January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	No new entries appeared on this debit page, and the paymaster's total passed straight to the next. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
383	379	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1296 5 8 By Cash paid for the following Work done on the Betsy Snow Vizt. 16 days Smiths at 1/6 1 4 - 12 do. Joiners 1/6 - 18 - 1 do. Painter 2/ - 2 - 12 do. Labourers 1/ - 12 - 2 16 - By do. pd. for the following work done repairing the Hospital Vizt. 4 days Carpenters @ 1/6 - 6 - 3 do. Smiths 1/6 - 4 6 - 10 6 By do. pd. 24 days Labourers bringing Sheep on Shore @ 1/ 1 4 - By do. pd. for the following work done making nets to hold Wad for the Artillery Vizt. 2 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 3 - 16 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 16 - - 19 - By do. paid for the following work done Cleaning the Line Vizt. 1 Day Overseer - 1 6 10 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 10 - - 11 6 By do. pd. for 27 days Work bringing Sand for his Majestys Ship Hannibal @ 1/ 1 7 - By do. pd. for the following work bringing goods from the Crane 19 days Overseers @ 1/6 1 8 6 259¾ do. Labourers 1/	The paymaster's credit entries continued. The following work was done on the *Betsy* snow. Smiths, 16 days at 1s 6d, £1 4s 0d Joiners, 12 days at 1s 6d, £0 18s 0d Painters, 1 day at 2s, £0 2s 0d Labourers, 12 days at 1s, £0 12s 0d Total, £2 16s 0d Brought forward, £1,296 5s 0d Repairing the hospital Carpenters, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Smiths, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Hospital total, £0 10s 6d Labourers bringing sheep ashore, 24 days at 1s, £1 4s 0d Making nets to hold wads for the artillery Overseers, 2 days at 1s 6d, £0 3s 0d Labourers, 16 days at 1s, £0 16s 0d Nets total, £0 19s 0d Clearing the Lines Overseers, 1 day, £0 1s 6d Labourers, 10 days at 1s, £0 10s 0d Lines total, £0 11s 6d Labourers bringing sand for the King's ship *Hannibal* were paid for 27 days at 1s, £1 7s 0d. Bringing goods up from the crane Overseers, 19 days at 1s 6d, £1 8s 6d Labourers, 259¾ days at 1s, £12 19s 9d Crane total, £14 8s 3d Labourers repairing the engineer's house, 8 days at 1s 6d, £0 12s 0d Carpenters repairing the guardhouse at the sea gate, 5 days at 1s 6d, £0 7s 6d Bringing wood for the Castle Overseers, 4 days at 1s 6d, £0 6s 0d Labourers, 40 days at 1s, £2 0s 0d Wood total, £2 6s 0d Carried forward, £1,321 7s 5d **Interpretations** More than 250 labourers' days went on hauling goods up from the crane, and 24 more on bringing sheep ashore. This was the work of landing the homeward fleet's cargoes: the rice and paddy from Madras and Bengal, the China ships' consignments, the Cape cattle and sheep. Every chest and cask had to be lifted from the boats at the crane and carried up into James Town by hand. A single large convoy brought months of labour in a few weeks, and the garrison's slaves and hired hands bore it.

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		12 19 9 14 8 3 By do. pd. for 8 days Labourers work done repairing the Engineers House @ 1/6 - 12 - By do. pd. for 5 days Carpenters Work done repairing the Guard House at the Sea Gate @ 1/6 - 7 6 By do. pd. for the following Work done bringing Wood for the Castle Vizt. 4 days Overseers @ 1/6 - 6 - 40 do. Labourers @ 1/ 2 - - 2 6 - Carried Over £ 1321 7 5	The Company also paid labourers to carry sand to the *Hannibal*. Sand was used on board warships to scour the decks and to bank the galley fire. Supplying it was one more small service the island did the Navy, on top of the water, flour, house and claret given to her captain.
384	380	15 January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5	The paymaster's debit page added nothing new, and its total was carried forward. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Carried forward, £6,092 9s 5d
385	381	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1321 7 5 By Cash pd. for the following Work done at Chubs Spring Vizt. 3 days Smiths @ 1/6 - 4 6 5 do. Labourers @ 1/ - 5 - - 9 6 By Cash pd. for the following work done building a House for the Blacks in the Long Wood Vizt. 107 days Carpenters @ 1/6 8 - 6 36 do. Sawers 1/6 2 14 - 14 do. Smiths 1/6 1 1 - 230 do. Masons 1/6 34 10 - 71 do. Overseers 3/ 10 13 - 1861 do. Labourers 1/ 139 11 6 196 10 - By do. pd. for 6 days Labourers Work Carrying bags to the Plantation House @ 1/6 - 9 - By do. pd. 79 do. Labourers Work done at the Lt. Govrs. Garden in Long Wood @ 1/ 3 19 - By do. pd. for the following for the Governors Table Vizt. 18 doz. Apples 3 - - 60 do. Raisins 3 10 - 32 do. Almonds 1 12 - 12 do. Prunes - 14 - 44 do. Candles 2 7 - 2 Kegs Tongues 3 10 - 72 Sheeps Tongues - 12 - 1 Keg Tongues 4 4 - 1 Bottle [...] 2 - -	The paymaster's credit entries continued. Brought forward, £1,321 7s 5d Work done at Chubb's Spring Smiths, 3 days at 1s 6d, £0 4s 6d Labourers, 5 days at 1s, £0 5s 0d Chubb's Spring total, £0 9s 6d Building a house for the slaves at Long Wood Carpenters, 107 days at 1s 6d, £8 0s 6d Sawyers, 36 days at 1s 6d, £2 14s 0d Smiths, 14 days at 1s 6d, £1 1s 0d Masons, 330 days at 1s 6d, £24 10s 0d Overseers, 71 days at 3s, £10 13s 0d Labourers, 1,861 days at 1s 6d, £139 11s 6d Slave house total, £196 10s 0d Labourers carrying bags to Plantation House, 6 days at 1s 6d, £0 9s 0d Labourers in the Lieutenant Governor's garden at Long Wood, 79 days at 1s, £3 19s 0d Bought for the Governor's table 10 dozen apples, £3 0s 0d Raisins, 60 lb, £3 10s 0d Almonds, 32 lb, £1 12s 0d Prunes, 12 lb, £0 14s 0d [...], £2 7s 0d 1 keg of tongues, £3 10s 0d 12 sheep's tongues, £0 12s 0d 1 keg of tongues, £4 4s 0d 1 bottle of [...], £1 0s 0d 1 bottle of [...], £2 [...] Beef, 301 lb, £12 12s 4d 1 quarter cask of pickles, £3 10s 0d 8 hogs, £8 10s 0d 10 turkeys, £2 10s 0d 238 fowls, £19 7s 0d 4 lambs, £[...] 1 kid, £0 5s 0d 1 jar of pickles, £1 10s 0d Sugar candy, 30 lb, £[...] Sugar, 20 lb, £[...] 2 cheeses, £1 0s 0d 1 keg of salmon, £1 0s 0d Coffee, 8 lb, £0 7s 6d 3 bunches of plantains, £[...] Potatoes, 1½ bushels, £0 4s 10d 10 pigs, £4 10s 0d 100 dozen eggs, £7 1s 0d 14 ducks, £1 15s 0d 5 geese, £1 6s 8d Hams, 40 lb, £2 1s 0d Chocolate, 30 lb, £4 11s 6d 6 bottles of oil, £0 9s 0d 2 [...] of curry, £[...]

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		4 Bottles Ginger 2 4 0 301 lb Beef 12 12 6 1 Quarter Cask Pickles 3 10 - 8 Hogs 8 10 - 10 Turkeys [...] 238 Fowls 13 7 - 4 Lambs - 5 - 1 Kid 1 5 - 1 Jar Pickles 1 10 - 30 lb Candy 2 - - 20 do. Sugar 2 10 - 2 Cheeses 1 - - 1 Keg Salmon - 6 - 8 lb Coffee - 7 6 3 Bunches Plantains - 7 6 1½ Bucket Potatoes 4 10 - 10 Pigs 2 10 - 10 Doz. Eggs 1 - - 14 Ducks 1 5 - 5 Geese 2 6 6 40 lb Hams [...] 30 do. Chocolate 1 11 6 6 Bottles Oil - 9 - 2 do. Curry 101 17 3 Carried Over £ 1624 12 2	Governor's table total, £101 17s 3d Carried forward, £1,624 12s 2d **Interpretations** The house for the slaves at Long Wood took more than 1,800 labourers' days at 1s 6d, the rate for slaves hired from their owners. The Company's own slaves were paid at 1s. The new quarters were therefore built largely by other men's slaves, hired for the work. With the labour of masons, carpenters and overseers, the building cost close to £200 0s 0d. It was the largest single work of the quarter after the battery at Buttermilk Point. Settling a body of slaves permanently at Long Wood was a considerable investment, and it marked the plantation as a lasting part of the Company's estate on the island. The Governor's table cost more than £100 0s 0d in the quarter, and 238 fowls and 100 dozen eggs made up much of it. Most of this was spent in October and November, while the commodore, Sir Thomas Rumbold and the fleet's captains were being entertained ashore.
386	382	15 January Dr. Willm. Wrangham To Cash Received from the Chest Brot. Over £ 6092 9 5 Carried Over £ 6092 9 5 Island 31st December	The paymaster's debit side came to its final total. Cash received from the treasury chest, brought forward, £6,092 9s 5d Total, £6,092 9s 5d The account was dated on the island on 31 December 1780.
387	383	1781 Paymaster Cr. Brot. Over £ 1624 12 2 By Cash pd. Expresses upon Alarms - 10 - 1625 2 2 Amount of Pay Accot. 4467 7 3 £ 6092 9 5 St. Helena 1781 Errors Excepted Signed Willm. Wrangham Paymaster Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of December last which is as follows Vizt.	The paymaster's credit side closed with one final payment and the balance of his account. Brought forward, £1,624 12s 2d Express messengers sent with news of alarms, £0 10s 0d Total of payments, £1,625 2s 2d Pay list for the quarter, £4,467 7s 3d Total, £6,092 9s 5d William Wrangham, the paymaster, signed the account at St Helena in 1781, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company's cash for December was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The paymaster's payments for the quarter came to £1,625 2s 2d, against £2,480 1s 5½d in the quarter to September. The pay list stayed almost the same, but the other spending fell by nearly a third. The

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			September quarter had carried the heavy costs of fitting out the *Hind* and the *Betsy*, wages for their crews and the season's hired labour on the Long Wood fence. In this quarter the largest outlays were the new slave quarters at Long Wood, the battery at Buttermilk Point and the purchase of salt meat from Wrangham. Once again the payments and the pay list together matched the sum drawn from the chest to the penny.
388	384	15 January Cash Dr. 1780 Decr. 1st To Ballance Remaining 15882 2 10 To John Goodwin received of him for Stores 3449 6 9 To Licences 10 - - To Plantation for Provision Sold 121 2 3 To Customs Received for 1541 Galls. Arrack 19 5 3 To Snow Betsy for 1 Mast Sold being damaged 1 14 - To Sundry Accounts for damaged goods Sold at Public Auction 2 11 6 £ 19486 2 7	The receipts side of the Company's cash account for December 1780 was as follows. 1 December 1780, balance in hand, £15,882 2s 10d From John Goodwin, storekeeper, for stores sold, £3,449 6s 9d Licences, £10 0s 0d From the plantation, for provisions sold, £121 2s 3d Customs duty on 1,541 gallons of arrack, £19 5s 3d The *Betsy* snow paid £1 14s 0d for her damaged mast, which was sold. From various accounts, for damaged goods sold at public auction, £2 11s 6d Total received, £19,486 2s 7d **Interpretations** The customs duty was charged on 1,541 gallons of arrack in the quarter, more than five times the 284 gallons recorded in June. Most of it came ashore as private trade from the homeward fleet, when officers and passengers sold their spirits to the island's inhabitants. The rate stayed at 3d a gallon. The Council kept the duty low enough not to deter the trade, but every cask landed was recorded, which gave the Company a count of how much drink was entering the island. The plantation earned £121 2s 3d in the quarter, far more than any earlier return. In June its sales had come to £2 11s 6d. The fleet's demand for fresh mutton and other provisions, together with the mutton sent to the hospital, finally gave the Company's farms a real cash income.
389	385	1781 Per Contra Cr. By Sundry Accounts Advanced the Paymaster to Pay Salarys &ca. in the Quarter Ending this day 6092 9 5 By Ballance Remaining Vizt. In Specie 12853 18 2 In Cash Notes 539 15 - 13393 13 2 £ 19486 2 7 The following is the Lieutenant Govrs. Account of Provisions Sold from the Honble. Companys Plantations from the 1st October to the 31st December 1780.	The payments side of the Company's cash account for December 1780 was as follows. 31 December 1780, advanced to the paymaster for salaries and other costs for the quarter ending that day, £6,092 9s 5d Balance remaining in coin, £12,853 18s 2d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £13,393 13s 2d Total, £19,486 2s 7d The Lieutenant Governor's account followed, setting out the provisions sold from the Company's plantations between 1 October and 31 December 1780. **Interpretations** The year ended with £12,853 18s 2d in coin, against £9,014 6s 11d at the end of September, even after the quarter's advance to the paymaster. Two sources made up the difference: bills sold to the homeward fleet's officers and passengers in October and November, and a storekeeper's collection of nearly £3,450 0s 0d swollen by the fleet's demand. The treasury had gone into the autumn at its lowest point of the year and came out of it in good health. The island's finances still turned on the ships that called, and a year without a large convoy would have left the chest far emptier.
390	386	Daniel Corneille Dr. To 39 lb Mutton on 3 Lambs and 2 Kids in Quarters 3 18 9 640 Cape do. & 30 lb Goat Sold at 4d. P lb 11 3 4	Major Daniel Corneille, the Lieutenant Governor, was charged in the plantation account for the provisions sold between 1 October and 31 December 1780.

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		1906 Beef to the Kings Ships @ 5d. P do. 39 14 2 896 do. to the Garrison at 3d. P do. 11 4 1½ 577 Mutton Sold 12 - 5 19¼ Beef to my Use - 8 ½ 1393 Mutton for the Hospital 29 - 5 13 Mares Covered by the Company's Stone Horse 13 13 - £ 121 2 3 Contra Cr. 1781 Janty. 15th By Ballance Paid into the Honble. Companys Cash 121 2 3 £ 121 2 3 Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille **Margin Notes:** 15 January	Mutton, 39 lb, with 3 lambs and 2 kids in quarters, £3 18s 9d Cape mutton, 640 lb, and goat, 30 lb, sold at 4d per lb, £11 3s 4d Beef for the King's ships, 1,906 lb at 5d per lb, £39 14s 2d Beef for the garrison, 896 lb at 3d per lb, £11 4s 1½d Mutton sold, 577 lb, £12 0s 5d Beef for his own use, 19¾ lb, £0 8s 1½d Mutton for the hospital, 1,393 lb, £29 0s 5d 13 mares covered by the Company's stallion, £13 13s 0d Total, £121 2s 3d January 1781, balance paid into the Company's treasury, £121 2s 3d Corneille signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The plantation sold beef to the King's ships at 5d a pound and to the garrison at 3d. The Navy paid the higher rate. The garrison was the Company's own and was fed close to cost, while warships buying fresh meat on the King's account could fairly be charged more. Beef for the *Hannibal*, the *Panther* and Commodore Barber's squadron brought in nearly £40 0s 0d, a third of the quarter's income. This was the use the Company's farms had been kept for: feeding the ships that called at the island. The Company's stallion earned £13 13s 0d for covering 13 mares belonging to the inhabitants, a guinea for each. Good horses were scarce on so remote an island, and importing them was costly and risky. By standing its stallion at stud, the Company improved the island's horses and made a small profit while doing so.
391	387	1781 We this day Executed the Renewals of the three following Leases to Mr. Orlando Bagley, One for twenty Six, One for nineteen And, One for ten acres of Land lying in the East Division of this Island. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	That day the Council executed the renewal of three leases to Orlando Bagley, for 26 acres, 19 acres and 10 acres of land in the island's eastern division. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes.
392	388	22nd January At a Consultation held on Monday the 22d day of January 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 15th January 1781. Friday the 19th Arrived a Portuguese Ship from Madrass called the Lady Corma, Capt. Joseph Fello, Burthen five hundred Tons, Carrys twenty four Guns & Sixty four Men Loaden with Madrass and Bengal Goods, bound to Lisbon. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 22 January 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 15 January 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Friday 19 January a Portuguese ship from Madras arrived, the *Lady Corma* under Captain Joseph Fells. She was of 500 tons, carried 24 guns and 64 men, and was loaded with Madras and Bengal goods bound for Lisbon. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Portugal was neutral in the war, so a Portuguese ship could carry goods from British India to Europe without fear of capture by the French. Her cargo came from Madras and Bengal, and it was probably shipped under the Portuguese flag partly for that protection. British merchants and Company servants sometimes sent their private fortunes home this way to avoid the risks of the convoy. The Council recorded her tonnage, guns and crew in detail. Any armed foreign ship in the road was a matter for the garrison's attention, however friendly her flag.

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393	389	29th January At a Consultation held on Monday the 29th day of January 1781 at the Castle. Present Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Mr. Matt. Bazett absent being indisposed Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 22d January 1781. Thursday the 25th Arrived the Princess Royal's Boat at Banks's Do. do. 1st [...] Arrived the Honble. Companys Ship Princess Royal from Fort Marlborough last from the Cape. Yesterday Sailed the Portuguese Ship Lady Corma for Lisbon. The Ship Princess Royal brought Us the following Supply Vizt. Invoice of Ship Princess Royal Arrack 8 Leaguers @ $ 50 each $ 400 - - Errors Excepted Signed Robert Nicholson Accountant Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 29 January 1781. Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, presided, with Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. Governor Skottowe was absent through illness. The minutes of 22 January 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 25 January a boat from the *Princess Royal* landed at Banks's. The same day the Company's ship *Princess Royal* arrived from Fort Marlborough, last from the Cape. On 28 January the Portuguese ship *Lady Corma* sailed for Lisbon. The *Princess Royal* brought the following supply for the island. Arrack, 8 leaguers at 50 Spanish dollars each, 400 Spanish dollars Robert Nicholson, accountant, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The *Princess Royal* had left St Helena with the convoy on 24 October 1779, carrying £16,000 in treasure to Fort Marlborough. She was now back on her homeward voyage, fifteen months later. The arrack she brought was priced in Spanish dollars, the silver coin used as money of account at Fort Marlborough on the west coast of Sumatra. That settlement traded mainly in pepper, and its dealings with Malay, Chinese and Dutch merchants ran on the Spanish dollar, which circulated throughout the Eastern seas. The arrack was probably distilled at Batavia, a short voyage away.
394	390	5th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th day of Feby. 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matthw. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 29 Jany. 1781. It appearing from the returns laid before Us on the 29th last Month by the Inspectors for taking an Account of the several Flocks of Sheep upon the Island that several Persons have a greater Number than they are intitled to keep by the Regulation in that case made and provided. We in consequence thereof sent the Church wardens the following Remark Vizt. To Messieurs Watkin Greentree and Nathaniel Kennedy Church Wardens Gentlemen Whereas by the returns Delivered to Us by the Inspectors for taking an account of the several Stocks of Sheep, We find that the following Persons have	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 5 February 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 29 January 1781 were read, approved and signed. On 29 January the inspectors appointed to count the island's flocks of sheep had laid their returns before the Council. These showed that several people kept more sheep than the regulation allowed them. The Council therefore sent a warrant to Watkin Greentree and Nathaniel Kennedy, the churchwardens. It stated that the returns delivered by the inspectors showed the following people to have exceeded their permitted number of sheep. **Interpretations** The number of sheep each household could keep was fixed by regulation, almost certainly in proportion to the land it held. Sheep grazed close to the ground and, with goats, had stripped much of the island's vegetation. After the ban on grazing the Horse Pasture in July 1780 and the fencing of Long Wood, the Council was now enforcing limits on private flocks as well. The churchwardens, the elected officers of the parish, were charged with collecting the penalties. Using parish officers rather than soldiers put the enforcement of a grazing rule on neighbours chosen by the inhabitants themselves.
395	391	1781 exceeded their respective proportions, You are therefore hereby authorised and empowered to levy a fine of five Shillings P Head on every Sheep specifyed in the undermentioned List, agreeable	The warrant authorised the churchwardens to collect a fine of 5s 0d for every sheep over the allowance on the list below, under the regulations made in vestry on 13 September 1779. The money was to go to the parish. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the warrant on 5 February 1781.

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		to the Regulations made in Vestry the 13th Sept. 1779 which money you are to appropriate for the use of the Parish. For so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our hands this 5th day of February 1781. Signed John Skottowe Danl. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henl. Bazett Matt. Bazett 3 Sheep Willm. Doveton 3 do. Jas. Desfountain 10 do. John Desfountain 81 do. John Goodwin 20 do. Saml. Knipe Senr. 11 do. Geo. Seale 4 do. Fras. Seale 20 do. Willm. Wrangham 3 do. Richd. Goodwin 1 do. Elizth. Lamb 2 do. Benjn. Mason Senr. 1 do. Willm. Mason 1 do. 160 The Governor and Council having taken into consideration a Representation from the Inhabitants for the Inclosing a Piece of the Honble. Companys Waste Land known by the Name of the new Ground for the purpose of Raising Wood and Rushes for the use of the Publick. Do in consequence of the Inhabitants being at the sole expence of said Inclosure	Matthew Bazett, 3 sheep William Doveton, 3 sheep James Dafountain, 10 sheep John Dafountain, 81 sheep John Goodwin, 20 sheep Samuel Knipe senior, 11 sheep George Seale, 4 sheep Francis Seale, 20 sheep William Wrangham, 3 sheep Richard Goodwin, 1 sheep Elizabeth Lamb, 2 sheep Benjamin Mason senior, 1 sheep William Mason, 1 sheep Total, 160 sheep The Governor and Council then considered a request from the inhabitants. They wished to enclose a piece of the Company's waste land known as the New Ground, to grow wood and rushes for public use. The whole cost of the enclosure was to be borne by the inhabitants themselves. **Interpretations** Two members of the Council, Matthew Bazett and William Wrangham, appeared on the list of those keeping too many sheep, and they signed the warrant that fined them. The regulation had been made by the parish vestry, and the Council enforced it on its own members exactly as on any planter. A councillor exempted from a grazing limit would have undermined the whole scheme, which depended on neighbours accepting the same restraint. John Dafountain alone accounted for half the excess, and his fine of more than £20 0s 0d was by far the largest. The inhabitants now proposed to fence the New Ground for wood and rushes at their own cost. In July 1780 the Council had closed the Horse Pasture to cattle at the inhabitants' request. The island's planters had come to accept that unchecked grazing was destroying the timber and thatch they all needed. They were now willing to pay to protect it themselves.
396	392	5th February Agree that the said Piece of Ground shall not be lett to any Individual but solely kept and appropriated to the use abovementioned and the produce thereof be for the Joint use of the Honble. Company and said Inhabitants. Messrs. Willm. Wrangham, Richd. Goodwin and Robt. Gurling this day laid the following Report before the Board. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council Gentlemen Having been appointed by the Inhabitants of this Island, to view the Honble. Company's Piece of Waste Land, known by the Name of the New Ground, agreed with your Consent to be enclosed by the united Highway Work of the three Divisions for the Purpose of Planting Wood for the Publick Use. We are of opinion that the fence of the	The Council agreed to the request on condition that the ground was never let to any individual. It was to be kept solely for the purpose proposed, and its produce was to be shared between the Company and the inhabitants. William Wrangham, Richard Goodwin and Robert Gosling then laid a report before the Governor and Council. The inhabitants had appointed them to view the Company's waste land known as the New Ground. With the Council's consent, the ground was to be enclosed by the statute highway labour of the island's three divisions and planted for public use. They proposed that the fence should begin at the gate near Plantation House and run along the upper side of the road towards Red Hill, until it passed the corner of Captain Pierce's fence by about 50 yards. From there it was to run roughly level round the hill until it met the old fence on the New Ground, which could be repaired to within about 100 yards of the road. It was then to cross directly to the corner of a [...] fence leading into Young's Valley, which could also be repaired. Finally it was to follow the side of that valley until it met the corner of Mr Wrangham's fence. The watercourse was to be left outside the

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		said Enclosure, should Commence at the Rock Gate near the Plantation House carrying it on the upper side of the Road, leading towards the Red hill until it passes the Corner of Capt. Prince's Fence, about fifty Yards from thence proceeding near upon a level round the Hill, until it Joins the Old Fence upon the said New Ground which may be repaired until within about a Hundred Yards of the Road, crossing from thence Directly over to the Corner of a Sod Fence leading into Young's Valley which may also be repaired, and from thence Beyond on the [...] of the said Valley until it Joins the Corner of Mr. Wranghams Fence leaving the Water Course out of the said Enclosure. We are Gentlemen Island St. Helena Your most Obedient Servants 12th Feby. 1781. Signed Willm. Wrangham Richd. Goodwin Robt. Gurling	enclosure. Wrangham, Goodwin and Gosling signed the report at St Helena on 1 February 1781. **Interpretations** The fence was to be built with statute highway labour, the days of work every household owed each year towards repairing the island's roads. The inhabitants had in effect agreed to turn part of that public labour from roads to tree planting. The Company spent nothing, and the cost fell on the households in proportion to the duty they already owed. The line followed existing fences wherever it could, including those of Captain Pierce and William Wrangham. That saved labour, but it also meant a councillor's own boundary formed part of the edge of the public plantation. Leaving the watercourse outside the fence kept the water free for everyone's cattle and households.
397	393	1781 Mr. Corneille begs leave to Offer it as his Opinion to the Board, whether it would not be better to throw out the Honble. Companys Black House out of the proposed Fence to be made on the new Ground, As he understands from the Report of the Inspectors of the said Ground that it is to be taken into the said Enclosure. In answer to the above Minute the Governor and the rest of the Board are of Opinion that as the leaving out the Companys Blacks House will be a means of depriving the said Enclosure of a Considerable part of the best Land and also Occasion an additional Expence in the Fencing, Agree that the said Enclosure be finished agreeable to the above Report. By the Ship Princess Royal We received the following Letter from the President and Council of Fort Marlborough. To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena Gentlemen We have received your Letter P Ship Princess Royal dated 19th October 1779. The Provisions Consigned to Us by that Ship turned out agreeable to Invoice, but wish In future Consignments that you will give the Preference in sending Spanish Dollars and German Crowns to Rupees, as the last are only Current at the Presidency. The Administrator of Capt. John Burnham of your Island and who Died here last Year, having paid into Cash the Sum of two thousand one Hundred Dollars on	Major Corneille asked the Board whether it would not be better to leave the Company's slave house out of the proposed fence on the New Ground. He understood from the inspectors' report that the house was to be taken inside the enclosure. The Governor and the rest of the Board answered that leaving the slave house out would cut a large part of the best land out of the enclosure and add to the cost of the fencing. They agreed that the enclosure should be finished as the report proposed. The *Princess Royal* brought a letter from the President and Council of Fort Marlborough, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. They had received the Council's letter of 19 October 1779 sent by that ship. The treasure she carried had matched its invoice. For future consignments, however, they asked the Council to send Spanish dollars and German crowns in preference to rupees, since rupees were scarcely current at their settlement. They also reported that the administrators of the estate of Captain John Burnham of St Helena, who had died there the year before, had paid 2,100 dollars into their treasury. **Interpretations** Corneille ran the Company's plantations, and his question about the slave house was the one point on which the Council's own officer doubted the inspectors' plan. The Board kept the house inside the fence because the land around it was the best in the New Ground. A slave quarters inside a public plantation would give the inhabitants' fence a body of the Company's workers on the spot. The decision followed the same reasoning as the new slave house at Long Wood: the labour should live where the planting was done. Fort Marlborough's request about the coin shows that the £16,000 sent from St Helena in 1779 had included rupees that were awkward to use on the Sumatran coast. Spanish dollars and German crowns, the Maria Theresa thalers, were the silver coins the pepper growers and Asian merchants there would accept. The treasure had arrived intact, but in the wrong currency for its purpose. Each settlement depended on coin its own trading partners would take, and the island's chest held whatever the ships had brought.

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398	394	5th February of his Estate. We desire you will repay the same to his legal Representatives, a further Sum remains still due the Estate of which we will Advise you by next Conveyance. We have Laden on the Princess Royal five Tons or Eight Leaguers of Arrack, being the stipulated Charter Party Allowance and all that Capt. Hercules could receive on Board. We have drawn a set of Bills on you for $ 198 One Hundred and ninety Eight Dollars in favour of Willm. Wrangham Esqr. Value received here of John Crisp Esqr. We are Gentlemen Your Most Obedient Servants Signed Hugh Stewart Fort Marlbro Edwd. Coles 21 October 1780 Philip Mannington James Hall Robt. Broadham Henry Botham In Consequence of the above Letter We paid unto Thomas Burnham and Sarah Whitebrook Brother and Sister to Capt. John Burnham Deceased the Sum of one Hundred and five Pounds each, being their Share of the two Thousand one Hundred Dollars or five Hundred and twenty five Pounds mentioned in the said Letter. Martha Jacks and Margaret Goodey two other of Capt. Burnhams Sisters at the Same time applyed to have their Shares paid them which We declined doing, as they could not give Us proper Discharges for the same, Martha Jacks's Husband late a Private in this Garrison having left the Island last Year, and proceeded to England a Pensioner upon the Military Fund, And Margaret Goodey's We understand went out a Serjeant in the Company's Service to	The Fort Marlborough letter went on to ask the Council to pay the 2,100 dollars to Captain Burnham's legal representatives. A further sum was still owed to his estate, and the Fort Marlborough Council would report it by the next ship. They had loaded on the *Princess Royal* five tuns, or eight leaguers, of arrack. That was the quantity the charter allowed and all that Captain Ker could take on board. They had also drawn a set of bills on the Council for 198 dollars in favour of William Wrangham, for value received from John Crisp. Hugh Stewart, Edward Coles, Philip Marrington, James Hall, Robert Broome and Henry Botham signed the letter at Fort Marlborough on 21 October 1780. Acting on the letter, the Council paid Thomas Burnham and Sarah Whitchurch, the late Captain John Burnham's brother and sister, £105 0s 0d each. These were their shares of the 2,100 dollars, worth £525 0s 0d. Martha Jacks and Margaret Goody, two of Burnham's other sisters, applied at the same time for their shares. The Council refused, because neither woman could give a valid receipt for the money. Martha Jacks's husband, formerly a private in the garrison, had left the island the year before for England as a pensioner on the military fund. Margaret Goody's husband was understood to have gone to Bengal as a sergeant in the Company's service. **Interpretations** The Council paid the brother and the unmarried or widowed sister at once, but held back the shares of the two married sisters. Under English law a married woman's property belonged to her husband, and only he could give a legal discharge for money paid to her. With one husband in England and the other in Bengal, any payment to the wives could later be claimed again by the husbands. The Council protected the Company from paying twice by keeping the money until a husband or his attorney could sign for it. The women were left waiting on men thousands of miles away for a legacy that was theirs by inheritance.
399	395	1781 Bengal. We have likewise remaining in the Honble. Companys Cash the Share of Mrs. Mary Reynolds another of Captain Burnhams Sisters who is in England with her Husband until We receive Advice from them Who the same is to be paid to. We have also paid unto William Wrangham Esqr. the sum of forty nine Pounds ten Shillings for a Set of Bills drawn upon Us [...] by the Presidency of Fort Marlbrough, All which Sums that Settlement will be made Dr. upon Our Books. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The Company's treasury also held the share of Mrs Mary Reynolds, another of Captain Burnham's sisters, who was in England with her husband. The Council would keep it until it heard from them to whom the money should be paid. The Council had also paid William Wrangham £49 10s 0d for the set of bills drawn on it by the Presidency of Fort Marlborough. All these sums would be charged to that settlement's account in the island's books. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The 198 dollars drawn in Wrangham's favour came to £49 10s 0d, a rate of 5s 0d to the dollar. Burnham's 2,100 dollars had been reckoned at £525 0s 0d, the same rate. The Council used one fixed conversion for every Spanish dollar passing between Fort Marlborough and St Helena. Each settlement then carried the other's payments as a debt in its own books, and the balance was settled through the Company's accounts. No coin had to cross the ocean simply to clear what one settlement owed the other. Mrs Reynolds's husband was in England, so her share too had to wait for his authority before it could be paid. Of Burnham's four sisters, only Sarah

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			Whitchurch, apparently a widow, received her money at once.
400	396	12th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th day of February 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5 February 1781. Tuesday the 6th Passed by a Ship at a great Distance. Bought of the Attorney's of Mr. Jonathan Doveton, Four Oxen, the Honble. Company being much in Want of them for carrying on the Fence in Long Wood amounting to thirty Seven pounds twelve Shillings and three Pence. 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 follows Vizt.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 February 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 5 February 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Tuesday 6 February a ship passed the island at a great distance. The Company badly needed oxen to carry on work on the fence at Long Wood. The Council therefore bought four oxen from the attorneys of Jonathan Doveton for £37 12s 3d. The artillery and steward's accounts for January were then laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. **Interpretations** The four oxen came from the estate of Jonathan Doveton, the former storekeeper who sailed home in the *Glatton* in October 1779. His attorneys on the island were selling off what he had left behind, and the Company was a ready buyer. Oxen hauled the carts of stone and timber for the fence. With the island's own herds thinned by drought and the demands of the fleet, the Company had to buy draught animals from private owners at more than £9 a head.
401	397	1781 Artillery Stores Expended in January 1781 Grenadoes, 9 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 3 Cartridges for East Flying Party No. 120: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 3, oz 12 17 Treble Alarm: Grenadoes 18, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 8 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 9 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 3, oz 0 19 Arrived a Portuguese Ship, Saluting the same: Grenadoes 8, 9 lb 8, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 8, oz 0 Priming for 8 Guns: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 1, oz 8 Powder Expended at Banks's firing at do.: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 12, oz 6 26 Single Alarm for the Princess Royal: Grenadoes 6, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0 Saluting the Same: Grenadoes 9, 9 lb 9, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 9, oz 0 Priming for 11 Guns: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 2, oz 1 30 Saluting the Portuguese Ship, at her Departure: Grenadoes 8, 9 lb 8, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 8, oz 0 Priming for 8 Guns: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 0, oz 8 Powder Expended for the Stone Blowers at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 106, oz 0 do. do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 9 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 19, oz 3 Total: Grenadoes 51, 9 lb 26, 4 lb 16, 3 lb 9, Powder lb 217, oz 14 Cartridge Paper 10 Quires Musquet do. 15 do. Slow Match 6 lb Tallow 6 lb 32 Sponges No. 2 24 lb Bitts 4 18 lb do. 4	The artillery stores used in January 1781 were as follows. 3 January, 120 cartridges for the East Flying Party, powder 3 lb 12 oz 17 January, treble alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 17 January, guns fired to stand down, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz 19 January, salute on the arrival of a Portuguese ship, 8 six-pounders, powder 8 lb 0 oz 19 January, priming for 8 guns, powder 1 lb 0 oz 19 January, powder used at Banks's in firing, 12 lb 6 oz 26 January, single alarm for the Princess Royal, 6 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 26 January, salute to the same ship, 9 six-pounders, powder 9 lb 0 oz 26 January, priming for 11 guns, powder 2 lb 1 oz 30 January, salute to the Portuguese ship on her departure, 8 six-pounders, powder 8 lb 0 oz 30 January, priming for 8 guns, powder 0 lb 8 oz Powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 106 lb 0 oz Powder for various other services, 19 lb 3 oz Total, 51 guns fired: 26 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders, 9 three-pounders, powder 217 lb 14 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 10 quires Musket cartridge paper, 15 quires Slow match, 6 lb Tallow, 6 lb Sponges for 32-pounders, 2 Bits for 24-pounders, 4 Bits for 18-pounders, 4 Bits for 9-pounders, 2 Copper nails, 55 Sponge staves, 3 18-pounder round shot, 2 Iron bolts, 8 Sponge heads for 6-pounders, 3 Ironwork for a 9-pounder, 1 set

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		9 lb Bitts No. 2 Copper Nails 53 Sponge Staves 3 18 lb Round Shot 2 Iron Bolts 8 6 lb Sponge Heads 3 Iron Work for 9 lb at Mr. Pierie 1 Sett Signed Willm. Pierie Captain of Artillery	William Pierce, captain of artillery, signed the account. **Interpretations** The treble alarm of 17 January was raised for the *Lady Corma*, a Portuguese ship of 24 guns, two days before she anchored. A large armed ship flying an unfamiliar flag set off the full turn-out, exactly as a Company Indiaman or an enemy would. Once she was identified as a neutral, the batteries saluted her with eight guns on arrival and again on departure. Portugal was Britain's oldest ally and neutral in the war. Honouring her flag kept the road open to Portuguese ships, which could bring news and goods past the French blockade.
402	398	12th February Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Companys Table in January 1781 To 60 Bottles Madeira 3 15 - 27 do. Port 2 2 9 31 do. Lisbon 2 9 1 13 do. Sherry 1 - 7 75 do. Beer 1 5 - 19 Galls. Arrack 2 17 - 308 lb Beef 3 17 - 302 lb Mutton 6 5 10 22 lb Pork - 11 - 12 Fowls - 18 - 6 Ducks - 9 - 2 Geese - 10 - 50 lb Candy 1 5 - 690 lb Flour 5 15 - £ 33 - 3 Bot. P Table To 4 Turkeys 1 - - 21 Fowls 1 11 6 6 Pigs 1 10 - £ 4 1 6 Major Henry Bazett and Lieut. James Greentree this day presented the following Petitions Vizt.	The following stores were used at the Company's table in January 1781. 60 bottles of Madeira, £3 15s 0d 27 bottles of port, £2 2s 9d 31 bottles of Lisbon, £2 9s 1d 13 bottles of sherry, £1 0s 7d 75 bottles of beer, £1 5s 0d Arrack, 19 gallons, £2 17s 0d Beef, 308 lb, £3 17s 0d Mutton, 302 lb, £6 5s 10d Pork, 22 lb, £0 11s 0d 12 fowls, £0 18s 0d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 2 geese, £0 10s 0d Sugar candy, 50 lb, £1 5s 0d Flour, 690 lb, £5 15s 0d Total, £33 0s 3d Bought for the table: 4 turkeys, £1 0s 0d 21 fowls, £1 11s 6d 6 pigs, £1 10s 0d Total bought, £4 1s 6d Major Henry Bazett and Lieutenant James Greentree presented petitions to the Governor and Council that day.
403	399	1781 To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council The humble Petition of Henry Bazett Sheweth That Your Petitioner is desirous of disposing of his Right and Interest in two Leases Containing 25½ Acres of Land lying in Sandy Bay request Your Permission so to do, and accept of John Scott Tenant for the same. And Your Petitioner will ever pray. Granted	Henry Bazett petitioned the Governor and Council for leave to dispose of his right and interest in a lease of 25½ acres in Sandy Bay. He asked permission to sell it and to accept John Scott as tenant in his place. The Council granted his request. James Greentree petitioned the Governor and Council. A small piece of the Company's waste land lay next to his own, and it would be very useful for securing his property. He asked for a lease of it. The Council ordered the land to be inspected. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations**

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		To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council The Petition of Jas. Greentree Humbly Sheweth That there is a small piece of the Honble. Company's Waste Land, adjoining Lands of Your Petitioners, which would be of much Service for the security thereof. Your Petitioner therefore prays your Worship and the Gentlemen to grant him a Lease for the same. And your Petitioner will ever Pray. Ordered the said Land to be Viewed John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	Henry Bazett, a member of the Council, had to petition the Board like any planter before he could sell his lease. The Company owned the land, and the Council had to approve the new tenant who would take on the rent. Bazett signed the minutes that granted his own petition. Councillors were bound by the same rules on leasehold as everyone else, but they also sat in judgement on their own requests, and only the record sent to London checked that. The Council granted Bazett's sale at once but ordered Greentree's request inspected first. Selling an existing lease changed only the tenant. Granting new waste land needed a view on the ground to see whether it would cut off a neighbour's access or grazing. Earlier grants to John Bagley, Solomon St Maurice and John Robinson had all gone through the same step.
404	400	19th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 19th day of February 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 12 February 1781. Friday the 16th Arrived the Snow Betsy from the Cape of Good hope and brought Us the following Supplys. The Honble. East India Compy. Dr. To Sundry's Shipped on Board the Betsy for St. Helena 40000 lb of Fine Flour at 4 Rix Dolls. P 100 lb 1930 - - 1000 lb Candles at 1 P Pound 250 - - Charges on Merchandize 118 Canvas Bags for the Flour @ 1 Rd. 118 - - Duty on 40000 lb Flour @ 1 P 100 lb 133 2 4 3 Boats for the Flour 30 - - Cooley hire do. 12 - - 3 Chests for Candles 7 4 - 2 Boats do. 3 - - Paper & Pack. & Cooley do. 5 - - 308 6 4 Total Rix Dollars 2508 6 4 Received the Contents of this Bill in full, Signed S. Fester Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month January last, which is as follows.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 19 February 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 12 February 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Friday 16 February the *Betsy* snow arrived from the Cape of Good Hope with the following supplies, shipped for St Helena on the Company's account. Fine flour, 40,000 lb at 4⅞ rixdollars per 100 lb, 1,950 rixdollars Candles, 1,000 lb at 12 stivers per lb, 250 rixdollars Charges on the goods 110 canvas bags for the flour, 110 rixdollars Duty on 40,000 lb of flour, 133 rixdollars 2 schellings 4 stivers 3 boats for the flour, 30 rixdollars Coolie hire, 12 rixdollars 3 chests for the candles, 7 rixdollars 4 schellings 2 boxes, 3 rixdollars Paper, string and coolies, 5 rixdollars Charges total, 300 rixdollars 6 schellings 4 stivers Total, 2,500 rixdollars 6 schellings 4 stivers J. Fraser acknowledged receiving payment in full. The Company's cash for January was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The *Betsy* came back with flour and candles but none of the 50 casks of salt beef or pork the Council had ordered on 18 December 1780. Salt meat was the store that had prompted the voyage, with only four months' supply left in the warehouse. The Cape was a Dutch colony at war with Britain's enemies' allies, and its own garrison and shipping needed every cask it could cure. Flour, which the Cape grew in surplus, could be bought freely. Salt provisions evidently could not. The island would have to wait for the overdue *Gatton* or another English store ship to refill its stock of meat.
405	401	Cash Dr. 1781 Jany. 1st To Ballance Remaining£ 13393 13 2 10 To Fines received of Lieut. Francis Seale - 6 8 £ 13393 19 10 Per Contra Cr. 1781 Jany. 31st By Ballance Remaining In Specie£ 12854 4 10	The Company's cash account for January 1781 was as follows. Received 1 January 1781, balance in hand, £13,393 13s 2d 10 January 1781, fines received from Lieutenant Francis Seale, £0 6s 8d Total, £13,393 19s 10d Remaining 31 January 1781, balance in coin, £12,854 4s 10d 31 January 1781, balance in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Total remaining, £13,393 19s 10d

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		In Cash Notes 539 15 - 13393 19 10 £ 13393 19 10	**Interpretations** The treasury made no payments in January, and its only income was a fine of 6s 8d paid by Lieutenant Francis Seale. As in July 1780, the month after a quarterly advance to the paymaster left the chest untouched except for small receipts. The coin stood at £12,854 4s 10d. That was a comfortable reserve compared with the low of September, but the next quarter's pay would take about £6,000 0s 0d of it, and the island had no large convoy expected to replace it.
406	402	19th February Being in Want of Pepper for the Use of this Island, We sent Capt. Robert Ker the following Order Vizt. To Captain Robert Ker Commander of Ship Princess Royal Sir You are hereby Ordered to send on shore three Hundred Weight of the Honble. Company's White Pepper for the Use of this Island. We are Sir Your humble Servants St. Helena Signed John Skottowe 19th February 1781 Dan. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henl. Bazett We this day Executed the renewal of a Lease to Mr. Jas. Harper for a Piece of Land Containing forty seven feet in Breadth and Sixty in depth, lying in this Valley. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The island needed pepper, so the Council sent Captain Robert Ker, commander of the *Princess Royal*, a written order. He was to land 300 lb of the Company's white pepper from his cargo for the island's use. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the order at St Helena on 19 February 1781. That day the Council also executed the renewal of a lease to James Harper for a plot of ground in James Valley, 47 feet wide and 60 feet deep. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council took the pepper from the Company's own cargo rather than buying it, just as it had ordered 1,000 lb landed from the *Hawke* on 28 August 1780. The *Princess Royal* was coming home from Fort Marlborough, the Company's pepper settlement on Sumatra. Her hold was full of the very spice the island lacked, so it could be taken at no cost beyond the freight to London. White pepper was the same berry as black, soaked and stripped of its dark outer skin before drying. It was milder and dearer, and the stores sold it to the inhabitants and used it at the Company's table.
407	403	26th February At a Consultation held on Monday the 26th day of February 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 19th February 1781. Thursday the 22d Died Mary the Wife of Thomas Yates, Marshall. The Governor and Lieut. Governor inform the Board that they find upon Examining into the Quantity of Salt Provisions in the Honble. Company's Stores, there is only about twelve Weeks remaining, for which reason they think it advisable to Dispatch the Betsy Snow to the Cape for a Supply thereof, more particularly as by intelligence from that Place they learn that the Gatton Our intended Store Ship was unfortunately taken by the Enemy. The Board concurring in Opinion with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the necessity of sending for a Supply of Salt Provision for the Use of this Island, gave Lieut. Harvey the following Instructions.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 26 February 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 19 February 1781 were read, approved and signed. Mary, wife of Thomas Gates, the marshal, died on Thursday 22 February. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor told the Board that they had examined the stock of salt provisions in the Company's stores. Only about twelve weeks' supply remained. They thought it wise to send the *Betsy* snow back to the Cape for more. That seemed all the more urgent because news from the Cape reported that the *Gatton*, the store ship bound for the island, had been taken by the enemy. The Board agreed that a supply of salt provisions had to be sent for, and it gave Lieutenant Edward Harvey, commander of the *Betsy* snow, the following instructions. He was to buy at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Company's account and for the island's use, the following. **Interpretations** The capture of the *Gatton* explained why the island's stock of salt meat had run so low. The Council had been waiting since at least December 1780 for that store ship, and had bought Wrangham's casks and sent the *Betsy* to the Cape in the meantime. The *Betsy* had come back on 16 February with flour and candles but no meat. With the *Gatton* lost, no English supply could be expected for many months, and twelve weeks' stock left the garrison, the Company's slaves and the inhabitants close to the end of their rations. The Council sent the snow straight

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		To Lieutenant Edward Harvey Commander of Betsy Snow Sir You are hereby Directed to Purchase at the Cape of Good hope on the Honble. Company's Account for the Use of this	back to the Cape, the only market within reach, ten days after she had returned from it.
408	404	26th February this Island as much Salt Beef and Pork as Your Vessel will contain from any of the outward bound Ships that may be at that Place, And provided you are not fortunate enough to meet with the above Opportunity, you are in that case to contract for the Salting of Beef, Mutton or Pork, recommending at same time to youth advise with Mr. Leeson or any other Person or Persons there the best quality of the above Provisions, as will answer our purpose. And as you inform Us that it will be more to the Company's advantage to take Specie instead of Drawing Bills, We have therefore Laden on Board the Betsy Snow for the Purchase of said Provision and Expence of the Vessel 6000 Rupees or £ 675, for which you are to be accountable to Us on your Return. We wish you a good Voyage and are Sir St. Helena Your humble Servants 26 Feby. 1781 Signed John Skottowe Dan. Corneille Matt. Bazett Willm. Wrangham Henl. Bazett P.S. It is requested you bring down from the Cape on the Company's Account £ 8 worth of Garden Seeds, Consisting of Cabbage, Colly flower, Turnips, Asparagus Onion, Parsnip, Broad Garden and French Beans. Mr. John Robinson this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. &ca. Council St. Helena The Humble Petition of John Robinson Sheweth That Your Petitioner hath two	Harvey was to buy as much salt beef and pork as the *Betsy* could carry, from any outward-bound ships he might find at the Cape. If he could not get it that way, he was to contract for beef, mutton or pork to be salted at the Cape. In doing so he was to take the advice of Mr [...] or anyone else there, so as to obtain provisions of the best quality for the purpose. The Council had learned that paying in coin would be more to the Company's advantage than drawing bills. It had therefore put 6,000 rupees, worth £675 0s 0d, on board the *Betsy* to pay for the provisions and the vessel's expenses. Harvey was to account for the money on his return. The Council wished him a good voyage. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the instructions at St Helena on 26 February 1781. In a postscript, Harvey was asked to bring back from the Cape £5 0s 0d worth of garden seeds on the Company's account. These were to include cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, asparagus, onions, parsnips, broad beans and French beans. John Robinson then presented a petition to the Governor and Council concerning two leases he held. **Interpretations** In December 1780 the Council had sent Harvey to the Cape with authority to pay by bills on London. This time it sent coin. The *Betsy*'s last voyage had come back without salt meat, and the Council had learned that Cape sellers gave better terms for hard money than for bills that would take months to be honoured. The rupees in the chest had come with the eastern ships, and Fort Marlborough had complained only weeks earlier that they were scarcely current there. At the Cape, silver of any kind would buy what bills could not. The Council was willing to drain its reserve to secure the meat. Harvey was also told that, if no ready-salted meat could be bought from passing ships, he should arrange to have fresh beef, mutton or pork salted at the Cape. With the *Gatton* lost, the Council would accept any kind of preserved meat. The garden seeds suggest a parallel effort to make the island grow more of its own vegetables, so it would depend less on ships that might never arrive.
409	405	1781 Leases for Land, one for 13 Acres, lying in Sandy Bay and the other for ¾ of an Acre lying on the Hutts Plain now Expired humbly Request your Worship and Council will grant him renewals of the same. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 26th February 1781 Granted The Storekeeper this day delivered the following Account of Stores Short Received from Ship Princess Royal Vizt. The following Short Received from Ship Princess Royal 56 Gallons of Arrack, short of the Gauge Signed John Goodwin 26th February 1781 Storekeeper By the Ship Princess Royal We received the following Letter Vizt.	John Robinson's two leases had expired. One was for 13 acres in Sandy Bay, and the other for ¾ of an acre on the Hutts Plain. He asked for both to be renewed. His petition was dated 26 February 1781, and the Council granted it. The storekeeper delivered an account of stores found short on delivery from the *Princess Royal*: 56 gallons of arrack, short of the gauge. John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed it on 26 February 1781. The *Princess Royal* also brought a letter addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Its writer explained that the Presidency of Madras had appointed him resident at the Cape of Good Hope. His task was to gather intelligence about the movements and plans of the enemy and to obtain any help that King's ships or Company ships putting into the Cape might need. He thought it his duty to inform the Council of this, and he assured them that he would always pay proper attention to any letters they sent him. **Interpretations**

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		To John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council at St. Helena Gentlemen The Presidency of Madrass having appointed me Resident at the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of gaining intelligence respecting the motions and Designs of our Enemies and to procure such assistance as may be wanted by any of His Majestys or the Honble. Companys Ships which may put into the Cape. I have thought it my Duty to communicate the same to you and to acquaint you that I shall at all times pay due respect to any	Madras had placed its own agent at the Cape to watch the French and help British ships calling there. The Cape was a Dutch colony, and the Dutch were drifting towards war with Britain. A resident there could send warning of enemy squadrons long before they reached India or St Helena. For the island he was a second source of news besides the captains who called, and a man who could help the *Betsy* buy provisions and find salt meat. The Council's instructions to Harvey that same day to seek advice from a person at the Cape may well have pointed to him.
410	406	26 February Letters or Dispatches you may think proper to honor me with. I am Cape of Good Hope Gentlemen 31 December 1780 Your very humble and Obdt. Servt. (Signed) Richard Lewin To which We returned the following Answer. To Richard Lewin Esqr. Cape of Good Hope. Sir Your Letter P Princess Royal dated the 31st December last, We have received and think ourselves obliged by your attention. Captain Harveys present Dispatch being for the purpose of procuring Provisions for the supply of this Island any assistance you can give in the same, will be acknowledged by Sir St. Helena Your most Obedient Servants. 26 February 1781 (Signed) John Skottowe Daniel Corneille Matthew Bazett William Wrangham Henry Bazett John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The writer of the letter was Richard Lewin, who signed it at the Cape of Good Hope on 31 December 1780. The Council sent a reply to Richard Lewin at the Cape. It acknowledged his letter of 31 December, brought by the *Princess Royal*, and thanked him for his attention. Captain Harvey was being sent to the Cape to obtain provisions for the island. The Council would be grateful for any help Lewin could give him. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the reply at St Helena on 26 February 1781, and then signed the minutes. **Interpretations** Lewin's offer arrived just as the *Betsy* was setting out on her most urgent errand. With the *Gatton* lost, Harvey had to find salt meat at the Cape or arrange for it to be cured there. An agent already on the spot, with dealings among Dutch merchants and passing ships, could do in days what a visiting captain might fail to do in weeks. Lewin was very probably the man Harvey's instructions told him to consult. The Council answered the same day so that its letter could travel in the *Betsy*, putting Harvey and Lewin in touch the moment he arrived.
411	407	5 March At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th day of March 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26th February 1781. Tuesday the 27th February Sailed the Betsy Snow for the Cape of Good Hope. Yesterday Passed by two Ships at a great Distance. The Governor this day informs the Board it is reported to him that Sandy Bay Fortification has sustained considerable damage by a large Torrent of Water which happened last Week. In consequence of which We gave the Engineer Orders to take a Review of said Damage and report the same accordingly. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett	5 March At a Consultation held on Monday the 5th day of March 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26th February 1781. Tuesday the 27th February Sailed the Betsy Snow for the Cape of Good Hope. Yesterday Passed by two Ships at a great Distance. The Governor this day informs the Board it is reported to him that Sandy Bay Fortification has sustained considerable damage by a large Torrent of Water which happened last Week. In consequence of which We gave the Engineer Orders to take a Review of said Damage and report the same

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		Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	accordingly. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett
412	408	12th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 12th day of March 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 5th March 1781. On the 10th Instant there was an alarm given for four Dutch Ships from the Cape three of which Passed by Yesterday, and the other called the Noordbeek Captain Bruynvoge Burthen three Hundred and Ninety Tons, carrying [...] Guns and twenty two Men loaden with Wheat bound to Amsterdam came to anchor, to stop a Leak. The Expence of Artillery Stores & Stewards Accounts for the Month of February last were this Day laid before Us which were Examined, approved and are as follows Vizt. Artillery Stores Expended in February 1781 Grenadoes, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 13th Powder for the Stone blowers at Sandy Bay: Grenadoes 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 36, oz 3 do. do. at Long Wood: Grenadoes 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 12, oz 0 15th An Alarm for the Betsy Snow: Grenadoes 6, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 11, oz 0 26 Powder for the Governors Use: Grenadoes 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 6, oz 0 do. for the Stone Blowers at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 132, oz 0 do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 9 Total: Grenadoes 6, 4 lb 4, 3 lb 2, Powder lb 207, oz 12 This page says the last Consultation was dated 5th March 1781, but the page before ended the 26th February Consultation. A page holding the 5th March Consultation may be missing.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 12 March 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 5 March 1781 were read, approved and signed. On 10 March an alarm was raised for four Dutch ships from the Cape. Three of them sailed past the island. The fourth, the *Noordbeek* under Captain [...], came to anchor to stop a leak. She was of 320 tons, carried [...] guns and 22 men, and was loaded with wheat bound for Amsterdam. The artillery and steward's accounts for February were then laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. Artillery stores used in February 1781 13 February, powder for the stone blowers at Sandy Bay, 36 lb 5 oz 13 February, powder for the stone blowers at Long Wood, 12 lb 0 oz 15 February, alarm for the Betsy snow, 6 guns fired: 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 11 lb 0 oz 26 February, powder for the Governor's use, 6 lb 0 oz 26 February, powder for the stone blowers at Banks's, 132 lb 0 oz 26 February, powder for various other services, 10 lb 9 oz Total, 6 guns fired: 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, powder 207 lb 14 oz **Interpretations** The Dutch were still neutral, so a Dutch ship in distress could anchor and be helped, as the *Noordbeek* was. Her cargo of Cape wheat bound for Amsterdam shows the Cape exporting grain to Europe while the island beside it was sending ship after ship to buy flour and meat. Four Dutch sail together still set off a full alarm, as any squadron would. The Dutch Republic was on the brink of war with Britain, and the Council could not be sure a Dutch ship arriving in force was a friend. No salutes or treble alarms appear in February, only a single alarm for the *Betsy*'s return. Nearly all the powder went to blasting stone at Banks's, Sandy Bay and Long Wood. In a month without visiting fleets, the island's powder went into building rather than ceremony.
413	409	1781 Bees Wax ½ lb Tallow 17 Copper Clouts No. 32 do. Nails 41 Cartridge Paper Quires 6½ Priming Wires 12 Bitts 8 Sponge Staves 1 Iron Bolts 32 lb 5 Iron Transom 32 lb	The other artillery stores used in February were as follows. Beeswax, ½ lb Tallow, 17 lb Copper clouts, 22 Copper nails, 41 Cartridge paper, 6½ quires Priming wires, 12 Bits, 8 Sponge staves, 1 Iron bolts for 32-pounders, 5 Iron transoms for 32-pounders, 5 Key bolts for 32-pounders, 2 Axletrees for 32-pounders, 4 Tompions for 32-pounders, 2 Tompions for 9-pounders, 4 Slow match, 15 lb Hand cartridge cases, 1 Iron-bound 18-pounder shot, 1

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		5 do. Key Bolts do. 2 do. Axle Trees do. 4 Tompions do. 2 do. 9 lb 4 Slow Match 15 15 Wood Cartridge Case 1 Iron Bound Shot 18 lb 1 Signed John Leech Lieut. Artillery Sundry's Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in February 1781 72 Bottles Madeira £ 4 10 - 6 do. Port - 9 6 21 do. Lisbon 1 13 3 4 do. Sherry - 6 4 74 do. Beer 1 4 8 16 Galls. Arrack 2 8 - 28 lb Pork - 14 - 6 Fowls - 9 - 6 Ducks - 9 - 1 Goose - 5 - 42 lb Candy 1 1 - 336 lb Flour 5 6 - £ 18 15 9 Bot. for Table 2 Turkeys - 10 - 20 Fowls 1 10 - 4 Ducks - 6 - 2 Lambs 1 - - 3 Pigs - 15 - £ 4 1 - Thomas Harrison Private this Day Petitioned for his discharge from the Garrison having served the Honble. Company his Contracted time. Granted	John Leech, lieutenant of artillery, signed the account. The following stores were used at the Company's table in February 1781. 72 bottles of Madeira, £4 10s 0d 6 bottles of port, £0 9s 6d 21 bottles of Lisbon, £1 13s 3d 4 bottles of sherry, £0 6s 4d 74 bottles of beer, £1 4s 8d Arrack, 16 gallons, £2 0s 0d Pork, 28 lb, £0 14s 0d 6 fowls, £0 9s 0d 6 ducks, £0 9s 0d 1 goose, £0 5s 0d Sugar candy, 42 lb, £1 1s 0d Flour, 336 lb, £[...] Total, £10 15s 9d Bought for the table: 2 turkeys, £0 10s 0d 20 fowls, £1 10s 0d 4 ducks, £0 6s 0d 2 lambs, £1 0s 0d 3 pigs, £0 15s 0d Total bought, £4 1s 0d Thomas Harrison, a private, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison, having served the full term of his contract with the Company. The Council granted it. **Interpretations** The artillery stores now included bolts, transoms, axletrees and tompions for 32-pounders, the heaviest guns on the island. Transoms and axletrees were the cross-timbers and axles of a gun carriage. Fitting them meant mounting or remounting guns of that size, most probably on the new battery at Buttermilk Point. A 32-pounder could hole a ship of the line at long range, which a 6-pounder could not. Lieutenant Leech signed in place of Captain Pierce, who was then occupied with the flood damage at Sandy Bay. Harrison's discharge was granted without question because his contract had run its course. Earlier in the year the Council had kept men by paying bounties to re-enlist. It could keep a soldier beyond his term only if he chose to stay, and his engagement was honoured to the letter.
414	410	19th March The Salt Provision in the Honble. Companys Stores being now very short, We Directed that none should be Issued to the Inhabitants, have Restrained the Companys Servants and allowed such of the Garrison as choose to receive their Pay for the Purchase of Fish &ca. in lieu thereof. have also put the Companys Slaves upon Short Allowance, and given them Rice instead of Meat, in order to make said Provision last the longer. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille	The Company's stores were now very short of salt provisions. The Council had therefore ordered that none should be issued to the inhabitants, and it had cut the allowance of the Company's servants. Members of the garrison who chose could take their ration in money instead, to buy fish and other food. The Company's slaves were put on short allowance and given rice in place of meat. These measures were meant to make the remaining stock last as long as possible. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 19 March 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor,

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 19th Day of March 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and signed dated the 12th March 1781. Monday the 12th arrived the Duke of Grafton's Boat at Banks's at ten O'Clock in the Morning. do. do. the Rose's Boat at Banks's at half past ten in the Morning. do. do. the Honble. Company's Ships Duke of Grafton and Rose. Thursday the 15 Arrived the True Briton's Boat at Banks's at Seven O'Clock in the Morning. do. do. Halsewells Boat at Banks's at half past seven in the Morning. do. do. the Honble. Companys Ships	Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 12 March 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Monday 12 March the boat of the *Duke of Grafton* landed at Banks's at seven in the morning, and the boat of the *Fox* at half past ten. The Company's ships *Duke of Grafton* and *Fox* arrived the same day. On Thursday 15 March the boat of the *True Briton* landed at Banks's at seven in the morning, and the boat of the *Halsewell* at half past seven. The Company's ships then arrived. **Interpretations** The Council rationed the island in a set order. The inhabitants lost access to the Company's salt meat altogether, its servants had their share reduced, and its slaves lost meat entirely and were given rice. The soldiers were offered money instead of meat, so they could buy fish. A garrison deprived of its ration could turn mutinous, as the desertions of 1780 had shown, so the soldiers were given a choice rather than an order. The slaves, who had no voice, bore the heaviest cut. The ships' boats landed at Banks's hours before the ships themselves came to anchor. Each captain sent a boat ahead to identify his vessel to the batteries and to bring the first news ashore. With the *Gatton* lost and salt meat nearly gone, the arrival of four Company ships within four days may have meant relief at last.
415	411	1781 True Briton and Walpole all from Bengal, and brought Us the following Supply Vizt. Invoice of Ship Duke of Grafton Fine Rice 390 Bags Weighing Mds. 780 at 2 Rs. P Md. 1557 3 3 Paddy 260 do. do. Mds. 390 @ 1 P Md. 451 6 - Wax Candles 10 Chests do. 20 @ 70 Rs. P Md. 1400 - - Batavia Arrack 2 Leaguers @ 150 P Leaguer 324 - - Madeira Wine 3 Pipes @ 450 P Pipe 1366 - - 5099 9 9 Charges Merchandize 1040 Gunny Bags @ 16 Rs. P 100 179 11 9 30 Seer Jute Twine @ 5 Rs. P Md. 4 2 - 30 do. do. Rope @ 3 P do. 2 10 - 10 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 P each 32 6 6 7½ Pieces Gurrah @ 1 4 P Piece 10 2 - 2½ Seer Nails @ 20 P Md. 1 4 - 25 Gunneys @ 15 P 100 4 - 9 20 Reed Mats @ 8 P 100 17 4 6 Diet 7 10 3 Boat Hire 14 13 3 Ship do. 648 - - Weighmen 6 4 9 Packermen 10 15 3 Masters 95 10 - Peon hire 2 2 6	The *True Briton*, the *Halsewell* and the *Walpole* came in with them, all from Bengal, and the ships brought the following supplies for the island. The *Duke of Grafton*'s invoice was as follows. Fine rice, 390 bags weighing 780 maunds at 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, 1,357 rupees 3 annas 0 pies Paddy, 260 bags weighing 390 maunds at 1 rupee 2 annas per maund, 451 rupees 4 annas 0 pies Wax candles, 10 chests weighing 20 maunds at 70 rupees per maund, 1,400 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers at 150 rupees per leaguer, 324 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 450 rupees per pipe, 1,566 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods total, 5,099 rupees 9 annas 9 pies Charges on the goods 1,040 gunny bags at 16 rupees per 100, 179 rupees 11 annas 9 pies Jute twine, 30 seers, 4 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 30 seers, 2 rupees 10 annas 0 pies 10 mango-plank chests at 3 rupees each, 32 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Gunny cloth, 7½ pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas per piece, 10 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Nails, 2½ seers, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies 25 gunnies at 15 rupees per 100, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 20 reed mats, 17 rupees 4 annas 6 pies Duty, 7 rupees 10 annas 3 pies Boat hire, 14 rupees 13 annas 3 pies Ship hire, 640 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 6 rupees 4 annas 9 pies Packers, 10 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Porters, 95 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Peon hire, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Charges total, 1,037 rupees 3 annas 6 pies Total in current rupees, 6,136 rupees 13 annas 3 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The ships from Bengal brought rice, paddy, wax candles, Batavia arrack and Madeira, the goods the Council had asked Fort William for on 9 August 1780. Bengal could not have received that letter in time to load these ships, so this cargo answered the

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		1057 3 6 Current Rupees 6156 13 3 Errors Excepted Signed Willm. Larkins Accountant General	island's standing yearly order. It came just as the Council had put the slaves on rice in place of meat. The 780 maunds of fine rice and 390 of paddy from the *Duke of Grafton* alone gave the island a large store of the grain that now had to replace its exhausted salt meat. Mango-plank chests were cheap packing cases made from the wood of the mango tree, common in Bengal. Peons were messengers and watchmen hired by the day.
416	412	19th March Invoice of Ship Fox Fine Rice 390 Bags Weight Bd. Mds. 780 @ 1 8 P Md. 1357 3 3 Paddy 270 Bags do. 405 @ 1 P Md. 469 12 9 Wax Candles 10 Chests do. 20 @ 70 P Md. 1400 - - Batavia Arrack 2 Leaguers @ 150 P Leaguer 324 - - Madeira Wine 3 Pipes @ 400 P Pipe 1566 - - 5117 - - Charges Merchandize 1050 Gunney Bags @ 16 P % 181 7 - 25 Gunneys @ 15 P % 4 - 9 150 Reed Matts @ 8 P % 12 15 6 10 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 P ea. 32 6 6 7½ Ps. Guzzy Gurrah @ 1 4 P Ps. 10 2 - 30 Seer Jute Twine @ 5 8 P Md. 4 2 - 30 do. do. Rope @ 3 8 P Md. 2 10 - 2½ Seer Nails @ 20 P Md. 1 4 - Diet 7 10 3 Boat hire 14 15 3 Ship hire 648 - - Weighmen 6 4 9 Packermen 10 15 3 Masters 92 10 - Peon hire 2 2 6 1031 9 9 Current Rupees 6148 9 9 Fort William 23 Novr. 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Wm. Larkins Accountant General	The *Fox*'s invoice was as follows. Fine rice, 390 bags weighing 780 maunds at 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, 1,357 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Paddy, 270 bags weighing 405 maunds, 469 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Wax candles, 10 chests weighing 20 maunds at 70 rupees per maund, 1,400 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers at 150 rupees per leaguer, 324 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Madeira wine, 3 pipes, 1,566 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods total, 5,117 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges on the goods 1,050 gunny bags at 16 rupees per 100, 181 rupees 7 annas 0 pies 25 gunnies at 15 rupees per 100, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 150 reed mats at 8 rupees per 100, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 10 mango-plank chests at 3 rupees each, 32 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Guzzy cloth, 7½ pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas per piece, 10 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute twine, 30 seers at 5 rupees 8 annas per maund, 4 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 30 seers at 3 rupees 8 annas per maund, 2 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Nails, 2 seers at 20 rupees per maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies Duty, 7 rupees 10 annas 3 pies Boat hire, 14 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Ship hire, 640 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 6 rupees 4 annas 9 pies Packers, 10 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Porters, 92 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Peon hire, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Charges total, 1,031 rupees 9 annas 9 pies Total in current rupees, 6,148 rupees 9 annas 9 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice at Fort William on 25 November 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The *Fox* carried almost exactly the same consignment as the *Duke of Grafton*: the same rice, candles, arrack and Madeira, packed in the same way. Bengal divided the island's yearly supply evenly among the ships of the season, as Canton had done with the China goods. Freight was the largest single charge after the goods themselves, at 640 rupees a ship. Bulky rice cost almost as much to carry as it did to buy. Guzzy was a coarse, cheap cotton cloth of Bengal, used here to wrap and protect the cargo.
417	413	1781 Invoice of Ship True Britton Fine Rice 390 Bags weighing Bd. Mds. 780 at 1 8 P Md. 1357 3 3 Paddy 270 do. do. 405 at 1 P Md. 469 12 9 Wax Candles 10 Chests do. 20 at 70 P Md. 1400 - - Batavia Arrack 2 Leaguers at 150 P Leaguer 324 - -	The *True Briton*'s invoice was as follows. Fine rice, 390 bags weighing 780 maunds at 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, 1,357 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Paddy, 270 bags weighing 405 maunds at 1 rupee per maund, 469 rupees 12 annas 9 pies Wax candles, 10 chests weighing 20 maunds at 70 rupees per maund, 1,400 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers at 150 rupees per leaguer, 324 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 450 rupees per pipe, 1,566 rupees 0 annas 0 pies

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		Madeira Wine 3 Pipes at 450 P Pipe 1566 - - 5117 - - Charges Merchandize 1050 Gunney Bags at 16 P % 181 7 - 25 Gunneys @ 15 P % 4 - 9 150 Reed Matts @ 8 P % 12 15 6 10 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 P ea. 32 6 6 7½ Pieces of Guzzy Gurrah @ 1 4 P Ps. 10 2 - 30 Seers Jute Twine @ 5 8 P Md. 4 2 - 30 do. do. Jute Rope @ 3 8 P Md. 2 10 - 2 8 Nails @ 20 P Md. 1 4 - Diet 7 10 3 Boat hire 14 15 3 Ship do. 648 - - Weighmen 6 4 9 Packermen 10 15 3 Masters 92 10 - Peon hire 2 2 6 1031 9 9 Current Rupees 6148 9 9 Fort William 25th Nov. 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Wm. Larkins Accountant General	Goods total, 5,117 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Charges on the goods 1,050 gunny bags at 16 rupees per 100, 181 rupees 7 annas 0 pies 25 gunnies at 15 rupees per 100, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 150 reed mats at 8 rupees per 100, 12 rupees 15 annas 6 pies 10 mango-plank chests at 3 rupees each, 32 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Guzzy cloth, 7½ pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas per piece, 10 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute twine, 30 seers at 5 rupees 8 annas per maund, 4 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 30 seers at 3 rupees 8 annas per maund, 2 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Nails, 2 seers at 20 rupees per maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies Duty, 7 rupees 10 annas 3 pies Boat hire, 14 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Ship hire, 640 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 6 rupees 4 annas 9 pies Packers, 10 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Porters, 92 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Peon hire, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Charges total, 1,031 rupees 9 annas 9 pies Total in current rupees, 6,148 rupees 9 annas 9 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice at Fort William on 25 November 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors.
418	414	19th March Invoice of Ship Walpole Fine Rice 390 Bags Weight Bd. Mds. 780 @ 1 8 P Md. 1357 3 3 Paddy 260 do. do. 390 @ 1 P Md. 452 6 6 Wax Candles 10 Chests do. 20 @ 70 P Md. 1400 - - Batavia Arrack 2 Leaguers @ 150 P Leaguer 324 - - Madeira Wine 3 Pipes @ 450 P Pipe 1566 - - 5099 9 9 Charges Merchandize 1040 Gunney Bags @ 16 P 100 179 11 9 30 Seer of Jute Twine @ 5 8 P Md. 4 2 - 30 do. of do. Rope @ 3 8 P Md. 2 10 - 10 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 P each 32 6 6 7½ Ps. of Gurrah @ 1 4 P do. 10 2 - 2½ Seer of Nails @ 20 P Md. 1 4 - 25 Gunneys @ 15 P 100 4 - 9 20 Reed Matts @ 8 P 100 17 4 6 Diet 7 10 3 Boat hire 14 15 3 Ship hire	The *Walpole*'s invoice was as follows. Fine rice, 390 bags weighing 780 maunds at 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, 1,357 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Paddy, 260 bags weighing 390 maunds at 1 rupee 2 annas per maund, 452 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Wax candles, 10 chests weighing 20 maunds at 70 rupees per maund, 1,400 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 2 leaguers at 150 rupees per leaguer, 324 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 450 rupees per pipe, 1,566 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods total, 5,099 rupees 9 annas 9 pies Charges on the goods 1,040 gunny bags at 16 rupees per 100, 179 rupees 11 annas 9 pies Jute twine, 30 seers at 5 rupees 8 annas per maund, 4 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 30 seers at 3 rupees 8 annas per maund, 2 rupees 10 annas 0 pies 10 mango-plank chests at 3 rupees each, 32 rupees 6 annas 6 pies Gunny cloth, 7½ pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas per piece, 10 rupees 2 annas 0 pies Nails, 2½ seers at 20 rupees per maund, 1 rupee 4 annas 0 pies 25 gunnies at 15 rupees per 100, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 20 reed mats at 8 rupees per 100, 17 rupees 4 annas 6 pies Duty, 7 rupees 10 annas 3 pies Boat hire, 14 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Ship hire, 640 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Weighmen, 6 rupees 4 annas 9 pies Packers, 10 rupees 15 annas 3 pies Porters, 95 rupees 10 annas 0 pies

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		648 - - Weighmen 6 4 9 Packermen 10 15 3 Masters 95 10 - Peon hire 2 2 6 1057 3 6 Current Rupees 6156 13 3 Fort William 29th Nov. 1780 Errors Excepted Signed Wm. Larkins Accountant General Counted and Examined the Honble. Company's Cash for the Month of February last which is as follows Vizt.	Peon hire, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Charges total, 1,037 rupees 3 annas 6 pies Total in current rupees, 6,136 rupees 13 annas 3 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice at Fort William on 29 November 1780, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company's cash for February was then counted and checked. **Interpretations** The four Bengal ships together brought more than 3,100 maunds of fine rice, about 100 tons, and some 1,600 maunds of paddy. They arrived ten days after the Council had put the Company's slaves on rice in place of meat. The rice could not replace the missing salt beef and pork for the garrison, but it removed any fear of famine. Coming on top of the *Betsy*'s flour, it gave the island enough grain to last until Harvey returned from the Cape with meat.
419	415	Cash Dr. 1781 Feby. 1st To Ballance Remaining£ 13393 19 10 £ 13393 19 10 Per Contra Cr. 1781 Feby. 27th By Account Current London, sent to the Cape for purchase of Provision &ca. 675 - - By Ballance Remaining Vizt. In Specie 12179 4 10 In Cash Notes 539 15 - 12718 19 10 £ 13393 19 10 John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett **Margin Notes:** 1781	The Company's cash account for February 1781 was as follows. Received 1 February 1781, balance in hand, £13,393 19s 10d Total, £13,393 19s 10d Paid and remaining 26 February 1781, charged to the London account current, coin sent to the Cape to buy provisions and other necessaries, £675 0s 0d Balance remaining in coin, £12,179 4s 10d Balance remaining in cash notes, £539 15s 0d Balance remaining total, £12,718 19s 10d Total, £13,393 19s 10d Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the account. **Interpretations** The 6,000 rupees put aboard the *Betsy* on 26 February 1781 were charged to the account current with London, not to the island's own expenses. The coin left the island's treasury, but the Directors at home were to bear the cost of the provisions it bought, just as they met the bills drawn on them. Charging it this way kept the island's books showing what it actually spent on itself, and placed the emergency purchase of meat on the Company's general account, where the loss of the *Gatton* had caused it.
420	416	26th March At a Consultation held on Monday the 26th day of March 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Wm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 19th March 1781. Tuesday the 20th John Morris Private was Killed by a fall, an Inquest being held on his body, they brought in their Verdict Accidental Death. Thursday the 22d Died Benjn. Courtney Private. Saturday the 24th James Murphy Private was Accidentally Killed by a fall coming from Butter Milk Point, and not since heard of. do. Passed by six Ships Supposed to be Dutch. In Consequence of the Orders given Captain Pierie on the 5th Instant he this Day laid the following Letter before the Board. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. &ca. Council	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 26 March 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 19 March 1781 were read, approved and signed. On Tuesday 20 March John Morris, a private, was killed in a fall. An inquest was held on his body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Benjamin Courtney, a private, died on Thursday 22 March. On Saturday 24 March James Murphy, a private, was killed in a fall while coming from Buttermilk Point, and his body was not found. On the same day six ships passed the island, believed to be Dutch. Following the orders given him on 5 March, Captain Pierce laid a letter before the Board that day, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. The drawings he had laid before them the previous Monday, he wrote, were meant to explain the state of the works at Sandy Bay since the recent flood. As the Council knew how important the battery covering the beach was, it had to be their first concern. **Interpretations** Two soldiers died in falls within four days, one of them on the path from Buttermilk Point, where

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		Island St. Helena Gentlemen The Drawings which I laid before you last Monday were Meant to explain to you the state of the works at Sandy bay, since the late flood. As you know the importance of the Battery flanking the Beach must be our first Concern, I	the body could not even be recovered. The new battery stood on a ledge of rock above the sea, reached by a road still unfinished and cut into the cliff face. Men going to and from the works at night or in poor weather risked a fall straight into the sea below. Captain Pierce had argued that the full road was needed to bring guns along the cliffs. Bazett had objected only to its cost. Neither had raised the safety of the men walking the half-made way each day, and James Murphy's death showed the price of leaving it unfinished. Six ships passing together, believed to be Dutch, followed the four Dutch sail of 10 March. Dutch ships were now moving in numbers past the island, and war between Britain and the Dutch Republic had in fact begun the previous December, though the news had not yet reached St Helena.
421	417	1781 will Confine myself to what had best be done with respect to the replacing the Portcullice, and the Repair of that part of the Work. I am therefore humbly of opinion, after the most Minute Observation of that Part of the Rampart which is to be again connected with the Portcullice, that the arch must be extended some feet, that the abutment and Pier to the left of the water Course may have a foundation in the Rock, from which a Wall of Good Masonry should be continued some Yards up the Margin of the Run which will serve as a break Water to this Pier on which the Violence of the flood seems to act. I must farther observe from the appearance of this part of the Work, that the Masonry is affected by the Soak of Water under the Rampart in high Floods. Therefore a Wall of Masonry of three feet should be Continued in the Direction traced out on the Sketch from the other Pier to unite with Banks's Materials being here at hand nothing should be lost in endeavour if there is means to preclude the effects of this Powerful Element doing farther Destruction to the most Capital part of this Work. In the mean time if it is the pleasure of the Board till the Weather becomes more certain a Party of Eight Labourers should be employed collecting Stone and preparing materials for the Workmen how soon that Change takes place. The Carpentry and Smiths Work for the Portcullice may be perfected in the first and sent by the Long boat. The advantage of having Water, Lime, and Stone so immediately at hand will not only expedite but reduce the Expence of the Undertaking, which I think agreeable to my scheme may be perfected for about £ 120 together with the Breach in the Wall on the Road to the landing, as represented in the Sketch No. 6. The Damage done to any other of the Places of defence and Lodgments throughout the Island, from	Pierce went on to say that he would confine himself to what should be done about replacing the portcullis and repairing that part of the works. After close study of the part of the rampart that had to be joined again to the portcullis, he judged that the arch should be extended by some feet. The abutment and pier to the left of the watercourse should be given foundations in the rock. From there a wall of good masonry should be carried some yards up the edge of the stream, to act as a breakwater for the pier on which the force of the flood seemed to strike. He added that the masonry appeared to be weakened by water soaking under the rampart in heavy floods. A wall of masonry three feet thick should therefore be carried along the line marked on his sketch, joining the other piers. The materials were at hand, and nothing should be left undone if the force of the water could be stopped from doing further damage to the most important part of the work. Until the weather became more settled, he proposed that a party of eight labourers should collect stone and prepare materials, so that the workmen could begin as soon as conditions changed. The carpentry and smiths' work for the portcullis could be finished in the fort and sent round in the longboat. Having water, lime and stone close by would both speed the work and keep down its cost. Under his plan the whole could be completed for about £120 0s 0d, including the breach in the wall on the road to the landing shown in sketch No. 6. The recent rains had damaged other defences and posts across the island, but not enough to need the Council's attention at present. The exception was the flood damage at Lemon Valley, which a party of masons would repair at once under Captain Bazett's supervision. Pierce said he would have given a detailed account of his work since the last quarter, but he would have to leave that to be set out at length later. **Interpretations** Pierce did not propose simply to rebuild what the flood had broken. He set out to stop it happening again: foundations cut into rock, a breakwater wall up the stream and a thicker wall to keep water from soaking under the rampart. He also gave a firm figure of about £120 0s 0d. After Bazett's objection to the open-ended cost of the road to Buttermilk Point, the engineer had learned to put a price on his proposals before the Council asked. Holding off the main work until the weather settled, while a small party gathered materials, kept labour from being wasted on walls the next storm might wash away.

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		the late Rains is not of that importance to engage your attention at this time, excepting what has been done by the Floods at Lemon Valley, to Repair which a party will be set on to Morrow under the Inspection of Capt. Bazett without Delay. I should enter upon a Detail of my proceedings since last Quarter which I must Defer to be treated at large	
422	418	26th March accompanyed with such Sections as may serve to explain the whole which being of that importance I cannot Venture to lay the same before the Board in the least imperfect state. I Continue to be with the utmost regard and attention to view the safety of the Island and am Gentlemen With regard Your most Obedient and humble St. Helena Servant 26 March 1781 Signed Wm. Pierie The Secretary was Directed to return him the following Answer Vizt. To Capt. Wm. Pierie Engineer Sir I am Ordered by the Governor and Council to acquaint you in Answer to your Letter to them of this date, that they approve of your proposals for Repairing the Damage done to the Fortification at Sandy Bay by the late flood, and direct that you will employ the Men you Mention in Collecting Materials for Carrying on the said Work. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 26th March 1781 Signed B. Wright Secy. Willm. Sterling from Ship Walpole this day Delivered himself as a deserter from Bengal, whom We have entertained to serve five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison, and gave him three Pounds to Buy him Necessaries. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	That account would need to come with sections to explain the whole. It was too important a matter, Pierce wrote, to put before the Board in an unfinished state. He assured the Council of his continued close attention to the safety of the island. Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 26 March 1781. The Council told the secretary to reply to Captain William Pierce, the engineer. The Governor and Council approved his proposals for repairing the flood damage to the fortification at Sandy Bay. They directed him to employ the men he had mentioned in collecting materials for the work. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary at St Helena on 26 March 1781. William Sterling, from the *Walpole*, gave himself up that day as a deserter from Bengal. The Council enlisted him to serve five years as a soldier in the garrison and gave him £3 0s 0d to buy what he needed. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council approved Pierce's Sandy Bay plan the same day it received it, with none of the delay that had attended the road to Buttermilk Point. This time the engineer had stated a cost, set out the reasons for each part of the work and proposed starting small until the weather allowed more. Those were the very points the Council had pressed on him the previous September. William Sterling surrendered himself rather than being caught, and the Council took him on the same terms as the Bombay deserters of August 1780: enlistment and £3 0s 0d for clothing instead of a full bounty. A deserter from one garrison had every reason to give himself up at the next. He would be enlisted and fed, not tried, because the island needed men more than it needed to punish them.
423	419	2d April At a Consultation held on Monday the 2nd day of April 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 26 March 1781. Saturday the 31st March Sailed the Dutch Ship Noordbeek for Amsterdam. On the 26th last Month Arrived two whale Fishing Vessels from the Coast of Brazil called the Rockingham and Sandwich Masters whereof Francis Macey and William	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 2 April 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 26 March 1781 were read, approved and signed. The Dutch ship *Noordbeek* sailed for Amsterdam on Saturday 31 March. On 26 March two whaling vessels arrived from the coast of Brazil: the *Rockingham*, under Francis Macey, and the *Sandwich*, under William Goldsmith. Their masters produced proper papers showing that the ships had been fitted out in London. They asked leave to stay at the island so that they could sail home under convoy, and the Council agreed. William Cronfield, a private, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison. He had found Bernard John Oort of the *Walpole* willing to serve out the rest of his five-year engagement as a soldier. The *Walpole*'s captain had no carpenter aboard and asked the Council to agree to the exchange, since Cronfield was

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		Goldsmith who having produced proper Documents that they were fitted out from London, and requested we would permit them to remain here to take advantage of a Convoy to England, We Complied therewith. William Cronfield Private this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having procured Bernard John Oest, of Ship Walpole to serve his Contracted time of five Years as a Soldier in this Garrison. Captain Abernethy having no Carpenter on Board his Ship and requesting We would agree to the Exchange, the above Man (Cronfield) being of that Trade, We have Granted him his Discharge accordingly. George Clarke and James Fearon from Ship True Briton this day delivered themselves as	a carpenter by trade. The Council granted Cronfield his discharge. George Clarke and James [...], of the *True Briton*, gave themselves up that day as deserters. **Interpretations** The Council let the soldier go because the ship needed his trade. A merchantman without a carpenter could not repair her hull or spars at sea, and the *Walpole* had a long Atlantic passage ahead. The garrison lost nothing in numbers, since Oort took Cronfield's place man for man. The Company's ship gained a skilled hand it could not have found anywhere else between St Helena and England. This was the same kind of exchange Finlay McKinnon had arranged in August 1780, now used to meet a ship's need rather than a soldier's wish. The two London whalers had been working the southern whale fishery off Brazil. With French cruisers at sea, they preferred to wait for a convoy rather than cross alone. Their request shows the island serving British shipping beyond the Company's own, as a refuge where any British vessel could gather under the Navy's protection before the run home.
424	420	9th April Deserters from Bengal whom We have Entertained to serve five Years as Soldiers in this Garrison, and gave them three Pounds to buy them Necessaries. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett At a Consultation held on Monday the 9th day of April 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Govr. Major Danl. Corneille Lt. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 2d April 1781. This day Died Mary Wife of Richd. Starke Inhabitant. William Warner Matross this day Petitioned for his Discharge from the Garrison having served the Honble. Company his Contracted time. Granted 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 follows Vizt.	They were deserters from Bengal. The Council enlisted them to serve five years as soldiers in the garrison and gave each of them £3 0s 0d to buy what they needed. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. The Council met at the Castle on Monday 9 April 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 2 April 1781 were read, approved and signed. Mary, wife of Richard Hayter, an inhabitant, died that day. William Warner, a matross, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison, having served the Company for the full term of his contract. The Council granted it. The plantation account for the quarter, and the artillery and steward's accounts for March, were then laid before the Council, which examined and approved them. **Interpretations** William Warner had worked for months at the Company's shop and hospital, paid separately for each, while drawing his pay as a matross. Like Thomas Harrison in March, he left as soon as his term was up, and the Council could not hold him. Two experienced men went within a few weeks. The Bengal deserters taken off the homeward ships replaced them in numbers, but not in the knowledge of the island and its posts that long-serving soldiers had built up.
425	421	Account of the Honble. Company's Stock of Neat Cattle &ca. from the 1st January to the 31st March 1781. Neat Cattle Bulls, Neat Cattle Cows, Neat Cattle Calves, Neat Cattle Yearlings, Neat Cattle Heifers, Neat Cattle Steers, Neat Cattle Oxen, Neat Cattle Total, Sheep Ewes, Sheep Weathers, Sheep Lambs, Sheep Rams, Sheep Total, Goats Ewes, Goats Weathers, Goats Lambs, Goats Rams, Goats Total, Hogs Sows, Hogs Shoats, Hogs Pigs, Hogs Boars, Hogs Total, Horses, Mares, Horses Total, Poultry Fowls, Poultry Ducks, Poultry Turkeys, Poultry Geese Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 39, Neat Cattle Calves 6, Neat Cattle Yearlings 25, Neat Cattle Heifers 6, Neat Cattle Steers 10, Neat Cattle Oxen 12, Neat Cattle Total 101, Sheep Ewes 173, Sheep Weathers 133, Sheep Lambs 15, Sheep Rams 12,	The Lieutenant Governor's account of the Company's livestock for 1 January to 31 March 1781 was as follows. Cattle Remaining at 1 January: bulls 3, cows 39, calves 6, yearlings 25, heifers 6, steers 10, oxen 12, total 101 Increase: calves 3, total 3 Bought: oxen 4, total 4 Total: bulls 3, cows 39, calves 9, yearlings 25, heifers 6, steers 10, oxen 16, total 108 Killed: cows 1, steers 1, total 2 Remaining at 31 March: bulls 3, cows 38, calves 9, yearlings 25, heifers 6, steers 9, oxen 16, total 106 Sheep Remaining at 1 January: ewes 173, wethers 133, lambs 15, rams 12, total 333 Increase: lambs 79, total 79

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		Sheep Total 333, Goats Ewes 95, Goats Weathers 17, Goats Lambs 46, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 164, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 16, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 132, Poultry Ducks 8, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 12 Encreased: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 0, Neat Cattle Calves 3, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 0, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 3, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 79, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 79, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Lambs 23, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 23, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 52, Poultry Ducks 10, Poultry Turkeys 17, 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 4, Neat Cattle Total 4, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 0, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Lambs 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 0, Poultry Geese 0 Total: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 39, Neat Cattle Calves 9, Neat Cattle Yearlings 25, Neat Cattle Heifers 6, Neat Cattle Steers 10, Neat Cattle Oxen 16, Neat Cattle Total 108, Sheep Ewes 173, Sheep Weathers 133, Sheep Lambs 94, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 412, Goats Ewes 95, Goats Weathers 17, Goats Lambs 69, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 187, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 16, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 20, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 184, Poultry Ducks 18, Poultry Turkeys 57, Poultry Geese 12 Killed: Neat Cattle Bulls 0, Neat Cattle Cows 1, Neat Cattle Calves 0, Neat Cattle Yearlings 0, Neat Cattle Heifers 0, Neat Cattle Steers 1, Neat Cattle Oxen 0, Neat Cattle Total 2, Sheep Ewes 0, Sheep Weathers 86, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 86, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 1, Goats Lambs 5, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 6, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 6, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 6, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 0, Poultry Ducks 6, Poultry Turkeys 12, Poultry Geese 2 Dead: 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 4, Sheep Weathers 47, Sheep Lambs 0, Sheep Rams 0, Sheep Total 51, Goats Ewes 0, Goats Weathers 0, Goats Lambs 0, Goats Rams 0, Goats Total 0, Hogs Sows 0, Hogs Shoats 0, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 0, Horses 0, Mares 0, Horses Total 0, Poultry Fowls 40, Poultry Ducks 0, Poultry Turkeys 5, Poultry Geese 3 Remaining: Neat Cattle Bulls 3, Neat Cattle Cows 38, Neat Cattle Calves 9, Neat Cattle Yearlings 25, Neat Cattle Heifers 6, Neat Cattle Steers 9, Neat Cattle Oxen 16, Neat Cattle Total 106, Sheep Ewes 169, Sheep Weathers 0, Sheep Lambs 94, Sheep Rams 12, Sheep Total 275, Goats Ewes 95, Goats Weathers 16, Goats Lambs 64, Goats Rams 6, Goats Total 181, Hogs Sows 4, Hogs Shoats 10, Hogs Pigs 0, Hogs Boars 0, Hogs Total 14, Horses 5, Mares 8, Horses Total 13, Poultry Fowls 144, Poultry Ducks 12, Poultry Turkeys 40, Poultry Geese 7 Errors Excepted Signed Danl. Corneille Wm. Wrangham Yams Expended for the Stock 13700 **Margin Notes:** 1781	Total: ewes 173, wethers 133, lambs 94, rams 12, total 412 Killed: wethers 86, total 86 Died: ewes 4, wethers 47, total 51 Remaining at 31 March: ewes 169, wethers 0, lambs 94, rams 12, total 275 Goats Remaining at 1 January: nannies 95, wethers 17, kids 46, billies 6, total 164 Increase: kids 23, total 23 Total: nannies 95, wethers 17, kids 69, billies 6, total 187 Killed: wethers 1, kids 5, total 6 Remaining at 31 March: nannies 95, wethers 16, kids 64, billies 6, total 181 Hogs Remaining at 1 January: sows 4, young hogs 16, pigs 0, boars 0, total 20 Killed: young hogs 6, total 6 Remaining at 31 March: sows 4, young hogs 10, pigs 0, boars 0, total 14 Horses Remaining at 1 January and 31 March: horses 5, mares 8, total 13 Poultry Remaining at 1 January: fowls 132, ducks 8, turkeys 40, geese 12 Increase: fowls 52, ducks 10, turkeys 17, geese 0 Total: fowls 184, ducks 18, turkeys 57, geese 12 Killed: fowls 0, ducks 6, turkeys 12, geese 2 Died: fowls 40, ducks 0, turkeys 5, geese 3 Remaining at 31 March: fowls 144, ducks 12, turkeys 40, geese 7 Yams used for the stock, 13,700 Daniel Corneille and William Wrangham signed the account, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** Every one of the Company's 133 wethers was gone by the end of March: 86 slaughtered and 47 dead. These were mostly the Cape sheep landed from the homeward fleet in November 1780. With the salt meat nearly exhausted and the *Gatton* lost, the Council fed the garrison and the hospital on fresh mutton from the flock. The 47 deaths point to sheep weakened by the voyage and by thin late-summer grazing after two years of drought. The island's ewes, rams and the season's 94 lambs were left untouched, so the breeding flock survived for the year ahead. For the first time the account records no births or deaths among the Company's slaves, and no yams issued for their food. Since mid-March the slaves had been fed on rice in place of meat. The yams that had fed both slaves and stock in earlier quarters now went to the animals alone.

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426	422	9th April Artillery Stores Expended in March 1781 Grenadoes, 6 lb, 4 lb, 3 lb, Powder lb, oz 4th A Double alarm: Grenadoes 9, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 3, Powder lb 17, oz 2 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 3, oz 0 Ball Cartridges for the East Flying Party: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 12, oz 2 Powder Expended by do. at Field Piece: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 9, oz 2 10 A General Alarm: Grenadoes 10, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 11 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 2, oz 8 Arrived a Dutch Ship: Grenadoes 5, 6 lb 5, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 5, oz 0 12 An Alarm for two Ships: Grenadoes 9, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 3, Powder lb 16, oz 8 13 Powder for Mr. Wrangham: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 4, oz 0 14 Arrived the Walpole and True Britton: Grenadoes 10, 6 lb 10, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 10, oz 0 do. An alarm: Grenadoes 9, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 3, Powder lb 16, oz 8 19 Powder for Stone Blowers at Sandy Bay: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 12, oz 0 24 A General Alarm: Grenadoes 10, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 12, 3 lb 6, Powder lb 33, oz 0 Dismissing do.: Grenadoes 2, 6 lb 1, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 1, Powder lb 2, oz 8 26 an Alarm for two Ships: Grenadoes 9, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 6, 3 lb 3, Powder lb 16, oz 8 30 Sailed the Dutch Ship: Grenadoes 5, 6 lb 5, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 5, oz 0 Powder for Priming: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 9, oz 11 do. Expended at Banks's: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 126, oz 0 do. do. for Sundry Services: Grenadoes 0, 6 lb 0, 4 lb 0, 3 lb 0, Powder lb 31, oz 7 Total: Grenadoes 106, 6 lb 35, 4 lb 48, 3 lb 27, Powder lb 374, oz 2 Cartridge Paper 14 Quires Slow Match 18 lb Sheep Skins 7 Vinegar 1½ Gall. Bed Bolts 3 Transom do. 3 Key do. 1 Cap Sqr. Plates Mod. Handspikes 1 Bees Wax 2 lb Flannel 2 Yds. Bolts Different Sizes 18 Tallow 11 lb Linch Pins 2 Copper Clouts 8 Rammer Heads 9 Sponge do. 10	The artillery stores used in March 1781 were as follows. 4 March, double alarm, 9 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 17 lb 4 oz 4 March, guns fired to stand down, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz Ball cartridges for the East Flying Party, powder 12 lb 2 oz Powder used by the East Flying Party at the field piece, 9 lb 12 oz 10 March, general alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 11 March, guns fired to stand down, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz 11 March, salute on the arrival of a Dutch ship, 5 six-pounders, powder 5 lb 0 oz 12 March, alarm for two ships, 9 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz 13 March, powder for Mr Wrangham, 4 lb 0 oz 14 March, alarm, 9 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz 19 March, powder for the stone blowers at Sandy Bay, 12 lb 0 oz 22 March, general alarm, 18 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, powder 33 lb 0 oz 22 March, guns fired to stand down, 2: 1 six-pounder, 0 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, powder 3 lb 0 oz 26 March, alarm for two ships, 9 guns fired: 0 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, powder 16 lb 8 oz 30 March, salute on the departure of the Dutch ship, 5 six-pounders, powder 5 lb 0 oz Powder for priming, 9 lb 11 oz Powder used at Banks's, 126 lb 4 oz Powder for various other services, 35 lb 7 oz Total, 106 guns fired: 35 six-pounders, 48 four-pounders, 23 three-pounders, powder 374 lb 2 oz Other stores used Cartridge paper, 14 quires Slow match, 18 lb Sheepskins, 7 Vinegar, 1½ gallons Bed bolts, 3 Transom bolts, 3 Key bolts, 1 Cap squares with plates and nails, [...] Handspikes, 1 Beeswax, 2 lb Flannel, 2 yards Bolts of various sizes, 18 Tallow, 11 lb Linch pins, 2 Copper clouts, 8 Rammer heads, 9 Sponge heads, 10 Sponge staves, 3 Nitre, 6 lb Bits, 1 Priming wires, 2 The batteries also saluted the arrival of the *Walpole* and the *True Briton* on 14 March with 10 six-pounders, using 10 lb 0 oz of powder. William Pierce signed the account. **Interpretations** The garrison was called to arms eight times in March, including two general alarms on 10 and 22 March. Dutch sail kept appearing off the island in fours and sixes, and the Company's Bengal ships arrived in pairs through the month. Each sighting had

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		do. Staves 3 Nitre 6 lb Bitts 1 Priming Wires 2 Signed Willm. Pierie	to be treated as a possible enemy until it was known. The Dutch Republic was on the edge of war with Britain, so a squadron of Dutch ships could no longer be assumed friendly. The month's alarms used more powder than any since the French threat of the year before. Sheepskins and flannel were issued with the artillery stores. Sheepskin covered the sponge heads that swabbed out the guns, and flannel was used to make cartridge bags that burned away cleanly when fired, leaving no smouldering fragments in the barrel.
427	423	1781 Sundrys Expended at the Honble. Company's Table in March 1781. To 55 Bottles Madeira 3 8 9 3 do. Port - 4 9 18 do. Lisbon 1 8 6 4 do. Sherry - 6 4 80 do. Beer 1 6 8 16½ Galls. Arrack 2 9 6 69 lb Mutton 1 8 9 1 Lamb - 10 - 1 Goat - 10 - 12 lb Pork - 6 - 60 Candy 1 10 - 727 lb Flour 6 1 - £ 19 16 5 Bot. P Table 5 Turkeys 1 5 - 42 Fowls 3 3 - 14 Ducks 1 1 - 5 Pigs 1 5 - £ 6 14 - Ordered the following Advertizement to be Published. Island St. Helena 9th April 1781 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	The following stores were used at the Company's table in March 1781. 55 bottles of Madeira, £3 8s 9d 3 bottles of port, £0 4s 9d 18 bottles of Lisbon, £1 8s 6d 4 bottles of sherry, £0 6s 4d 80 bottles of beer, £1 6s 8d Arrack, 16½ gallons, £2 9s 6d Mutton, 69 lb, £1 8s 9d 1 lamb, £0 10s 0d 1 goat, £0 10s 0d Pork, 12 lb, £0 6s 0d Sugar candy, 60 lb, £1 10s 0d Flour, 727 lb, £6 1s 0d Total, £19 16s 5d Bought for the table: 5 turkeys, £1 5s 0d 42 fowls, £3 3s 0d 14 ducks, £1 1s 0d 5 pigs, £1 5s 0d Total bought, £6 14s 0d The Council ordered a public notice, dated St Helena 9 April 1781, to be published. All inhabitants of the island were required to meet in vestry at the chapel in James Valley on the following Monday to choose parish officers for the coming year. **Interpretations** The Company's table took only 69 lb of mutton in March, against more than 300 lb in January. With salt meat almost gone, the Company's flock was needed to feed the garrison and the hospital, and the councillors' own table made do with far less meat and more bought poultry. The vestry was the island's one elected body. Every inhabitant could attend, and it chose the churchwardens who had just been charged with collecting the fines on excess sheep. The parish thus had a hand in enforcing the very grazing rules it had voted for in September 1779.
428	424	9th April to return three of the Principal Inhabitants that one may be elected to serve the Office of Sheriff, and to chose a Proper for a Constable. By Order of Council Signed B. Wright Secy. We this day received the following Letter from the Engineer Vizt. To the Worshipful the Governor &ca. Council, Island St. Helena. Gentlemen The repair of Mitchels Line being	At the same meeting the inhabitants were to put forward three of the island's principal inhabitants, from whom one would be chosen to serve as sheriff, and to choose a suitable person to act as constable. Britannicus Wright signed the notice as secretary, by order of the Council. The Council received a letter that day from Captain William Pierce, the engineer, addressed to the Governor and Council. The repair of Mitchell's Line was the only new work he had to propose that quarter. That gave him the best hope of finishing all his earlier undertakings by the beginning of June. He would not keep the Council longer, but referred them to a drawing on which the shaded parts showed what

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		the only business, that I have to propose this Quarter, gives me the greatest hope of Completing by the beginning of June what [...] my former Engagements. I will not Detain [...] you longer having to refer you to a Drawing, which by the stained parts exhibits what yet Remains towards perfecting my Plan. I continue to be Gentlemen With Regard St. Helena Your most humble Servant 9th April 1781. Signed Wm. Pierie The Secretary was Directed to return him the following Answer Vizt.	still remained to be done to complete his plan. Pierce signed the letter at St Helena on 9 April 1781. The Council told the secretary to send him the following reply. **Interpretations** The inhabitants nominated three candidates for sheriff, and the Governor and Council chose one of them. This arrangement mirrored the English shire, where the Crown picked the sheriff from names put forward. It gave the islanders a voice in choosing their chief law officer while leaving the final choice with the Company. The sheriff summoned juries and carried out the court's orders. A man trusted by his neighbours made the island's justice easier to accept. Pierce now proposed only one new work for the quarter and promised to finish everything else by June. After the long dispute over Buttermilk Point, he limited his new commitments and set himself a date. A drawing with the unfinished parts shaded gave the Council a way to check his progress at a glance.
429	425	1781 To Captain William Pierie Engineer Sir I am Directed by the Governor and Council to acquaint you that they are glad to find by your Letter and the Plan laid before them on this day that the Works carrying on at Butter Milk Point are drawing to a near Conclusion, and recommend that you Complete the same as soon as Possible. They also direct that you repair the Damages the fortifications at Mitchels line and Lemon Valley have sustained by the late floods as soon as the Weather will Permit. I am Sir St. Helena Your humble Servant 9th April 1781 Signed B. Wright Secy. Julio Fabiano this day presented the following Petition Vizt. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council of St. Helena The humble Petition of Julio Fabiano Sheweth That your Petitioner is Desirous of disposing of his Right to a Lease for a Piece of Ground in this Valley humbly Request your worship and Council will Permit him so to do, and accept William Wrangham Esqr. Tenant for the Same. And Your Petitioner will ever Pray 9th April 1781 Granted	The reply to Captain William Pierce, the engineer, told him that the Governor and Council were glad to learn from his letter and drawing that the works at Buttermilk Point were nearly finished. They asked him to complete them as soon as possible. They also directed him to repair the flood damage to the fortifications at Mitchell's Line and Lemon Valley as soon as the weather allowed. Britannicus Wright signed the reply as secretary at St Helena on 9 April 1781. Julio Fabiane presented a petition to Governor Skottowe and the Council. He wished to dispose of his right to a lease of a piece of ground in James Valley. He asked leave to do so and to accept William Wrangham as the new tenant. His petition was dated 9 April 1781, and the Council granted it. **Interpretations** Fabiane was the boat repairer the Company paid 2s 6d a day. He sold his town lease to William Wrangham, who sat on the Council that granted the transfer. Wrangham was steadily adding to his holdings. He was already among the island's largest landholders and sold the Company everything from salt meat to a ship's mast. The record does not show the price, only that the Council approved its own member as tenant. As with Henry Bazett's sale in February, the Directors had only the minutes to judge whether a councillor gained unfairly from his place on the Board.
430	426	9th April On the 2d instant We received the following Letter from Mr. John Goodwin Storekeeper. To the Worshipful John Skottowe Esqr. Governor &ca. Council St. Helena Gentlemen As it is now upwards of seventeen Months since by your appointment, I have acted as Storekeeper for the Honble. Company, and as it has always been usual for the men in that Office to enjoy a share of the Profits arising from the sale of Arrack, I have to request that by your Worships authority, I may be admitted now Member of the Society, instituted	On 2 April the Council had received a letter from John Goodwin, the storekeeper, addressed to Governor Skottowe and the Council. Goodwin wrote that he had now served as the Company's storekeeper by their appointment for more than 17 months. It had always been the custom for the holder of that office to share in the profits from the sale of arrack. He therefore asked the Council to admit him as a member of the Society set up for that purpose. It had never been usual for anyone to keep his share in the Society for more than six months after leaving the Company's service. His predecessor had left the island long ago, so that right must have lapsed. He trusted the Council would see the justice of his request. The Board considered the letter and judged Goodwin's request entirely reasonable. It ordered that he be admitted at once as a member of the Society

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		for that Purpose. I beg leave to remind you that it has never been customary that any Gentleman after quitting his Employment in the Honble. Company's Service should retain his Share in that Society longer than six Months, and as that period has been long elapsed since my predecessor left this Island, his Right to this advantage must of course be Expired, and that therefore your Worships will acquiesce in the justice, and propriety of my just application. I am Gentlemen With the greatest respect your most Obedient and humble Servant Signed John Goodwin The Board having taken the above Letter into Consideration are of opinion that Mr. Jno. Goodwin's application is very reasonable have therefore Directed that he should be immediately admitted a Member of the Society established for the Vending of Spirituous Liquors agreeable to the Honble. Company's	established for selling spirits, in accordance with the Company's orders. **Interpretations** The Society was a body of the Company's senior servants that held the right to sell arrack on the island, sharing the profits among its members. The Company had bought hundreds of gallons from it for the garrison and the stores. Membership was a perquisite of office, a way of rewarding officials beyond their salaries without raising the pay the Directors fixed in London. Jonathan Doveton had left for England in October 1779, yet his share appears to have continued long after the six months custom allowed. Goodwin had to ask for his place. The Council's prompt agreement confirmed that the profit belonged to the office rather than to the man who had once held it.
431	427	1781 Orders as P the 13th Paragraph of their General Letter dated the 19th November 1773. And according to a Determination entered upon Consultation of the 2d April 1777 have also agreed that he should enjoy the profits arising from said Society from the Expiration of six Months after Mr. Doveton's quitting the Island until his return to the Honble. Company's Service. John Tothill Private this day Petitioned for his discharge from the Garrison having Procured John Harvey of Ship True Briton to serve the Remainder of his Contracted time (being two Years) as a Soldier in this Garrison. Captain Timbrell having no Cooper on Board his Ship, and requesting We would agree to the Exchange of the above Man (Tothill) being of that Trade, We have granted him his discharge Accordingly. John Skottowe Dan. Corneille M. Bazett Wm. Wrangham Hen. Bazett	The decision followed the Company's orders in the 13th paragraph of its general letter of 19 November 1773. In line with a resolution of the consultation of 23 April 1777, the Council also agreed that Goodwin should receive the Society's profits backdated to six months after Mr Doveton left the island, and that they should continue until Doveton returned to the Company's service. John Tothill, a private, petitioned for his discharge from the garrison. He had found John Harvey of the *True Briton* willing to serve out the remaining two years of his engagement as a soldier. Captain Timbrell had no cooper on board his ship and asked the Council to agree to the exchange, since Tothill was a cooper by trade. The Council granted Tothill his discharge. Governor Skottowe, Daniel Corneille, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Henry Bazett signed the minutes. **Interpretations** The Council rested its decision on two earlier authorities, a letter from the Directors in 1773 and its own resolution of 1777. Goodwin's share was a matter of established rule, not personal favour. Backdating his share to six months after Doveton left meant he received the profits of the office he had actually held. The clause about Doveton's return kept open the possibility that the former storekeeper might come back and claim his place. It showed that the Society's shares belonged to the office and moved with whoever filled it. The Council allowed a second soldier in two weeks to leave in exchange for a ship's tradesman. The *True Briton* needed a cooper to keep her water and provision casks sound on the passage home. As with William Cronfield and the *Walpole*, the garrison kept its numbers, and the Company's ship gained a skill it could not otherwise have found.
432	428	16th April At a Consultation held on Monday the 16th day of April 1781 at the Castle. Present John Skottowe Esqr. Governor Major Danl. Corneille Lieut. Govr. Mr. Matt. Bazett	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 16 April 1781. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 9 April 1781 were read, approved and signed.

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		Mr. Willm. Wrangham Major Henl. Bazett of Council The last Consultation was read approved and Signed dated the 9th April 1781. Thursday the 12th passed by a Ship to Leeward abt. 5 or 6 Leagues This day do. do. do. do. The Storekeeper this day brought in his Collection and the Paymaster his Accounts for the Quarter commencing the 1st January and ending the 31st March last, which were examined approved and are as follows Vizt. Collection of Goods sold and Delivered out of the Honble. Company's Ware house from the 1st January to the 31st March 1781 Sold at 10 P Cent Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 69 - 3 Sugar 104 14 4 24 - 8 Candy 58 19 6 163 13 10 Flour Vizt. 149 3 9 Flour 139 16 10 499 2 20 do. Baked 466 7 4 606 4 2 Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 120 3 10 Rice 50 17 1 92 2 4 Paddy 20 8 9 71 5 10 Carried Over £ 841 3 10	On Thursday 12 April a ship passed the island to leeward, about five or six leagues off. Another passed the same way that day. The storekeeper brought in his collections, and the paymaster his accounts, for the quarter from 1 January to 31 March 1781. The Council examined and approved them. The storekeeper's collection for goods sold from the Company's warehouses over the quarter was as follows. Sold at a 10 per cent advance Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 69 cwt 0 qr 3 lb, £104 14s 4d Sugar candy, 24 cwt 0 qr 8 lb, £58 19s 6d Sugar and candy total, £163 13s 10d Flour and bread Flour, 149 cwt 3 qr 9 lb, £139 16s 10d Baked bread, 499 cwt 2 qr 20 lb, £466 7s 4d Flour and bread total, £606 4s 2d Rice and paddy Rice, 120 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, £50 17s 1d Paddy, 92 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £20 8s 9d Rice and paddy total, £71 5s 10d Carried forward, £841 3s 10d **Interpretations** The stores sold nearly 500 cwt of baked bread in the quarter, less than the 649 cwt of the quarter to December but still far above the 362 cwt of the September quarter. The homeward fleet had gone, yet the inhabitants went on buying bread from the Company in quantity. Two years of drought had left the island's own wheat and potatoes short, and from mid-March salt meat was withheld from the inhabitants altogether. Bread and rice from the warehouse became their staple, and the flour brought by the *Betsy* in February made those sales possible.
433	429	1781 Brot. Over £ 841 3 10 Sope Cwt. qr. lb. 2 1 15 8 12 4 Salt 13½ Bushels 3 0 7 Tea Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 14 Single 11 9 6 2 3 11 Congo 19 8 9 4 - 23 Bohea 15 14 - 1 Cannister Hyson - 7 11 3 do. Souchon - 19 3 48 7 5 Cordage Cwt. lb. 2 - 11 9 1 2 Chelloe 16 Pieces 9 1 4 Sago 97 lb 1 0 3 Beef and Pork Vizt. 2206 P Beef 220 12 - 3408 do. Pork 340 16 - 577 0 - Pease Vizt. 1½ Bushel Split - 11 5	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £841 3s 10d Soap, 2 cwt 1 qr 15 lb, £8 12s 4d Salt, 13¾ bushels, £3 0s 7d Tea Singlo tea, 1 cwt 2 qr 14 lb, £11 9s 6d Congou tea, 2 cwt 3 qr 11 lb, £19 10s 9d Bohea tea, 4 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £15 14s 0d Hyson tea, 1 canister, £0 7s 11d Souchong tea, 3 canisters, £0 19s 3d Tea total, £48 7s 5d Cordage, 2 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £9 1s 2d Chelloes, 16 pieces, £9 1s 4d Sago, 97 lb, £1 0s 3d Beef and pork Salt beef, 2,206 lb, £220 11s 0d Salt pork, 3,408 lb, £340 16s 0d Beef and pork total, £577 0s 0d Peas Split peas, 1½ bushels, £0 11s 5d Whole peas, ½ bushel, £0 2s 10d Peas total, £0 14s 3d Corks, 7 gross, £0 17s 6d Nankeen, 250 pieces, £33 6s 6d Arrack, 5½ gallons, £1 7s 6d Sheet lead, 4 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £5 9s 1d Wax candles, 12 lb, £1 10s 0d Copperware, 2 three-quart tea kettles, £1 3s 2d Broadcloth Green, 4¾ yards, £4 11s 5d Black, 5¼ yards, £4 10s 5d Coloured cassimere, 6½ yards, £3 0s 9d Broadcloth total, £12 10s 7d

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		½ do. Whole - 2 10 - 14 3 Corks 7 Gross - 17 6 Nankeen 250 Pieces 33 6 6 Arrack 5½ Gallons 1 7 6 Lead qr. lb. 4 1 Sheet 5 9 1 Candles 12 lb Wax 1 10 - Braziery 2 three Quart Tea Kettles 1 5 2 Broad Cloth Vizt. 4¾ Yds. Green 4 11 5 5¼ do. Black 4 10 5 6½ do. Cold. Cassimere 3 - 9 12 10 7 Canvas 50 Yds. English 3 12 6 Cutlery Vizt. 9 Shoe Knives - 4 2 4 Butchers do. - 1 10 - 6 - Carried Over £ 1559 10 -	English canvas, 58 yards, £3 12s 6d Cutlery 9 shoe knives, £0 4s 2d 4 butcher's knives, £0 1s 10d Cutlery total, £0 6s 0d Carried forward, £1,559 10s 0d **Interpretations** The inhabitants bought more than 5,600 lb of salt beef and pork in the quarter, worth £577 0s 0d. The Council had ordered in mid-March that none should be issued to them any longer. Nearly all of this meat must therefore have been sold in January and February, before the *Gatton*'s loss became known and the warehouse was found to hold only twelve weeks' supply. Selling freely for two months used up the stock the garrison later needed. The Council's order came after much of the meat had already gone out to the inhabitants.
434	430	16th April Brot. Over £ 1559 10 - Deals Vizt. 19 Double 4 18 2 8 Single - 18 - 4 Baths 2 9 6 1 Pr. Riga Timber 3 4 - 4 Bundles Fir Laths - 5 2 11 14 10 Hosiery Vizt. 69 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings 11 12 10 9 Pr. India Cotton do. 3 19 6 1 Pr. Black Silk Breeches 1 11 5 17 3 9 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 475 No. 7 1 10 5 1350 9 3 3 - 300 12 - 8 - 475 18 - 2 10 11 Large - 3 4 Hooks 5 No. 2 Lines - 1 10 5½ Cotton Wick - 15 10 6 5 3 Haberdashery Vizt. 16 Sk. Mohair - 8 - 8½ Doz. do. Coat Buttons	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,559 10s 0d Timber 19 double deals, £4 18s 2d 8 single deals, £0 18s 0d 4 balks, £2 9s 6d 1 piece of Riga timber, £3 4s 0d 4 bundles of fir laths, £0 5s 2d Timber total, £11 14s 10d Hosiery 69 pairs of ordinary thread stockings, £11 12s 10d 9 pairs of India cotton stockings, £3 19s 6d 1 pair of black silk breeches, £1 11s 5d Hosiery total, £17 3s 9d Hooks and lines 475 No. 7 hooks, £1 18s 5d 1,350 No. 9 hooks, £3 3s 0d 300 No. 12 hooks, £0 8s 0d 495 No. 18 hooks, £0 2s 10d 11 large hooks, £0 3s 4d 5 No. 2 lines, £0 1s 10d Cotton wick, 5½ lb, £0 15s 10d Hooks and lines total, £6 5s 3d Haberdashery Mohair, 16 skeins, £0 8s 0d Mohair coat buttons, 8¼ dozen, £0 7s 7d Mohair breast buttons, 4½ dozen, £0 2s 1d Shirt buttons, ½ gross, £0 1s 4d Buckram, 2 yards, £0 2s 6d No. 17 thread, 2 oz, £0 4s 4d 1 epaulette, £0 10s 0d Haberdashery total, £1 16s 10d Ironware 1 padlock, £0 1s 0d 1 [...] lock, £0 0s 7d 2 stock locks, £0 8s 10d 1 iron-rimmed lock with padlock, £0 4s 10d Ironware carried forward, £0 15s 11d Carried forward, £1,596 10s 2d **Interpretations**

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		- 7 7 4½ do. do. Breast do. - 2 1 ½ Gro. Shirt do. - 1 4 2 Yds. Buckram - 2 6 2 Oz. Thread No. 17 - 4 4 1 Epaulet - 11 - 1 16 10 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Pad Lock - 1 8 1 Splint do. - - 7 2 Stock Locks - 8 10 1 Iron Rimd. Lock wt. Pullback - 4 10 Iron Ware Carried Over £ - 15 11 Carried Over £ 1596 10 8	The stores sold more than 2,600 fish hooks in the quarter. With salt meat gone from sale and the island two years into drought, fish became the inhabitants' chief source of protein. The Council had allowed soldiers to take money instead of meat so that they could buy fish. Hooks sold to planters for their slaves' fishing were part of the same shift from imported salt provisions to the sea around the island.
435	431	1781 Brot. Over £ 1596 10 8 Iron ware Brought Over£ - 15 11 1 Corn Mill 6 16 - 1 Pr. Dovetail Hinges - - 6 4 do. H. do. - 7 - 1 Iron Pot wt. 12 lb - 2 9 1 Broad Hoe - 2 5 1 Iron Rubbish Riddle - 7 3 ½ lb Sal Ammoniack - - 7 9 2 5 Nails Vizt. 18 lb 2 - 15 - 45 4 1 10 - 64 10 1 14 8 6 20 - 2 6 18 40 - 7 1 8½ Glaz. Brads - 11 - 5 - 3 Pitch &ca. 27 lb Turpentine - 15 - Pewter 1 Bason - 3 4 Oil Vizt. 29½ Galls. Train 8 1 2 2 do. Turpentine 1 7 8 9 8 10 Paint Vizt. 15 lb Indico 1 8 9 58 Starch 1 18 8 52 Red Lead Dry - 17 4 3 Red do. - - 8	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,596 10s 2d Ironware brought forward, £0 15s 11d 1 corn mill, £6 16s 0d 1 pair of dovetail hinges, £0 0s 6d 4 pairs of H hinges, £0 17s 0d 1 iron pot, 12 lb, £0 2s 9d 1 broad hoe, £0 2s 5d 1 iron [...] ladle, £0 7s 3d Sal ammoniac, ½ lb, £0 0s 7d Ironware total, £9 2s 5d Nails Twopenny nails, 10 lb, £0 15s 0d Fourpenny nails, 45 lb, £1 10s 0d Tenpenny nails, 64 lb, £1 14s 8d Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 6d Fortypenny nails, 10 lb, £0 7s 1d Glazing brads, 8¼ lb, £0 11s 0d Nails total, £5 0s 3d Turpentine, 27 lb, £0 15s 0d Pewter, 1 basin, £0 3s 4d Oil Train oil, 29¼ gallons, £8 1s 2d Turpentine, 2 gallons, £1 7s 8d Oil total, £9 8s 10d Paint and dyes Indigo, 1½ lb, £1 0s 9d Starch, 58 lb, £1 18s 8d White lead, dry, 52 lb, £0 17s 4d Red lead, 3 lb, £0 0s 8d Yellow ochre, dry, 1 lb, £0 0s 3d Blacking, ¼ lb, £0 0s 10d Green copperas, 2 lb, £0 0s 5d Paint and dyes total, £4 6s 11d Woollens and cloth Coloured shalloon, 1½ yards, £0 3s 2d Flannel, 5 yards, £0 12s 6d Fustian, 9½ yards, £0 18s 2d Woollens total, £1 13s 10d Carried forward, £1,627 1s 3d **Interpretations** The stores sold one of the three corn mills held in the inventory of 30 September 1780. A planter with wheat or barley of his own could now grind it at home instead of buying flour from the Company. After the *Gatton*'s loss, every bushel the island could grow and mill for itself eased the strain on the warehouse. Selling the mill turned a Company reserve into a private means of feeding a household.

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		1 Yellow Oaker Dry - - 3 ½ Blacking - - 10 2 Green Copperas - - 5 4 6 11 Serge Vizt. 1½ Yds. Cold. Shalloon - 3 2 5 Yds. Flannel - 12 6 9½ do. Fustian - 18 2 1 13 10 Carried Over £ 1627 1 3	
436	432	16 April Brot. Over £ 1627 1 3 Shirts Vizt. 170 Soldiers 42 10 - 51 Yds. Ticking 5 12 7 12 do. Fine Irish Linen 3 5 - 51 7 7 Saddlery Vizt. 1 Headstall & Rein - 3 9 2 Girths - 3 5 1 Half Curb Bridle - 10 10 - 18 - Shoes Vizt. 1 Pr. Mans fine Shoes - 6 9 1 do. Womans Calf - 3 7 - 10 4 Sailors Cloaths 2 Mens Shirts - 7 5 Turnery Vizt. 1 Yoke for Oxen - 13 5 2 Ox Bows - 2 6 9 Paint Brushes - 4 8 2½ Yards Hair Cloth of 22 Inches - 12 2 1 Plastr. Brush - 1 8 2 Pump Boxes - 7 8 2 4 1 Long Cloth Vizt. 5 Ps. No. 2 17 3 - 4½ do. 3 19 1 4 9½ do. 4 28 10 - 10 do. 5 15 15 - 4 do. 6 4 10 8 85 - - China Ware Vizt. 86 Meat Plates 1 18 2 1 Chamber Pot - 3 8 3 Guglets and Basons - 6 3	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter continued. Brought forward, £1,627 1s 3d Shirts and linen 170 soldiers' shirts, £41 10s 0d Ticking, 51 yards, £5 12s 7d Fine Irish linen, 12 yards, £3 5s 0d Shirts and linen total, £50 7s 7d Saddlery 1 headstall and rein, £0 2s 9d 2 girths, £0 3s 5d 1 half-curb bridle, £0 10s 10d Saddlery total, £0 17s 0d Shoes 1 pair of fine men's shoes, £0 6s 9d 1 pair of women's calf leather shoes, £0 3s 7d Shoes total, £0 10s 4d Sailors' clothes, 2 men's shirts, £0 7s 5d Turnery and brushes 1 yoke for oxen, £0 13s 5d 2 ox bows, £0 2s 6d 9 paint brushes, £0 4s 0d Hair cloth, 22 inches wide, 2½ yards, £0 12s 2d 1 plasterer's brush, £0 1s 8d 2 pump boxes, £0 7s 0d Turnery and brushes total, £2 0s 9d Longcloth No. 2, 5 pieces, £17 3s 0d No. 3, 4½ pieces, £19 1s 4d No. 4, 9½ pieces, £20 10s 0d No. 5, 10 pieces, £15 15s 0d No. 6, 4 pieces, £4 10s 0d Longcloth total, £85 0s 0d China 86 meat plates, £1 18s 2d 1 chamber pot, £0 3s 0d 3 goglets and basins, £0 6s 3d 21 quart and pint cups and saucers, £0 6s 7d 4 meat dishes, £0 5s 0d China carried forward, £2 19s 0d Carried forward, £1,767 4s 0d **Interpretations** Only two pairs of shoes were sold in the quarter, against more than 300 in each of the two before. The stores had sold out what the homeward fleet's supply had brought, and nothing new had come from England since. The *Gatton*'s loss deprived the island of its clothing as well as its salt meat. Shoes, shirts and stockings, which only an English store ship could supply, would grow scarcer until the next one arrived.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		21 Quart. Pint Cups & Saucers - 6 7 4 Meat Dishes - 5 - China Ware Carried Over £ 2 19 8 Carried Over £ 1767 4 8	
437	433	1781 Brot. Over £ 1767 4 8 China Ware Brought Over£ 2 19 8 4 Bowls - 5 - 4 Suckers - 1 6 3 6 2 Wine 423 Gallons Madeira 127 15 9 Spice Cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 17 Pepper 5 7 11 £ 1903 14 4 Sold at 50 P Cent Canvas 5½ Ps. English 17 10 - Paint 1 lb Vermillion - 8 6 Nails 5 lb 4 - 4 7 Oil Vizt. 25 Galls. Train 9 7 6 1½ Gall. Turpentine - 2 5 9 9 11 £ 27 13 - Snow Betsy Dr. Oil 8 Gallons Train £ 1 19 4 Charges General Dr. Coals 180 Bushels Smiths Shop 11 8 9 Cordage qr. lb. 2 2 Crane 2 1 - Arrack 45 Gallons Men Empd. in Stores &ca. 5 12 6 Oil 4½ Galls. Train 1 2 1 Carried Over £ 20 4 4	The storekeeper's collection for the quarter was completed, followed by the goods sold at a 50 per cent advance. Brought forward, £1,767 4s 0d China brought forward, £2 19s 0d 4 bowls, £0 5s 0d 4 sneakers, £0 1s 6d China total, £3 6s 2d Madeira wine, 429 gallons, £127 15s 9d Pepper, 1 cwt 2 qr 17 lb, £5 9s 11d Total sold at 10 per cent, £1,903 14s 4d Sold at a 50 per cent advance English canvas, 5½ pieces, £17 10s 0d Vermilion, 1 lb, £[...] Nails, 5 lb, £0 4s 7d Oil Train oil, 25 gallons, £9 7s 6d Turpentine, 1½ gallons, £0 2s 5d Oil total, £9 9s 11d Total sold at 50 per cent, £27 13s 0d The *Betsy* snow was charged £1 19s 4d for 8 gallons of train oil. The general charges account was debited with the following stores over the same quarter. Coals for the smiths' shop, 180 bushels, £11 0s 9d Cordage for the crane, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £2 1s 0d Arrack for the men working in the stores, 45 gallons, £5 12s 6d Train oil, 4½ gallons, £1 2s 1d Carried forward, £20 4s 4d **Interpretations** The inhabitants bought 429 gallons of Madeira in a single quarter. The Bengal ships of March had landed twelve pipes between them, and much of the wine went straight from the warehouse into private cellars. Wine kept well and held its value. With salt meat cut off and clothing running short, the island's buyers spent freely on the one good the Company now had in plenty.
438	434	16th April Brot. Over £ 20 4 4 Iron Ware Vizt. 1 Borax - 8 4 6 Hammer Helves - 2 6 Smiths Shop 2 Masons Hammers - 13 8 1 Plastr. Sieve Bake House - 8 3 ½ Sal Ammoniack Smiths Shop - - 11 1 13 8 Deals Vizt. 22 Double Sessions & Stables House 5 3 1 20 Single 2 - - 7 Baths 3 10 9 Sessions House & do. ½ Pr. Riga Timber Sessions do. 1 9 1 12 10 11 Nails Vizt.	The general charges account was completed, followed by the start of the repairs account. Brought forward, £20 4s 4d Ironware Borax for the smiths' shop, 1 lb, £0 8s 4d 6 hammer helves for the smiths' shop, £0 2s 6d 2 masons' hammers for the smiths' shop, £0 13s 0d 1 plasterer's sieve for the bakehouse, £0 8s 3d Sal ammoniac for the smiths' shop, ½ lb, £0 0s 11d Ironware total, £1 13s 0d Timber for repairs and the stable house 22 double deals, £5 3s 1d 20 single deals, £2 0s 0d 7 balks for the saw pit, £3 10s 9d Riga timber, ½ piece, £1 17s 1d Timber total, £12 10s 11d Nails for the same Twopenny nails, 3 lb, £0 2s 3d Fourpenny nails, 4 lb, £0 2s 5d Tenpenny nails, 22 lb, £0 10s 7d Twentypenny nails, 12 lb, £0 4s 6d 12 coopers' rivets for the coopers' shop, £0 3s 3d Nails total, £1 5s 0d English canvas for packets, 3¼ yards, £0 3s 5d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 lb 2 - 2 3 4 4 - 2 5 22 10 - 10 7 12 20 - 4 6 do. do. do. 12 Coopers Rivets Coopers Shop - 5 3 1 5 - Canvas 3 Yds. English Pockets - 3 5 Candles 2 lb Wax Secys. Office - 4 3 Lead Pipe &ca. 1 Small Cock & Ball - 7 - 27 lb Solder - 18 5 Chubs Spring 1 5 5 £ 36 7 - Repairs Dr. Deals Vizt. 6 Double 1 8 2 ½ Pr. Riga Timber - 14 6 Castle 2 2 8 Carried Over £ 2 2 8	Wax candles for the Secretary's office, 2 lb, £0 4s 3d Lead pipes and fittings for Chubb's Spring 1 small cock and ball, £0 7s 0d Solder, 2 lb, £0 10s 5d Lead pipes total, £1 5s 5d Total general charges, £36 7s 0d Repairs 6 double deals for the Castle, £1 8s 2d Riga timber for the Castle, ½ piece, £0 14s 6d Repairs carried forward, £2 2s 8d
439	435	1781 Brot. Over £ 2 2 8 Iron Ware Vizt. 3 Iron Rimd. Locks wt. Brass Knobs Castle - 18 5 1 Large do. Lock Pullback Ware - 7 3 1 Stock do. House - 4 - 1 Plastr. Trowel Lt. Govr. do. - 1 8 1 11 4 Lead Pipe &ca. 8 lb Solder Lt. do. do. - 7 - Nails 4 lb 10 Castle - 1 11 £ 4 2 11 Diet Expences Dr. Arrack 106 Gallons 13 5 - Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 4 3 2 Sugar 6 9 1 2 2 1 Candy 5 7 1 11 16 2 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 37 2 22 33 18 10 Beef and Pork Vizt. 51 P Beef 8 16 4 39 P Pork 5 17 - 14 13 4 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 2 3 24 1 1 2 Sago 12 lb - 3 - Salt 2 Bushels - 8 0 Pease 1 Bushel Split	The repairs account was completed, followed by the diet account for the quarter. Brought forward, £2 2s 8d Ironware 2 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs for the Castle, £0 18s 5d 1 large lock with padlock for the warehouse, £0 7s 3d 1 stock lock for the warehouse, £0 4s 0d 1 plasterer's trowel for the Lieutenant Governor's house, £0 1s 8d Ironware total, £1 11s 4d Solder for lead pipes, 8 lb, £0 7s 0d Tenpenny nails for the Castle, 4 lb, £0 1s 11d Total for repairs, £4 2s 11d Diet Arrack, 106 gallons, £13 5s 0d Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 4 cwt 3 qr 2 lb, £6 9s 1d Sugar candy, 2 cwt 2 qr 1 lb, £5 7s 1d Sugar and candy total, £11 16s 2d Flour, 37 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £33 18s 10d Beef and pork Salt beef, 51 pieces, £8 16s 4d Salt pork, 39 pieces, £5 17s 0d Beef and pork total, £14 13s 4d Rice, 2 cwt 3 qr 24 lb, £1 1s 2d Sago, 12 lb, £0 3s 0d Salt, 2 bushels, £0 8s 0d Split peas, 1 bushel, £0 9s 1d Pepper, 12 lb, £0 6s 0d Tea Congou tea, 2 lb, £0 2s 3d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 2d Tea total, £0 3s 5d Total for diet, £76 4s 3d **Interpretations** The diet account fell to £76 4s 3d, half that of the quarter to December. No wine at all was drawn for the Company's table from the stores, against £56 17s 0d of Madeira and sherry the quarter before. The councillors' own table was cut back in step with the

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		- 9 1 Spice 12 lb Pepper - 6 - Tea Vizt. 2 lb Congo - 2 3 2 Bohea - 1 2 - 3 5 £ 76 4 3	island's shortage. Salt meat was the most valuable store left, and the table took only 90 pieces of it in three months, a fraction of what the garrison's short-weight allowance alone had needed in earlier quarters.
440	436	16th April Allowance Dr. Rice and Paddy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 10 Rice - 19 11 51 - 11 Paddy 10 4 6 Govr. Poultry & Horses 2 0 12 Rice 1 2 - 13 3 10 Paddy 2 15 3 Lt. do. do. do. 15 1 8 Wheat Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 5 - 23 Wheat 3 9 6 1 3 - Barley - 15 11 Governors do. & do. - 2 - do. Lt. do. & do. - 4 6 4 9 11 Oil Vizt. 15 Galls. Train Castle 3 13 9 21 do. do. Council 5 3 3 8 17 - Candles Vizt. 179 lb Tallow Castle 9 13 - 149 Wax do. 570 do. Council 60 do. Chaplain 50 do. Doctors Shop Cwt. qr. lb. 7 1 17 87 9 4 97 2 4 Lead Vizt. 21 lb Sheet Govrs. Fishermen - 4 5 8 do. Lt. Govr. do. - 1 8 - 6 1 Hooks and Lines Vizt. 100 No. 7 - 5 10 50 9 - 2 1 100 12 - 2 5 Hooks 1 Hambro Line - 1 4 Govrs. Fishermen 25 No. 7 - 1 5 25 9 - - 7 3 Large - - 10 Hooks Lt. Govr. do.	The allowance account was debited with the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1781. Rice and paddy Rice for the Governor's poultry and horses, 2 cwt 2 qr 10 lb, £0 19s 11d Paddy for the Governor's poultry and horses, 51 cwt 0 qr 11 lb, £10 4s 6d Rice for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, 2 cwt 0 qr 12 lb, £1 2s 0d Paddy for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses, 13 cwt 3 qr 10 lb, £2 15s 3d Rice and paddy total, £15 1s 8d Wheat and barley Wheat for the Governor's poultry, 5 cwt 0 qr 23 lb, £3 9s 6d Barley for the Governor's poultry, 1 cwt 3 qr 0 lb, £0 15s 11d Barley for the Lieutenant Governor's poultry, 0 cwt 2 qr 0 lb, £0 4s 6d Wheat and barley total, £4 9s 11d Oil Train oil for the Castle, 15 gallons, £3 13s 9d Train oil for the Council, 21 gallons, £5 3s 3d Oil total, £8 17s 0d Candles Tallow candles for the Castle, 179 lb, £9 13s 0d Wax candles: 149 lb for the Castle, 570 lb for the Council, 60 lb for the chaplain and 50 lb for the doctor's shop, together 7 cwt 1 qr 17 lb, £87 9s 4d Candles total, £97 2s 4d Sheet lead Sheet lead for the Governor's fishermen, 21 lb, £0 4s 5d Sheet lead for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, 8 lb, £0 1s 8d Lead total, £0 6s 1d Hooks and lines 100 No. 7 hooks for the Governor's fishermen, £0 5s 10d 50 No. 9 hooks for the Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 1d 100 No. 12 hooks for the Governor's fishermen, £0 2s 5d 1 Hamburg line for the Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 4d 25 No. 7 hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 1s 5d 25 No. 9 hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 0s 7d 3 large hooks for the Lieutenant Governor's fishermen, £0 0s 10d Cotton wick for the Castle, ½ lb, £0 1s 4d Hooks and lines total, £0 15s 10d Carried forward, £126 12s 8d **Interpretations** In the same quarter that the Council cut the inhabitants off from salt meat and put its slaves on rice, the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's poultry and horses received more than 65 cwt of rice and paddy and nearly 7 cwt of wheat and barley from the Company's stores. The senior officers' allowances were not reduced along with everyone else's. Rice was plentiful after the Bengal ships, so feeding it to fowls cost the island no meat. Even so, a Company paying

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		½ lb Cotton Wick Castle - 1 4 - 15 10 Carried Over £ 126 12 8	for its officers' poultry while rationing its slaves made an awkward contrast in the accounts sent home. The Council burned 570 lb of wax candles in three months. The Bengal ships had landed forty chests of them in March, and the Council's chamber, the chaplain and the doctor's shop all switched from tallow to wax as soon as the new stock was ashore.
441	437	1781 Brot. Over £ 126 12 8 Haberdashery 2 Sks. Silk Castle - 1 1 Sope 100 Castle Linen 2 18 4 Paint Vizt. 10 lb Indico - 17 4 20 Starch - 11 8 Castle Linen 1 9 - Chelloe 1 Piece Castle - 10 5 Sugar and Candy qr. lb. 1 2 Sugar Govrs. Gardener - 7 3 Tea 4 lb Bohea do. & do. - 2 5 Shirts 5 Yards Ticking Govrs. Stables - 10 - Canvas 8 do. English do. - 9 - Saddlery Vizt. 4 Pr. Stirrup Leathers - 11 2 1 Half Curb Bridle - 10 10 do. 1 2 - £ 134 2 2 Garrison Dr. Tea Cwt. qr. lb. 1 1 19 Bohea Barracks & Guards 4 16 - Oil 155 Galls. Train do. do. 38 11 10 Candles Vizt. 1 lb Wax - 2 2 23 Tallow 1 4 10 Officers on duty 1 6 - Arrack 22 Galls. Muster 2 15 - Deals Vizt. 13 Double 3 1 - 15 Single 1 10 - Cots & Coffins 4 11 - Nails Vizt. 34 lb 2 1 5 6 6 4 - 3 8 6 10 - 2 11 1 Glaz. Brads - 1 2 do. do. 1 13 3 Carried Over £ 52 10 1	The allowance account was completed, followed by the garrison account for the quarter. Brought forward, £126 12s 8d Silk for the Castle, 2 skeins, £0 1s 1d Soap for the Castle linen, 100 lb, £2 10s 4d Laundry supplies for the Castle linen Indigo, [...], £0 7s 4d Starch, 20 lb, £0 11s 8d Laundry total, £0 19s 0d Chelloes for the Castle, 1 piece, £0 10s 3d Sugar for the Governor's gardeners, 0 cwt 1 qr 2 lb, £0 7s 3d Bohea tea for the Governor's gardeners, 4 lb, £0 2s 5d Ticking for the Governor's stables, 5 yards, £0 10s 0d English canvas for the Governor's stables, 8 yards, £0 9s 0d Saddlery for the Governor's stables 4 pairs of stirrup leathers, £0 11s 2d 1 half-curb bridle, £0 10s 10d Saddlery total, £1 2s 0d Total for allowances, £134 2s 2d Garrison Bohea tea for the barracks and guards, 1 cwt 1 qr 19 lb, £4 16s 0d Train oil for the barracks and guards, 150 gallons, £38 11s 10d Candles for the officers on duty Wax candles, 1 lb, £0 2s 2d Tallow candles, 23 lb, £1 4s 10d Candles total, £1 6s 0d Arrack for the musters, 22 gallons, £2 15s 0d Timber for cots and coffins 18 double deals, £3 1s 0d 15 single deals, £1 10s 0d Timber total, £4 11s 0d Nails for cots and coffins Twopenny nails, 34 lb, £1 5s 6d Fourpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 3s 8d Tenpenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 11d Glazing brads, 1 lb, £0 1s 2d Nails total, £1 13s 3d Carried forward, £52 10s 1d **Interpretations** The garrison account no longer carried the large charge for extra salt meat to bring rations up to full weight, which had cost £88 7s 5d in the quarter to December. With almost no salt meat left, there was nothing to make up the weight with, and soldiers were instead allowed money to buy fish. Lamp oil for the guards now made up most of the garrison's costs from the stores. The posts had to stay lit through the nights whatever the shortage, since Dutch ships were passing in numbers and alarms were raised almost weekly.
442	438	16 April Brot. Over £ 52 10 1 Soldiers Cloaths Vizt.	The garrison account was completed, followed by the start of the account for the Company's black slaves.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		2 Matross Coats and Breeches 4 5 6 2 Soldiers do. & do. 2 18 6 7 4 - Hats 3 Soldiers - 8 11 Hosiery 1 Pr. Ordy. Thread Stockings - 3 5 Canvas 194 Yds. English Cots 10 18 3 Glass Ware 3 Half hour Glasses Guards - 1 7 Haberdashery Vizt. 1 Gro. Broad worsted Lace - 18 - 1 do. narrow do. do. - 12 - 1 10 - Hooks and Lines Vizt. 3¼ Whip Cord - 11 4 5¼ Cotton Wick - 13 7 1 4 11 Shirts Vizt. 1 Soldiers - 4 6 1 Ruber - - 6 - 5 - Iron Ware 1 Iron Pot wt. 38 lb - 7 11 Beef and Pork Vizt. 138 P Beef 23 5 9 245 P Pork 36 9 - 59 14 9 £ 135 16 6 Blacks Dr. Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 159 1 1 61 1 - Beef and Pork Vizt. 545 P Beef 94 4 9 1246 P Pork 186 18 - 281 2 9 Carried Over £ 342 3 9	Brought forward, £52 10s 1d Soldiers' clothing 2 matrosses' coats and breeches, £4 5s 6d 2 soldiers' coats and breeches, £2 18s 6d Clothing total, £7 4s 0d 3 soldiers' hats, £0 8s 11d 1 pair of ordinary thread stockings, £0 3s 5d English canvas for cots, 194 yards, £10 18s 3d 3 half-hour glasses for the guards, £0 1s 7d Haberdashery Broad worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 18s 0d Narrow worsted lace, 1 gross, £0 12s 0d Haberdashery total, £1 10s 0d Hooks and lines Whipcord, 3¼ lb, £0 11s 4d Cotton wick, 5¼ lb, £0 13s 7d Hooks and lines total, £1 4s 11d Shirts and linen 1 soldier's shirt, £0 4s 6d 1 roller towel, £0 0s 6d Shirts total, £0 5s 0d 1 iron pot, 30 lb, £0 7s 11d Beef and pork Salt beef, 138 pieces, £23 5s 9d Salt pork, 245 pieces, £36 9s 0d Beef and pork total, £59 14s 9d Total for the garrison, £135 16s 6d Slaves Rice, 159 cwt 1 qr 1 lb, £61 1s 0d Beef and pork Salt beef, 545 pieces, £94 4s 9d Salt pork, 1,246 pieces, £186 18s 0d Beef and pork total, £281 2s 9d Carried forward, £342 3s 9d **Interpretations** The Company's slaves drew more than 1,700 pieces of salt beef and pork in the quarter, well over four times the garrison's 383 pieces. Almost all of it must have been issued in January and February, before the Council took meat away from the slaves altogether in March. The slaves were the largest single consumers of the island's salt provisions. Once the stock ran low, they were the first group whose meat ration could be cut completely, because rice from Bengal could take its place and they had no means of protest.
443	439	Island St. Helena At a Consultation held on Monday the 27th day of July 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 20th of July 1778. Thursday the 23d Arrived the Sea Horse's Boat at Banks's at eleven o'Clock in the Morning. do. do. The Honorable Company's Ship Sea Horse from Bengal (last from the Cape) do. do. Arrived the Duke of Kingston's Boat at Banks's at ½ past eleven o'Clock in the Morning. do. do. The Honorable Company's Ship Duke of Kingston from Madrass (last from the Cape) do. do. Arrived the Stormont's Boat at Banks's at seven o'Clock in the Evening.	The Council met at the Castle on Monday 27 July 1778. Governor Skottowe presided, with Major Daniel Corneille, Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Bazett, William Wrangham and Major Henry Bazett present. The minutes of 20 July 1778 were read, approved and signed. On Thursday 24 July the boat of the *Sea Horse* landed at Banks's at eleven in the morning, and the Company's ship *Sea Horse* arrived from Bengal, last from the Cape. The boat of the *Duke of Kingston* landed at Banks's at half past eleven that morning, and the Company's ship *Duke of Kingston* arrived from Madras, also last from the Cape. The boat of the *Stormont* landed at Banks's at seven that evening. On Friday 25 July the Company's ship *Stormont* arrived from China. Richard Ashton, a private, died the same day. The *Sea Horse*, the *Duke of Kingston* and the *Stormont* brought the following supplies for the island.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Friday the 24th The Honorable Company's Ship Stormont from China. do. do. Died Richard Ashton Private. The Ships Sea Horse Duke of Kingston and Stormont brought us the following Supplys.	
444	440	27 July 1778 Invoice of Ship Sea Horse FR Fine Rice 120 Bags weight Bd. Mds. 240 @ 25 P % 555 - - P Paddy 120 do. do. 120 @ 1 P Md. 139 3 3 WC Wax Candles 4 Chests do. 8 @ 75 P Md. 600 - - BA Batavia Arrack 1 Leaguer @ 140 P Leaguer 151 3 3 MW Madeira Wine 3 Pipes @ 400 P Pipe 1296 - - 2631 13 6 Charges Merchandize 320 Gunney Bags @ 16 P % 55 4 6 50 Gunneys @ 15 P do. 8 1 6 16 Seer Jute Twine @ 5 8 P Md. 1 6 - 15 do. Rope @ 3 8 P do. 1 5 - 1 Seer Nails @ 20 P do. - 8 - 3 Ps. Gurrahs @ 1 4 P Ps. 4 - 9 4 Mango Plank Chests @ 3 P ea. 12 13 - 50 Reed Matts @ 8 P % 4 5 3 Diet 2 - - Masters 48 10 - Cooper Work 2 2 6 Packermen 2 5 6 Sloop hire 270 - - Boat hire 4 5 3 Peons 2 2 6 Weighmen 2 15 6 422 7 9 Errors Excepted Current Rs. 3054 5 3 (Signed) William Larkins Acct. Genl.	The *Sea Horse*'s invoice was as follows. Each line carried a mark in the margin, the same mark painted on the packages: FR for the fine rice, P for the paddy, WC for the wax candles, BA for the Batavia arrack and MW for the Madeira wine. Fine rice, 120 bags weighing 240 maunds, 355 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Paddy, 80 bags weighing 120 maunds, 139 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Wax candles, 4 chests weighing 8 maunds at 75 rupees per maund, 600 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Batavia arrack, 1 leaguer at 140 rupees per leaguer, 151 rupees 3 annas 3 pies Madeira wine, 3 pipes at 400 rupees per pipe, 1,296 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Goods total, 2,631 rupees 13 annas 6 pies Charges on the goods 320 gunny bags at 16 rupees per 100, 55 rupees 4 annas 6 pies 50 gunnies at 15 rupees per 100, 8 rupees 1 anna 6 pies Jute twine, 10 seers at 5 rupees 8 annas per maund, 1 rupee 6 annas 0 pies Jute rope, 15 seers at 3 rupees 8 annas per maund, 1 rupee 5 annas 0 pies Nails, 1 seer at 20 rupees per maund, 0 rupees 8 annas 0 pies Gunny cloth, 3 pieces at 1 rupee 4 annas per piece, 4 rupees 0 annas 9 pies 4 mango-plank chests at 3 rupees each, 12 rupees 13 annas 0 pies 50 reed mats at 8 rupees per 100, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Duty, 2 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Porters, 48 rupees 10 annas 0 pies Cooperage, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Packers, 2 rupees 5 annas 6 pies Ship hire, 270 rupees 0 annas 0 pies Boat hire, 4 rupees 5 annas 3 pies Peons, 2 rupees 2 annas 6 pies Weighmen, 2 rupees 15 annas 6 pies Charges total, 422 rupees 7 annas 9 pies Total in current rupees, 3,054 rupees 5 annas 3 pies William Larkins, accountant general, signed the invoice, reserving the right to correct any errors. **Interpretations** The marks in the margin matched those stencilled on each bag, chest and cask, so that the storekeeper could check every package against the invoice when it came ashore. Mixed cargoes from Bengal, Madras and China arrived together, often in the same boats. Without the marks, a chest of candles or a cask of Madeira could easily be credited to the wrong ship, and a shortfall could not be traced to the captain responsible. This 1778 consignment was smaller than the Bengal shipments of 1781: 120 bags of fine rice against 390, and 4 chests of candles against 10. Bengal more than tripled its rice for the island in the intervening years, after two seasons of drought and the Council's appeal of 9 August 1780.
445	441	1781 Brot. Over £ 342 3 9 Arrack 17 Gallons 2 2 6 Spice 6 lb Pepper - 3 8	The account for the Company's black slaves was completed, followed by the account for the Company's Malays. Brought forward, £342 3s 9d Arrack, 17 gallons, £2 2s 6d Pepper, 8 lb, £0 3s 8d

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		Salt ¾ Bushels - 3 1 Chelloe 1 Piece - 10 3 Sope 14 lb - 8 2 Sugar Cwt. qr. lb. 2 2 5 3 9 - Tea 1 - 16 Bohea 3 17 8 Oil 5½ Gallons Train 1 7 1 Iron Ware 1 Stock Lock - 4 - Lead 6 lb Sheet - 1 3 Long Cloth ½ Ps. No. 6 - 6 10 Haberdashery Vizt. 2 Doz. Mohair Coat Buttons - 1 8 1½ do. do. Breast do. - - 8 - 2 4 Hooks and Lines 100 No. 7 - 5 10 75 9 - 3 2 25 12 - - 7 Hooks 1½ Whip Cord - 4 5 - 14 - £ 355 12 11 Mallay Dr. Sugar qr. lb. 1 5 - 8 - Rice 1 1 16 - 11 - Beef 13 Pieces 2 5 - Arrack 5 Gallons - 12 6 Flour 15 lb - 2 5 Salt ½ Bushel - 1 - Tea 2 lb Bohea - 1 3 Sope 3 lb - 1 9 Spice 1 lb Pepper - - 6 Hooks 50 No. 9 - 2 2 £ 4 5 7	Salt, ¾ bushel, £0 3s 1d Chelloes, 1 piece, £0 10s 3d Soap, 14 lb, £0 8s 2d Sugar, 2 cwt 2 qr 5 lb, £3 9s 0d Bohea tea, 1 cwt 0 qr 16 lb, £3 17s 8d Train oil, 5½ gallons, £1 7s 1d 1 stock lock, £0 4s 0d Sheet lead, 6 lb, £0 1s 3d Longcloth, No. 6, ½ piece, £0 6s 10d Haberdashery Mohair coat buttons, 2 dozen, £0 1s 8d Mohair breast buttons, 1½ dozen, £0 0s 6d Haberdashery total, £0 2s 4d Hooks and lines 100 No. 7 hooks, £0 5s 10d 75 No. 9 hooks, £0 3s 2d 25 No. 12 hooks, £0 0s 7d Whipcord, ½ lb, £0 4s 5d Hooks and lines total, £0 14s 0d Total for the slaves, £355 12s 11d Malays Sugar, 0 cwt 1 qr 5 lb, £0 8s 0d Rice, 1 cwt 1 qr 16 lb, £0 11s 0d Salt beef, 13 pieces, £2 5s 0d Arrack, 5 gallons, £0 12s 6d Flour, 15 lb, £0 2s 5d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 1s 0d Bohea tea, 2 lb, £0 1s 3d Soap, 3 lb, £0 1s 9d Pepper, 1 lb, £0 0s 6d 50 No. 9 hooks, £0 2s 2d Total for the Malays, £4 8s 7d **Interpretations** The Malays still drew salt beef this quarter, 13 pieces, while the Company's black slaves were taken off meat altogether in March. The Company kept the two groups on separate terms throughout. The Malays were few, probably skilled men, and their ration of beef, arrack and tea was treated as part of their standing rather than as food that could be cut in a shortage. Thirteen pieces of beef cost the stores little. Keeping a small privileged group content was worth more to the Company than the meat it saved.
446	442	16 April Plantation Dr. Iron Ware Vizt. 2 Scythes - 10 6 3 Stock Locks - 12 - 2 Pr. H. Hinges - 7 8 6 Pr. Dovetail do. - 2 9 Bake House & Stables 1 12 11 Deals Vizt. 24 Double 5 12 6 1 Pr. Riga Timber	The plantation account and the start of the hospital account for the quarter were as follows. Plantation Ironware for the bakehouse and stables 2 scythes, £0 10s 6d 3 stock locks, £0 12s 0d 2 pairs of H hinges, £0 7s 8d 6 pairs of dovetail hinges, £0 2s 9d Ironware total, £1 12s 11d Timber for the same 24 double deals, £5 12s 6d 1 piece of Riga timber, £2 10s 2d Timber total, £8 10s 8d 6 butcher's knives, £0 2s 6d Rice for the overseers and steward, 3 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £1 8s 6d Arrack for the mowers, 11½ gallons, £1 8s 9d

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		2 10 2 do. do. 8 10 8 Cutlery 6 Butchers Knives - 2 6 Rice Cwt. qr. lb. 3 2 22 Overseers and Stewards 1 8 6 Arrack 11½ Gallons, Mowers 1 8 9 Nails Vizt. 12 lb 2 - - 9 27 4 - 16 4 21 10 - 8 1 2 20 - - 10 1 Glaz. Brads - 1 2 Bake House & Stables 1 7 5 Beef and Pork Vizt. 13 P Beef Steward 2 5 - 14 P Pork Mowers 2 2 - 4 7 - Oil 3 Galls. Train - 14 9 Turnery 6 Ox Bows - 6 9 £ 20 9 3 Hospital Dr. Sugar and Candy Vizt. Cwt. qr. lb. 3 2 22 Sugar 5 - 1 - - 10 Candy - 7 1 5 7 2 Flour Cwt. qr. lb. 3 2 4 3 3 8 Rice 3 2 4 1 7 1 Salt ½ Bushel - 6 2 Carried Over £ 10 4 1	Nails for the bakehouse and stables Twopenny nails, 12 lb, £0 9s 0d Fourpenny nails, 27 lb, £0 16s 4d Tenpenny nails, 21 lb, £0 10s 1d Twentypenny nails, 2 lb, £0 0s 10d Glazing brads, 1 lb, £0 1s 2d Nails total, £1 17s 5d Beef and pork Salt beef for the steward, 13 pieces, £2 5s 0d Salt pork for the mowers, 14 pieces, £2 2s 0d Beef and pork total, £4 7s 0d Train oil, 3 gallons, £0 14s 9d 6 ox bows, £0 6s 9d Total for the plantation, £20 9s 3d Hospital Sugar and sugar candy Sugar, 3 cwt 2 qr 22 lb, £5 0s 1d Sugar candy, 10 lb, £0 7s 1d Sugar and candy total, £5 7s 2d Flour, 3 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £3 3s 0d Rice, 3 cwt 2 qr 4 lb, £1 7s 1d Salt, ½ bushel, £0 [...] Carried forward, £10 4s 1d **Interpretations** The mowers on the plantation were given salt pork and arrack while the Company's other slaves were on rice alone. Mowing hay was hard labour done to a season, and the hay fed the Company's cattle and horses through the southern winter. Men cutting it needed meat to keep up their strength, and the Council made an exception for work it could not afford to have fall behind. The timber and nails went to a new bakehouse and stables. With bread now the island's chief food, the Company was enlarging the means of baking it.
447	443	1781 Brought Over £ 10 4 1 Tea 44 lb Bohea 1 6 7 Arrack 6 Gallons - 15 - Coals 26 Bushels 1 13 - Oil 13 Galls. Train 3 3 11 Canvas 60 Yds. English 3 7 6 Nails 10 lb 2 - 7 6 £ 20 17 7 Boats Dr. Cordage qr. lb. 2 20 2 13 10 Canvas 2 Yds. English - 2 3 Deals ½ Pr. Elm Plank 1 4 2 £ 4 - 3 Fortification Dr. Arrack 26½ Gallons, Artillery 3 6 3 Canvas 41 Yds. English do.	The hospital account was completed, followed by the boats and fortifications accounts for the quarter. Brought forward, £10 4s 1d Bohea tea, 44 lb, £1 6s 7d Arrack, 6 gallons, £0 15s 0d Coals, 26 bushels, £1 13s 0d Train oil, 13 gallons, £3 3s 11d English canvas, 60 yards, £3 7s 6d Twopenny nails, 10 lb, £0 7s 6d Total for the hospital, £20 17s 7d Boats Cordage, 0 cwt 2 qr 20 lb, £2 13s 10d English canvas, 2 yards, £0 2s 3d Elm plank, ½ piece, £1 4s 2d Total for the boats, £4 0s 3d Fortifications Arrack for the artillery, 26½ gallons, £3 6s 3d English canvas for the artillery, 41 yards, £2 6s 1d Broad red bunting for flags, 1 piece, £1 9s 4d Flour for the artillery, 4 lb, £0 0s 8d Timber 2 double deals for Ladder Hill, £0 9s 5d 3 single deals for Ladder Hill, £0 6s 0d 2 balks for Ladder Hill, £1 2s 6d

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		2 6 1 Bunting 1 Ps. Broad Red, Flags 1 9 4 Flour 4 lb Artillery - - 8 Deals Vizt. 2 Double - 9 5 3 Single - 6 - 2 Baths 1 2 6 Ladder Hill 1½ Pr. Elm Plank, Gun Carriages 3 12 6 5 10 5 Nails Vizt. 8 lb 4 Gun Carriages - 4 10 2 Glaz. Brads, Artillery - 2 4 - 7 2 Iron Ware Vizt. - 2 3 Iron - 9 6 1 - Steel - 10 6 Gun Carriages 1 - - Oil 3½ Galls. Train - 17 5 Turnery 6 Paint Brushes - 2 9 £ 14 19 11	Elm plank for gun carriages, 1½ pieces, £3 12s 6d Timber total, £5 10s 5d Nails Fourpenny nails for gun carriages, 8 lb, £0 4s 10d Glazing brads for the artillery, 2 lb, £0 2s 4d Nails total, £0 7s 2d Ironware for gun carriages Iron, 0 cwt 2 qr 3 lb, £0 9s 6d Steel, 0 cwt 1 qr 0 lb, £0 10s 6d Ironware total, £1 0s 0d Train oil, 3½ gallons, £0 17s 5d 6 paint brushes, £0 2s 9d Total for fortifications, £14 19s 11d **Interpretations** Elm plank, iron and steel went to building gun carriages in the quarter, alongside the axletrees and transoms for 32-pounders issued from the artillery stores in February. Carriages for heavy guns had to be made on the island, since only the iron parts could be shipped out. Elm was used because it resisted splitting under the shock of firing. The work matches the arming of the new battery at Buttermilk Point, which Pierce had promised to finish by June.
448	444	16 April Butter Milk Point Dr. Cordage Cwt. qr. lb. 4 1 9 17 5 10 Deals Vizt. 2 Single - 4 - 1 Bath - 11 3 - 15 3 Nails Vizt. 10 lb 10 - 4 10 6 20 - 2 3 - 7 1 Lead 27 lb Sheet - 5 8 £ 18 13 10 St. Helena 31 March 81 Errors Excepted Signed John Goodwin Storekeeper List of the Honble. Company's Servants Civil and Military upon the Island St. Helena with their Several Salaries Diet Money &ca. for the Quarter Ending 31st day of March 1781 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 - - 87 10 - Matt. Bazett Esqr. of Council 22 10 - do. Accountant	The works at Buttermilk Point were debited with the following stores issued between 1 January and 31 March 1781. Cordage, 4 cwt 1 qr 9 lb, £17 5s 10d Timber 2 single deals, £0 4s 0d 1 balk, £0 11s 3d Timber total, £0 15s 3d Nails Tenpenny nails, 10 lb, £0 4s 10d Twentypenny nails, 6 lb, £0 2s 3d Nails total, £0 7s 1d Sheet lead, 27 lb, £0 5s 8d Total for Buttermilk Point, £18 13s 10d John Goodwin, the storekeeper, signed the account at St Helena on 31 March 1781, reserving the right to correct any errors. The Company's civil and military servants on St Helena drew the following salaries, diet money and allowances for the quarter ending 31 March 1781. 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 Carried forward, £334 4s 9d **Interpretations** Buttermilk Point again drew more than 4 cwt of cordage in the quarter, after 9 cwt in the quarter to December. Hauling heavy guns up onto the new platforms and rigging the shears and tackle to mount them wore through rope quickly on the sharp volcanic rock. The cordage bought from Captain

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		27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 65 - - Carried Over £ 334 4 9	Cotton's private stock in July 1780 was being used up on the battery as fast as it had been on the *Hind*. The quarter's account confirms that work at the point was still going on, as Pierce had reported on 9 April 1781.
449	445	1781 Brot. Over £ 334 4 9 Wm. Wrangham Esqr. of Council 10 - - do. Diet Money 15 - - do. Assistant to the Govr. 10 - - do. Paymaster 27 10 - 62 10 - Henl. Bazett Esqr. of Council 10 - - Robartes Carr Chaplain 55 - - Britt. Wright Secy. 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - 42 10 - Wm. Pierie Engineer 50 - - John Goodwin Storekeeper 27 10 - do. Diet Money 15 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 45 - - Jas. Desfountain Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Collector of the Customs 7 10 - do. Assist. Storekeeper 10 - - 42 10 - Wm. Webber Doveton Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - do. Secy. to the Secret Committee 17 10 - 42 10 - Robt. 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 Nathl. Kennedy Factor 12 10 - do. Diet Money	The list of the Company's servants for the quarter ending 31 March 1781 continued. Brought forward, £334 4s 9d 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 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, storekeeper, salary, £27 10s 0d John Goodwin, diet money, £15 0s 0d John Goodwin, house rent, £2 10s 0d John Goodwin, total, £45 0s 0d James Dafountain, factor, salary, £12 10s 0d James Dafountain, diet money, £10 0s 0d James Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Dafountain, as collector of customs, £7 10s 0d James Dafountain, as assistant storekeeper, £10 0s 0d James Dafountain, total, £42 10s 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, as secretary to the Secret Committee, £17 10s 0d William Webber Doveton, total, £42 10s 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 Carried forward, £802 16s 0d **Interpretations** James Dafountain's total pay stayed at £42 10s 0d, but its make-up changed. He now drew £7 10s 0d as collector of customs, down from £12 10s 0d, and £10 0s 0d as assistant storekeeper, up from £5 0s 0d. With the *Gatton* lost and salt meat rationed, the warehouse demanded far more of an assistant's time, while the customs brought in little in a quarter with few private cargoes landing. The Council moved part of his allowance from one duty to the other to match the work he actually did, without adding a penny to the Company's costs.

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		10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 25 - - Carried Over £ 802 16 -	
450	446	16 April Brot. Over £ 802 16 - Thos. Bazett Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 10 - - do. House Rent 2 10 - 20 - - Samuel Mason Writer 7 10 - do. Diet Money 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 - Jas. Odney Schoolmaster 17 10 - do. Judge Advocate 12 10 - do. House Rent 2 10 - 32 10 - George Lambe Steward 7 10 - do. Overseeing the Bake House 3 - - 10 10 - Thos. Bazett Superintendant 25 - - Soloman St. Maurice Master at Arms 6 5 - Benjn. Mason 11 5 - Benjn. Seale 6 5 - Geo. Bird 5 - - Overseers John Robinson Carpenter 25 - - Gabl. Fenche do. Mate 12 10 - Joseph Hagar Armourer 15 - - Thos. Yates Marshall and Goaler 7 10 - do. Clerk of the Parish 5 - - 12 10 - Henl. Wingfield Mason 30 - - John Daniel do. Mate 20 - - Edwd. Joyce Cooper 15 - - John Joyce Clock and Instrument Cleaner 1 5 - Jeffry Bond Patroon 7 10 -	The list of the Company's servants continued. Brought forward, £802 16s 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 Samuel Mason, writer, salary, £7 10s 0d Samuel Mason, diet money, £10 0s 0d Samuel Mason, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Mason, 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 James Penny, schoolmaster, salary, £17 10s 0d James Penny, as judge advocate, £12 10s 0d James Penny, house rent, £2 10s 0d James Penny, total, £32 10s 0d George Jacks, steward, salary, £7 10s 0d George Jacks, as overseer of the bakehouse, £3 0s 0d George Jacks, total, £10 10s 0d Thomas Bazett, superintendent, £25 0s 0d Solomon St Maurice, master at arms, £6 5s 0d Benjamin Mason, overseer, £11 5s 0d Benjamin Seale, overseer, £6 5s 0d George Bird, overseer, £5 0s 0d John Robinson, carpenter, £25 0s 0d Gabriel Teake, carpenter's mate, £12 10s 0d Joseph Seager, armourer, £15 0s 0d Thomas Gates, marshal and gaoler, £7 10s 0d Thomas Gates, as parish clerk, £5 0s 0d Thomas Gates, total, £12 10s 0d Henry Wingfield, master mason, £30 0s 0d John Daniels, mason's mate, £20 0s 0d Edward Joyce, cooper, £15 0s 0d John Joyce, clock and instrument cleaner, £1 5s 0d Jeffery Bond, patroon, £7 10s 0d Richard Bickerstaff, register master, £10 0s 0d Robert Green, groom, £2 0s 0d John Ash, gardener, £2 10s 0d The under-gaoler, £1 10s 0d Charles Holloway, drum major, £1 0s 0d Charles Holloway, as fife major, £2 5s 0d Charles Holloway, as sexton, £1 10s 0d Charles Holloway, total, £4 15s 0d Carried forward, £1,160 6s 0d **Interpretations** Thomas Gates, the marshal, now also served as parish clerk, a post Charles Holloway had held in 1780. His pay as marshal was cut from £12 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d, and the clerkship's £5 0s 0d brought him back to the same total. Holloway, for his part, now held three small posts at once: drum major, fife major and sexton. The Company shuffled its minor offices among the few men able to fill them, keeping each man's income steady while the total cost stayed fixed. On an island this small, one literate man often did the work of three.

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		Richd. Bickerstaff Regulator master 10 - - Robt. Green Groom 2 - - John Ash Gardener 2 10 - The Sub Goaler 1 10 - Chas. Holloway Drum Major 1 - - do. Fife do. 2 5 - do. Sexton 1 10 - 4 15 - Carried Over £ 1160 6 -	
451	447	1781 Brot. Over £ 1160 6 - First Company Vizt. Danl. Corneille Esqr. Major 59 6 3 Saml. Desfountain Capt. Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Richd. Knipe Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Francis Seale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Chas. Ross Stewart Garrison Adjutant 18 5 - Wm. Roberts Town Adjutant 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Abraham Ferris 7 10 - Andw. Alexander 7 10 - John Gazell 7 10 - Edwd. Banks 7 10 - John Richd. Brocklebank 7 10 - Jas. McShane 7 10 - 45 - - Corporals Vizt. Thos. Close 5 5 - Jonathan Bartlett 5 5 - Wm. Goatby 5 5 - Thos. Stork 5 5 - Robt. Green 5 5 - Joshua Palmer to 15 Jany.	The First Company's officers, staff, sergeants and corporals for the quarter ending 31 March 1781 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,160 6s 0d First Company Daniel Corneille, major, £59 6s 3d Samuel Dafountain, captain lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Samuel Dafountain, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Samuel Dafountain, house rent, £2 10s 0d Samuel Dafountain, total, £36 14s 4½d Richard Knipe, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Richard Knipe, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Richard Knipe, house rent, £2 10s 0d Richard Knipe, total, £36 14s 4½d Francis Seale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Francis Seale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Francis Seale, total, £34 4s 4½d Charles Ross Stewart, garrison adjutant, £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 Innis, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Andrew Alexander, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Gazell, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Edward Banks, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Richard Brocklebank, sergeant, £7 10s 0d James McShane, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Corporals Thomas Close, corporal, £5 5s 0d Jonathan Bartlett, corporal, £5 5s 0d William Goatby, corporal, £5 5s 0d Thomas Stark, corporal, £5 5s 0d Robert Green, corporal, £5 5s 0d Joshua Palmer, corporal to 15 January, £0 17s 6d Daniel Dangerfield, corporal from 16 January, £4 7s 6d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,459 14s 9d **Interpretations** The quarter to 31 March 1781 ran for only 90 days, so every daily rate came out lower than in the 92-day quarters before. A sergeant drew £7 10s 0d instead of £7 13s 4d, and a corporal £5 5s 0d instead of £5 7s 4d. The officers, paid by the quarter rather than the day, received the same sums as before. The difference meant the Company paid its men about two days' less wages, at a time when it was saving wherever it could. Daniel Dangerfield had enlisted on 5 June 1780 at the £10 0s 0d rate set for seamen. Seven months later he was promoted to corporal in Joshua Palmer's place. A man taken from a ship's crew could rise quickly in a garrison short of steady men.

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		- 17 6 Danl. Dangerfield from 16th do. 4 7 6 31 10 - Carried Over £ 1458 14 9	
452	448	16th April Brot. Over £ 1458 14 9 Drummers Vizt. John Travis 5 5 - Richd. Hatfeet 5 5 - 10 10 - Cadets Vizt. Wm. Seale 7 10 - Wm. Mason 7 10 - 15 - - Private Vizt. Wm. Afflick 3 15 - Wm. Allen 3 15 - John Chas. Akerman 3 15 - Richd. Brown 3 15 - Thos. Barwick 3 15 - John Brill 3 15 - Wm. Bailey 3 15 - Jno. Bowen 3 15 - Wm. Brown 3 15 - Timothy Brown 3 15 - Wm. Barrett 3 15 - Geo. Buckland 3 15 - Thos. Blake 3 15 - Pat. Conner 3 15 - John Charlton 3 15 - Wm. Coppin 3 15 - Richd. Cook 3 15 - Wm. Clark 3 15 - Geo. Cheverill 3 15 - Thos. Cook 3 15 - Wm. Clinton 3 15 - Geo. Cook 3 15 - Wm. Cannon 3 15 - Thos. Clark 3 15 - Jas. Drake 3 15 - John Ellis 3 15 - Wm. Fisher 3 15 - Stepn. Ferris	The First Company's drummers, cadets and privates followed, each private paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,459 14s 9d Drummers John Twaits, drummer, £5 5s 0d Richard Platfoot, drummer, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £10 10s 0d Cadets William Seale, cadet, £7 10s 0d William Mason, cadet, £7 10s 0d Cadets total, £15 0s 0d Privates William Alflat, private, £3 15s 0d William Allen, private, £3 15s 0d John Charles Akerman, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Brown, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Berwick, private, £3 15s 0d John Butt, private, £3 15s 0d William Bailey, private, £3 15s 0d John Bevan, private, £3 15s 0d William Brown, private, £3 15s 0d Timothy Brown, private, £3 15s 0d William Barrett, private, £3 15s 0d George Buckland, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Blake, private, £3 15s 0d Patrick Conner, private, £3 15s 0d John Charlton, private, £3 15s 0d William Coppins, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Cook, private, £3 15s 0d William Clark, private, £3 15s 0d George Cheverill, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Cook, private, £3 15s 0d Michael Clinton, private, £3 15s 0d George Cook, private, £3 15s 0d William Cannon, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Clark, private, £3 15s 0d James Drake, private, £3 15s 0d John Ellis, private, £3 15s 0d William Fisher, private, £3 15s 0d Stephen Ferris, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Frear, private, £3 15s 0d William Frost, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £112 10s 0d Carried forward, £1,484 4s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 - Richd. Fear 3 15 - Wm. Foot 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 112 10 - Carried Over £ 1484 4 9	
453	449	1781 Brot. Over £ 1484 4 9 Private brought Over £ 112 10 - Robt. Foster 3 15 - Wm. Greenwood 3 15 - John Griffiths 3 15 - Wm. Gosford 3 15 - Geo. Griffin 3 15 - John Hurston 3 15 - Phillip Hays 3 15 - Edwd. Hughes 3 15 - John Hedger 3 15 - Richd. Harper 3 15 - Wm. Hinds 3 15 - Jas. Holt 3 15 - Jno. Hackaby 3 15 - Jno. Johnson 3 15 - Fras. Ives 3 15 - Jas. Judge 3 15 - Phillip Innis 3 15 - Zach. Jordan 3 15 - Wm. Kelley 3 15 - Thos. Love 3 15 - Michl. Leonard 3 15 - Thos. Lake 3 15 - Wm. Mumford 3 15 - Jas. Mannaton 3 15 - Wm. Manley 3 15 - Wm. McDonald 3 15 - Thos. Marshall 3 15 - Robt. McCormick 3 15 - Wm. Moore 3 15 - Joseph Middleton 3 15 - Wm. Newcomb 3 15 - Thos. Organ 3 15 - Chas. Pelletier	The First Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £1,484 4s 9d Privates brought forward, £112 10s 0d Robert Foster, private, £3 15s 0d William Greenwood, private, £3 15s 0d John Griffiths, private, £3 15s 0d William Gifford, private, £3 15s 0d George Griffin, private, £3 15s 0d John Houston, private, £3 15s 0d Phillip Hayes, private, £3 15s 0d Edward Hughes, private, £3 15s 0d John Hodges, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Harper, private, £3 15s 0d William Hinds, private, £3 15s 0d James Holt, private, £3 15s 0d John Hawkesley, private, £3 15s 0d John Johnson, private, £3 15s 0d Francis Ives, private, £3 15s 0d James Judge, private, £3 15s 0d Phillip Innis, private, £3 15s 0d Zachariah Jordan, private, £3 15s 0d William Kelly, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Love, private, £3 15s 0d Michael Leonard, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lake, private, £3 15s 0d William Mufford, private, £3 15s 0d James Mennaton, private, £3 15s 0d William Manchy, private, £3 15s 0d William McDonald, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Marshall, private, £3 15s 0d Robert McCormick, private, £3 15s 0d William Moore, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Middleton, private, £3 15s 0d William Newcombe, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Organ, private, £3 15s 0d Charles Pelletier, private, £3 15s 0d Alexander Paxton, private, £3 15s 0d William Porter, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £243 15s 0d Carried forward, £1,484 4s 9d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		3 15 - Alexr. Paxton 3 15 - Wm. Porter 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 243 15 - Carried Over £ 1484 4 9	
454	450	16th April Brot. Over £ 1484 4 9 Private brought Over £ 243 15 - Wm. Robinson 3 15 - Geo. Rice 3 15 - Thos. Reeve 3 15 - Richd. Richardson 3 15 - Richd. Robinett 3 15 - Wm. Smith 3 15 - Jno. Small 3 15 - Thos. Simpson 3 15 - John Stockell 3 15 - Geo. Sheppard 3 15 - Wm. Shettell 3 15 - Wm. Smith 3 15 - Obed Salt 3 15 - Fredk. Shields 3 15 - John Panton 3 15 - Thos. Townsend 3 15 - Wm. Taylor 3 15 - Jacob Tallengreen 3 15 - Henl. Ward 3 15 - Edw. Wickenden 3 15 - Wm. Westbury 3 15 - Wm. Walker 3 15 - John White 3 15 - Joseph Wright 3 15 - Henl. Hays Fife 3 15 - Joshua Palmer from 16th Jany. to 12 Feby. 1 3 4 Danl. Dangerfield to 15th Jany. - 12 6 Thos. Wade from 13th Feby. 1 19 2 Wm. Sterling from 26th March - 5 - Robt. Wright 3 15 - 345 5 - Second Compy. Vizt. Henl. Bazett Major 59 6 3 Jas. Greentree Lt.	The First Company's privates were completed, followed by the first officers of the Second Company. Brought forward, £1,484 4s 9d Privates brought forward, £243 15s 0d William Robinson, private, £3 15s 0d George Rae, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Rowe, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Richardson, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Robinett, private, £3 15s 0d William Snell, private, £3 15s 0d John Small, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Simpson, private, £3 15s 0d James Stockell, private, £3 15s 0d George Shepherd, private, £3 15s 0d William Shittell, private, £3 15s 0d William Smith, private, £3 15s 0d Obadiah Self, private, £3 15s 0d Frederick Shields, private, £3 15s 0d John Tanton, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Townsend, private, £3 15s 0d William Taylor, private, £3 15s 0d Jacob Tallowgreen, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Ward, private, £3 15s 0d Edward Wickenden, private, £3 15s 0d William Westbury, private, £3 15s 0d William Walker, private, £3 15s 0d John White, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Wright, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Hayes, fifer, £3 15s 0d Joshua Palmer, private from 16 January to 12 February, £1 3s 4d Daniel Dangerfield, private to 15 January, £0 12s 6d Thomas Wade, private from 13 February, £1 9s 2d William Sterling, private from 26 March, £0 5s 0d Robert Wright, private, £3 15s 0d First Company privates total, £345 5s 0d 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 Carried forward, £1,925 10s 4½d **Interpretations** Joshua Palmer was reduced from corporal to private on 16 January and struck off on 12 February, less than a month later. The roll gives no reason. His reduction and then his removal within weeks suggest he was either discharged as unfit or punished further for whatever cost him his rank. Daniel Dangerfield took his corporal's place the day Palmer lost it. William Sterling, the Bengal deserter who gave himself up from the *Walpole*, was paid from 26 March, the day the Council enlisted him.

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Carrd. Over £ 1925 10 4½	
455	451	1781 Brot. Over £ 1925 10 4½ Robt. Hodson Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Onesip. Beale Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Willm. Wills 7 10 - Wm. Carter 7 10 - Geo. Cleary 7 10 - John Terrel 7 10 - John Ash 7 10 - Jo. Dowler 7 10 - 45 - - Corporals Vizt. Robt. Withers 5 5 - Thos. Sambley 5 5 - Richd. Lackland 5 5 - Wm. Wright 5 5 - John Hawkins 5 5 - Robt. Flood to 19th Feby. 2 18 4 David Flemming from 20th do. 2 6 8 31 10 - Drummers Vizt. Chas. Holloway 5 5 - John Merrell 5 5 - Fras. Drew 5 5 - 15 15 - Private Vizt. Wm. Charnett 3 15 - Danl. Bye 3 15 - Andw. Burnell 3 15 - John Bone 3 15 - John Bond 3 15 - Phillip Bailey 3 15 - Geo. Bright 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 26 5 - Carried Over £ 2086 4 1½	The Second Company's officers, sergeants, corporals, drummers and first privates for the quarter ending 31 March 1781 were as follows. Brought forward, £1,925 10s 4½d Robert Hodson, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Robert Hodson, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Robert Hodson, total, £34 4s 4½d Onesiphorus Beale, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Onesiphorus Beale, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Onesiphorus Beale, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants William Wills, sergeant, £7 10s 0d William Carter, sergeant, £7 10s 0d George Cory, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Ferrill, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Ash, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Joseph Dowler, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Corporals Robert Withers, corporal, £5 5s 0d Thomas Lambley, corporal, £5 5s 0d Richard Lockland, corporal, £5 5s 0d William Wright, corporal, £5 5s 0d John Hawkins, corporal, £5 5s 0d Robert Hood, corporal to 19 February, £2 18s 4d David Flemming, corporal from 20 February, £2 6s 8d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers Charles Holloway, drummer, £5 5s 0d John Worrall, drummer, £5 5s 0d Francis Dew, drummer, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £15 15s 0d Privates William Charrett, fifer, £3 15s 0d Daniel Bye, private, £3 15s 0d Andrew Boswell, private, £3 15s 0d John Bone, private, £3 15s 0d John Bond, private, £3 15s 0d Phillip Bailey, private, £3 15s 0d George Bright, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £26 5s 0d Carried forward, £2,086 4s 1½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
456	452	16th April Brot. Over £ 2086 4 1½ Private brought Over £ 26 5 - John Buckholt 3 15 - Geo. Chapman 3 15 - Geo. Cumberbeach 3 15 - Henl. Cox 3 15 - John Conner 3 15 - Thos. Cole 3 15 - John Carman 3 15 - Wm. Chandler 3 15 - Wm. Drennan 3 15 - Wm. Davis 3 15 - Peter Elam 3 15 - John Evans 3 15 - Christr. Eggitt 3 15 - Richd. Ferguson 3 15 - Wm. Hayles Fulgiers 3 15 - John Goodsole 3 15 - Robt. Green 3 15 - Josiah Gentleman 3 15 - John Grainger 3 15 - Henl. Garman 3 15 - Saml. Hills 3 15 - Jas. Hudson 3 15 - John Ham 3 15 - John Haynge 3 15 - John Hargatt 3 15 - Jacob Hyram 3 15 - John Hughes 3 15 - Thos. Hart 3 15 - Thos. Hodgkins 3 15 - John Holliday 3 15 - Antd. Hawkins 3 15 - Thos. Hickman 3 15 - Willm. Head 3 15 - Richd. Fox 3 15 - John Coffee 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 157 10 - Carried Over £ 2086 4 1½	The Second Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,086 4s 1½d Privates brought forward, £26 5s 0d John Buckholt, private, £3 15s 0d George Chapman, private, £3 15s 0d George Cumberbatch, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Cox, private, £3 15s 0d John Cowan, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Cole, private, £3 15s 0d John Cannon, private, £3 15s 0d William Chandler, private, £3 15s 0d William Drennan, private, £3 15s 0d William Davis, private, £3 15s 0d Peter Elam, private, £3 15s 0d John Evans, private, £3 15s 0d Christopher Eggitt, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Ferguson, private, £3 15s 0d William Taylor Falgers, private, £3 15s 0d John Goodwick, private, £3 15s 0d Robert Green, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Gentleman, private, £3 15s 0d John Granger, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Garman, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Hills, private, £3 15s 0d James Hudson, private, £3 15s 0d John Ham, private, £3 15s 0d John Haynes, private, £3 15s 0d John Heygate, private, £3 15s 0d Jacob Heron, private, £3 15s 0d John Hughes, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hart, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hodgkins, private, £3 15s 0d John Holliday, private, £3 15s 0d Anthony Hawkins, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hickman, private, £3 15s 0d William Head, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Fox, private, £3 15s 0d John Coffee, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £157 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,086 4s 1½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
457	453	1781 Brot. Over £ 2086 4 1½ Private brot. Over £ 157 10 - Wm. Johnson 3 15 - John James 3 15 - Arthur Jennings 3 15 - John Jervis 3 15 - Henl. Kickham 3 15 - Richd. Kirby 3 15 - Wm. Knowles 3 15 - Thos. Little 3 15 - Thos. Lee 3 15 - Jas. Laddie 3 15 - Chas. Lockstone 3 15 - John McCullen 3 15 - Peter Mahan 3 15 - Owen Murphy 3 15 - Jno. McLaughlin 3 15 - Jerem. Newham 3 15 - Wm. Oats 3 15 - Nicl. Patterson 3 15 - Jacob Peters 3 15 - Wm. Parsons 3 15 - Saml. Phillips 3 15 - Saml. Palmer 3 15 - John Phillips 3 15 - John Parker 3 15 - John Roberts 3 15 - Robt. Ruttle 3 15 - Henl. Reach 3 15 - John Christr. Shrife 3 15 - John Salisbury 3 15 - Thos. Smith 3 15 - Jas. Smith Junr. 3 15 - Jas. Smith Senr. 3 15 - John Shone 3 15 - Benjn. Seale 3 15 - Benjn. Thomas 3 15 - John Vaughan 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 292 10 -	The Second Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,086 4s 1½d Privates brought forward, £157 10s 0d William Johnson, private, £3 15s 0d John James, private, £3 15s 0d Arthur Jennings, private, £3 15s 0d John Jervis, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Kirkham, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Kirby, private, £3 15s 0d William Knowles, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Little, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lee, private, £3 15s 0d James Laddie, private, £3 15s 0d Charles Lockstone, private, £3 15s 0d John McCullen, private, £3 15s 0d Peter Mahon, private, £3 15s 0d Owen Murphy, private, £3 15s 0d John McLaughlin, private, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Needham, private, £3 15s 0d William Oats, private, £3 15s 0d Nicholas Patterson, private, £3 15s 0d Jacob Peters, private, £3 15s 0d William Parsons, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Phillips, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Palmer, private, £3 15s 0d John Phillips, private, £3 15s 0d John Parker, private, £3 15s 0d John Roberts, private, £3 15s 0d Robert Rattle, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Reach, private, £3 15s 0d John Christopher Reiffe, private, £3 15s 0d John Salisbury, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Smith, private, £3 15s 0d James Smith junior, private, £3 15s 0d James Smith senior, private, £3 15s 0d John Sheen, private, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Seale, private, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Thomas, private, £3 15s 0d John Vaughan, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £292 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,086 4s 1½d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Carried Over £ 2086 4 1½	
458	454	16th April Brot. Over £ 2086 4 1½ Private brought Over £ 292 10 - Richd. Wright 3 15 - John Whatson 3 15 - Jas. Watson 3 15 - John Whales 3 15 - Wm. West 3 15 - Benjn. Whaley 3 15 - Isaac Walker 3 15 - Henl. Weeks 3 15 - Wm. Williams 3 15 - Henl. Cook 3 15 - David Fleming to 19th Feby. 2 1 8 Robt. Flood from 20th do. 1 13 4 Thos. Whatts to 12 do. 1 15 10 Joshua Palmer from 13th do. 1 19 2 Thos. Harrison Discharged 12th March 2 19 2 John Morris do. 20th do. 3 5 10 343 15 - Third Company Vizt. Soloman St. Maurice Captain 59 6 3 Chas. Ross Stewart Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Walter Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Wm. Clifton 7 10 - Michl. Dooley 7 10 - John Payne 7 10 - Robt. Green 7 10 - Wm. Johnson 7 10 - John Power 7 10 - 45 - - Carrd. Over £ 2607 14 1½	The Second Company's privates were completed, followed by the officers and sergeants of the Third Company. Brought forward, £2,086 4s 1½d Privates brought forward, £292 10s 0d Richard White, private, £3 15s 0d John Whatson, private, £3 15s 0d James Watson, private, £3 15s 0d John Whales, private, £3 15s 0d William West, private, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Whaley, private, £3 15s 0d Isaac Walker, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Weeks, private, £3 15s 0d William Williams, private, £3 15s 0d Henry Cutt, private, £3 15s 0d David Flemming, private to 19 February, £2 1s 8d Robert Hood, private from 20 February, £1 13s 4d Thomas Watts, private to 12 February, £1 15s 10d Joshua Palmer, private from 13 February, £1 19s 2d Thomas Harrison, private, discharged 18 March, £2 19s 2d John [...], private, discharged 20 March, £3 5s 10d Second Company privates total, £343 15s 0d Third 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 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 10s 0d Michael Tooley, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Payne, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Robert Green, sergeant, £7 10s 0d William Johnson, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Power, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £45 0s 0d Carried forward, £2,607 14s 1½d **Interpretations** Joshua Palmer, reduced from corporal in the First Company, moved to the Second Company on 13 February in exchange for Thomas Watts, who went the other way. Robert Hood, a Second Company corporal, was reduced on 19 February and David Flemming promoted in his place. Moving a demoted man to another company was a common practice. It took him away from the men he had once commanded, so that the loss of his stripes did not leave him serving under former subordinates. Thomas Harrison was the private whose petition for discharge, at the end of his contract, the Council granted in March 1781. The pay list closes his account on 18 March, the day he left the service.
459	455	1781 Brot. Over £ 2607 14 1½ Corporals Vizt. Thos. Ford 5 5 -	The Third Company's corporals, drummers and first privates for the quarter ending 31 March 1781 were as follows. Brought forward, £2,607 14s 1½d Corporals

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Jas. York 5 5 - Thos. Griffiths 5 5 - Joseph Hand 5 5 - Wm. Higginson 5 5 - Edwd. Giles 5 5 - 31 10 - Drummers Vizt. Wm. Venn 5 5 - James Hodge 5 5 - 10 10 - Private Vizt. Richd. Smith Fife 3 15 - John Orden 3 15 - Jerem. Abbott 3 15 - Jno. Allen 3 15 - Jacob Brill 3 15 - John Blinkhorn 3 15 - Fredk. Wm. Beard 3 15 - Jeffery Bond 3 15 - Thos. Brown 3 15 - Wm. Bridgford 3 15 - Wm. Bailey 3 15 - John Blackaby 3 15 - John Cook 3 15 - James Cleary 3 15 - Jas. Collins 3 15 - Thos. Clark 3 15 - Thos. Collins 3 15 - Jas. Campbell 3 15 - John Carman 3 15 - Fredk. Diley 3 15 - John Deane 3 15 - Wm. Edwards 3 15 - John Gray 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 86 5 - Carried Over £ 2649 14 1½	Thomas Forde, corporal, £5 5s 0d James York, corporal, £5 5s 0d Thomas Griffiths, corporal, £5 5s 0d Joseph Hand, corporal, £5 5s 0d William Higginson, corporal, £5 5s 0d Edward Gyles, corporal, £5 5s 0d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers William Evans, drummer, £5 5s 0d James Rudge, drummer, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £10 10s 0d Privates Richard Smith, fifer, £3 15s 0d John Arden, private, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Abbott, private, £3 15s 0d John Allen, private, £3 15s 0d Jacob Britt, private, £3 15s 0d John Blinkhorn, private, £3 15s 0d Frederick William Brand, private, £3 15s 0d Jeffery Bond, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Brown, private, £3 15s 0d William Bridgford, private, £3 15s 0d William Bailey, private, £3 15s 0d John Blackerby, private, £3 15s 0d John Cook, private, £3 15s 0d James Crozier, private, £3 15s 0d James Collins, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Cook, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Collins, private, £3 15s 0d James Campbell, private, £3 15s 0d John Corrance, private, £3 15s 0d Francis Daley, private, £3 15s 0d John Deane, private, £3 15s 0d William Edwards, private, £3 15s 0d John Gray, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £86 5s 0d Carried forward, £2,649 14s 1½d
460	456	[The right-hand edge of the page, with part of the pounds column, is cut off in the image.] 16th April Brot. Over £ 2649 [...] Private brought Over £ 86 5 - Owen Griffiths 3 15 - John Grimaldie 3 15 -	The Third Company's privates continued, each paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £2,649 14s 1½d Privates brought forward, £86 5s 0d Owen Griffiths, private, £3 15s 0d John Grimaldi, private, £3 15s 0d Felix Hider, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Holloway, private, £3 15s 0d Peter Higgins, private, £3 15s 0d

Film No	Page No.	OCR Transcription	Modern Interpretation and analysis
		Peter Hyder 3 15 - Joseph Holloway 3 15 - Peter Higgins 3 15 - Edw. Hazell 3 15 - Saml. Harvant 3 15 - Wm. Hamilton 3 15 - Luke Hett 3 15 - Wm. Hardison 3 15 - Thos. Hayes 3 15 - Wm. Jamieson 3 15 - Thos. Jones 3 15 - Jas. Johnson 3 15 - Jas. Kemp 3 15 - Samuel Johnson 3 15 - Pat. Flannagan 3 15 - Wm. Hoppax 3 15 - John Kelley 3 15 - Edw. Lamburn 3 15 - Richd. Lowe 3 15 - John Lamb 3 15 - Richd. Moyce 3 15 - Thos. Morris 3 15 - Chas. Morris 3 15 - Chas. Mennosen 3 15 - John Moody 3 15 - Jas. Martin 3 15 - Thos. Mason 3 15 - Peter McCardell 3 15 - John Mears 3 15 - John Mansell 3 15 - Joseph Middleton 3 15 - Andw. Nodding 3 15 - Phillip Nuthal 3 15 - Private Carried Over £ 217 10 - Carried Over £ 264[...]	Edward Hazell, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Harcourt, private, £3 15s 0d William Hamilton, private, £3 15s 0d Luke Holt, private, £3 15s 0d William Hardison, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hayes, private, £3 15s 0d William Jamieson, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Jones, private, £3 15s 0d James Johnson, private, £3 15s 0d James Kemp, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Johnson, private, £3 15s 0d Patrick Flanagan, private, £3 15s 0d William Rippon, private, £3 15s 0d John Kelly, private, £3 15s 0d Edward Lambourn, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Love, private, £3 15s 0d John Lamb, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Mayer, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Morris, private, £3 15s 0d Charles Morris, private, £3 15s 0d Charles Manypenny, private, £3 15s 0d John Moody, private, £3 15s 0d James Martin, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Marson, private, £3 15s 0d Peter McCardell, private, £3 15s 0d John Mars, private, £3 15s 0d John Mansfield, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Middleton, private, £3 15s 0d Andrew Nedling, private, £3 15s 0d Phillip Nuthall, private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £217 10s 0d Carried forward, £2,649 14s 1½d
461	457	1781 Brot. Over £ 2649 14 1½ Private Brot. Over £ 217 10 - Thos. Owens 3 15 - Thos. Perry 3 15 -	The Third Company's privates were completed. Brought forward, £2,649 14s 1½d Privates brought forward, £217 10s 0d Thomas Owens, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Perry, private, £3 15s 0d William Powell, private, £3 15s 0d Walter Pritchard, private, £3 15s 0d

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		Wm. Powel 3 15 - Walter Pritchard 3 15 - Wm. Pratt 3 15 - Jas. Porter 3 15 - Richd. Peck 3 15 - John Parsons 3 15 - Oliver Perry 3 15 - Wm. Rowlands 3 15 - Joshua Roberts 3 15 - Wm. Robinson 3 15 - Adam Scott 3 15 - Arth. Shell 3 15 - Stephn. Seymore 3 15 - Andw. Sherman 3 15 - Fras. Stambler 3 15 - Wm. Smith 3 15 - Jas. Smith 3 15 - Jno. Smith 3 15 - Thos. Tyler 3 15 - Jerem. Tottell 3 15 - Geo. Turner 3 15 - Eugene Vaughan 3 15 - Thos. Ward 3 15 - Wm. Walter 3 15 - Jas. Wood 3 15 - John Melchior Williams 3 15 - Robt. Watson 3 15 - Thos. Wheeler 3 15 - Thos. Frazier 3 15 - Benjn. Courtney Dd. 22d March 3 7 6 Jas. Murphy do. 25 do. 3 10 - David Stein 3 15 - 344 7 6 Carried Over £ 2994 2 7½	William Pratt, private, £3 15s 0d James Proctor, private, £3 15s 0d Richard Peck, private, £3 15s 0d John Parsons, private, £3 15s 0d Oliver Perry, private, £3 15s 0d William Rowlands, private, £3 15s 0d Joshua Roberts, private, £3 15s 0d William Robinson, private, £3 15s 0d Adam Scott, private, £3 15s 0d Arthur Shell, private, £3 15s 0d Stephen Seymour, private, £3 15s 0d Andrew Steerman, private, £3 15s 0d Francis Shambier, private, £3 15s 0d William Smith, private, £3 15s 0d James Smith, private, £3 15s 0d John Smith, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Tyler, private, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Tothill, private, £3 15s 0d George Turner, private, £3 15s 0d Eugene Vaughan, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Ward, private, £3 15s 0d William Walker, private, £3 15s 0d James Wood, private, £3 15s 0d John Melchior Williams, private, £3 15s 0d Robert Watson, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Wheeler, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Frazer, private, £3 15s 0d Benjamin Courtney, private, died 22 March, £3 7s 6d James Murphy, private, died 25 March, £3 10s 0d David Storer, private, £3 15s 0d Third Company privates total, £344 7s 6d Carried forward, £2,994 1s 7½d **Interpretations** Benjamin Courtney and James Murphy, both of the Third Company, died within three days of each other in the last week of March 1781. Murphy was the soldier killed in a fall on the way back from Buttermilk Point, whose body was never recovered. The paymaster counted his pay to 25 March, the day after he went missing. Without a body, the pay list could not record the exact hour of death, so his account was closed on the day the search for him ended.
462	458	16th April Brot. Over £ 2994 1 7½ Fourth Company Vizt. Thos. Bazett Captain 59 6 3 Thos. Statham Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½	The Fourth Company's officers, sergeants, corporals and drummers for the quarter ending 31 March 1781 were as follows. Brought forward, £2,994 1s 7½d Fourth Company Thomas Bazett, captain, £59 6s 3d Thomas Statham, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Statham, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Statham, house rent, £2 10s 0d

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		do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Robt. Gurling Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ do. House Rent 2 10 - 36 14 4½ Thos. Greentree Lieut. 27 7 6 do. Diet Money 6 16 10½ 34 4 4½ Serjeants Vizt. Jas. Youd Serjt. Major to 2 March do. do. Thos. Kilick Geo. Jarman Serjt. Major from 2 March do. do. 10 12 - 7 10 - 8 18 - Richd. Pearce 7 10 - John Johnson 7 10 - Thos. Williams 7 10 - 49 10 - Corporals Vizt. Caleb Broadway 5 5 - Thos. Langley 5 5 - Richd. Marshall 5 5 - John Almond 5 5 - Geo. Hunter 5 5 - Wm. Gilks 5 5 - 31 10 - Drummers Vizt. James Moyce 5 5 - Robt. Terrill 5 5 - 10 10 - Carried Over £ 3252 11 -	Thomas Statham, 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 Thomas Greentree, lieutenant, pay, £27 7s 6d Thomas Greentree, diet money, £6 16s 10½d Thomas Greentree, total, £34 4s 4½d Sergeants James Ford, sergeant major to 2 March and sergeant thereafter, £10 12s 0d Thomas Hillock, sergeant, £7 10s 0d George Jarman, sergeant to 2 March and sergeant major from 3 March, £8 18s 0d Richard Pearce, sergeant, £7 10s 0d John Johnson, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Thomas Williams, sergeant, £7 10s 0d Sergeants total, £49 10s 0d Corporals Caleb Broadway, corporal, £5 5s 0d Thomas Langley, corporal, £5 5s 0d Richard Marshall, corporal, £5 5s 0d John Elwood, corporal, £5 5s 0d George Hunter, corporal, £5 5s 0d William Gilks, corporal, £5 5s 0d Corporals total, £31 10s 0d Drummers James Mayse, drummer, £5 5s 0d Robert Ferrill, drummer, £5 5s 0d Drummers total, £10 10s 0d Carried forward, £3,252 11s 0d **Interpretations** James Ford gave up the post of sergeant major on 2 March and returned to the ordinary rank of sergeant, while George Jarman took his place the next day. Ford was not reduced in rank or struck off. He simply stepped down from the senior post and its extra pay, which suggests age or ill health rather than misconduct. The sergeant major kept the company's rolls and drilled the men, work that needed a fit and active soldier. Moving the duty to Jarman while keeping Ford in the ranks preserved an experienced man's service and his place.
463	459	[The lower left part of the page is lost, covered by a repair patch. Most of the Private names in the lower half are gone.] 1781 Brot. Over £ 3252 11 - Private Vizt. John Smith Fife 3 15 - John Allen 3 15 - Wm. Ashfield 3 15 - Phillip Alexander 3 15 - Geo. Adams 3 15 - Wm. Blackman 3 15 - Thos. Bailey 3 15 - Jerem. Butcher 3 15 - John Brown	The Fourth Company's privates followed, each paid £3 15s 0d for the quarter. Brought forward, £3,252 11s 0d John Smith, fifer, £3 15s 0d John Allen, private, £3 15s 0d William Ashfield, private, £3 15s 0d Phillip Alexander, private, £3 15s 0d George Adams, private, £3 15s 0d William Blackman, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Bailey, private, £3 15s 0d Jeremiah Butcher, private, £3 15s 0d John Brown, private, £3 15s 0d Samuel Branwood, private, £3 15s 0d John Burkett, private, £3 15s 0d William Bruce, private, £3 15s 0d John Benson, private, £3 15s 0d William Berry, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Cummings, private, £3 15s 0d Edward Cook, private, £3 15s 0d Isaac Carr, private, £3 15s 0d David Colhoun, private, £3 15s 0d William C[...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d

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		3 15 - Saml. Branwood 3 15 - Jno. Burkett 3 15 - Wm. Bruce 3 15 - John Benson 3 15 - Wm. Berry 3 15 - Josh. Cummings 3 15 - Edw. Cook 3 15 - Isaac Carr 3 15 - David Cotham 3 15 - Wm. Catling 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - [...] 3 15 - £ 131 5 - Carried Over £ 3252 11 -	[...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d [...], private, £3 15s 0d Privates carried forward, £131 5s 0d Carried forward, £3,252 11s 0d **Interpretations** The names of sixteen privates are lost where the leaf is torn away, though each line's pay of £3 15s 0d survives. The company's roll in the December quarter suggests they were the men from Cornelius Flowers to Thomas Johnson, but the reading here cannot confirm which of them were still serving.
464	460	[The lower right part of the page is lost, covered by a repair patch. The money column below Robt. May and the closing totals are gone, and the ends of several names are covered.] 16th April Brot. Over £ 3252 11 - Private Brought Over £ 131 5 - Jas. Hawkins 3 15 - Wm. Hedden 3 15 - Joseph Hewitt 3 15 - John Hodges 3 15 - John Horton 3 15 - Peter Hansbine 3 15 - John Harrison	The Fourth Company's privates continued. The pay column is torn away for the lower names on the list. Brought forward, £3,252 11s 0d Privates brought forward, £131 5s 0d James Hawkins, private, £3 15s 0d William Hadden, private, £3 15s 0d Joseph Hewett, private, £3 15s 0d John Hedges, private, £3 15s 0d John Horton, private, £3 15s 0d Peter Fairbairn, private, £3 15s 0d John Hanson, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Hurst, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Johnson, private, £3 15s 0d James Jordan, private, £3 15s 0d John Joyce, private, £3 15s 0d John Jones, private, £3 15s 0d John Jackson, private, £3 15s 0d Robert Knights, private, £3 15s 0d Thomas Lyne, private, £3 15s 0d

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		3 15 - Thos. Hurst 3 15 - Thos. Johnson 3 15 - Jas. Jordan 3 15 - John Joyce 3 15 - John Jones 3 15 - John Jackson 3 15 - Robt. Knights 3 15 - Thos. Lyne 3 15 - John Laslade 3 15 - John Lamb 3 15 - Robt. May 3 15 - John Moyse Israel Moon Bryan Newman Thos. Noll Wm. Parker Thos. Pritchard John Pink Wm. Moggett John More Wm. Powell Christr. Pott[...] Wm. Penny John P[...] John [...] Wm. [...] Wm. Pitt Jas. Richardson Private Carried Ov[...]	John Lovelace, private, £3 15s 0d John Lamb, private, £3 15s 0d Robert May, private, £3 15s 0d John Moyse, private, £[...] Israel Moor, private, £[...] Bryan Newman, private, £[...] Thomas Nail, private, £[...] William Parker, private, £[...] Thomas Pritchard, private, £[...] John Pink, private, £[...] William Miggitt, private, £[...] John Moore, private, £[...] William Powell, private, £[...] Christopher Pottiker, private, £[...] William Penny, private, £[...] John P[...], private, £[...] John [...], private, £[...] William [...], private, £[...] William Pitts, private, £[...] James Richardson, private, £[...] Privates carried forward, £[...] Carried forward, £3,252 11s 0d
465	461	Blank page	
466	462	Blank page	
467	463	Blank page	
468	464	Book cover	
469	465	EAP 1364 St Helena Document Name and Date St Helena Records 1780-1781 Dimensions (height x width x depth) (cm) (h) 48 cm x (W) 32 cm x (D) 7 cm No. written pages: 460 No. blank pages: 1 Spine and cover Good Condition Inside pages Good Condition foxing Present Pages in back of book are torn Pages are not numbered Additional comments Time taken to photograph (hours) 6 hours	