to enfilade the only road by which they could attempt to pass, and soon after the rebels surrendered at discretion.

JOHN BARNES,
*Captain of Artillery.*

*30th December*, 1811.

K. *Lieutenant F. Seale's Report.*

*St. Helena, December 28th*, 1811.

On Monday evening, the 23d instant, Serjeant Russell of the grenadier company having reported to Captain Knipe, between eight and nine o'clock, that a mutiny was likely to take place that night, in the garrison, I went to the soldiers' barracks with Major Wright and several other officers; where we remained until some time after nine o'clock: and not finding the least misconduct among the men then in barracks, we retired to our quarters.—Before ten o'clock, I heard a great noise in the soldiers' barracks, and immediately went up to the gate, where I found Captains Braid and Barnes, with Lieutenant Thorn, endeavouring to get admittance. I heard Lieutenant William Seale and Serjeant Major Honeyburn among the rebels, endeavouring to pacify them. Captain Braid requested me to go and inform Majors Wright and Kinnaird, as quick as possible, of the state of the men in barracks. In my way, I met Lieutenants Mason and Torbett coming towards the barracks; who informed me, that Lieutenant James Wright had gone before for the same purpose. I therefore returned with them immediately, and saw the mutineers rushing from the barrack gate. I ran forward, and called to them, but to no purpose: and then passed them on the left, with an intention, if possible, to stop some of their rear: and Lieutenants Chadwick, Mason, and Torbett, and Serjeant-Major Honeyburn, having joined me, we succeeded and sent back immediately, Nimmo,

gates and tower. At 9 P. M. a reinforcement of one serjeant, one corporal, one gunner, and seven matrosses, joined my guard; making the total number, one lieutenant, one serjeant, two corporals, one gunner, sixteen matrosses, and one private. Some of the mutineers having heard that this party was ordered to reinforce High-Knoll, told them to inform me, 'that they would soon be after them, and perhaps be there as soon as they would.' Between ten and eleven at night, I was employed in serving out ammunition to the different parties, and getting out the field-pieces, &c. for the volunteers: and at this time, about twenty volunteers joined my post. They did not, however, long remain with me, as I thought it better to order them to Plantation-house. At a quarter before 10 P. M. the general alarm was fired at Ladder-Hill. I immediately repeated it. At half-past 10 P. M. I perceived a light going up Side-path: hailed it, and ordered them to stop; but it proved to be Mr. Balcombe. I kept a good look-out for the mutineers during the night, with the night-glasses; but could not perceive them,—keeping my portfires constantly lighted, and hailing every body in sight, passing and re-passing.

Tuesday morning, at about half-past 12 A. M. I received information, by a running-hand from the picquet guard under High-Knoll, that the mutineers had been at Long Wood, and had taken the Lieutenant-Governor prisoner, as well as Mr. Hall, the conductor; that they had pressed Serjeant Lassels, and some artillerymen, to assist them in manning a three-pounder,—the only one of the west brigade that had not been spiked,—and that they were approaching Plantation-house with the Lieutenant-Governor in their centre. At half past one, A. M. I perceived two lights coming round under the Alarm-house, and at times could see, with our night-glasses, a great number of men. Conjecturing thes were the mutineers, I immediately gave informa-

Walker, Edmonston, Cain, Butler, and Beck, to their barracks. It was with some difficulty we prevailed on them to return; saying 'that if they did not join the opposite party, they (the mutineers) would *skiver* them, and put them to death.' Captain Sampson ordered us to march, with what men could be collected in barracks, and join Major Kinnaird at the foot of Ladder Hill. We proceeded to that post, and after every man was supplied with ammunition, Major Kinnaird gave me the command of the advance guard, composed of Lieutenant Thorn, two serjeants, and twenty rank and file; with orders to proceed until I reached Red-Hill gate; and there to halt until he came up. When there, the Town Major ordered me to proceed with my party to Major Pierie's gate. Major Kinnaird soon came up to me with the detachment: halted and ordered me, with the advance party, to occupy the pass in the ravine below; and in the night to retire or advance as the nature of things required. A little before day-light, I received orders to join the main body in line: and shortly afterwards, the mutineers halted in the ravine, about the same place I before occupied.

F. SEALE,
*Lieutenant.*

L. *Lieutenant Phillips's Report.*

*High-Knoll, Monday, December 23d*, 1811.

SYMPTOMS of dissatisfaction having appeared among some of the troops in the garrison yesterday, and it having come to the Governor's knowledge, that they intended to mutiny, I was sent for by him and the Council, at 2 P. M. and received orders to keep a strict look-out from my post, and to fire upon any party of men seen in arms, approaching Plantation-house; and to disperse them. At 5 P. M. I returned to High Knoll; and immediately made every preparation to defend my post, by loading the guns with grape, placing centinels in advance, and securing the

M. *Lieutenant W. Seale's Report.*

*St. Helena, 29th December*, 1811.

On Monday evening the 23d instant, I had the command of the barrack guard; and about a quarter before 9 o'clock, Major Wright, in company with several officers, came and enquired if I had perceived any misconduct in the soldiers in barracks: I answered, no! the men seemed quite orderly. Lieutenant F. Seale requested I would be particularly alert, as Serjeant Russell had informed Captain Knipe, that the soldiers intended to mutiny that night; but the uniform conduct of the men at that time, as also in the former part of the evening, induced us to believe the report was erroneous. The officers quitted the barracks about half past nine o'clock, and after passing out those soldiers who have permission to sleep out of barracks, I ordered, as usual, the serjeant of the guard to put the lights out. On his return, I enquired if he had performed this duty, and if the men were quiet in barracks? "he said he had put out the lights; but that immediately after the men began to take down their arms and accoutrements, and were very turbulent." I desired him to accompany me and point out the room in which the men were irregular: he directed me to one of the grenadier barracks, in which I saw several men accoutred. I asked them the reason of their being dressed in that way: they answered, "because they felt themselves aggrieved." At this moment the light infantry rushed into the upper square, and called out, "Grenadiers! are you not ready yet? fall in; fall in!" I endeavoured to prevail on them to return to their barracks, but without effect. Whilst some listened, others upbraided them for it. I was then forced by Anderson, private, to return to my quarters, and con-

tion to Captain Sampson, commanding the picquet, and to Plantation-house; keeping my guns pointed at them, and my portfires lighted. But I did not conceive it proper to fire upon them, knowing Colonel Broughton was in their possession. At about half-past 2 A. M. the mutineers had nearly reached Major Pierie's house, when I hailed them with a large speaking trumpet, and desired them not to advance, or I would fire upon them immediately. They soon halted, and at the break of day, I perceived, above Major Pierie's house, a large detachment of artillery and infantry, and some volunteers, with their front facing the run of water, and shortly after, I saw the mutineers, apparently about 90 in number, in the ravine, close under our detachments: and very soon, the mutineers appeared to have surrendered. At about 7 A. M. the whole of the mutineers (75) taken in arms, were marched here, by Major Kinnaird and his detachment. Lieutenant Thorn, with 21 artillerymen, reinforced my guard, and the whole of the prisoners were put into one barrack. I then loaded one 8-inch howitzer, and two 18-pounders, with grape, and pointed them directly upon the prisoners; and also placed seven centinels, with loaded pieces, to watch them, and to keep a strict look-out. I had also a guard of one serjeant, three corporals, and fourteen matrosses, in the room opposite the prisoners, with 20 rounds each of ball ammunition; and a guard on the tower of one serjeant, three corporals, and twenty matrosses. I deemed it further expedient, for fear of being surprised by the prisoners, or any of their associates, to dismount the four 3-pound field-pieces, and to lock them up in the tower; which seemed to be the more necessary, as there were two ammunition carts, with field-piece ammunition in the ordnance store-room, outside the tower. These precautions were accordingly taken, and every thing here remained quiet.

GEO. L. PHILLIPS,
*Lieutenant of Artillery, commanding High-Knoll.*

ing the gates locked; and as there were some officers on the outside, I at length opened them: on doing which, those rebels who were within, rushed out. I then received an order from Major Kinnaird, for the drummers to beat to arms: which was accordingly done.

This is a true statement of what happened on the night of the 23d December, to the best of my recollection.

W. SEALE,
*Lieutenant.*

N. *Lieutenant Thorn's Report.*

*High Knoll, 28th December,* 1811.

About half past seven o'clock on the evening of the 23d instant, I was sent for by Major Kinnaird, who ordered me to perform the duty of adjutant of artillery, as Lieutenant Wilson was detached to Ladder Hill. He informed me, there was a degree of dissatisfaction shewn by part of the men in barracks: and directed me to go there and order the non-commissioned officers in whom I could place confidence, to keep on the alert, and inform me if any of the troops seemed to make preparations to quit the barracks. At about half past nine, the Serjeant-major came to my quarters, and informed me the light infantry were rushing out of their barrack rooms with their arms. I instantly ran up (sending the Serjeant-major to Major Kinnaird), and found the barrack gates shut: the men were collected inside, and the officer of the barrack guard was talking to them. Captain Barnes and Lieutenant F. Seale were now with me. The wicket of the gate was soon opened, when the men rushed out, most of them with charged bayonets: one of them struck Captain Barnes with his musket. I followed them as low as the foot of the trees, persuading them to return: but one only, Christian Beck, who told

sider myself a prisoner, desiring me at the same time to give up my sword and the keys of the gates; which refusing to do, my sword was seized, and the keys were wrested from me. But on their returning from the guard room, I observed an opportunity of leaping among them and recovering the keys. Having effected this, I returned to my quarters; but was followed by the mutineers, who still insisted upon having the keys, and the gates being opened. Some cried out, "Put the bayonet through him, and then he'll give them up." Hearing the voice of officers at the gate, I went to them, and found Berwick and Mason, privates, had posted themselves, one on each side the gate; declaring they would charge the first officer that entered. During the outrageous conduct of the rebels at the gates, they said, "they had frequently reported that they were in a state of starvation, without redress: and that they had no intention of injuring any one; but that the Governor was their object, and have him they would." Serjeant-major Honeyburn then came to my assistance; but one of the rebels immediately struck him, and desired him to go away. I secretly gave him the keys, and he took them to his quarters, and I then returned to the guard room. The mutineers followed me, still demanding the keys: and on my assuring them, that some one had taken them from me, they searched the room. Kennally, private, then observed, they could get out without them, by scaling the walls near the cistern; which he did; and the rest followed. As they were getting over the different barracks, Serjeant-major Honeyburn asked me if I had sent any one to inform the officers: I replied, it was impossible, as my guard were all made prisoners. Honeyburn however found an opportunity to pass the serjeant of the guard through his quarters, down the back part of his premises to the town. Finding it impossible to prevent the rebels getting out, by keep-

me he had been forced out of barracks, returned. I met Major Kinnaird and Lieutenant Torbett; the former discharged two pistols, as a signal to Ladder Hill. Major Kinnaird ordered me to run to the barracks, and desire the drummers to beat to arms: and by this time the general alarm had fired from Ladder Hill. I ordered all the artillery (previously supplying them with arms from the store rooms) to fall in near the barrack gate with the remaining infantry, whom Captain Sampson was collecting. We proceeded to the foot of Ladder Hill, where we joined a party under Major Kinnaird: the whole then proceeded to Ladder Hill, and there received ammunition. Lieutenant F. Seale and myself, with twenty men, were ordered to march as quick as possible to Red-Hill house. On our way, we were met by Captain Pritchard, who directed us to march immediately to Plantation-house, and report our arrival to the Governor: but meeting the Town Major, we were directed to advance towards Major Pierie's lower house, and watch the motions of the mutineers; and to oppose them if they attempted to advance to Plantation-house. Sometime afterwards, Major Kinnaird joined us with a strong detachment, and ordered our picquet to advance near the water run. Major Kinnaird then ordered me to go to Plantation-house and inform the Governor of the position he had taken up: but upon my return, I found the picquet had retired as far as a rise of ground at the back of Major Pierie's house. About one o'clock in the morning, a black man belonging to the Lieutenant-Governor, came to our party, and informed us the mutineers were advancing towards Plantation-house, with the Lieutenant-Governor as their prisoner; and about two hours before day-light, I perceived them approaching. They advanced to the same ground we before occupied with the picquet, and halted. At day-light, Major Kinnaird collected all his force and formed a line fronting

the mutineers: but on seeing our line formed, one of their party called out, "We have surrendered." After an interchange of two or three messages between them and the Governor, they surrendered themselves prisoners, and were marched as far as Plantation-house gate; and afterwards, by the Governor's orders, were escorted, by a party of artillery and myself, commanded by Major Kinnaird, to High Knoll, were they were put into confinement. Here I remained with Lieutenant Phillips, having reinforced his guard with thirty men.

THOS. THORN,
*Lieutenant of Artillery.*

O. *Captain Pritchard's Report.*

*To Colonel Alexander Beatson, Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

IN detailing, according to your request, all the circumstances which came within my knowledge, relative to the late mutiny and sedition, which broke out in the St. Helena regiment, I shall state such occurrences as transpired before the 23d ultimo; and then proceed to mention such as subsequently took place.

Having received various private reports, that a mutiny was intended (with which I made you acquainted), but no precise hour of the night yet named, I resolved to wait the final intelligence of one of my emissaries; which I received, about ten minutes before nine o'clock, on the evening of the 23d. Upon being made acquainted with the intention of the mutinous troops, I instantly informed the senior member of Council (Mr. Doveton), and the commanding officer in James's Fort (Lieutenant-Colonel Smith): and apprised them that the seizure of the musket ball ammunition, in charge of the officer of the main guard (Lieutenant

Hunter), was one essential part of their plan. And as I strongly suspected there was none but rifle ammunition in the laboratory, I recommended that the ammunition at the main guard, should instantly be destroyed by water; and that Lieutenant Hunter should be apprised of the intentions of the mutineers, which was accordingly done.

I remained a few minutes in the lower street with Lindsey, a soldier, (who has since been tried for joining the mutineers, and pardoned), and stated to him what I had heard, relative to the intentions of some of the infantry. He declared he knew nothing of it: and he was resolved to have nothing to do with it; and also that he would go and dissuade any who might be inclined to join them. I then went to the foot of Ladder Hill road, where I found William Boyles, private, centinel, whose steady and soldier-like conduct I witnessed, and therefore as it reflected the highest credit on him, I must embrace this opportunity of recommending him to your favour. I spoke much to him upon the subject of the intended mutiny that night, and found his information corresponded with what I had before learned. This soldier then most solemnly swore, that not one of them should pass his post if he could prevent it: I told him my determination; and whilst I spoke, I heard a body of men rushing down the street, crying out, "Fire! fire! stand out of the way!" I got in amongst them, and ordered them to stop and go back to their barracks: saying, with a voice sufficiently loud for them to hear, "that if they had grievances, they would be redressed in the morning." But this had no effect; and the greater part of them continued rushing towards the main guard. I seized many of them; but others forced their way; amongst whom was Dougle Fraser, private, who was intoxicated. He said they had been two years representing their grievances, but could obtain no

redress; and that he would not stay: when retiring from me a few paces, he rushed at me with fixed bayonet, and with great violence. The point of his bayonet happily passed by me; but the force of the blow I received from the muzzle of his musket, felled me to the ground. About this time Mr. Doveton, and Lieutenant James Wright came up. Mr. Doveton expostulated with them for their infamous conduct, and demanded to be heard as a member of the Government. He told them, that if they had grievances, they should be redressed to-morrow. But all he, and Lieutenant Wright (who was equally active and zealous) could say, was to no purpose; they still persisted in the same mutinous and rebellious conduct.

This mob of mutineers had now passed towards the main guard, except about eight or ten; amongst whom, was Richard Cartledge, whom I seized, and some time afterwards sent to Major Wright, his commanding officer: from this man, the Major received information relative to the intended route of the mutineers.

About this time a general alarm was fired, and Captain Sampson, with officers, marched about 120 men from the barracks (who were perfectly regular), to the foot of Ladder Hill road. It was there determined that he should march towards Plantation-house; and he requested me to ride, as expeditiously as possible, to Ladder Hill, and acquaint Captain B. Hodson that the party ascending were friends: which I did, and after leaving some orders with that officer, I rode on with all haste to Plantation-house, and gave you information of the proceedings and intentions of the mutineers.

After conveying your orders for the different positions of the troops, I was directed to take charge of three field-pieces, principally manned from the volunteer corps. With these I remained until the morning; when I received an order from Major Kinnaird

to join his detachment as soon as it was light: which I accordingly did; and soon after the mutineers were compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion.

I have the honour to remain, Honourable Sir,

your faithful and obedient Servant,

H. H. PRITCHARD,

*1st January*, 1812. *Captain and Aid-de-Camp.*

P. *Lieutenant Hunter's Statement of proceedings at the Main Guard, on the 23d December*, 1811.

DURING the day of the 23d instant, I understood from reports, that the men in barracks were discontented. At half past eight o'clock in the evening, Major Kinnaird visited my guard, and told me, he suspected a mutiny would take place, and desired me in that event, to fall in my guard and do my utmost to quell it. About nine o'clock Captain H. H. Pritchard came to my guard, and informed me the men intended to break out of barracks that night; and advised me to destroy the ammunition under my charge, as soon as possible, in order to prevent its being seized by the mutineers. Having every reason to suppose my guard was also concerned, I immediately took Captain Pritchard's advice, and threw water upon the ammunition and locked the chest; at the same time desiring the laboratory serjeant to have in readiness some useful ball cartridges and flints. About half past nine, hearing a noise as if from the barracks, I immediately ordered my guard to fall in: some reluctance was shewn. I then addressed them, and asked them if they would stand by their officer and do their duty as good soldiers: they said they would, and fell in. Presently I received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding officer in garrison, to keep my guard in

readiness; and shortly after, the Lieutenant-Colonel came down and thus addressed me at the head of my guard; "Mr. Hunter, don't fall in your guard in the rain, let them fall out, I wish to speak to the men in the guard room." I obeyed his order and the men ran into the main guard room, making much noise. We followed them into the main guard room, where he expostulated with them: but to no effect, as they used the most gross and abusive language. About this time (a quarter before ten) the mutineers were on the parade, to the amount of about 200. They approached my guard room with fixed bayonets, and called out, "Come my lads, we are come for you;" when the whole of my guard except the centinels, Corporal Brimmer and another man, joined them. I did not see my serjeants at this time. Every attempt of the Lieutenant-Colonel and myself to reason with them was ineffectual; they rushed into my guard room; broke open the inner door, and upon seeing the water issue from the ammunition chest, they quitted it greatly enraged, and ran to the laboratory and broke open the door. I called out for a few men to follow me (and they should be well rewarded), and we would prevent the mutineers getting at the ammunition. Not a man turned out for this service, and I immediately ran to the laboratory, but could not prevent the mutineers taking the ammunition, as several of them repeatedly laid hold of me and kept me off from the cask. They then ran up the street (about a quarter before ten), calling out "now for Long Wood!"

Not having seen my serjeants after the guard was dismissed, as before stated, I enquired for them, and presently saw them coming out of the Governor's garden, where, they said they had concealed themselves, to prevent the mutineers taking them, or being murdered upon refusing to join them.

T. M. HUNTER,
*Lieutenant.*

Q. *Memoranda of Lieutenants Phillips and Thorn, of the Occurrences at High Knoll, from the 23d to the 30th of December*, 1811.

*High Knoll, 24th December*, 1811,—3 *P. M.*

LIEUTENANTS Phillips and Thorn having had several conversations with the prisoners, since the morning, persuading them to give up those who had excited them to commit acts of mutiny and rebellion, Gunner Kitchen of the artillery, and Dougal Fraser of the infantry, have made the following depositions:

"SISELL of the regiment, commanded the mutineers, and "assisted Nimmo and Berwick, privates, to swear the men in. "The nature of the oath was to seize the Governor, and to turn "him off the island. Sisell also told them, that upon his firing a "musket at the Alarm-house, he would be joined by the men of "Hold-Fast-Tom, Gregories, and Deadwood shed: and that this "man was the chief ringleader."

"NIMMO of the regiment, administered the oath, assisted by "Berwick and Sisell, with a bayonet held over the head of the "person sworn in, threatening death to those that did not take it, "and join their party."

"BERWICK of the regiment, assisted in administering the oath; "broke open the barrack gates, and procured volunteers for "them."

"HEWITT of the regiment, broke open the small magazine "door, and was very active in getting volunteers, and threatening "others with death if they did not join them."

"LINDSAY and SEFTON of the regiment, also took an active "part in the whole affair; but Kitchen and Fraser did not par-"ticularise what they did."

At about 5 P. M. Major Hodson informed Lieutenant Phillips,

that he had understood it was intended to endeavour to rescue the prisoners: we therefore kept alert during the night, and in readiness to receive them: at the same time informed the prisoners, it would be death to the whole if they attempted to escape.—But they behaved very well, and appeared quite sorry for their conduct.

8 A. M. Lieutenant Dentaaffe, with an escort, brought Nimmo, Sisell, Berwick, and Anderson, prisoners to this guard. At about 11, A. M. a General Court Martial sat, and tried the following prisoners, viz. Nimmo, Sisell, Berwick, Anderson, Edgeworth, Wilsey, and Seager of the regiment, and Gunner Kitchen of the artillery: when they all (being found guilty,) received sentence of death. At ¼ past 7, A. M. the six first were hanged; and Wilsey, Seager, and Kitchen received the Governor's pardon. The remaining prisoners seeming rather dissatisfied that Lindsay, Sefton, and Hewitt, had not been confined, I informed the Town Major of it.

Thursday 26th.—All quiet during the night. The prisoners having heard that Lindsay, Sefton, and Hewitt, had been ordered to be tried, were quite satisfied, and said they deserved it; as many had been led astray by them, who afterwards quitted them on the road. At 10, P. M. Lieutenant J. Seale of the regiment, came to the Knoll with the prisoner Sefton who had been tried; and with the three men who had gone to give evidence against him, Lindsay, and Hewitt. The prisoner Sefton, appears very penitent, having continued all night in prayer, and requested that a clergyman might attend him in the morning.

Friday, December 27th.—The Rev. Mr. Boys came here to attend the prisoner (Sefton) who appears very penitent. I read the Garrison Orders to the guard and prisoners. At noon sent the prisoner Sefton to James's Fort to receive his sentence. At

finement. At 11 A. M. I paraded the prisoners, and marched them to Plantation-house, under an escort of 35 artillerymen :— leaving one corporal and six matrosses to keep charge of the remaining prisoners. There the Governor was pleased to pardon 48 of the mutineers, who were then marched to James's Fort to join their corps, by Lieutenant Thorn, and 20 men. He also ordered the following men into close confinement at High-Knoll, until an opportunity offered of sending them off the island.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Kitchen | Captain Cole's Company of Artillery. | D. Frazer | Light Company. |
| S. Cahill | | T. Sullivan | |
| T. Williams | | J. Kennelly | |
| Jacob Desney | Grenadier Company. | M. Maroney | |
| John Finnerty | | John Hall | |
| John Grant | | Nich. Coote | |
| James Clark | | P. M'Guire | |
| Andrew Clarke | | J. Mackle, Captain Statham's | |
| James Small | | J. Ward, Captain Killin's | |
| E. Richardson | | D. Finn, Captain Wright's. | |
| E. Randalls | | | |

The prisoners all quiet.—The same precautions taken as before.

GEO. L. PHILLIPS,
*Lieutenant of Artillery.*

THOS. THORN,
*Lieutenant of Artillery.*

3 P. M. understood that Hewitt was hanged before the troops in garrison, and that Sefton and Lindsay received the Governor's pardon under the gallows. All quiet at the Knoll.

Saturday 28th.—Nothing material passed here. The prisoners behave very well, and appear very sorry for their conduct—promising never to behave ill again. Both Lieutenant Thorn and myself have endeavoured all in our power, to find out the writer of the anonymous letters, and told the prisoners we were convinced the Governor would forgive any one of them that would inform him; but they all declared they did not know; nor did they know any letters had been written, until they heard some had been found. The prisoner Sefton, who expected to be hanged, also said, he knew nothing of them.

Sunday 29th.—The prisoners having repeatedly requested of myself and Lieutenant Thorn to solicit the Governor to pardon them, making solemn protestations of behaving well in future, and having evinced a disposition of repentance and sorrow for their conduct, we were induced to write to the Governor on the subject. The Governor was pleased to answer us very favourably: we read his letter to the prisoners before the guard. They were very thankful,—and expressed themselves sensible of the Governor's clemency towards them; and protested one and all, that if the Governor would allow them to join their corps again their future conduct should shew their gratitude and the truth of their protestations. For these last three days, as the prisoners appeared sickly, from their being confined in so small a barrack, they were allowed to walk out in the square from 20 to 30 together, from 10 to 4 o'clock. All quiet here during the night.

Monday, 30th.—At 10, A. M. I received a letter from the Governor desiring the prisoners might be marched to the Plantation-house; excepting seven who were to be left in close con-

## *Trial of Serjeant Lassells.*

*Island St. Helena, 31st December, 1811.*

AT a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL re-assembled this day, by order of Colonel ALEXANDER BEATSON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c.

PRESIDENT,

Major J. A. WRIGHT, St. Helena regiment.

MEMBERS,

Captain A. BRAID, artillery.
Captain T. J. B. COLE, ditto.
Captain W. Knipe, St. Helena regiment.
Lieutenant F. SEALE, ditto.
Lieutenant H. BROADWAY, artillery.
Lieutenant J. TORBETT, St. Helena regiment.

The Court having been duly sworn, proceeded with the following trial:—

CHARGE *Patrick Lassells*, serjeant in the artillery, confined by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, for unsoldier-like conduct, in not getting ready the field artillery as speedily as possible, when directed by him so to do; and causing unnecessary delay in the requisite preparations for repelling a party of mutineers on the night of the 23d instant.

C. R. G. HODSON,
*Town Major*

*30th December*, 1811.

To which the prisoner pleads *Not Guilty*.

PROSECUTION. *Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Broughton* (the Lieutenant-Governor), being sworn, deposeth as follows:—

On the night of the 23d instant, about ten o'clock, I sent for the prisoner, Serjeant Lassells; but as he did not come for some time, I went towards the shed, and met him about half way. I asked him if he was acquainted with the disturbances in the fort: he said, he had just come from the fort, and that he had overheard the conversation of a number of the soldiers assembled in different parties, in the streets; from which he understood they intended to attack Deadwood shed on Wednesday night; and that he was *certain* there would be no attack on Monday night. I replied, it was better to be prepared, and to have every thing ready. We proceeded to the shed, where I found Mr. Hall, the conductor, with the guard paraded. I asked the men if they would stand by me in case of an attack: as I expected the mutineers *that* night: they answered, "they would to a man." The guns, four in number, were then ordered out as quickly as possible. The first two were soon got ready, and sent to Deadwood, under the command of Serjeant Tunstall, to cover the road leading from Banks's: and, notwithstanding my repeatedly urging the prisoner to make haste, there was great delay, both in preparing the other two guns, and in getting out the ammunition: the prisoner repeatedly saying, "that he had no apprehension of the mutineers making an attack at that time; and that he was *positive* it would not then take place." He certainly appeared to me to be somewhat intoxicated, and seemed stupid and confused.

The prisoner has been in command of the guard at Deadwood shed two years and eight months, and during that time I have had but one occasion to find fault with him: for, prior to the night of the 23d, he had conducted himself with the greatest propriety.

Q. *From the Judge Advocate to Colonel B.*—What time, do

you think, elapsed between getting out the first two guns, and getting ready the others?

A. I think it might have been half an hour; and by the time they were equipped, four or five men of the working party, from Long Wood, joined, to assist in dragging them up the hill.

Q. *From the Court.* — Did the prisoner seem inclined to *prevent* the getting of the guns ready; or was he *active* in getting them ready, after you directed him?

A. He was not active; he did not move with that promptitude which I should have expected; and the articles that were required for equipping the field-pieces, seemed out of the way, or at least not at hand. But Mr. Hall, the conductor, can better explain the delay, as I was on the outside of the shed.

Q. How many men had the prisoner with him before the four or five men joined?

A. The whole guard, including the serjeants, consisted of sixteen men; six of whom, as already mentioned, were detached with Serjeant Tunstall: the remainder were, I think, with the prisoner.

*Mr. William Hall* (Conductor), being sworn, gave the following statement:—

Betwixt eight and nine o'clock on Monday night, the 23d instant, the prisoner came to my quarters, at the Hutt's gate, and told me, "he had something very particular to say; and that he would not say too much at present." I asked him what he meant; he said, "he was doubtful of there being a disturbance soon in the garrison." I asked him what made him think so? he said, "he had heard all about it, but would not say too much at present." He then told me, "that there was a man laying outside, and making use of mutinous expressions." I asked him who he was; and why he did not take hold of him? he said, "it

was Jewitt, formerly a corporal of artillery, but he did not think it worth his while to trouble himself with him." I asked him how far he was away? he said, "just outside;" and immediately after he said, "he was on the Alarm-house road." I asked him if he was half way to the Alarm-house? he then said, "just under it; that if I would go a little way on the road, I should hear him; for he was making a great noise." I told him, I did not think there was any person on the road: it was certainly a falsehood. As he was intoxicated, I said I would go with him to his post at Deadwood shed; which I did. On the road, at one time he told me the disturbance would happen on Christmas night; and at another, he told me it would happen the night after Christmas. I saw him safe to his room; the guard peaceable and quiet, and the sentinel on his post; I then returned to my quarters. Immediately I got home, the general alarm fired, and I returned to the Lieutenant-Governor for orders, agreeably to the directions he had given me about half an hour before the prisoner came to my quarters. I met the Lieutenant-Governor, with the prisoner, coming to the shed, and the Colonel desired me to go and take charge. I paraded the men; the Colonel asked them, if they had any complaint to make to him? they said none: they would stand by him if any disturbance took place. The prisoner assured the Colonel there was no danger, and suggested that the men should go into their barracks, and take off their side-arms, saying there was no occasion for them: and further observed to the Lieutenant-Governor, that he might go to bed, and rest as quiet and safe as ever he had done in his life. I ordered, however, that the men should not go into the barracks, nor take off their side-arms; but to come and get out the guns, agreeably to the Lieutenant-Governor's directions. The men obeyed me, and Serjeant Lassells said, "there was no occa-

half an hour before the mutineers came up, if the prisoner had not caused *unnecessary* delays?

A. Yes.

*Serjeant William Smith* (of the artillery), sworn, gave the following statement:—

On Monday night, about nine o'clock, the prisoner came home from the Fort, to the shed (where he commanded), and Mr. Hall with him. The prisoner appeared intoxicated, and wished to return back to the Hutt's with Mr. Hall, who desired him to remain at his own post. I did not see him afterwards, until he came to the shed with the Lieutenant-Governor: he then ordered the guard to fall in, which they did, with side-arms—the prisoner seemed very angry at their doing so, and asked them the reason of their falling in *with arms*, and desired them to go in and take them off—Mr. Hall, however, stopped them. It appeared that the Lieutenant-Governor had something to say to the men; but he was greatly interrupted by the prisoner. Mr. Hall went to the Lieutenant-Governor, and told him, it was much better to get the guns out, and have them ready, as quick as possible: the whole of the guard immediately set about it. I was then ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor to go for the working-men, and cannot say what occurred until I returned; but by this time, Serjeant Tunstall had gone with two 3-pounders to Deadwood. I was ordered to take another towards the Telegraph; and as soon as I got a little way from the shed, I found there was no ammunition for the gun, which I reported to the Lieutenant-Governor, who desired me to send back for some, which I did; before the man could return with it, the gun was surrounded, and taken; as likewise the Lieutenant-Governor, and we were all brought back prisoners to the gun shed.

Q. *From the Judge Advocate.* Had the general alarm fired when the guard were ordered to fall in?

sion for us to trouble ourselves: he was *positive* there was no danger." The prisoner also directed the men to do every thing contrary to what I ordered, which occasioned much confusion. Colonel Broughton then ordered him to desist, and to allow the men to obey his orders. In consequence of the confusion caused by the prisoner, we were not prepared to receive the mutinous party; who came upon us so suddenly, that they took the gun the Colonel had command of, just as it was loading. I gave Colonel Broughton two spikes to have the gun spiked, in case it should fall into the mutineers' hands; and when they came up to Colonel Broughton, as they shewed no violence, the Colonel slipped the two spikes into the prisoner's hands; yet he made no use of them: but suffered the gun, unspiked, to fall into their hands.

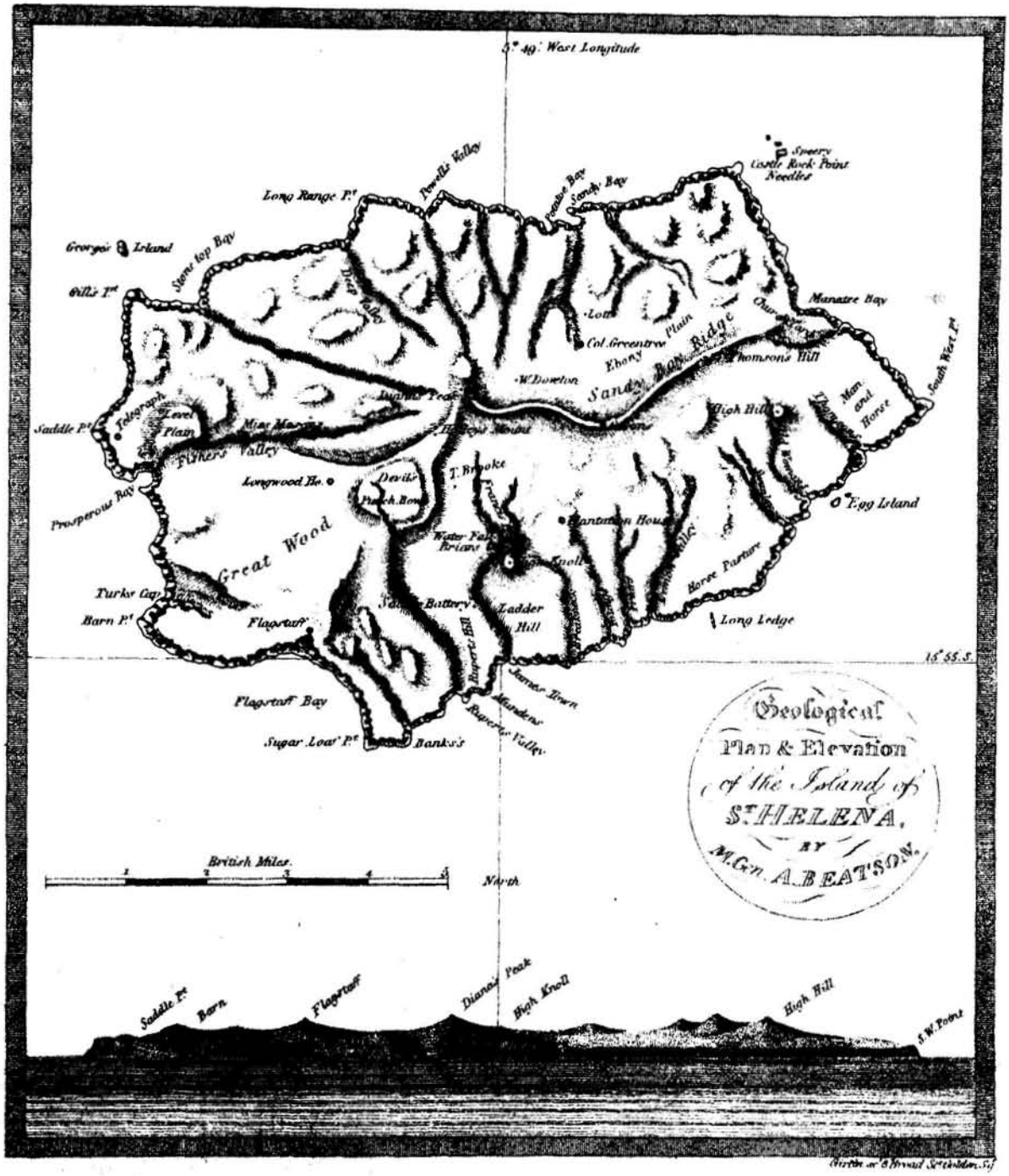
Q. *From the Judge Advocate.*—What time do you suppose elapsed between the guns being ordered to be drawn out, and their being ready?

A. It was about an hour and a quarter from the time of the alarm to the gun falling into the mutineers' hands. If it had not been for the confusion that the prisoner put us all into, we might have been ready with the guns half an hour before the mutineers came up.

Q. How many men were there to take out the guns?

A. Sixteen; but the whole, except two or three, went with the first two guns, under Serjeant Tunstall, to Deadwood. I had to get those men back again (leaving Serjeant Tunstall with three men) to man the other two guns, and to take them on the road towards the Telegraph, to meet the mutineers—but several men joined me from Long Wood, when I was leaving the shed.

Q. Notwithstanding these necessary delays, do you say that you could have been ready with the guns, at their proper posts,




London. Pub. as the Act directs by G. & W. Nicol. Pall Mall. Jan. 1816.

A. Yes—some time.

The prosecution being closed, the prisoner is called on for his defence.

DEFENCE. The prisoner in his defence says:—

On the 23d instant, I was in the town, and some how or other, got so much disguised in liquor, that I cannot recollect what I said or did that night. When informed of my conduct the next day, I was, as I am now, extremely sorry for what I had done. I beg the mercy of the Court. I have been in the garrison five years and four months, and have never been reported for any misconduct. For two years and eight months I have commanded at Deadwood Shed, and have met with every indulgence from the Lieutenant-Governor, and have always been ready to execute his orders with alacrity:—his goodness to me makes me more sorry that I should have been so unfortunate as to be intoxicated at a time when my services were most wanted.

SENTENCE. The Court having considered the evidence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Serjeant Lassells, is guilty of the crime with which he is charged, in breach of the Articles of War; do therefore sentence, that he shall be reduced to the pay and duty of a matross, and shall receive five hundred lashes in the usual way.

*(Signed)* J. A. WRIGHT,
*Major and President.*

C. R. G. HODSON.
*Judge Advocate.*

Approved. ALEX. BEATSON.
E. S. BROUGHTON.
W. W. DOVETON.
ROBERT LEECH.

# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX

## *An* ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* PLANTS, *seen by Dr.* ROXBURGH *growing on the Island of St. Helena, in* 1813-14.

I. means indigenous; E. exotic. Several of the most conspicuous of the undetermined species are briefly described; and Doctor Roxburgh's names are distinguished by the letter R.

E. ABRUS *precatorius Willd.* 3. p. 911. 1025.

I. ACALYPHA *rubra.* R. Red acalypha, or string-tree of the islanders.

Arboreous. Peduncles axillary and between the leaves: one or more female flowers near the base, the rest a long, pendulous filiform, glomerate male spike: involucres cuculate, intire. Leaves petioled, ovate, crenate, 3-nerved.

A beautiful small tree, a native of elevated parts of the south face of Diana's peak, and called *string-tree* by the natives on account of its numerous beautiful red male spikes, which hang in great profusion from every twig. Ultimate *branches* tubercled with the scars of the fallen leaves; above, where the leaves remain coloured red and smooth: the *petioles*, *nerves*, and *veins* are also red and smooth.

E. ACER *Pseudo-Platanus. Willd.* 4, p. 983. Common maple or sycamore tree.

E. ACHYRANTHES *aspera. Willd.* 1. p. 1191. A weed in gardens.

This is by no means given as a complete catalogue of the vegetable kingdom on the Island. Doctor Roxburgh's bad state of health during his residence there, from the 7th June, 1813, to the 1st March, 1814, did not admit of his undertaking such a task.

I Acrostichum *bifurcatum*. *Willd.* 5, p. 114.

A very delicate, small, beautiful smooth species, growing in crowded tufts to about the height of 6 inches in the moist shaded fissures of the rocks about Diana's peak, &c.

I. Acrostichum *lanceolatum*. R.

Stipes ramentaceous: fronds simple, lanceolar, strongly veined, intire: the fertile longer stiped. Fructifications occupy the whole of the inferior surface.

E. Aeschynomene *Sesban*, and *grandiflora*.
E. Agapanthus *umbellatus*. *Willd.* 2, p. 47.
E. Agave *tuberosa Linn.* *Yucca superba*. R.
E. —— *lurida Linn.* used for fences.
I. Agrostis *purpurascens*. *Willd.* 1. p. 375. Purple bent grass.

Indigenous on the hills of St. Helena, where it grows to be from 2 to 3 feet high, perfectly erect, very naked of *leaves*, as they are not only few in number but short and very slender. The *inflorescence* a long slender *panicle* composed of numerous, small, simple or compound appressed *branches*, crowded with numerous, short-pedicelled, smooth *flowers*. *Calycine* valves unequal, scarce half the length of the *corol*, which has its two valves nearly equal and rather acute; but nothing like an awn either here or to the calyx.

Agrostis *lenta Linn.* Forked bent-grass.
Agrostis *stellata*, see *Panicum dactylon*, and compare with *Agrostis linearis*, *Retz. Obs.* 4. p. 19. Linear-leaved agrostis, or wire-grass.
E. Aleurites *triloba*. *Willd.* 4. 590. Three-lobed Aleurites.
E. Allium *cepa*, *Porum*, *ascalonicum*, and of *sativum* 2 varieties. *Onion*, *leek*, *shallot*, and *garlick*.
E. Aloe *perfoliata*, two or three varieties in gardens.
E. —— *spicata* and 3 or 4 undetermined species, all exotics.
I. Alopecurus *paniculatus*, R.
E. Althæa *rosea*. *Willd.* 8. 778. Holly-hock.

E. AMARANTHUS *Blitum. Willd.* 4. 387. A weed in gardens.
E. ———— *caudatus* and *tricolor*, cultivated for ornament.
E. AMARYLLIS *Belladonna. Willd.* 2. 54. Belladonna-lily.
E. ———— *formosissima. Willd.* 2. 62. Jacobea-lily.
E. AMYGDALUS *Persica. Willd.* 2. 982. Peach, 2 or 3 varieties, and almond; but the latter does not succeed here: whereas the peaches grow luxuriantly, and are productive.
E. ANAGALLIS *arvensis*, three varieties, blue red and white.
E. ANDROPOGON *Schoenanthus*, or lemon-grass; cultivated in gardens.
E. ANNONA *muricata*. In Major Hudson's garden only.
E. ———— *Cherimoya*. In the same garden.
E. ———— *squamosa.*
E. ———— *reticulata.* } In but few gardens, and scarce. { Custard apple. / Bullock's heart.
E. ANGELICA *bracteata*. R. Bracted-Angelica.

Leaves pinnate; floral ternate; leaflets petiol-clasping subcordate, 3-7-nerved, finely laciniate-serrate.

Angelica the vernacular name. It grows to be a stout, erect perennial, of 8-12 feet in height, with columnar, fistulous, smooth, bright green *stem* and *branches*. *Leaves* sparse, in some parts crowded, unequally pinnate, those next the umbels from quinate-palmate to 3-lobed: *leaflets* of the inferior larger leaves from 4 to 12 pair, opposite, closely embracing the smooth, green columnar petiole, cordate, nerved, smooth, finely laciniate-serrate; each serrature ends in a green bristle: at the base of each petiole a pair of large, simple, or compound, suborbicular *bractes*, and generally a single one between the leaflets, and all subulate-serrate, like them. *Umbels* terminal, numerous, compound, subglobular, many rayed. *Involucre* and *involucells* of 6-10 broad-lanceolate leaflets each. *Flowers* numerous, small, white but turn pink by age. *Petals* subequal, oval and oblong incurved. *Stamina* unequal: *anthers* purple. *Styles* short, erect. *Receptacles* naked.

E. ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica. Linn.* Flag-leaved antholyza.
E. ANTHOXANTHUM *odoratum. Willd.* 1. 150. Sweet-scented vernal-grass.

E. Apium *petroselinum*, *Willd.* 1. 1475. Parsley, and *graveolens*, or smallage.

E. Argemone *mexicana*, the most common weed on the island.

E. Artemesia *absinthium*, wormwood.

E. Arum *Colocasia*. *Willd.* 4, 481. *St. Helena Yam*; of this there are several varieties, but the white is the sort cultivated.

E. Asclepias *fruticosa*. *Willd.* 1. 1271. Shrubby Asclepias.

E. ——— *curassavica*. *Willd.* 1. 1266. Bastard Ipecacuanha.

I. Aspidium *riparium*. *Willd.* 5. p. 250.

Stipes villous, flat above. Fronds oblong, bipinnatified: pinnæ linear: segments linguiform, or falcate, and deeply divided. Spots in one crowded row a little removed from the margin: involucres reniform.

Found plenty over the south side of the mountains immediately above Major Seal's in *Sandy Bay*, where it grows in tufts to be from 2 to 4 feet high.

I. Aspidium *pulchrum*. *Willd.* 5. p. 253?

Base of the stipes and tuberous like runners chaffy, the rest brown and smooth. Fronds ovate-oblong, firm, subbipinnate: pinnæ opposite, generally pinnatifid: segments oblong, obtuse, subcrenate. Spots generally one, rarely 2 or 3 to each segment of the pinnæ: involucres reniform.

A small (6-12 inch) plant of a hard texture, but not glossy, with the stipes about as long as the fronds: a native of *Diana's Peak*.

I. Aspidium *vestitum*. *Willd.* 5 p. 261.

Stipes and divisions amply clothed with large brown soft scales. Fronds oblong, bipinnate: leaflets linguiform, obtuse, crenate.

Grows on *Diana's Peak* to be about two feet high.

I. Aspidium *Capense*. *Willd.* 5. p. 267.

Stipes green and channelled. Fronds ovate, smooth, bipinnate: pinnæ opposite, apices ensiform and sharply serrate; pinnulæ from serrate

to pinnatifid, with obtuse dentate apices. Spots in two rows a little removed from the nerve: involucres reniform.

A native of *Diana's Peak*, where it grows to be from 20 to 30 inches high: is of a soft delicate texture: the spots numerous and very large.

I. Aspidium *coriaceum*. *Willd.* 5. p. 268.

Stipes as long as the oppositely bipinnate, ovate fronds. Leaflets linguiform, crenate-serrate, and pinnatifed. Spots in one line half way between the nerve and margin; involucres reniform.

Is also a native of the south face of *Sandy Bay* range of mountains, where it rises to the height of about 2 feet, and generally amongst bushes. It differs from *A. capense* in little else than the shape of the apices of the pinnæ, and the single row of spots, whereas in that species it is double.

I. Asplenium *tenellum*. R.

Stipes polished. Fronds linear recurved, apices rooting, alternately pinnate: leaflets numerous, obliquely linguiform, obtuse crenate, anterior side of the base enlarged, posterior attenuate.

A pretty, small (6-8 inches) species, with the habit of *Adiantum caudatum*, found indigenous on the tops of the high mountains in the centre of the Island.

I. Asplenium *falcatum*. *Brown's Prodrom.* p. 150.

Stipes as long as the lanceolate, alternately-pinnate, firm, smooth fronds, 3-sided, 3-grooved, pretty smooth and black. Leaflets short-petioled, falcate-lanceolate, lobate; lobes and fine ensiform apices serrate.

A most beautiful species, growing in small tufts on the top of Sandy Bay ridge, to be about 2 feet high. Compare with *A. falcatum*. *Willd.* 5. 325: it agrees pretty well with his definition.

I. Asplenium *præmorsum*. *Willd.* 5. p. 339.

I. Asplenium *filamentosum*. R.

Stipes longer than the thin, ovate, alternately-tripinnatifed frond,

channelled, base clothed with long, black chaffy scales: pinnæ remote; leaflets pinnatifed; segments short-linguiform, serrulate, obtuse.

A stout species of from 2 to 6 feet high; a native of the south face of *Diana's Peak*.

I. Aster *glutinosus*. R. (compare with *hirtus*. *Willd*. 3. 2016.)

Shrubby, tender parts woolly. Leaves from cuneate to spatulate, apices rounded, and grossly serrate, fleshy, rugose with very prominent veins underneath. Peduncles terminal, ultimately axillary subsolitary, length of, or longer than the leaves, one-flowered.

A native of the most naked, barren rocks on the south side of the Island, where it grows to be a middling sized shrub. The clammy *leaves* are fragrant. *Bractes* scattered over the long clammy peduncles, and of a long-clavate shape. The *flowers* are large, pure white. Goats are said to be fond of it, and while browsing on it, the clammy exudation thereof is collected on their beards. (See history of *Mastich*.)

E. Atriplex *triangularis*. *Willd*. 4. 963. Triangular Atriplex.

E. Atropa *physaloides*. *Linn*. Blue-flowered Atropa.

E. Bambusa *arundinacea*. *Willd*. 2. 245. Common Bamboo.

E. Barringtonia *speciosa*. *Willd*. 3. 345. Laurel-leaved Barringtonia.

Beatsonia, R. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

Generic Character. *Calyx* 5-toothed. *Corol* 5-petalled, campanulate. *Germ* superior, 1-celled, containing many ovula attached to the two opposite sides of the cell. *Style* bifid. Stigmas globular. *Capsule* 1-celled, 2-valved. *Seeds* a few.

Named in honour of Colonel Alexander Beatson, Governor of *St. Helena*.

I. Beatsonia *portulacifolia*. R.

St. Helena Tea the vernacular name on that island, where it grows on the naked rocky mountains and hills on the south side, to be a very ramous shrub, of a middling size. *Trunk* short, soon dividing into numerous

branches, crowded with innumerable, small, delicate, villous, subarticulate, brittle ramuli. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts, dark brown and pretty smooth. *Leaves* opposite subrotund, fleshy, convex and smooth above, hollow underneath: size of a large pin's head, &c., almost exactly as in *Portulaca quadrifida*, even to the quatern floral-leaves. *Petioles* short, stem-clasping. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, sessile in the bosom of the 4 floral leaves. *Calyx* subcylindric, 5-grooved, 5-toothed, withering. *Corol* 5-petalled, campanulate, large for the size of the foliage, pure white, and like the calyx, withering. *Filaments* 5, nearly as long as the petals, and with them alternately inserted into the receptacle; at the base broad, and seem united there, but are not. *Anthers* yellow. *Germ* superior, ovate, smooth, one-celled, and contains several ovula attached to the lower half of two opposite, parietal receptacles. *Style* length of the stamina, apex-bifid. *Stigmas* globular. *Capsule* ovate, hid in the withered calyx and corol, 1-celled, 2-valved, opening from the apex. *Seeds* few, attached as in the germ.

E. Beta *vulgaris* and *sicla*. *Willd.* 1. 1303. Red and green Beet and *Mangel Wurzel* belong to the first, and the common white Beet to the second.

I. Bidens *arborea*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong-ventricose, serrate. Panicles terminal, brachiate, corymbose.

White-wood-cabbage tree the vernacular name on St. Helena, where it grows on the south face of *Diana's Peak* to be a pretty large *tree*, with straight upright *trunk*, and dark-coloured, pretty smooth *bark*; the *young shoots* are rough with much short brown *hair*. *Leaves* from oval to oblong, very equally gland serrate, smooth above, somewhat villous underneath. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal while young in flower, large, subcorymbose, pretty well crowded with opposite, hairy ramifications and their subdivisions. *Flowers* conical. *Calyx* scarce calycled, composed of a very few leaflets, and most of them embrace a floret like the scales of the receptacle. *Seeds* 4-sided, strigose, particularly the 4 angles, each crowned

with two, very short, scabrous *aristæ*, which are about as long as the tubes of the florets.

I. Boerhaavia *repanda*. *Willd.* 1. 22. is common amongst the rocks in *James's Valley*, &c.

E. Borago *zeylanica*. *Linn.* Ceylon Borage.

E. Brassica *oleracea*. *Willd.* The common useful species and varieties of cabbage.

E. Browallia *elata*. *Willd.* 3. 339.

E. Buxus *sempervirens*. *Willd.* 3. 337. Common Box-tree.

E. Cactus *Opuntia*. *Linn.* Common Cactus.

E. ——— *coccinellifera*. *Linn.* Cochineal fig.

E. ——— *chinensis*. R. China Cactus.

E. Calla *æthiopica*. *Willd.* 2. 289. Æthiopic Calla.

E. Camellia *japonica*; two or three varieties.

E. Canna *indica*, three or four varieties. See *Willd.* 1. 3.

E. Cannabis *sativa*. *Willd.* 4. 763. Common hemp.

E. Calendula *Tragus*. *Linn.*

E. ——— *officinalis*. Common Marygold.

E. Capsicum *cerasiforme*. *Linn.* Cherry-pepper.

E. ——— *grossum*. *Linn.* Bell-pepper.

E. ——— *frutescens*. *Linn.* Shrubby pepper.

I. Carex *pedunculata*. *Willd.* 4. 222.

Spikes androgynous, pedicelled, erect, cylindric, alternate on a terminal rachis: male flowers (when present) under the female: scales striated, apices serrate-dentate: corol striated. Style trifid, seed triangularly obovate.

A native of the south face of *Diana's Peak*, under the shade of trees, where kept moist by the fogs which rest on the Peak. It grows in small tufts to about the height of three feet when in flower. Radical *leaves* numerous, very long striated, keeled, hard and smooth: cauline similar but smaller: *culms* 3-sided, smooth, leafy.

E. Cassia *microphylla*. *Willd.* 2. 529.

E. Cassia *aurea*. R.

E. —— *aluta*. *Willd*. 2. 523.

E. —— *esculenta*. R.

E. —— *Sophera*. *Willd*. 2. 525.

E. Castanea *vesca*. *Willd* 4. 460. Chesnut.

E. Celsia *Arcturus*. *Willd*. 3. 280.

E. Centaurea *Moschata*. *Willd*. 3. 2278. Sweet Sultan.

I. Cheilanthes *tenuifolia*. *Brown's Prodromus*, 163.

Found on *Diana's Peak*, where it grows in large masses to be from 6 to 18 inches high, with long, slender, crooked, dark-coloured (brownish black,) *stipe* and divisions. Compare with *Adiantum assimile* of the same work

E. Cheiranthus *Cheiri*. *Willd*. 3. 516. Wall-flower.

E. ———— *incanus*. *Willd*. 3. 520. Gilly-flower, or Stocks, several varieties.

E. ———— *odoratissimus*. *Willd*. 3. 524. Persian Stock.

E. Chenopodium *ambrosioides*. *Linn*. Mexican Chenopodium.

E. ———— *album* and *viride*. *Linn*. White and green Chenopodium.

E. Cichorium *Intybus*. *Willd*. 3. 1628. Wild Succory and *Endiva*, Garden Succory, or Endive.

E. Cicer *arietinum*. *Willd*. 3. 1113. Chick-pea.

E. Citrus. *Willd*. 3. 1436, including the lemon, citron, and orange, with varieties.

E. Clerodendrum *inerme*. *Gært*. *Volkameria*. *Willd*. 3. 383.

E. Clitoria *ternatea*. *Linn*.

E. Cluytia *pulchella*. *Willd*. 4. 381. A Cape flowering shrub.

E. Cocos *nucifera*. *Willd*. 4. 400. *Coco-nut palm*: very few of them, and they do not thrive.

E. Coffea *arabica*. In Mr. Alexander's garden in *Sandy-Bay*, are some of the finest coffee trees I ever saw, and at the same time (February) in every stage from the blossom to the ripe berry.

E. Conchium *gibbosum* of Dr. E. Smith, is Hakea gibbosa of Brown.

I. Conyza *gummifera*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves sparse, approximate, subsessile but not decurrent, from lanceolar to cuneate-oblong, subserrate, soft, rugose and more or less woolly underneath. Peduncles axillary, solitary, drooping, one-flowered: flowers globular.

Gum-wood-tree of the islanders: it grows on the more elevated land over the interior parts, to be a *tree* of considerable size, with short crooked *trunk* and still more crooked spreading *branches* and ditrichotomous *branchlets*. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches a deeper or lighter brown, and smooth except for the numerous scars of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* crowded about the ends of the branchlets, often broad-lanceolar particularly in old trees; while young, gummy and more hoary: length, 2-4 inches, by ¾ of an inch to one and a half broad.

I. Conyza *robusta*. R.

Leaves subsessile (not decurrent,) lanceolar, crenate-dentate, rugose. Peduncles axillary, solitary, length of the leaves, one-flowered.

Bastard-gum tree the vernacular name on St. Helena, where it grows to be a tree very similar to the last, and possessed of nearly the same qualities. The dwarfish, very crooked antique habit of those trees, makes them very conspicuous. The *bark* on the old parts is very thick and deeply cracked; the *branchlets* generally dichotomous, and marked with the scars of the fallen leaves. The *leaves* while young hoary with soft pubescence; the *flowers* few but large and white.

Conyza *rugosa*. *Aiton's Kew*. 3. 184. See *Solidago cuneifolia*.

I. Convolvulus *brasiliensis*. *Willd*. 1. 877. and another undetermined indigenous species.

E. ———— *purpureus*. *Willd*. 1. 352. Convolvulus major.

E. ———— *Batatas*. *Willd*. 1. 853. *Sweet Potatoe*, the red and white varieties.

E. Cookia *punctata*. *Willd*. 2. 558. Wampee of the Chinese.

E. Cordia *macrophylla*. R. A large tree from *Bengal*.

E. ——— *campanulata*. R. A small tree from the Moluccas and *South Sea Islands*.

Cotula *coronopifolia*. *Willd*. 3. 2167. Pagoda plant of the islanders.

E. Crassula *cultrata*. *Willd*. 1. 1552. Sharp-leaved Crassula.

E. ——— *obliqua*. *Willd*. 1. 1553. Oblique-leaved.

E. Crinum *toxicarium*. R. and two or three other species which were not seen in blossom by Dr. Roxburgh.

E. Crotalaria *retusa*. *Linn*. Retuse-leaved Crotolaria.

E. ——— *laburnifolia*. *Linn* Laburnum-leaved.

E. ——— *incanescens*. *Linn*. Hoary.

E. Croton *sebiferum*. *Linn*. Tallow-tree of China.

E. Cucurbita *lagenaria*. *Willd*. 4. 616. Bottle-gourd.

E. Cunonia *capensis*. *Willd*. 2. 634.

E. Curtisia *faginea*. *Willd*. 1. 687. Hassagay-tree.

E. Cupressus *sempervirens*. Two varieties of the Cypress-tree.

E. ——— *lusitanica*. *Lamb. Pin. t.* 42. Goa Cypress-tree.

E. Cycas *revoluta*. *Lin*. Revolute-leaved Cycas.

E. Cynara *Scolymus*. *Willd*. 3. 1691. Artichoke.

E. Cyperus *rotundus*. A very common weed in gardens.

E. ——— *tenuiflorus*.

E. ——— *Pepo* and *citrullus Linn* Pumpkin and Water-melon.

E. Cucumis *sativus*. *Linn* Garden-cucumber.

E. Costus *speciosus*. *Willd*. 1. 10.

E. Dalbergia *Sissoo*. R. } From *Bengal;* where they grow to large
E. ——— *frondosa*. R. } timber trees.

E. Daphne *odora*. *Hort. Kew*. Sweet-scented Daphne, from China.

E. Datura *fastuosa*. *Willd*. 1. 1003.

E. —— — *Metel*. *Willd*. 1009.

E. ——— *Tatula*. *Willd*. 1. 1008.

E. Daucus *Carota*. *Linn*. Common Carrot.

E. Dracæna *cernua*. *Willd*. 2. 157.

E. Dianthus *barbatus*. *Linn*. Sweet William.

oblong, pointed, very hairy, and somewhat shorter than the permanent calyx; cells 3-5-seeded. This tree furnishes the islanders with an hard, close-grained mahogany-coloured, durable wood.

I. DOMBEYA *melanoxylon*. R. *Melhania melanoxylon*. *Hort. Kew*. 2*d*. *edit*. 4. 146.

Leaves ovate-cordate, long-petioled subentire, firm, smooth above, ferruginously hoary underneath, obscurely 3-nerved, Peduncles axillary solitary, 1-2-flowered: flowers pentandrous. Capsules ovate, obtuse, greatly shorter than the permanent calyx; cells 2-3-seeded.

Ebony the vernacular name.

Is a native of the barren rocks near the sea, and not far from *Sandy Bay*, on the south side of the island, I saw it in two gardens only, where it had in many years grown to the height of only 2-3 feet, with many longer branches spreading flat on the ground, well decorated with abundance of foliage and large beautiful flowers. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts rather rough and of a dark olive-black colour; of the young shoots hoary with stellate pubescence, each starlet thereof has a ferruginous centre. *Petioles*, under side of the leaves, peduncles, bractes and calyx have the same covering. The *leaves* are greatly smaller than in *D. Erythroxylon*, but more entire. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* length of the leaves, 1-2-flowered. *Flowers* large, campanulate; when they first expand white, becoming pink or rosy by age. *Bractes* tern, ovate, lanceolate, pressing the base of the calyx. *Stamina* 5, shorter than the 5 dark purple clavate, nectarial filaments.

In some parts on the south side of the island near the sea, numbers of the dry trunks were found in former days: now few remain; the greater part having been carried away for fuel: those little trunks are but a few feet in length, generally very crooked, and run from 1 to 3 or 4 feet in circumference near the root; those parts of the roots and branches which remain spread nearly horizontal; the exterior surface is pretty even, and of a dark lead colour, having been exposed to the weather, for, probably, some hundred years; within it is nearly as black as common ebony, and as

E. Dianthus *chinensis. Linn.* China Pink.
E. ——— *Caryophyllus. Linn.* Clove.
I. Dicksonia *arborescens. Willd.* 5. 485.

Stipes, rachis and subdivisions compressed, and somewhat woolly, but not scabrous. Fronds ovate-oblong, hard, glossy above, sub-oppositely tripinnate; ultimate segments from oval to oblong, and crenate-serrate. Spots on the margin, until they open transversely-oval, after round.

Grows on the tops of the highest mountains; such as *Diana's Peak.* *Trunk* single, straight; general height when full grown, 20, or more feet, and of various thickness up to that of a man's body: covered with the bases of the decayed stipes, mosses and parasites of various kinds; at the apex clothed with long, soft, tawny-brown wool, like that of which the finest shawls are made; when this woolly substance is removed, the parts over which it extended are found to be scabrous. Fronds (including the stipes) from 4 to 10 feet long.

E. Dioscorea *alata. Linn.* Winged Yam.
E. ——— *aculeata.* R. Thorny Yam.
} Here they do not thrive to be of the smallest use. See *Arum.*

E. Diospyrus *Kauki. Linn.* Japan Diospyros, fruit large and edible.
I. Dombeya *Erythroxylon. Willd.* 3. 725. *Pentapetes Erythroxylon. Hort. Kew. 1st edit.* 2. 438. *Melhania, second edition,* 4. 146. *of the same work.*

Arboreous. Leaves ovate-cordate, crenulate, acuminate, smooth above, reticulate underneath, while young hoary, obscurely 3-5-nerved. Peduncles axillary, solitary, 2-3-flowered: flowers pentandrous.

Red-wood-tree the vernacular name on *St. Helena*, where it is indigenous on moderately high hills, where, if the soil is suitable, it grows rapidly with a straight *trunk* to be a middling sized tree of great beauty. *Bark* dark brown, even and pretty smooth.

*Branches* numerous, spreading, tender twigs hoary. *Stipules* subulate. *Peduncles* about as long as the petioles. *Flowers* larger than in the following (*D. Melanoxylon*) colour the same and also changeable. *Nectarial* filaments flesh-coloured. *Style* twice the length of the stamina. *Capsules*

E. Ficus *indica*, or the famous Banyan-tree of India.

E. —— *religiosa*. *Willd.* 4. 1134.

E. —— *terebrata*. *Willd.* 4. 1145. Is the most common tree in James's Valley, where it grows freely, and furnishes excellent fuel; the wood of this species being much firmer than any other species of this genus known to me.

I. Fimbristylis *textilis*. R.

Culms naked, columnar until above the middle, then somewhat compressed. Leaves none. Spikelets numerous in a hard sessile head, 1-2 inches below the subulate grooved apex: flowers 1-3 androgynous: scales boat-shaped, rather obtuse: style 3-fid.

St. Helena thatching rush: is a native of the interior of the island, and in plenty for every purpose: in moist elevated situations, it grows to the height of 3-6 feet, perfectly destitute of leaves and quite straight; about as thick as a crow-quill, of a firm texture, and smooth glossy deep green colour. A good substantial covering of this rush is said to last from 10 to 15 years, and keeps out wet effectually.

E. Fragaria *vesca*. *Willd.* 2. 1090. Strawberries, a few varieties, but little or no care is taken of them, consequently they do not thrive.

E. Fraxinus *chinensis*. R. China Ash, a small slow growing tree.

E. Fumaria *capreolata*. *Willd.* 3. 868. Running Fumitory.

E. Fuchsia *coccinea*. *Willd.* 2. 340. Scarlet *Fuchsia* grows most luxuriantly in *Sandy Bay*.

E. Gardenia *florida*. *Willd.* 1. 1225. Cape Jasmine.

E. ——— *Thunbergia*. *Willd.* 1. 1226.

E. ——— *radicans*. *Willd.* 1. 1225.

E. Gleditschia *horrida*. *Willd.* 4. 1097. This tree is one of the most stately and most beautiful on the island, but unfortunately there is but a single individual to be seen; it grows in the garden at the Governor's country-house, where it has attained to the height of 50 feet or more; with trunk and coma proportionally large. It has not produced seed, nor have they hitherto been able to multiply this

close grained, hard and heavy; in short it is so very like ebony as to have procured it that name from the islanders.

The few trees now found alive in their native soil and situation are from 10 to 15 feet high, their trunks crooked and about as thick as a man's thigh; the branches very numerous, spreading, &c. &c., and at this season when the young foliage is expanding, the flower buds are also to be seen, and in this state generally 2 on each peduncle; whereas in the cultivated plants rarely more than one.

E. Eleusine *corocana*. R. *Cynosurus Corocanus. Linn.*

E. ——— *indica. Gært.* Cynosurus. *Linn.*

E. ——— *calycina*. R.

E. Erodium *sempervivum*. R. *Pelargonium Cotyledonis. Willd.* 3. 674.

Shrubby, succulent and extremely tortuous. Umbels long-peduncled decompound. Leaves subcordate, downy, rugose, some lobate-crenate, some peltate.

A native of the barren rocky precipices on the south side of the island, and known by the name *Old father live for ever.* It grows to be a large spreading *shrub*, with innumerable, thick, succulent, extremely crooked *branches*, the apices obtuse, and thence both leaves and umbels spring. *Bark* thick and fleshy, the surface dark brown, and peels off in small fragments. *Leaves* long petioled and soft with down. *Stipules* small, triangular and acute. *Peduncles* terminal, generally single, very long, erect, coloured, and villous; the umbellets numerous, and all the divisions long, coloured, and villous. *Involvcre* scarce any; *involucells* of a few small acute scales. *Flowers* numerous, pure, white, *calyx*, 5-toothed; the rest as in the genus. Every part is to me void of smell.

E. Erythrina *caffra. Willd.* 3. 914. Cape-coral-tree.

E. Euphorbia *rosea. Willd.* 2. 895. French-grass of the islanders.

E. ——— *Peplus. Willd.* 2. 903. Small-spurge.

E. Eugenia *Jambos. Willd.* 2. 959. Rose-apple.

E. Ficus *Carica*. The common Fig: grows freely here, and produces good crops of excellent fruit; but like every thing else in rural economy too much neglected.

charming tree. The large ramous spines are confined to the trunk, and larger branches.

E. GMELINA *asiatica*, *Willd.* 3. 813. A large thorny shrub, with large drooping yellow flowers.

E. GNAPHALIUM *americanum*. *Willd.* 3. 1887. Everlasting.

E. GOMPHRENA *globosa*. *Willd.* 1. 1321. Annual Globe-amaranth.

E. GOSSYPIUM *latifolium*. *Willd.* 3. 806. Grows freely, and yields a large produce of fine *Cotton*.

E. ——— *barbadense*. *Willd.* 3. 806. Barbadoes Cotton.

I. GRAMMITIS *marginella*. *Willd.* 5. p. 139.

E. HIBISCUS *Populneus*. *Willd.* 3. 209. An useful timber tree of considerable size.

E. ——— *populneoides*. R. A tree similar to the last, but larger.

E. ——— *mutabilis*. *Willd.* 3. 817. Changeable-flowered.

E. ——— *syriacus*. *Willd.* 3. 818. Syrian Hibiscus

E. ——— *sabdariffa*. *Willd.* 3. 821, or West-India sorrel.

E. ——— *cannabinus*. *Willd.* 3. 822. Hemp Hibiscus.

E. ——— *Abelmoschus*. *Willd.* 3. 826. Musk Hibiscus.

E. ——— *Trionum*. *Willd.* 3. 832. Bladder Hibiscus.

E. ——— *diversifolius*. *Willd.* 3. 820. A tall tree of short duration.

E. ——— *urens*. *Willd.* 3. 817.

E. ——— *Rosa sinensis*. *Willd.* 3. 812. China-Rose or Shoe flower.

E. ——— *phœniceus*. *Willd.* 3 813.

E. ——— *armatus*, or *Rock-rose* of the islanders.

E. HÆMANTHUS. From the *Cape of Good Hope;* species uncertain.

I. HEDYOTIS *arborea*. R. *Dog-wood* of the islanders.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, acuminate entire, glossy, recurved: stipulary sheath cylindric, with one, or three unequal denticuli on each side. Corymbs terminal, brachiate, subglobular. Capsules globular.

A small tree, a native of the dark forests which decorate the misty alpine tops of the most lofty mountains in *St. Helena*.

E. Helianthus *annuus*. *Willd*. 3. 2237. Annual Sun-flower.
E. Heliotropium *indicum*. *Willd*. 1. 740. A weed in gardens.
E. Hemerocallis *fulva*. *Willd*. 2. 197. Day Lily.
E. Hordeum *hexastichon*. *Willd*. 1. 472. Spring Barley
E. ——— *distichon*. *Willd*. 1. 473. Common Barley.
E. Hyderocotyle *asiatica*. *Willd*. 1. 1362. Penny-wort.
E. Hydrangea *hortensis*. *Willd*. 2. 633. China Guelder-rose.
E. Hymenophyllum *capillaceum*. R.

Parasitic; surculi and stipes capillary, the former creeping. Fronds lanceolate bipinnatifid; segments linear, margins entire. Involucres terminal, solitary, more rarely paired, subrotund.

A most beautiful, exquisitely delicate, small creeping parasite, found mixed with moss on the trunks of trees over *Diana's Peak*.

E. Hypericum *monogynum*. *Willd*. 3. 1442. Chinese St. John's Wort.
E. Jasminum *officinale* and *odoratissimum*. *Willd*. 1. 40. Common and yellow *Jessamine*.
E. Impatiens *Balsamina*. *Willd*. 1. 1175. Garden Balsam.
E. Indigofera *tinctoria*. *Willd*. 3. 1237. Common Indigo-plant.
E. Ipomoea *quamoclit*. *Willd*. 1. 879. and *grandiflora*. R.
E. Justicia *betonica*. *Willd*. 1. 96. Betony-leaved Justicia.
E. Ixia. Several species from the Cape, which thrive well in elevated gardens.

Kyllinga *monocephala*. *Willd*. 1. 256.
——— *sumatrensis*. *Willd*. 1. 258.

E. Lactuca *sativa*. *Willd*. 3. 1523. Lettuce, some few varieties.
E. Lamium *purpureum*. *Willd*. 3. 88. Red Dead-nettle.
E. Laurus *Persea*. *Willd*. 2. 480. *Avocado Pear*. Saw only one tree on the whole island, and no care taken of it: indeed no person knew what it was. It blossoms freely every year, but has not produced fruit.
E. Leontodon *Taraxacum*. *Willd*. 3. 1544. Dandelion.

E. MELIA *robusta*. R. Is also a large timber tree from *India*.

E. —— *Azedarach*. *Willd*. 2. 558. A good and beautiful timber-tree; a native of *China*, &c.

E. MELISSA *officinalis*. *Willd*. 3. 146. Balm.

E. MENTHA *viridis*. *Linn*., and two or three undetermined species of Mint.

E. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Fig Mary-gold. Several species Dr. R. saw in gardens; they were from the Cape of Good Hope originally.

E. MESPILUS *japonica*. *Willd*. 2. 1010. *Louquat* of the Chinese This most elegant useful tree is perfectly at home here, and in time, with a little care, will be highly beneficial to *St. Helena*.

E. MICHELIA *Champaca*. *Willd*. 2. 1260. In one garden only.

I. MIKANIA *arborea*. R.

Arboreous, with straight trunk. Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, smooth, gland-dentate-serrate. Panicles terminal, drooping. Calyx simple, cylindric, 5-toothed, 5-flowered.

She-cabbage tree the vernacular name. In the forests which decorate the south face of *Sandy-bay ridge*, it grows plentifully to be a tall slender straight *tree*, particularly while young; for by age it becomes bent to one side, and well furnished with crooked *brittle* branches. The *wood* is white, and the *pith*, which is used for tinder, in very large quantity. *Young shoots* smooth and of a bright purple colour; while the trees are young, say under 6-8 feet, simple, with the leafy top resembling an highly-coloured *colewort*, hence the vernacular name; when in this stage the *leaves* are generally from 1 to 2 feet long, by 4-8 inches broad; in old stunted trees 2-3 inches long, by 1-2 broad. *Panicles* rather thin, subdichotomous, coloured like the petioles, &c. corymbiform. *Bractes* single, smooth and small under each division, besides others on the pedicells, and round the base of the simple, cylindric, smooth, 5-toothed *calyx*, which, when the *seeds* are ripe splits into 5, linear, recurved leaflets.

E. MIMOSA *arabica*. R. *Acacia*. *Willd*. 4. 1085.

E. —— *Serissa*. R. or *Mauritius black-wood*.

E. LIMODORUM *aloefolium*. *Cymbidium*. *Willd*. 4. 101.

I. LOBELIA *scævolifolia*. R.

Shrubby, erect, branchlets succulent and polished. Leaves sparse, cuneate-lanceolate, smooth, serrate. Peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, one-flowered. Capsules clavate-turbinate.

A native of the thick, well-shaded forests which clothe the south face of the *Sandy Bay* range of mountains; where it grows to be a pretty large shrub, the flowers rather large and pure white.

E. LONICERA *Periclymenum* and *Caprifolium*. Two species of Honeysuckle.

E. LUPINUS. Lupins two or three species in gardens on the hills.

I. LYCOPODIUM *cernuum*. *Willd*. 5. 30. (Compare with *P. Saururus*. *Willd*. 5. 50.)

Grows in great abundance on the mountains, where it is called *Buck's-horn*. General height from 1 to 3 feet, and uncommonly ramous.

I. LYCOPODIUM *axillare*. R.

Stems erect, simple, imbricated on all sides with numerous, glossy, entire, acute, subappressed, ensiform leaves. Capsules axillary, solitary, sessile.

Found indigenous among grass on rather dry, rocky situations over the higher parts of the south face of *Diana's Peak*.

E. MAGNOLIA *pumila*, *obovata*, and *fuscata*. All from China, and grow luxuriantly here.

E. MALVA *mauritiana*. *Linn*. Ivy-leaved Mallow.

E. MANGIFERA *indica*. *Linn*. Common *Mango*, thrives well at the *Briars* only.

E. MELIA *sempervirens*. *Willd*. Grows abundantly to the size of a small tree over most parts of the island, and highly ornamental, being in flower and seed the whole year.

E. —— *superba*. R. A large timber tree from *India*.

E. Mimosa *cinerea. Linn. Acacia cinerea. Willd.* 4. 1057.
E. ——— *glaucescens.* R. *Acacia glaucescens. Willd.* 4. 1052.
E. ——— *juniperina. Acacia juniperina. Willd.* 4. 1049.
E. ——— *linifolia. Linn. Acacia linifolia. Willd.* 4. 1051.
E. ——— *glauca. Linn. Acacia glauca. Willd.* 4. 1075.
E. ——— *farnesiana. Linn. Acacia farnesiana. Willd.* 4. 1083.
E. ——— *scandens. Linn. Acacia scandens. Willd.* 4. 1057. On the windward side of the island, the seeds are cast on shore and vegetate.

Besides the above there are some other exotic species, which the author had not an opportunity to determine.

E. Mimusops *Elengi. Willd.* 2. 325. Bocul of the Hindoos.
E. Mirabilis *Jalapa. Willd.* 1. 999. Common Marvel of Peru.
E. Momordica *Charantia. Willd.* 4. 601. The fruit, before maturity, much used in the diet of the Hindoos.
E. Moræa *chinensis. Willd.* 1. 245.
E. Morus *nigra. Willd.* 4. 369. Common Mulberry-tree.
E. ——— *atropurpurea.* R. A quick growing tree from *China.*
E. Murraya *exotica. Willd.* 2. 548. *China-box tree.*
E. Musa *sapientum. Willd.* 4. 894. Banana.
E. ——— *paradisiaca. Willd.* 4. 893. Common Plantain tree.
E. Myristica *moschata. Willd.* 4. 863. Banda *nutmeg*, one sickly plant in Major Hudson's garden in *James's Valley.*
E. Myrtus *Pimenta. Willd.* 2. 973. Introduced by Dr. Roxburgh in 1805. It thrives well in the garden near the south side of the island, where it is cool, and often moistened with misty clouds.
——— *communis. Willd.* 2. 967. Grows most luxuriantly to the size of a small very ramous tree. Besides the common myrtle, there are two other varieties thereof.
E. Narcissus *Tazetta, Pseudo-Narcissus* and *Jonquilla.* In gardens.
E. Nerium *tinctorium.* R. and *odorum. Willd.* 1. 1235.
E. Nicotiana *Tabacum. Willd.* 1. 1014. Common *Virginian* and *Havanna Tobacco.*
E. Olea *europea. Willd.* 1. 44. Common *Olive.* Grows luxuriantly to

be a tree of considerable size, and might be advantageously reared for fuel, independent of the fruit.

I. Ophioglossum *lusitanicum. Willd.* 5. 59.

E. Origanum *majoranoides. Willd.* 3. 137. A stout shrubby species of Marjoram.

E. Oryza *sativa. Willd.* 2. 247. This highly useful grain, *Rice*, does not thrive on any part of the island: at least such is the report; and Dr. R. saw nothing to make him think otherwise.

E. Osteospermum *pisiferum. Willd.*

Panicum *ciliare. Willd.* 1. 344.

——— *ægyptiacum. Willd.* 1. 343.

——— *Dactylon. Willd.* 1. 342. Wire-grass the vernacular name, and supposed to be a native of the island. *Agrostis stellata*, and *linearis* of Willdenow, I am inclined to consider this very identical species, consequently the East Indian *Dup-grass*, or *Dupa.*

E. ——— *italicum. Willd.* 1. 336. Is much cultivated in many parts of *Asia*, but does not thrive on *St. Helena.*

E. ——— *molle. Willd.* 1. 340, or Scotch grass.

E. ——— *verticillatum. Willd.* 1. 334. Rough Panic-grass.

Besides the above 6, there are two or three more, which Dr. Roxburgh had not an opportunity to ascertain.

E. Parkinsonia *aculeata. Willd.* 2. 513. A most beautiful small quick growing tree.

E. Passiflora *cærulea. Willd.* 3. 623. Common Passion-flower.

E. Pastinaca *sativa. Willd.* 1. 1466. Parsnip.

E. Pelargonium *betulinum. Willd.*
E. ——— *capitatum. Willd.*
E. ——— *angulosum. Willd.*
E. ——— *cucullatum. Willd.*
E. ——— *inquinans. Willd.*
E. ——— *denticulatum. Willd.*
E. ——— *graveolens. Willd.*
E. ——— *hybridum. Willd.*

} Geraniums. All introduced from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

E. PHYLLANTHUS *andrachnoides. Willd.* 4. 575.

I. PHYSALIS *begonifolia.* R.

Shrubby and very ramous. Leaves in pairs, petioled, unequally ovate-cordate, entire, and soft. Peduncles axillary, solitary, drooping one-flowered. Calyx campanulate, larger than the white corol, its border divided into 5, broad, short unequal rounded segments.

A native of the rocky hills on the east and south sides of the island, and known by the name *Box-wood.* The *trunk* grows single to 2-4 feet in height and about as thick as a man's arm; its *bark* tolerably smooth and brownish. *Branches* numerous and divide into innumerable alternate villous *branchlets.*

E. PHYSALIS *peruviana. Willd.* 1. 1022. ***Brasil-cherry,*** is very common every where, because the goats do not eat it, and furnishes the inhabitants with ample supplies of large, palatable berries, without the least care.

E. PINUS *longifolia. Lamb. pin. tab.* 21. Of this magnificent pine there is but one or two young trees in the Governor's garden.

—— *Pinaster. Willd.* 4. 496. Grows well and to a great size on the south side of the island, also in the Governor's garden and plantations.

E, —— *Pinea. Willd.* 4. 497. Stone pine.

E. —— *sylvestris. Willd.* 4. 494. Scotch fir.

PISUM *sativum. Willd.* 3. 1070. Garden pea, a few varieties.

E. PITTOSPORUM *Tobira. Bot. Mag.* 1396.

I. PLANTAGO *robusta.* R.

Shrubby. Leaves crowded round the apices of the robust ligneous branches, linear, intire, withering. Spikes few, axillary, cylindric, long-peduncled.

A native of the tops of the moderately high hills over the island, where it grows to be a stout shrub, with but few very thick, simple, somewhat woody *branches; bark* strongly marked with the innumerable scars of the fallen leaves.

E. PENTAPETES. *Linn.* *Pterospermum suberifolium. Willd.* 3. 728. Saw only one tree on the island, it was reared in the Company's nursery from seed sent from *Bengal* by Dr. Roxburgh.

E. PHASEOLUS *vulgaris. Willd.* 3. 1030. Several varieties of Kidney-bean.

E. ——— *lunatus. Willd.* 3. 1031. Lima-bean

E. PHILLYREA *media. Willd.* 1. 42. Common Phillyrea.

E. PHLOMIS *nepetifolia. Willd.* 3. 1286.

I. PHYLICA *elliptica.* R.

Shrubby. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, elliptic, rarely subovate, thick and hard, hoary and concave underneath. Stipules 4-tern, ovate, concave. Flowers in peduncled, axillary, hoary heads. Capsules turbinate.

A native of the most elevated parts of *Diana's Peak*, and of the *Sandy Bay* range, where it grows to be a pretty large, but low spreading tree, there called the wild *Olive ;* flowering in July and the seed ripen in March. The *wood* is dark-coloured, hard, and very useful.

I. PHYLICA *rosmarinifolia.* R.

Arboreous, very ramous. Leaves alternate, short petioled, lanceolar, acute, lucid above, hoary underneath, margins revolute. *Stipules* subulate. Flowers axillary, subsessile.

Wild Rosemary it is called by the islanders ; and is found indigenous on moderately high mountains, where it grows to be a middling-sized useful timber tree of great beauty and fragrance. The *bark* tolerably smooth ; the *trunk* short, thick, and crooked. The *leaves* bear an exact resemblance to those of *Rosemary :* lucid above and white underneath. *Flowers* minute, pale greenish white. Capsules size of a pea, oval, until dry-ripe bacciform, after they split into 3.

E. PHŒNIX *dactylifera. Willd.* 4. 780. A few trees only were seen, though they thrive well, and promise much benefit to the island if carefully managed.

PLANTAGO *major. Willd.*

POA *japonica. Willd.* 1. 394.
— *pratensis. Willd.* 1. 388.
— *laxa. Willd.* 1. 386.
} Three grasses of rather an inferior quality.

E. POINCIANA *pulcherrima. Willd.* Prickly flower-fence.

E. POLYANTHES *tuberosa. Willd.* 2. 164. Tuberose.

I. POLYPODIUM *macrocarpum. Willd.* 5. 147.

Surculi creeping, slender and very scaly, rooting on trees, rocks, &c. stipes short, slender, polished dark brown, and somewhat winged, while young scaly. Fronds (4-6 inches,) narrow-lanceolar, tapering most at the base, entire, rather obtuse, smooth, thick, firm, veinless, surfaces, particularly the under dotted with small ferruginous specks. Spots in one row on the exterior half, large, round and distinct, but intermixed with many peltate scales, which while young unite and form a complete polyphyllous involucre.

Is a pretty, delicate species, growing over the south face of *Diana's Peak*. It may be referred to *Pleopeltis* of Humboldt and Bonpland.

I. POLYPODIUM *molle*. R.

Stipes deeply channelled, and with the rachis clothed with soft hair and large brown ramenti. Fronds ovate, soft and hairy underneath, subopositely-bipinnate; leaflets deeply crenate. Fructifications numerous, small, generally in two ill defined rows equally distant from the nerve and margin.

A native of *Diana's Peak*, grows in tufts in moist thickets to be 2-4 feet high.

I. POLYPODIUM *rugulosum. Willd.* 5. 206.

Stipes hairy. Fronds oblong alternately bitripinnate, texture thin and soft; pinnæ lanceolate, obtuse; leaflets dentate. Spots submarginal.

Found on *Diana's Peak*, growing to the height of 2-3 feet, but slender, and every way delicate.

I. POLYPODIUM *dicksonifolium*. R.

Stipes brown, channelled and scabrous. Fronds lanceolate subtri-

pinnate: pinnulæ subopposite, linear-oblong, obtuse, deeply obtuse-crenate. Spots large, one or two on each of the ultimate segments of the frond, the margins of which turn down and in part covers them.

A pretty delicately divided plant, growing on *Diana's Peak* to the height of 8-12 inches.

I. Polypodium *viscidum*. R.

Surculi flexuose brown and shaggy, stipes, &c. channelled and clothed with clammy headed diverging soft hairs on a brown ground. Fronds ovate, suboppositely tripinnate and superdecompound: leaflets linear-oblong, obtusely crenate or pinnatifed. Spots distinct few or numerous, under the recurved crenatures of the segments of the leaflets.

Common about stone-dikes, &c. &c. *Sandy Bay*, where it grows to the height of from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet, and fructifies all the year.

E. Populus *alba*. *Willd.* 4. 802. White Poplar, or Abele-tree; thrives well.

E. Portulaca *oleracea*. *Willd.* 2. 859. Common *Purslane*.

E. Protea *argentea*. *Willd.* 1. 529. Silver-tree.

E. ——— *mellifera*. *Willd.* 1. 522. Honey-bearing Protea.

E. Prunus *Armeniaca*. *Willd.* 2. 989. *Apricot*. This tree does not succeed here.

E. Psidium *pomiferum*. *Willd.* 2. 958. Common *Guava*.

I. Psoralea *pinnata*. *Willd.* 3. 1342. *Goble-gheer* the vernacular name.

I. Pteris *semiserrata*. R.

Stipes length of the ovate, oppositely bipinnatifid flimsy fronds, polished, smooth, green and channelled. Pinnæ lanceolate: segments divided nearly to the base, linear-lanceolate, barren apices serrate.

A native of *Sandy Bay*, where it grows to be 2-5 feet high.

I Pteris *paleacea*. R.

Stipes and surculi densely clothed with long brown scariose scales. Fronds suborbicular, bi-tripinnately pedate; leaflets falcate-linguiform obtuse. Rachis of the pinnæ spinulose on the upper side.

A robust scarce species, of about two feet in height, a native of the south face of *Diana's Peak*.

E. Punica *granatum*. *Willd*. 2. 981. *Pomegranate*.

E. Pyrus *chinensis*. R. China pear; they are large, but very indifferent.

E. Pyrus *Malus*. *Willd*. 2. 1016. The apple, and but few sorts on the island.

E. —— *Cydonia*. *Willd*. 2. 1020. Quince.

E. Quercus *Robur*. *Willd*. 4. 450. Common British oak.

E. ———— *Ilex*. *Willd*. 4. 433. Evergreen oak.

E. ———— *Suber*. *Willd*. 4. 433. Cork-tree.

Ranunculus *bulbosus*. *Willd*. 2. 1324. Butter-cups.

E. Raphanus *sativus*. 3. 560. Radish.

E. Rhus *Vernix*. *Willd*. 1. 1497. One tree in the Deputy Governor's garden.

E. Ricinus *communis*. *Willd*. 4. 564. Common Palma-Christi. Grows luxuriantly.

I. Roella *angustifolia*. R.

Perennial, diffuse: branches long, slender and scabrous. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, remotely and acutely gland-serrate-denticulate. Peduncles lateral, many times longer than the leaves, dichotomous, many-flowered.

Common in fissures of the rocks about Major Seal's farm in *Sandy Bay*, where fogs prevail and the thermometer ranges from 60 to 70. Is in seed and flower the whole year. The *flowers* are pure white, erect and pretty large. I think it would be an ornamental plant for the flower garden.

I. Roella *paniculata*. R.

Shrubby, erect, branchlets hairy. Leaves sparse, sessile, cuneate-lanceolar, serrulate, hairy. Panicles terminal, hairy.

A slender upright shrub, with but few erect branches; a native of the thick forests on the south face of *Diana's Peak*; the *flowers* are large and white.

I. ROELLA *linifolia*. R.

Shrubby, subparasitic (on *Dicksonia arborescens*.) Leaves sparse, sessile, numerous, linear, smooth, very acutely serrulate. Peduncles (racemes,) terminal few-flowered.

A pretty little ramous diffuse alpine plant found on the top of *Sandy Bay* ridge, chiefly on *Diana's Peak*. *Leaves* crowded round the somewhat villous columnar *branches*. The flowers white, with a tinge of pink, and highly ornamental.

E. ROSA *triphylla*. R. Scandent, ternate-leaved, large white single rose.

E. —— *centifolia*. *Willd*. 2. 1071. *Common rose*.

E. —— *muscosa*. *Willd*. 2. 1078. *Moss rose*.

—— *chinensis*. *Willd*. 2. 1078.

E. —— *semperflorens*. *Willd*. 2. 1074.

RUBUS *pinnatus*. *Willd*. 2. 1081?

Shrubby. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 5 or 7, rarely 3, ovate-cordate, lucid, strongly veined, doubly serrate. Panicles terminal. Stems, branches, petioles and peduncles armed; tender shoots villous and hoary.

Bramble the vernacular name on *St. Helena*, where it proves a most noxious plant: running over very large tracts of the best land, where the rapidity with which it grows to a much larger size than the common *bramble* of *Europe* (*Rubus fruticosus*) has hitherto baffled every attempt to extirpate it. The *roots* grow to a great size, and every bit left in the ground grows. *Stem* scarce any: what there is, grows to be as thick as a man's leg sometimes. *Branches* numerous, very long and scandent, when their apices rest on the ground they strike root and produce other plants, as in the other species of this genus: the *young shoots* glaucous and downy; the *bark* of the old dark brown; all are well armed with numerous recurved prickles. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, 6-12 inches long; *leaflets* ovate and ovate-cordate, smooth, doubly serrate. *Petioles* and ribs armed. *Stipules* petiolary, ensiform. *Panicles* terminal, with their peduncles and subdivisions armed and downy. *Bractes* like the stipules. *Calycine* segments

lanceolate, nearly twice the length of the ovate, pink *petals*, and they are rather longer than the *stamina* and *styles*. *Berries* in shape, size, and colour very like those of the common *bramble*, but scarce so palatable.

Some of the old inhabitants say it was brought originally from England for the common bramble of that country; others, and with greater probability, say it was brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

E. Rumex *vescicarius*. *Willd.* 2. 256. Bladder sorrel, and *Acetosa*, or common sorrel.

E. ——— *patientia*. *Willd.* 2. 249. and one or two species, which Dr. Roxburgh had not an opportunity of ascertaining.

E. Ruta *graveolens*. *Willd.* 2. 542. Rue.

E. Salix *babylonica*. *Willd.* 4. 671. Weeping-willow, and two more unascertained species.

E. Saccharum *officinarum*. *Willd.* 1. 321. Sugar-cane.

I. Salsola *salsa*. *Willd.* 1. 1312. Common over the most barren parts of the island.

E. Salvia *officinalis*. *Willd.* 3. 129. Common Sage, and *coccinea*, scarlet Sage.

E. Sambucus *nigra*. *Willd.* 1. 1495. Common Elder.

E. Sanseviera *zeylanica*. *Willd.* 2. 159.

E. Scytalia *Litchi*. *see Gært. sem.* 1. 197. *Litchi* of China, a well-known fruit.

E. ——— *Longan*. R. *Longan*, or *Dragon's-eye*, the small round grey *Litchi*.

E. ——— *Rambootan*. R. *Nephelium lappaceum*. *Linn.* Rambootan of the Malays.

E. Senecio *Jacobea*. *Willd.* 3. 1997. Common Rag-wort.

E. Sida *lanceolata*, and *microphylla*. *Willd.* 3. 736 and 739.

E. Sigesbeckia *orientalis*. *Willd.* 3. 2219. A weed in gardens.

E Solanum *tuberosum*. *Willd.* 1. 1033. Common *Potatoe*, several varieties.

E. ——— *Lycopersicum*. *Willd.* 1. 1033. Love-apple.

E. ——— *Pseudo-capsicum*. *Willd.* 1. 1026. Bastard Capsicum.

E. ——— *Sodomeum*. *Willd.* 1. 1043. Black-spined Solanum.

E. SOLANUM *Jacquinii. Willd.* 1. 1041.

E. ——— *nigrum. Willd.* 1. 1035. Garden Solanum; its leaves used as spinage.

I. SOLIDAGO *spuria. Willd.* 3. 2053. *Conyza Rugosa. Ait. Kew.* 3. 184.

Arboreous. Leaves short-petioled, cuneate-lanceolate, obtuse, serrate-dentate, tomentose underneath. *Corymbs* terminal (ultimately in the forks,) length of the leaves, much crowded.

*Bastard-Cabbage-tree* of the islanders. On the tops of the highest mountains it grows to be a large, but inelegant tree. The *wood* close-grained, white and durable, but its chief use is for fuel.

I. SOLIDAGO *Leucodendron. Willd.* 3. 2054?

Arboreous, very ramous. Leaves sessile, cuneate-lanceolar, anterior margin serrate, smooth. Corymbs terminal, length of the leaves, many-flowered: flowers subcylindric: female florets 6-10 in the ray, and 4-6 hermaphrodite in the centre.

*Cabbage-tree-gum-wood* the vernacular name on *St. Helena*, where it is indigenous on the mountains at an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea, and grows to be a pretty large, very ramous tree, its ultimate ramifications trichotomous, with dark brown *bark*, rendered scabrous by the numerous elevated scars of the fallen leaves. *Leaves* smoother and less clammy than in the other species. *Corymbs* terminal, several together: *peduncles* and divisions cylindric and smooth: *flowers* numerous, small and white, the female florets revolute; *bractes* subulate; *scales* of the calyx decrease so as to be very minute at the base. The *wood* used for fuel chiefly.

I. SOLIDAGO *integrifolia*. R.

Arboreous with far spreading branches and smooth glossy branchlets. Leaves sparse, approximate, sessile, cuneate-lanceolate, obtuse, intire, margins revolute, glossy above, while young slightly woolly underneath. Corymbs terminal, length of the leaves, very ramous and large.

*Black-cabbage-tree*, the vernacular name; on *Sandy Bay* ridge it grows to be one of the largest, some say the largest indigenous tree on the island; the *trunk* about 5-6 feet in circumference; the *coma* very ramous large and spreading; *wood* white, hard and serviceable for various purposes, but fuel chiefly. *Flowers* white, appearing in January, *female florets* 20-30 in the ray: *male* in the disk, and numerous; *receptacle* naked, convex: *pappus* hairy. *Calyx* subcylindric, imbricated: *scales* numerous, linear, acute.

I. SOLIDAGO *cuneifolia*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves sessile, cuneiform, grossly serrate on the anterior margins, very rugose (but scarce villous). Peduncles terminal, length of the leaves, few flowered; hermaphrodite and female florets about 2 of each.

*He-cabbage-tree* of the islanders. It grows to be a middle-sized tree its ultimate ramifications dichotomous: *bark* thereof olive-brown. *Leaves* less crowded than in *Leucadendron* but larger, anterior half deeply serrate: posterior half entire and taper much, all are very rugose, and villous underneath. *Peduncles* terminal, simple and one-flowered, or soon divide into 2, 3 or 4 long, slender, smooth, one-flowered pedicells: flowers white: *calyx* cylindric, &c. as in *Leucodendron*; the *female florets* are nearly as numerous as the *hermaphrodite*, lanceolar, apices 3-dentate, spreading at first, but by age become revolute.

I. SOLIDAGO *rotundifolia*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves alternate, long-petioled, from oval to subrotund, serrate-dentate, smooth, while young shining with clammy varnish. Panicles terminal, spreading, length of the leaves, very ramous and subrotund.

A native of the heights of *St. Helena*, where it is called *Bastard Gum-wood* by some, and *Cabbage-tree* by others. On the hills and mountains it grows to be a tree of about 20 feet in height, with a crooked *trunk* which is thick in proportion to the size of the tree; its *bark* and that of the branches almost black, but pretty smooth, except for the numerous scars

White-wood-cabbage-tree, see *Bidens arborea*.

E. Thuja *orientalis*. *Willd.* 4. 508. Chinese Arbor-vitæ.
E. —— *cupressoides*. *Willd.* 4. 510. African Arbor-vitæ.
E. Thymus *vulgaris*. *Willd.* 3. 139. Common Thyme.
E. Tradescantia *discolor*. *Willd.* 2. 18. Purple-leaved Tradescantia.
E. Trichosanthes *anguina*. *Willd.* 4. 598. Snake-gourd.
E. Trifolium. *Clover*. Several sorts have been repeatedly tried, but with little success: in some places a little white clover is seen growing amongst the grass in gardens.
E. Triticum *æstivum*, and *hybernum*. Summer and Winter wheat.
E. Tropæolum *majus*. *Willd.* 2. 298. Indian-cress.

E. Ulex *europeus*. *Willd.* 3. 969. Common-whin.
E. Ulmus *virgata*. R. A small tree from China.
E. Urtica *tenacissima*. R. *Calvoee* of the Malays, from the fibres of its bark the *China-grass cloth* is made.

E. Vicia *Faba*. *Willd.* 4. 1111. *Garden-bean*.
E. Vinca *rosea*. *Willd.* 1. 1233. Rosy Periwinkle.
E. Vitis *vinifera*. *Willd.* 1. 1180. *Grape-vine*.
E. Volkameria *inermis*. See *Clerodendrum*.
E. Viola *tricolor*. *Willd.* 1. 1168. Pansy.

E. Zea *Mays*. *Willd.* 4. 200. *Indian-corn*, is common in gardens, but does not seem to make any thing like a profitable field-crop.
E. Zamia, one small plant of an uncertain species in the public nursery.

left by the decayed leaves. *Wood* white, hard and durable. *Petioles* channelled, nearly as long as the leaves. *Panicles* terminal when they first appear, but by the growth of 2 or 3 branchlets from the apex of the twig they soon stand in the fork thereof: this is the general habit of all those *syngenesious* trees found, by me, on this island. *Flowers* numerous, small and white, 3-10 ligulate revolute female *florets* in the ray, and 7-8 tubular male in the disk.

SONCHUS *oleraceus* and *levis*. Common sow-thistles.

E. SPARTIUM *junceum*. *Willd.* 3. 926. Broom.

I. SPILANTHES *tetrandra*. R.

Shrubby. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, serrate, convex, reticulate underneath. Peduncles axillary, solitary, 1, rarely 2-flowered, bracted: florets tetrandrous.

Indigenous on the mountains, where it grows to be 4-5 feet high.

E. SPINACIA *oleracea*. *Willd.* 4. 766. Common *Spinage*.

E. SPIRÆA *corymbosa*. R. A pretty China shrub, already described by Dr. Roxburgh.

E. SWIETENIA *Mahogoni*. *Willd.* 2. 557. *Mahogany tree* introduced from the Botanic Garden at *Calcutta*.

E. ——— *febrifuga*. R. East India Fever-bark tree.

E. SYRINGA *vulgaris*. *Willd.* 1. Common Lilac.

E. TAGETES *patula* and *erecta*. *Willd.* 3. 2126. *French* and *African Marygold*.

E TAMARINDUS *indica*. *Willd.* 3. 577. Tamarind-tree.

E. TAXUS *elongata*. *Willd.* 4. 857. *Cape of Good Hope Yew*.

E. —— *chinensis*. R. China Yew.

E. TECTONA *grandis*. *Willd.* 1. 1088. Teak-tree.

E. TERMINALIA *Catappa*. *Willd.* 4. 967. An elegant and useful large tree.

E. TETRANTHERA *macrophylla*. R. Brought from Bengal by Dr. Roxburgh, being the food of the *Mogadooty silk-worm*.

E. THEA. *Tea*. Saw one or two stunted plants in the Governor's garden.

# APPENDIX II.

*Abstract of the Population and Cattle on the Island of St. Helena from the year* 1683 *to* 1733; *extracted from the Records.*

| Year. | Total Inhabitants. | Total Cattle. |
|---|---|---|
| 1683 | 490 | not ascertained. |
| 1714 | 832 | 964 |
| 1716 | 855 | 1368 |
| 1717 | 833 | 1689 |
| 1719 | 801 | 1765 |
| 1720 | not ascertained. | 1863 |
| 1721 | 834 | 1711 |
| 1722 | 800 | 1554 |
| 1724 | 788 | 727 |
| 1733 | 840 | 1854 |

*List of the Population,* Cattle, Free and Lease Lands, from the year* 1769 *to* 1812, *at intervals of five years.*

| Year. | WHITES. | | | | | BLACKS. | | | | | Grand Total. | CATTLE. | | | | | | | | LANDS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | Bulls. | Cows. | Calves. | Yearlings. | Heifers. | Steers. | Bullocks. | Total. | Free Land. | Lease Land. | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1769 | 53 | 93 | 92 | 96 | 334 | 271 | 170 | 169 | 111 | 721 | 1055 | 47 | 847 | 584 | 447 | 236 | 241 | 74 | 2476 | 2205¼ | 2200 | 4405¼ |
| 1774 | 46 | 87 | 97 | 100 | 330 | 284 | 177 | 214 | 144 | 819 | 1149 | 43 | 787 | 625 | 237 | 231 | 240 | 93 | 2256 | 2205¼ | 2316¼ | 4521¼ |
| 1779 | 41 | 91 | 97 | 105 | 334 | 346 | 200 | 209 | 163 | 918 | 1252 | 47 | 622 | 300 | 180 | 194 | 155 | 26 | 1524 | 2205¼ | 2376¼ | 4581½ |
| 1784 | 54 | 96 | 92 | 108 | 350 | 377 | 207 | 241 | 176 | 1001 | 1351 | 45 | 636 | 411 | 211 | 263 | 249 | 49 | 1864 | 2205¼ | 2427 | 4632¼ |
| 1789 | 56 | 97 | 103 | 132 | 388 | 451 | 278 | 279 | 217 | 1225 | 1613 | 50 | 771 | 556 | 173 | 236 | 218 | 61 | 2065 | 2205¼ | 2543¼ | 4748½ |
| 1794 | 48 | 102 | 97 | 145 | 392 | 439 | 272 | 279 | 240 | 1230 | 1622 | 48 | 494 | 367 | 89 | 164 | 43 | 14 | 1219 | 2205¼ | 2584½ | 4789¼ |
| 1799 | 48 | 104 | 94 | 142 | 388 | 405 | 268 | 327 | 257 | 1257 | 1645 | 44 | 911 | 729 | 200 | 268 | 297 | 104 | 2553 | 2205¼ | 2791¼ | 4997 |
| 1803 | 73 | 108 | 105 | 150 | 436 | 383 | 220 | 270 | 254 | 1127 | 1563 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1804 | 87 | 121 | 105 | 163 | 476 | 386 | 213 | 276 | 265 | 1140 | 1616 | 45 | 801 | 593 | 199 | 262 | 239 | 63 | 2202 | 2205¼ | 2902¾ | 5108 |
| 1809 | 100 | 153 | 138 | 200 | 591 | 386 | 277 | 279 | 257 | 1199 | 1790 | 47 | 846 | 717 | 178 | 194 | 217 | 96 | 2295 | 2205¼ | 3766¼ | 5972½ |
| 1812 | 110 | 152 | 147 | 173 | 582 | 337 | 239 | 315 | 259 | 1150 | 1732 | 36 | 543 | 407 | 86 | 201 | 133 | 88 | 1494 | 2205¼ | 3799½ | 6005¼ |

Remarks.—The further importation of slaves was interdicted by the Court of Directors in 1792; and permission granted to any person to

* The Civil and Military Establishments, and the Free Blacks, and Company's Slaves, are not included.

manumise, or set free, any slave or slaves, on condition that they should not become burthensome to the parish.

At that period, the number of slaves (men, women, and children) belonging to individuals was 1292. Not having any record of the Company's slaves and free blacks, prior to 1803, I cannot give a correct view of the increase of black population since 1792. I am, however, enabled to shew, that there has been an *increase* since 1803. This is, in fact, the most accurate period to begin with, because, in 1802 the progress of population received a check, by a mortality of about 160, occasioned by the measles. Beginning then at 1803, the increase of black population will be seen by the following comparison.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1803, slaves (men, women and children) belonging to individuals | 1127 |
| Company's slaves | 81 |
| Free blacks | 331 |
| Total | 1539 |
| In 1812, slaves belonging to individuals | 1150 |
| Company's slaves | 89 |
| Free blacks | 448 |
| Total | 1687 |
| Difference, or *increase*, in nine years, | 148 |

This is perhaps as correct a view as can be made, in any place or island, of the change that has taken place in the number of inhabitants; because not more than two or three instances have occurred of subtracting by desertion or removal, and none of adding, by the import of foreign blacks, within this period of nine years.

Chinese labourers were first introduced in 1810. Three years afterwards there were 270 able men. The government of the island were so well satisfied of their utility that it was resolved to augment the establishment to 400. Some account of their employments, pay, &c. is given in p. 186.

year. The species which frequents St. Helena is, by the South Sea whalers, called the " Race-horse." They yield about five tons of oil.

Albacore, congers, cavally, mackarel, old-wives, bull's-eyes, jacks, and soldiers, are most commonly taken and used. The coal-fish resembles a salmon both in shape and flavour; but are very rare. The yellow-tail and dolphin, which are also scarce, are remarkably fat and delicious at St. Helena; although when taken at a distance from land they are insipid, and coarse. The shell-fish called stumps and long-legs, resemble the lobster in taste and colour. Turtle weighing from 3 to 500 pounds are frequently caught.

With so great a variety of fish, there is no doubt, that the establishment of a proper fishery would be of vast advantage to the island. Hitherto the only mode of fishing practised is with hook and line.

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# APPENDIX III.

THE largest produce of Corn obtained at the Company's farms, in 1814, was as follows;

11 acres of Cape barley yielded 69 bushels per acre.
1¼ ditto Cape wheat - - 52 - - ditto
5 ditto Barley wheat - - 40 - - ditto

# APPENDIX IV.

*List of Seventy-six different Species of Fish at St. Helena.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whale | Mackarel | Soldier | Hog, 2 sorts |
| Ground Shark | Stone-brass | Bastard ditto | Cod |
| Shovel-nose ditto | Cunning | Barracoota | Devil |
| Dog ditto | Flying | Pyke | Lather-coat |
| Mackarel ditto | Trooper | Sword | Bream |
| Sun | Green, 2 sorts | Thrasher | Snake |
| Albicore | Old Wife | Kingson | Beard |
| Porpoise | Silver | Sand Spear | Serpent |
| Bottle-nosed ditto | Five-finger | Rock ditto | Flounder |
| White Conger | Gurnet | Trumpet | Striped |
| Red ditto | Mullets, 3 sorts | Sole | Parrot |
| Speckled ditto | Bull's-eyes, 3 ditto | Cat | Eel, 2 sorts |
| Green ditto | Jacks, 2 ditto | Flying ditto | Shrimp |
| Yellow-tail | Cavally Pilot | Sucking | Turtle |
| Cavally | Bonnetta | Lanthorn | Craw |
| Coal | Dolphin | Rock | Stump } shell |
| Bastard ditto | Pilot | Bottle | Long-legs } fish. |

REMARKS.—Whales in great numbers generally appear in August, and remain about three months. If, during the period of their stay, a few expert fishermen were employed, a considerable number might be killed every