

The Diary of James Miller who travelled, as a 'Pardoned Rebel' soldier
to India with Admiral Boscowen in 1748 in one of the 12 Independent
Companies

Note that I have transcribed the wording 'as is' and have had to interpret the words in the binding as best I could. These are shown in brackets

James Miller his Book made at Madrassapatam in Eas Indies 2 September ye 14 – Ano Domini 1749

From London

To Crodin	10
To Godstone	10
To Greenstead	10
To Forest Row	4
To Nutley	4
To Maresfield	2
& Uckfield	3
	43

I left Manchester decr. 7 1745 and join'd the Highland Army at Preston then march'd with them

Lancaster, Kendall from thence to Penwrith, nothing extraordinary happen'd only at Clifton Moor (?) about two miles from Penth where the Duke Advanced and our Rear had a smalll skirmish and several were killd. and wounded on both sides, but night coming both Partys withdrew, that Night we left Penwrith and March'd to Carlisle by break of the day the morning the P. set out Scotland Decr. 17, he O(rder'd) Townly's Regiment, and highland Company Captan Commander to take care of the Town and Garrison.

The Duke came b(efore) the Town the day following and was Supply'd with Cannon by Whitehaven being Six of 18 and three of 24 Pounders and in a few days They raised a facheene Battary Opp(site) the Castle, they play'd Briskly upon us for seven or eight Day's, and we returned this prity sharply considering our Mettle being but small, upon the ninth day our Officers finding themselves unable to hold out much longer, sent to the Duke to Desires Terms of Capitulation, but the Duke wou'd not agree with our desires, upon the second of Jany. we surrenderd the Town and yielded ourselves Prisoners, the Officers confin'd in the Town's Gaol and the Private Persons in the Cathedal Church there being no Other place in the Town large enough to contain so large A Nr. we were barbarously tre(ated) the Soudiers rifleing us and taking everything of value from us both Money and Coaths,

they did not allow us any Provisions for three days, and on the fourth to one small Biskit a Many they broke open As walls in the Body of the Church which had not been Used for upwards of an hundred Years we was Oblig'd to drink that or die of thirst, after we had been there five days, which I realy believe was for want of natural subsistence.

The Gentlemen were took Jany. ye 12 for London, the day following about four score were took out of the Church and march'd for York Castle and upon the third day the Remainder were took for Lancaster and Chester Castles gaurded by a Party of Many Ker's Dragoons who used us very barbarously, dragging us threw the dirtyst places they could find we arrived at Lancaster Jany. 18 and we were given to the Jayl(or) to Load us with heavy Irons; the Governor allowed us four pence but our Jaylor perceived it would be more beneficial- thought proper to keep our pay and provided us with Victuals which where but very indifferent consisting of Cowhead Livers lights and the refuse of the Market, which threw most of us into a Flux, and upwards of eighty poor prisoners died which Remain'd there.

August the 1st 1746 forty nine of us marched to Carlisle and were Gaurded by Buff's additional Companys, we left nigh one hundred behind who had siend for Transportation, we came to Carlisle the 5 and (were) confined in the County Goal, the Town Mr. haveing the Principal Command over us, as to ~~Bedding Journey~~ Bedding and other agreeable necessary(ys) thought to have imposed on us by Alloweing us one pound of Bredd a day and Beef loves a week. We made our Address to Carteret t(he) Kinge's Solicitor who recover'd our four pence a day, August the 8 Peter Taylor, one of our four Brother prisoners got out of Jayle but was took up at Kendal his Escap Occasion'd us to be closely confin'd in the Castle.

I was Arraign'd Sept the 9 where by the Advice of A Friend I unfortunately pleaded Guilty

Sep 19 I rec'd Sentence of death and upon 26 Rec'd my death warrant with Orders to prepare for another world again the 19th of Novr. but on 14 rec'd. A Reprieve twenty poor Souls Suffer'd at Carlisle seven at Penwrith and six att Brampton.

We Remain'd in Confinement at Carlisle 'till the Duke of the Castle sent one of the King's Messengere and Lieutenant George Gordon to Inlist as many as were fit and Able acquainting us that we were Oblig'd to go to the East Indies upon A secret Expedition against the French, we march'd to Penwth upon the 27 of Sepr 1747 and was civily treated by Mr Gorden the first day most of the men complaining for want of shoes he told them they should be provided with everything necessary when we halted in the Morning before we marched from Penwrith he brought a Shoemaker with a large Bundle of Shoes before he would and before he would allow any to fit him self he Ord'd Silence and read his war(rant) which was to the Effect that there was a Fleet fitted out at Spithead upon an Expedition into the Ea(st) Indies, and that twelve Independent Company's were raising for the Afforesaid Expedition and whoever had anclination to list was to sign the warrant, after hearing that, none listing except four who where immediately supply with shoes and Other necessarys, he used us very harshly and made us march very long stages in a few days we came to York but Mr Gorden had Arrived the day before and acquainted the Prisoners at York that we had All Listed upon which they read and consented excepting four.

We halted one day at York and marched the next day for Portsmouth guarded by a Party of Blands Dragoons we came to Portsmouth upon the 29 of Octor. and brought to South Sea Castle were we

remained two or three days 'till Admirall Boscowen Major Mompesson and several other Gentle came who Order'd us out in two ranks the York Prisoners in the Front when Major Mompesson acquainted us of the intended Expedition, and then asked every man if he was willing to go those who answered in the negative being about 25 were closely confined and an Express immediately sent to the duke of Newcastle to know what to do with us who had refused, the Express return'd in two (?) days and half with a strict command to take Captain Taylor and six more whom he call'd Ringleaders, to be (heard to ?) Londen with Irons and brought back to Carlisle and there executed and the rest to be put on boats and used as the Admiral thought fit, we finding no good at last consented to go and was put on board the Royal Duke A Merchant ship belonging to the East India Company then lying at Anchor in Spithead.

The 29 of Octr. Set sail from thence to St. Hellens the 2 of Novr. came to an anchor being becalm'd set sail from thence and came to Torbay the 10 set sail upon the 11 to the Westward. got clear of Land the (12?) at night had very bad weather and contrary winds the first land we made was the Rock of Lisbon.

Decr. 2d. On the 20 saw Po(rto) Sancho Came to an Anchor at Madara the 13 of Decr. Madara is an Island belonging to the Porta(guais) who are very courteous to strangers they are of a Tawny complexion the Island produces excellent wines great plenty of Lemons Oranges -19- and great variety of other fruits and spices.

We set sail from thence the 24 saw the Pike of Tenerief the 29 supposed to be the highest hill in the world.

Jany. 12 1747/8

Moored our ship at St Jago where most of us had liberty to go on shore and supply our selves with necessarys, it is A Portuigue Settlement there is a church on the sea side they have a large town within a few miles of the Beech but we was not permitted to stay on shore but one night, the Island produces plenty of Coaca nut Tamareen Lemons and Oranges here are great quantities of Cattle Fowells would wrather exchange, or Old Cloathes than money.

We sail'd from thence the 23 for the Cape of good Hope. Crossed the Equinocital Line Feb 3 and the Tropick of Capricorn the 20.

The first land we made was the cape of good hope upon the 24 of March 1748 In calm weather.

Came to an Anchor in Table Bay belonging to the Dutch, came on shore and encamped here the 9 of April where a great many diserted from us, four of them was brought in by the Dutch Soldiers upon the 18 and were Tryed by a General Court Martial two of them where shot in the Afternoon Viz Wm Main and David Cain. Then we broke up Camp and went on Board our Respective Ships set sail from thence the 8 of May. Setled Accounts with my Cap'n from the 25 of Oct to the 24 of April. Cros the Tropick of Capric'n the 18 of June in our course to the East Indian Seas

23d The first Land made was the Island of Marice belonging to the French. They fired Fired sharply upon us from their Forts, and our ships return'd them as merrily. we came to an Anchor and lay there 'till the 28 when we set sail from thence for Fort St. David

July 10 we crossed the Aquinoctial Line with abundance of Thunder and Lightning.

July 22 saw the Island of Ceylon a Dutch Settlement.

The 27 we came to An Anchor in Fort St. David Road.

and upon the 30th we disembarked and encamped about two miles from the Fort. We settled Accounts with our Cap'n from the 24 of April to the 24 of June

August the 8 early in the morning we decamped and forded a small River upon the we advanc'd a few m. nearer. At Sun set All of us order'd into the field and expected to March towards the French, they having ingaged our Advance guard but an express arriveing, they ordered us to our tents, with a strict command to ly upon our arms All night.

Early the next morning we march'd privately till we came to the place fixed upon for our Incampment.

The 11 our Advance Guard Attacked about four hundred that were Intrenched and drove them out. About four O'clock in the evening, we decamped and march'd about three miles and lay upon our Arms All night.

The 12 we Pitch'd our Tents nigh to Anchaspoung (Ariancoupang)

13 the Grenadiers and Picquit advanc'd under the walls of the Fort with an Intent to storm it but met with a very smart Repulse from the Fort and an Adjacent Battery great Numbers were kill'd and wounded at their Retreat.

The 16 threw up an Intrenchment, and raised a Battery, but it cou'd not be brought to bear upon the Fort.

The 17 the French raised a Mud Battery we Erected another opposite the mud one but little execution is done as yet.

The 19 about fifty horses sallied out and drove our men out of their Trenches but a Reinforcement from our Camp forced them to retreat, and about five hours afterwards they blew up their Magazeen and return'd to A Mud Battery upon the other side the water. our Advance Guard march'd to the Fort, the French fired very smartly from their Mud Battery but were soon stop'd by our Cannon; the India Companys Incamped nigh the Fort. the 21 the first Battalion of Independants, the Train and Batalion of Seamen upon the 23 the General and his Bagage march'd in the Evening. The Mareens and our Battalion decamped and march'd to the Fort were we halted about four hours, then the whole forded a small River and advanced a good way into the Country came by a beautifull church and sumer house, about half a mile from thence we came within view of Pondichery, a small distance from us a large Party of French had Intrenched them selbes, we advanced towards them with a few field Pieces and soon made them abandon it the Mareens and our Battalion had orders to take Possession were we lay upon our Armes all night and the day following being the 27, 20 Men of a Company were Order'd to Remain there that night the rest march back and Pitch their Tents.

The 28 they threw several ~~Bomb~~ Shels in to our Camp about 300 wieght one of the shells Burst nigh the general's quart(ers) and another a small space from the magazeen.

The day following we Incamped about half a mile further from the Town, in the Evening we began to dig Trenches and a great Number employ'd to make Fasheens.

The 31 they fired briskly upon us all day we being intrenched and in the evening about five hundred of them sallied out but were vigorously repulsed and a great Number kill'd and wounded the skirmage lasted about an hour and fier'd Briskly on both sides, but the French were Forced to Retreat with great Loss

Sep 1 they fiered Briskly upon us all day from their walls at night we threw up an Intrenchment.

2d a great No. shot shells and other amunition Landed which was convoyed to the camp at night threw up another Trench

The 3 the French fierd Briskly upon us and threw a great Nr of shells but did little Execution, James Forbes had his Leg shot off and expired when brought to this Camp threw up another intrenchment and a great quantity of Amunition landed this day.

Robm 4 (??) Our Punes brought to the camp upw(ard) of an hundred prisoners that were marching from Madraspatam to Assist t(hem) att Pondicherry the major part being Europeans the French kept a continuall fier all day but did little execution

The 6 A great Nr. of Fasheens brought down to the Trenches in order to erect Battary the 18 Numbers of the working Party were killed and wounded by a two Gun Battary which Flanked us.

9 They fierd briskly upon us all day, their was A skirmage betwixt the French horse with some few of their Punes several of ours where wounded and a good many taken Prisoners they being short of Amunition.

10 we had several kill'd and wounded in the Trenches two Europeans from the French surrendered them selves to the General, we have had very bad weather of late the Rains have been so gr(eat) that our Trenches is filled with water and Mud being almost unpassable, being so deep that it takes us to the wast and are Polg'd to stand in them twenty four hours and to pass and Repass every thing to the assistances of our Brother soldiers, the Duty is very hard upon us having scarce a nights rest in a week.

11 Nothing extraordinary happened except some few killd and wounded

13 we had a great many employed in Erecting A Blind and a great many kill'd and wounded by grape shot and shells

14 A great Number of the working party kill'd and wounded

15 Early in the morning the Picquets of four Battalions were ordered out and as we imagined to convoy the culys to the camp who are Loaded with ammunition and other stores but it proved otherwise there being a large party of French who had intrenched themselves right to to the water side with a view to hinder us from a free passage from the camp to the water side we were conducted into a large Road by a Park of our horse and was imadiately saluted by the French both sides fired briskly for the space of two hours and a great Nr. of the Picquet wer killd and wounded and but few of them they being interned, One Officer of the India Companys and a Liet. of our

Company both dangerously wounded our commanders thought proper to retreat they having two Field pieces and had the Opportunity of being Reinforced from the Town in the Trenches one man killed and a few wounded

16 we Erected a three Gun Battery and mounted 3 12 Poun(ders) in the Trenches some few kill'd and wounded

17 A Party of the French Punes Asembled themselves in ~~the~~ A Wood and thought to have Flanked us in our Trenches but A Party of our Punes drove them out without receiving any damages with the Assistance of one of our Platoons from from the Trinches

18 We Lay prity secure in the Trenches we having planted some 18 Pounders against that Flanking fasheen Batt(ary), that has been so destructive to our men, they left their cannon as soon as our Men began to play upon them

19 Nothing extra ordinary happen'd except few killed and woun(ded)

20 We fiered briskly upon all day from our two Battarys and great pre-partions made day and night finish an eight Gun Battery, very few killed and wounded

21 both partys kept a continual fier all day and at night we fiered an eight gun Battery and mounted 8 twenty four Pounders upon it within 300 yards of the wall

22 We sent out a small party of men to convoy two Guns some amunition and other stores the French having intelligence Isued but in great numbers and drove our culys from the Sto(re) and took our Guns and ammunition and brought them to the Town before we had time to send them any Assistance but our men stay'd by the water side 'till the boats brought two other Guns and Amunition which were safely convoy'd to the camp

24 we finished our Battarys and the

25 began to play very very hotly upon the Town both Guns and mortars and continued all day we had some – 48 – kill'd and wounded, this day three deserters from the French came in

26 Our Shipping came before the Town and fier'd very hotly upon it, in covering their Boats while they laid their warfs for the Ships to haul up near the Town.

27 5 of our Ships came to their warfs and ingaged with the Battarys on the Sea side of the Town from 7 in the morning 'till 5 in the Evening

28 the Ships lay quiet but not for any damage they rec'd. The French blew up one of our Magazeens but did little mischief only four Men wounded

The 29 and 30 made preparations for raising the siege our men falling sick so fast, that we could scarce get a Relief for our trench and their having dama(ge) several of our Guns our Geneneral thought proper to leave the place 'till the Monsoons were over

October the 1 we got our Guns ready and unpon the 2d & 3d got clear of the Ground and brought them back on board our Shippis.

4 Set our Platforms on fire which day I was sent to the King's Hospital having been sick in the Camp eight or ten days of the bloody Flux but thank almighty God I return'd to my Company in pretty good health upon the 4 of Novr.

The 5 Settled Acct. with my Captain from the 24 of June to the 24 of August

Upon the 1st of this Instant Orders were given out that every man should provide for him self and receive his p(ay) weekly every man to have two drams and a pound and half of Rice pr. day the first Battalion does duty at Cudelore and ours nigh the Gen'ls Lodgings at the Garden House the Mareens and Sailors went on Board their Respective Ships which most sail'd to Trincamala their to Remain during the Monzoons.

20 the General order'd an Advertisement to be put up which he Rec'd from England containg an Account that the Allied Army and the King of France had agreed upon a cessation of Armes for six months.

April the 9 1749 A Pacquet Arrived from England having been eight months upon he(r) passage she brought an account that the Al(lied) Army and the King of France had agreed upon a Peace but upon wh(a)t Termes I can't tell

April 10 The Governour of Fort St David sent out a detachment of Europeans and Punes with four pieces of cannon in order to quell some Robbers who prevented the Country Inhabitants from carrying down their Goods to trade with the Merchts to the great Detriment of the Trade at Fort St David, they Reside in a very strong city Walled Round, they have a Petty King or Nabob to Govern them and were formerly in Possession of this part in the Country

11 A Command of men being one Captain two Ltns. 8 Sargents 4 Corporals and 110 private men Embarked at Fort St David and were to have Landed at Fort Nova a Dutch Settlement, and were to March up the Country to the Assistance of the governour Fo

12 at Night it began to rain very heavily attended with much Thunder and Lightening the 13 it continued with more violence, the wind being so high that it blew up trees by the Roots, and such a sea att sea that the Ships lying in Fort St David's Road were Oblig'd to slip their Cables and put out to sea but the wind blowing right in Shore they could not get out but most or all sunk or drove to pieces upon Shore, The Namure our Admiral's Ship of 74 Guns and upwards of six hundred Men The Pembroke 60 Guns and about 400 men were both lost and but 24 poor Saved out of Both Ships, Guns of distress were continuously fiering all day and we hear that a great Number of Country Ships were lost, we have not heard any certain Account of the Ships our men were embarked in, only of the Pin(to) whose ships Crew are safe arrived but the ship is in a very shattered condition, the Deal castle a forty lies nigh Pondichery with her s(eams ?) almost beat out but the Hands are all safe. The Lincoln and Winchelsea two East India Merchant Ships where both lost the hands of the former were all saved but the Latter were all buiried in the deep, we hear no Tydings of the Appollo a 40 Gun Ship, and am much afraid she shared the same fate, Wm Hargreaves went on board the said ship.

The 15 a Captns. Command were order'd to the water side to take care of the wreck that is drove on shore

the 18 John Coppock and Thomas Kieghly left us and went to the French and for this six or seven days our men have been going to the french by six or eight every Night upon which Generall Boscawen Order'd a Field day it being the 25 and when we was all drawn up, he came and made a very Eloquent Speech acquainting us, that he was sorry so many of our Brother Soldiers after behaveing so well in the late Siege shou'd disert from us, but he acknowledg'd it was chiefly through Temptation, and he assured us that we was all to return with him to great Brittain except those who had an inclination to stay in the East India Company's service att Fort St David or Fort St George the latter being shortly to be deliver'd up to us by the French and for their incouragement they was to receive forty Rupees advance and to return in three Years.

May the 2d two of our Men diserted but were took up the day following by four Coolys, who brought them before the Generall, he order'd them into close Custody, and a general Court Martial was set to Try them upon the 4 but when they came to the Court they both Pleaded Guilty, and in the Afternoon were both Shot, they were both Protestants and died very Penitent

May 12 Governors Forces return'd after a fruitless Attempt being overpowered by Numbers the Enemy had not many Guns or scarce a man would have return'd their Instruments of War are chiefly Arrows and swords which they use with abundance of art but have little courage considering their Numbers, very few of this Governors Party rec'd Damage except about eight hundred Poones who where orderd to guard a Pass by the River Side but when most of them cut off and a great Number of those who Escaped death where miserably wounded the Enemy gives great encouragement to Europeans, it is no hardship for them to raise thirty or forty Thousand but they are cowards and very Ill disciplin'd,

May the 18 Samuell Toy Soldier belonging to the first Battalion, whas took up by some Poons being out of the Bonds, they brought him before the General who order'd him to be closely confined, the same day the arms and accoutriments of Both Battallions were Strictly Reviewed and an account of the camp Equipage Order'd to be given in, there is various constructions amongst us what will be the Issue, but as yet at no certainty.

The 19 the above Toy was Tried by a General Court Martial, found Guilty condemned and Order'd to prepare for Death against the 20 but when brought into the Field the Generall was pleas'd to Pardon him.

May the 28 the Governor of Fort St David sent out a Stronger Detachment against Davicut who are gone by Sea

June the 8 we heard they had raised a Battary and planted 6 24 Pounders against the Fort and in a few days took Posession of the Place

June the 27 the Generall and his Retinue went to view the Fort, which they found to be a very plentiful Place affording every thing necessary for the subsistence of Europeans The General upon his Passage Rec'd a Pacquit from England

July 4 the General Returned the 6 we Rec'd two months pay being due to us from the 24 of August, to the 24 of October last passed

The 11 we Rec'd our full pay which is 17 Fanams per week

The 18 we Rec'd two Fanams and 34 Cash a man, for the Odd Cash that 24 out of our full pay from the time we Rec'd 15 Fanams and 30 Cash

August the 10 A Genll. Court Martial set upon John White for lifting his hand against an Officer both belonging to the second Battalion

The 11 he Rec'd Orders to prepare for Death Early the next morning the Battn. was order'd into the Field and the Prisoner came to the Ground prepared for his Execution where he and the Minister pray'd together for some time and when every thing was ready the Field Officer came up and acquainted him that the Generall thought proper to Reprieve him for a few days and in a few days he recev'd his pardon upon the 12 Order was given out for a Field day upon the 13 and when we was drawn up the Generall came and gave Liberty for all who had an inclination to stay in the Companys Service that they was to receive a Bounty of 40 Rupees and to Return at 3 Years end upon the 14 and 15 near two hundred Listed into the above Service

The 16 we embarked on board the Fleet

18 about two O/Cl(ock) we set sail for Fort St George the 19 in the Evening we came before the Fornem(?) being about 30 Leauge from from Fort St David

July the 21 we came on Shore took Posession of the Garrison and Reliev'd the French Gaurds this day we rec'd our Provision but no Arrack

The 22 we Rec'd our Pay but no Provision nor Arrack

Sep 3d we Rec'd our Arrack as usual but had not Liberty to go out of the Garrison except a Serjant or Corporal be with us, and to return as soon as we had provided our selves with necessarys, there are two Beautifull Churches in the White Town the one a Protestant and the other a Portugaie, our Church as been Robbed of great many of her Ornaments since the French took it, it is a very Airy Temple haveing one glass Windows which makes it very suitable for the heat of the place there is a great many very good houses in this Town but the French have let most of them run to ruin for want of repairing, here is as frcen (?) a good Library but badly Demolish'd since the English left it. Provisions are reasonable enough considering such a large Fleet lying before the Place who are constantly carrying on Board the soldiers cannot get such good meat as they could wish by occasion the Gentry ingross it all to themselves Ladys of pleasure are to be enjoy'd at very low Rates but most of them carry a sting in their Tale the following of their strumpets as been very very destructive to our men since we first came into t(his) Country

Octr. 4 Our Picquits were raised in the Dead of the Night and march'd about four Miles to a Place nigh St Thomas's Mount not one of the Private Men knowing the Occasion of so sudden and Priv(ate) a March and were very much Alarmed when they heard Cannon was the first Salutation which the Picquits imadiatly returned with a voly of small Armes and fier'd so briskly upon them for the Space of half an hour that they forthwith surrender'd they brought Back to Fort St George a Portugaie Priest who we afterwards heard was the Occasion of the Fray he having committed several outrages in that Part by abusing the People who Traded to Madras and intended to cut off the communication of Trade betwixt us and the Portgauiese he is since sent on Board the Deal castle and it is thought he will be deliver'd up to the King of Portugall with an account of his past behaviour

Octr. 6 Orders were given out that we was all to be under Arms by four O'Clock the next morning and those that had an inclination to stay in the Companys service, where to turn out of the Ranks imadiately and the rest to embark with all speed about ten of our Company inlisted, but when we came on Board our Men found the Ship so throng and as great many other Inconveniences that they went on Shore the next day by great Numrs. with one of our Lieus. who had got a Captains Commission we had only two and twenty left in the whole Company

The 11 We set Sail for Fort St David and cast Anchor there the 12 where the Generall went on Shore

The 16 of October two men was Try'd On Board the Vigilant and both convicted the same day, the captain of the York was Try'd on Board the said Ship haveing Fought a Duel and kill'd his Antagonist but was Acquitted, it being found that the Duel was the Occasion of the Quarrell

18 the Ruby set sail for the Straights of Malacca in search of the Rhoda and a French East India Man who we over hear have turned Pirats

19 the Generall came on Board with Mrs Moss, who is going for England, she is the Wife of Nicholas Moss Esqr. Governor of Fort St George at the time the French took it

The same day we Unmoored Ship and set Sail for the Cape of Good Hope

Octr 21 we came in Sight of Ceylon being very Calm

26 we Cross'd the Equinoctial Line about two O/Clock in the Afternoon it being very Squaly

Novr. 24 we Crossed the Tropick of Capricorn in Pleasant Weather

December 4 Calm with Rain, this day we Rec'd from the Harwich and Eltham 24 Tun of Water their being no other in Company the Remainder of the Fleet was unable to keep up with us

Decr. 15 in the Afternoon we Sounded at fifteen or sixteen Leagues Distance from Land but cou'd not come att any Ground with 112 fathom of Line

The 16 we left the Land being about four leagues Distance in the Latitude of 33 and 20

17 Lost sight of the Land

The 18 Moderate Gales, but such violent Swells that with Rowling and Pitching that our Ship broke her fore Top Sail Yard in the Afternoon we doubled the day following we saw very high Land

Decr. 22 moderate Gales the Bomb and Dorrington Join'd us the latter left us at the Cape and as since been at the Moco the day following we lost Sight of them Both

Decr. 26 Strong Gales but one Ship in Company in the afternoon we came to an Anchor in Table Bay but could not cast any nearer than nine or ten miles the wind being foul

The next day we heeved up Anchor and Moor(ed) nigher the Town

Decr. 28 The Admiral and the Rest of the Gen(ts) went on Shore this day the Ships Company was Allow'd fresh Provisions

29 the Deptford came In, having lost a great Numr. of Men, and above an hundred Sick on Board

30 Came to an Anchor the Dorrington having been drove from her Anchors the Night we came In.
Came to Anchor the Chester, York and Young Eagle in very good Condition

Jany. 17 the Sheerness and Dorrington set sail for England.

23 we weigh'd Anchor and Set Sail for St Helena and Arrived there 10 of February but cou'd to an
Anchor 'till the 11 took in fresh water, and set sail from thence upon the 20 (sic) for The Island of
Ascention

Feby. 20 Came to an Anch(or) at the Island of Ascent(ion) and got a great quantity of Turtle on Board
set sail in the Evening

April 13 about 5 O/Clock in the Afternoon we joyf(ully) saw the Land of Great Brittain

14 Came to an Anchor at St Hellins.