

The St Helena Connection

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incorporating
The St Helena Catalogue

official news magazine of the Society of Friends of St Helena



Three Lifelines - the End of an Era

Artist Andy Crowe has been working on the island as a housing executive. He developed his artistic style in the Andalucian village of Frigiliana where he was inspired by the beautiful materials and harmonious building styles that make up this 'pueblo blanco'. He exhibited there in 2011.

Moving to St Helena he translated the style from the mellow tones of southern Spain to the rugged landscapes and buildings of Jamestown. His work aims to highlight the contrasting jagged volcanic landscape and rainbow colours of Jamestown's Georgian buildings.

The Art and Crafts Association invited Andy to produce a painting of the last three ships to serve the island using Andy's trademark mix of palette knife and brushwork.

His work will be exhibited in Jamestown in December and then sold internationally to raise money for local charities.

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Next Meeting: The AGM will be held at the Oxford University Club on June 13th 2015. It will include a visit to the nearby Curzon Collection of Napoleonic artefacts

Editorial

The acceptance of Edward Baldwin's inspired £1 offer to SHG, on behalf of the Heritage Society, for the PWD store in Grand Parade opens up an exciting new chapter in the story of the Friends of St Helena. FoSH will be supporting the Heritage Society in raising the estimated £750,000 required to convert, what is currently an empty warehouse, into accommodation to hold St Helena's library and archives with space for a lecture / meeting hall, a shop and a coffee shop and an exhibition area. All these functions are to be housed in one of the most prominent buildings on the island thus bringing the island's heritage to the forefront of the "visitor experience".

Edward recounts the story of how the offer was finally accepted by SHG, after months of uncertainty, on page 4 and we show on page 5 the preliminary layout plans which were submitted to SHG with the offer. So now, after more than ten years, the Society has another major project on its hands. This is of course very early days and no doubt the plans and reports of the fund raising, and subsequent progress with the development of the Store, will form a major feature in forthcoming issues of the SHC. We anticipate that Edward will have much more detail to provide at the AGM in June.

Speaking of which the June meeting will include a visit to Oxford University's Curzon Collection of Napoleonic items many of which relate to St Helena. Readers will no doubt recall the story that Curzon relates of his discovery of the famous Longwood billiard table being used for general practice at Plantation by all and sundry, when he called at the island in 1908. This will be a rare opportunity to see a collection which is not usually open to the public and the visit will be the result of considerable negotiation by committee member John Pinfold. The Curzon Collection is housed in the Clarendon Building near to the usual venue for the meeting at the University Club. Full details will be sent out in February.

A development over the last few years has been the expansion of on-line media covering many aspects of St Helena life which can be relatively easily subscribed to. Much has to do with the activities of SHG, Legco and Exco but every so often interesting articles appear particularly in relation to the environment. We take these stories and adapt them to a form which is hopefully to our reader's liking by removing the elements of "SHG speak" and reducing their length. So in this issue we have stories about endemic replanting on Prosperous Bay Plain, the construction of the control tower and airport terminal, the new Government run hotel proposed for 1,2 and 3 Main Street, renovation of the General's Quarters at Longwood House, the final demise of the earwig and plans for a solar farm all from these sources.

From more conventional sources (that is to say members or your editor) we have more on the U-68 which was the submarine which sank the Darkdale, a detailed analysis by Clifford Masters of the postcards produced by A L Innes in the early 20th century (following his article about the chemist shops which produced and sold these cards in SHC 16), an account of the postal history of St Helena's Boer PoW camps by Bernard Mabbett, which was the subject of his talk at the autumn meeting, the regular Christmas quiz from Laurence Carter on the back page and extracts from *St Helena Wirebird* reflecting life on the island 50 years ago when editors couldn't draw on Government sources for copy.

Next year, 2015, is of course the 200th anniversary of Napoleon's arrival on St Helena, arguably the most important date in the island's history. We shall no doubt have much to say on the subject as the year progresses.

We wish you all the happiest of Christmases and a Prosperous New Year.

The St Helena Connection

The St Helena Connection aims to provide news and information on people and current and historical events of interest to anyone with connections to the Island of St Helena. All contributions welcome. Please contact the editor: **Ian Mathieson, Callender House, 90, Callender St, Ramsbottom, Lancs BLO 9DU.** T 01706-826467. Email imathieson2000@yahoo.co.uk

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Joining the Friends or Subscribing to the St Helena Connection

Membership

To join the Friends please contact the Membership Secretary, Trevor Reynolds trevor@caerlas.myzen.co.uk. Annual Membership is £20.00 per person. Life Memberships are available. *The St Helena Connection* is published twice a year in May and November. If you join the Friends of St Helena it is a benefit of membership.

Subscription to the St Helena Connection only

If you wish to subscribe (without being a member) please contact Trevor Reynolds or Ian Mathieson as above. Costs are: £8.00 for the next 2 editions including UK postage, £14 overseas. Cheques payable to Friends of St Helena.

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Autumn Meeting

The autumn meeting was held at the Victory Club on 11th October. Ian Mathieson chaired the meeting in his role as joint chairman with Edward Baldwin.

In his introduction the Chairman explained that the current joint chairmanship would continue until the AGM when a new chairman would be put forward for members' approval. He drew attention to two notable 2014 anniversaries, the first being the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Falklands won by the "St Helena admiral" Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee in November 1914 (see page 8) and the burning of the White House by Sir George Cockburn who was to be Napoleon's first gaoler on St Helena the following year.

Events for 2015 were discussed but it was not possible to confirm the date of the AGM since negotiations for a visit to the Oxford-based Curzon collection of material relating particularly to Napoleon on St Helena are still on-going. The autumn meeting was tentatively set for the Victory Club on 24th October (and this was later confirmed).

The main speaker was Bernard Mabbett whose talk was entitled *St Helena: The Boer Prisoner of War Camps, 16th April 1900 to August 1902* (see pp 10-11). Bernard is a philatelist whose interest in St Helena philately started over 40 years ago when he collected stamps for all British Commonwealth. After a few years he realised that this was too big a field so concentrated just on St Helena. He has exhibited both nationally and internationally and his interest in the stamps, postal and general history of the island led him, with the encouragement of the late Trevor Hearl, to make his first visit to the St Helena in 1998. Since then he has made three more visits culminating in the work last year, with three colleagues and Edward Baldwin, to archive the island Post Office's documents stored in the Post Office cellar (see SHC 14).

Following questions, Charles Frater played a tape of the sound of a flax mill recorded in 1961. A few members were able to recall the sound common across the island at the time. Charles then revealed that he had been in fact unable to record the sound directly because of a lack of electricity in the flax mills and so artificially recreated it by using a bicycle wheel and this was what was used for the sound in his film taken at the time.

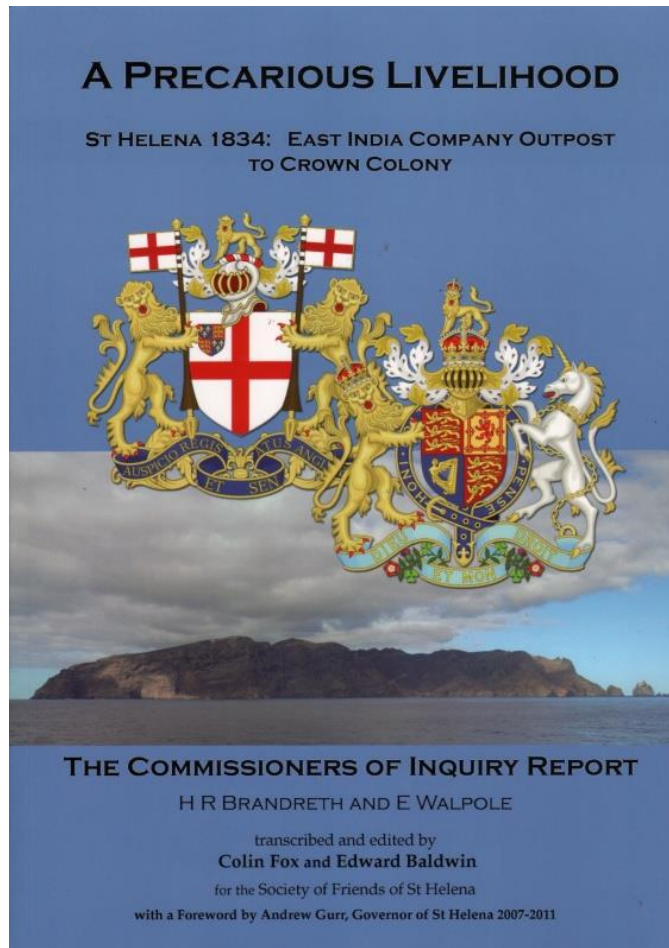
The joint chair Edward Baldwin then presented some very good news about the acquisition of the PWD store in Lower Jamestown which has been acquired from SHG to serve as an extension to the Museum (see pp 4-5). Separately the Friends' second publication, *A Precarious Livelihood*, was launched:

A Precarious Livelihood: St Helena 1834: East India Company Outpost to Crown Colony

The Honourable East India Company was once described as "The Greatest Society of Merchants in the Universe". In its heyday it controlled half the world's trade and its armed forces exceeded those of most sovereign states. Accounts of its ships, the battles it fought, the conquests it made and the political shenanigans it was involved in have been the subject of many books. The operation of the Company at ground floor level is much less well-known and this book fills an important gap. Throughout the Company's history, the island of St Helena, strategically placed within the south easterly trade winds in the mid-Atlantic Ocean, was a vital stopover point for the ships that returned from the east each year. So important was the island to the Company that, at huge cost, its natural precipitous cliffs were fortified with batteries of artillery and permanently garrisoned with a regiment of soldiers.

In 1834, the sovereignty of St Helena reverted to the Crown. The Government sent out two Commissioners of Inquiry to investigate how the island was run under the Company rule and how costs could be reduced to make itself supporting - a task that has eluded governments up to the present time. This book

is a transcription of the Commissioners' report. Its value lies in the detail it reveals of how the island was administered - the Commissioners talked to all the department heads probing what they did, why they did it, how much it cost and how costs could be reduced. Although relating to St Helena, these inner workings of the Company would not have been unique to the island but typical of many of the Company's outposts. The result is a fascinating study of life of these men who, at a practical level, lived and worked under the East India Company's rule.



A Note on the H R Brandreth

One of the authors, Brandreth, had already made a name for himself on Ascension where he made the first of several visits in 1829. His remit was to address the island's acute water shortages. This he did with great success sinking wells in Breakneck Valley (still known as Brandreth's Wells) and surveying a route for a tunnel to be bored through Green Mountain to convey water to west side of the island. His plans were fully implemented over several years by the CO Captain Bate. Brandreth was in some ways a prototype consultant making short visits to advise and design and returning to see how his ideas had been implemented and to suggest further developments. What is curious is how such a practical engineer should have been charged with undertaking the Inquiry Report. One suspects that his co-author Walpole gathered and analysed the data while Brandreth used his reputation to ensure that the island government complied with HMG's wishes.

Brandreth H R and Walpole E *A Precarious Livelihood: St Helena 1834: East India Company Outpost to Crown Colony*. Society of the Friends of St Helena, 2014. Transcribed and edited by C.Fox and E.Baldwin with a foreword by A.Gurr, Governor of St Helena 2007-2011. 216pp, A4, illustrated. Coloured card covers.

Price plus postage (£3 in the UK) is £15 to members and £45 to non-members. Available from Miles Apart, 90 Callender St, Ramsbottom, Lancs BL0 9DU. Tel 01706-826467 (imathieson2000@yahoo.co.uk)

A Major New Project for St Helena Heritage and FOSH by Edward Baldwin

It was with great pleasure that I was able to announce to the Friends autumn meeting that it had been confirmed by SHG that the Heritage Society's bid for the former PWD Store building, adjacent to the Museum in lower Jamestown, had been accepted. The Executive Council made the decision on 16th September after a long and hard-fought campaign by the Heritage Society.



The PWD Store from the Court House

Talk of developing the building, which dominates the Grand Parade in lower Jamestown, to form part of a museum, public library and archives complex has been going on for at least 20 years, following Brian Smith's report in 1993. It was the central concept of the application to the FCO's Challenge Fund in 1996, which enabled the Quincentenary Museum project to get off the ground. This new project should be a priority as it combines related functions, resulting in valuable economies of scale and improved facilities for all.

Built over 200 years ago by the East India Company as part of its Commissariat Stores, the Store is a handsome Georgian building of much character. The location and scale are a statement of its importance to the Company and the community. Although the roofline is not original – the first roof was concealed behind a parapet, like many buildings in Jamestown – all the 18th Century external masonry is intact and is in superb condition, unlike neighbouring Rickmers.

The building survived transfer from the EIC to the Crown in 1834, becoming the Custom House, the current Museum building behind being its "back store". For a while thereafter it was a hotel, sporting an intricate balcony, then became derelict before becoming the PWD Store. The old sign proclaiming this function,



which used to be high up on the façade, was painted on the back of the Victorian blue and white enamel "Custom House" sign (now in the Museum). There are very few EIC buildings in original condition on St Helena or anywhere in the World for that matter. Some, that were intact not so long ago on the Wharf, have been destroyed or remodelled in very recent times.

This warehouse has stood as a silent backdrop and solemn witness to all the major island events for the last 200 years and more, swearing in of governors, Royal visits, the arrival (and departure) of Napoleon, the arrival of the Boers, their swearing the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown, their departure and many other parades and celebrations.

The interior has some interesting features. Part of the old roof structure, formed from a ship's mast, survives as well as two enormous cast iron warehouse beams, surplus to the 19th century reconstruction of the Castle. The useable interior space is restricted by two massive masonry pillars, built to support the upper floors, while the overall floor area is much less than expected due to the thickness of the walls, up to four feet in places.



PWD Store Interior

In November 2013 SHG announced that the building was to be sold along with other "surplus" buildings. The Heritage Society lobbied hard to have this decision overturned. They held site meetings for councillors, Lucy Caesar made a presentation to EXCO, government officials were approached but no, the building had to be sold with a guide price of £250,000. If we wanted it we had to make an offer. In early February 2014, the Heritage Society submitted its offer - £1 for the freehold, with the alternative of £1 per annum for a 99 year lease, together with a detailed business plan explaining what was proposed and setting down a provisional fundraising target of £750,000. Then silence, until 16th September.

The PWD Store Development Plans





A previously unpublished and probably unique picture of the first four FoSH Chairmen. From L to R, Guy Marriott 2003-06, Pamela Ward Pearce 2003-2014, Terry Spens (1988-1999), Mure Smith (1999-2003). Taken at the Trevor Hearl memorial meeting, Swindon 15.5.2007.

Lonely Planet Omits St Helena

Lonely Planet has just published the first guide to *The World*. A critical reaction to the book was provided Simon Calder in the *Independent* (8.10.14). Anyone who is familiar with Calder's work will know that he has an eye for detail and an encyclopedic knowledge of the World although as yet this does not include a visit to St Helena. Unvisited maybe, but not off his radar – thus: "Either those funny pink bits, British Overseas Territories, are real countries, or they are not. Yet while Gibraltar and St Helena are omitted, space is found for the Pitcairn Islands. (Presumably there is so little to say about this speck in the Pacific, the first sentence is repeated in full in the third sentence)."

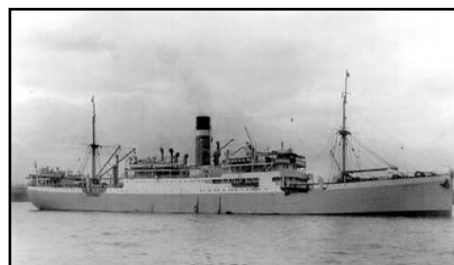
However there is some good news for those with guide book interest as Bradt, who might have usefully been asked to collaborate on *The World* in order to cover the places that Lonely Planet doesn't know much about, are in the process of developing a third edition of their St Helena guide. The author is Tricia Hayne and the new edition is expected to be published in November 2015 just in time for the airport opening.

U-68 in the South Atlantic

Following the article (SHC 16) on the Darkdale Survey and the history of its demise, as a result of torpedoes fired by Captain

Merten from German U-boat 68, on the night of 22nd October 1941. Most readers will be familiar with the story of the sinking of the SS *Cairo* immortalised in Ralph Barker's book *Goodnight, Sorry for Sinking You*. The *Cairo* was on its way north within about 500 miles of St Helena with a crew of about 150 and a similar number of passengers when it was torpedoed. Of the survivors, the majority landed on St Helena and were nursed back to health by an impoverished island war time community.

What is perhaps less well known is that the self same U-68 under Captain Merten, who issued the famous apology, was responsible for the sinking on 6th November 1942. This was U-68s 5th patrol (the *Darkdale* had been sunk on her second patrol). She went onto to complete nine patrols causing much destruction across the South Atlantic and elsewhere. She was



eventually sunk by depth charges of *Madeira* on 10th April 1944. There was only one survivor.

Picture shows the SS *Cairo*.

An Hotel at Last: 1-3, Main Street



The Proposed Hotel in Former East India Company Quarters on Main St, Jamestown

After protracted efforts over the last couple of years (as reported in previous editions of SHC) SHG has been unsuccessful in finding an hotelier willing to invest in St Helena. Essentially hoteliers want a guarantee of an air service provider and air service providers want the guarantee of sufficient hotel beds. The solution to this impasse is for SHG to take on responsibility for the initial hotel development. This it has now decided to do with the proposed development of 1, 2 and 3 Main St, the former East India Company Quarters, into a 30 bed, four star hotel.

Since 2012 SHG has presented the opportunity to the market, however two years later there is still no offer on the table from a

commercial organisation to engage with St Helena on developing a new hotel. It is clear that the only way the island will now get an hotel is if the government intervenes to kick-start the process.

Commencement of construction is envisaged to be around the first quarter of 2015 and the conversion programme should be approximately 12 months. This will include fitting out, furnishing and commissioning. Full planning permission will be required after an assessment of the heritage aspects and scope of works has been discussed with SHG, the Heritage Society and the National Trust. After the completion of structural surveys, it is anticipated that most of the heritage features will remain.

The design and building work will be done by a contractor. St Helena Hotel Development Ltd will manage this work and procure the contractor and an international tender will be launched shortly to identify a hotel operator. The hotel will have a different offering from other local establishments and is expected to act as a catalyst for local growth and development and a benchmark for quality while leaving sufficient capacity in the local market for organic growth of local accommodation providers.

The hotel will initially create around 50 construction jobs and direct and indirect employment for a further 55 once the business is operating as a fully functioning hotel. It is envisaged that there will be a restaurant which will open daily, is able to offer a full dining range and which will also be open to the public. It is anticipated that the hotel will be largely locally staffed, will operate as a training hotel and there will be on-going opportunities for people to be properly trained on the job.

In due course it is anticipated that the hotel will be sold and the policy for this will be developed over the coming months. Visitor numbers are expected to grow slowly from the Airport opening and it is hoped that at least some bedrooms will be available by that time.



The RMS is 25: Saying farewell to Tristan (Daily Mirror)

200th Anniversary of the Burning of the White House

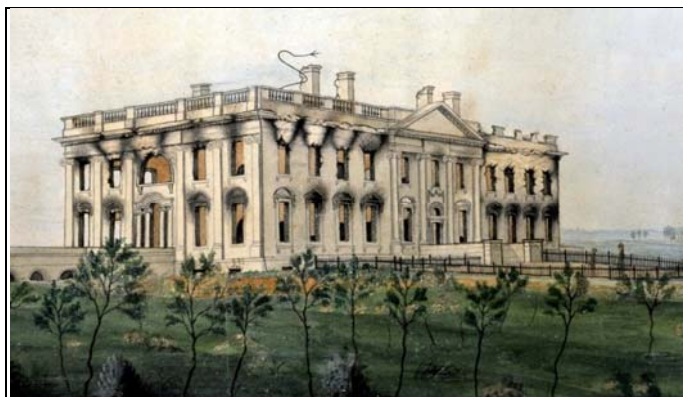
On 26th August the UK press reported a diplomatic spat between the US and the UK as a result of a picture of a cake, with a miniature reproduction of the White House flanked by British and American flags and surrounded by sparklers, which was tweeted from the official UK embassy account. The caption read “commemorating the 200th anniversary of the burning of the White House. Only sparklers this time.”

You might well ask what has this got to do with St Helena? The answer lies in the man who led the British forces who invaded Washington, Sir George Cockburn, who, only a few months after his US exploits, accompanied Napoleon to St Helena. It was a momentous period in Cockburn's career which culminated in his becoming Admiral of the Fleet. His life, including the St Helena time, is recorded by James Pack in his 1987 book *The Man Who Burned the White House*.



Sir George Cockburn and Washington burning

Following Napoleon's exile to Elba, Britain decided it was time to put a stop to the USA's increasingly aggressive attitude towards Canada. Cockburn, as commander of the British squadron in Chesapeake Bay, recommended attacking Washington as a means of making the greatest political impact. The attack was a success. Much of the city was sacked and burned and President Madison fled. However a tornado put out the fires and damaged many of the British ships, forcing withdrawal after an occupation of only 26 hours.



The White House after the burning ordered by Cockburn

Cockburn remained on station until April 1815 when he returned to England arriving only a month before Waterloo. By August 3rd, newly promoted to Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, he was to welcome Napoleon on board his flagship the *Northumberland* with the words “how do you do General Bonaparte” at which point Napoleon perhaps realised the true nature of the fate which awaited him.

Cockburn's successes on the field of battle made him more acceptable to Napoleon than Lowe who replaced Cockburn as Napoleon's gaoler in April 1816. The extraordinary first meeting between Napoleon and Lowe at Longwood, from which Cockburn was humiliatingly excluded, is a story for the big anniversaries just over the horizon.

As for the 200th anniversary spat, Obama and Cameron had been able to joke about the event when the PM visited Washington in 2012 but this time the British had to apologise.

100th Anniversary of the Battle of the Falklands

November 1st marked the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Falklands won by the British admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee. Sturdee, known as the “St Helena Admiral”, was born at Oakbank in June 1859 to Maria Hodson and her husband Captain Edward Sturdee. He probably only spent the first six or seven years of his life on St Helena at most before leaving for education and training in England. At the outbreak of the Great War the German Asia squadron, under Admiral Graf von Spee, caused



VICE ADMIRAL SIR FREDRICK DOVETON STURDEE
VICTOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLE

much damage to British shipping, including sinking three British warships at the Battle of Coromandel. Sent to intercept them Sturdee could only guess where they might be. On arrival from the UK he put into Stanley for coaling only to be told that an alert Falklander child had spotted smoke rising on the far horizon. Realising his chance he rapidly put to sea with a superior force and destroyed the entire squadron apart from the *Emden* which lived to fight another day.

There was a tremendous fight as the great battleships exchanged salvos. In the midst of the smoke and chaos a sailing ship passed serenely between the great ships unscathed. The sailors thought it was a ghost ship but in fact it was the *Fairport*, a Norwegian South Atlantic trader. On her return to Norway she changed her name to *Spangereid*. In 1920 she arrived at St Helena with her hold on fire. She sank just off west rocks and her skeleton can still be seen from Signal House and her wheel is in the Museum. (Cross *Wirebird* 10)

Airport News



The Combined Terminal and Airport Control Building

On the last weekend of September, the public attended Open Days at Dry Gut. The Dry Gut fill is now complete and the community was invited to view the tremendous works, seen by peering over the edge and looking at the segmented sections. Visitors were also able to view progress and to get a sense of 'then' and 'now'. Those who chose not to walk to the viewing points were offered shuttle bus tours around the Dry Gut fill, Runway and Airport Buildings.

The structure of the Combined Building has been completed, and the Control Tower has now taken its final form with the

installation of the cladding and windows. The brickwork is also complete and plastering is in progress. The installation of services has started and erection of the roof commenced on 6th October.

The Terminal Building is also progressing well with the structure complete up to the first floor, about 70% overall currently and the roof receiving beams were completed at the end of September. Brickwork to the ground floor was ongoing during October and the installation of electrical, mechanical and plumbing works will follow as soon as the brickwork is complete.



The Terminal prior to construction of the control tower

Weather Forecast for Island

The UK Met Office will be responsible for providing an on-Island weather forecasting service to support the airport. The forecaster will operate from the Air Traffic Control Tower with the Airport Operator, Basil Read, to provide an internationally compliant forecast service. They will be supported by the UK Met Office forecast capabilities at their Exeter headquarters.

Senior Aviation Advisor at the UK Met Office, Darren Hardy, said: "St Helena's climatology presents unique challenges and

Taken from SHG's Airport News No 51 with thanks to KimberleyYon-Roberts for supply of image.

we are proud to provide St Helena's first on-Island forecasting capability. Having our meteorologist on Island makes us well placed to forecast local winds and other factors that can affect the safe operations at the new Airport."

On non-flight days, the forecaster will work on further developing the climatological database for the Island, which will help to provide highly accurate forecasting, consequently enhancing the operational safety of the Airport.

St Helena: The Mails of the Boer Prisoner of War Camps 16th April to August 1902 by Bernard Mabbett

On 11th October 1899 the Boer Republics invaded Natal Province in South Africa and Great Britain and its Empire found itself embroiled in what would be known as the Anglo Boer War.

On 27th February 1900 a 10-day battle took place at Paardeberg on the Modder River with the Boer General Piet Cronje and 4,000 of his men finally surrendering. He and his men were sent to the Cape where they were placed in camp at Green Point or on transport ships in Table Bay. General Cronje and his wife were placed on board the British cruiser H.M.S. "Doris", where they were given the admiral's cabins. Other prisoners were held in transport ships in Simons Bay, Simonstown. The holding of large numbers of prisoners aboard these vessels was unsatisfactory, for not only were there problems with escape attempts but also supply and sanitary arrangements were not adequate for the numbers of prisoners held. It was decided therefore to transfer the prisoners to camps overseas, and the first place chosen was St Helena.

On 1st April 1900 the Union Castle Liner "Goth" left Queenstown, Southern Ireland with the 4th Battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, together with stores tents and equipment bound for St Helena. Two days later the transport vessel "Milwaukee" left Cape Town escorted by the cruiser H.M.S. "Niobe"; on board were General Cronje, his wife and grandson, Colonel Schiel and some 1,000 Boer prisoners.¹ They arrived at St Helena around the 11th April and finally went ashore on the 16th. They were marched through the town en-route to Deadwood Plain where their camp was set up.



Boer prisoners marching past the Castle.

The camp consisted of 180 12 man bell tents², Although after a short while the men built huts out of wood and empty tins, and the camp took on the name "Tin Town Camp". General Cronje and his wife were allowed to live away from the camp, and were given Kent Cottage, where they were placed under guard by the Royal Garrison Artillery.



Cover from Germany signed by Gen. Cronje.

Censorship of the prisoner's mail started straight away, and the first three censors were F. W. Alexander, E. Walton, and J. H. M. Brown.

Mail was handed in unsealed and with the stamp(s) loose so that they could be applied after the letter was censored. The earliest recorded item of censored mail is dated 28th April 1900. The prisoners were allowed one letter and two postcards per month, although this restriction seems to have been eased in the latter stages of their internment. Between 12th April 1900 and 5^h February 1901 a further eight transport ships brought an additional 3,978 Boer prisoners of war, and as a result a second camp was opened in the west of the island at Broad Bottom.



Picture postcard of Deadwood Camp.

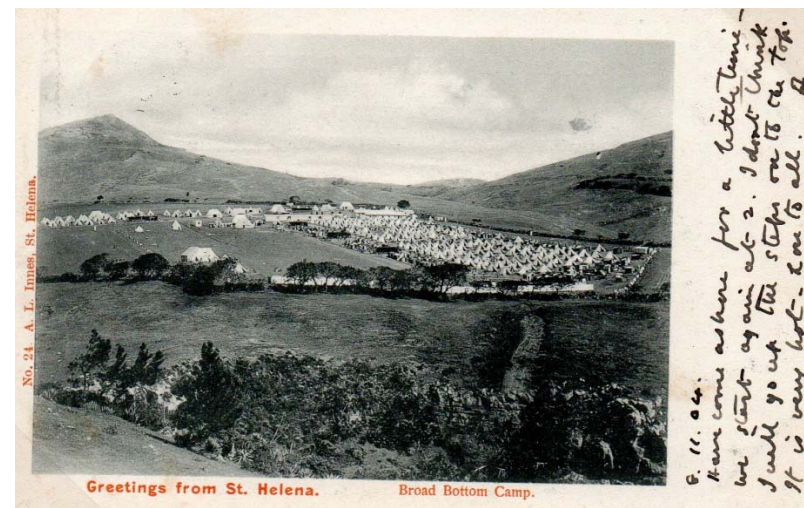
At least eight additional censors were also drafted in, the names of some of these are known and they are P. Roux (Press Censor), A.W. Phelps, H.G. Mortimer, G. A. de Beer and Baron von Ahelfeldt.

The main censor mark found used on mail was a 24mm double circle. The censor usually initialled this. Later two straight-line marks probably made from woodcuts were used at both Deadwood and Broad Bottom Camps.

• DEAD • WOOD • CAMP •

*Dead*Wood*Camp* cachet.

Broad Bottom Camp had its own 30mm circular mark from February 1901, but Deadwood did not get its own mark, which was triangular, until July 1901. P. Roux the Press Censor received a triangular censor mark with the wording "PASSED/PRESS/CENSOR" incorporated in the design in April 1902. A Head Office for the censors was set up in Jamestown and in May 1902 they had their own triangular censor mark so worded.



Picture Postcard of Broad Bottom Camp.

There was a gap of 13 months before the arrival of any additional prisoners: this was due to the fact that the authorities opened camps in Ceylon, India and Bermuda. The final transports to arrive with prisoners at St Helena were the "Orient" with 1,050, on 27th January 1902, and "Britannic" with 39 including General Ben Viljoen on 26th February 1902. Emily Jackson also mentions the "Victorian" which brought the last batch of prisoners, 20 officers and 57 rebels.³ Mail can be found addressed to prisoners held on transport ships that is re-addressed to St Helena. Many of the prisoners who signed the Oath of Allegiance were allowed out of camp to work in Jamestown or elsewhere on the island.



Triple censored cover to the S. S. Mongolian

Some of these had a small-tented camp set up in the public gardens in Jamestown. A small number of prisoners, mainly Hollanders plus Colonel Schiel the German artilleryist proved to be intractable and so were held in High Knoll Fort.

Following the end of hostilities on 1st June 1902 preparations were put in place to return the prisoners home and the first transport the "Canada" left on 27th June with 478 prisoners. Between 7th July 1902 and 22nd October 1902 twelve additional transport ships left the island with the remaining prisoners, General Cronje and his family leaving on the "Tagus" on 20th August.

During the incarceration in St Helena 165 prisoners died and were buried in a small cemetery at Knollcombes. The ages of these prisoners varied from between 16 and 74. Some 39 died from typhoid, others from heart disease and old age, although one is listed as shot dead by a sentry.



Boer graves at Knollcombes.

References

- Jackson, Emily. "St Helena", Ward Lock & Co 1903, p 107 states 514 prisoners plus General Cronje and his wife. The London Times states 1,000 prisoners arrived on the Milwaukee.
- Ruijssenaers L. C., "Krijgsgevangenschap", page 121. Published Pretoria 1977.
- Jackson, St Helena", page 110.

Generals' Quarters: Reconstruction Almost Finished

Good progress is being made with the reconstruction of the General's Quarters at the rear of Longwood House (see article in SHC 16 describing the programme). The French Consul, Michel Dancoisne-Martineau, gave a conducted tour of the General's Quarters last February and outlined his plans for the building when the work is finished. In October Michel offered to show the progress that has been made over the last seven months.



Front of The Generals' Quarters: Feb 14



Front of the Generals' Quarters: Oct 2014

The reconstruction is now almost finished, leaving the all important internal decoration together with some of the fixtures and fittings to be completed. Michel is now coming to the end of a lengthy and complex project involving the French Government and The Foundation Napoleon in Paris as well as the usual authorities and agencies in St Helena. The work was always intended to mark the 200th anniversary of Napoleon's exile to St Helena and it has been successfully completed on schedule and well in advance of the 21st October 2015 anniversary.

The reconstruction of what was the accommodation for Colonel Marquis de Montholon, General Baron Gourgaud and Napoleon's physician, Barry Edward O'Meara, has formed rooms of various sizes for public events. The large and well-equipped kitchen will provide catering for small dining parties in one of the smaller rooms or buffets for large gatherings in the main public room.



The Main Public Room



The Front of the New Building

There are also two private, self-contained suites that will provide living accommodation for special guests. The attractive garden at the front of the Generals' Quarters is also being improved and will be used for outside events during the summer months.



The Garden for Public Events

Michel explained he has arranged for 25 people to visit St Helena to mark the bicentenary of Napoleon's exile. They will be using the facilities at the General's Quarters for some events during their visit but will be accommodated at various Jamestown hotels and guesthouses. He also pointed out that he had used only local construction workers and craftsmen for the entire work and is very happy with job they have done.

Modified from the St Helena Wirebird 16.10.14

Good-bye to the Giant Earwig



The St Helena Giant Earwig is following the St Helena Olive into extinction. Last sighted in 1967, and otherwise known as *Labidura herculeana*, the official announcement that the Giant Earwig is no longer with us is really just part of an operation involving a tremendous amount of field research and an untold number of hours recording everything that is known about St Helena's 457 endemic invertebrates, otherwise known as 'bugs'.

David 'The Bug man' Pryce has spent the last eighteen months searching through the undergrowth, under rocks and among the trees and shrubs in search of all sorts of insects. Most of his time though has been devoted to searching through old books, manuscripts and scientific papers for information and records. All of this effort is focussed on counting and cataloguing all species of bugs from the bottom of guts to the tops of ridges which are known to man. Some of the rarest bugs can be literally under your feet; others are clinging to the side of a remote valley.

The Frosted Fungus Weevil is one of those you could easily have trodden on. It is so small you need a microscope to identify it properly. Like the Giant Earwig, the Frosted Fungus Weevil has not been seen since 1967 but is now known to be alive and well and living in Lower Rupert's Valley where its home is under Samphire.

The Blushing Snail was thought to be the last remaining endemic snail surviving in St Helena until 1994 when Phillip and Myrtle Ashmole discovered a reasonable number of Ammonite Snails quietly going about their business in a small remote corner of a high ridge. Previous records of very small populations at two nearby locations were not considered reliable enough as confirmation that the Ammonite Snail still lived and breathed. Unlike the Giant Earwig, the Frosted Fungus Weevil and the Ammonite Snail are again known to man and have been officially brought back from near extinction. They are now one step away from the fate of the Giant Earwig and are respectively classified as Endangered and Critically Endangered.

David Pryce's work comes to a close at the end of the year. So far he has 41,773 individual records in his species information data bank and 267,400 pieces of data in his records file about the

1,337 bugs living on St Helena. 457 of these bugs cannot be found anywhere else on earth; this means 29%, an unusually high proportion, of the invertebrates known to be surviving here are endemics. To put this in perspective, apart from the Frosted Fungus Weevil, there are 28 other species of Fungus Weevil in St Helena. The 29 species of this type of weevil surviving within our 47 square miles is more than the total number of similar species known to exist throughout the entire continent of Europe. The Galapagos Islands are world renowned for the unusual species existing within those shores, the tortoise being the most famous of them. When it comes to endemic bugs, St Helena beats the Galapagos hands down. St Helena can claim to have seven times more species of endemic invertebrates per square mile than the globally famous and much studied Galapagos Islands. (cont p 14)



The Ammonite Snail

Planting Activities on Airport Site

Planting started in October on the airport site, with endemic babies' toes (*Hydrodea cryptantha*) and scrubwoods (*Commidendrum rugosum*) the first plants to be reintroduced.

The planting is part of the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Programme (LEMP) carried out with Basil Read and the Environmental Management Department at Scotland. The team have transplanted hundreds of babies' toes on the newly constructed terraces. This is an annual species that dies during the dry summer period but will reappear following the winter rains. It will hopefully establish a self-sustaining population.



Planting of endemic scrubwood between Prosperous Bay Plain and King and Queen Rocks has also commenced. Plants were provided by the Environment and Natural Resources Department's conservation nursery at Scotland.

LEMP Ecologist Mikko Paajanen, said: "this area was chosen to give a boost to the original population where most of the scrubwood seed for the airport site rehabilitation comes from. Planting of the babies' toes and scrubwood is a good start for our huge task of rehabilitating areas affected by the airport

To be able to further grow the tens of thousands of plants required, the LEMP has rehabilitated the old training centre below the Rock Club in Half Tree Hollow into a Tree Nursery where the majority of plants will be grown from now on.



Species currently being grown include native and endemic species such as samphire, ebony, scrubwood and fishbone grass. There are also plants for residential areas such as flamboyants for Rupert's Valley. Residents are being asked if there are particular plants they want to see in their districts.

Good-bye Giant Earwig (cont from p13)

Apart from assembling the biggest and best bank of data about St Helena's invertebrates, if David Pryce's work is put together

with Judith Brown's similar work on marine species and the data held on plants, lichens and mosses, much of it published in 2012 by Phil Lambdon, Martin Wigginton and Andre Aptroot, St Helena now has the best knowledge base on its endemic terrestrial and marine wild life populations of any area in the world.

The downside to all this is that when David Pryce's work is finished it is expected that most of the 457 bugs will be classified as Endangered, Critically Endangered or Vulnerable and will be officially 'Red Listed' by the International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN]. At present only 24 St Helenian bugs are officially Red Listed; a further 391 need to be classified. So far work on only 16 of the 391 has been completed. The IUCN have rigorous methods for officially classifying any species and David's field research and records are being used to confirm the status of the island's invertebrates. Together with Liza White, at the Environmental Management Division, David is working through the list of endemic bugs to put together the data required for each individual species in order to get official international recognition of their extinction risk. Having established the numbers of species on St Helena whose existence is threatened, it is possible that international cooperation to protect them will be more forthcoming.

David Pryce is part of the St Helena National Trust's Bugs on the Brink Project.

Solar Farm for St Helena

On 12 August 2014, ExCo agreed to the allocation of £1m of extra funding to build a new solar farm for electricity generation on St Helena. The funding has been identified specifically to support only renewable energy projects and must be spent in this financial year 2014/15. ExCo was very supportive of the proposal as solar generated electricity reduces the island's reliance on diesel imports for power generation.

This new project will place St Helena at the forefront of renewable energy technology, and work to identify the most suitable site on the Island has now been completed.

Currently approximately 20% of St Helena's energy comes from wind power, with the remaining 80% from diesel. Decreasing the use of diesel and increasing the use of natural sources of energy benefits St Helena's economy and reduces the dependency on imports. The first phase of the solar farm will increase renewable energy capacity on the island to close to 30%, putting St Helena way ahead of the UK with regards to clean energy. Producing solar energy also aligns generation with peak daytime demand.

Connect Saint Helena Ltd is now submitting a Planning Application for a large solar farm around the current site of the rifle range at Half Tree Hollow. This site is earmarked for commercial development and has been initially identified from a number of possible locations. A replacement rifle range is also under consideration.

The consultation process has begun, with stakeholders, including local businesses and the Rifle Association to be fully involved. Public meetings are also planned.

Trevor Graham, Director of the Environment & Natural Resources Directorate, said: "while many countries around the world talk about the need to increase renewable energy, few are making actual and major progress. Global leaders on renewable energy are often cities and islands, such as the Marshall Islands in the Pacific and Samso off the coast of Denmark. We intend to learn from these and others."

Auctions

Frederick Tordoff (born 1939) is a New Jersey-based artist, specialising in marine and sailing subjects. Born and raised in Whitley Bay, Tordoff joined the Royal Air Force and studied Marine Radio and Electronics at Kingston-Upon-Hull College. Hull had a thriving school of marine art at that time, and after visits to art galleries and the Hull Whaling Museum, Tordoff was motivated to paint the keels, sloops and whale ships that plied the waterways in the great age of sail.

He joined the Cunard Steamship Company as a Radio and Electronics Officer and travelled the world. He continued to paint during these long sea voyages and eventually began to exhibit his work at local art groups and galleries in northern England before moving to the USA. He currently resides in New Jersey, and paints maritime scenes of the Hudson, Nantucket and New Bedford whaling ships and the northeast coast of the U.S. His paintings are in collections in England, the United States, Scotland, Holland, Norway, New Zealand and South Africa.

Napoleon's voyage to St Helena attracted his attention and one of Tordoff's earlier works (Sept 2007) is shown below.



Napoleon Arriving at Jamestown, St. Helena Aboard HMS Northumberland. 24" x 36", oil on canvas

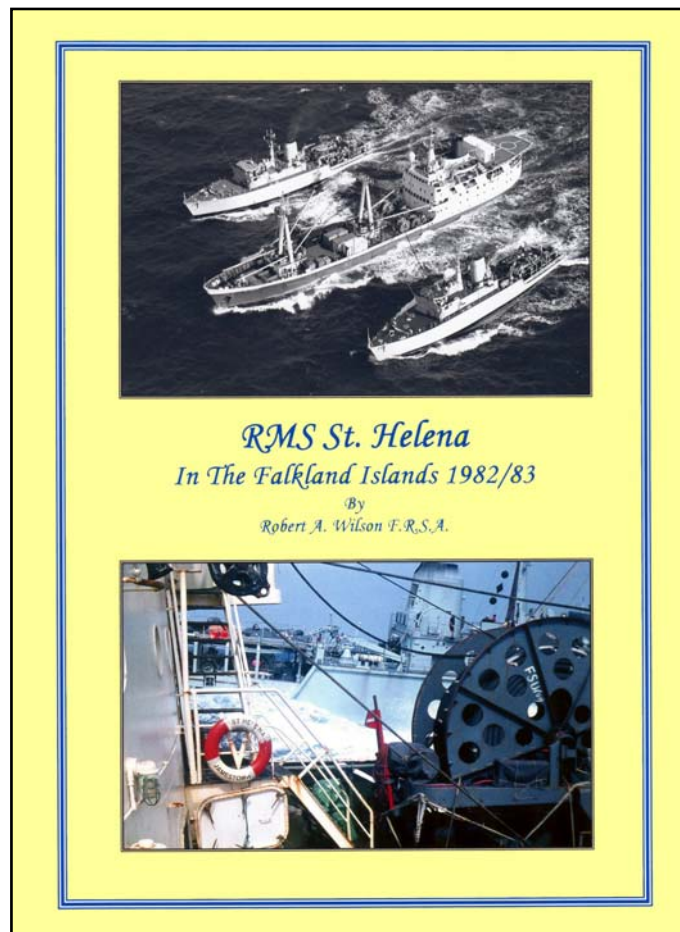
In late November 2014 Eldred's Auctions in Massachusetts offered a further, but smaller, painting on the same subject (see below). The painting fetched \$160 against a pre-sale estimate of \$300-\$500.



Napoleon Arriving at St. Helena, Oil on board, 13" x 17". Framed.

Books

Readers who have enjoyed Bob Wilson's greatly expanded edition of his book *RMS St Helena, South Atlantic Mailship*, (reviewed in SHC 16) are in for a further treat with a second volume of his memoirs entitled *RMS St Helena in the Falkland Islands 1982/83*. Unlike his first work this book has not seen the light of day in any form before and provides a detailed account of the old RMS's two trips to the Falklands, first as a minesweeper support vessel commencing shortly after the cessation of hostilities and then as a transport vessel operating between Ascension, the Falklands and South Georgia.



Bob Wilson, like Frederick Tordhoff, also a radio officer, describes his great affection for the old ship. Perhaps this contributed to the tensions between the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy staff closeted together in the confines of the ship. Surrounded by many familiar faces they were eventually able to ensure relations with the RN remained cordial but a dose of military discipline was initially a bit of a shock. Only in 2014 have the devoted and brave efforts of the RMS crew, sailing in mine strewn waters, been finally recognised with the award of the South Atlantic Medal.

The book covers visits to all the South Atlantic islands including St Helena, where the Governor apparently forgot they were coming, as they arrived in James Bay to an empty wharf. Things were put to rights the next day with a drinks party at Plantation.

Anyone who has travelled on the old RMS or spent time in the South Atlantic, will enjoy this book with its 160 illustrations (69 in colour) and amusing text of a life that already seems part of the past and will soon be gone for good.

Wilson, R. A. *RMS St Helena in the Falkland islands 1982/83*. Shelterdeck Publications 2014. 142pp, 160 illustrations. A4 softback. £18 including postage from Miles Apart.

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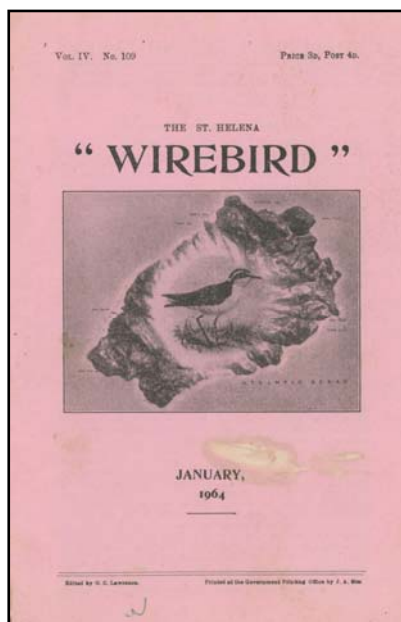
A limited edition of high quality wood-crafted items have been created on St Helena by Mr Eric Constantine. The designs are burned into the locally-grown wood which includes cedar, cypress, and silky oak, with each souvenir having a commemorative stamp on the back. Take advantage of this unique opportunity to buy a special souvenir of St Helena's maritime and postal history. Only available through the *St Helena Art & Crafts Association* and bearing the 'Uniquely Saint' mark of quality assurance.

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The *Art & Crafts Association* wishes to thank the RMS Charities Fund for its support with sponsorship towards the production cost of these souvenirs.

St Helena Fifty Years Ago – Extracts from St Helena Wirebird

The year 1964 started, as per custom, with the Francis Plain sports day but, in complete contrast to 1963, the weather was cold and it rained all morning only clearing in the afternoon. Prizes for the smallholdings and garden competition were handed out and the overall prize of the Sir Robert Alford Cup was won by A S Thomas for his garden at Drummond's Point. It seems that a number of entries were of poor standard and the judges made a general comment that gardening on St Helena was not necessarily so difficult if only island gardeners would follow a few basic precepts such as rotation, manuring and so on.



Richie Mynah was back reporting Christmas Eve events with the highlight being the dance at Corker's restaurant presided over by Corker with "a very serious expression on his face". The next day Richie and his family had their lunch feasting off Rueben Reynold's tomatoes in Barrack Square. A week later he was complaining of the late night racket from a party hosted by "the two VSOs" called Charlie and Johnnie, we learn from a later issue.

In February the editorial gave a short history of Christmas cards and Richie Mynah was now adopting a more paternalistic tone describing the benefits the Boy Scouts would obtain from a fortnight's camping and an observation of Mr Edwin Peters and his apprentices in the PWD's plumbers workshop. Reported separately was the Guide camp at Guinea Grass held over nearly a week of perfect weather and a brief account, by Mrs M S Green, of the island RSPCA which was founded in March 1962 to oversee the welfare of an estimated 6,000 animals of various sorts. Following comments at the sports' day about the quality of some gardens a vegetable planting chart was included on the last page of the issue.

The now set editorial policy of paying more attention to events in Britain than on the island continued with an account of the Shakespeare Quartercentenary, an article about the Tristan's new mail and cargo boat (already included in the previous year's May edition) was included again by the absent minded editor. The agricultural theme gathered pace with an article about growing sweet potatoes by the agricultural officer A G Brightmore.

Continuing the pattern of reporting of off island news the enthronement of Robert Selby Taylor as archbishop of Cape Town, and hence St Helena, was described and it was left to Richie Mynah to report island doings with an account of a hen coop with hens belonging to "Pat-the-Plumber" being washed down the Run. Fortunately it was recovered with its inhabitants alive and well. He reports spying a party in full swing at Palm Villa with Alice Young and Beatrice Young doing the Twist.

One of the more valuable records provided by Wirebird are its obituaries. The March issue covered the life of Edwin Alfred Thorpe who died at Oakbank on 4th February aged 89. He was one of twelve children and the son of W A Thorpe the founder of the firm. He had spent much of his life travelling before retiring to the island.

At last in April we find some real news with an account of the rollers experienced in the early part of the year which were considered to be the worst since January 1955. Damage was experienced then and now again when the warehouse lost its doors and the sea front road was seriously undermined. Following the rough seas, sharks were seen inshore which were believed to have been disturbed by the heavy ground swells and the Papanui wreck was reported to have deteriorated further. The rough weather was followed by much calmer weather during which a good selection of yachts called.

Rats continued to be a problem, not so much the brown rats which had been largely eliminated by poison but tree rats which are more difficult to poison and it was suggested that the African barn owl might provide effective control if introduced.

By May the island was experiencing a drought following a dry April. A review of the local schools is provided with 12 schools serving 1,200 children at an average of cost of £17 / child / annum with 64 teachers. A rare letter from C St L. Ferguson recalled his happy years from 1905-1910 at the Eastern Telegraph Co at the Briars. He asks if readers remember anyone from a list of names he provided from that time. At this time the Pretoria Castle and the Edinburgh Castle provided the sea link and the edition contains the 1964-65 schedules.

The June and July issues were combined and included a description of the appearance of Surtsey Island off Iceland. Dr Noaks encouraged islanders to be inoculated against polio following the arrival of new vaccine. He reminded them of the terrible epidemic that struck the island just after the War. The drought was alleviated by heavy rainfall on 31st July and, rather out of the blue, the Agriculture Officer provided a list of over 50 trees common on the island. The establishment of an internal postal service was announced to be effective from 4th January with details of post office locations and arrangements for posting mail. Richie Mynah made a quiet exit having somehow failed to live up to his early journalistic promise.

The joint August and September issues struck a more serious note with articles about inflation and customs and wharfage charges as well as a lengthy article about the island's education system. Information was provided about the island's medical charges as well as a detailed account of the cricket league. The space was otherwise filled with articles relating to the outside world including Malta's independence.

In the joint October-November issue Arthur Loveridge returns with an account of recent sightings, and in some cases capture, of reed hens or gallinules, over the period from 1959 to the present and suggests that a pair might be breeding in Briar's Valley. In loquacious mode Loveridge also provided an article on "Our Rabbits" noting that they did not need burrows as flax provides more than ample protection for them.

The Mechanics' and Friendly Benefit society celebrated its 126th anniversary on the 7th November and 130 members marched down Main St to the "Mechanics' March".




















The year's last issue marked the tenth anniversary of the magazine. Contributions had significantly declined while most local news was now being provided in the quarto-page News Review produced from the same office. The tone is one of decline and it seems that the magazine has perhaps run its course. This is reflected in the issues throughout the year which contain less and less island material and more and more articles of general interest unrelated to St Helena.






The issue recalled the residence of Norman Kerr at Red Roof and notes his new post as education officer on the Virgin Islands. The remainder of the pages are filled by philatelic notes (not to do with St Helena), rainfall records, the shipping service, new books received in the library and administrative changes in Britain.

Alexander Lee Innes: Photographer and Publisher of St Helena Postcards

I have been collecting St.Helena postcards for 35 years or more but a number of postcards still not identified are the very first postcards published by Alexander Lee Innes between 1900 and 1902. I'm looking to publish a series of books to catalogue all known postcards, but need help in filling a number of gaps. Some of the pictures are old photocopies from years ago, these of course need updating to scans. Those who perhaps have a postcard that is missing from this list, but do not have a scanner or a computer, can always go to the local library have them scanned and sent to me and I will of course refund any cost.

Clifford Masters sthelena.postcards@ntlworld.com. If you can contribute to my book you will receive a free copy when it is published.

Three Multiview Picture postcards					
	Greetings from St.Helena Main Street Jamestown, Public Gardens, Prisoners marching through Jamestown			Greetings from St.Helena Landing of Cronje , Cronje en route to Kent cottage , Col. Schiel escorted to High Knoll	
1	Greetings to St.Helena Napoleon's House "Longwood", Napoleon's Tomb, Jamestown from the sea, Jacob's ladder 700 steps.		2	Greetings from St.Helena Jamestown, Napoleon's Tomb, Napoleon's House "Longwood", The wharf.	
Three printings,- Black Titles, Red Titles no number, Red Titles with number.					
2a	Arrival of the 3rd Wiltshire Regiment (wrongly numbered) should this be 3 ?		3	Not known	
4	Arrival of the 4th Gloucestershire Regt at St Helena escorting Boer prisoners through Jamestown		5	5 Playing in the 4th Gloucestershire Regt	
6	Boer prisoners marching through Jamestown on their way to Deadwood camp		7	Arrival of prisoners at Jamestown	
8-12	Not yet recorded		13-14		
15b	Prisoners of war camp (in scrolls)		16b	Deadwood Camp	
17	Kent Cottage, General Cronje's Residence General Cronje & Guard at St.Helena		17b	Kent Cottage, General Cronje's Residence General Cronje & Guard at St.Helena (In a scroll)	
18a	Greetings from St.Helena Napoleon's House		18b	Greetings from St.Helena (bottom right) Napoleon's House	
19	Greetings from St. Helena Napoleon's Tomb		19a	Greetings from St. Helena Napoleon's Tomb	
19b	Greetings from St. Helena Napoleon's Tomb		20	Greetings from St.Helena Jamestown from the sea	

20c	Greetings from St.Helena Jamestown from the sea (in colour)		21	Greetings From St.Helena Jacob's Ladder 700 Steps	
21a	Greetings From St.Helena Jacob's Ladder 700 Steps		22	Greetings From St.Helena Jamestown	
22a	The wharf greetings from St Helena		22b	Greetings from St Helena Jamestown	
22c	Greetings from St Helena Jamestown (colour)		23a	Greetings from St Helena the Wharf	
23b	Greetings from St Helena the Wharf		23c	Greetings from St Helena the Wharf (colour)	
24	Greetings From St.Helena Broad Bottom Camp (wrongly numbered)		24	The Advance Guard of the Third Wiltshire Regt. Greetings from St.Helena (Numbered wrong)	
24	Greetings from St.Helena Jamestown (Numbered wrong)		25	Not known	
26	Greetings from St.Helena Representative group of Boer Officers Prisoners of war at St.Helena		27	Greetings from St.Helena Blikjesdorp (Tin Town) Boer Prisoners e- closure, Deadwood Camp	
28	Greetings from St.Helena Boer Prisoners Huts, Deadwood Camp		29	Greetings form St.Helena(bottom Right) Dead wood Camp	
30	Not known		31	Greetings from St.Helena Distant view of High Peak	
32	Greetings from St.Helena Sandy Bay Ridges		33	Greetings from St.Helena View of Ridges	
34	Boers leaving St.Helena for South Africa Greetings from St.Helena		35	Departure of Boers, Last prisoners of war for South Africa Greetings from St.Helena	
36	Departure of Boers, Late prisoners of war ,for South Africa Greetings from St.Helena		37	Departure of Boers, Late prisoners of war ,for South Africa Greetings from St.Helena	

St Helena Christmas Quiz No 6

Test your knowledge about St Helena and its Dependencies! With four levels of difficulty from 1 easy to 4 difficult everyone can join in. Answers are at the bottom of the page.

The questions were developed by Laurence Carter during a stay on the Island for the Q5 with his family and friends (who all helped him with the questions and answers). 500 questions and answers were produced but have never been used before. So if you like it, let us know as there are plenty more questions. **Comments please to Laurence Carter by email at: lcarter@ifc.org**

Level 1

1. Which island is largest: St. Helena, Tristan, or Ascension?
2. Name one tree which is endemic to St Helena.
3. Is Napoleon still buried on St Helena?
4. What is the name of the settlement on Tristan da Cunha?
5. What colour are most of the litter bins on St Helena?
6. Which place is windier: Bottom Woods or Barren Ground?
7. What is the speed limit for cars in Jamestown?
8. What does A&NRD stand for?
9. St Helena is a UK Overseas Territory (UKOT). Name one other UKOT.
10. What is the St Helenian name for a prickly pear?

Level 2

11. What was the name of the Zulu chief who was exiled to St Helena?
12. What is the name of one of the three walking trails on the Peaks?
13. Where is the other roundabout on St Helena, apart from the one in Jamestown?
14. St Helena is sometimes described as "an emerald set in [what]"?
15. Where do old cars which are at the end of their life usually go on St Helena?
16. What's another name for a trophy bird?
17. Are there feral cats on St Helena?
18. Which year did the new RMS St Helena enter service: 1970, 1980, or 1990?
19. In 1869, the year the Suez Canal opened, 853 ships called at St Helena. By 1910 this had fallen to approximately: 50 ships, 150 ships or 500 ships?
20. Which has the higher cliff: Ladder Hill point or Great Stone Top?

Level 3

21. What is the third official French property associated with Napoleon, apart from Longwood House and the Briars Pavilion?
22. Name one other island in the Tristan da Cunha group.
23. Give the locations of two of the old flax mills.
24. On which ship did Napoleon sail to St Helena: *La Belle Poule*, *the Northumberland*, or *the White Lion*?
25. Which islander wrote several books about music on St Helena?
26. Name a valley which has a "C" in its name?
27. What two methods are used to produce electricity on St Helena?
28. Why is the Pipe Path so called?
29. What was collected from some of the small islands around St Helena in the nineteenth century and sold?
30. What is the scale of the St Helena Ordnance Survey tourist map: 1 to 10,000, 1 to 25,000 or 1 to 1 million?

Level 4

31. In 1870 10,000 trees were planted on the Peaks in an attempt to start a new industry. What kind of trees were they?
32. Which house has a Chinese inscription above the window?
33. Where is the richest concentration of endemic flora apart from on the Peaks?
34. When in St Helena's history has the island produced enough food locally to feed the population?
35. What two valleys does the Friar look down upon?
36. Where were slaves sold in Jamestown before slavery was outlawed?
37. When did the first Bishop visit St Helena: 1750, 1815 or 1849?
38. In October 1820 Napoleon went on his last excursion from Longwood, to take tea with William Doveton. Where did he go to?
39. The architecture in Jamestown can be described as being of what period?
40. How is this saying completed: "If a tree had been planted for every expert sent to St Helena...."

Answers:

Level 1:

1. St. Helena, at 47 sq miles, is much larger than Tristan (40 sq miles) or Ascension (34 sq miles).
2. He Cabbage, She Cabbage, Black Cabbage, Gumwood, Bastard Gumwood, Ebony, Redwood, Boxwood.
3. No. (His body was exhumed in 1840 and moved to Les Invalides in Paris.).
4. Edinburgh of the Sven Seas.
5. Orange (although some are green).
6. Bottom Woods.
7. 20 miles per hour.
8. Agricultural and Natural Resources Department.
9. Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, Falklands, Turks and Caicos, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn.
10. Tungi.

Level 2:

11. Dinizulu.
12. Snail Circuit, Weevil Walk and Spider Sprint.
13. At Scotland.
14. A ring of bronze.
15. On the reef.
16. Tropic bird.
17. Yes.
18. 1990.
19. 50 ships.
20. Great Stone Top.

Level 3

21. The Tomb.
22. Inaccessible, Nightingale, Stoltenhoff, Middle and Gough islands.
23. Bamboo Hedge, Hutts Gate, Woody Ridge, Rock Rose, Broad Bottom, Longwood, Francis Plain/Vale, Fairyland and Jamestown (the first, in 1874).
24. *The Northumberland*.
25. Eric George.
26. Breakneck Valley, Turks Cap Valley.
27. Diesel engines and wind turbines.
28. Because it follows a pipe erected to supply water to the Boer camp on Deadwood Plain, from a distillation plant in Ruperts Bay.
29. Guano.
30. 1 to 25,000.

31. Chinchona.
32. Model Cottage.
33. High Peak.
34. Never – it has always relied on imported food to a lesser or greater extent.
35. Sarah's Valley and Friar's Valley
36. "Under the trees" outside the Canister.
37. 1849 – Bishop Gray.
38. Mount Pleasant.
39. Georgian.
40. "...there would be a forest by now."