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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. HELENA, 1936

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. HELENA FOR 1936**

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of St. Helena, about 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, lies in the South Atlantic Ocean in latitude 15° 55' South and longitude 5° 42' West. It was discovered by João da Nova, probably in May, 1502, on his return voyage to Lisbon from India. Until 1588, when Cavendish visited it, the situation of the Island was kept a secret, and it then served as a place of refuge and refreshment for the vessels of all nations until 1659 when it was annexed by the East India Company. With the exception of a few months when it was captured on New Year's Day, 1673, by the Dutch and recaptured on the 5th May, 1673, by Sir Richard Munden, it remained in possession of the Company until the 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by the Government of India Act of 1833.

A note on the climate of St. Helena and Ascension will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Report, No. 1475. The same Report also contains a note on the history of the Islands under the East India Company.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Act of William IV, dated the 28th of August, 1833, the Island of St. Helena; as from the 22nd of April, 1834, was transferred from the East India Company and became vested in the Crown.

Provision for the authority and appointment of Governor, for the establishment of a Council to assist the Governor and for the making and promulgation of laws, was made by a Royal Order in Council dated the 12th of October, 1835. This Order was revoked by an Order dated the 27th of July, 1863, when fresh provision was made.

The Executive Council as it exists at present was established by "The St. Helena Order in Council, 1929", revoking previous Orders. By Instructions issued on the 5th of June, 1929, it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer in Command of regular troops in the Island and of the person holding the substantive appointment of Government Secretary of the Island, as *ex officio* Members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. Provision was also included for the appointment of Extraordinary Members on special occasions.

At the present time there are three unofficial Members of Council.

ASCENSION.

By Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922, Ascension became a Dependency of St. Helena, and it was provided that the Governor and Executive Council of St. Helena should have the same powers in relation to Ascension as they possess in relation to St. Helena. The local Manager of Cable and Wireless Limited is appointed as Resident Magistrate and is a Member of the Executive Council of St. Helena.

III.—POPULATION.

At the time of its discovery in 1502, St. Helena was uninhabited. From 1502 until 1659 it was used by the ships of various nations as a place where travellers and seamen might recuperate, and where fresh water and supplies might be obtained. In 1659 the East India Company sent John Dutton with a few soldiers and followers to annex the Island and form a settlement. These persons constituted the original European settlement of the Island, which from time to time was added to by more settlers and soldiers from England. Slaves from Africa and Asia, and in particular from Madagascar, were introduced, and in 1810 there was a large importation of Chinese workmen. In 1840 there was a considerable influx of liberated African slaves. A few years later a St. Helena Regiment was recruited in England for service in the Island.

The Island population of to-day is largely of mixed origin. The language of the Island has always been English; but the exceptional English environment is not generally realized by those unacquainted with its people. All St. Helenians receive a primary education and their homes, social life and outlook follows entirely the English tradition.

The population as revealed by the vital statistics shows a rapid and substantial increase. In previous decades a great measure of relief was obtained from emigration to South Africa; but this source of employment is no longer available as the Island people are unable to compete with the cheaper and more powerful coloured labour. Their physique is slight, and, by nature and habit, they are deft and polite, and admirably suited to light trades and employment and domestic service.

The population as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Islanders	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents	77	65	142
Other Nationals	2	—	2
	<u>1,904</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>3,995</u>

The distribution of the population is shown in the following table:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Jamestown, including the Briars and Ruperts Valley	706	823	1,529
Half Tree Hollow and Ladder Hill (including Garrison)	227	263	490
St. Paul's	157	173	330
High Point, Farm Lodge, Rosemary and Cleughs Plain	140	155	295
Blue Hill	140	124	264
Sandy Bay	143	146	289
Longwood and Huft's Gate	391	407	798
	<u>1,904</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>3,995</u>

The estimated population on 31st December, 1936, was 4,341.

Births and Deaths, 1932-1936.

	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Births	152	116	101	150	134
Deaths	58	68	47	45	66
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	131·5	172·4	138·6	80·00	126·87
Still-births (not included in above) ... ..	...	...	...	...	8
Illegitimate births (included in above) ... ..	...	...	...	...	36
Deaths of infants under 1 year old ... ..	...	...	...	...	17

The population of Ascension as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under:—

St. Helenians	...	...	...	...	152
Other British Residents	...	...	...	...	36
					<hr/> 188

The population on 31st December, 1936, was:—

St. Helenians	...	...	...	...	113
Other British Residents	...	...	...	...	42
					<hr/> 155

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical establishment of the Island during the year consisted of:—

Senior Medical Officer.
 Medical Officer.
 Dental Surgeon.
 Sister-in-Charge.
 Four Nurses.
 Clerk-Dispenser.

The general health of the Island has been good with the exception of four cases of diphtheria of which two cases were fatal.

The school children were all medically examined and the routine of dental inspections continued.

The Civil Hospital in Jamestown has 17 beds. During the year 5,544 out-patients were seen at the hospital, and there were 177 in-patients. There is but little surgery in St. Helena, the bulk of the surgical work done consisting of minor operations and dental extractions.

The two dressing stations in the country at Sandy Bay and Hutt's Gate have been visited weekly throughout the year.

Vaccination of all children is carried out under the Vaccination Ordinance of 1854. Smallpox has never established a footing in the Island.

The Poor House, which is under the management of a Poor Relief Board, was visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer. The health of the inmates has been good. The Lunatic Asylum was also visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer and the health of the inmates has been good during the year.

All ships calling at the Island are boarded by the Port Medical Officer who gives pratique unless the ship is infected.

V.—HOUSING.

Financial provision has been made in the Estimates for 1937 for the construction of dwellings in Jamestown in relief of housing conditions, and application has been made for grants from the Colonial Development Fund for a similar purpose in the country districts. The high cost of building material and the poverty of the people are the chief causes of the unsatisfactory housing conditions in the Island. It is impracticable, therefore, without financial assistance adequately to bring about the desired improvements.

VI.—PRODUCTION.**Agricultural and Horticultural Products.**

The experimental exportation of lily bulbs (*Lilium Longiflorum*) continues to be promising.

The consignment despatched to Kew sold at very attractive prices and arrangements have been made whereby it is hoped to double in 1937 the quantity exported in 1936. The experiment has now reached a stage where powers to inspect plants and control disease, etc., must be regarded as justifiable.

Pyrethrum.—A small experimental consignment has been despatched to England for investigation.

Essential Oils.—A more detailed investigation is being undertaken.

Horticulture.—Particulars of the value of garden produce supplied to passing steamers are appended:—

	£
1932	339
1933	318
1934	368
1935	427
1936	578

Fibre Industry.—The London price of fibre has improved in the course of the year, and there are now nine mills at work.

Particulars of the production, export, and value of fibre and tow are appended:—

1936.	Produced.	Exported.	Average price per ton. London.		
			£	s.	d.
	Tons.	Tons.			
Fibre	850	804	17	8	4
Tow	426	425	13	4	2

ASCENSION.

At Green Mountain the Cable and Wireless Limited, possess a farm for the maintenance of imported animals, and gardens for the cultivation of vegetables. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 30 cattle, 507 sheep, and some pigs.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following were the imports and exports for the year compared with 1935:—

			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
			£	£
1935	...	...	29,824	13,967
1936	...	...	32,836	18,166
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	Increase	...	3,012	5,339

Imports.

There was an increase in the value of imports principally under food, drink and tobacco and articles wholly or mainly manufactured, the principal decreases being in the importation of flour, drapery, petrol, oil and hardware.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported during the years 1935 and 1936 together with the decreases or increases:—

	1935.	1936.	<i>Decrease —</i>
	£	£	<i>Increase +</i>
Butter...	568	701	+ 133
Confectionery	512	637	+ 125
Flour	3,931	3,451	— 480
Provisions	1,402	1,632	+ 230
Rice	1,561	2,225	+ 664
Sugar	1,414	1,967	+ 553
Tobacco and cigarettes	932	1,088	+ 156
Submarine cable	—	1,712	+ 1,712
Drapery, apparel, etc.	3,352	2,649	— 703
Motor cars and lorries and parts and accessories	668	1,539	+ 871
Petrol and oil	2,039	1,234	— 805
Hardware, machinery, etc.	2,090	1,449	— 641
Beer, wines and spirits	1,390	1,388	— 2

The undermentioned quantities are also recorded:—

	1935.	1936.	<i>Decrease —</i>
			<i>Increase +</i>
Beer, wines and spirits	gal. 6,588	6,037	— 551
Tobacco and cigarettes	lb. 5,180½	6,337	+ 1,156½

The countries of origin were as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
United Kingdom	18,964	22,130
South Africa	2,303	2,824
Rest of Empire	4,062	4,562
United States of America	2,147	1,553
Other Foreign Countries	2,348	1,767

Importations from South Africa consisted mainly of grain, meal, drink, tobacco and coal.

Importations from Rest of Empire consisted mainly of rice, flour, butter, tea and cheese.

Importations from United States of America consisted mainly of meat, tea, milk and matches.

Exports.

The increase in the value of exports is accounted for by an increase in the market value of fibre and tow during the year.

Statistics of these exports during the year as compared with the year 1935 are as follows:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Fibre	857	9,782	804	12,989
Tow	319	2,005	425½	4,299
Rope and Twine	11	237	17½	417

The distribution of the total exports of the Colony were as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
United Kingdom	12,195	15,570
South Africa	1,602	2,596
Argentine	170	—

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages for skilled and semi-skilled workmen vary from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

The Government wage for adult unskilled labour is 2s. per day amounting to 12s. for a week of 45 hours, the half-day on Saturday counting as a full day.

In the flax mills the average daily rate for men is approximately 1s. 9d. for a nine-hour day. The average wages paid to women are approximately 1s. per day.

The number of persons employed in the flax mills is 324, and in the rope works 15.

In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 30s. to £2, and for male servants from 30s. to £4 15s.

Meat, including fowls, is obtainable at 1s. per lb.; fish is very cheap, but the supply is extremely limited and scarce in the country districts. Eggs vary according to season from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen, fresh butter is 3s. per lb., and imported butter 1s. 8d. per lb.; fresh milk is 5d. per imperial pint, and the price of fresh vegetables varies with the supply which is very limited at certain seasons. Rice, which forms the staple article of diet of St. Helenians, is 2½d. per lb., and potatoes vary throughout the year from 6d. to 2s. per gallon of 7 lb.

From time to time accommodation is available for visitors, and St. Helena has attractions as a place of residence for those who seek a congenial climate and quietude. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably and in full enjoyment of all the Island has to offer on £500 to £550 a year. With a more limited range of activity two people could live on considerably less.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There was no change in the education system which consists of eight elementary schools and the Superintendent's weekly class for pupil teachers and others who wished to avail themselves of more advanced work.

Of these eight elementary or primary schools three are under Government control, viz.:—

The Boys' School in Jamestown,
The Girls' School in Jamestown,
The Country School at St. Paul's.

The other five are in receipt of grants-in-aid, viz.:—

The Hussey Charity School in Jamestown,
Half-Tree Hollow School—Hussey Charity Trustees,
Hutt's Gate School—Hussey Charity Trustees,
Sandy Bay School—St. Helena Benevolent Society,
Holbech Memorial School, Blue Hill—Diocesan.

Each year shows an increase in the number of children attending school, the number in the year under review reaching 785, of which 387 were boys, and 398 girls. In the Superintendent's class there were 10 pupils. The school which has the largest number is Hutt's Gate, where the number for 1936 was given as being 134, but which in January, 1937, had reached 148.

Relief has been given this school by Government in the addition of a new classroom and verandah, and by the Trustees who have added new desks and forms; but the growth of the school has made necessary the addition of yet another classroom to accommodate a fourth teacher.

The school at Sandy Bay has been greatly improved by the new infants' classroom and by the new forms and desks.

The general work of the school has gone on satisfactorily.

The weekly pupil teachers' class continues and is of real benefit to others besides teachers who are doing their four year's course.

The woodwork class at the Government Boys' School which is also available for the boys attending other schools continues its good work, and at the end of the year was able to exhibit some very well finished articles.

The Church Lads Brigade, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are doing a valuable work for the youth of the Island and naturally receive every encouragement from the authorities.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no public welfare institutions in the Island. The absence is in some measure compensated for by the local Friendly Societies of which a note will be found in the Annual Report for 1931—Colonial Report No. 1568. The particulars of the Societies are appended below—

ST. HELENA FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Membership.</i>	<i>Invested Funds.</i>
			£
Ancient Order of Foresters	355	355	1,493
Mechanics' Society	434	434	1,022
Working Men's Christian Association	325	325	457
Poor Society	417	417	4,033
			<i>Women.</i>
Church Provident Society for Women	510	510	1,058
			<i>Children.</i>
Children's Benefit Society	230	230	130

These Societies offer medical and sick benefits and the subscription varies from 3d. to 1s. per week. The fees are a heavy drain on the meagre wages earned generally in the Island, and the fact is of importance in a general study of local economic conditions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is a regular communication once a month with England and South Africa by the Union-Castle Intermediate steamers. In addition, an American steamer of the American-South African Line called on four occasions.

The vessels which called during the year were as follows:—

British vessels	32
British warships	3
American vessels—4 visits	4
Other foreign vessels	4
Yachts	2
	—
	45
	—

Sixty miles of roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and although grades are steep and in some places narrow, the roads of the Island compare very favourably with those in other countries.

Seventy-nine motor cars and lorries are registered and licensed.

There is no wireless station in St. Helena, but there is a cable station with communication to all parts of the world.

The Empire Short-wave Broadcasting Service is received well in the Island.

There is regular postal communication each month between the Colony and England and South Africa. Mails are also made up as other occasions present themselves.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only institution in the Colony.

The aggregate balances of depositors' accounts during the last five years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Balance of Deposits at 31st December.</i>				
					<i>£</i>
1932	20,620
1933	20,958
1934	21,200
1935	22,527
1936	23,744

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1936, was 244 as compared with 229 on the same date in 1935.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank deposits at the end of the year is represented by Stock of the mean market value of £20,095.

By the St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, all coins which under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all silver coins which under the Coinage Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Union of South Africa, are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena.

By the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905, the weights and measures for the time being lawfully in use in the United Kingdom and no others are to be used in St. Helena.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The usual programme of road works, the maintenance of water supplies of the Island, the drainage system in Jamestown and various minor works have been undertaken in the course of the year; an important item in the maintenance of water supplies being the general cleaning and repair of the Longwood waterworks.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

In addition to all local Ordinances and Orders in force, the law of the Colony consists of so much of the law of England for the time being as is applicable in the light of local circumstances.

The Supreme Court of St. Helena, which is a Court of Record, was established by Order in Council of 13th February, 1839. Subsequent Orders extended its jurisdiction to Matrimonial and Divorce Causes. By an Order in Council of the 3rd October, 1935, it is lawful for the Supreme Court to be held before the Governor of the Colony or other proper person appointed by him; and the Governor may be assisted at his discretion by Assessors who must be Members of the Executive Council or Justices of the Peace.

There were two civil cases and six criminal cases before the Supreme Court during the year.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate and Justices of the Peace. There were 158 cases reported to the Police. In 137 cases action was taken in the Court resulting in 57 convictions.

The Small Debts Court, which has jurisdiction up to sums not exceeding £25, is established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1905. Two cases were brought before the Court during the year as compared with four in 1935.

Gaol.—During the year 19 persons were committed to prison as compared with 17 in 1935.

Police.—There have been no serious criminal cases.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Eight Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the most important were the Water Supply Ordinance, the St. Helena Government Savings Bank Ordinance, repealing the Government Savings Bank Ordinance, 1895, the Customs Ordinance, 1936, repealing the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1926.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected during the year including a Grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury of £3,000 amounted to £23,198 being £5,748 in excess of the Estimates, and showing an increase of £2,109 over the revenue of the previous year.

The increase of revenue over the estimate was mainly attributable to large sales of St. Helena and Ascension postage stamps, namely increases of £3,418 and £4,272 respectively and to Customs duties (increase £437), Port and Marine, Wharfage

and Shipping Dues (£108), due to importations of petrol and paraffin being greater than the amount estimated for and to increased importations of cigarettes and exports of fibre and tow. There was a decrease of £2,500 under grant-in-aid from the estimated figure of £5,500.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Grants by Colonial Development Fund.	Grants-in- aid by His Majesty's Treasury.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ...	13,817	560	13,500	27,877	18,906
1933 ...	13,548	—	5,000	18,548	18,617
1934 ...	21,974	—	2,500	24,474	23,792
1935 ...	21,089	—	—	21,089	20,487
1936 ...	20,198	—	3,000	23,198	19,569

The revenue for the year 1936 as compared with the preceding year is summarized hereunder:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Customs ...	5,081	5,037
Port and Marine	1,511	1,498
Licences, Taxes, etc.	670	660
Fees of Court or Office and Reimbursements...	756	660
Post Office	5,814	4,462
Revenue from Government Properties	1,130	1,264
Interest	583	20
Miscellaneous	57	24
Ascension	5,487	6,573
Grant-in-aid	—	3,000
	<u>21,089</u>	<u>23,198</u>

The expenditure for the year as compared with the preceding year is as under:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities	1,213	1,026
Governor	1,129	1,289
Secretariat	1,113	1,063
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine...	863	867
Post Office	967	682
Public Health	2,637	2,628
Education	980	1,000
Agriculture and Forestry	1,183	1,346
Police and Gaol...	690	824
Public Works Department and Recurrent ...	3,125	3,049
Miscellaneous	1,288	1,671
Ascension	2,266	2,225
Public Works Extraordinary	803	1,899
Unemployment Relief (mainly Flax Subsidy)	2,230	—
	<u>20,487</u>	<u>19,569</u>

The statement of the assets and liabilities of St. Helena as at 31st December, 1936, shows: assets £33,338, liabilities £25,796.

Public debt.

The outstanding balance in respect of the sum of £475 loaned from the Colonial Development Fund in the year 1930-1 for the improvement of the telephone system was repaid during the year. There is now no public debt.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands.

A note on the land tenures of the Island will be found in the Annual Report for 1934.

The distribution of land is as follows:—

	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>
Under 10 acres	414
Over 10 and under 50	57
Over 50 and under 100	9
Over 100 and under 500	7
Over 500 and under 1,000	2
Over 1,000	Nil.

The only legislation dealing with land is "The Conveyancing and Registration Ordinance, 1893," which simplifies conveyancing and provides for registration.

The area of the Island is approximately 30,000 acres of which 8,600 acres are regarded as cultivable.

XVII.—GENERAL.

The Governor of the Colony, Sir Spencer Davis, C.M.G., returned from leave on the 21st June and resumed the administration of the Government.

APPENDIX.

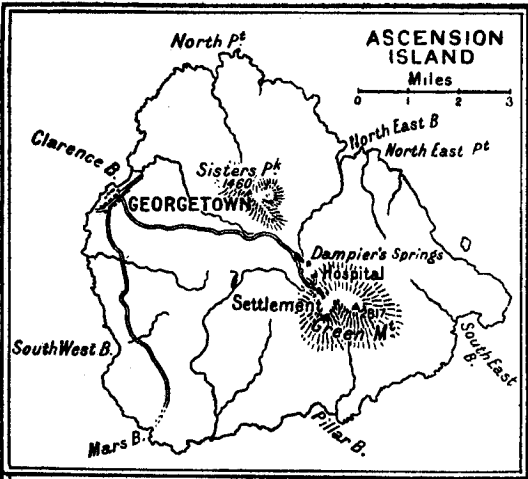
BOOKS ON ST. HELENA OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
"A History of the Island of St. Helena," 1808, by T. H. Brooke. 2nd Edition, 1824.	Publishers to East India Company.	—
"St. Helena," by J. C. Mellis, 1875 ...	L. Reeve & Co., London.	£2 2s.
"St. Helena—the Historic Island," 1903, by E. L. Jackson.	Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London.	—
*"Napoleon in Exile," 1915, by Norwood Young. (Two Volumes).	Stanley Paul & Co., London.	£1 12s.
"St. Helena Who's Who," 1919, by Arnold Chaplin.	A. L. Humphreys, London.	—
"On board a Union Steamer," 1822, by Capt. S. P. Oliver.	W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd., London.	8s.
"Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain," 1774.	—	—
"A Tour through St. Helena," by Capt. John Barnes, R.N., 1817.	J. M. Richardson, London.	—
"Six months on Ascension," by Mrs. Gill, 1878.	John Murray, London.	Out of print.
"Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena," by Beatson, London, 1816.	G. and W. Nicol, and J. Booth, London.	—
"Extracts from Records of St. Helena," by H. R. Janish, C.M.G., 2nd Edition, 1908.	"Guardian" Printing Office, Jamestown.	—
"History of St. Helena," English Historical Review, by Sir William Foster, July, 1919.	—	—
"The Loss and Recapture of St. Helena," by C. R. Boxer, The Mariners Mirror No. 4, October, 1930.	—	—
"The Earliest Exile of St. Helena Fernao Lopez," by Hugh Clifford, Blackwoods Magazine, May, 1903.	—	—
"Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Records of the India Office," by F. C. Danvers, 1888.	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	—
"The Africa Pilot," Part II, 8th Edition, 1930.	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	—
"A Historical Geography of the British Colonies," by Sir C. P. Lucas, Vol. III, Oxford, 1913.	—	—
"The Voyage of the Beagle," by Charles Darwin, Many Editions.	—	—
"Ste. Hélène," by E. Masselin, Henri Plon, Paris, 1862.	—	—
"St. Helena by a Bird of Passage," 1865.	Houlston and Wright, London.	—
"A Guide to St. Helena," by Joseph Lockwood, 1851.	Geo. Gibb, St. Helena.	—
"A Few Notes on St. Helena," by Benjamin Grant, 1883.	—	—

* This work contains a bibliography of 172 publications referring to the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon in St. Helena.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
"A Description of the Island of St. Helena," Anonymous, 1805.	R. Phillips, London.	—
"Report on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena," by D. Morris, Reprinted in 1906. (Cd. 3248, Colonial Report Misc. No. 38.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	3½d.
"Geological Notes on St. Helena, by various writers, with remarks on the Economic Geology of that Island, and Geological Map," by Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., April, 1931, (Colonial No. 66).	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1s. 3d.
"Report on the Fisheries of St. Helena," by J. T. Cunningham, M.A., F.Z.S., 1910. (Cd. 4998, Colonial Report Misc. No. 69.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1½d.
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