1785 – Born – was aged 47 years in 1832 when applying to the Poplar Pension Fund.[1]

1785 Apr 17 – Baptised – At Barnstaple, Devonshire – son of James and Sarah Drake.[2]

1804 – East India Ship *Sovereign* – my first going out as Midshipman[3]

1806 Mar 30 – East India Ship *Sovereign* sailed – 600 Tons, 3 Voyage, Coast and Bay. (John Locke, Esq.) Captain Alexander Campbell, 1 William Reynolds, 2 John Freeman, 3 Samuel Nolbrow, **4 John Drake**, Surgeon William Robinson, Purser Philip Jones.[4] Second voyage as 4th Mate.[5]

1807 Sep 9 – East India Ship *Sovereign* – moorings.[6]

1807 Oct 1 – East India Ship *Phoenix* – Henry Nicholls, Minister of Barnstaple provides proof of age by confirming John's baptism at Barnstaple on 17 April 1785, the son of James and Sarah Drake.[7]

1808 Feb 9 – East India Ship *Phoenix* sailed - 818 Tons, 2 Voyage, St Helena and Bengal. (Robert Williams, Esq.) Captain John Ramsden, 1 John Pyke, 2 Thomas White, 3 Joseph Twigg, **4 John Drake**, Surgeon Adam Park, Purser Robert Small. Sailed Ports 09 February 1808. Moorings 21 May 1809.[8] Third voyage as 4th Mate.[9]

1809 May 21 – East India Ship *Phoenix* – moorings.[10]

1810 Mar 14 – East India Ship *Astell* sailed - 820 Tons, 1 Voyage; Madras and Bengal. (George Gooch, Esq.) Captain Robert Hay, 1 William Hawkey, 2 William Morgan, **3 John Drake**, 4 James Mahon, Surgeon John Aitkin, Purser James Brown.[11] Fourth voyage as 3rd mate.[12]

1810 May 22 – East India Ship *Astell* at Cape[13]

1810 Jul 3 – East India Ship *Astell* – attacked by three French ships as part of the Napoleonic Wars. Captain Robert Hay wounded. George Gooch was the owner.[14] We were engaged with two French Frigates and a Corvette, the Conduct of the Officers and Crew on that occasion, not only, met with the approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors, but also that of the Lords of the Admiralty.[15] After losing eight men were killed and 37 wounded the *Astell* put out her lights and escaped into the darkness.[16]

1810 Aug 2 – East India Ship *Astell* at Madras
1810 Sep 28 – East India Ship *Astell* at Kedgeree
1810 Oct 7 – East India Ship *Astell* at Kidderpore
1811 Jan 11 – East India Ship *Astell* at Culpee
1811 Jun 17 – East India Ship *Astell* at St Helena
1811 Sep 6 – East India Ship *Astell* at Blackwall

[1] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 31 Jul 1832
[2] Barnstaple Baptism Register
[3] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[4] A Register of Ships Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company 1760-1810 page 253
[5] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[6] A Register of Ships Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company 1760-1810 page 253
[7] East India Company - Officers Proof of Age or baptism certificates L-MAR-C-670 – John Drake, Ship Phoenix
[8] A Register of Ships Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company 1760-1810 page 268
[9] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[10] A Register of Ships Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company 1760-1810 page 268
[11] A Register of Ships Employed in the Service of the Honorable the United East India Company 1760-1810 page 284
[12] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[13] Three Decks' Forum - British Merchant east indiaman 'Astell' (1809) https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=14688
[14] Three Decks' Forum - British Merchant east indiaman 'Astell' (1809) https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=14688
[15] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[16] Three Decks' Forum - Action of 3rd July 1810 - https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_battle&id=349

1813 Nov 15 – Married – at St Mary Newington, Southwark to Elizabeth Freak. Witnesses: William Williams and S. Mason.[17]

1814 Jan – Ship *Thames* – Refitted as a 22-gun unrated Troop Ship.[18]

1814 Oct 11 – Baptism – at St Alphage, Greenwich, of Thomas John Drake – Father of Greenwich Rd, Chief Mate of an Indiaman.[19]

1815 – Ship *Thames* – in North America. The Commander was William Walpole.[20] 5th Voyage and 2nd with the *Thames.* My reason for leaving the ship was that she had performed her eight voyages and was broken up.[21] My last voyage in the *Thames* was the conclusion of the ships contract with the Honourable Company and she was broken up. The owner, Mr Abel Chapman, having no ship in the Company's Service appointed me to the command of the *Chapman* then engaged to take Convicts to New South Wales and which ship was on that Voyage tendered to the Company to bring home Teas from China but was not accepted.[22]

1816 Jul 2 – Baptism – at St Alphage, Greenwich, of Francis Drake – Father of Bridge Street, Mate of an Indiaman.[23]

1816 Oct – Ship *Thames* – was broken up at Plymouth.[24]

1816 Dec 11 – Ship *Chapman* – sailed from Deptford.[25]

1816 Dec 18 – Boatmen of Deal – violently and forcibly obstructed James Cannay and others, his Boat's Crew, in the daytime, from carrying off two large Anchors to the ship *Chapman*, Captain Drake, in his Majesty's service, and bound to New South Wales. The *Chapman* was in distress in the Downs and the Ship, and the Crew were exposed to great danger.[26]

1817 Jan 9 – *Chapman* arrived at Cork[27] - and there waited the arrival of the Convicts from Dublin.[28]

1817 Feb 2 – Captain Drake's Journal – the carpenters completed the prison room and reported the ship was ready for convicts.[29] A violin was purchased by Captain John Drake for the Convicts to amuse themselves with during their passage.[30]

1817 Feb 5 – Captain Drake's Journal – First 34 convicts received and sundry provisions.[31]

[17] Marriage Register St Mary Newington, Southwark
[18] Three Decks' Forum - British Fifth Rate frigate Thames (1805) https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=7117
[19] Baptism Register St Alphage, Greenwich
[20] Three Decks' Forum - British Fifth Rate frigate Thames (1805) https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=7117
[21] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[22] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 31 Aug 1835
[23] Baptism Register St Alphage, Greenwich
[24] Three Decks' Forum - British Fifth Rate frigate Thames (1805) https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=7117
[25] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[26] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 7 Sep 1818
[27] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p563
[28] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent to the Members of the Committee p591
[29] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p563
[30] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p590
[31] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p563

1817 Feb 5-10 – Alexander Dewar, Surgeon – At the time of receiving the convicts, I had frequent conversation with the Officer of the Guard, and Master of the Brig *Atlas*, who brought them from Dublin, respecting the conduct of the Convicts during the passage from that Port to the Cove of Cork, both of whom told me several times and separately that the Men were very notorious, riotous characters, that they had laid a plan to take the Brig, and had made an attempt to put it in execution, but were discovered in time and prevented.[32]

1817 Feb 10 – Received the last of the Male convicts.[33]

1817 Feb 24 – Captain Drake's Journal – received one convict per verbal order from Dr Harding, dispatches from the Irish Government for New South Wales and Sailing Orders from Agent of Transports.[34]

1817 Feb 28 – Captain Drake's Journal – James Clemens, soldier of 46th on Guard on Starboard side of Fore Castle, laid his firelock down to fight Williams, one of the soldiers.[35]

1817 Mar 1 – Captain Drake's Journal – Visited by Admiral Hollowell and received six soldiers of 46th to complete Guard.[36]

1817 Mar 11 – Captain Drake's Journal – appointed J. Jackson, a convict, to attend the issue of Provisions in the Steward's Room.[37]

1817 Mar 12 – Captain Drake's Journal – McPeak and Flinn, two convicts were handcuffed for fighting then released same day.[38]

1817 Mar 14 – Ship *Chapman* – sailed.[39]

1817 Mar 15 – Captain Drake's Journal – Weighed and made sail for New South Wales. Most part of convicts sick.[40] There were about 200 convicts, a crew nearly as numerous and forty soldiers.[41]

1817 Mar 17 – Captain Drake's Journal – Mr Baxter, 3rd Mate, ordered to attend the Convicts and *no other duty*, for the purpose of keeping the Prison and Men Clean.[42]

1817 Mar 22 – Captain John Drake – A report was made that the Convicts were picking the Locks with the intent of getting on Deck; in consequence of which the Crew and Guard were ordered under Arms. As soon as it was ascertained that the Convicts were safe in the Prison, it was visited by Mr Dewar, one of the mates, a Soldier and myself, where we found all quiet.[43]

1817 Mar 23 – Captain Drake's Journal – Sentry at fore hatch way heard convicts picking locks; caused Guard and Crew to be under arms.[44]

1817 Mar 28 – Captain Drake's Journal – William Ottare, a convict confined from 9am to 5.30pm. No charge.[45]

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[32] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent to the Members of the Committee p591
[33] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[34] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[35] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[36] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[37] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[38] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[39] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[40] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[41] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 p52 Criminal Trials
[42] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[43] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[44] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p564
[45] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565

1817 Apr 4 – Captain Drake's Journal – Anchored in Porte Praya.[46]

1817 Apr 12 – Captain John Drake – upon which the Crew and Guard were put under arms and Cornelius Crawley told me that one of the Convicts had made his escape from the Deck into the Prison through the Chain-Cable Scuttle, and that others were running up the rigging forwards; after lights were brought and Search made, it appeared that the alarm originated in William Nelson, a Seaman when down in the Main Hatchway, not answering to the Challenge of the Sentry; and on being questioned by me, he stated that he went down to get some water; but as this place communicated with the Convicts, and as it was a very improper place to go for water, and contrary to my express orders, it excited my suspicion and confirmed that of the Seaman, which they before entertained in consequence of his intimacy with the Convicts; and, upon remonstrance of the Officer of the Guard and other Officers, he was put in Irons.[47]

1817 Apr 12 – Alexander Dewar, Surgeon – about 7 o'clock in the evening an alarm was given that the Convicts were breaking out; at that time I was in the Cuddy, in company with the Officer of the Guard and Mr Drake, the Captain's brother.[48]

1817 Apr 13 – Captain Drake's Journal – Found William Nelson, a seaman in the Main Hatchway; could give no account of himself; He and Thomas Crawley, seamen, strongly suspected in favour of Convicts; secured them etc.[49] William Nelson was punished and Michael Savage, John Jackson and Edward Donoughoe, convicts, were confined in the Orlop Deck for insolent conduct to Mr Dewar and myself; and shortly afterwards William Leo was confined in the same place for suspicious conduct.[50]

1817 Apr 14 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Nelson for last night's conduct; and at request of Crew handcuffed William White, landsman, one of the crew for being several times observed to talk with convicts. Chained John Jackson, Edward Donogh and Michael Savage to stauncheons on orlop who were suspected of being "Principal Conspirators".[51]

1817 Apr 15 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Owen Tonny, 18 lashes for stealing four guineas; Nelson, Crawley and White, seamen, in irons.[52]

1817 Apr 16 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, *Chapman* – At 8, ship's company employed passing Chain Cable over the Main hatchway. Captain Drake has been induced to adopt this measure for the better security of the Prison, as the conduct of the convicts of late has been suspicious, by so many of them taking off their Bazzels on various pretences. At 2.30pm Michael Collins, convict, communicated to Mr Baxter, the mate in charge of the Prison deck, that it was the intention of the convicts to take the ship and carry her to America. As soon as this information was made known to Captain Drake, he gave orders for the Chain Cable to be passed over the fore and after Hatchways for the better security of the Ship, should any attempt be made by the convicts to pull the Stanchions down enclosing the Prison.[53]

[46] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565
[47] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586-587
[48] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent to the Members of the Committee p593
[49] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565
[50] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[51] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565
[52] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565
[53] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p570

1817 Apr 17 – Captain John Drake – Michael Collins, a convict, gave information that a Conspiracy was formed by the Convicts to take the Ship and proceed to America, that they had all been sworn to this effect, and that they were to murder the whole of us with the exception of the first Mate, whom they were to keep to navigate the Ship till within sight of land, and then throw him overboard. Two musters of the Convicts were held, and the number of the Irons broken had considerably increased from the first to the second muster; as I then believed and have now no doubt but that a most horrid conspiracy existed amongst the Convicts against us, I directed the Chain Cable to be passed over the Hatchways for the better securing the ship; this measure I considered imperiously called for, as the Soldiers were in a disorderly and mutinous state, and my own Crew were not to be trusted, two of them, Cornelius Crawley and William Nelson, being then in Irons on Suspicion of being improperly connected with the Convicts. About 8pm I was walking the quarter deck when a Sailor reported that the Convicts were forcing up the forescuttle; I immediately went forward, but found all quiet; shortly afterwards, however, as I was standing by the Starboard Gangway near the main Hatchway, I heard a general rush in the prison, and then I heard a shot fired, and, believing the Convicts were breaking the Prison, I called out to Arms, here they come; and as I was going to the Cuddy to call the Officer of the Guard, I heard the Convicts forcing the Bulk Head of the Sick Bay; I met Mr Busteed, Mr Dewar and my brother, coming out of the Cuddy, appearing very much alarmed. The Soldiers and Crew got under arms, and began firing without orders from me or any one, as I heard, from all parts of the ship into the Prison, and such was the confusion that a Seaman of the name of Murray was accidentally shot in the after Hatchway; as soon as it was ascertained that all the Convicts were in the Prison, I called out Avast firing; but my orders and exertions were for sometime unavailing, as were those of Mr Busteed and Mr Dewar, who were equally strenuous in their endeavours to stop the firing; it at last ceased, after having continued nearly an hour. The Soldiers and Crew remained at their quarters all night, and it was not known till the next morning who was killed or wounded amongst the Convicts, it being deemed by every one highly dangerous to open the Prison.[54]

1817 Apr 17 – Captain Drake's Journal – All hands passing chain cable over fore and aft Hatchways of Prison room to secure Prison; All hands to quarters. Michael Collins, convict, informed Mr Baxter, 3rd Mate, that the convicts meant to take the ship, murder all on board, and take Ship to America.[55]

1817 Apr 17 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, *Chapman* – After muster, Collins was called into Captain Drake's cabin and strictly examined on the subject, he had communicated to Mr Baxter the preceding afternoon… Collins stated that Francis Murphy, Lauchlan McLean, William Morrison, and Peter Allan were the principal leaders of the plot, and had sworn all the Captains of the different Messes to act with their Messmates at a proper opportunity; and so sure were they of success that they even named themselves as the succeeding Officers of the Ship. William Morrison was to be the Captain and wear Captain Drake's clothes, Lauchlan McLean the Officer of the Guard and wear his clothing, and Francis Murphy the greatest *Villain* amongst them, to be the Doctor and wear his apparel... 4pm detained John Emns, William Burn, John Doyle the 1st, John Doyle the 2nd, John Murray and John Fox for suspicious conduct. Punished John Emns with 24 lashes on his back, both John Doyles with six lashes on the back and two on the breech; John Murray with eight on his back; John Jackson with 36 lashes on his back; Cornelius Crawley, one of the crew, with 36 on the back. John Fox escaped punishment by bringing a large file up out of the prison… 5pm handcuffed Francis Murphy and sent the prisoners below. At 8pm James Wells, ship's cook, was standing on the grate of the starboard forescuttle and suddenly found it lifting under him. A general alarm throughout the Ship was immediately given… about 9, ceased firing, as the Prisoners called out for Mercy. At the commencement, George Murray, one of the crew, was shot through the body by accident and instantly expired…[56]

[54] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586
[55] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565
[56] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p570-571

1817 Apr 17 – Patrick Smith, prisoner, was in bed in the sick-bay at 9pm when he was alarmed by the report of a gun; after that he heard several more… about the close of the firing he heard Captain Drake give orders to cease firing. **Francis Murphy**, convict, heard Captain Drake say "you d_d convicted villains, we shall soon be between decks with you; we'll fire amongst you and scatter you." He did not hear Captain Drake say "Soldiers, cease firing, and we shall see whether we cannot make them quiet by going below." **Peter Allan**, a man of colour, he heard one of the soldiers call out to Captain Drake that there some men at the hatchway; to which the Captain replied "Fire away." The firing then commenced.[57]

1817 Apr 17 – Terence Kiernan, convict, was in bed. None of the Officers were present at the time of the firing to my knowledge except Baxter.[58]

1817 Apr 18 – Captain John Drake – a message was sent down to the Convicts, desiring them immediately to give up the files, saws and other implements, which they had for breaking their Irons and effecting their escape from Prison; previously however to their bringing anything up on Deck, they were observed to throw many things out at the Scuttles, though the precise articles could not be ascertained; but they did hand up various implements… After this, the three convicts who were killed were interred, and I read he burial service over them. At this time great disorder prevailed amongst the Crew and Guard, who for a length of time would not obey any command… William Leo, Francis Murphy and William Morrison who were charged by Collins with being the Ringleaders in the Conspiracy, were brought on Deck, and the Crew and Soldiers placed William Leo on a grating and pulled his Shirt over his head, but not any one was placed to shoot him; by the exertions of the Officers, the Crew and Soldiers consented to spare their lives on condition of their being punished; with respect to the cruelty charged to be inflicted on Leo after this punishment, I declare myself completely innocent, nor do I believe it was done with the knowledge of Mr Busteed or Mr Dewar, or with the consent of any of my Officers; as I was afterwards informed that some of my Officers prevented the rope by which he was towed being cut – and though this was passing while we were on Deck, I shall prove that it might, as it did, happen without out seeing it.[59]

1817 Apr 18 – Captain Drake's Journal – At 3pm brought up Burn, Doyle 1st, Doyle 2nd, Murray and John Jackson to be punished. Also Crawley, a seaman. At 8pm James Wells, the Ship's Cook, gave the alarm of convicts etc., and commenced a brisk fire into the Prison. Captain Drake and Mr Alldridge, 2nd Officer, hailed the Prison and asked if they wanted Quarter; to which they answered no. Punished principal conspirators – Kelly, Gray, Connor, Hoy, McGiff, Doyle, Murphy, Flood, Donogh, and Savage, and Nelson, one of Ship's Company. One seaman killed.[60]

1817 Apr 18 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, *Chapman* – The prison was visited and Lauchlan McLean, Daniel McCormick and George Stephenson were found killed, likewise 22 wounded, many of them severely. Punished Barnard Kelly with 36 lashes on the back; William Grady 26; William Connor 24; William Leo 36; Thomas Magiff 30; John Doyal 8; Francis Murphy 17; John Flood 24; Edward Donohough 30; Michael Savage 36; William Nelson, one of the crew, 24.[61]

1817 Apr 18 – John Milbank – the entry in the ship's log for this date was written by Captain Drake.[62]

1817 Apr 18 – Peter Allan – he was called upon deck by Captain Drake, and told to confess who were the ringleaders of the mutiny, but he said he knew nothing of it. He was then told to prepare for death, but was afterwards sent below.[63]

[57] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 pages 56-57 Criminal Trials
[58] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: Terence Kiernan examined p576
[59] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p587-588
[60] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p565-566
[61] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p571-572
[62] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: John Milbank examined p575
[63] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 p57 Criminal Trials

1817 Apr 18 – Terence Kiernan – did not recollect seeing Lieutenant Bursted, Mr Dewar or the Captain enter the prison.[64]

1817 Apr 18 – Terence Kiernan – The Ship's Steward did not let Convicts have their Rations after the 17th of April. On being asked why he said the captain complained he lost £100 and discharged him.[65]

1817 Apr 18 – Patrick Sheridan – attests that he was flogged by Baxter with the cat – receiving 30 lashes on the back. I was loosed by the order of the Doctor. I was almost in a faint and Baxter took me down and handcuffed me. The punishment of this witness does not appear in the Log Book, Diary or Journal of either the Captain, Mr Drake, or the Doctor, Mr Dewar.[66]

1817 Apr 19 – Captain Drake's Journal – buried the seaman.[67]

1817 Apr 19 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, *Chapman* – Captain Drake with his principal officers employed examining and completing the prisoner's bazzels.[68] A few days later **John Ryan**, convict was examined in the cabin in the presence of the Doctor and the Captain. **Collins**, another convict, was already there. The Captain importuned Ryan to tell what he knew, adding, that he would save his life, by confessing as Collins did; that he would be sent home, and should have a great deal of money. He then confessed all that Collins told him, but it was not true.[69]

1817 Apr 20 – Captain Drake's Journal – 46 convicts punished. Threw overboard several articles of clothing and bedding belonging to the Dead and Wounded.[70]

1817 Apr 21 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – at 5, departed this life, Thomas Molholland; at 5.40 committed the body of the deceased to the deep.[71]

1817 Apr 22 – Captain Drake's Journal – Thomas Mulholland departed Life and committed to the deep with usual Ceremony.

1817 Apr 22 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – Expired suddenly James Roberts, convict, at 9. Punished James McGreene with 17 lashes on his back; Matthew Daw, 18, and John McDonna 18 for being found with their Bazzels muffled.[72]

1817 Apr 24 – Captain Drake's Journal – James Roberts, a wounded convict, died and was committed to the deep. Punished convicts McGrady, Dawe and McDonna for muffling their irons in the night.[73]

1817 Apr 24 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – at 10 punished Thomas Higgins with 12 lashes on the back and 12 on the breech for insolence to James Talbot, Captain of the Deck… At 9 punished Christopher Kelly with 12 lashes on his back for uncleanliness and John Hoy with 12 on the back for insolence.[74]

1817 Apr 25 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Christopher Kelly for making water on lower deck and John Hoy for insolence.[75]

[64] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: Terence Kiernan examined p578
[65] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: Terence Kiernan examined p579
[66] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: Patrick Sheridan examined p582
[67] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[68] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[69] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 p58 Criminal Trials
[70] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[71] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[72] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[73] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[74] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[75] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566

1817 Apr 25 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – Departed this life Daniel Parker. Punished Thomas Hall and John Dooly with 24 lashes each on the back for rattling his chains in the night and alarming the sentinel; Joseph Morton 24 lashes on the breech for attempting to take off his Bazzels.[76]

1817 Apr 26 – Captain Drake's Journal – Daniel Parker, convict, died and was committed to the deep with usual ceremony. Punished prisoners Hall, Dooly and Martin.[77]

1817 Apr 27 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – Punished William Leo with four lashes on the back for insolence to the Corporal of the Guard and John McArdel with 12 for rattling his chains in the night.[78]

1817 Apr 28 – Captain John Drake – I was on the Quarter Deck near the Capstan, when I was alarmed with the noise of a shot being fired from the Starboard forecastle; every body instantly flew to arms; I went to the Cuddy to call the Officer of the Guard, when I met him coming out, very much alarmed; I then commanded silence fore and aft, and demanded the cause of the firing, but the people would not obey my orders, nor those of Mr Busteed or Mr Dewar, who equally exerted themselves to stop the firing; such indeed was the disposition of the Guard and Crew, that I now was apprehensive they would even kill me, as I heard some of them say, Shoot the bloody Doctor, which circumstance I afterwards mentioned to Mr Dewar, and advised him to be cautious how he moved about at night if any thing was going forward, and a Soldier directed his piece towards me which I avoided by mixing with the crew on Deck. The firing at last ceased by the exertions of the officers. On this night, one was killed in the Prison, and five wounded, and Bryan Kelly, who had been two or three days a Prisoner on the Poop, was killed, but by whom I could not ascertain at the time; it has since been reported to me that it was John Jordan, a soldier.[79]

1817 Apr 28 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished convicts William Leo and John Ardle. At 9½, I was in bed, heard a noise like the prisoners rushing Aft, got out and found every person under Arms. Punished convicts Kenny, McPeake, McKean and Ottare.[80]

1817 Apr 28 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – PM: Patrick McCusker brought up out of the prison, being accused by Bryan Kelly of having in the prison concealed a bar of iron, a large knife and two files for the purpose of assisting him to break out of the prison… punished Patrick McCusker with 24 lashes on his back and made him a prisoner on the Poop… At 7.30, the Sentinel forward gave the alarm that parties of the convicts were consulting each other. James Clements, another of the Guard, overheard some of them say, Half of us attempt the fore Hatchway, the other half the Sick Bay and after Bulk head into the Guard Room. At 8.30 the alarm was given that a party of the convicts were rushing aft, causing several muskets to be fired down the Hatchways, which soon restored quietness in the Prison. At 10, the prison was visited, and John McArdel found shot, with four others wounded. Bryan Kelly was likewise shot on the Poop.[81]

1817 Apr 28 – Alexander Dewar, Surgeon – I was sitting in the Cuddy with Mr Busteed and Mr Richard Drake when I heard a shot fired; I instantly went out and I heard Captain Drake calling out, avast firing; Mr Busteed, Mr Drake, the Officers of the Ship and myself exerted ourselves to stop the firing; after continuing about a quarter of an hour, it ceased; while I was forward in the act of suppressing the firing, a shot passed very near me; I mention the circumstance because I was afterwards informed by Captain Drake and his brother, that they heard some of the Guard on the Quarter Deck call out, Shoot the bloody Doctor; and Captain Drake advised me to be cautious of moving about on Deck at night.[82]

[76] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[77] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[78] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p572
[79] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p589
[80] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[81] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p573
[82] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent to the Members of the Committee p596

1817 Apr 28 – John Brown witness – one of the marines on board was placed on guard. He was in the cabin when the firing commenced. He heard a rushing down below. He came out, and heard it said that the convicts had got upon deck. It was quite dark, and he heard a great noise. He heard no orders given by Captain Drake. The firing continued about ten minutes. After the firing had ceased, he saw Captain Drake on the quarter-deck. **George Cook** – another marine – the first thing he heard was a report of a musket. He did not see Captain Drake till after the firing was over.[83]

1817 Apr 28 – John Milbank – the entry in the ship's log for this date was written by Captain Drake on the first day the Ship was at anchor in this Port and was made from the evidence or information of John Clements.[84]

1817 Apr 29 – Captain Drake's Journal – Patrick McCusker, a convict, was brought on deck and punished with 24 lashes, Brian Kelly having declared that he had a bar of iron, a knife and two files for breaking out of prison with and having sworn a number of the prisoners to fight and take the ship. At ½ past 8, a fire commenced down the Hatchways, till good order was restored. At 10, visited prison, found two men dead and four wounded. Byran Kelly shot on the Poop. Oliver Wallace died of his wounds. Committed the bodies of Wallace, McArdle and Kelly to the Deep; hove overboard several articles being bloody.[85]

1817 Apr 29 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – at 4, departed this life Oliver Wallace; at 8, committed the bodies of the deceased – John McArdel, Bryan Kelly and Oliver Wallace to the Deep…[86]

1817 Apr 30 – Captain Drake's Journal – Passed chain cable round prison room to secure part of convicts in the night. Confined 54 on it.[87]

1817 May 1 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – PM: mustered all the Prisoners up the Main Hatchway and down the fore scuttle as usual, serving to each person a Gill of wine; the prisoners on the poop – Edward Donohough, William Leo, Francis Murphy, John Jackson, Thomas Kenna, Michael Savage, John Doyle, Peter Allan, William Morrison, Patrick McCusker excepted; at 6 confined them to a Stanchion on the Orlop deck…[88]

1817 May 2 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – Punished Patrick McKenna with 18 lashes on the back for making use of the words, if we don't take the Ship in fine weather, we will in bad. At 4pm punished Francis Murphy with 24 lashes on the back for having in his possession an instrument for the purpose of taking off the close prisoners handcuffs and wishing Peter Allan to make use of it in that way.[89]

1817 May 3 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Patrick McKenna for saying, if we don't take the ship in fine weather, we will in bad. Punished Francis Murphy for having an instrument for taking off hand cuffs.[90]

1817 May 4 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Martin Dungannon for muffling his irons 24 lashes and John Dooly for uncleanliness.[91]

[83] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 p55 Criminal Trials
[84] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: John Milbank examined p575
[85] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[86] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p573
[87] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p566
[88] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p573
[89] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p573
[90] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[91] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567

1817 May 5 – Journal of Alexander Dewar, Surgeon, Chapman – Punished Patrick McKenna with 12 lashes on the Breech and Thomas Marlow with 12 on the back for being out of bed at an improper hour and rattling their chains. At 11 punished Thomas McKenna with 12 lashes on the back and 12 on the breech; Patrick Ward with 12 on the back; James Johnston 21 on the back; John Flynn and William Leo 12 on the back – all for suspicious conduct.[92]

1817 May 6 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Patrick Hunt for insolence to Sentry.[93]

1817 May 8 – Captain Drake's Journal – Died John Blakeley, a convict, from his wounds and committed his body to the deep.[94]

1817 May 10 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Andrew Kenny for uncleanliness.[95]
1817 May 12 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished John McGennis for uncleanliness.[96]

1817 May 16 – Captain Drake's Journal – At 9, punished Cor. Connor for calling Mr Baxter a D_d rogue, Patrick Finnegan for uncleanliness; At 10, punished 11 convicts for having in their berth a lever and piece of iron hoop, John McKenna for having a piece of tin in shape of a knife, Andrew Murtagh for not acknowledging the lever found in his bed place.[97]

1817 May 18 – Captain John Drake – It was reported by Michael Collins, and Michael Woods, that Francis Lucy, a seaman, was in league with the Convicts, and had undertaken to procure Pistols to be handed down to the Prison to Thomas Kelly for the purpose of shooting Mr Dewar and Mr Baxter; in consequence of which Lucy was confined in the Jolly Boat, and Thomas Kelly was punished and made a Prisoner on the Poop.[98]

1817 May 18 – Captain Drake's Journal – this entry written in the Surgeon's hand – Put Francis Lacey, seaman, in irons and hand cuffs for aiding and assisting prisoners with a view to killing the surgeon and 3rd mate.[99]

1817 May 19 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished William Hughes with 24 lashes being suspected of a cold chisel being in his possession and Thomas Kelly with 48 lashes for attempting to procure a pistol or pistols to shoot Surgeon or 3rd Officer; confined William Lucas, seaman.[100]

1817 May 21 – Captain Drake's Journal – John Collins gave evidence of hearing Lucas say, he would hand down the lever and piece of iron hoop and pistols and cartridge box for shooting officers; Nelson heard Lucas say, before either of them were confined, that he would be hanged for some one in the Ship, and that he intended cutting boat away at New South Wales.[101]

1817 May 22 – Captain Drake's Journal – Died William Kendrick, seaman. Hove overboard three blankets, one bed of government stores by Surgeon's verbal order.[102]

1817 May 23 – Captain Drake's Journal – Crawley's report of what he heard in Prison.[103]

[92] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Medical Surgical Journal and Diary of the Convict Ship Chapman p573
[93] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[94] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[95] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[96] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[97] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[98] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p590
[99] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[100] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[101] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p567
[102] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[103] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568

1817 May 24 – Captain John Drake – I was in my bed asleep, and about one o'clock I was awoke and alarmed by the firing of a shot; I immediately ran upon Deck and demanded the cause of the firing, and the Sentinel in the Poop replied that the Prisoners in the Jolly Boat had been trying to get up; Mr Busteed and Mr Dewar also came up; the firing having ceased, I went to my Cabin to dress myself, and then returned on Deck. Upon enquiry I found that John Jackson, a convict, and Francis Lucy, Cornelius Crawley, and William Nelson, seamen, were wounded; shortly after this I heard another shot fired, and I heard that Lucy was killed; though enquiry was made at the time I could not learn who had killed him; but sometime after my arrival here, I was informed by John Fundant, a sailor, that John Hogan, a soldier, was the man who killed Lucy.[104]

1817 May 24 – Captain Drake's Journal – John Sandon, Sentry on Cuddy, at about 10.30pm heard Crawley, the seaman, and John Jackson, convict, say the Cut Mr Millbank's throat that night, and lamented they had not when at liberty killed Mr Dewar. At 1.15am sentry directed prisoners in Jolly Boat not to raise their heads repeatedly. After being several times desired not to do so, they insisted to disobey orders. Whereon he fired on them, and Francis Lucas, seaman, died of his wounds, being twice shot. The other three were wounded. Nelson heard Lucas, after being wounded, say, I am a guilty man in the face of God, I beg forgiveness. He soon after expired, and his body was committed to the Deep.[105]

1817 May 24 – John Milbank – received from Captain Drake's own hand a written document the same as the entry in the log.[106]

1817 May 26 – Captain Drake's Journal – John Mallen died of his wounds and was committed to the deep.[107]

1817 May 31 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Thomas Marlow 36 lashes, William Ruddy 24, Thomas McGill 36, Martin Dungannon 36, Andrew McMahon 24, and John Dooly 24 for cutting main deck in Prison.[108]

1817 May 28 – Captain Drake's Journal – James Collins, convict, died and was committed to the deep.[109]

1817 Jun 3 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished William Walsh, Andrew Murtagh, George McMullen, Michael Leonard, Andrew McMahon, and John King on suspicion of another conspiracy, and John Grinselage.[110]

1817 Jun 5 – Captain Drake's Journal – Kennedy, a seaman, insisted on Collins, the convict, being put in irons and confined. Hands turned up and referred to evidence of Collins on 3rd instant. All desired that Kennedy should be put in irons and hand cuffed; Made him Prisoner on the Poop; Punished John Hayes for theft and John Hoy for lies.[111]

1817 Jun 6 – Captain Drake's Journal – Michael Collins confined for giving false information against Kennedy, who was released at the request of the Crew.[112]

1817 Jun 8 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished James Flinn, John Emns, John Dodly, Ed. Ging, Christopher Quinn, and Charles Darly.[113]

[104] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p590
[105] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[106] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: John Milbank examined p575
[107] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[108] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[109] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[110] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[111] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[112] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p568
[113] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569

1817 Jun 11 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished James Revel and Michael Talbert for theft.[114]

1817 Jun 13 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punshed Andrew McMahon for noise and fighting; Michael McDonogh for making noise with his Chains in the Night; Pat Riley and James Hayes for fighting.[115]

1817 Jun 17 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Pat Mahony and Pat Leydon for making a noise at night against ship order; Michael Flinn for insolence; Michael Peters and John Grinselage for neglect and insolence.[116]

1817 Jun 21 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished Richard Connor for making a noise; Andrew Kenny for uncleanliness; John Dooly and Patrick Finnegan for noise in the night; David Goldberry for uncleanliness and Patrick Ganly for insolence.[117]

1817 Jun 23 – Captain Drake's Journal – Punished John Dempsey, Patrick Higgins and John Dealey for uncleanliness.[118]

1817 Jun 27 – Captain Drake's Journal – Christopher Kelly, convict, died.[119]
1817 Jun 30 – Captain Drake's Journal – Thomas Mangan punished for disobedience of orders.[120]

1817 Jun 30 – Surgeon Dewar to Capt Drake – Complaint *re* irregular issue of rations to convicts.[121]
1817 Jul 1 – Captain Drake to Surgeon Dewar – Drake's report on the issue of beef and pork to convicts.[122]

1817 Jul 5 – Captain Drake's Journal – John Dempsey punished for uncleanliness and Matthew Dawe for making a noise in the night.[123]

1817 Jul 9 – Captain Drake's Journal – William Hughes, William Corran, Richard Sinnott and Michael Bennett were punished for noise and disputing with others in the prison, apparently with a bad design, when making the land of New South Wales.[124]

1817 Jul 10 – Captain Drake's Journal – Edward Jamieson was punished for having a pick lock in his possession; John Rowe and Thomas Higgins for making a noise and Charles Connell for heaving a pick lock into Jamieson's birth.[125]

1817 Jul 26 – Copy of Muster of 176 convicts – arrived in Sydney Cove on board the Transport Ship *Chapman*, John Drake, Master, from Ireland.[126]

1817 Jul 27 – Captain Drake's Journal – moored in Sydney Cove. John Gill, George Speed and James Bigley deserted from the Ship.[127]

1817 Jul 30 0 Secretary Campbell to Captain Drake – Drake's refusal to remove irons from convicts before muster.[128]

[114] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[115] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[116] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[117] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[118] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[119] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[120] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[121] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p606
[122] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p607
[123] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[124] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[125] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[126] Historical Records of Australia pages 484
[127] Historical Records of Australia – Abstract of Captain Drake's Journal of the Ship Chapman p569
[128] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p649

1817 Aug 2 Secretary Campbell to Captain Drake – Criminal charges preferred against Drake and his officers; Drake to be responsible for appearance of his officers and to produce log book.[129]

1817 Aug 15 – Mr Thomas Wylde to Captain Drake – Clerk of the Peace Office, New Buildings, Sydney – Notification to John Drake to attend committee of inquiry.[130]

1817 Aug 19 – Captain Drake to Secretary Campbell – In consequence of the ill treatment My Ship's Company have received from the *people here*, particularly on Sunday night last, when several of them were unmercifully beaten, and their lives threatened, as was Mine and My Officers, and, as we are to attend to Morrow at the Court Room, I beg you will have the goodness to give us protection to and from that place; Several of the people on shore were heard to say last night that tomorrow should be their day for revenge and that they would have my life.[131]

1817 Aug 20 – Captain Drake to Mr Thomas Wylde – Witnesses proposed by John Drake to be called at inquiry – Lieutenant Bustard; Mr John Milbank, First Mate; Robert Aldridge, Second Mate; James Miles Baxter, Third Mate together with the following Seamen – William Jones, John Weymouth, Alexander Johnston, Thomas Harris, Giffard Campion and such others as may be necessary. As also Alexander Wardrobe, Corporal; James Brown and others of the Military Guard; and the following convicts – Michael Collings, John Ryan, Michael Woods; together with James Cooper and James Brian, who came as convicts in the Ship Pilot.[132]

1817 Sep 2 – John Ryan – Collins told me the evidence he gave the Captain and Doctor. Collins gave as a reason for sending for me was that I was a countryman of his. The Doctor came in; I went on my knees to Dr Dewar, and declared I knew nothing about it any more than a child unborn. He made answer and said, you damned Rascal, if you don't give the same Evidence as Collins has done you shall be flogged until near dead, and shot afterwards. The Doctor then went out, and the Captain came in, and I went down on my knees again, and confessed to him I know no more about it than the Child unborn; and he told me the same as the Doctor, that I should be first flogged nearly to death, and shot afterwards; he then went out and he and the Doctor came in together, and they said if I would give the same information and four men's names, as Collins had done, I should have plenty of Money in my pocket, and be allowed so much a year from the owners of the Ship, and it would save the Men's lives and I should go home again… I gave evidence to save the lives of those below, innocent men and my own life. I did not tell Dr Dewar and the Captain that the information, Collins had given, he confessed to me was false. I afterwards made a confession of what Collins had put me up to. I am sure that the Captain and Dr Dewar left me and Collins together for the purpose of making up the Story. As far as I can believe, or have any reason to know, the Captain and Dr Dewar did believe what I told them and accounted me a good Man.[133]

[129] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p655
[130] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p608
[131] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p659-660
[132] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p609-610
[133] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry - 8th day 2 Sep 1817: John Ryan examined p585

1817 Sep 9 – Lieutenant Busteed – The Sailors in my opinion was not at all under proper restraint and command of the Captain on the morning after the firing, whilst the Prisoners were on the deck for punishment… It did not appear to me that the Captain did interpose his authority to prevent the mutinous state of the sailors, as the Captain, of the Ship; I should think he might have done a great deal more; I think the Captain was at that time a good deal in liquor, and during the Voyage he was very frequently so… but after the firing that night the Captain seemed very far gone in liquor. He had been on deck the night before the firing, and he had been drinking. I have frequently seen him intoxicated during the Voyage, and he is of an evening much in the habit of drinking… The Doctor did not at the time of taking the Examination threaten Ryan that, if he did not state what he knew, that he should be nearly flogged to death, and then hanged or otherwise punished; and no threats or persuasions were to my knowledge made use of by Dr Dewar to induce Ryan to give such Examination or Confession; but, as far as my judgment went it was a fair and honest Examination by Dr Dewar. Believing, as I did, the evidence of Collins and Ryan, I did think at that time there was a Conspiracy amongst the Prisoners to take the Ship and murder the Crew, though I did not think they could have effected it. I thought from the Evidence that there was in fact a Conspiracy amongst the Convicts to take the Ship, but now I should rather disbelieve the same… I attribute cruel treatment of the Prisoners during the Voyage, entirely to the effect of the evidence, given by Collins and Ryan, and the belief of it, of the intention of the Prisoners to take the Ship… In Baxter's Conduct there was a great difference; there was a very great change in behaviour of the Crew towards the Prisoners…[134]

1817 Sep 12 – Governor Macquarie, Sydney to Earl Bathurst – I am under the painful necessity of reporting to Your Lordship that on board the Male Convict Ship *Chapman* that such a Series of Cruelty and Oppression towards the Convicts took place during the Passage hither, as has induced me to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances in order to my adopting such future measures as the nature of the case will authorise and demand at my hands.[135]

1817 Sep 20 – Captain Drake to Judge Advocate Wylde – Probable loss on voyage of ship *Chapman* by delay in concluding inquiry. I beg to represent that the Charges against me appear to be exhibited on 2nd August last. The Ship's Expences are about £400 a month, and by the delay other damages may arise; for instance, if the ship should not arrive in India at the time the Owners have prefixed, the freight prepared for her there will probably be sent by another conveyance, which disaster would be a loss to the Owners of the object of the voyage. By her detention she may lose her Season, being too late for the Monsoons.[136]

1817 Sep 22 – Captain Drake to Secretary Campbell – The ship *Chapman* detained by guard of soldiers.[137]

1817 Sep 29 – Captain John Drake – to the Members of the Committee of Enquiry
Whatever may be my feelings as to what has passed on board the ship *Chapman* of which I am Master… I shall abstain at present from expressing them, proceeding by a statement of the occurrences that took place on the voyage, and by adducing evidence to show that I have not been guilty of any frauds or tyrannical conduct, oppression or cruelty, against the Convicts on board the Chapman… nor have I authorized or countenanced any Officer of mine in such conduct.[138]

[134] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry - 9th day 9 Sep 1817: Lieutenant Busteed examined p585-586
[135] Historical Records of Australia pages 484-485
[136] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p610
[137] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p663
[138] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Captain Drake to the Members of the Committee p586

1817 Sep 29 – Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent – to the Members of the Committee of Enquiry. I gave instructions to Captain Drake to supply the Convicts with their full rations, and that they might know to what they were intitled, a Board, with a Scale of rations, was kept in the Prison, as also two Boards of my regulations directing them to make known their grievances daily to me. Till the 17th of April the convicts had no cause of complaint whatever, that their provisions were good and regularly served. The subsequent diminution of the rations cannot in justice be imputed to me, nor have I any reason to believe that Captain Drake was privy to it. No complaint was made by the convicts from 17 April to 30 June. As soon as a complaint was made to me, I took effectual steps to have it remedied immediately; and it is but justice to Captain Drake to state that he instantly and most readily attended to my orders, made the necessary enquiries, and furnished me in writing with the result.[139]

1817 Oct 11 – Deposition of John Drake, Esquire – Commander of the Ship *Chapman* – that Doctor Alexander Dewar, the Surgeon Agent and Superintendent of Convicts, and Lieutenant Christopher Busteed of the 69th Regiment, the Officer in command of the Soldiers embarked on Board the said *Chapman*, having undertaken the whole superintendence and management of the Convicts and Soldiers respectively, in pursuance of Orders and instructions received by them from the proper authorities in England to that Effect, the only duty which devolved upon this Deponent was that of duly navigating the said Ship to this Port. And this Deponent further saith that no Punishment was ever inflicted, no shot was ever fired, nor was any act of Coercion ever used toward the said Convicts, or any of them, nor were any Orders ever given to the Soldiers by this Deponent, or by his Authority, from the time of their Embarkation on Board the said Ship to the Period of their disembarkation therefrom. But that on the contrary this Deponent had a serious misunderstanding with Lieutenant Busteed, in the presence of Doctor Dewar and Mr Richard Drake, which went to the Extent of this Deponent's threatening the said Lieutenant Busteed with personal restraint, in consequence of His, this Deponent's, even remonstrating as to the Punishments of the Convicts. And this Deponent further saith that he used every possible means within his power to prevent the unfortunate circumstances which occurred on Board the said Ship, and made every possible exertion to put a stop to the firing of the Soldiers upon the Convicts, a measure which was in Entire opposition to his wishes and Orders, and was never in the remotest degree sanctioned by his Authority. This was confirmed by Richard Drake, an Officer in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the same day.[140]

1817 Oct 14 – Captain Drake to Governor Macquarie – Statement *re* detention of ship *Chapman*; protest against the detention; application of muster of ship's company and for certificates *re* convicts landed; request for prompt decision.[141]

1817 Oct 29 – Secretary Campbell to Captain Drake – Refusal of Macquarie to take action.[142]

1817 Nov 3 – Captain Drake to Secretary Campbell – Detention of the ship *Chapman*; delay in completion of inquiry; attempted departure of the ship *Chapman*; threatened surrender of ship to government.[143]

1817 Nov 8 – Captain Drake to Governor Macquarie – request for explanation *re* detention of ship's register; the *Chapman* ready for sea; evidences of practical detention of ship.[144]

[139] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Alexander Dewar, Surgeon Superintendent to the Members of the Committee p591
[140] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry - Deposition of John Drake re scope of his control on the ship Chapman p599-600
[141] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p663-664
[142] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p665
[143] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p665-666
[144] Historical Records of Australia – Documents read before the Committee of Enquiry p666-667

1817 Dec 12 – Governor Macquarie, Sydney to Earl Bathurst – The Hypothetication of the Ship *Chapman* has been taken for securing the surrender of Captain Drake and his three mates on their arrival in England to His Majesty's Government, whereon they are now permitted to proceed with the ship *Chapman* on her intended Voyage to India and thence home. It is the intention of Captain Drake to endeavour to make this Government responsible for the detention of the ship *Chapman* in this Port and have thought it advisable to forward every letter or paper which had at any time or in any shape a connection with the proceedings in question.[145]

1817 Dec 12 – John Milbank examined – I was Chief Mate of the Ship *Chapman*… I kept the log… with the exception of some little writing filled in by others; a part of the entries were not made at the times they bear date. It was not my duty to show the log to the Captain every day, except when required. Captain Drake several times called for the book during the Voyage. I never introduced any matters of evidence except such as were made by the suggestion or on the Authority of Captain Drake.[146]

1817 Dec 12 – Terence Kiernan – I do not recollect ever seeing Captain Drake in the Prison, but once, when at St Jago's.[147]

1817 Dec 12 – William Leo – When they threw me overboard I was dragged up out of the water 10 or 11 times - afterwards was asked whether I had anything to tell them about the Prisoners and save my life… I said I knew nothing about it; on which the Captain gave me two blows on the Jaw, and said, you hardened villain you must have been sworn below amongst the rest or else you would tell me. He was then put in double irons and placed on the poop. The Captain and Doctor or both said there you will remain, rain, cold or snow, until you arrive at New South Wales.[148]

1818 Jul 21 – Meeting of Committee of the Ship Owners' Society – that they highly approved of the measures adopted to counteract the dangerous Combination called the "Deal Boatman's Society" in the prosecution of some of its members, for having forcibly prevented the sending of Anchors to the ship *Chapman*, Captain Drake, when in distress in the Downs.[149]

1819 – End of *Chapman* voyage – and from an unfortunate occurrence of a Mutiny among the Convicts on Board, I was detained two Years, in this Country, partly on the trial and partly to recover from Government £1000 lieu Expences, which I succeeded in recovering.[150]

1818 Jan 11 – Admiralty Session – James Clements and John Drake were put to the bar and arraigned for the wilful murder of John McArdle on the 28th of April 1817 off St Jago on board the convict ship called the *Chapman* on the High Seas. The prisoners both pleaded not guilty. Mr Justice Park said that as no evidence had been adduced affecting Captain Drake, he should not call upon him for his defence. The jury declared their opinion that there was no occasion to put either of the prisoners upon their defence, and they were consequently acquitted.[151]

1818 Jan 12 – Admiralty Session – John Drake, Alexander Dewar and Christopher Bustead were indicted for the wilful murder of Daniel McCormick on board the convict ship *Chapman* on the 17th of April 1817, being then on the High Seas. It was the opinion of the Bench, that the provocation in this case given by the convicts completely justified the rigorous measures taken to quell this insurrection. The jury immediately acquitted all the prisoners, and they were consequently discharged.[152]

[145] Historical Records of Australia p561
[146] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: John Milbank examined p575
[147] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: Terence Kiernan examined p578
[148] Historical Records of Australia – Extract from the Book of Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry: William Leo examined p583
[149] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 7 Sep 1818
[150] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[151] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 pages 52 and 55 Criminal Trials
[152] Edinburgh Annual Register 1819 pages 55 and 60 Criminal Trials

1819 Aug 1 – Baptism – At St Alphage, Greenwich of Eliza Drake – Father of Bridge Street, Captain Royal Navy.[153]

1820 – Loan of £20,000 – my Father in Law (Mr Freak) agreed to lend Captain Templar £20,000 on the security of two ships that he was then building for the Honourable Company's Service, in consideration of his giving me the Command of one of them. But owing to Captain Templar not being able to give I was disappointed. About this time the Honourable Hugh Lindsay presented my Petition to the Chairman (Sir Abercrombie Robinson) soliciting the appointment to a situation at Calcutta as by the death of Captain Gunbee Browne, but in this I failed, the Chairman having previously disposed of it.[154]

1820 Nov 26 – Baptism – At Lewisham St Mary, Kent of Georgina Augusta Drake – Father of Lewisham Village, Mariner in the East India Company's Service.[155]

1821 May 11 – For Bengal – with liberty to touch at Madeira, warranted to clear out on or before the 20th of June, or forfeit freight, the fine fast sailing teak ship 'Matilda', burden 700 tons, lying in the East India Export Dock: John Drake, Commander, (late of the Hon. Company's Service;) has very superior accommodation for passengers and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem coffeehouse; or to Isbister and Horsley, 11, Leadenhall-street.[156]

1821 Jul 17 – Ship *Matilda* at Deal – came down the River and remain – for Calcutta.[157]

1821 Jul 21 – Bankruptcy Notice – issued forth against John Drake, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Master of the Ship *Matilda*, Master Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, and being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners on the 28th and 31st of July and on the 1st day of September next at Guildhall, London and make a full discovery and disclosure of his Estate and Effects. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt are to give notice to Mr James Simpson, Solicitor, 31 St. Swithin's-Lane, London.[158]

1821 Oct 2 – Bankruptcy Notice – his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before 23 October.[159]

1821 Oct 16 – Bankruptcy Notice – Creditors are requested to meet the Assignees on 18 October at the Office of Messrs Oakley and Birch, 28 Martin's-Lane, Cannon-Street, Solictors to the Assignees to take into consideration and to assent to or dissent from the proceedings lately taken by the said Assignees for protecting the sale of the property or investment on board the ship *Matilda*, on her arrival in India, and to the Commission agreed by the said Assignees to be given to Captain Hamilton, upon the disposition of the said property; and also to the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending any action or actions at law or suit or suits in equity, touching the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, as to them shall seem meet and for the interest of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt.[160]

1822 Sep 11 – Baptism – At St Giles, Camberwell of Rose Wellond Drake – Father of Camberwell, Mariner.[161]

1822 Sep 22 – Burial in the cloister vault – At St Swithin London Stone – of Georgiana Drake aged 2 years – from No.4 Doncaster Place, Kent Road.[162]

[153] Baptism Register St Alphage, Greenwich
[154] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[155] Baptism Register Lewisham St Mary, Kent
[156] The Times 11 May 1821 Advertisement
[157] The Morning Chronicle 19 Jul 1821 Ship News
[158] London Gazette 21 Jul 1821 p1528
[159] London Gazette 2 Oct 1821 p1980
[160] London Gazette 16 Oct 1821 p2060
[161] Baptism Register St Giles Camberwell
[162] Burial Register St Swithin London Stone

1822 Dec 21 – Bankruptcy Notice – The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, bearing date the 17th day of July 1821, awarded and issued forth against John Drake, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Master of the ship *Matilda*, Master-Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 11th of January next, at twelve o'clock at Noon at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, in Basinghall-Street, in the City of London (by Adjournment from the 5th day of November last), in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.[163]

1823 – Tendered to build 1200 ton ship – jointly with my Father-in-law (Mr Freak) for the Company's service, but did not succeed, since which no ship has been built.[164]

1823 Jan 14 – Court of King's Bench – Gordon and others v. Hare. This was an action brought by Gordon and others, ironfounders, for a patent capstan supplied to the ship *Matilda*, East Indiaman against Hare the ship's owner. Captain Drake had ordered the work in question costing £118. The defence argued that the captain and not the owner was liable. A deed of covenant was entered into evidence where it appeared that Captain Drake agreed to become the purchaser of the *Matilda* on her arrival at Calcutta and that he would take upon him the expense of all repairs, outfits, &c. The Lord Chief Justice observed that where all necessary repairs should be ordered by the Captain, this would bind the liability of the owners. However, a letter written by the Plaintiff demanding payment of Captain Drake was deemed decisive as to whom the credit was given, and upon this evidence of special contract directed the Plaintiff to be nonsuited.[165]

1823 Mar 18 – Bankruptcy notice – The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, bearing date the 17th day of July 1821, awarded and issued forth against John Drake, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Master of the ship *Matilda*, Master-Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 8th of April next, at twelve at Noon at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, in Basinghall-Street, in the City of London, to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.[166]

1823 May 17 – Bankruptcy notice – The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, bearing date the 17th day of July 1821, awarded and issued forth against John Drake, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Master of the ship *Matilda*, Master-Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 21st day of June next, at twelve of the Clock at Noon at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, in Basinghall-Street, in the City of London, to make a Final Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.[167]

1823 Oct 5 – Baptism – At St Giles, Camberwell of Mercy Drake – Father of Camberwell, Mariner.[168]

1823 Oct 23 – Burial in the cloister vault – at St Swithin London Stone of Rose Bellonia Drake aged 14 months – from Mount Place, Peckham Rye.[169]

[163] London Gazette 21 Dec 1822 page 2097
[164] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[165] The Morning Post 15 Jan 1823 Law Intelligence – Court of King's Bench
[166] London Gazette 18 Mar 1823 page 442
[167] London Gazette 17 May 1823 page 1810
[168] Baptism Register St Giles Camberwell
[169] Burial Register St Swithin London Stone

1824 – Voyage to Coast of Guinea – proved very unsuccessful. This was undertaken after being unsuccessful in all my attempts to procure a Chief or Second Mates birth due to so many Officers being thrown out of Employ by the redirection of the Company's trading to India.[170]

1824 – Chosen as Assignee – John Drake, Peckham Rye, master mariner and Errington Paxton Jnr, Fitches-court, Noble-street, builder were to be assignees for H. J. James and Joseph Williams.[171]

1824 Nov 2 – Bankruptcy notice – The Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt, bearing date the 17th day of July 1821, awarded and issued forth against John Drake, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Master of the ship *Matilda*, Master-Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 27th day of November instant, at twelve of the clock at Noon at the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, in Basinghall-Street, in the City of London, to make a Further Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.[172]

1824 Dec 16 – Bankruptcy Dividend – J. Drake, Lewisham, merchant, December 21.[173]

1825 – Land Tax Assessment – Property No.4 of 6 at Peckham Rye, owned by John Selwyn, was occupied by John Drake.[174]

1825 Apr 13 – Baptism – At St Giles, Camberwell of Emma Drake – Father of Peckham, Mariner.[175]

1825 Sep 13 – Shipping Outwards – *Rising Sun*, Drake, for Cape Coast Castle.[176]
1825 Oct 18 – Arrived at Portsmouth – *Rising Sun*, Drake, from the Downs, for Cape Coast Castle.[177]
1825 Oct 21 – Sailed from Portsmouth – *Rising Sun,* Baker, for Cape Coast Castle.[178]

1826 – Land Tax Assessment – Property No.4 of 6 at Peckham Rye, owned by John Selwyn, was occupied by John Drake.[179]

1826 – Captain Ladd of the *Kellie Castle* – offered me the Chief Mate's birth, but as the appointment was in the gift of the Honourable Hugh Lindsay, on my applying to him I found he had unfortunately just disposed of it.[180]

1826 Apr 25 – Passed by Portsmouth for London – *Rising Sun*, Drake, from Cape Coast, last from Fayal.[181]

1826 Apr 28 – Vessels spoken with – *General Lingan*, Lisbon to Alexandria (A), 16th ult., Lat 30. Lon 35 by the *Rising Sun,* Drake, arrived off Portsmouth.[182]

1826 May 31 – For Sale at Garroway's Coffee-house, Cornhill – A parcel of Elephants' Teeth and Scrivelloes, quantity about ten tons, just arrived per the *Rising Sun* from Africa – about two tons from Gambia, two from the East Indies; 4090 pieces camwood and 338 Elephants Teeth ex Posthumus, Reed @ Sierra Leone – catalogues of available from Arthur Lewis, Broker, 26 Martin's-lane.[183]

[170] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[171] The Law Advertiser 1824 page 397 Assignees chosen
[172] London Gazette 2 Nov 1824 page 1810
[173] Birmingham Chronicle 16 Dec 1824 Dividends to be made at the Commissioner's Court, London
[174] Land Tax Assessments Camberwell Surrey – LDS Film 993687
[175] Baptism Register St Giles Camberwell
[176] Public Ledger and Advertiser 13 Sep 1825 Shipping Intelligence - Outwards
[177] The Morning Post 20 Oct 1825 Ship News
[178] The Morning Post 24 Oct 1825 Ship News
[179] Land Tax Assessments Camberwell Surrey – LDS Film 993687
[180] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[181] The Morning Post 27 Apr 1826 Ship News
[182] Lloyd's List 28 Apr 1826 Vessels spoken with
[183] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 30 May 1826 Advertisement

1826 Sep – *Rising Sun* surveyed at London Port – seven years old, sheathed with copper, 10 feet draft of water when loaded, two proved iron cables only, iron bolts, single deck. Master J. Drake, 87 tons. Voyage to Africa. Owned by F. Burnett.[184]

1826 Sep 25 – Ships entered at the Custom-house – outwards – *Rising Sun*, Drake for Cape Coast Castle, Hawkins.[185]

1826 Nov 21 – Commission of Bankrupt – is awarded and issued against John Drake, of the Schooner *Rising Sun*, and of No.4 Havell-street, Camberwell, Surrey, Merchant, Ship-Owner, Dealer and Chapman and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners on 24 November 1826 and 2 Jan 1827 in Basinghall-street, London, and make a full discovery and disclosure of this estate and effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and at the second sitting to choose Assignees and at the last sitting the Bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. Notice of debts and bankrupt's effects to be sent to Mr Hutchinson, Solicitor, Crown-Court, Threadneedle-street.[186]

1827 Jan 2 – Bankrupt – Last Exam – passed.[187]

1827 Jan 16 – Notice re Bankruptcy Certificate – this will be allowed and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary before 6 Feb 1827.[188]

1827 Feb 17 – Cleared Outwards – *City of Rochester*, Drake, for Newcastle.[189] This ship had been purchased by my Father-in-law (Thomas Freak). Spent next two years up the Mediterranean.[190]

1827 Feb 28 – For Malta, Corfu, Constantinople and Odessa – for passengers only, the fast sailing ship *City of Rochester*, John Drake, Commander. Burthen 500 tons. This Ship has superior accommodations. Passengers to embark at Portsmouth – for further particulars apply to Mr Boyson, No.1 Three King-court, Lombard-street; and to Messrs Garratt and Gibbon, Shipping Agents, Portsmouth.[191]

1827 Mar 24 – Newcastle: Cleared foreign – *City of Rochester*, Drake, for Corfu.[192]

1827 Apr 3 – Portsmouth – *City of Rochester*, Drake, for Malta.[193]
1827 May 9 – *City of Rochester* – arrived at Malta from Newcastle.[194]
1827 Mar 13 – *City of Rochester* – sailed from Malta for Corfu.[195]

1827 May 22 – Bankruptcy re notice of Audit – of the accounts of the assignees of the estate and effects of John Drake at a meeting to be held 12 Jun 1827.[196]

1827 Sep 1 – Baptism – At St Giles, Camberwell of John William Drake – Father of Camberwell, Mariner.[197]

[184] Lloyd's Register of Shipping 1826
[185] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 13 Sep 1825 Shipping Intelligence
[186] London Gazette 21 Nov 1826 p2760
[187] Law Chronicle, Commercial and Bankruptcy Register 11 Jan 1827 Amount of Dividends Declared and the result of the Commissioner's meeting 2 Jan 1827 – No.370 Drake, ship-owner, last exam passed
[188] London Gazette 16 Jan 1827 p18
[189] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 17 Feb 1827 Ships entered at the Custom-House
[190] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[191] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 28 Feb 1827 Advertisement
[192] Durham Chronicle 24 Mar 1827 Ship News - Newcastle
[193] London Packet and New Lloyd's Evening Post 4 Apr 1827 Shipping Intelligence - Portsmouth
[194] Lloyd's List 3 Jul 1827
[195] Lloyd's List 3 Jul 1827
[196] London Gazette 122 May 1827 p15
[197] Baptism Register St Giles Camberwell

1827 Dec 2 – Burial in the cloister vault – at St Swithin London Stone of John Drake aged 5 months – from Camberwell.[198]

1828 Mar 12 – *City of Rochester* – Drake, sailed from Malta.[199]

1828 Aug 21 – Arrived at Liverpool from the Mediterranean – The *City of Rochester* (413, of London), J. Drake, from Alexandria, with 1980 bales cotton for T. and W. Earle and Co., one antelope J. Drake. In the Prince's Dock.[200]

1828 Sep 18 – Liverpool – Clears on Saturday for London, the fine A1 River built Ship *City of Rochester*, John Drake, Commander; Lies west side Prince's Dock – for freight, &c., apply to John Goldie, Old Dock or to Henry Fox.[201]

1828 Oct 1 – Liverpool Ship News – The *City of Rochester*, Drake, for London, put back.[202]

1828 Oct 21 – Death – at Havill-street, Camberwell of Eliza, aged 33, the wife of John Drake, late of the East India Company's service and second daughter of Thomas Freak, Esq., of Greenwich.[203]

1828 Nov 3 – Burial – at St Margaret Lee Kent.[204]

1829 – Ship *City of Rochester* – was tendered to the Honourbale Company for Bengal, but she was not taken up, she was then sold.[205]

1829 Jan 2 – Surety for Bond and Covenant – No.7073 for £500 in the Presidency of Madras in the name of Richard Drake, Free Mariner, Sureties: John Drake, Somerset Place, Havil Street, Camberwell, Gentleman, and John B. Gooch, China Terrace, Lambeth, Merchant.[206]

1829 Apr 14 – Sale Advertisement – At Lloyd's Coffee House, Cornhill in about three weeks the ship *City of Rochester*, 413 tons, built at Rochester, in 1824, by Brindley, upon his improved principle, of the best materials, square stern, with two flush decks and commodious poop, handsomely fitted up, and quarter galleries; coppered, and essentially copper fastened, sails remarkable fast, and carries a large cargo, has good heights between decks, with 16 large cabins, is well calculated for Passengers to Swan River, or to carry Convicts to New South Wales, and for the East and West India Trade, and has a good inventory of stores. Now lying in the St. Katharine's Dock Basin. – Drake, Commander. For inventories and further particulars apply to Nickols, Goodwyn, and Co. 33 Seathing-lane.[207]

1832 Jul 30 – Examination – of John Drake late 2nd Officer in the Service of the H.E.I.C. regarding his Petition to the Committee of Shipping for a Pension. His only bodily complaint was piles and was in a high state of nervous excitement and on this account is unfit for any professional duty or responsibility.[208] In the petition John stated that he was 47 years of age and had served nine years and six months as second mate and undertaken six voyages, the first in 1803 and the last in 1815. He had not received any relief before, and he had five children and no income or property. His application was rejected.[209]

[198] Burial Register St Swithin London Stone
[199] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 12 May 1828
[200] Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser 21 Aug 1828 Arrived at Liverpool
[201] Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser 18 Sep 1828 Advertisement
[202] Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser 2 Oct 1828 Ship News 1 October
[203] The Times 28 Oct 1828 Death notice
[204] North West Kent Burial Transcription – St Margaret, Lee, Kent
[205] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[206] India Office Record Reference Z/0/1/10 Miscellaneous Bonds 1829
[207] Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 14 Apr 1827 Advertisement
[208] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 Report of W. D. Chambers MD
[209] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-786 & L-MAR-C-787 Applications for Pension from the Poplar Fund

1832 Jul 31 – John Drake's letter – he delayed applying for a pension sooner as he was determined to struggle with and combat the poverty and want and endeavour to abate and overcome the disease by which he is afflicted – but has failed in his exertions and now his health and constitution are so shattered that he is unable to follow his profession in your Honorable Service. He described himself as a widower with five children without means to support them and late Second Mate in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. John also had an aged parent who after spending her all to bring five of us up in the Company Service (three of whom died in India) the other a Captain on your Madras Establishment a Captain of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry and myself on whom has devolved till lately the natural but difficult office of supporting their parent which I was only enabled to do through the Charity of others. Add to all these circumstances that I have lately been labouring under a severe attack of fever produced by events over which I had no control and I am much indebted… and earnestly entreat your Honourable Court to place me out of the reach of the want of bread![210]

1833 – The East India Company's monopoly – of trade with India and the Company itself was abolished**.**[211]

1833 Mar 5 – Memorial – to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.[212]

1833 Oct 7 – John Drake, Jerusalem Coffee House – to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. Acknowledges receipt of their letter dated 13 September that refers to his Memorial dated 5 March. Attached is a statement of service in answer to the several questions asked.

1835 Jun 18 – Committee Room, Carolina Coffee House, Birchin Lane – John Drake to Peter Auber Esq., East India House - Sir, I am directed by the Committee of Excluded Officers of the East India Maritime Service to request that you will be pleased to submit to the Honorable the Court of Directors the respectful disclaimer on their behalf of all knowledge of or participation in a document published in the "Morning Herald" of this day purporting to be "an address from the East India Maritime Service to Lord Glenelg." This Committee have studiously abstained from any and every course in the pursuit of their claim to indulgent consideration which could bear the character of impertinent intrusion on the prerogative of the Honorable Court of Directors, in whose Justice and humanity this Committee have ever felt the most lively confidence.[213]

1835 Aug – Matthew Riches, Commander, London – certifies that John Drake served two voyages in the H.C.S. *Thames* under my command in the Seasons 1811-12 and 1813-14 as second Officer, much to my satisfaction.[214]

1835 Aug – Abel Chapman, Managing Owner, London – certifies that John Drake was employed by me as Commander of my ship *Chapman* on a voyage to New South Wales and India in the years 1816, 1817 and 1818.[215]

1835 Aug 31 – Last appeal – writing from Mr Freaks, Thames Street, Greenwich – In the depth of my despair I am driven to make one more appeal in the hope that you will consider me an object worthy of your Charity.[216]

1840 Jun 11 – Marriage by License – at All Saints Parish Church, Newcastle on Tyne of son Francis Drake to Elizabeth Hedley. Francis, son of John Drake, Captain in the East India Company's Service.[217]

[210] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 31 Jul 1832
[211] My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman by Christopher T. and Michael J. Watts p129
[212] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – Application No.3151 John Drake's letter 7 Oct 1833
[213] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 – John Drake's letter 18 Jun 1835 – Refers to article titled Address of the East India Maritime Service to Lord Glenelg published in the Morning Herald 18 Jun 1835
[214] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 Matthew Riches certifying service on H.C.S. *Thames* Aug 1835
[215] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 Abel Chapman certifying service on the *Chapman* Aug 1835
[216] East India Company & Civil Service Pensions L-MAR-C-833 John Drake's last appear to the Courts of Directors of the East India Company
[217] Marriage Register All Saints Parish Church, Newcastle on Tyne

1841 Census – Alfred Place, St Mary Newington, Surrey
Maria Sewell (45 years, laundress), Maria Sewell (15), Sarah Tempest (25, laundress), James Haynes (20, painter), John Drake (55, E.I.C.S.) – all not born in the county

1843 Mar 29 – Marriage by License – at Millbrook Parish Church, Southampton, Hampshire of daughter Elizabeth to Henry George Harris. Elizabeth, dau of John Drake, no occupation given.[218]

1852 Feb 6 – Marriage – at Islington Chapel of Emma, youngest daughter of Captain John Drake, late of H.E.I.C.S. to George Frederick Hopkins.[219]

[218] Marriage Register Millbrook Parish Church, Southampton, Hampshire
[219] The Times 15 Feb 1853 Marriage notice