

West Indies in considerable quantities. There were at times a very considerable number of workmen and laborers employed and at other times a smaller number according as the nature of their employment seemed to require. They were fed, supported and paid out of the store and lived in a house a few rods distant from the house in which Simonds and White resided. A lad named Samuel Emerson, of Bakerstown, Massachusetts, was brought by James Simonds to St. John in April, 1767, as a clerk or assistant in the store, and remained in the Company's service nearly four years, during which time he resided in Mr. Simonds' family. He spent most of his time in the store in buying and selling and delivering small articles, and generally made the entries in the Day Book. The provisions for the household and workmen were considered as a necessary expenditure for the joint benefit of all concerned and were not charged in the books, but articles furnished to the workmen and laborers on account of their wages were charged against their private accounts. Many settlers came to Maugerville and elsewhere on the river in the Company's vessels, some of whom paid their fares to Hazen & Jarvis at Newbury and some to Simonds and White at St. John.

The deposition of William Godsoe is of some interest as detailing the circumstances in connection with the signing of the second business contract at Newburyport by Hazen, Simonds and Jarvis in the month of April, 1767. This is quite a story in itself, but we shall endeavor to be brief.

James Simonds had as early as November 25, 1765, written:

"We should be extreamly glad to wait on Messrs. Hazen & Jarvis this fall; are sensible of the necessity of settling our accts. soon, but have always been obliged to work so much abroad as not to be able to have our books posted up, besides