

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

By Persons

The Friend, vol.31, no.7 (August, 1882), p.86.

.....

Mr Arundel. - At the late Anniversary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, at the Mansion House, London, in May 1st this gentleman was present, as we learn from the following notice, in the Chart and Compass for June:

"Mr J.T. Arundel (Director) gave an interesting account of his travels among the beautiful Pacific Isles, with the effect upon the inhabitants both of the vices and virtues of Seamen. He referred in appreciative terms to the missionaries of the Society, and the importance of their work at Malta, Naples, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg. In pathetic tones he dwelt upon the condition of those ports without such means of grace. Mr Arundel may be called the traveling and visiting director of the Society. We believe that no small benefit will result to the stations and the Society by these opportune visits of our much-beloved director."

BIOGRAPHIES

"The Cyclopedia of Fiji" Sydney, 1907 has biographies of:-

- (1) C.R. Swayne - pp.202-3 (with portrait).
- (2) Late Charles St Julian - p.231.
- (3) Father Rougier - p.312 (with pertrait).

maybe there are others.

.....

Baker, Lewis A. Dr.

- (1) Passenger from England on ship Statesman arrived on April 29, 1835. Described in passenger records as: aged 24, country England, occupation surgeon.
(Mitchell Librarian to Mr R. F. Roberts, 24.1.40)
- (2) Boston Directory for 1849 lists Lewis Baker as residing at 3 Otis Place, Boston. (Keeper of Race Books, Public Library of the City of Boston, to Mitchell Librarian, 2.2.40)
- (3) Included as an American author in:-
Wright, Lyle. American Fiction 1774-1850, San Francisco, Calif., Huntington Library, 1939;
but this was later acknowledged to be probably an error.
(Lyle H Wright, Huntington Library, to Mitchell Librarian, 15.5.40)
- (4) wrote:-
 - (i) "Lucy Marlene; or, The Bush-rangers. A Tale of New South Wales", by Dr Lewis A. Baker.
Boston, F. Gleason, 1848.
 - (ii) "Harry Hartingale; or, Adventures of a Whaler in the Pacific Ocean", Boston, 1848.

Baker, Lewis A, D³, contd.

(iii) the article on Kusa and Araruka in the
Friend.

(5) There is a copy of (ii) in the Harvard University Library
and a title page of (i) and (ii) in the Library of Congress
copies of both in the Mitchell. No other copies known
to exist.

(6) (ii) is in the form of a map and appears to contain
nothing on the Central Pacific.

Louis Becke Anthology

Note of interview with Mr George Ferguson, of Angus and Robertson.

It was agreed that I should prepare an Anthology of "The Best of Louis Becke": up to 200 pages (say 90,000 words) but only to include the very best that he wrote.

2. I should provide an introduction giving an epitome of Becke's life and its setting (i.e. the islands of his day), with an appraisal of his place in literature.

3. In selecting the various items for inclusion I should bear in mind the desirability of presenting an over-all picture of the Pacific of his period.

4. Probably his novels should be left out, both on account of lack of space and because they were not his best efforts.

5. There is no hurry, but A. & R. would like a preliminary sketch of my proposals as soon as convenient, and a draft sometime in 1957.

Sydney, N.S.W.,
31st December, 1956.

.....

Becke, George Louis.

Correspondence with Walter Jeffrey and with their
publishers, 3 Oct. 1895 - 13 Mar. 1901. 351 letters.

In the National Library.

NOTES ON LOUIS BECKE AND HIS WRITINGS

MADE IN THE TURNBULL

LIBRARY, WELLINGTON,

1946 - 1947.

Trapp, Walter Bensen. "Some Account of the Writings of Louis Becke:
being a Theses presented for the Jacob Joseph Scholarship, 1931". 200.
in the Alexander Turnbull Library. 1931. 71 pp.

✓ in my library

Bibliography of Writings by Louis Becke

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Breckley Black Sheep | 17. The Trader's Wife. 1901. |
| 2. Bully Hayes, Buccaneer 1913. (H. 2 nd ed.) | 18. The Adventures of a Sloop. 1906. |
| ✓ 3. By Reef and Palm 1894. (H. 2 nd ed.) | 19. The Adventures of Louis Blake. 1909. |
| 4. By Rock and Pool 1901 | 20. The Call of the South. 1908. (H. 2 nd ed. 1909). |
| 5. Chirkie's Flat 1904 | ✓ 21. The Elbing of the Tide. 1895. |
| ✓ 6. Edward Barry 1900. | ✓ 22. The Jalisco Bug. 1902. |
| 7. Helen Adair. 1903. | 23. The Settlers of Karooa Creek. 1907. |
| 8. His Native Wife 1896 | 24. The Strange Adventures of James Skerrington 1902. |
| 9. 'Neath Austral Skies. 1909. | 25. Tom Gerard. 1905. |
| ✓ 10. Notes from my South Sea Log 1905. | 26. Tom Wallis 1900. |
| 11. Old Enniskerry Days. 1899. ? 1897? | 27. Under Tropic Skies 1905. |
| ✓ 12. Pacific Tales. 1894. (H. 2 nd ed.) | ✓ 28. Wild Life in Southern Seas. 1897. |
| 13. Redan the Devil. 1899. | 29. Yaka the Adventurer. 1901. |
| ✓ 14. Rodman the Boatsteerer 1898 | |
| ✓ 15. sketches from Normandy 1907. (ed. ed. 1906). | 30. The Pearl Divers of Roncador Reef. 1908. |
| 16. Tessa 1901 | |

- 2 -

Becke and Walter J. Jeffery

- 30 The Mystery of the Langkian Islands. 1896.
- 31 The Mutineer. 1898.
- 32 The Tapes of Benderah. 1901.
- 33 A First Fleet Family. 1896.
- 34 Admiral Phillip: The Founding of New South Wales". Vol. 6 of "Greater Britain" series.
- 35 The Naval Prisons of Australia. 1899.

(36)

For Consultation re life, etc.

- 1 Making of Australia T. Dunbabin
- 2 Outline of Australian History. H. B. Green
- 3 Australia. W. H. Hancock
- 4 Modern Australian Literature. H. Palmer
- 5 Numerous Treasures. R. Keable
- 6 Bully Hayes, Louis Becke, and the Earl of Pembroke. A. T. Saunders
- 7 In the South Seas. R. L. Stevenson
- 8 Island Nights' Entertainment. R. L. Stevenson
- 9 Development of Australian Literature. Turner & Sutherland.
- 10 Samoa. R. B. Watson
- 11 Australasian Encyclopedia
- 12 By Gull and Gully
- 13 Bookfellow. March 1, 1913
- 14 Dominion & Evening Post. Both Feb. 19, 1913.

15. Fred John's Annual
16. Free Lance Feb. 22, 1913
17. Melbourne Argus Feb. 20, 1913
18. Sydney Bulletin Daily Feb. 20 & 27, 1913
19. Sydney Morning Herald Feb. 19, 1913
20. Menzies Edward Clodd Londen, 1916. p. 123

Becke mss. and separates in Turnbull Library.

1. "Fifty Years Ago: "Old" Sydney Harbour" 33 x 20 cm. H. 7 + 12.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ red mar. Original mss. 1911.
2. "An old Australian frontiers adventure" Pall Mall Magazine.
 Londen, Jan., 1899, p. 50.
 (The capture in 1804 by the brig 'Hannington' of 2 Spanish vessels off
 the coast of Australia). Separate
 25 x 17 cm. H. 50-52. $\frac{1}{4}$ black mar.
3. "Six Stories by Lewis Becke" 27 x 20 cm. Mss. (1910-1911).
 (1) The Swimmer. (2) A Mining Episode. (3) Peter the drago.
 (4) Haitian Generals and Prince Clarence. (5) The Caroline Islands' Rebellion.
 (6) "You will come back".

See p. 5 overleaf

"Louis Becke"

They're at their age-long harvest still - the angel Death and Time -

But ebb and flow we all must go and leave the broken rhye.

Wide blue with white-caps here and there - the glory of the day

A space of seascape wondrous fair, in Islands far away;

Farst silver in the distant reef, in skylines scarce a flock

But fleecy clouds of blast-relief that welcome Louis Becke

Wholl miss the well-known stammering speech? Wholl mind the distant date

When by the mast and palm-fringed beach those halting words had weight

Wholl dream those sad kind nearly eyes when traders were in "Colto"

In summer Isles of Paradise could ghost behind a Colto'?

We only know "By Reef and Palm" - the world he made his own -

(The later wounds, without a balm, are better never known).

We live and fight by day and night in cowering care and strife

And take our pen in death to write the story of our life.

Farewell, my friend - 'twill ne'er be told - a told in printed line

(Your destiny in days of yore was strangely linked with mine)

I trust my track shall run as true, though it come late or soon,

When my name shall be missing, too, from "Some Birthdays in June".

Will Lawson in the "Bulletin" Feb. 27, 1913.

Louis Becke and Suva

In 1908 Becke left Normandy, where he had been living for some time, and returned to the Southern Hemisphere. For a time he lived in Suva and then for about a year in Auckland.

Nov. & reporter. Cont'd from p. 3

4. "The true story of the 'Real' Bully Hango. By his supercargo and friend Louis Becke". In nine parts and addenda.
Nov. copy. 26 x 20 cm. v/hk. 1/2 red morocco.
5. Introduction to "Moby Dick". Edition by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1902.
London. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 1901.
6. Rouger, E. "The Christmas: South Seas (Oceanic)".
7. Becke & J. D. Fitzgerald. "The Maori. Politics and Social Life of the Native New Zealanders". American Review of Reviews. Oct., 1895.
8. Becke & Walter Jeffery. "Footers Letter of Mungo. A Tale of Old Sydney".
English Illustrated Magazine. Dec., 1896.
9. Becke & others. "By Crack and Gully. Stories and sketches mostly of bush life. Told in prose & rhyme. By Australian writers in England." Ed. G. Lala Fooks. 1899.

Becke, Louis

— works by in the Library of Congress, Washington

- (1) Admiral Phillip; the Founding of New South Wales (with Walter Jeffery) N.Y. Longmans, Green & Co, 1899 (Printed in GB)
- (2) The Adventures of a Supercargo Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1925
- (3) The Adventures of Louis Blake Loden, T & Laurie, 190— and Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1926 (Latter printed in GB)
- (4) By Reef and Palm; with an intro of the Earl of Pembroke Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1900 (Elliot's)
- (5) By Reef and Palm and The Ebbing of the Tide Loden, T.F. Unwin, Ltd, 1924 & Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1924 (Printed in GB)
- (6) The Call of the South Loden, J. Neale & Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1908
- (7) The Ebbing of the Tide; South sea stories Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1900 (Gillet's, Guya)
- (8) Edward Barry, South sea searler Boston, L.C. Page & Co, 1900
- (9) A Foot Fleet Family (with Walter Jeffery) N.Y., Macmillan & Co & Loden Macmillan & Co, Ltd, 1896
- (10) Helen Adair Loden, T.F. Unwin & Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1903 and 1924. (1924 ed. printed in GB Britain)
- (11) His Native Wife Phil, J.B. Lippincott Co, 1897 & 1900 (1897 ed "The Lotus Library". 1900 ed with his "By Reef & Palm")

- (12) The Naval Princes of Australia (with Walter Jeffery) London,
J. Murray, 1899
- (13) 'Nesth Austral Skies London, J. Milne, 1909.
- (14) Notes from my South Sea Log London, T. W. Laurie, 1905 &
Phil, J. B. Lippincott Co, 1926 (1926 ed printed in G.B.)
- (15) Pacific Tales N.Y., New Amsterdam Book Co, 1897 & Phil,
J. B. Lippincott Co, 1924 (1924 ed printed in G.B.)
- (16) Rodman the Boat-steerer, & other stories Phil, J. B. Lippincott
Co, 1924 (Printed in G.B.)
- (17) The Strange Adventures of James Skewington, & other stories Phil,
J. B. Lippincott, 1926 (Printed in G.B.) (Books of Alenara)
- (18) Tom Wallis; A Tale of the South Seas London, The "Leisure
Hour" Library Office, 1906
- (19) Under Tropic Skies London, T. F. Unwin & Phil, J. B.
Lippincott Co, 1905 and Phil, J. B. Lippincott Co,
1925 (1925 ed printed in G.B.)
- (20) Wild Life in Southern Seas London, T. F. Unwin, 1897 & N.Y.;
New Amsterdam Book Co & London, T. F. Unwin, 1898.
- (21) Yorke the Adventurer, & other stories Phil, J. B. Lippincott Co,
1925

Louis Becke

Mitchell Library Cards relating to

- (1) Louis Becke: (with part)
(Pacific Islands Monthly, May 1932, p. 10)
(Certain are bibliographic notes on early editions of Becke's books, reprinted from "To-day").
- (2) Saunders, A. T. "Bully Hayes. Banster, Bigamist, Buccaneer, Blockbuster and Pirate" ^① 2nd ed. Perth, "The Sunday Times" Publishing Co., Ltd., 1932.
or 1st ed., 1915 (which appears identical with 2nd).
- ① An Authentic Life of William Henry Hayes, of Ohio or New York, U.S.A. Born 1829, Killed 1877.

Louis Becke

List of Duplicate Works offered to collectors

- ✓ (1) "Redan the Devil and other stories" . Hawkins Colonial Library . worn covers . 17/6 . (2/6)
- ✓ (2) The same Colonial ed. London, T. Fisher & Son, 1899. Rebound . Binding injured . 5/- (2/6)
- ✓ (3) "Edward Barry" . Nelson's Library . 7/6 (1/6)
- ✓ (4) The same . Poor condition . 2/6 (1/-)
- ✓ (5) "By Reef and Palm" . stained . 3/- (1/6)
- ✓ (6) The same . Binding torn . 1/6 (-/6)
- ✓ (7) "The Elling of the Tule" . ^{English} 1st ed. Binding imperfect . 17/- (5/-)
- ✓ (8) The same . 1st American ed. Good condition . 23/- (5/-)
- ✓ (9) "The settlers of Karossa Creek" . 11/- (3/-)
- ✓ (10) "The Jalisco Brig" . 15/- (3/6)
- ✓ (11) "Helen Adair" . 20/- (10/-)
- ✓ (12) "Notes from my South Sea Log" . Gillis' wide-world Library . Poor condition . 1/6 (1/6)
- ✓ (13) The same . 1st ed. rebound . 12/6 . (1/6)

- ✓ (14) "Under Tropic Skies" 1st ed. 1905 Good
condition 23/- (10/-)
- ✓ (16) "Tom Gernard" 1st ed. 1905 Good
condition 25/- (6/-)
- ✓ (17) "The strange Adventures of James Sherrinton"
1st ed 1902. Binding slightly infested. 18/- (9/-)
- ✓ (18) "The Adventures of Louis Blake" 20/- (15/-)
- ✓ (15) The same. Bell's Nelson & Colver
Library. Paper cover. 7/6 (2/6)
- ✓ (19) "Sketches from Hernandez" ~~Louis's Colver~~
~~Library~~ 21/6 (5/-)
- ✓ (20) with Walter Jeffery "A First Fleet Family"
Good condition. 20/- (7/6)

Mass material in the Mitchell Library.

(1) Holograph letter to his mother, April 11, 1880, announcing his intention to stay on Nunonga (a Hudson's Island) for 18 months. A G 18

(2) Holograph letter [circa 1881]; requests letters to be sent c/o W. Hamilton; Henderson & Macfarlane do all the business in these islands, agents being Flower on Furofute, Thompson on Nene and Johnson on Nunonga; if De Wolf will not keep him on in the event of his closing up he intends to go in with Henderson and Macfarlane.

[This letter is probably written a few months earlier than the one to Alfred in May 1881, which is in the Library]

[It is incomplete, the beginning is wanting]

A G 18

(3) Holograph letter to Alfred - May 1, 1881; is at present on Island of Mankafutan and expects to stay there for 5 months then to go to the Carolines to engage with Henderson and Macfarlane.

8 vo. H. 3.

A G 18

Note Mitchell Library has Louis Becke's birth certificate, small diary etc., together with a a lot of correspondence, & mass. connected with his publications.

Louis Beebe

In the Mitchell Library mass envelope containing Louis Beebe's letters (A 6 18) there is a note to Mrs Leeson dated 29.8.40 and initialed J M. which states that "Victor RIESENFELD has an article on Louis Beebe in the 'Quarto Club Papers', volume 3, 1930, pages 100-120. This includes a bibliography of Beebe's work on pages 118-120."

APPOINTMENT IN GILBERT OR ELLICE ISLANDS:

Sec. to HC to L.G.Becke, 13.12.92: I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th September, received on the 11th November, applying for an appointment in the Ellice or Gilbert Islands.

His Excellency desires me to say that it is not yet decided what establishment shall be kept in the islands in question, and it would be impossible for His Excellency to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the appointment of any person whose fitness for the post was not a matter of his Excellency's personal knowledge.

As, however, you express your willingness to accept a subordinate post such as that of clerical assistant the High Commissioner will have no objection to peruse any testimonials which you may forward as to the qualifications possessed by you. You must not, however, construe this intimation as meaning that there is any likelihood of his Excellency being able to offer you an appointment.

His Excellency will be glad to learn if you are a British subject.

I have &c.

Wilfred Collet,
Secretary.

(1) The Notices [Enter in the names used by Louis Becke, written in his letter to an un-named correspondent, June 17, 1898] A6 18

(2) Heliograph letter to his mother, April 11, 1880, announcing his intention to stay on Rarouanga for 18 months. A6 18

(3) Heliograph letter [circa 1881]; requests letters to be sent c/o W. Hamilton; Henderson & Macfarlane do all the business in these islands, agents being Flower on Funafuti, Thompson on Niue, and Johnson on Raroua; if De Wolf will not keep him in the event of his leaving of he intends to go in with Henderson & Macfarlane.

[This letter is probably written a few months earlier than the one to Alfred on May 1881, which is in the Library] A6 18

(4) Heliograph letter to Alfred, May 1, 1881, is at present on Rukufetan and expects to stay there for 5 months then to go to the Caroline to engage with Henderson & Macfarlane. A6 18

BECKE, LOUIS

Miss Cat.

(5) Telegaph letter to an un-reviced correspondent, June 17, 1898, respecting his mail the Antineer, written in collaboration with W. Jeffrey. He writes "we have not followed the printed records with decubity and I know the descendants of the Beauty witnesses and the entire story of Christian and his life better than any man living". He quotes the entire story of Christian and notes that it does not agree with the written records of the case in many particulars."

A. 6. 18.

BECKE, LOUIS

ML MS AC 18

Schooner "The Venus",
off the island of Taromoga

Elliel Group

South Pacific Ocean

April 11 1880

My dear Mama

Just a few lines to tell you that I am
going to remain on the above island for 18 months
and am busy loading my goods. It is called
Hudson's island or Taromoga and is a small island
with about 200 people on it - and so, white men
there is a Samoan teacher here and he and his wife
E lina are old friends of mine and I will live
with them until my house is built. The King
and chiefs have made a law that only one white
man is to live on the island and that has decided
me to remain - as I think I will do very well here -
the people are very friendly and I hope in 6 months more
to be able to speak their language well - the island
is only 3 miles long and is an atoll on a lagoon

island - no anchorage - vessels must be off and on.

The "Venus" is coming back for my cobra in about 4 months and then she goes to Sydney. I have about three

thousand dollars \$3000 of trade and I am busy getting it on shore. It is now Sunday and the "Venus" leaves

on Tuesday we cannot land anything today being

Sunday as the natives are great missionaries in their way.

When you write to me send to care of Capt. Hamilton

and write below "Tanunoga" - Ellice Group. The chief

officer of the Venus Mr. Senor is a particular friend

of mine and I give him this letter to give to any

ship he may meet in the Kingomell Group. The retired

teacher and his wife are such nice people and I am

sure I will be very comfortable and make some money.

I will not fail to write and tell you how I get on

by every opportunity. I must now close up and will

love to all at home I am dearest Mother

Your affectionate son

Louis G. Beebe

BOLTON, W. W.

1913-42 Papers, being partly his own work and partly copies of other manuscripts and of printed material, sometimes with annotations: original ms and typescript

122 vols. 21 vols.

A3357-A3377

[Typed list of books and MSS copied is filed with McCalla]

[Title pages or lists of ch. headings are provided by W. W. B. with an index to old time Tahiti]

Vol. 1 Tales of roving (Siberia, Alaska, Japan, Korea) 1913 A3357

2. After thirty years. Two months at home. 1913. A3358

3-4. Tahitian vignettes 1922-42 (many reminiscences of people)

2 vols. A3359, 60.

5. Roving in the Great South Sea 1926. A3361

6. En voyage A3362

7-8. Roving the Pacific notes, 1926. [Partly written from

vols. 5 & 6.] A3363, 4.

9-12. Chronicles of Savage Island, with bill. 1927

A3365, 8.

13-15 The same 1931. A3369-71

16. Young, J. L. Atenaono (an account of the rise and fall of the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Co. Ltd.,

1863-73). 1928. A3372.

BOLTON, W. W., contd

- 17-19 Old Time Tahiti, 1928-38 [with bibl. v. 243 and
manuscripts] A3373-5
- 20 Pioneer missionaries of Tahiti: transcriptions of extracts
from printed books 1815-24 and from MSS journals
kept by L. N. S. missionaries 1796-1820. A3376
21. Inter alia, [1940?; Notes and transcriptions of extracts]
A3377.
-

BROWN, Dr George.

4 August 1960

Mr. G.D. Richardson,
Librarian,
The Mitchell Library,
Macquarie Street,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

Dear Mr. Richardson,

Yesterday I was looking at a typescript in the Mitchell Library entitled "Old Hands" and "Old Times" in the South Seas (Q.999.4). The typescript itself contains no statement as to authorship. The Library catalogue simply describes it as being by a missionary who was in Samoa in 1860. (A fact which is mentioned in the text.)

I had not read more than a few pages of it before I reached the conclusion that it was almost certainly written by Dr George Brown. I confirmed this by checking a number of statements with passages in Brown's autobiography. Here are several of them:

- (1) The writer arrived in Samoa in 1860 (p.?) and resided at Satupa'itea (p.23).
[Autobiography: Brown arrived in Samoa on 30 October, 1860 (p.23) and settled at Satupa'itea (p.31)].
- (2) The writer had a brother-in-law at Raglan, New Zealand, named Wallis (p.24).
[Autobiography: Brown married the daughter of the missionary James Wallis in New Zealand (p.21)].
- (3) In 1890 the writer travelled on the Lubeck with Robert Louis Stevenson and the missionaries, Hunt and Chalmers.
[Autobiography: Brown travelled on the same ship with the same fellow passengers in the same year (p.63)].

From my own point of view the identification of what appears to be a manuscript not previously attributed to Dr Brown is a matter of considerable interest. In this case the manuscript is of considerable value. It contains in particular a most interesting commentary on members of the European community in Samoa in the 1860s, and some fresh material on the Siovili cult.

2.

After talking to Mr Maude about this document, we have decided that it would be worth while obtaining a photostat copy of it. I should be most grateful if you could arrange for this to be done and for it to be charged to the Department of Pacific History's account.

Yours sincerely,

J.W. Davidson
Professor in Pacific History

CAMPBELL, W. TELFER

From the Colonial Office List 1924: Ed. at Rossall; passed entrance exam., Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst, 1882; served with Methuen's Horse, Bechuanaland field force, 1884-85; reg.-gen.'s dept., Queensland, 1889; asst. res. mag., Eastern div., B.N. Guinea, 9th Oct., 1890; res. mag., S.E. div., ditto, Feb., 1891; res. mag. and comsnr. of sup. ct., B.N. Guinea, 1893; res. comsnr., Gilbert and Ellice Is. Prots., and dep. comsnr., Western Pacific High Comsn., 29th Nov., 1895; agent and consul, Tonga, Sept., 1909; col.sec., Gambia, 1912; ag. govr., Aug. to Nov., 1913, Sept.-Oct., 1915, and from July, 1916.

SS to HC No.30 of 30.8.92: William Telfer Campbell, formerly a Res. Mag. in B.N.G., has expressed desire to be apptd. a DC for the WP and the MO for the CO reports him fit.

"Enc. Mr W.T. Campbell has been Resident Magistrate for the Louisiade district of this Colony for about six months, and has given me much satisfaction by the way in which he has performed his duties. I have found him of temperate habits, intelligent, industrious and trustworthy. He leaves the service to undergo necessary Medical treatment.

Wm. MacGregor.
Administrator.

British New Guinea.
25th June 1891."

Asst HC to SS No.27 of 2.5.95. Campbell has accepted offer by HC of an appointment, on probation, as British Resident & Deputy Commissioner in the Gilbert & Ellice Groups.

Salary commencing £400, plus £50 till quarters provided. Salary shd not be fixed permanently at so low a rate as £400 but raised gradually if appointee gives satisfaction and Prot. revenues permit. Sal. must also depend partly on whether possible to arrange for pension rights after probation.

A gentleman ... previously Stipendiary Magistrate in New Guinea, but had to retire owing to ill health. Subsequently returned to NG & apptd Chief Overseer and Gaoler, and lately again to a Magistracy.

"Although the natives of New Guinea are widely different from those of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups Mr. Campbell's experience in New Guinea is in many respects likely to be of value to him in his new position."

.....

TELFER CAMPBELL: APPLICATION

William Telfer Campbell to HC, 10.8.93: Written from Melbourne.
For DC for WP or any other appt.

Apptd Asst Res Magis in BNG 1890 - later Res Mag in Louisiade Group -
compelled to resign owing ~~ill health~~ to having met with an accident
and being advised by Sir William MacGregor to return Eng for medical
treatment. Helth now restored and reported fit by CO Med Adviser.

Refer YE to the Annual Report and Despatches on BNG 1890-1891 by
Administrator for services.

MacGregor willing he shd rejoin service on first suitable vacancy but
may have to wait some time for same.

Enc. "Mr W.T. Campbell has been Resident Magistrate for the
Louisiade district of this colony for about six months, and has
given me much satisfaction by the way in which he has performed
his duties.

I have found him of temperate habits, intelligent, industrious and
trustworthy. He leaves the service to undergo necessary medical
treatment.

Wm. MacGregor
Administrator

British New Guinea
25th June 1891.

.....

TELFER CAMPBELL: APPT. AS RC

Sec to HC to Campbell, 29.8.93: has recd his application for a DCship and also one which he sent to the SOS.

At present nothing, but HC is in corres re appt of fit & proper person as Res and DC in the Gilbert Group, and might possibly in about 6 months be able to offer you an appt..

Please therefore give standing address.

.....

TELFER CAMPBELL: OFFER OF POST AS R.C.

Sec. to HC to Campbell, 16.1.95: Referring to your letter of the 29th August, 1893, making application to the High Commissioner for an appointment as a Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific, I am directed by His Excellency to offer you the posts of British Resident & Deputy Commissioner for the Gilbert & Ellice Groups.

The posts in question will become vacant about the month of October, and a steamer will shortly afterwards be leaving Fiji for the Ellice & Gilbert Groups.

If you accept the appointment you will understand that it will have to be held for some time on probation and that up to the present time Her Majesty's Government have not sanctioned any scheme for Officers of the High Commission qualifying for pension.

The combined salaries will amount to £400 per annum; and until quarters are provided, which it is hoped will be done in 1896, an allowance in lieu thereof will be made of £50 per annum.

The climate of the islands may be described as fairly healthy, there being little or no fever. The heat, though not excessive, is constant, and therefore somewhat trying. With the present communication, however, existing between the Gilbert & Ellice Islands and Fiji and Australia, it will be possible to obtain a change of climate within the periods allowed under the Colonial Office Regulations for vacation leave.

The High Commissioner will be glad if you will forward as early a reply as possible to this offer.

I have &c.

Wilfred Collet.
Secretary.

For ~~XXXX~~ letters from Telfer Campbell to Atlee Hunt see:-

- (1) In File 30 under date 1907.
- (2) In File 25 under Tonga.

.....

GILBERT, CAPTAIN

DISCOVERY OF GILBERTS

Captain Clerk, in a letter to Secretary Stephens dated 22.3.75, says:-

"The charts are partly constructed from my observations, and partly from Mr Gilbert, my master, whose judgement and assiduity, in this as well as every other branch of his profession, is exceeded by none."

HRNZ I:22.

.....

HASSALL

Marsden, in a letter to the Tahiti mission dated 14.10.00,
says -

"I have got Mr Hassall into a situation under government,
as storekeeper, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum,
himself, family and two servants maintained by government."

.....

Bully Hayes

- 31.5.76 (1) S o S to Gov., Fiji, No.63: re my Circ. desp. 20/4/ last
re William Hayes, tel. from Gov., Hong Kong. Hayes is
leaving Manila for Samoa, and instruction to naval officers
on South Pacific Station to watch his future proceedings.
- 9.12.76 (2) S o S to Gov., Fiji, Circular. Re my desp. 103, 9/8/ last
tr. desp. received through F.O. from H.M. Consul Booker
at San Francisco re movements of Captain Hayes. '... left
this Port in command of the American Schooner 'Lotus'
bound for Apia ...'.
- (3) S o S to Gov., Fiji, No.28. Re your desp. No.8, 14/1/
re filibustering expedition to Samoa under Colonel
Steinberger, Capt. Hayes and G.A. Woods. '... keep
in constant communication with Her Majesty's Consul at
Samoa'.

.....

SAMOA.

1870.

√ Bully Hayes.

MSS.

T. Powell, in a Deposition dated Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, January 6th. 1870 :

Powell reports that the schooner "Atlantic" (Capt. Hayes) came to anchor in Pago Pago Harbour during the afternoon of December 14th. 1869.

On the morning of December 15th., the chief Mauga called at Powell's house, telling him that there were some kidnapped natives from Manihiki and Pukapuka aboard the schooner, and that he and his people intended to liberate them. Powell advised him that such a course was most hazardous, and would most likely end in defeat and bloodshed.

Shortly after Powell received a visit from a man who introduced himself as Sivewright. He told Powell of Hayes' doings and wrote out the following Memorandum :

"10 boys, 2 women, 1 man, natives of Manihiki; 19 men, women and children, from Buka Buka. The Buka Buka people were engaged for a period of 6 months at the rate of 5 dollars per month. The agreement reads for a period of 5 years at the rate of 2 dollars per month each.

Signed : Fred Sivewright."

During Sivewright's visit some of the Manihiki natives accompanied by the Rarotongan teacher Pauga (of Manu'a) arrived and told how they had been kidnapped by Hayes. About this time news arrived that all except a few of the captives were free - having jumped overboard and swam ashore. Then the mate arrived, complaining to Powell that the natives had seized his boat. Powell refused to intervene in any way.

A few minutes later Powell the Captain "coming in a canoe on the other side of the bay," and later he heard the report of pistols. The chief Mauga, had ordered the canoe in which Hayes was riding to be upset; as soon as Hayes recovered his feet he pulled the trigger of the six-barrelled pistols he was carrying, but they missed fire, were wrested from him by the Samoans, and he was taken prisoner. Later

the Samoans managed to fire two barrels of the pistols. Hayes was taken to the chief's house. Soon after Sivewright arrived with a message from Hayes, asking that Powell should go to him. Powell refused. Sivewright had with him a bundle of wet papers which Hayes had committed to his charge. He considered, that "under the circumstances, it was no unlawful breach of confidence" to show them to Powell.

One document which Powell handled and examined, was an agreement on the part of the natives of Bukabuka and Manihiki engaging with the firm of Betham and Moore to go to one of the Fiji Islands (Metamba?) to work for 5 years at the wages of 2 dollars per month, and it was stipulated that if any one of them should be ill, the wages were to be stopped during the illness, and provisions paid for by the native. The document was in neat penmanlike hand-writing, with the names of the Manihiki natives on the right hand side and those of the Bukabuka natives on the left. Powell thought that all the names except one, were signed in Captain Hayes' handwriting - he later received a note from Hayes and was able to make comparison.

There was another paper stating that the natives of Bukabuka had received payment in advance on Bukabuka to the amount of 4 dollars each for the men, and 5 dollars each for the women, and aboard ship to the amount of 2.50 dollars each. The payment aboard ship was also made to apply to the natives of Manihiki.

On the afternoon of December 15th. Hayes called at Powell's house and introduced himself. He stayed for three hours, and took tea with the Rev. and Mrs. Powell. Hayes, referred to the taking of his vessel, saying that someone had "put their foot in it," he admitted that the people of Manihiki were unwilling to come at first, but had later agreed to unite with the people of Bukabuka in signing the agreement. He said that having got the coconuts aboard at Manihiki, he had said to the people: "Now you owe me for those things you let go to Capt. Holl, so many dollars - mentioning many thousands - now how do you mean to pay me - well now I'll take these coconuts in part payment, and if some of you will come and work for me where I will take you to, I will take the pay in this way in labour." Hayes also showed to Powell the same papers which Sivewright had showed to him during the morning. They were now dried, and the one showing the agreement of the Manihiki and Bukabuka natives to work in Fiji for 5 years at 2 dollars per month, had been removed.

Bully Hayes - 2.

MSB.

On the morning of December 16th. at about 7 a.m. Hayes called again on Powell, asking if he might use Powell's house to write out some documents, as the chief's house was too noisy. Powell furnished him with pen and ink, Hayes had paper himself. Hayes sat writing for about an hour in the parlour - and was provided with breakfast by Mrs. Powell.

While Hayes was writing, Powell was visited by some of the liberated captives, and after Hayes' departure, Powell, through Tauga recorded the following particulars :

Natives of Bukabuka : Men - Pilato, Iavana, Ninita, Pataula, Aleluia, Ione. Women - Tapita, Naomi, Petila, Pamatagi, Ietepeta, Niunalia, Veteao, Paunaola, Talota, Meleana, Akala, Utapiga, Atuapiko, Kariiva.

Natives of Manihiki : Men - Mote. Boys - Katiga, Samuela, Auleva, Noa. Women - Toka. Girls - Tuitelu, Meleana.

Pilato al. Kilato, chief of Bukabuka said that he had come on the advice of the native teacher Okatai, who thought Pilato should go to take care of the young people. They were to go to Samoa for 6 months and then would be taken back to thier own island. Pilato was to return in 2 months.

Tapita, the wife of Iavana, said the men were engaged for 2 months at 12 fathoms of cloth a month, and the women (14 in number) at 9 fathoms a month. One boy, the son of Pilato was to receive 5 fathoms a month. They were engaged to go to Vailele, on Upolu.

On December 16th. Mauga requested M. Hunkin, British Consular Agent at Leone, to come and adjudicate the case, but Hunkin refused as the ship was under the American flag.

On the morning of December 17th. Hayes visted Powell, with a note addressed to the B. C. Agent, stating that although he was an American himself, his vessel was under the British flag, and claimed protection from the natives.

Hayes also showed Powell a document "which had evidently been wetted." It was a verbatim copy of the document Powell had seen on the 15th. December - but instead of showing 5 years in Fiji at 2 dollars per month (as formerly)

the document now showed 6 months on Upolu at 12 fathoms of cloth a month for the men, and 10 fathoms a month for the women. The contract was still with Messrs. Betham and Moore. Powell thought the new document to be in Hayes' own handwriting. The names of all the natives had been signed as before.

Powell states that Mauga and the other chiefs seemed to have treated Hayes with great consideration. Mauga gave him his own bed and best house.

Powell's deposition is addressed to J. C. Williams, H.B.M. Consul, Samoa.

Other refs. : ✓ Pukapuka.
✓ Manibiki.
✓ Mauga.
✓ T. Powell.
✓ M. Hunkin.
✓ Pagopago.
✓ Leone.
✓ Attitude to Europeans.
✓ Labour Trade.
✓ J. C. Williams.

SAMOA.

1870.

Bully Hayes.✓

MSS.

T. Powell in a letter dated Fagopago, Samoa, August 5th.
1870 :

Powell reports that the chief and people of Fagopago were exceedingly annoyed because of the escape of Capt. Hayes from Apia.

J. C. Williams had taken him to Apia, but as there was no prison there had let him go at large until a H.M. ship arrived.

In the meantime an armed brig the "Pioneer," under the British flag, but having an American Pease as Captain had arrived at Apia. In this vessel Hayes had escaped. Powell reports that all but one of the natives which Hayes had brought from Fikapuka, had died in Apia.

Other refs. : ✓ J. C. Williams.
 ✓ Mauga.
 ✓ Labour Trade.
 ✓ Fikapuka.
 ✓ Apia.

SAMOA.

1870.

✓ Bully Hayes.

M55.

T. Powell, in a Deposition dated Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, January 6th. 1870 :

Powell reports that the schooner "Atlantic" (Capt. Hayes) came to anchor in Pago Pago Harbour during the afternoon of December 14th. 1869.

On the morning of December 15th., the chief Mauga called at Powell's house, telling him that there were some kidnapped natives from Manihiki and Fuka-puka aboard the schooner, and that he and his people intended to liberate them. Powell advised him that such a course was most hazardous, and would most likely end in defeat and bloodshed.

Shortly after Powell received a visit from a man who introduced himself as Sivewright. He told Powell of Hayes' doings and wrote out the following Memorandum :

"10 boys, 2 women, 1 man, natives of Manihiki; 19 men, women and children, from Buka Buka. The Buka Buka people were engaged for a period of 6 months at the rate of 5 dollars per month. The agreement reads for a period of 5 years at the rate of 2 dollars per month each.

Signed : Fred Sivewright."

During Sivewright's visit some of the Manihiki natives accompanied by the Rarotongan teacher Tauga (of Manu'a) arrived and told how they had been kidnapped by Hayes. About this time news arrived that all except a few of the captives were free - having jumped overboard and swam ashore. Then the mate arrived, complaining to Powell that the natives had seized his boat. Powell refused to intervene in any way.

A few minutes later Powell the Captain "coming in a canoe on the other side of the bay," and later he heard the report of pistols. The chief Mauga, had ordered the canoe in which Hayes was riding to be upset; as soon as Hayes recovered his feet he pulled the trigger of the six-barralled pistols he was carrying, but they missed fire, were wrested from him by the Samoans, and he was taken prisoner. Later

the Samoans managed to fire two barrels of the pistols. Hayes was taken to the chief's house. Soon after Sivewright arrived with a message from Hayes, asking that Powell should go to him. Powell refused. Sivewright had with him a bundle of wet papers which Hayes had committed to his charge. He considered, that "under the circumstances, it was no unlawful breach of confidence" to show them to Powell.

One document which Powell handled and examined, was an agreement on the part of the natives of Bukabuka and Manihiki engaging with the firm of Betham and Moore to go to one of the Fiji Islands (Metamba?) to work for 5 years at the wages of 2 dollars per month, and it was stipulated that if any one of them should be ill, the wages were to be stopped during the illness, and provisions paid for by the native. The document was in neat penmanlike hand-writing, with the names of the Manihiki natives on the right hand side and those of the Bukabuka natives on the left. Powell thought that all the names except one, were signed in Captain Hayes' handwriting - he later received a note from Hayes and was able to make comparison.

There was another paper stating that the natives of Bukabuka had received payment in advance on Bukabuka to the amount of 6 dollars each for the men, and 5 dollars each for the women, and aboard ship to the amount of 2.50 dollars each. The payment aboard ship was also made to apply to the natives of Manihiki.

On the afternoon of December 15th. Hayes called at Powell's house and introduced himself. He stayed for three hours, and took tea with the Rev. and Mrs. Powell. Hayes, referred to the taking of his vessel, saying that someone had "put their foot in it," he admitted that the people of Manihiki were unwilling to come at first, but had later agreed to unite with the people of Bukabuka in signing the agreement. He said that having got the coconuts aboard at Manihiki, he had said to the people: "Now you owe me for those things you let go to Capt. Holl, so many dollars - mentioning many thousands - now how do you mean to pay me - well now I'll take these coconuts in part payment, and if some of you will come and work for me where I will take you to, I will take the pay in this way in labour." Hayes also showed to Powell the same papers with Sivewright had showed to him during the morning. They were now dried, and the one showing the agreement of the Manihiki and Bukabuka natives to work in Fiji for 5 years at 2 dollars per month, had been removed.

SAMOA.

1870.

Bully Hayes - 2.

MSB.

On the morning of December 16th. at about 7 a.m. Hayes called again on Powell, asking if he might use Powell's house to write out some documents, as the chief's house was too noisy. Powell furnished him with pen and ink, Hayes had paper himself. Hayes sat writing for about an hour in the parlour - and was provided with breakfast by Mrs. Powell.

While Hayes was writing, Powell was visited by some of the liberated captives, and after Hayes' departure, Powell, through Tauga recorded the following particulars :

Natives of Bukabuka : Men - Pilato, Iavana, Ninita, Pataula, Aleluia, Ione. Women - Tapita, Naomi, Petila, Pamatagi, Ietepeta, Niusslie, Veteao, Paunaola, Talota, Meleana, Akala, Utapiga, Atuapiko, Kariiva.

Natives of Manihiki : Men - Noto. Boys - Katiga, Samuela, Auleva, Ioa. Women - Toka. Girls - Tuitelu, Meleana.

Pilato sl. Kilato, chief of Bukabuka said that he had come on the advice of the native teacher Okatai, who thought Pilato should go to take care of the young people. They were to go to Samoa for 6 months and then would be taken back to their own island. Pilato was to return in 2 months.

Tapita, the wife of Iavana, said the men were engaged for 2 months at 12 fathoms of cloth a month, and the women (14 in number) at 9 fathoms a month. One boy, the son of Pilato was to receive 5 fathoms a month. They were engaged to go to Vailele, on Upolu.

On December 16th. Tauga requested W. Hunkin, British Consular Agent at Leone, to come and adjudicate the case, but Hunkin refused as the ship was under the American flag.

On the morning of December 17th. Hayes visited Powell, with a note addressed to the B. C. Agent, stating that although he was an American himself, his vessel was under the British flag, and claimed protection from the natives.

Hayes also showed Powell a document "which had evidently been wetted." It was a verbatim copy of the document Powell had seen on the 15th. December - but instead of showing 5 years in Fiji at 2 dollars per month (as formerly)

the document now showed 6 months on Upolu at 12 fathoms of cloth a month for the men, and 10 fathoms a month for the women. The contract was still with Messrs. Betham and Moore. Powell thought the new document to be in Hayes' own handwriting. The names of all the natives had been signed as before.

Powell states that Mauga and the other chiefs seemed to have treated Hayes with great consideration. Mauga gave him his own bed and best house.

Powell's deposition is addressed to J. C. Williams, H.B.M. Consul, Samoa.

Other refs. : ✓ Pukapuka.
✓ Manihiki.
✓ Mauga.
✓ T. Powell.
✓ M. Munkin.
✓ Pagopago.
✓ Leone.
✓ Attitude to Europeans.
✓ Labour Trade.
✓ J. C. Williams.

SAMOA.

1870.

Bully Hayes.^Y

1870.

T. Powell in a letter dated Pagopago, Samoa, August 5th.
1870 :

Powell reports that the chief and people of Pagopago were exceedingly annoyed because of the escape of Capt. Hayes from Apia.

J. C. Williams had taken him to Apia, but as there was no prison there had let him go at large until a H.M. ship arrived.

In the meantime an armed brig the "Pioneer," under the British flag, but having an American Pease as Captain had arrived at Apia. In this vessel Hayes had escaped. Powell reports that all but one of the natives which Hayes had brought from Pukapuka, had died in Apia.

Other refs. : ✓ J. C. Williams.
✓ Mauga.
✓ Labour Trade.
✓ Pukapuka.
✓ Apia.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

BOX 4 G.P.O. CANBERRA A.C.T.

TEL. J0422

Telegrams "Natuniv" Canberra

10 November 1960

Mr R.P. Gilson,
c/- J. Baird,
Waerenga Road,
Days Bay,
WELLINGTON. N.Z.

Dear Dick,

You may remember that you were going to look up some material on Bully Hayes - I believe it was in the Auckland Weekly News. I do hope that you manage to do this, and to send us a copy on the exact reference so that it can be copied from the file in Sydney.

Anyway, here is a further piece on Hayes; this time in a letter sent to me a day or two ago by Duncan Cox, an old friend of mine in Auckland, who is a descendant of the writer.

The point is that the letter refers to an account of one of Hayes' escapades in the Lyttleton Times for February 2, 1865, and another in an issue of the same paper about a year earlier.

I should be most grateful if you could look these up and have copies made at my expense.

Hoping all went well in Auckland,

Yours ever,

J.R.M. Cole

COPY

Bishops Court,
Saturday June 17th/1865

Dear Acland,

You will perhaps be a little surprised to hear that the Feejee scheme is knocked on the head.

At the last moment, after we had signed a written agreement, when, in fact, everything seemed settled, our dear friend the skipper made one little mistake in his otherwise neat little scheme, but it was a fatal one, and led to our getting out of one of the neatest laid little traps imaginable; after everything was settled, as he thought, but fortunately before we had bought the stock, he asked me to lend him £50 or £60, implying that he would be unable to put to sea without it. This, of course, aroused my suspicions, as had we put stock on board they would have been liable to be seized for his debts, therefore if we wished to go there was no alternative but to lend him the money; but before doing so of course, I began to make every enquiry about him and what security we could get&c. This put me on the right trail at last, when it turned out that our friend is "the notorious Captain Hayes", slaver, pirate, murder&c.

About 4 months ago he ran away with a young girl from Akaroa, having got her on board under pretence of taking her to Lyttelton to join a theatrical company which he was forming to take down to China&., but having got her on board he set sail north (pobabely for the Feejees to trade her to the king!) eventually, after resolute and desperat resistance on her part she was landed near Picton. You will find the whole account in the Lyttelton Times of Feb 2nd. of this year if you keep your papers. A short time before that he had his last vessel, the Black Diamond seized for debt during his absence by an armed crew, he being known as such a desperate character that they could get hold of it no other way. The account of this also appeared in the Lyttelton Times about a year ago. At Auckland by some cheap dodge he got cleared, and got his papers, and paid his debts "with his fore topsail", i.e. gave them leg bail. From Otago his character is given "as the greatest rogue unhung", and some one from Sydney the other day openly accused him in Lyttelton of being a "murderer", which he by no means appeared to be able to disprove, but thought it unkind to be so accused when he was reforming and endeavouring to redeem his character". I am afraid he has had a very short try at that which, is hardly to his staste. His little game with us was evidently to get all he could out of us, then having realised on the stock&c. While we were up in the islands exploring he would have been accidentally of course driven out to sea and unable to find his way back; and then we should have been stuck an indefinite length of time, minus the proceeds of our stock, which, no doubt, would have been profitably invested in the "blackbird trade", alias niggers. The only question is whether he would have thrown Chudleigh and I into the bargain along with the stock. We might have been useful to look after the stock for a bit, and they could always have eaten us if we were in the way though I fear Chudleigh would have been poor eating with those boils of his, and I should have taken a lot of yams to fatten, and then probably have been as unprofitable as any other wild pig and not at all equal to their own natural ones.

It seems almost a pity to have spoilt this nice little game doesn't it? It would have been such a nice little start again for the estimable captain in his favourite trade of niggers. In the meantime we are of course liable for an action for breach of our written agreement, but, firstly, he is hardly likeley to try it, as his character will not poorly bear looking into. Secondly, the agreement being written by myself will probably prove wholly informal and not hold water. Thirdly there is a saving clause relative to the sea-worthiness of the vessel, similar to the one you may recollect, I particularly called your attention to in my letter, and the conditions of which he has not complied with. Fourthly I think we are quite justified in refusing to put stock on board, as from his own words to me, they would clearly be liable to be seized for debt. Fifthly, under the circumstances I think we are fully justified in demanding "substantial security" for the due performance of his part of the contract, and, lastly it being extremely questinable whether he has ever paid for his present vessel it will probably suit him better to pay his debts with his "foretopsail" again, and slip off some fine night, than risk the delay and danger of an action. However, there is no saying if he chooses to do so, he can, but I think our case is so good that I shall not be alarmed.

We are, therefore, obliged to abandon the whole expedition for the time being, ~~from~~ want of funds among the lot of us to carry it out in any other way, but in the meantime we are promised a pamphlet by a Colonel Smythe, who went there on behalf of the English Government, about three years ago, to report on the advisability of annexing the islands, and we also hope to get some more information through Sydney merchants&c., and possibly, some months hence, we might yet go, via Sydney, whence it seems vessels are regularly and frequently trading, and that a missionvessel goes down two or three times a year, so that probably would be a more promising way of going, and we would make perhaps a better "debut" in the islands in a mission vessel than under the auspices of our dear friend, the pirate, slaver, murderer&c.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

C.Percy Cox.

Young, James L., 'Private Journal'. May 26th 1876 - December 31st 1877. Gilbert and Ellice Groups. Canberra, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

.....

March 15, 1877. At Ebon. ... Heard from Mr Whitney that the notorious Captain W.H. Hayes has been in Jaluij 10 days in the 'Lotus' yacht, and that Ingolls nearly shot him in a dispute about money matters.

April 14, 1877. At Ebon. ... I heard from Captain Hemsheim the full particulars respecting the death of Captain Hayes, they are as follows -

On March 27th at 4 p.m. Captain W.H. Hayes in his schooner of 20 tons (the "Lotus") left Jaluij for Namerik and Ponapi. He left at the same time as the Barque "San Francisco" for Samoa, and "Matautu" sch. for Ebon. Captain Hayes's crew consisted of a mate (an American) and a cook (a Dutchman) there was also a white woman on board, Hayes's mistress. There were thus only 4 souls on board. At 11 p.m. on that night when between Kili and Namerik it being Hayes's watch on deck, he ordered the cook to steer the vessel and lay down himself in the cockpit in front of the cabin-door. This cook was a man who had been much abused by Hayes on the passage up from Samoa and had left the vessel in Jaluij but Hayes had caught him and taken him on board and having first tied him to the mast had flogged him severely. On this night Hayes (who it is said had been aggravating the man all evening) began abusing him for not steering well and at last jumped up and took the man by the throat and said he would throw him over-board and did actually drag him to the rail. The man

Death of Bully Hayes cont.

then broke loose from Hayes and seized the "Crutch" (or support for the main-boom while at anchor) with which to defend himself.

Hayes then called to the mate, who was below, to hand up his revolver, when the cook struck Hayes on the head with the "crutch" fracturing his skull and killing him instantly.

The mate then turned back and after five days beating in heavy weather, made Jaluij where the vessel now lies.

It was a beautiful moonlight night when the tragedy occurred.

In this fitting manner ended the life of the "notorious Captain "Bully" Hayes" a man whose name is known all over the Pacific as a synonym for fraud and violence, and whose life has more hairbreadth escapes and adventures and schemes than any of those histories we read "in books with yellow covers".

W.H.Hayes was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S. and was about 60 to 65 years of age at the time of his death. He was a tall, stout, burly man white hair and whiskers. Although originally not an educated man yet his natural shrewdness had enabled him to acquire a great fund of general knowledge, and he could express himself in well-chosen language when he liked. He was exceedingly cunning and utterly unscrupulous as to the means he used to further his own ends, and perhaps the secret of his success in his career of rascality was the great self-reliance he possessed - the conviction which he entertained that everything would "come out straight" which he took in hand.

He was subject to the most violent fits of passion in which he has

Death of Bully Hayes cont.

repeatedly destroyed valuable property of his own - but at the same time he possessed great power of disguising his emotions when it suited his purpose.

Hayes began life as an officer in packet-ships between Liverpool and New York, and was for year or two a captain on this line. His first appearance in the Colonies was in 1857 or 1858, when he came to Adelaide S.A. in the "W.C. Bradley" barque of Baltimore. At that time he married an Adelaide lady. He sold the barque in Melbourne and then went to China in command of a ship and brought a number of Chinese as passengers to Melbourne, and finding that he could not land them without paying^d poll-tax on them, he forged naturalization papers for the whole number (so the story goes, told by himself, but it must be taken "Cum grano Salis"). After this he went to China again and brought a number of Chinese to Sydney and to avoid paying "poll-tax" there, he made signals of distress outside and feigned to be sinking, & when a steamer came off to him he transferred his Chinese passengers to her and when the steamer got a short distance off he squared away and left, leaving the Sydney Authorities to get the "pol-tax" as best they might.

Next we find him (in 1859) in the "Ellemta" brig from "San Francisco" which foundered off Samoa Hayes escaping in boat to Savaii (It is said a vessel foundered with him in 1856 or -/57, 300 miles East of Samoa). Next we find him in "Black Diamond"

Death of Bully Hayes cont.

brig on N.Z. coast, where it is said he drowned his wife in Nelson harbour. Then this vessel (whose name he changed to the "Rono") foundered with him off Manahiki Island in 1867. Then he was Master of "Atlantic" sel. of Damoa and was arrested for kidnapping natives but escaped with Pease in "Pioneer" brig (afterwards Hayes's "Leonora" lost on Strong's Island in June 1874.)

Names of crew, written at bottom of first page:

-Nelson: Peter Rietlyk: Mme. Hecker

HENDERSON, George C.

PAPERS

ML Unwt MSS Set 23, 94, 114, 270

(1) Set 114 Lectures

Vol. 22 [16 books] Pacific Islands

" 23 Pacific

(2) Set 114 Ms Papers

(i) Miscellaneous re Pacific Islands. 2 boxes & 2 bundles

(ii) Fiji & the Fijians. Ms. 1835-56

(iii) British Policy in S. Pacific Islands. Ms of unpublished notes

(iv) Illustrations to Discoveries of Fiji. 3 albums & 1 bundle

(v) Discoveries of Fiji Islands. 1 bundle of sketches & envelopes

(vi) Illus to History of Government in Fiji

Set 23.

(3) \wedge Photostats of American despatches and papers in FO concerning
Fiji,
 \wedge Society, Sandwich and Friendly Islands and Pitcairn Island.
14 vols. & 8 parcels. *

(4) Set 270. 5 notebooks

(i) New Hebrides. Books read

(ii) Diary of tour to New Hebrides

(iii) Lord Howe, Norfolk, New Hebrides

(iv) " " despatches (ML & CS)

(v) Norfolk Island

(5) Set 94 Miscellaneous Papers [with Leeson Papers]

386-2

286-1

* FO 58/14-16, 20-27, 28-33, 118.
adm 58/152-3

B. HIRD: APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Hird to HC, Butaritari, 15.7.93: "if it is your Excellency's intention to appoint anyone outside of the civil service to the position of British Resident on Butaritari I beg to offer myself as a candidate. I have eighteen years experience amongst these islands and speak several languages well (Rarotongan, Samoan, Tokerau and Ellice) and with the little knowledge I now possess of the Gilbert dialect I feel confident that with six months study I could speak it fluently.

For character I refer you to Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane in whose employ I have been for eighteen years."

.....

LEWIN, J. W.

Letter to Mr. Dan Drury dated 7.3.08, from Farm
Cove, Sydney.

"... I hope you will not mention any more in your
letters about gold and my enough I am that even
such a thought entered into my head but enough of
that subject for I am really sick of it for had
it not been for those ideas or rather dreams I
never should have gone to Otago Otago in search
of pearls where I very nigh lost my life for the
reason that I went in was stranded in the Beach
in front of the house where she was entirely lost in a heavy
gale of wind which lasted five days and that was
not the only misfortune for after we got on shore we
had the natives to fight for the week at noon with
the party that were our friends, so that for the same
reason that we was on the Island we were entirely
alarmed with the dreadful ideas of our having our

LEWIN, J. W., cont'd.

throats cut and I have not the least doubt but we
should have been all massacred & the missionary
totally destroyed or at least forced to flee to the
other Island at the risk of being drowned by some
a few of us who well knew the use of fire
arms as for these dastards called missionary
they would have run and hid themselves rather than
fight or protect their property & wife &c.

(Parand note: the King name is Otter who was our
friend & his party was at war with two chiefs named
woa & Tamtore.)

This low boat that I have sent you was collected
at the imminent hazard of my life so that all the time
I was forced to stay in the Island was lost & For
a history of these notes I must refer you to Cook also
is very correct in his Description of that Island &
its inhabitants.

(Original note: Many of these were collected at Ermo an
Island about 30 miles from Otaheitea.

LEWIN, J. E., Capt.

You may be sure we were all glad when
the *Porpoise* a ship that came in the same month
as we did which was to come back for the use of
the colony came in to the bay of Botany
which after a few weeks we embarked on board
her without our losing any lines and after a
fine passage I arrived safe in Sydney the latter
end of December 1802 and with a firm resolution
to set down to my pencil and never to go
any more in search of gold beads or any
thing but insects & that not out of sight of
land.

- (1) Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, new series, XVII (1876), pp.134-6. [Sketches his career].
- (2) Wilks, Mark. "Tahiti: Containing a Review of the Origin, Character, and Progress of French Roman Catholic Efforts for the Destruction of English Protestant Missions in the South Seas". Trans. from the French. London, 1844. Pp.61-4.
- (3) Hasse, A.R., comp. "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs 1828-1861". Washington, D.C., 1914). III:1724.
- (4) Parker, Samuel. "Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains performed in the years ~~1835~~ 1835, '36, '37 ...". 3rd ed. Ithaca, N.Y., 1842. P.382.
- (5) Wilkes' Exploring Expedition I:345; II:35.

.....

German Foreign Office Archives. Reel 14 - Palau und Carolinen Ms.

1885-6.

.

Confidential.

Foreign Office,

October 23, 1885.

(To His Excellency the Count Münster).

Concerns memorandum of visit of H.M.S. "Comus" and "Lily" to "Pelleu-Islands" in 1881-1882, in connection with letter to the "Times" (see below).

"With reference to a letter which appeared in the "Times" of the 15th ultimo, Baron Plessen enquired at this office whether it was true that the Spanish Government protested that when, as alleged in that letter, Her Majesty's Government sent a so-called squadron to the Pelleu-Islands in 1882, and he at the same time asked to be furnished with any information in the possession of Her Majesty's Government bearing on the statements made in the letter to the "Times".

In compliance with Baron Plessen's request I have now the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum....."

(Refers to wreck of "Lilla" (Keats, Master, O'Keefe, owner) on N.W. coast of Babelthuap 21 July 1880 - plundered by natives. "Lily" (Comm. Grove) sent from Hong Kong to recover as much cargo as poss. and to cause to be punished natives involved. ("to see that adequate punishment was inflicted on the perpetrators of the outrage by the constituted authorities of the island, if any").

Grove communicated with King Atta-Thule who told him that King

Arracklye responsible. Grove availed self of services of James Gibbons, a British resident of Korrer, to negotiate with Arracklye. (This gent. evidently referred to in letter to "Times", signed "Captain RN" as "Mr. Gubbins".) Arracklye then agreed to pay, within 9 months from 26 Jan. 1881, various amounts of tortoise shell, bêche de mer, pearl shell, cobra (copra?). "Lily" went to Manila to coal - Grove didn't state in report whether told Spanish authorities of visit to Pelleu Islands.

23 March 1882. "Comus" and "Lily" went to Pelleus to collect indemnity - payment evaded. Naval brigade formed, landed - King fled - several of "Council Houses" occupied. King told must comply, or "place would be burnt down". Which was subsequently done. Naval brigade returned to ships - no loss of life.

Messages then sent to Aukassar "to acquaint the chief that unless he paid a certain amount, he would be punished for his complicity in the plunder of the "Lilla". He replied had no money - this known to be false, brigade again landed "marched through the village, burning the Council Houses and the Prophet's House". Only £150 value paid, but no further action taken. No protest from Spain followed.

"With regard to the statement in an extract from the "Imparcial" which Baron von Plessen subsequently communicated to me, that when Her Majesty's Ship Espiègle proceeded to Yap and the Pelleu Islands, the captain of that vessel, on being informed that no-one except the Spanish Government had jurisdiction over those islands, went back to Hong Kong for fresh instructions, I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellence that, on enquiry, that allegation is found to be inaccurate".

O'KEEFE IN PELEWS

Commodore Erskine to H.C., 29.1.83: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3rd inst. relative to alleged illegal proceedings in the Caroline and Pellew Islands, of a man named O'Keefe and others and to inform you that, considering former reports of Mr. O'Keefe's conduct and antecedents while in command of the "Sea Bird", and believing that there is sufficient probability of the truth of these statements, to render an investigation not only highly desirable, but imperative, it is my intention to send a ship of war to visit the islands in question as soon as the hurricane season is over.

I have &c.

James E. Erskine.
Commodore.

O'KEEFE: CHARGES AGAINST

Captain Bridge to H.C., 21.8.83: I have the honor to inform your Excellency - in compliance with the wish expressed in Sir Arthur Gordon's despatch of 31st May, 1882 - that on 16th August at Yap I sat as Deputy Commissioner to investigate a charge of shooting at natives of that island brought against D.D. O'Keefe.

2. No natives present on the occasion of the alleged shooting could be got as witnesses. The statements of Chiefs and others acquainted with the circumstances had previously been taken. These statements agreed with the evidence of the white residents examined at the investigation who, though all hostile to O'Keefe, gave evidence tending to clear him of the charge. The only testimony against him was that of Thomas Wyllie, a deserter from his ship who together with some others of her crew had created a disturbance on shore in the suppression of which O'Keefe took an active part. Circumstances connected with this man's evidence considerably affected its character; and there was some reason to doubt if he could have been present at all. As there was no ground for a prima facie case against him, O'Keefe was discharged.

3. On the 18th August I sat again to investigate a charge of making an armed raid on a village of Yap and burning certain houses brought against Thomas Shaw and Walter Amery. They were committed for trial before the Judicial Commissioner.

I have &c.

Cyprian A.G. Bridge
Capt. Royal Navy & one of H.M.'s
D.Commissioners for the Western Pacific.

O'KEEFE, DAVID DEAN

For the best account I have seen of O'Keefe's activities on Yap, the Pelews and the St. Davids Islands, etc., the charges (Proved mostly false) made against by James S. Gibbon of Koror, with a sketch of his character, see the report of the cruise of Mr J.R. Le Hunte, Special Judicial Commissioner, in HMS 'Espiegle', dated Sydney 10.10.83, pp.85-116 and various enclosures. O'Keefe in 1883 had resided at Yap off and on for 8-9 years.

.....

For the detailed charges made by John McGiniss and Mr Amery against O'Keefe see letter from the Administrator, Hong Kong, to HC (Gordon), No.1313 of 12.8.82 in HC file 152.82.

.....

O'KEEFE: AFFAIRS OF

Sir G.W.DesVoeux,
James E. Erskine, Commodore HMS "Nelson" to/Act.H.C., 19.7.84:

I have the honour to forward herewith for Your Excellency's information copy of a letter I have received from James Gibbon, a trader residing at Kooro, one of the Pelew Islands, with an enclosure respecting the non-payment of the indemnity awarded by Captain Bridge of MMS Espiegle to Mr. O'Keefe on account of the plunder of the schooner "Lilla" by the natives of the Pelew Group in July, 1880.

I have &c.
James E. Erskine
Commodore.

James S.Gibbon, Korrer, to Senior Officer of H.B.M.Naval Service, Sydney 5.4.84:

As per written instructions received by me from Captain Bridge of HMS "Espiegle" as to dealing with the claim awarded to Mr. O'Keefe as indemnity for the plunder of the British Schooner "Lilla", I beg leave to inform you that those instructions I have adhered to, but has not been fortunate in receiving but a very small portion of said claim from the Arrakolong natives; of the nine hundred and thirty dollars (\$930.00) to be paid I have received one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$138.77).

Mallakioke has paid up with the exception of thirty-two dollars and forty-eight cents (\$32.48) which will be paid on the next arrival of Mr. O'Keefe's ship. The Arrakolong natives has (from heresay) got some produce on hand, but Mr. O'Keefe has protested against receiving small portions of said claim.

Consequently I am powerless to act and send you a duplicate of his protest, retaining the original, and await your further instructions as to dealing with the above, hoping that I have the honour to be your most obedient servant.

James S. Gibbon.

D.D.O'Keefe, to James Gibbons, 22.3.84: Having a notice from Captain Bridge of H.B.M. Ship "Espiegle" at Guap on the 16th of August, 1883, that the balance of the claim was ready to be paid at the Pellew Islands, and that if my vessel did not arrive there within six months he had given you orders to dispose of the produce. Acting on this notification I despatched my vessel within the prescribed time, viz. the 16th of December, 1883, but was sadly disappointed to find that the produce was not there to pay the claim, only a moiety, nothing like sufficient to pay the actual expenses of the vessel for coming on such a fruitless errand. This has been the history of the entire thing throughout and whoever has informed Captain Bridge so erroneously are the responsible parties. Now I protest against the treatment I have received so far in the collection of the claim, as it was never intended that I should be a loser instead of a gainer by the award granted me through the Government, and must refuse in the future to

O'KEEFE: AFFAIRS OF (contd)

accept small quantities, as a great deal of what has been received during the last two years has gone to pay you for your services in collecting and seeing it delivered, and on one occasion you were on board of my vessel sixteen days in quest of the claim to Arrakolong, when you received about enough to pay your wages. I am not aware that I am compelled to pay you on behalf of the claimants, but in the absence of any provision being made for that purpose by the Government I have not refused to do so up to the present, and would not mention it now if the balance of the claim had been paid when the ship was sent for it.

I may now state that I am about to petition the Imperial Government in reference to the claim, and intend to leave in a few days for Hong Kong in order to do so.

D.D. O'Keefe.

CHARLES ST. JULIAN

Letter from Ida Leeson of 28.9.59.

.....

"Charles St. Julian's dossier is coming along well. If you can bring what you got in Fiji and/or Honolulu when you come next month it will be a great help.

Did you know his last and 13th child wasn't born until after he left for Fiji? His wife registered the birth here. She was his second - the first had 8 children, of whom 2 girls had died before his second marriage, and the second had 5. She was a daughter of his friend, E.J. Hawksley, with whom he ran a paper here in 1847-8, and who was living in Suva when St. Julian was there as C.J. The first wife was 14 when they were married, and he either 20, 21 or 22 - there are discrepancies in the matter of his age.

I doubt now if his father was a Frenchman - Charles himself was certainly born in England."

.....

Maxwell, C. Beche "Wooden Heskens. Episodes of the Sea History of Australia" Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1940.

Pf 205-9

206 Born at Nath Walsham, county of Norfolk, England, in 1808. Entered service of E. I. Co. while a boy & spent many years in its service. [207] Alteration of Co's charter caused him to come out to Australia and commenced career here by commanding island trader Hope, barge, in 1840. In 1841 went to Ascension and Caroline Islands. 1842 named Martha Derler, from Liverpool, who had lived with her parents in 1819. Settled at Kissing Point, Ryde.

1842 debarked Victoria to Singapore. Sandalwood trader in New Hebrides on barge Strathola, Graffe and Martha and Elizabeth. 1847 commanded his own barge Frank, 1849 General Palmer. August, 1853 died. Antiquarized many island plants at Ryde (part in rectory). Provided many connections to P. I. charts.

1841 landed newspapers first extracts from his journal, which was followed by many others (though journal itself is lost). Much of it was scrubbly - published in SMH. Important source material for sandalwood trade.

H.B. STERNDALE

The Friend, vol.26. no.9 n.s. (Sept., 1877).

P.78. "A Lone Land, and Who Lived on it.

This is the title of a series of articles appearing in the Weekly News of Auckland, New Zealand, by H. B. Sterndale. No.6 appears in that paper of June 2d. ... The 'lone land' referred to is Micronesia, including Ascension Island, Strong's Island, and others in that part of the Pacific. The writer appears to be familiarly acquainted with that class of persons, so often spoken of as 'beach-combers', known by such as the following names,- Cockney Jim, Bob Darling, &c. He remarks that 'Cockney Jim was a notorious character, and made no secret of his villainies, but was always ready to tell the story how he and Jack Cook robbed the church,' adding that Cockney Jim must not be confounded with Yankee Jim of California.

Mr. Sterndale, whoever he may be, appears to be well acquainted with the peculiar state of society in Micronesia, where our missionaries have ~~encountered~~ encountered a class of men who have left the lands of their nativities for reasons best known to themselves.

This writer makes not the most distant reference to missionaries or their labors, omitting to notice the fact that since missionaries commenced their labors on Marshall, Kingsmill or Caroline Islands, all included in the 'ten degrees radius', not one instance of a massacre can be cited except that of a certain German schooner on one of the northern Marshall Islands, and duly reported in the FRIEND by the Rev. Mr. Snow - an island where no missionary had ever landed.

We take an interest in this matter, because the safety of life and property and the prosperity of commerce, has been most essentially enhanced by missionary labor. Merchants and others engaged in trading among the inhabitants of the Micronesian Islands have found and will find it essentially conducive to their interests to sustain the missionary enterprise. We hope Mr. Sterndale will bear his testimony to this point.

The Friend, vol.26, no.12 n.s. (December, 1877).

P.100.

New Zealand Correspondence

Auckland, N.Z., Oct. 22d, 1877.

EDITOR OF THE FRIEND:- By what you say in your notice quoted above a short sketch of Sterndale may not prove uninteresting to you, so I give you all I know of him.

He is a short, spare man, very dark and wears a most piratical look, dress and all. He has been for years sailing and residing amongst the Pacific Islands, and has sailed with the 'Bully Hayes,' of whom he always speaks very highly. He resided on the Island of Suwarrow for some years

under the following circumstances:

The island was taken possession of by a company formed in Melbourne, who got a title for it from the British Admiralty, and they used it as a trading station for the production of copra and other island produce. There was reports of enormous treasures being buried on the island in the very early days by the 'Wild Rovers,' who frequented the Pacific, and they prospected for that as well. After working it for some considerable period, the company got into difficulties and found they could not pay what they owed Sterndale for wages and monies he had expended, and they ceded him the island in payment, and I understand that he got everything arranged with the British Admiralty to acknowledge him as the owner of Suwarrow. After knocking about the islands he came to this place and entered into a partnership with a mercantile firm (Henderson & Macfarlane) to work the island, and left with a vessel and crew to commence operations. Henderson and Macfarlane sending another vessel down to procure labor from other islands. Things went on smoothly for a time when a quarrel ensued and Sterndale and his wife were made 'prisoners of war,' by Henderson & Macfarlane's people, and sent here. Sterndale was to be tried for attempting to murder the captain of one of the ~~the~~ vessels, but the magistrates here refused to hear the case as they had no jurisdiction. Henderson & Macfarlane then commenced an action against him civilly to compel him to render an account of his receipts and expenditure, and whilst that was going on, a number of persons who were or had been connected with him amongst the islands raised money to buy and equip a vessel for the purpose of going down and taking forcible possession of the island. Henderson & Macfarlane to prevent Sterndale going had him arrested for debt and he was put into Limbo, where he remained until the vessel had gone, and he at once commenced action against Henderson & Macfarlane for false imprisonment. The firm got into difficulties, I believe, and to prevent himself coming under the composition with the other creditors, as he would have to do, Sterndale leaves the Colony and the action is at once quashed. It is ~~st~~ stated that Sterndale has gone to London to get his papers proving the island to be his, which are in the hands of the British Admiralty, so he says, and will commence action against Henderson & Macfarlane on his return. You express some surprise that he has not mentioned the good the missionaries have done at the different islands, but you will not do so when I tell you that he in common with a great many more of his kind hate and detest these brave men who bring the savage out of the darkness in which he is. When the missionaries begin teaching the blacks, these men generally move further away from civilization, as their deeds would probably not bear the light of day."

.....

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

H.C. to S.S, undated, from Auckland: In consequence of certain telegrams in the Australian newspapers headed "Mr. Stevenson and Sir John Thurston", published from the 7th to the 10th of this month, I transmitted upon the 12th instant the following telegram to Your Lordship:- According to telegram newspaper reports this week Under Secretary of State, in reply to question member of House of Commons said Her Majesty's Government have instructed High Commissioner greatly modify his opposition Stevenson. It is my duty inform S.S. I have not had relations whatever person named though in my belief mischievous man, morbid desire notoriety. Rebel Chief under advice of person named will probably believe countenanced by H.M.Govt if so disturbances. Success Final Act or any other quite impossible unless all meddling dealt with firmly. Statements of person named colourable pretexts secret and personal objects".

and on the 14th I received Your Lordship's reply which reads "Reply to Member of House Commons misrepresented despatch follows". Upon the 15th inst. I received a further telegram from Your Lordship as under: "Take no steps respecting person named your telegram 12th April despatch follows."

The reception of this last telegram led me to fear a construction had been placed upon the final words of my telegram of 12th inst. which I had not intended. The words referred to being:- "Success Final Act or any other, quite impossible unless all meddling dealt with firmly". Those words were intended simply as an expression of my opinion for the consideration of Your Lordship. To remove any doubt upon the subject I further felt it my duty to transmit the following telegram in reply:- "In answer to your tele. of the 14th April person named no intention to give orders to Deputy last year do nothing unless by order of H.M.Govt."

On the 17th inst. I left Sydney for Auckland where I intercepted Your Lordship's confidential despatches of the 13th and 18th March which will receive my careful attention, and to which if necessary, I will reply, upon my arrival at Suva, - to which place I am proceeding by the next outgoing mail steamer. In the meantime I have to thank Your Lordship for a copy of the last revise of the draft Western Pacific order in Council, which I understand was passed at the Council on the 15th of last month.

As regards Mr. R.L. Stevenson, I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat that which I have already conveyed to Your Lordship by telegram.

I have in no way, directly or so far as I am aware, even indirectly offered any opposition to that gentleman or come into collision with him in any manner whatever. Moreover, under an impression which I have strong reason to believe was not ill-founded, that he desired for the sake of notoriety to bring himself into conflict with the H.C's Court, I last year expressly informed Mr.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON (contd.)

Deputy Commissioner Cusack Smith, who in a private note had touched upon Mr. Stevenson's intrigues, not to interfere with or notice his proceedings at Samoa without specific instructions.

I have ascertained during my visit to Auckland, that the second newspaper recently established at Apia, is in fact the property of Mr. Stevenson, though not ostensibly so, and that it was established for the furtherance of Mr. Stevenson's personal and political objects.

I have further ascertained from gentlemen whom I consider worthy of full confidence, that the influence of Mr. Stevenson in Samoa is apposed to the objects sought to be attained by the Final Act of Berlin, and I gather generally that the recent communications of Mr. Stevenson to the "Times" touching myself, were prompted not by any action of mine directed towards himself, but simply by a lively apprehension that his conduct with reference to the political affairs of Samoa deserved, and will probably compel notice from the High Commissioner.

I have &c.

John B. Thurston.

STEVENSON, R.L.

Robert Louis Stevenson. "In the South Seas".

The material in this book originally ran 34 instalments in the New York Sun (Sunday magazine section), of which only 17 were included in the eventual book. In England Black and White had the British serialization for £1,000.

There is a complete set of Black and White in the Public Library, Sydney.

In the New York Sun they appeared under the title of "The South Seas: Life under the Equator; Letters from a Leisurely Traveller" on the following dates:

8, 15 February; 15, 22, 29 March; 5, 12, 19, 26 April; 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 May; 7, 14, 21, 28 June; 5, 12, 25 July; 6, 13, 20, 27 September; 4, 11, 18, 25 October; 1, 8, 15, 22 November; 13 December. All 1891.

- - - - -

SWAYNE, C.R.

NOTES ON.

Swayne, Charles Richard, C.M.G. (1906) - Stip. mag., Fiji; inspr. inspr. of native taxes, 1876; stip. mag. & comsnr. of sup. ct., Lau prov., 1878; sent to Kandavu with special authority in native matters, 1876 & 1880; inspr. of Indian and Polynesian labourers, Lau prov., 1883; stip. mag., registr., and comsnr. of sup. ct. at Levuka, 1885; returned to Lau, 1886; asst. native commsnr., Lau, 1888; ag. Br. res., Gilbert & Ellice Is., and special judicial commsr. for trial of certain cases, Oct., 1893, to Nov., 1895; stip. mag., Rewa, and comsnr., Naitasiri, 1898; ag. native consnr., and mem. exec. coun., 29th July, 1901, to 11th Sept., 1902; comsnr. Naitasiri, Sept., 1902; ag. comsnr., Rewa, 27th May to 31st Dec., 1903; offl. mem. leg. council., 7th Apr., 1905; ret. 1906.

From C.O. List, 1908.

.....

Minute on file 81.243 (F): C.R. Swayne: Report for the month of December - "I hear Mr Swayne is doing good service in Kandavu. I wish he could stay there. A fine island whose people require a man with the sense and ability to keep things in order. NSI 81.1.81."

THURSTON'S DIARY

Professor Graham says that a man named Millington wrote a Ph.D. thesis about 6 years ago on Thurston's Diary which he managed to borrow from one of Thurston's relatives (living in or near Brighton).

Graham failed him for the thesis but has promised to try and get in touch with him re the whereabouts of the diary.

To remind Graham and see that I get the address as well as the archives here.

.....