

CAROLINE ISLANDS

Micronesian Seminar Papers

- (1) Cantova, John, 'Letter of Fr. John Anthony Cantova of the Society of Jesus to Rev. Fr. William Daubenton of the same Society, Confessor of His Catholic Majesty'. 1722.
- (2) Cantova, J. Anthony, 'The Discovery and Description of the Garbanzos Islands'. 1731-1734.
- (3) Kubary, J.S., 'The Religion of the Palauans'. 1883.
- (4) Anon., 'Some Remarks about the Religious Views of our Islanders', 1915.
- (5) Hernández, Father Faustino, S.J., 'Missions in the Caroline and Marshall Islands: notes gathered by Father Faustino Hernández, S.J.'. 1955.
- (6) Wallerer, Sixtus, O.F.M.Cap., 'Religious Beliefs and Practices of the inhabitants of Yap (German South Seas)'. N.d.
- (7) Bibliography of Library Materials, Micronesian Seminar Research Library, 1967.
- (8) A Supplement to the Bibliography of Library Materials, Micronesian Seminar Research Library, 1968.

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- (5) Hernández, Father Faustino, S.J., 'Missions in the Caroline and Marshall Islands: notes gathered by Father Faustino Hernández, S J.'. 1955.
- (6) Walleser, Sixtus, O.F.M.Cap., 'Religious Beliefs and Practices of the inhabitants of Yap (German South Seas)'. N.d.
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For Father  
Hezel

## Some Ethnohistorical

### Documents Relative to the Western Carolines

- Father Pablo Clain (1697, letter)  
Father Andres Serrano (1703, letter)  
Governor Zabalburu (1709, testimony)  
Father Pablo Clain (1709, letter)  
Josepho Somera, Pilot (1710, map)  
Governor Lizarraga (1712, report)  
Don Bernardo de Egui y Zabalaga (1712, diary)  
Father Juan Antonio Cantova (1722, letter, map)  
Father Juan Antonio Cantova (1731, letter, postscript, map)  
Father Egigio Biban (1731, letter)  
Jochin Ignacio Maldonado (1731, testimony)  
Father Victor Walter (1731, testimony)  
Joseph Aparicio de Valasco, <sup>Infantryman</sup> (1731, testimony)  
Juan Antonio Biberos, Infantryman (testimony)  
Governor Fernando Valdes Tamon (1733, memoir)  
Otto von Kotzebue (1831, book)  
Louis de Freycinet (1825-1839, book)



Damon, Rev. S.C. Morning Star Papers. Honolulu, printed for the Hawaiian Missionary Society, 1861, p.56-7.

.....

The island could not be said to be discovered and explored until 1828, when visited by Lutke. From that time to the present, the island has been repeatedly visited, and become the resort of whaleships .....

The Ponapians do not even congregate in villages, but their houses are scattered, here and there, along the shores or through the forests, and around the bays. There existing several good harbours upon the island, ships have resorted thither for trading and obtaining supplies. From 1828 to 1852, vicious indulgences and immoral practices were carried on between the natives and low foreigners, with no one to utter a ~~word~~ rebuke or interpose a remonstrance. Ascension became emphatically the "Paradise of beach-combers, alias escapes from Sydney, and runaway sailors.....

While visiting the Ronokiti Station, we called upon an old man, who had lived upon the island since 1832, or nearly 30 years ... When asked, "What could have led you to settle among this people and live so long here?", his reply was, "to lead a life of laziness, drunkenness, debauchery and licentiousness". This answer told the whole story, and revealed the character of scores who have found a home upon Ascension .....

It was considered dangerous for ships to touch at some of the harbours.

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In 1843 the consul for France in the Sandwich Islands was Jes. (Jules) Dudoit. (See Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend, Honolulu, 4 Nov. 1843).

The following references are from Jarves, J.J. - History of the Hawaiian Islands. Boston, 1843.

P.307 - "They (French missionaries) arrived at Honolulu on the 17th April 1837, in the brigantine Clementine, wearing English colours, though the property of Jules Dudoit, a Frenchman. She had been chartered by an American for the voyage to California...

P.314 - M. Dudoit was appointed as French agent on the part of France, in which capacity he has since acted as consul, with the approbation of his government. (July 1837).

P.327 - In 1838 the King prohibited the introduction of all ardent spirits and laid a heavy duty on wines....

P.328 - M. Dudoit boasted of his intention to have liquor free. [A treaty was forced on the King, which he signed in July]. "The French Consul was not slow to avail himself of the extorted privileges. A vessel belonging to him, the same Clementine, which had already acquired an unenviable notoriety in the annals of Hawaii, returned from Valparaiso in the following May, with a cargo of liquors. The Bishop of Nilopolis, M. Maigret, and two other priests came passengers in her. The coincidence of ardent spirits with the cause of papacy has been striking throughout....No wonder that the terms for brandy and Frenchmen, meaning Papists, became synonymous throughout the nation; to this day palani is the common term of both".

The Friend, of May 1853, p.38, has the following reference to Dudoit:-  
"The following remarks respecting Strong's Island were furnished by M. Dudoit formerly French consul at Honolulu. \*These people, at the time I visited them in 1834 and 1835, appeared amicable and well disposed to communicate with strangers".



PALAU ISLANDS: RESEARCH INTO THE HISTORY OF

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Information is required on any points concerning the history of Palau, and in particular the following three items mentioned in :-

Tetens, Alfred "Among the Savages of the South Seas". Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1958.

- (1) P. 7. Report of the visit of the British warship Sphinx (Captain Brown) to Palau, when it shelled the northern villages. This would have been about 1862. She would presumably have come from the China station.
  - (2) P. 9. The agreement between King Abba Thule and Captain Cheyne and the constitution for Palau, said to be filed among the records of the British Consulate at Manila. The date would be about 1860. If you can also get a copy of the article in the Diario de Manila referred to so much the better.
  - (3) P.103. Report of the visit of the British warship Perseus (Captain Stevens). Presumably also from the China Station and in 1869.
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PALAU ISLANDS1861-1870P.R.O. Correspondence re, sent by Mrs. Roth

- (1) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 6.9.61, forwarding (3) [F.O. 72/1017]
- (2) A. Cheyne to Consul, Manila, 1.6.61, forwarding (3) and also Duplicate of Treaty of Commerce between King Abba Thule and himself, Constitution of the Pelew Islands and Regulations of Trade [F.O. 72/1017].
- (3) Petition from Abba Thule and Chiefs of Coroar, 7.5.61, to be taken under the Protectorate of the Crown of Great Britain [F.O. 72/1017].
- (4) Consul, Manila, to Governor of Philippines, 3.6.65, re absconding of Cheyne's European employees from Koror to Manila [F.O. 72/1109].
- (5) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 31/11/65, forwarding (6) [F.O. 72/1109].
- (6) A. Cheyne to Consul, Manila, 22.11.65, Cheyne's account of (4) [F.O. 72/1109].
- (7) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 22.3.67, forwarding (8), also giving details re Cheyne [F.O. 72/1155].
- (8) Vice-Admiral King, China and Japan Station, to Consul, Manila, 9.3.67, notifying despatch of Perseus to Palau [F.O. 72/1155].
- (9) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 19.2.67, forwarding (10) [F.O. 72/1155].
- (10) Consul, Manila, to Vice-Admiral King, 19.2.67, re murder of Cheyne [F.O. 72/1155].
- (11) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 1.5.1867, forwarding (12) [F.O. 72/1155].
- (12) Captain C. E. Stevens, H.M.S. Perseus, to Vice-Admiral King, 16.4.67, report of proceedings at Palau Islands re murder of Cheyne [F.O. 72/1155].
- (13) Consul, Manila, to F.O., 20.8.67, forwarding Cheyne's papers, for transmission to Admiralty [F.O. 72/1155].
- (14) Captain F.C.B. Robinson, H.M.S. Rinaldo, to Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, China and Japan Station, 15.4.70, re proceedings of vessel at Palau [Adm. 125/15].
- (15) Commodore J. Jones, to Captain Robinson, 14.3.70, directing him to rescue crew of Renown at Palau [Adm. 125/15].
- (16) Captain G. E. Adams, master of Renown, 13.2.70, appealing to be rescued [Adm. 125/15].
- (17) Minute by Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, to Admiralty, 18.4.70, forwarding (14) [Adm. 125/15].



PALAU ISLANDS

1861-1870

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- (5) Consul, Manila, to F.O., <sup>2</sup> 1/11/65, forwarding (6) [F.O. 72/1109].
- (6) A. Cheyne to Consul, Manila, 22.11.65, Cheyne's account of (4) [F.O. 72/1109].
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Excerpt from the Log of the Lady Leigh (Captain E. Woodin), in the Crowther Library, Hobart. [Transcribed from a photocopy lent by Dorothy Shineberg].

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PALAU ISLANDS: VISIT OF CAPTAIN WOODIN TO

1861

Notes:-

- (1) For an account by Tetens of the rivalry between Cheyne and Woodin at Palau from 1860 to 1862 see -

Tetens, Alfred. "Among the savages of the South Seas".  
Stabford, Stanford University Press, 1958;

pp.4-7.

- (2) P.1, etc. "Iboukith" or "Tboukith" is almost certainly "Ngabuked" (see Tetens, p.5), where Woodin traded after Cheyne had forced him out of Koror.
- (3) Pp.1 & 7. "Earamilongway" could be "Aramalongao", described by Wilson in the "Missionary Voyage of the Duff" as on an island north of "Coroora".
- (4) P.10. "Emiluke" is probably the "Emmeleigui" of Hocken, which he describes as being on the same island as Artingall (Ngatelngal).
- (5) Hocken says Coroora ("Corror") is the capital of Ereclthen.

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Log of the Lady Leigh (Capt. E. Woodin). MS with Dr. Crowther, Tasmania,  
 photocopy lent by Dorothy Shineberg.

*came from Soluvas*

.....

24th April, 1861. ... At 6 A.M. employed working up to the entrance of  
 the Harbour of ~~Ukukith~~<sup>x</sup> Iboukith. ... At 10 A.M. ... passed through the  
 outer reefs. Noticed a number of canoes working up to the North, evidently  
 Corror  
 -Canoe canoes. At 11 A.M. anchored ... At noon counted 32 Sailing Canoes  
 and 10 war canoes approaching the vessel. At 2.30 P.M. John Davey, a  
 resident at Corror, came on board and advised me to move my vessel up to  
 the harbour of Corror to prevent bloodshed. I informed him I had nothing  
 to do at Corror I had come to Iboukith to pay the chiefs what I was indebted  
 to them, the Corror chiefs in charge of the canoes sent John Davey again  
 to me to enquire whether I would go to the Anchorage off Eiremalongcong  
 and trade there. I told him to tell the chiefs of Corror that it was my  
 intention to remain at Iboukith until I had discharged my debts, besides  
 we were in want of water and provisions and were not in a fit state to go  
 to sea again. John Davey then said there will be a fight, I answered I  
 could not help it I was taking a cargo and was bound to get wherever I  
 could do so by fair means. About 4 P.M. noticed a good deal of firing  
 between the Iboukith and Corror war canoes. At 5 P.M. noticed that our  
 friends the Iboukians drove the Corror fellows away and we believe the  
 latter lost one or two of their number in killed and wounded. It is the  
 opinion of the natives of Iboukith that Captain Cheyne is the principle  
 cause of the sad affair. I am well aware that Captain Cheyne has done  
 much mischief among other poor natives at different Islands where he has  
 been trading.

26th April. ... At 10 A.M. weighed and proceeded to the inner harbour in

tow of six war canoes...At 5 P.M. cast off the canoes and anchored in the inner harbour. ....

Sunday 28th April. .... At noon noticed a number of sailing and war canoes approaching the vessel, the former to the number of 22, the latter 8, all apparently well manned, and from the information of our friends here, state that all these canoes were from Corror and that Captain Cheyne had incited them again, to attack our friends and endeavour to drive us away, in fact to prevent us from trading with these natives at Iboukith. At 4.30 P.M. the hostile canoes retreated dispersed and returned home without attempting anything, our friends showing such a determined front, no doubt deterred them, and fortunately no collision took place as was anticipated, for had such been the case we feel certain that a great loss of life would have taken place, how much it is to be deplored that an educated man and one who calls himself a gentleman and a christian should set these poor natives at war against each other, and only because they will not trade with him or countenance his base purposes. E. Woodin. ....

Thursday 2nd May 1861. .... today we have been informed by the chiefs of this place that Capt. Cheyne not being satisfied with the result of the 24th of last month, offered to lend the King of Corror the Guns of the "Black River Packet" and Schooner "Acis" to enable him the King with a larger force to attack our vessel and drive us away, and coerce the natives of this place into his Captain Cheyne's views, but it appears that the King of Corror would not listen to Capt. Cheyne's proposals, but told him the natives of Iboukith were his friends and that he the King did not wish to put the lives of his subjects in jeopardy, as they had already lost some of their number to gratify Capt. Cheyne. It appears also from the



information we have received that Capt. Cheyne lost his temper and struck the King of Corror for not acceding to his Capt. C's wishes and that the chiefs of Corror are highly incensed at Capt. C's conduct. It is further reported that in consequence of the insult offered to the King of Corror, the chiefs have taken some goods by force from Capt. Cheyne's store which we believe is situated on the Island Malacen in the Hbr.

3rd May ... people employed ... cutting firewood on shore for curing the Bich A'demeré.

Friday 10th May ... this evening we have received a report that Capt. Cheyne who is still at Corror, had to pay the King and chiefs a large quantity of trade before they would allow the "Black River Packet" to depart, the fine was imposed by reason of Capt. Cheyne pulling the earrings out of the King's ears and <sup>e</sup>taring away the lower part of the ear. We have also a report that Capt. Cheyne advised the chiefs of Corror to make another attack on the people of this place and burn down our drying house and the schooner if possible because we will persevere and continue trading at this place.

11th May 1861 ... we have report this morning that a number of war and sailing canoes belonging to Corror are hovering about to the S.W. evidently with the intention of preventing the natives of this place from fishing for ~~Bich A'demeré~~ Bich A'demeré. At 10 A.M. six war and 28 sailing canoes all well armed left here to prosecute the fishing determined to make every resistance should the Corror natives offer to molest them. The natives of this place still persist that Capt. Cheyne is the prime mover of all this intended mischief notwithstanding he has been mulked [?] at Corror.

The natives of this place inform us that they have never had a quarrel with the natives of Corror before and that they are all closely related to each other.

12th May 1861 ... Today we are informed that the "Black River Packet" and schooner "Acis" left the Hbr of Corror the former vessel for Singapore the "Acis" with Capt. Cheyne on board and 12 Corror natives bound to the island Yap, as they fear some treachery is in view, in consequence of the insult Capt. Cheyne practised upon the King of Corror. We know well that some years ago the principle chief of Corror sent over to Yap, and incited the natives of that Island, to cut of a Spanish vessel  $\gamma$  that was trading there, because the comdr. would not come to Corror, and we know for certain that all the crew except two was massacred, the ...[?].... guns and several other articles are now at Corror, and we know also that Capt. Cheyne in the ~~//////////~~ year of 1849 [?] while in command of the brig "Naid" [?] fired upon the natives of Yap, through some misunderstanding, which we have reason to believe was about the Females, it was reported that a number of the natives were destroyed, whether such was the case we cannot say positively but we know for certain that Capt. Cheyne was under the necessity of leaving the place instantly but not without some of the crew being wounded. We are of the opinion that Capt. Cheyne is very likely to get into trouble at that Island.

21st May ... we hear today that Capt. Cheyne has put back to Corror with the schooner "Acis".

25th May ... we have been informed today that "Black River" put back very leaky.



29th May ... people employed repairing sails cutting firewood for curing Bich A'damere, receiving the same on board, and stowing it away. We have received word to prepare for a night attack from the natives of Corror Erramalonge<sup>copy</sup> and Emiluke, they have formed a plan to surprise ~~the~~ the vessel, burn our drying house, secure the chief mate and kill Johnson the European Resident at this place.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 E. e. ngaramlonge  
 a ngarem longoi  
 [amelik]

Thursday 30th May 1861 ... no appearance of the hostile natives last night, we are of opinion the weather was not favourable for their ...[?]. surprise. At 4 P.M. two canoes from Eremalonge<sup>uv</sup> came with peace offerings to the king of this place. The chiefs who have come with this offering report to us that Capt. Cheyne has returned with the schooner "Acis" and that the Barque "Black River Packet" has put back to Erramalonge very leaky and that everything is removed from the Barque to the Schooner, we suppose to lighten the Barque to enable them to find the leak.

Sunday 2nd June 1861 ... today the natives report that the "Black River Packet" has sailed for Singapore and that the schooner "Acis" now under the command of Capt. Cheyne is laying at anchor at Erramalonge<sup>uv</sup>, which place is about 32 miles to the Southrd. of this port.

~~9th/June~~ 10th June ... people employed on shore at the drying house, securing Bich A'damere on board and stowing the same [in tanks].

12th June ... stowing oil casks on board, received 55 <sup>g</sup> fallons of coconut oil.

14th June ... At 1 P.M. 4 war and 13 sailing canoes passed to the Northrd. it is reported that they come from Corror, and with the assistance of the

natives to the northrd. to make an attack on our vessel and this place.

15th June ... At 6 P.M. a chief of the 1st grade came on board and advised us to keep a good watch and be on our guard for the natives of Corror intended to attack us at night.

Sunday 16th June ... no appearance of the hostile natives last night but we are informed they made an attack upon a small town/ dist. about 4 miles N.E. of the vessel but was driven back by the Iboukith people.

17th June ... during the night we had on board a strong ~~of~~ guard of natives well armed; to defend the vessel in the event of the hostile natives making an attack.

19th June ... At 7 A.M. the hostile fleet of canoes passed to the southrd, fortunately by keeping a strict watch upon their movements they have not been able to do any mischief, their intentions, no doubt, was to capture some unfortunate individual and despatch him, and return to Corror with great glee ...

22nd June ... our friends on shore have advised us to keep a strict watch during the night as they fully expect an attack on the vessel and themselves by the natives of Corror.

24th June ... At 10 A.M. a number of war & sailing canoes passed up to the northrd. we suppose they are concentrating their forces, we have had a strong guard of natives well armed, on board all night, our own force is very small, for we have three men unfit for duty, however should the natives of Corror attack us we will place ourselves in the hands of our maker and all will go



well, we have ever treated the natives of Corror with kindness and our fault with them is our trading with these people, we are of opinion that we have a right to trade any where among these Islands so long as we deal fairly with the natives.

25th June ... At 10 A.M. the Corror war and sailing canoes passed up to the southrd. At 6 p.m. the natives reported to us, that it was the intention of the hostile natives to attack us to night in three divisions, one division from the southrd. one from the northrd. and one overland from the east4d. we have made every preparation to defend our vessel and our drying house on shore, as the enemy has said they will burn that down if possible, to lose our drying house would be a great loss to us. At 7 p.m. the King of this place sent on board twenty of his best men well armed, and to remain on board during the night, with this force and our own means we apprehend we have not much to fear.

26th June ... the Enemy did not make their appearance last night as was expected but they are still hovering in our vicinity.

27th June ... the Enemy did not make their appearance as expected.

~~28th June~~ 29th June ... we learn that the hostile natives have returned to Corror sadly chagrin on account of their entire failure.

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Rest all on trading operations - no further mention of Gheyne or Corror.

Vessel departed apparently about Saturday the 3rd August, 1861.

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Excerpt from the Log of the Lady Leigh (Captain E. Woodin), in the Crowther Library, Hobart. [Transcribed from a photocopy lent by Dorothy Shineberg].

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Wednesday 24th April, 1861. At 2 a.m. strong breezes & squally from the  
"becarrousty" ENE tacking ...?... off the northern reef. At 4 a.m. strong breezes & clear  
working up along the northern reefs. At 6 a.m. do weather employed working  
Tboukith? up to the entrance of the Harbour of Tboukith [?]. At 8 do weather do employed.  
At 10 a.m. fresh breezes & squally passed through the outer reefs. Noticed a  
number of canoes working up to the north & evidently Corror canoes. At 11 a.m.  
anchored in 24 fthms mud with the small bower & 50 fthms of cable furled sails  
at noon counted [?] 32 sailing canoes and 15 war canoes approaching the vessel.  
At 2.30 p.m. John Davey a resident at Corror came on board and advised me to move  
my vessel up to the harbour of Corror to prevent blood-shed. I informed him I  
had nothing to do at Corror. I had come to Tboukith to pay the chiefs what  
I was indebted to them. The Corror chiefs in charge of the canoes sent John  
Davey again to me to enquire wether I would go to the Anchorage off Eiurnabugeomy  
Firemalongway [?] and trade there. I told him to tell the chiefs of Corror that it was my  
intention to remain at Tboukith until I had discharged my debts, besides we were  
in want of water and provisions and were not in a fit state to go to sea again.  
John Davey then said there will be a fight, I answered I could not help it I  
was taking a cargo and was bound to get it wherever I could do so by fair means.  
About 4 p.m. noticed that our friends the Tboukians drove the Corror fellows  
away and we believe the latter lost men two of their number in killed and  
wounded. It is the opinion of the natives of Tboukith that Captain Cheyne is



the principle cause of the sad affair. I am well aware that Capt. Cheyne has done much mischief among other poor natives at different Islands where he has been trading.. Midnight squally with heavy showers of rain. E. Woodin.

p2

Thursday 25th April, 1861. First part squally with strong breezes from the ENE At 10 A.M. weighed and worked up the Harbour through the shoals. At noon squally. Anchored in 20 fthms Mud. with the small bower & 50 fthms of cable At 3 P.M. unbent sails and stowed them below, sent down the royal and top Glatt yd. got the top Sl yd fore and aft and fore yd up & down the mast. <sup>remove</sup> unwove<sup>[?]</sup> the running gear and prepared the vessel for towing into the inn. harbour.

Friday 26th April, 1861. Fresh breezes & clear weather throughout from the ESE. At 10 A.M. weighed and proceeded to the inn. harbour in tow of six war canoes. At noon increasing breezes with a strong ebb tide making little progress. cast of the canoes & Anchored in 18 fthms mud. At 2.30 P.M. moderate breezes. Ebb tide slackening weighed and proceeded in tow of the war canoes. At 5 P.M. cast of the canoes and anchored in the inn. harbour with the best bower in three fthms mud and carried the stream anchor out to the SW to steady the vessel for the night.

Saturday 27th April, 1861. Moderate breezes and fine clear weather throughout from the ENE. Employed mooring the vessel head and <sup>(sic)</sup> and stern, with the vessel's head to the ESE, laid the best bower out to the ENE with 25 fthms of cable, stream to the SE with 45 fthms cable, small bower to the WNW with 35 fthms cable and 45 fthms of small bower chain to a <sup>?</sup> SW. Cleaned ship.

Norman

p3

Sunday 28th April, 1861. Commenced with moderate breezes and fine pleasant weather until 5 P.M. Squally with heavy showers of rain. At noon noticed a number of sailing and war canoes approaching the vessel the former to the number of 22 the latter 8 all apparently well manned and from the information of our friends here, state that all those canoes were from Corror and that Captn Cheyne had incited them again, to attack our friends and endeavour to drive us away in fact to prevent us from trading with those natives at Tboukith. At 4.30 P.M. the hostile canoes retreated dispersed and returned



home without attempting any thing, our friends showing such a determined front, no doubt deterred them, and fortunately no collision took place as was anticipated, for had such been the case we feel certain that a great loss of life would have taken place, how much it is to be deplored to think that an educated man and one who calls himself a gentleman and a christian should set these poor Natives at war against each other, and only because they will not trade with him or countenance his base purposes. E.Woodin.

Monday 29th April 1861 commences with hard squalls heavy rain lightning and thunders mostly from the SE people employed sending down the top Mst Rigging and overhauling it.

Tuesday 30th April 1861. Commences with hard squalls and heavy showers of rain frequent lightning and thunder mostly from the SE untill 7 A.M. moderate & cloudy. people employed about the top Mst rigging & repairing sails

p4 Wednesday May 1st 1861. First part calm and cloudy. At 11 A.M. fresh breeze & squally with heavy rain from the SW people employed repairing sails and reserving the top Mst Rigging.

Thursday 2nd May 1861. Light breezes and fine weather throughout from the ESE. People employed repairing sails, today we have been informed by the chiefs of this place that Captn Cheyne not being satisfied with the result of the 24th of last month offered to lend the King of Corror the Guns of the "Black River Packt" and Schooner Acts, to enable him, the king, with a larger force to attack our vessel and drive us away, and coerce the natives of this place into his, Captain Cheyne's views, but it appears that the King of Corror would not listen to Capt Cheyne's proposals, but told him the natives of Tboukith were his friends and that he the King did not wish to put the lives of his subjects in jeopardy as they had already lost some of their number to gratify Capt Cheyne, it appears also from the information we have received that Capt Cheyne lost his temper and struck the King of Corror for not acceding to his, Capt C.'s wishes and that the chiefs of Corror are highly incensed at Capt C's conduct it is further reported that in consequence of the insult offered to the King of Corror, the chiefs here have taken some goods by force from Capt. Cheyne's store which we believe is situated on the Island Malacca in the Hbr of Corror.

p5

Friday 3rd May 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout mostly from East to ESE people employed repairing sails cutting fire wood on shore for curing the Bech A'demere.

Saturday 4th May 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the NE to ESE people employed cutting fire wood for curing Bech A demere cleaning Ship repairing Sails &c

Sunday 5th May 1861 Light winds & variable with clear <sup>w</sup> throughout these 24 hours

Monday 6th May 1861. First part light breezes from the ESE veering at noon to the SSW with partial showers of rain people employed cutting fire wood for curing Bich A demere &c

Tuesday 7th May 1861. Light breezes & fine weather throughout mostly from the ENE people employed cutting fire wood repairing sails &c

Wednesday 8th May 1861. First part light breezes from the ENE veering at 11 A.M. to the S.E. with squalls and frequent heavy showers of rain people employed as most useful.

Thursday 9th May 1861. First part squally with heavy showers of rain from the SSW veering at 10 A.M. to the ESE with fine pleasant weather people employed on shore cutting fire wood for curing Bech A demer.

p6

Friday 10th May. Moderate breezes & fine weather throughout from the ENE people employed on shore cutting fire wood for curing Bich a'demere, repairing Sails &c, this evening we have received a report that Captain Cheyne who is still At Corror, had to pay the King and chiefs a large quantity of trade before they would allow the "Black River Packet" to depart, the fine was imposed by reason of Capt Cheyne pulling the earrings out of the King's ears, and tearing away the lower part of the ear. we have also a report that Capt Cheyne advised the Chiefs of Corror to make another attack on the people of this place and burn down our drying house and <sup>the</sup> schooner if possible because we will persevere and continue trading at this place.

Saturday 11th May 1861. First part Moderate breezes and fine weather from the

SW veering at 11 A.M. to the SE with squalls & rain people employed cutting fire wood cleaning vessel &c; we have report this morning that a number of war & sailing canoes belonging to Corror are hovering about to the SW evidently with the intention of preventing the natives of this place from fishing for Bech A demere. At 10 A.M. Six war ~~canoes~~ and 25 sailing canoes all well ~~armed~~, left here to prosecute their fishing determined to make every resistance should the Corror natives offer to Molest them, the natives of this place still persist that Capt Cheyne is the prime Mover of all this intended Mischief notwithstanding he has <sup>never</sup> been ~~Molested~~ at Corror, the natives of this place inform us that they/had a quarrel with the natives of Corror[?] before, and that they are all closely related to each other.

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Sunday 12th May 1861. Moderate breezes & cloudy with heavy rain throughout from the SSE.

Monday 13th of May 1861. First part moderate & cloudy with heavy showers of rain from the SSE veering at 11 A.M. to the ENE with fine weather people employed cutting fire wood repairing sails &c.

Tuesday 14th May 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the ENE people employed cutting fire wood repairing sails &c.

Wednesday 15th May 1861. First part squally with heavy rain from the SE veering at noon to the SW with fine weather people employed cutting fire wood for curing Bech A demere repairing sails &c. Today we are informed that the "Black River Packet" and schooner "Acis" left the Hb<sup>r</sup> of Corror the former vessel for Singapore the Acis with Captn Cheyne on board and 12 Corror natives bound to the Island Yap, the chiefs of this <sup>place</sup> are of opinion that Captn Cheyne has acted imprudently in taking the Corror natives with him to the Island Yap, as they fear some treachery is in view, in consequence of the insult Capt Cheyne practised upon the King of Corror, we know well that some years ago the principle chief of Corror sent over to Yap and incited the natives of that Island to cut of a Spanish vessel that was trading there, because the comd<sup>r</sup> would not come to Corror, and we know for certain that all the crew except two was massacred, the brass guns and several other articles are now at Corror, and we know also that Capt Cheyne in the/year of 1849 while in command of the Brig "Naid" fired upon the Natives of Yap, through some misunderstanding, which we

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*have* have reason to believe was about the females, it was reported that a number of the natives were destroyed, whether such was the case we cannot say positively but we know for certain that Capt Cheyne was under the necessity of leaving the place instantly, but not without some of the crew being wounded. We are of opinion that Capt Cheyne is very likely to get into trouble at that Island.

Thursday 16th May 1861. Moderate breezes & fine pleasant weather throughout from the Eastward, people employed cutting firewood repairing sails &c.

Friday 17th May 1861. Moderate breezes & fine weather mostly from the South.<sup>d</sup> people employed cutting firewood & repairing sails &c.

Saturday 18th May 1861. First part squally with heavy showers of rain from the SW veering at daylight to the ESE with fine weather people employed cutting firewood repairing sails &c

Sunday 19th May 1861 First part calm & cloudy At <sup>2</sup> A.M. fresh breezes from the NW veering at 2 P.M. to the SW. At 4.30 P.M. to the Eastward with heavy squalls and deluge of rain continuing through the night.

Monday 20th May 1861. First part squally with heavy rain between south & ESE. at noon clear weather with moderate breezes from the eastward, people employed cutting firewood, curing &c, otherwise repairing sails & taking in Bich A demere

p9 Tuesday 21st May 1861. Fresh breezes and fine pleasant weather throughout from the ESE people employed cutting firewood curing Bich A demere repairing sails &c

Wednesday 22nd May 1861. Commences with moderate breezes & fine weather from the ESE people employed cutting firewood, curing Bich le Demere and stowing the same below

Thursday . Fresh breezes & squally weather throughout with heavy showers of rain from the ENE people employed as most useful. we learn today that Capt Cheyne has put back to Corror with the schooner "Acis".

Friday. Moderate breezes & fine weather mostly from the ESE people employed repairing sails stowing away fire wood for sea service.

Saturday 25th May 1861. Squally weather with heavy rain throughout from the ESE people employed as most useful cleaning vessel &c. We have been informed today that Black River put back very leaky.

Monday(sic) 26th May 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather with heavy showers of rain from the ESE.

~~Monday 27th May 1861. Commences with strong breezes & rain people employed cutting~~  
Monday 27th May 1861. Commences with strong breezes & squally weather from the ESE accompanied with heavy showers of rain. people employed cutting firewood repairing sails &c

Tuesday 28th May 1861. Squally weather throughout with heavy showers of rain mostly from the ESE people employed repairing sails cutting firewood curing Bich le Demer.

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Wednesday 29th May 1861. Strong breezes & squally weather throughout from the ESE. people employed repairing sails cutting firewood for curing Bich A Demer receiving the same on board and stowing it away. we have received notice to prepair for a night attack from the natives of Corror, Earamalongway and Emiluke, they have formed a plan to surprise the vessel burn out drying house secure the chief mate and kill Johnson[?] the European Resident at this place

3

Thursday 30th May 1861. Commences with squally weather accompanied with heavy showers of rain. In appearance of the hostile natives last night, we are of opinion the weather was not favourable for their meditated surprise. At 4 P.M. two canoes from Earamalongway came with peace offerings to the King of this place. the chiefs who have come with this offering report to us that Capt Cheyne has returned with the schooner "Acis" and that the <sup>barque</sup> Black River Packet has put back to <sup>Earamalongway</sup> ~~Earamalongway~~ very leaky and that everything is removed from the barque to the schooner, we suppose to lighten the barque to enable them to find the leak. People employed about the sails, curing Bich le Demer &c

Friday 31st May 1861. Squally weather with heavy showers of rain throughout from the ENE people employed about the sails curing Bich A Demere percurring <sup>bamboos</sup> ~~bamboos~~ for building divisions in the hold. &c .

p11 Saturday 1st June 1861. Moderate breezes & cloudy weather throughout between east & ENE. people employed repairing sails curing bech A Demere stowing the same in tanks, cleaning ship &c.

Sunday 2nd June 1861. First part fine pleasant weather from the SSE veering at 4 p.m. to the ENE with squalls & rain, today the natives report that the "Black River Packet has sailed for Singapore and that the schooner "Acis" now under the command of Capt Cheyne is laying at Anchor at ~~En~~umalongway[?] which place is about 32 miles to the south of this port.

Monday 3rd June 1861. First part fine pleasant weather from the SSE veering at 4p.m. to the Eastward with heavy squalls & rain, people employed cutting firewood for sea service repairing sails &c.

Tuesday 4th June 1861. first part squally weather with heavy showers of rain At daylight fine pleasant weather with the wind settled at SE, people employed cutting firewood for sea service curing bich A demere &c

Wednesday 5th June 1861. First part fine weather from the SE veering at 3 p.m. to the SW with squalls & rain to the SW. people employed as most useful curing Bich A Demer &c.

Thursday 6th June 1861. First part squally weather with heavy rain wind veering between SE & SW people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A demer and making the hatch tarpauling.

Friday 7th June 1861. Moderate breezes with dark cloudy w<sup>t</sup> & frequent heavy showers of rain mostly from the SE people employed cutting firewood for curing Bich A Demere &c.

p12 Saturday 8th June 1861. First part squally with heavy showers of rain from the NE veering at 9 A.M. to the SE with a moderate breeze and fine pleasant weather, people employed cutting firewood repairing bags for Bich A Demere cleaning vessel &c.

Sunday 9th June 1861. Strong breezes and squally weather, wind veering between



NE & SE with a heavy shower of rain

Monday 10th June 1861. First part squally with heavy shower of rain from the SW veering at 7 A.M. to the ESE with fine pleasant weather people employed on shore at the drying house, receiving bich A Demere on board and stowing the same.

Tuesday 11th June 1861. First part calm with heavy showers of rain at 7 A.M. moderate breezes & fine weather, wind at SE people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A Demere receiving the same on board and stowing it in tanks.

Wednesday 12th June 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather with heavy showers of rain mostly from the SW people employed on shore at the drying house & preparing and stowing oil casks on board received 55 gallons of coconut oil

Thursday 13th June 1861. First part squally with heavy showers of rain from the SSE veering at 7 A.M. to the NE with fine pleasant weather people employed cutting firewood for the drying house stowing Bich A Demere, received 55 gallons of co<sup>t</sup> oil

Friday 14th June 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout winds mostly from the ENE people employed cutting firewood for the drying house At 1 p.m. 4 war and 13 sailing canoes passed to the Nthward it is reported that they come from Corror and / with the assistance of the natives to the north<sup>d</sup> to make an attack on our vessel and this place.

Saturday 15th June 1861. Commences with fine weather from the NNW veering at noon to West with continued fine weather people employed cutting firewood for sea service, stowing Bich a dimer & firewood away cleaning ship &c, At 6 P.M. a chief of the 1st grade came on board and advised us to keep a good watch and be on our guard for the natives of Corror intended to attack us at night.

Sunday 16th June 1861. Moderate breezes & fine weather throughout from the NNW No appearance of the hostile natives last night, but we are informed that made an attack on a small town dist. about 4 miles NE of the vessel, but was driven back by the Iboukith people.

Monday 17th June 1861. First part/<sup>fine</sup>pleasant weather from the NNE veering to SW at 4 p.m. with heavy showers of rain thunder & lightning and 10 p.m. wind veered to the SE with settled fine weather people employed receiving bich dimer and stowing away the same, received a quantity of firewood for sea service. during the night we have had on board a strong guard of natives well armed to defend the vessel in the event of the hostile natives making an attack.

Tuesday 18th June 1861. Moderate breezes & fine pleasant weather throughout from the ENE, people employed cutting firewood for curing Bich A demer.

Wednesday 19th June 1861. Moderate breezes & fine pleasant weather from the SE. At 7 A.M. all the hostile fleet of canoes passed up to the southwd, fortunately by keeping a strict watch upon their movements/ they have not been able to do any mischief, ~~their~~ intentions was no doubt to capture some unfortunate individual and decapitate him, and return to Corror with great glee, people employed cutting firewood for sea service.

Thursday 20th June 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather throughout from the ENE. people employed cutting firewood for sea service.

Friday 21st June 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather throughout with frequent heavy showers of rain. people employed cutting firewood curing Bich A Demer & stowing the same in the afterhold.

Saturday 22nd June 1861. First part squally weather with heavy showers of rain from the SE veering at 1 P.M. to SSW with severe squalls & rain, people employed at the drying house & stowing firewood on board.

Sunday 23rd June 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather accompanied with rain throughout from the SSW, our friends on shore have advised us to keep a strict watch during the night as they fully expect an attack on the vessel and themselves by the natives of Corror.

Monday 24th June 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the SE. people employed at the drying house receiving cargo and firewood for sea service stowing cargo &c. At 10 A.M. a number of war and sailing canoes passed up to the north-<sup>d</sup> we suppose they are concentrating their forces, we have had a strong

guard of natives well armed on board all night, our own force is very small for we have three men unfit for duty, however should the natives of Corror attack us we will place ourselves in the Hands of our mate and all will go well, we have ever treated the natives of Corror with kindness and our fault with them is our trading with these people, we are of opinion that we have a right to trade any where among these islands so long as we deal fairly with the natives.

Tuesday 25th June 1861. First calm and cloudy until 3 p.m. a moderate breeze & fine weather from the SW. people employed taking in and stowing Bich A Demere 3 men sick, viz Marshal Mathew and Charles. At 10 a.m. the Corror war and sailing canoes passed up to the south<sup>d</sup>. At 6 p.m. the natives reported to us that it was the intention of the hostile natives to attack us to night in three divisions one division from the southd. one from the northd. and one overland from the Eastd. we have made every preparation to defend our vessel and our drying house on shore as the enemy has said they will burn that down if possible, to lose our drying house would be a great loss to us. At 7 p.m. the king of this place sent on board twenty of his best men well armed and to remain on board during the night. with this force and our own Means we apprehend we have not much to fear

Wednesday 26th June 1861. Squally weather with frequent heavy showers of rain throughout. people employed taking in and storing Bich A Demere and firewood for sea service, the enemy did not make their appearance last night as was expected but they are still hovering in our vicinity.

Thursday 27th June 1861. Fresh breezes and squally weather with heavy showers of rain mostly from the SE people employed cutting firewood taking in bich A demere and stowing it away. the enemy did not make their appearance as expected.

Friday 28th June 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the Eastward. people employed taking in bich A demere stowing the same away, cutting firewood for curing bich A demere &c.

Saturday 29th June 1861. Fine pleasant weather mostly from the ENE. people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A demere, receiving and stowing away the same. we learn that the hostile natives have returned to Corror sadly chagrin on account of their entire failure.



Sunday 30th June 1861. First part moderate breezes and fine weather from the SE veering at 4 p.m. to the ENE with heavy rain.

Monday 1st July 1861. Moderate breezes & fine pleasant weather throughout. people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A Demere

Tuesday 2nd July 1861. Fresh breezes & squally weather with incessant rain throughout from the ENE people employed as most useful.

Wednesday. Moderate breezes and fine pleasant weather from the southward people employed scraping the bulwark inside stowing bich A demere &c.

p17 Thursday 4th July 1861 . Fine pleasant weather throughout from the SSE. people employed scraping the bulwarks inside. Marchal sick.

Friday 5th July, variable winds throughout with incessant rain. people employed as most useful.

Saturday 6th. First part squally with heavy showers of rain until 9 A.M. weather fine wind settled at SSE. people employed scraping the bulwarks taking in cargo

~~Sunday 7th July. Moderate breezes and cloudy air[?] from the NE veering at noon to the SE with severe squalls and heavy showers of rain people employed~~

Sunday 7th July. Moderate breezes and dark cloudy w<sup>r</sup> mostly ESE with frequent showers of rain.

Monday 8th July 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the SSE people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A demere scraping bulwarks.

Tuesday 9th July 1861. First part moderate breezes & cloudy w<sup>r</sup> from the NE veering at noon to the SE with severe squalls & heavy showers of rain. people employed supplying the drying house with firewood scraping bulwarks & taking in and stowing Bich A Demere.

Wednesday 10th July 1861. Moderate breezes and cloudy weather with frequent heavy showers of rain mostly from the SSW. people employed scraping the bulwarks inside, taking in bich a demere&c.

Thursday 11th July 1861. First part fine pleasant weather from the SE veering at 5 p.m. to the NE with heavy squalls and a deluge of rain continuing until midnight people employed cutting firewood for sea service.

p18 Friday 12th July 1861. Commences with heavy squalls frequent lightning and heavy showers of rain from the ENE veering at 10 a.m. to the SSE with fine pleasant weather. people employed scraping the port bulwarks inside cutting firewood for drying Bich A' Demere &c.

Saturday 13th July 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the ESE people employed delivering firewood to the drying house, cleaning ship &c.

Sunday 14th July 1861. Fine pleasant weather from the ESE throughout.

Monday 15th July 1861. First part fine pleasant weather from the SW veering at 6 p.m. to the NW with heavy squalls and rain. people employed leaking[?] out the fore hold, restoring water casks, receiving and stowing Bich A'demere &c.

Tuesday 16th July 1861. First fresh breezes & squally with heavy showers of rain from the NW veering at noon to the SE with with [sic] continued heavy rain. people employed in the hold, stowing firewood & bich A'Demere.

Wednesday 17th July 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the SSE, people variously employed curing bech' &c.

Thursday 18th July 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout mostly from the WSW. people employed cutting firewood &c.

Friday 19th July 1861. First part calm. At noon squally from the NW with heavy showers of rain. people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A Demere & for ship.

p19 Saturday 20th July 1861. First part moderate breezes from the SSE veering at 11 A.M. to the SW with strong breezes & squalls at 6 p.m. wind veered to west with moderate breezes & fine weather people employed cutting firewood &c.

Sunday. Fresh breezes & squally weather mostly from the SW.

Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1861. First fine pleasant weather with moderate breezes from the SE veering at 10 A.M. to the WSW with squalls and frequent showers of rain. people employed getting timber to make new cat heads, cutting firewood caulking the decks & water way seams &c.

Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1861. First part moderate breezes and clear weather from the SSE veering at 7 A.M. to the SW with heavy squalls and rain. people employed as most useful.

Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> July 1861. Moderate breezes and fine weather from the WSW people employed cutting firewood for curing bich A ' Demere, caulking the waterway seams and deck on the starboard side.

Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> July 1861. First part moderate breezes from the SSW, veering at 11 a.m. to the westwd. with a fresh breeze and fine w<sup>r</sup>

Friday 26<sup>th</sup> July 1861. First part calm and cloudy untill 10 a.m. when strong breeze commenced from the west.<sup>d</sup> with clear weather People employed cutting firewood for ships use, taking in bicha'demer, preparing water casks for sea service &c.

Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> July 1861. First moderate & cloudy w<sup>r</sup> from the SW veering at noon to the WNW with severe squalls and heavy rain untill 3 p.m. wind veered to NNE moderate & cloudy. employed stowing bich a demer in casks in the fore hold &c.

p20 Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> July 1861. Commences with moderate breezes and cloudy weather from the SSW veering at noon to SE with heavy rain.

Monday 29<sup>th</sup> July 1861. Strong breezes & squally with dark cloudy weather accompanied with heavy rain throughout from the SW. people employed stowing Bich A Demer in casks and stowing them in<sup>fore</sup>/hold

Tuesday 30<sup>th</sup> July 1861. Fine pleasant weather throughout from the SE people employed crossing the lower & top sl.yd., getting the top mast rigging over, setting up the same, caulking the forecattle deck &c.

Wednesday 31<sup>st</sup> July 1861. First light winds & cloudy weather from the SE veering



at 11 a.m. to the WNW with fresh breezes and light showers of rain. people employed sending up the main top mast & fore top g'lant mast, setting up jib, stay and guyes, caulking the main deck on the port side, filling & stacking the water casks on shore to cleanse them.

thursday 1st August. Commences with light winds and cloudy weather from the SSE veering at 11 a.m. to the WSW with fine pleasant weather people employed about the rigging, altering the M<sup>se</sup>; on examining the M.Msthead found it very rotten on the starboard & port sides of ~~round~~ ( ? )

Friday 2nd August 1861. Moderate breezes & cloudy w<sup>r</sup> with light squalls at intervals and passing showers of rain mostly from the ESE. people employed sending up fore top G'lant, Mst & rigging, taking in firewood for sea service.

Saturday 3d August 1861. Fresh breezes & cloudy w<sup>r</sup> with heavy showers of rain at intervals from the East<sup>wd</sup>. people employed sending down the M top Mst. and fish<sup>(✓)</sup> the head of the M.Mst.



THOMAS COOKE HOUSE AND MUSEUM  
SCHOOL AND COOKE STREETS  
EDGARTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

19 April 1960

Mr. S. H. Riesenber, Curator  
Division of Ethnology  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Riesenber:

Enclosed find excerpts from the Henry Fletcher Worth letters from the Carolines which have something to do with the Islands. The material omitted was largely devoted to messages to relatives and to his recurrent attacks of religion. I hope you may find at least one item of importance to you in the excerpts.

You also inquired about ship's logs and journals in our library. We have some 100 of them - catalogued under whaling, as well as a few merchant marine logs and a few uncatalogued on loan. Of the whaling logs and journals I would guess that about half of them are pre 1850. There are a number of privately owned logs here on the Vineyard also.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Benjamin C. Mayhew  
Secretary & Archivist

P.S. The copying was done hastily and I am sure you will excuse its appearance. ERM

Ponape, Caroline Group, Sept. 1  
1875

Dear Father:

.....I met Captain Tripp who asked me if I wanted to go with him on a trading voyage as second mate and I told him yes, so I backed out from going with Capt Kelley and shipped with Capt. Tripp I got along first rate until we got here when we got into a growl and I gave him cheek for cheek until he threatened me when I told ~~me~~ him if he did not like me to let me go ashore and he told me to go to hell, if I liked, so I got a canoe and came ashore and have been here ever since I like the place first rate plenty to eat and I enjoy it first rate, and if I only had a little capital to start with in trade say about fifty dollars in Calico, Tobacco, etc. I could make something trading for Turtle shell I have been at work making Becha la Mer for about eight months, and I manage to get along quite comfortable without living with the natives. I saw Capt Willis of the Ship Bart Gosnold he called at my house a short time ago and asked me to go home with him as foremasthand but I was ashamed to after being away five years. I also went aboard his ship.....the place where I am making Becha la Mer is nothing but a shanty when I am ashore I have got a good house to live in although not all the conveniences that I could have if I were home.... Now I suppose you will want to hear a little about Ponape and so I will tell you. It is one of the Caroline Group of islands, it is in L 48N I believe and about a 160E Longitude. The natives are a very pleasant sort of people ~~xxxxthey~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ and outwardly a very religious sort of people for they always have family prayers morning and evening also whenever they are going to eat. I was very much astonished when I first came here to see them. But they are about the same (that is most of them) as Roman Catholics in observing the forms of Religion although I should judge that there is not much within. There is two or three Missionaries here and they keep the natives pretty straight. There is plenty of Bread fruit, Yams, Taro, Bannanas, Pine Apples etc. and I manage to live good at times. They have large feasts here and kill plenty of hogs and the white mans share is always the largest. I belong to next to the highest chief and so can always have plenty of native victuals. If a man has salt he can kill his own pigs and salt them down. I have raised considerable many pigs and chickens since I have been here.....

Nuguor, Caroline Group  
April 15 1877

My dear Father:

I wrote you in my last that I was going to try and get a chance to go on some island as trading master and I have got a chance at last given me by a man by the name of Thomas Farrell of New Zealand. He without knowing me or anything about me took me off the beach in Ponape gave me four hundred and fifty dollars in trade brought me to this island and told me the same as you might have done to go ahead and try to do something for myself. And I can't help feeling very grateful to him for taking me the way he did for it is hard work when a man once gets on a beach to get off again. I engaged with him on the twenty-eighth of March for two years he to furnish me with trade from time to time as I shall require it and in return I am to pay him at a profit in dried Coccoanut, Beche de Mer, Turtle shell and Pearl shell. There are plenty of Coccoanuts here, also Beche de Mer and I think I can ~~make~~ <sup>make</sup> something here... The natives here are a pretty civil lot of people if they do go naked, they are also perfectly harmless for the Island was discovered as early as 1800 and there have been considerable many white men here before me, in fact there was one just left as I came. It would not have made any difference if he hadn't for they did not like him and would not trade with him. I have had a dwelling house and a storehouse put up each of the same size 21 x 18 feet and in two days after I entered my house I had a thousand pounds of dried cocceanut which is called doing first rate..

I guess you had better direct me in care of Mr. Sturgis for there is going to be another trader for this firm right alongside of him. Mr. Sturgis is head missionary in Ponape....



Satoan, Mortlock Islands  
Caroline Island, April 8, 1880

My dear Father:

.. ..I kept by the Vessel until we arrived in Ponape when I got my discharge, and went to live at the same place I lived in before and was married in January (by an ordained minister) to a girl by the name of Lipei Naij. I have done her harm enough already and this will atone in part and I hope that we shall if we live become the instruments in Gods hands of doing much good among the rest of the natives around these islands. After I was married I was advised by the Missionary to go trading and get some money so that I could buy a piece of land and settle down and make a home for myself, but I have got a chance to trade here for a German Company for one year. It is a Coral island and nothing here but Cocoanuts and such things but there is about five or six Ponape teachers here and one white Missionary and his family (Mr. Logan) and so you see that Jesus is here with us. I am trading now but mean to give it up when I can and presch in the room of trading. I expect Mr. Logan here (he is on one of the other islands )in two or three days and expect to be baptized by him, attend service here and can speak to these natives through an interpreter (Ponape teacher) ..I left Ponape and was away for 11 months trying to get home or anywhere near it but could not do it the only place I could get to was Ponape and when I got there I found the girl I used to live with, a member of the Sunday School, and I also found she was waiting for me and so I married her and we are here together trying to serve the Lord.....

Mortlok Islands, Caroline Group  
Sept. 10, 1880

Dear Father:

It is now five months and more since I sent my last letter to you and not one of my employers vessels has come back as yet. It appears that the men in Germany (Messrs Goddefroy & Sons) are bankrupt, and I don't know when they will be here, but expect to have to stop here for nothing again the same as I did in Nuguor. This is a little better than Nuguor, because there are other vessels that come here trading, also the Missionary vessell Morning Star which we expect here in a couple of months, so you see I can get back to Ponape if wish when my time is up. My employers may be all right but they will spoil my making anything because there is a great deal of opposition here and the things that they want are getting scarce with me such as big Knives, Muskets, and a kind of red paint are the principal things that they want and the "Christians" some of them wear clothes in Church sunday, of our make although they make cloth themselves to cover themselves up with. I have done as well as any of the four white men who are trading around here but still shall not make anything because I have to buy Provisions in the eating of which I eat up all the profits. A little while after I came here Mr Logan ~~was~~ formerly one of the Ponape missionaries but now residing on one of the islands here, came around to have communion services in all the Churches, in the islands and when he came here both me and my wife were baptized and taken into the Church (at Ponape) by letter, for that is our Church proper, and the mother of these outposts.

In 1873 or 4, I forget, Ponape teachers were landed here by the Morning Star and now there are seven flourishing Churches here with a good many members and others continually joining. They have done a great work here. You can find an account of it in the Missionary Herald. It seems quite homelike here because I can understand the Ponape tongue, and if I speak in meeting here I speak through one of the Ponape people. The language here is a good deal like the Ponape language (or rather a good many words) I am just beginning to learn it can understand a good deal of it but cannot speak it as yet. Sometimes we go on a visit to Mr. Logans and then the Ponape teachers also go and we have a regular home prayer meeting in the evening in the Ponape tongue where everybody ~~is~~ that is there is asked to take part, and Mr. and Mrs. Logan, the children and myself have Sunday School exercises in English. They are very nice people and I enjoy being near them very much and feel that I get good every time I go there. I have a large boat here and go around among the islands about once a month and call at Mr. Logans to spend the Sabbath He always lends me a lot of books.....

Mortlock Islands, Pacific Ocean  
Dec. 25, 1880

Dear Father:

.....I wish you all a merry Christmas. Here I am setting in a good board house in an out of the way place keeping Christmas. I have killed a pig and made a feast and there are two families of native Missionaries (Ponape) with me. We have had services in the Ponape tongue and are having a good time together.....There is nothing especially new to write about here everything is going along and the Lords work progressing slowly but steadily. Mr. Logan has been poorly of late and the other day commenced vomiting blood. He is a little better now but expects to leave when the Morning Star comes. I am very sorry for I like him very much....his wife is also a very nice woman they come from Wisconsin I believe they are Congregationalists by profession but out in these Missions there are no sects I believe although they are sent out of or from the A.B.C.F.M. ....I can understand Ponape pretty well enough to converse fluently and consequently I am beginning to understand this for there are a great many words the same only their pronunciation is different. In my business I have done a little better than usual having just sent away 4000 lbs dried Coconut my part of which amounts to \$205.00 but my bills for food and clothes for self and wife balance that.... If I had.. \$200 at one time I would stop trading and try to do some good in Ponape keeping school or the like but as I am poor I don't think it right to do it with any visible means of support. I could always be fed I know but am afraid it would hurt the cause, for if I was a teacher would want to be one for nothing. People round here think Missionaries come here to make money out of the Natives.....

Oua, Ponape, Nov. 29 1881

Dear Father:

....When I came back to Ponape from Mortolok I came up here. This is the place where the Missionaries head station is, houses, schools, etc. The Missionaries wanted me to just stop right here and help them, but I could not make up my mind to do so for I could not see how I was to get along but after awhile there came a change in my feelings and I came here of my own free will, willingly enough, and I now have a house here and have been helping Mr Doane, and since he has been away in the "STAR" I have had charge here altogether keeping school and preaching to the best of my ability. I calculated to leave here and go to my former home when the "Star" came, but as there was not anyone to help Mr Doane have concluded to stop here, he also promised that I shall have my wants supplied and so all care is thus taken away from me.

We have been, and are now having pretty troublesome times here sometimes I did not know what to do but our Father has kept us from evil so far. This is the cause of the trouble. There is a woman from another part of the island who was one of a Kings plentiful wives. By and by he died when she ran away and came here for protection from them. Mr. Doane kept her here and told us to keep her while he was away, which we have done although the whole Island have tried, to get her back, but we have just stuck to the right and prayed and it is all dying out now. remember Father there are four different tribes here and each Tribe has its own King and each one wants to have their own way so that sometimes they pretty near fight. The Missionaries pretty near every time settle it peacefully, there are a good many churches here and also a great many good Christians, and also a great many who hate to hear anything about religion for the most of the foreigners here talk to them and get them against religion. We have just heard good news from Mortlock and other islands some of the worst islands are at length nominally Christians and on some particular things they set us a good example...



Qua, Ponape, Jan. 31 1882

Dear Father:

.....have been out on one of the out stations on Sunday and have just got ready to start school again today. Have a school here of about fifty scholars on an average, studies are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography and Arithmetic, in the latter study some are pretty well advanced can do any kind of sums in Fractions. This is the greatest job that ever I saw. Who would ever have thought it, "Saul among the Prophets". Have given up trading altogether now, am poor...but I have always got plenty to eat and clothes to wear, so you see my wants are bountifully supplied....

Ponape, Feb 23, 1882

My dearest sister Milly.

....I am living at the Missionary Station on Ponape at present where I have a school of natives. boys and girls, about fifty is the average attendance. The studies are reading, spelling, Arithmetic, Geography and also an English lesson. Some of the scholars are pretty well advanced in Fractions, they do Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division also sums pertaining to all these rules. In Geography we use Cornells outline maps with Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, etc numbered, and the scholars point to a number on the map and tell what it is and the name of it. The Missionary is preparing another Geography and I am writing out some more sums which will be made all right and then printed. We have a small Printing Press here and some of the school boys can print pretty good if they are black. I do not know but I shall learn myself. The people here generally wear clothes same as any of us, but on Sunday that is the time when they dress up in their best, sometimes when the Missionary is not here I have to preach to them at this place, and again on some Sundays I take a canoe and go to some other place, there are a dozen or more different places of worship on Ponape and at each of these places some one of the natives lead the meeting unless some missionary is with them. I wish you could see Ponape once, it is a mountainous island being about 3000 feet high in some places the people generally live close down to the shore and there is no one lives in the mountains. There is a large coral reef extends all around Ponape about a mile from the land and inside of that is swarming with Fish of all descriptions. Close to the land there is a great forest growing up out of the water so that in some places you can not see the ocean from the land although it is close to. Ashore you can see great forests of Coccoanuts, Bread-fruit, Bananas, Pine Apples, Mummy Apple and a plenty of others that you have never heard of and would not know if I should tell you. Sweet Potatoes, Yams, etc. so you see that we are pretty well provided for in the food line. I forget to tell you that there are also plenty of pigs also Wild Pigeons in the woods.....

Ponape Dec. 10 1882

Dear Father:

It is Sunday and I have just got home from church where I have been preaching to the natives from the book of Exodus about God destroying all the firstborn in Egypt/ I have been living up at Oua the head Mission station, and keeping school until about four months ago when I had an offer from my old employers of 25 dolls a month to go and stop with them for a while. School was up and I asked Mr Doane (my ~~father~~ pastor as well as my best friend here at present) what he thought..as soon as my three months werk was up I gave it up and came back to Oua giving up the business for I found it was a place where I should have to do a good many things that would interfere with my religion....The place where I am now is called Anipen a little village where my wife belongs and where we have lived generally since I have been in Ponape....I expect to be here one week more and then go back to Oua. I am going to have a house built here (a native house made out of small reeds and the roof thached).....My father in law and wife and sister in law and husband have been converted since we came back from Mortlock also a great many others. Ponape is like the sea, always a moving sometimes there is a kind of revival and then again all coldness and falling away but on the whole things look a little better nowadays.

The Morning Star brought a new couple of missionaries and a single lady, also a couple of those that were here before so we are well supplied at present

Ponape Dec 24 1882

Dear Sister

.....During the past year I have been keeping school more or less, also copying manuscripts of the Bible, Hymns, Geography, Arithmetic etc. and also doing what I can in other ways to help the good cause along here, my labors at times are hard, at least there are a good many crosses to bear

Ruk Dec. 3, 1888

Dear Sister Millie:

.....I have two classes in the Testament, two in Bible stories, and three in Arithmetic. And such fun as we do have in the Arithmetic classes. The prime object with them, is who can do the most sums, not who knows best, how to do them. If one gets the answer, they all get it. Many get the right answer when the sum is done wrong, and then I get them up to do it on the black-board which of course lets the cat out of the bag altogether. The same with Geography, they always answer the questions proposed to someone else. Wife send her love to you...It can be truly said of Ruk the harvest is great, the laborers are few. We hear of wars and rumors of wars, murders, robberies all around us, but the Lord has mercifully preserved us...

YAP AND PELEWS: NOTICE PROHIBITING WAR

Capt. Bridge to H.C., 16.8.83: I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that in order to give effect to the instructions contained in the High Commissioner's letter of 2nd June 1882, I have issued at the Pelew Islands and at Yap a notice of which a copy is enclosed, circumstances rendering it desirable that British subjects should receive the warning therein conveyed.

I have &c.  
Capt. A.G. Bridge  
Capt. Royal Navy and one of Her  
Majesty's Deputy Commissioners for the  
Western Pacific.

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Notice.

British subjects visiting these islands are hereby warned against taking any part in war between native tribes and against giving assistance to any tribe engaged in war with another; they are further enjoined to observe extreme caution in their dealings with tribes which, though not actually at war with one another, are on unfriendly terms. Any British subject disregarding the above warnings will incur a serious responsibility.

Cyprian A.G. Bridge  
Capt. Royal Navy.



BARROWS, GEORGE: MURDER AT GREENWICH ISLAND

There are full details of this colourful episode in the history of the Central Pacific in the report of the cruise of Mr J.R. Le Hunte, Special Judicial Commissioner, in HMS 'Espiegle', dated 10.10.83, pp.58-66, and the "Depositions in case of John Rees charged with murder of Barrows" which form an enclosure to the report.

Barrows was murdered on Greenwich about the beginning of 1880. His two Nonouti labourers were murdered first.

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KAPINGAMARANGI: MURDER AT

British Schooner 'Beatrice',  
Yokohama, September, 1884.

Captain C.A.G. Bridge, H.M.S. 'Espiegle'.

In reply to your letter of August 19th, 1883, which I received only last June, not having occasion to call at Yap Island before that time, I have the honour to inform you that at the time of the curder of George Barrows I was chartered by the firm of A. Capelle and Co., of Jaluit Island, Marshall Group, to collect their copra from the different ~~Islan~~ Islands in the Caroline Group, and take it to their head station in Panapi Island, and to shift their traders from island to island when required.

On this occasion I was ordered from Ponapi, June 12th, 1880, to proceed to Greenwich Island and remove John Rees to Nougor Island.

When I arrived at Greenwich Island, June 18th, Rees came on board and told me about the death of George Barrows, and told me to report it to the manager of the business in Ponapi.

I landed him at Nougor Island, after being on board my vessel only forty-eight hours, according to orders, and on my arrival in Ponapi reported the murder to Mr J.L. Young, who was then manager of A. Capelle's business in Ponapi.

I was not acquainted with either of the men. Barrows I never saw in my life; Rees only once, I think, before I was sent to Greenwich Island. I never received any pay from Rees to conceal the murder, nor was it any advantage to me in any respect to remove the man. I was only carrying out my charter-party. All his trade I delivered to the firm in Ponapi.

I did not see a man-of-war to report it to until July, 1882 - over two years after - in Hong Kong, when I never thought any more about it, expecting it was the duty of the firm to do so.

I have shown your letter to A. Capelle and Co's agent in Yap, whose employ Rees was in at the time of the murder and when last heard of, and instructed him to have Rees forwarded to you. I will also do my nest to find him when I return to the Islands next October.

I have been six years trading amongst the Islands, and never had any trouble with the white men or natives, and am very soorry now to have my name associated with the murders and troubles between the people living on them.

Regarding John McGuinness, I shipped him as mate last April for one year, just before I received your warning, I will discharge him at the expiration of that time.



A. Capelle and Co. is a German firm, head station in Jaluit Island, Marshall Group.

Your obedient Servant,  
H.T. WILLIAMS,  
Master and owner British Schooner 'Beatrice', of Shanghai.

Forwarded to Commodore Erskine, observing that the writer of this letter, H.T. Williams, was communicated with on behalf of the Western Pacific High Commissioner.

CYPRIAN A.G. BRIDGE,  
Captain H.M.S. 'Espiegle'.

15th October, 1884.

Minute of HC file 10.85 by W.C. (Collet, Sec to HC) dated 4.2.85.

"Paper No 4 is reply to a letter written by Capt Bridge by H.T. Williams of the British Schooner 'Beatrice'. A man named Rees, a British subject, murdered two natives of Nanouti and procured the murder of an American named Barrows. The murders occurred at Greenwich Island. Williams carried Rees to Nukuor and did not arrest him or do anything to bring him to justice. Capt. Bridge wrote to Williams informing him of the dangerous position in which he had ~~placed~~ placed himself and advising him to do all he could to assist in finding Rees. Warrants were issued by Lt Hunte in 1883.

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## THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

## MEMORANDUM

FROM Cecily S.

REFERENCE .....

TO Harry

DATE .....

Thanks for returning the 'Lady Leigh'. I am interested in your opinion of Tetens's account of the rivalry between Cheyne and Woodin, because I didn't really know what to make of it. How does one judge the account by one man of his rival? Having read both Woodin and Cheyne I had got to like them both, after their own fashion. And Tetens was in alliance with Woodin, after the quarrel with Cheyne. I thought, too, didn't you? that ~~his~~<sup>Tetens's</sup> story of his <sup>own</sup> relations with the islanders and also with Cheyne did not altogether stand up, and I couldn't help wondering what Cheyne's own account of these episodes might reveal. Tell me more about what you thought of the 'old boy'. I wished that the earlier volumes of the memoirs had been translated to throw more light on his island adventures.

Please tell me what you would like me to do for Ron Crocombe's thing, and if I can I shall do it.

DS