

PITCAIRN ISLAND

(General)

- (1) From the Mutiny to the Landing (1789-90).
 - (2) From the Landing to the Death of John Adams (1790-1829).
- (Classified by Subject).

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For:-

- (3) From the Death of John Adams (1829); and
 - (4) Material for Gazetteer;
- see in File 24.

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Notes on

PITCAIRN ISLAND

From the Mutiny to the Landing (1789-90)

Mutineers: Facts re

Smith in the Rainier's Run for April, 1936, H. 212 ft. gives some reliable information re the Bounty's crew.

- (1) The Muster Book and Pay Book show that Colthe T. King and Quintal were volunteers ex "Trenorth" and joined the ship late.
- (2) Meloy is spelt Mackay.
- (3) The Ship's Pay Book of arrears for several 'cures' show the following -

Alexander Smith A B	30 s	D ^r Huggan
Platão Christian Master's Mate	15 s	" "
Matthew Quintal, A B.	15 s	" "
	15 s	D ^r Leckard
William Brown, Asst. Botanist	30 s	D ^r Huggan
	15 s	D ^r Leckard

as 15/- per cure was the standard charge presumably Smith and Quintal had 2 attacks and Brown 3 (the only ones in the crew to have more than one).

The Surgeon, D^r Huggan died at Tahiti on Dec. 10th, 1788 and the Asst. took over.

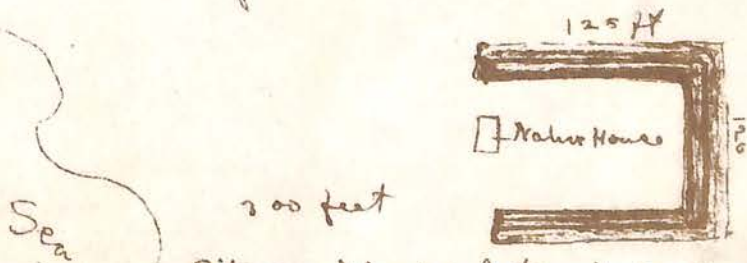
Seale, Alvin

Narrative of trip to South Sea Islands, with
notes on voyages, Islands and People, 1901-1902
(this page only - fort or mutineers)

Guburai

Old Bounty Mutineers Fort.

One and one-half miles from
the main settlement, along the
shore to the east is the old
earthen fort built by the mutineers
of the ship "Bounty" who tried to
settle here but the natives who
were then cannibals drove them
away. The fort consists of the
ordinary military square of
earth work thrown up to the
heights of perhaps 6-7 feet, its open
side faces the sea - about 300 ft
distant the size of the fort is
125 feet by 120 feet. see diagram.
It is now overgrown with trees
and brush and a native house
is in the open side.



Pitcairn Islanders Fort on Guburai.

P 22

In the afternoon, we saw the Island of Toobouai, bearing 2nd East by East half East, distant about eleven leagues; and at eight at night fired within two miles of it. We perceived several lights on shore, and fired two guns to draw the attention of the inhabitants; but night prevented us from seeing them. We could perceive a great reef upon the coast, which extended a considerable distance from the Island, with a heavy swell setting in upon it. Owing to its being dark, we got much nearer the reef than was prudent or safe; for had it fallen calm, which it seemed very likely to do, the swell would inevitably have driven us upon it, as the breakers were not a quarter of a mile from us when we were ship. At nine at night, we crossed the Tropic of Capricorn, in 211° East longitude. In the course of the day we saw three tropic birds; the thermometer stood at 70° .

P VII

Introduction

And lastly, though not of the least importance, was our visit to Otahite; whereby I have been enabled to communicate such intelligence to the Admiralty respecting the probable destination of the mutineers on board his Majesty's ship Bounty, as, it is hoped, will enable Captain EDWARDS of the PANDORA fugitive,

Porter, could

sent out expressly for the purpose of searching for these daring offenders, to bring them to that condign punishment they so justly merit.

Spelling of Names: TOOBOUAI OTAHEITE TOOTATE
TITREANO OTOO PONEOW

P 33

We had still Otoo for our guest on the 20th; in the afternoon of which I took a walk on shore, and purchased a club from one of the natives that he informed me had been brought from a place he called Tootate by one Titreano, who he said was Captain Bligh's chief officer, and that he returned to Otahete in the Bounty about two months after she had first sailed without Captain Bligh, who was left at Tootate: he told me also, that Captain Bligh had had an engagement with the men of Tootate, in which one of his people was killed with such a club as I had bought of him, and several of the natives were shot by our guns. This story was corroborated by Otoo and several ~~other~~ chiefs; who further informed me, that Captain Titreano had sailed but fifteen days before our arrival, and had carried several Otahetian families with him to Tootate. Where Tootate could be, or

Nature, cont'd

who they sent by Tshemo, we could not then conjecture; but I
have now no doubt that the principal part of this strange
relation is true

*Names need checking & pages wanted to quote as
coll of Tolouai checked.*

Mortimer, George. "Observations and Remarks made during a voyage to the islands of ... Otaheite, Sandwich Islands ... in the brig Mercury, commanded by John Henry Cox, Esq.". Dublin, 1791.

The 'Mercury' was on her way to China but Mr Cox was anxious to visit the South Sea Islands en route (His ultimate destination was the north-west coast of America, where Mr Cox was hoping to engage in the fur trade).

Proceeding from Van Diemen's Land to Tahiti:-

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August 9, 1789. "In the afternoon we saw the Island of Toobouai", bearing NE by E. At 8 p.m. passed within 2 miles of it. Saw several lights on shore and fired 2 guns to draw the attention of the inhabitants; "but night prevented us from seeing them".

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Owing to the dark they got too close to the reef and had it been calm they would have been driven on to it by the swell "as the breakers were not a quarter of a mile from us when we wore ship".

They arrived at Tahiti on the 12th.

"We had still Otoo for our guest on the 20th, in the afternoon of which I took a walk on shore, and purchased a club from one of the natives that he informed me had been brought from a place he called Tootake by one Titreano, who he said was Captain Bligh's chief officer, and that he returned to

*Tootake may
be Tootake
John*

Otaheite in the Bounty about two months after she had first sailed without Captain Bligh, who left at Tootake, he told me also, that Captain Bligh had had an engagement with the men of Tootake, in which one of his people was killed with such a club as I had bought of him, and several of the natives were shot by our guns: this story was corroborated by Otoo & several Chiefs; who further informed us, that Captain Titreano had sailed but fifteen days before our arrival, & had carried several Otaheitan families with him to Tootake. Where Tootake could be, and who they meant by Titreano, we could not then conjecture; but I have now no doubt that the principal part of this strange relation is true; the club I purchased, with some others, but a beautiful high-polished spear, in the possession of Ponéon, he could not be induced to part with; all which they told us were brought from Tootake in the Bounty, & are different from those of Otaheite, and the adjacent Isles, but are very similar to the weapons of the Friendly Islands.

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Harry,

Crocombe on the Bounty and Maretu's journal:

His informants say that moutini is definitely the pumpkin. Anae is a fern which grows in Rarotonga, but he cannot vouch for the accuracy of Maretu's reference to it. No one has been able to suggest another meaning of the word. He wonders, then, whether the Bounty would have been carrying ferns or fern-like plants from Tahiti. The mato, which according to Maretu was not brought ashore, is a tree that grows in Rarotonga. He does not know the English name of it. He assumes that the islanders may have seen something aboard the Bounty which reminded them of their own mato tree.

About his allowances. He says that Norah arranged with Accounts for the payment to his bank of a sum allowed for travel within the Cook Islands. The money was paid in all right, but apparently it was described as a C.O.L. allowance, not a local travel grant. Since his expenses are still the subject of some negotiation, he wonders whether the error should be corrected. (The latter is my own interpretation of his motive; he didn't actually put it that way.)

Deck

VISIT OF BOUNTY TO RAROTONGA

Notes from the autobiography of Maretu; taken from the translation done in 1949 by Tai Tekau and from earlier references to the original Maori text. TS 44p. In Library of the Polynesian Society. Notes made by R.G. Crocombe in 1959.

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P.4. Bounty. Says after Goodenough's ship came another which was bigger, but none came ashore because of the rain. Doesn't give the name of the ship but says they brought from the ship anae, braces and belts. "These things were bought with fowls, coconuts and bananas." Orange and pumpkin plants were obtained from this ship. Captain was Mokare. There were taro swamps, banana shoots, anae, and mato on the ship.

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Bounty H 25 Photostat copies of letter from Sir Charles
Blagden to Lord Palmerston, Je 29, 1790, conveying
news of the Bounty mutineers' visit to Tahiti
brought back by Lt Norton who was on the
brig Mercury which visited Tahiti Aug 1789.
4 fl.

AL 216/1.

TAHITI

H. S. BOUNTY

Letter from Sir Charles Blagden to Lord Palmerston, Feb 29,
1790, concerning news of Bounty mutineers visit to
Tahiti: negative and positive statements. ML A. 2. 216

Dexter Blagden

June 1790

Lord Palmerston

Pier Street, June 29,
1790.

My Lord,

Probably you have heard some account of
the news from Otaheite: the true state of the
intelligence is this.

The Mercury-Brig, commanded by Mr
Cook, sailed from London the 26 of Feb. 1789
(I believe with a view to the fur trade) and
arrived at Matavai Bay in Otaheite the 12
of Aug. following. There a picture of Captain
Cook was produced by Poon-ow, chief of that

district, on the back of which Mr. Blyth had made a memorandum of his arrival at Otoberte, his success in getting the bread-fruit plants, and his being ready for sea the latter end of March. The natives added that he did sail on the 4th of April, and that in about two months afterwards the Bounty returned there without Mr. Blyth, but commanded by one of his principal officers Titiano (Christian) that Titiano said he had left Captain Blyth at the Island Teotote; that the Bounty had in a stock of provisions and took on board several Otoberte families, with which she sailed about 15 days before the arrival of the Discovery, Titiano promising that he would soon return again to Otoberte. They showed several weapons and other curiosities brought by the Bounty, resembling those of the Friendly Islands. - Hence it appears probable, that Christian and the Natives have taken possession of the Island discovered by Blyth in his run from the Society to the Friendly Islands, about 15° to the

eastward of the latter, returned in the first page
of his narrative as called by the natives
Wahyootackee, which might easily be converted
into Tootatee by the misreading presentation (mi)
of Otobute; in this island it seems as if they
intended to settle, & make it their headquarters
either for or piracy. - Another vessel
has staid about 7 weeks with the Bounty at
Otobute. - This news is brought by Lt.
Nuttin of the Hannes, who was on board the
Mercury, & is now just arrived from India in the
Duke of Buccleugh East Indiaman.

Perhaps your Lordship may not recollect
that the day of Anniversary of the Crown & Anchor
Club, for the election of members &c, was changed last
year to the first Thursday after the adjournment
of the R. S. & therefore will be held next Thursday.

I remain always,

My Lord,

Your very faithful friend & servant, C. Blyden

Tahiti - Taroama report

- (1) Tahiti joined by three chiefs TINNAROW, TAHUHOOTUMMA and HEETERIRRE, each absolute in his own district - after a war (71)
- (2) TAROATOHOA acted for his father Tahutoatuma at the time of the Bandy's visit (71)
- (3) These two and particularly TAROAMIVA, the younger brother of Taroatoha, were friendly to Christian, who settled in their domain (61)
- (4) Taroamiva (called Taroamira in t. 63) "said that he had been so much Mr. Christian's friend that if he stood or shone, he should be killed. Mr. Christian told him that he was going to Tahiti at which he seemed rejoiced, and asked him if he would let him and his two friends go with him, to which Mr. Christian agreed and they expressed much satisfaction (64)
- (5) When Christian left Tahiti he was accompanied by "the two brothers of the young Teobouai Chief who were now become very fond of Mr. Christian and would not leave him, and the young Teobouai chief. They were also instantly joined by a number of fresh Tahitians both men and women which increased their number to 35 in the whole" (75)

BOUNTY'S TRACK TO PITCAIRN.

Bounty's Inner Yard.

Remember this was found on Peleester of

Captain Edwards.

Could Peleester be the low island

they touched at sea they got the birds' eggs, etc.?

Also record what Hylbrand told Edwards about Christian's plans
to go to an island near Peleester.

Then compare this with Folger's letter to Delano dated 26. 1816 in
which he says that John Adams told him that "after many deluges
on that coast, a part of the crew, under the command of Christian,
went in search of a group of islands, which you may recollect to
have seen on the chart placed under the head of Spanish
dominions. They crossed the situation of those imaginary isles,
and satisfied themselves that none such existed. They have steered
for Pitcairn's Isle ...". (Delano's article in the Great Town
of Sa. & Ant. (1819), p. 265).

This narrows down our search for the Bounty's route to the position of an uninhabited Spanish discovered island in the Central Pacific area, i.e. San Bernardo (one of the two) or La Solitaria.

Eduardo, in making for Atafu, was therefore not so wrong. Pitcairn was therefore only a second choice after Christian had failed to find these.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

HRA, Ser.I, vol.I, pt.2, pp.312-4. Grenville to Phillip, March 1790.

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312. Discovery and Gorgon to be sent on expedition to NW Coast of America via N.S. Wales (design eventually given up in favour of Vancouver's direct voyage to NW Coast, with Discovery and Chatham).

314. On return from NW Coast of America Gorgon to call at Society and Friendly Islands to apprehend the Bounty mutineers and bring them in ~~f~~ confinement to Port Jackson and thence to England. If Bounty recovered she may be detained and employed at Governor's discretion.

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Notes on

PITCAIRN ISLAND

From the Landing to the Death of John Adams (1790-1829)

- (i) Population and Genealogies.
- (ii) Personalities.
- (iii) Visits of Ships (in chronological order):-
 - (a) General.
 - (b) 'Topaz' (Folger) 1808.
 - (c) 'Briton' and 'Tagus' (Staines and Pipon) 1814.
 - (d) 'Hercules' (Henderson) 1819.
 - (e) 'Surry' (Raine) 1821.
 - (f) 'Russell' (Arthur) 1822.
 - (g) 'Britomart' (?) 1822.
 - (h) 'Blossom' (Beechey) 1825.
- (iv) Miscellaneous Notes:-
 - (a) Kotzebue 1824.
 - (b) Bengal Hurkaru (Jenny) 1826.
 - (c) Other Notes.
- (v) Construction of Paper.

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POPULATION AND GENEALOGIES

POLYNESIAN SETTLERS ON PITCAIRN ISLAND : 1790

(A) MEN

	----- Names -----			
	<u>1st account</u> -	<u>Jenny</u> -	<u>2nd account</u>	
			<u>Island</u>	
(1)	TEIRNUA	TE RIINUA?	TEIMUA	Tahiti
(2)	MANARII		MANARII	"
(3)	NIAU (boy)		----	"
(4)	TARARO		TARARO	Raiatea
(5)	OHER	CHEU?	OOPEE	OPE? Tubuai
(6)	TITAHITI		----	"

(B) WOMEN

	<u>Names</u>	<u>Living With</u>
(7)	MAUATUA	Fletcher Christian
(8)	VAHINEATUA	John Mills
(9)	TEIO	William McCoy
(10)	TEATUAHITEA	William Brown
(11)	FAAHOTU	John Williams
(12)	TERAURA	Edward Young
(13)	TEEHUTEATUAONOA	Isaac Martin
(14)	OBUAREI OPUA-REI	Alexander Smith
(15)	TEVARUA	Matthew Quintal
(16)	TOOFAITI	Tararo
(17)	MAREVA	The two Tahitians
(18)	TINAFORNEA	The two Tubuai men.
(19)	TINAFORUEA?	
(19)	Teio's infant daughter (aged 1½) - name not known (later called Sally).	

All names of women are from the first account given by Teehutea-tuaonoa (Jenny): she does not mention them in her second account.

All the women are believed to have been Tahitians; though Toofaiti may have come from Raiatea and Tinafornea from Tubuai.

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(KPK said the F is interchangeable with H, maybe not just as he said it (not.))

From the Pitcairn Island Clerical Register [?] in the Norfolk Archives.

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Tahitian women

Tahitian men

- ✓ Mauatua
- ✓ Mataoha
- ✓ Wahinatua
- ✓ Te Walua
- ✓ Te'O and Sarah
- ✓ Opuole
- ✓ Fahutu
- Te Lahu
- Tohimata
- ✓ Tohaiti
- ✓ Malewa

- Talolo
- Niau
- Manali
- Timua

Tubuai men

- Oohu
- Titahiti

Note: Sarah was the child of McCoy.

Tohalomata

- ✓ Quintal married Walua (Sarah), then Mataoha the wife of Young.
- ✓ McCoy married Te'O.
- ✓ Christian married Mauatua (Isabella).
- ✓ Adams married Opuola, Wahinatua wife of Mills, and Te'O widow of McCoy.
- ✓ Mills married Wahinetua.
- ✓ Young married Mataoha, Mauatua and Tohaiti.
- ✓ Thussday October Christian married Susannah.
- ✓ Christian married Sarah daughter of Te'O.

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POPULATION

- 1790 - 9 European men, 5 native men, 12 native women, 1 native girl = 28
 1792 - 9 European men, 4 native men, 11 native women, 1 native girl,
 4 boys, 2 girls = 31
 1793 - 4 European men, 11 native women, 1 native girl, 4 boys, 3 girls = 23
 1799 - 2 European men, 9 native women, 1 native girl, 11 boys, 9 girls = 32
 1800 - 1 European man, 9 native women, 1 native girl, 12 boys, 11 girls = 34
 1808 - 1 European man, 8 native women, 1 native girl, 14 boys, 11 girls = 35

(These agree with the total population of 35 found by Folger in 1808

- Sloper I, p 59. The only assumption is the death of a native woman,
 probably Mavea or Turofowa, prior to this date).

- 1814 (Stanes) - Bonner, p 294 (adams, 17 native men + 28 Polyn.) = 46
 " Sloper I, p 59 = 40
 1819 (Henderson) = 43
 " (King) = 45
 " Sloper I, p 59; (Beardy) Resident II: 305 = 66
 1821 Resident I: 83 = 78
 1829 (taken to Tahiti) = 87
 1831 = 53
 1822 (Hemphill or "Russell")
 (49 men, of which 2 had died)

W. W. Wood in board - notes

MEN

<u>Young (1st account)</u>		<u>King-1819²</u>	<u>2nd account</u>	<u>Bailey</u>	<u>Brooks</u>
TEIRNDA	Tahiti	Taimor	TEIMUA	TERINA (TIMOA)	TEMUA
MANARII	"	Manoia	MANARII	MENGLEE	MANGLE
NIAU (log)	"	Nehou		NEHOW	NEHOU
TARARO	Rouatan	Taralou	TARARO	TALALOO	TALALO
OHER ¹	Tehuai	Heiaho	DOREE	OHOO	OHUHU
TITAHITI ³ (TAHEITI)	"	Tetohita		TETAHEITE	TETIHITI

³ Family Tawaneva - Review, p. 63.

¹ Presumably the native called Timiti by Young (p. 29). Presumably no family of OHEU.

² In Edinburgh Philos Journ, Vol III (1820), p. 384.

Who was on board - notes

WOMEN

<u>Jenny (1st account)</u>	<u>named to</u>	<u>Broche</u>	<u>name of (Broche)</u>
MAVATUA	Flotika Christian	Isabella	(died inflata, 1841, Jenny, p. 130)
VAHINEATUA	John Pella		(killed by a goat - Jenny, p. 130)
TEIO	William McLaughlin (M ³ NY)		
Teio's daughter	—	Sally	(named Charles Christian)
SARAH TEATUHITEN	William Brown		(died of cholera - Jenny, p. 130)
TABHOTU	John Williams		(died by accident in the woods - Jenny, p. 130) (Cold Feet Hill, p. 35)
TERAURA	Edward Young	Suzannah	(later named Thandy, later Christian) (died 1850)
(JENNY) TEEHUTEATUONOA	Isaac Martin		
OBURAFI	Abraham Smith		(fell from cliff killed - Jenny, p. 130)
TEVARUA	Matthew Quist		(fell from cliff killed 2.1799)
TOOFAITI	Tararo		
MAREVA	The two Tahitians		
TINAFORNEA	The two Tahitian men		

12 women and one little girl listed (Shillibee, p. 52)

WOMEN: Names of

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| (1) | MAUATEA (6) ⁵ | Isabella: Main mast: Mai mast: Mi-mitti ¹ (d. 1841) |
| (2) | VAHINEATUA (5) | Bal'hadi ¹ (d. between 1800 & 1817) |
| (3) | TEIO (4) | Mary: Sore Mummy ¹ (d. 1829) |
| (4) | TEATUAHITEA (n.i.) | ^{Sarah} (d. before 1817) |
| (5) | FABHOTU (n.i.) | Fasta (d. 1790) |
| (6) | ⁷ TERAURA ⁴ (1) (6 mi. etc.) | Ta-ou-piti ¹ : Susannah ^{1,2} : Doubt ¹ (d. 1850) |
| (7) | TEEHUTEATUAONOHA (n.i.) | Jenny (left 1817) |
| (8) | OBVAREI (n.i.) | (d. before 1817; probably before 1796) |
| (9) | TEVARUA (4) | Sarah: Big Sallee ¹ (d. c. 1799) |
| (10) | ⁷ TOOFAITI (4) | Nancy ^{1,3} (d. 1831) |
| (11) | ⁸ MAREVA (n.i.) | |
| (12) | ⁸ TINAFORNEA (n.i.) | |
| (13) | (Teio's daughter) ⁵ (8) | Sally ² : Sarah ^{1,3} : Sully ¹ (d. 1826) |

¹ Skelton I. ² Budge, p. 36. ³ Jenny I.

⁴ Terama was only 15 when she came on the Bounty (Young, p. 102).

⁵ Teio's daughter Sally was only a year old when she came on the Bounty. "a Tahitian child, Budge, p. 36.

⁶ The name of each woman's name is placed in brackets after her name.

⁷ Went to Tahiti in 1831.

⁸ Eilba Harava on Taveunia was called Prudence (Prudence Budge, p. 74), was the

WOMEN: Names of, etc.

fourth of the 4 Tahitian women to go to Tahiti in 1831, when she died (April 29, 1831). The other woman had evidently died before 1831.

Research Vani the Houbine girl and her land on that island see Motu's letter. According to Bridie (p. 79) her family name was Panni; she was a Houbine girl, and supposed to be at Tahiti at the time of the Bounty leaving for Pitcairn's Island.

Note: As Toofaita was named to Tararo, who Jenny says was a Raiatea, it seems possible that she was, in fact, Vani - see my Tahitian Interlude, footnote 51. Raiatea and Houbine are only 20 miles apart.

BIRTHS: First generation

John Nello is not in Shillbee, but is in both
the Registry and Terry.
+o. Christian was called Friday (Young).

1793	Sept	Williams	- no issue
		Christian	-(25, 1d) Thursday October, Charles ² and Mary ³
		Nello	-(1d) Elizabeth ² John ⁴
		Martin	- no issue
		Brown	- no issue
1798 (April 20)	"	McLay	-(15, 1d) Daniel ² and Kate ⁵ Matthew ¹¹ ²
1799	"	Quintal	-(35, 2d) Arthur ⁴ , Sarah ⁴ , Jane ⁴ and Edward ⁵
1800	"	Young	-(45, 3d) Edward ⁴ , Polly ⁴ , Jonathan ⁴ ; Mary, George ⁴ , Robert ⁴ and William ⁴
1829	"	Adams	-(15, 3d) Dink ⁴ , Michael ⁴ , Hannah ⁵ and George ⁶

Total - 12 boys; 11 girls = 23.

Births

- 1 1790 Thursday October Christian
- 2 1791-92 Matthew Quintal, Daniel McLay, Elizabeth Nello and Charles Christian
- 3 1793 Mary Christian
- 4 1794-99 Sarah McLay, Dink Adams, Polly Young, Robert Young, George Young, William Young, Edward Young, Jonathan (Polly) Young, Jane Quintal, Arthur Quintal, Rachel Adams, John Nello, James Young.
- 5 1800 Edward Quintal, Catherine (Kate) McLay, Hannah Adams.
- 6 1804 George Adams
- dead 1813-14 Matthew Quintal II, John Nello
- " 1808 James Young

ISSUE OF MUTINEERS

	<u>Man</u>	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Year</u>
(1)	Fletcher Christian	Mauatua	Fauling (Tawata, Selata)	1790
	"	"	Charles	1792
	"	"	Mary	1793
(2)	Edward Young	Tarawa	(no issue)	—
	"	Mauatua	Polly	1796
	"	"	Edward	1797
	"	"	Dorothea	1797
	"	Tufoaiti	James (d. 1808)	1794-9
	"	"	George	1797
	"	"	Robert	1799
	"	"	William	1799
(3)	John Adams	Obuane	(no issue)	—
	"	Vahineatua	Dinah	1796
	"	"	Rachel (Rebecca)	1797
	"	"	Hannah	1800
	"	Teio	George	1804
(4)	John Mills	Vahineatua	Elizabeth	1792
	"	"	John (d. 1814)	1794-9
(5)	William Kelly	Teio	Sarah (d. 1826)	1790
	"	"	Daniel	1791
	"	"	Catherine (Kate)	1800

ISSUE OF MUTINEERS, contd

<u>Man</u>	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Born</u>
(6) Matthew Quintal	Terama'	Matthew ✓ (d. 1814)	1791
"	"	Arthur ✓	1795
"	"	Jane ✓	1794-9
"	"	Sarah ✓	1797
"	Terama	Edward	1800
		<u>13 boys 11 girls Total 24</u>	<u>dates to present incl 1</u>

Matthew Quintal and Terama had a fourth child which died when it was seven days old (Jenny I).

- Notes :
- (1) A "✓" after the child's name indicates that it was mentioned by Jenny (I). Jenny also mentioned a child of her's named Sam, but this is probably either an alternative name for Daniel or a mistake for Sarah.
 - (2) The names of the children are checked from Slofins (I), Beeche and the Register (and this is fortunately a general agreement)
 - (3) The dates of birth are the most exact ones given by Slofins (I) and agree with those given (with less exactitude) in the Register.

ISSUE OF THE MOTHERS.

(1) = Ellen (Susan) = Maria (Isabella)

Theresa (Susan) = Thomas (Isabella)
(sister of Edward Young)

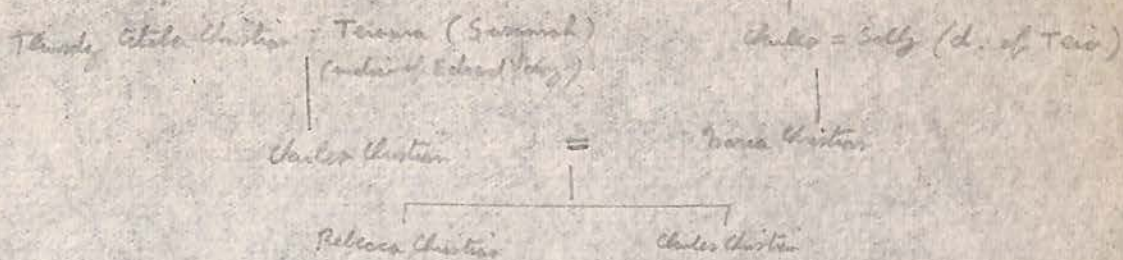
Charles = Sally
(sister of Thomas)

Mary
(sister of Thomas)

(1) Theresa (Susan) = Edward Young = (2) Maria (Isabella)
(sister of Charles (Susan))

(2)
No issue Edward Pelly Joseph

Florida Christian = Maria (isabella)



PERSONALITIES

JOHN ADAMS

(1) A deserter from another ship under his real name, which he thereupon changed to Alexander Smith - Mackaness, footnote to p.219.

(2) John Adams Journal: Lost - carried away by the master of a Boston whaler - Metoixos (P'stat 30).

(3) For date of birth see note from Shipley in File 10.

(4) For the account of John Adams taking a Tahitian's wife (and later blaming Christian) see Bennett I:49.

(5) HRA, Ser.I, Vol.I, pt.2, p.706. Bligh's description of Alexander Smith/p: "aged 22 years, 5 feet 5 inches high; brown complexion; brown hair; strong made; pitted with the small pox; very much tatowed; scar on his right foot."

And additional information in Bligh's 'Log of the Bounty', vol. II, p. 125.

(6) Dillon, Claude. "Norfolk Island. Its History", (1957), p.193:-

"In the Rev. James Bligh's private copy of Bligh's 'Voyage' there is a note:- 'This man's name was John Adams; having deserted from another ship; he entered himself on board as Alexander Smith'.

"His shipmates called him 'Reckless Jack'."

JOHN ADAMS

Bolton, Charles Knowles. "John Adams of Pitcairn's Island." American Neptune, vol.1, no.3 (July, 1941), pp.297-300.

.....

A most valuable account. Commences with details of several attempts to prove that John Adams was born in the U.S. and in Ireland.

Continues with an account of the visit of the Sultan to Pitcairn in Oct., 1817, taken from the journal of the first mate, George Newell, including the taking of Jenny to Nukuhiva, where she was landed on 31.5.1818. There is an excellent account of the village on Pitcairn, with the ~~l~~ lay-out and construction of the various houses.

John Adams is described as a great reader and a good talker.

P.299 "Mr Downs, the second officer of the Sultan, told Mr. Topliff [newspaper reporter at Boston] that Adams was elated when he came on board; he pulled the rigging and sang several songs. He was a 'fat, stout man, with a bald head; his beard had been extracted.' Adams gave the Captain two blank books which he had taken from the Bounty, and one of these was presented to Mr. E. A. Greenwood of the New England Museum on Court Street. In this book there are four attempts by Adams to write a history of his life. Mr. Downs, who had met the mutineer, assured Mr. Topliff that these efforts were in Adams's handwriting. Two of them are given in full below, and the reader can readily see why the mutineer's first request from Captain Reynolds was for a spelling book.

The first attempt at an autobiography reads:

'Alexander Smith Elias Adams, I was Born at Stanford Hill in the parrish of St. John Hackney Middellsex of poor But honest parrents My father Was drowned in the Theames thearfore he left Me and 3 More poore Orfing But one Was Married and o[ut?] of All harmes.'

In another part of the book Adams writes:

'The life Of John Adams Born November the 4 or 5 in the year Sixty Six att Stanford Hill in the parish of St. John Hackney My father Was Sarvent to Daniel Bell Cole Marchant My father Drowned in the River Theames.'"

.....

Metcalfes, "Pitcairn's Island", p. 1. "Old John Adams' journal is lost, carried away by the master of a Boston whaler".

JOHN ADAMS

5 Born 4th November, 1763, at Stamford, in Middlesex.

Died 5th March, 1829, aged 66

Fatal illness 3 weeks, during the greater part of which he was delirious. Taken ill after visiting a whaler. He had been walking about nearly the whole day under a vertical sun; at night he was seized with a head-ache, which gradually increased to inflammation, effusion and death.

'From Shapley, C. "Sketches in the Pacific" 1851.

John Adams

" Adams, it is believed, was a native of London, and has a brother a respectable waterman in the Thames, near Lambeth, who has, within the last few years, had sundry communications with Pitcairn's Island, and possesses specimens of cloth manufactured there. - Ed. "

Abre from Murray, H. "Adventures of British sailors..."
footnote to p 321.

Delany's account of Polyz's observations of Adam's process of reading and writing; of instructing and keeping his journal, are illuminating. Plenty of stationery was left - and books

JOHN ADAMS

Copied from Stanes, Sir J. and Peper, P. "Interesting report of the only remaining mutineers of His Majesty's Ship Bounty, resident on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific" to in Mitchell Library. n.d.

P. 9

"I do not recollect from whence I took this account, but the following is extracted from Felix Farless Bristol Journal of March 11, 1820.

Pitcairn's Island - The following letter is written by Adams, one of the crew of the Bounty, and the sole survivor of the mutineers, now residing on this Island, at an interval of 30 years since his crime, when he exercised a sort of patriarchal right over the inhabitants who are chiefly the wives and descendants of his companions.

P. 10

To Mr Jonathan Adams, Wapping.
Pitcairn's Island, Jan. 18, 1819

My Dear Brother,

I this day have the greatest pleasure in my life, since I left my native country, that of receiving your

JOHN ADAMS, contd.

Letter dated October 18, 1817. I have now lived on this Island 30 years, and have a wife and four children, and considering the occasion which brought me here it is not likely I shall ever leave this place. I enjoy good health and except the wound which I received from one of the Otobekians when they quarrelled with us, I have not had a days sickness. I understand it is the intention of the Missionary Society of London to send here a person to instruct us in the Christian Religion. I can only say I have done everything in my power in instructing them the path to Heaven, and thank God we live comfortably and happy, and not a single quarrel has taken place these eighteen years. Should this reach you in time, that is before the Gentleman comes out which is intended by the Missionary Society, should it be in your power to send me any useful articles, they will be received with many thanks and acknowledgments. Inform

John Adams, contd.

The Missionary Society I have received the Box of Books by the East India Ship Hercules Capt. James Henderson wishing you every health and happiness this world can afford you and remain

Your affectionate brother,

John Adams.

Copied March 14, 1820 C. I. H.

It is certainly very extraordinary that after all these accounts and the letter must be considered only an ingenious forgery, as no such name John Adams is to be found in any of the lists of persons left by Captain Blyth, however *si non e vera est invenita* as the Proverb says, i.e. if it is not true it is well invented. The story is certainly interesting and well told.

BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

18 June 1959

Dear Sir

I thank you for your letter of June 10 and have pleasure in appending a transcript of the letter from John Adams of Pitcairn Island which you require. No other observations appeared with it.

Yours faithfully

W. S. Haugh

City Librarian

"PITCAIRN'S ISLAND - The following letter is written by Adams, one of the crew of the Bounty, and the sole survivor of the mutineers, now residing on this island, at an interval of thirty years since his crime, where he exercises a sort of patriarchal right over the inhabitants, who are chiefly the wives and descendants of his companions:-

'TO MR. JONATHAN ADAMS, WAPPING.

My dear Brother, - I this day have the greatest pleasure in my life, since I left my native country, that is of receiving your letter, dated the 18th October 1817. I have now lived on the island 30 years, and have a wife and four children, and, considering the occasion which brought me here, it is not likely I shall ever leave this place. I enjoy good health, and, except the wound which I received from one of the Otaheiteans when they quarrelled with us, I have not had a day's sickness. I understand it is the intention of the Missionary Society of London, to send a person here to instruct us in the Christian Religion; I can only say, I have done everything in my power in instructing them in the path to Heaven, and thank God, we live comfortably and happy, and not a single quarrel has taken place these 18 years. Should this reach you in time, that is before the gentlemen come out, which is intended by the Missionary Society, should it be in your power to send me any useful articles, they will be received with many thanks and kindness. Inform the Missionary Society I have received the box of books by the last India ship, Hercules, Captain James Henderson. Wishing you every health and happiness this world can afford you, I remain, my dear brother, your very affectionate brother,

JOHN ADAMS.'

Pitcairn's Island, South Seas, Jan. 18, 1819."

Hackney, Nov.4.

Mr Urban,

As your readers must have felt deeply interested in the short account rendered of Pitcairn's Island, by Lieutenant Shillibeer, as noticed in your "Review", vol.LXXXVII, ii. 341, I presume the few lines in addition to this may not be unacceptable.

Having been informed that John Adams, the last survivor of the Bounty's crew on the Island, had a brother, I desired to see him: he called on me, is a waterman at Union Stairs, wears the fire-coat of the London Assurance, and is of course a steady character. On reading to him the Lieutenant's narrative, he was much affected; said, he accompanied him on board the Bounty at Deptford, but he entered in the name of Smith; and this accounts for the name of Adams not being found in the Bounty's list of her crew; that he has a sister living, older than either, who is married to a decent Tradesman at Derby: that he himself has a large family. I said, "I sent for you to say, if you will write to your brother in a few days, I think I shall have the means of transmitting it to him; and as you have a large family, will you let your eldest son go out?" He thanked me for the offer of sending the letter, and willingly would have sent his son, but an objection would lie with somebody else. Now we all know who this somebody else is, and the influence Dolly has on Johnny Bull.

The letter is gone - and with it several others; but when I reflect on the surprizing escape of Captain Bligh and his Barge's crew, I am not surprized that the whole is a series of interesting circumstances.

Adam's brother proceeded to say. "We are natives of Hackney, and were left orphans, being brought up in the poor-house." Here it was, then, that they were taught the first principles of our holy religion; here they learned, what it appears Adams in due time recollected, the Catechism he had been taught to repeat, that excellent Catechism which every child should be taught also to say; - and although we have been in the present day wondrous wise in giving surprizingly quick instruction to children, yet, I must confess, I cannot but feel partial to those old-fashioned habits, when the ground-work must have been carefully, attentively and progressively laid.

Gentlemans Magazine (1818), cont'd.

John Adams' letter, cont'd.

Another observation I beg to submit to your readers, that Adams adopted and inculcated from that sublime and admirable introduction to our service, one of the sentences, and that one the most affecting and impressive. No doubt, in his childhood, he was obliged to attend with the other children of the poor, in his place at church, here then we may date the impression that was made, and which, when he came again to reflect seriously, occurred with full force on his mind. And permit me to ask those who are in the habit of attending public worship in due time, what is the impression on our minds, after sitting a few minutes in our Parish Church in solemn silence, when the minister begins, and every soul rises, and hears him say: "I will arise, and go to my Father"! When the mind reflects on who said it, the occasion, and our dutiful repetition of it; cold indeed must be the heart of him, that does not glow with a "celestial fire". We see the effect in a poor ignorant child; we see the benefits arising from a recollection of those feelings years after: we see it the ground-work of every good to man.

Permit me to add but one word more to this letter (which is extended beyond the limits I had intended), and which is by way of caution to those who invariably attend their Sunday duties too late; - they not only lose the admirable beginning of our Service, but too justly permit doubts to arise in the minds of others, whether their profession be sincere. And further - if they are better acquainted with Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, than with their Common Prayer book; they will find, that to disturb others at their devotions is the highest breach of good manners.

Yours, etc.,

T.W.

How often do we see whole families enter Churches constantly in the 1st or 2nd Lesson, and even in the Litany! If it be observed, whole families cannot be punctual, it is the Master's fault; nearly 40 years has T.W. had a large family, and he finds, "Where there is a will, there is a way".

.....

.....

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Enc.

Parnell,
Auckland, C.4.
April 23rd 1959.

Dear Mr Maude,

Thank you for the further information about John Adams, which will be very useful to me as I am contemplating writing an article about him.

You may be interested to see a thesis on my father by A.G.Coulam, M.A., which our

family sent to the library of the University a fortnight ago . Yours faithfully,

S. K. Goulds

Department of Pacific History,
21st April, 1959.

Dear Mr Fowlds,

With reference to my letter of the 9th April, in which I speak of Captain Henderson of the 'Hercules' delivering a letter to John Adams from his brother on the 18th January, 1819, I have since come across Captain Henderson's own account of this event in the Asiatic Journal for July, 1820, vol.X, no.55, pp.37-8, from which I quote:-

"I delivered to Adams the box of books from the Missionary Society in London, and a letter from Adams's brother, who is still living at Wapping in London. I read this letter to him, giving him a description of his family, mentioning the death of one sister, and prosperity of another. This affected him much, and he often repeated that he never expected to see this day, or indeed one of his countrymen more."

Hoping that this additional confirmation of Adams' identity may be of interest,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Department of Pacific History,
9th April, 1959.

Mr G.M. Fowlds,
58 Tohunga Crescent,
Parnell, AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Dear Mr Fowlds,

Your interesting letter of the 14th March arrived just as I was putting the finishing touches to another chapter of the History of Pitcairn Island, this one being called 'Tahitian Interlude' and dealing with the migration of the islanders to their motherland in 1831.

The intervening chapters of the regimes of Fletcher Christian and John Adams respectively should come out next year, but are necessarily dependent on the collection and study of hundreds of manuscripts and other documents, which takes time. I aim to bring out each in the form of a 'paper' in some specialist journal first, so that my colleagues can criticize and suggest amendments.

I am afraid that more sheer nonsense has been written on Pitcairn than on any other spot on earth; and at times one despairs of ever getting the plain facts separated from the enormous overlay of sensational romanticism which is now too often taken as authentic. The only way, I find, is to go to the original sources (many of which have never been used before), and this process inevitably takes time.

As regards John Adams: there does not seem to be any great mystery as to his name or parentage. As far as one knows he was born at Stamford, in Middlesex, on the 4th November, 1763. A gentleman who had read Shillibeer's account of the 'Briton's' visit in 1814 in the Monthly Review (vol. LXXXVII, pt.ii, p.341) was interested enough to interview his brother, Johnathon Adams, of Wapping, London, who:-

"Is a waterman at Union Stairs, wears the fire-coat of the London Assurance, and is of course a steady character. On reading to him the Lieutenant's narrative, he was much affected; said, he accompanied him on board the Bounty at Deptford, but he entered in the name of Smith; and this accounts for the name of Adams not being found in the Bounty's list of her crew; that he has a sister living, older than either, who is married to a decent Tradesman at Derby" - Gentleman's Magazine, vol.88, pt.2 (July-Dec., 1818), pp.37-8.

According to Jonathan Adams, he and his brother and sister were "natives of Hackney, and were left orphans, being brought up in the poor-house".

The gentleman referred to above, T.W., offered to send a letter from Jonathan Adams to his brother and also one of his sons (as he had rather a large family).¹

The first offer was accepted, but not the second (owing to the opposition of his wife) and the letter - dated the 18th October, 1817 - was duly written. This letter was taken to Pitcairn by Captain Henderson of the 'Hercules' and delivered to John Adams on the 18th January, 1819.²

I have a copy of John Adams' reply before me dated 'Pitcairn's Island, Jan. 18, 1819' (i.e. the same day) and addressed to 'Mr Jonathan Adams, Wapping'. It commences 'My dear brother' and ends 'Your affectionate brother, Joh. Adams'. For verification see the Mitchell Library TS: Staines, Sir J., and Pipon, P., "Interesting report of the only remaining mutineers of His Majesty's Ship Bounty, resident on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific", quoted from Felix Farless Bristol Journal, March 11, 1820.

We know, from another contemporary authority, that John Adams not only sent his brother several letters at various times, but also presents of the 'tapa' cloth made by the Tahitian women on Pitcairn.

You ask why John Adams enlisted as Alexander Smith. The answer is, I submit, that the letter was only a 'purser's name', it being a common practice at the time to sign on a ship's articles under an assumed name, if there was any good reason for doing so (e.g. being wanted by the police).

In this case the reason for the change of name seems to have been the fact that John Adams was a deserter from another ship at the time of signing on the 'Bounty', and had no wish to advertise the fact.

I had not heard of any connection between the Adams and Livingston families; but of course it is quite possible.

Mr Moverley's linguistic studies on the Pitcairn Island dialect are being edited and published by his supervising Professor, Dr Alan Ross, of the University of Birmingham, but I do not think that he undertook any historical research of consequence except in the field of place-names.

You ask how the people of a quiet Scottish village could have come to the conclusion that their Alexander Smith was the John Adams of the 'Bounty'. It is, of course, difficult to say definitely, but quite possibly the Smith ~~who~~ who was apparently gardiner at Kew did go to sea (or was presumed to have) and was not heard of again. In that case it would not be extraordinary if he was later identified with John Adams, who had taken this name when signing on. When one thinks of the legendary material that has grown up around Fletcher Christian it does not seem

extraordinary that John Adams should also have a share.

I do hope that I have dealt with all your queries to the best of my ability; but if there is anything more that I can do to help please let me know.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Meade.

P.S. ¹ My wife (always ones sternest critic) says that the second and third sentences on p.2 are obscure: what I meant to convey is that Jonathan Adams had rather a large family and, as a consequence 'J.W.' kindly offered to send one of his (Jonathan's) sons to Pitcairn to join his uncle John Adams but that his (Jonathan's) wife objected, so nothing come of the idea.

² see the Calcutta Government Gazette for May 6, 1819.

58-Tohunga Crescent,
Parnell, Auckland,
March 14th 1959.

Mr H. E. Maude,
C/o Polynesian Journal,
WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir :-

I was interested in your article in the June number of the Polynesian Journal giving detailed information of the visit of the mutineers of the "Bounty" to Tubuai Island.

For a number of years there has been a tradition in our family that we were connected with John Adams, whose other name was Smith, because there was an Alexander Smith who lived in a farmhouse, "Grassyards" about two miles up the road from my late father's, the Hon Sir George Fowlds.

While my father in conversation did not indicate that he had made much inquiry into the family relationship, but he emphasised the ^{Scotch} practice of the two descendants of the "Bounty" people, when they first met Captain Folger, of placing their hats in front of their faces when asking a blessing at mealtime.

You mention as others have done, that John Adams had enlisted as Alexander Smith, but why did he change his name, the only one of the crew who did? Was this because he did not want to distress his family in the Old Country by his connection with the mutiny of the "Bounty".

From time to time I have been in communication with Mr C. Dillon, 7 Rangers Ave., Mosman, Sydney, on "Bounty" matters as he was interested and having visited Norfolk Island once or twice, has just had cyclostyed a short history of the island.

He sent me an extract from the Life of Vice-Admiral Bligh by George Mackness, M.A. referring to Lieutenant Shillibeers account of the voyage of the "Briton" dated, Hackney, Nov. 4th, 1818. An anonymous writer said that having heard Adams had a brother a waterman, he had him call and he said that he had accompanied John Adams, when he joined the "Bounty" at Deptford.

You could probably check this up as it has more than I have quoted.

to Pitcairns Island
In 1951 I had some correspondence with Mr A.W. Moverley who was sent from New Zealand as a schoolmaster about that time. He expressed his interest in the matter I had sent, setting out our family and our possible connection with Adams. He said he was pleased to have it as he was trying to trace the origins of Adams and also research into the local dialect. Now he mentions that Adams was supposed to be a Londoner who had a brother a waterman and a connection married to Livingstone, but he said that more recently he had seen this contradicted by a woman from Cork who claimed to be his descendant. Moverley goes on to say that he failed to trace any cockney or London characteristics in the local speech, "but there are a few peculiarities which might be traced to Fenwick, Ayrshire".

A year or two back I had some inquiries made through the Ancestry--Research Council in Edinburgh about our family history, but I could not get very much detail on my father's side, as it was said some of the parish registers were missing.

It would be interesting if some particulars could be obtained about the birth of Alexander Smith of Grassyards.

I omitted to finish about Mr Moverly, whom you may have heard of, but he was critical of the attitude of the islanders (Pitcairn) to all "foreigners" and he was a bit irked at the official attitude of the authorities in Suva. He asked me not to publish his remarks then, as he was a civil servant.

Unfortunately Mr Moverley, who I understand went home to Oxford a year or two later to pursue his studies, died in England and so I suppose he never completed his work and possibly his material may now be mislaid.

Now in looking over his letter again, I was interested in the reference to the connection with Livingstone, ~~because~~ I think that may help, because in the records I have, it appears that the sister of James Gray Smith, father of Alexander Smith, married Robert Moffat, and their daughter Mary married Dr Livingstone.

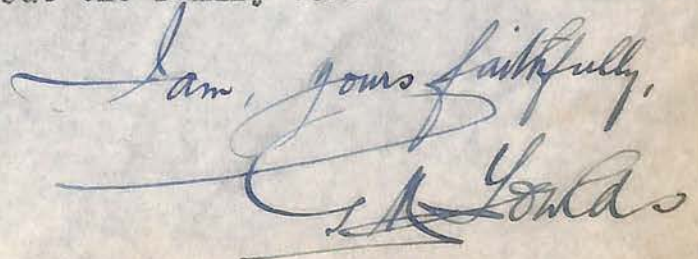
Though my father never made any remark that he might have been distantly related to my mother, I find in putting the records together, that a member of a Smith family married a Boyd and their daughter Jean married a John Fulton who was my mother's father.

What intrigues me is how this seemingly circumstantial story of Alexander Smith's connection with Adams of the "Bounty" could have been made up by these people of a quiet Scottish village. As you well know the Scotch are great on genealogies and the standard of education in some parts of the country was very high. But as newspapers were dear at the beginning of the 19th century, how would they know so much about the "Bounty"?

I have wondered whether Adams was a victim of the press gang, but Moverley in his letter categorically states that "Adams was not a pressed man, the "Bounty" crew was hand-picked".

Another question arose in my mind was if he had gardening experience at Kew, would he not have been useful in that connection on the trip, yet he was signed on as an able seaman? There was one official botanist *on board*.

I should be glad to have your comments on the matter as I now feel a little less sure about the family connection with Adams.

I am, yours faithfully,


CORRESPONDENCE

from letters between Mrs Mary Wright-Gregosson,
and Mr James Boyd of California, who was a cousin
of Lady Fowlds (nee M.A.FULton of Fenwick)

Kilmarnock ,Ayrshire, Scotland,
Kirktonholm St., March 5th
1891

Mr James Boyd,
Riverside, California, U. S. A.

My dear Friend .

My father's mother's name was Smith. John Smith, Grassyards (farm), Fenwick, Ayrshire, was a brother of my grandmother's . He was a flesher (butcher) and killed the farmer's mart . / . . . John Smith was firm to his principles . He sat before my father in the old church. If there was any repeating of the line in the singing of the psalms, he would close his big bible with a thump and sing none . We sat the time of singing then stood for prayer . He (John Smith) had a brother (Alexander) ? who was a gardner to King George III. at Kew . He was religious and the king often spoke with him and when the ship "Bounty" was sent out with men and seeds to cultivate some of the South Sea Islands, he was one of the men who were sent (?) in the "Bounty" . You will likely have read about the meeting of the men after they landed and how they took some of the native women with them and sailed to a place (Pitcairn ?) , where there were no inhabitants . They were not found out at the time . They did not all escape punishment . The women thought they were not well used, killed all the white men but Smith. (Not Young ?) He had changed his name to Adam (Adams ?) it was his mother's name.

John Smith and my father were of the opinion he was the brother, but why did he not write home ? I saw an account in a paper of the captain (Capt. Folger of the "Topaz", U.S.A.) 1808, who first discovered them . They had seen two young men where they thought were no inhabitants . He spoke to them and to his surprise they spoke good English . He took them on deck and gave them something to eat . Before they tasted they took off their hats and held them before their face to ask a blessing . I have thought ever since that the old man who taught them was Alexander (?) Smith, for John Smith when he got bread and cheese set before him, he always took off his hat and held it before his face to ask a blessing for what he eat . It is an old Scotch fashion which is mostly worn out now . "

Extract

I am,

Your Aunt ,

Mary Wright or Gregosson.

666666

N. B. The Grassyards farm was two miles up the road from the cottage, "Gresone Knowe", Fenwick, Ayrshire, where Matthew Fowlds born 1806 died 1907, weaver, lived all his life. His grandfather had married a daughter of John Smith, and Matthew's youngest son was the late Hon. Sir George Fowlds, of Auckland, New Zealand .

GreyStone

JOHN ADAMS

Moffat, John S. "The Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat"

London, T Fisher Unwin, 1885

P. 48 Mary Smith born 1795 at New Windsor (now part of Salford).

Father Scotchman, originally from Perthshire, she settled in England and

married Mary Gray, of York, in 1792. Children: Mary,

William, John, James. (Nothing re John Adams)

23rd February, 1961.

The Librarian,
Boston Athenaeum,
BOSTON, Massachusetts,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

In vol. 1, no. 3, of the American Neptune Dr Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian Emeritus of the Boston Athenaeum, published a valuable summary of George Newell's journal of the Sultan's visit to Pitcairn Island in October, 1817, which had been copied, with other information concerning the Sultan's visit, by Charles Topliff, proprietor of Merchants Hall and the then chief New England distributor of news.

I have been asked by the Oxford University Press to prepare a definitive biography of John Adams, concerning whom a considerable amount of information is now available, and I should be most grateful, therefore, if you could be so kind as to let me know where I could obtain a photo-copy of Mr Topliff's copy of Newell's journal, and his other material relating to the visit. It was also, according to Dr Bolton, "issued as a broadside by the New-England Galaxy."

In the event of the material being in the Boston Athenaeum all expenses involved in copying and posting would be refunded by international money order or draft in United States dollars on a Boston bank.

In proof of my bona fides I would refer to a paper of mine relating to John Adams entitled "In Search of a Home", reprinted in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington for 1960.

Yours sincerely,



H. E. MAUDE
Senior Research Fellow
in Pacific History

23rd February, 1961.

The Curator,
New England Museum,
Court Street,
BOSTON, Massachusetts.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

In Vol. 1, No. 3, of the American Neptune Mr C.K. Bolton states that on the visit of the ship Sultan to Pitcairn Island in October, 1817, John Adams "gave the Captain two blank books which he had taken from the Bounty, and one of these was presented to Mr E.A. Greenwood of the New England Museum on Court Street. In this book there are four attempts by Adams to write a history of his life".

I have been asked by the Oxford University Press to prepare a definitive biography of John Adams, concerning whom a considerable amount of information is now available, and I should be most grateful, therefore, if you could be so good as to send me a photostat of the pages in this book which contain any writing. All expenses involved, including airmail postage, would be refunded by me by international money order or draft in United States dollars on a Boston bank.

In proof of my bona fides I would refer to research papers by me directly or indirectly relating to John Adams :-

- (1) "In Search of a Home. From the Mutiny to Pitcairn Island (1789-1790)". Journal of the Polynesian Society, vol. 67, no. 2 (June, 1958), pp. 104-31. Reprinted in a revised edition in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington for 1960.

- (2) "Tahitian Interlude. The Migration of the Pitcairn Islanders to the Motherland in 1831." Journal of the Polynesian Society, vol. 68, no. 2 (June, 1959), pp. 115-40.

Yours sincerely,



H. E. MAUDE
Senior Research Fellow
in Pacific History

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

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

TEL. J0422

Telegrams "Natuniv" Canberra

23rd February, 1961.

The Curator,
New England Museum,
Court Street,
BOSTON, Massachusetts.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

In Vol. 1, No. 3, of the American Neptune Mr C.K. Bolton states that on the visit of the ship Sultan to Pitcairn Island in October, 1817, John Adams "gave the Captain two blank books which he had taken from the Bounty, and one of these was presented to Mr E.A. Greenwood of the New England Museum on Court Street. In this book there are four attempts by Adams to write a history of his life".

I have been asked by the Oxford University Press to prepare a definitive biography of John Adams, concerning whom a considerable amount of information is now available, and I should be most grateful, therefore, if you could be so good as to send me a photostat of the pages in this book which contain any writing. All expenses involved, including airmail postage, would be refunded by me by international money order or draft in United States dollars on a Boston bank.

In proof of my bona fides I would refer to research papers by me directly or indirectly relating to John Adams :-

- (1) "In Search of a Home. From the Mutiny to Pitcairn Island (1789-1790)". Journal of the Polynesian Society, vol. 67, no. 2 (June, 1958), pp. 104-31. Reprinted in a revised edition in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington for 1960.

- (2) "Tahitian Interlude. The Migration of the Pitcairn Islanders to the Motherland in 1831." Journal of the Polynesian Society, vol. 68, no. 2 (June, 1959), pp. 115-40.

Yours sincerely,



H. E. MAUDE
Senior Research Fellow
in Pacific History



LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Director and Librarian*

10½ Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

Reference Department

April 7, 1961

H.E. Maude
Senior Research Fellow in Pacific History
The Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
Box 4 G.P.O.
Canberra A.C.T.
Australia

Dear Mr. Maude:

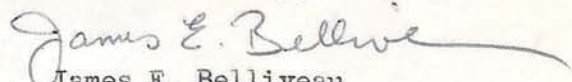
Unfortunately the Athenæum does not own a copy of the broadside mentioned in your letter. We have looked through our issues of the New-England Galaxy as well as our loose broadsides, but without success.

Although the Athenæum does own some of Samuel Topliff's letters, we find no information there regarding his copy of Newell's journal.

We have, however, located and copied out for you Samuel Topliff's account of Pitcairn's Island printed in the New-England Galaxy for January 12, 1821. We have copied it, to quote Mr. Topliff, verbatim and litteratim, although at times the reader may wonder. For this there is no charge. We are only sorry that the old newspaper was too yellowed for photostating, so that you could see the errors there first-hand.

We hope this information will help you with your biography.

Yours sincerely,


James E. Belliveau
Ref. Assist.

[3 & 1/4 columns.]

For the New-England Galaxy.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Mr. Editor,

Sometime in December, 1819, I learned by accident, the Ship Sultan, of Boston, C. Reynolds, Master, which arrived here the 6th Sept. of the same year, from Canton, had, during her voyage, touched at Pitcairn's Island, and wishing to gratify my curiosity to know what transpired relative thereto, I immediately went in quest of Captain R. to make the necessary enquiries; but found on enquiry, that he had gone to Dighton, his place of residence; and that the first officer of the ship, Mr. George Newell, had gone to Canton in the ship Cordelia. I then adressed a letter to Capt. R. requesting him to communicate to me an account of all the particular facts that came to his knowledge at the time of his visit to that Island, relative to the condition of its inhabitants, &c., with the view of having it published. He wrote for answer, that he had communicated every thing he knew to Capt. Amasa Delano, and would send me a copy of the same, in a short time.

Shortly after, I ascertained that Mr. Newell had left his private journal of that voyage in the possession of a relative, to whom I applied, and it was loaned to me. I copied from it the whole of the journal from the time they first made the Island, until they left it, and intended to have published it immediately: but understanding at the time, that Capt. Delano intended to publish the account he had received from Captain Reynolds, in a pamphlet, I deferred it, thinking he might consider it an unfair interference: but as more than a year has elapsed, and I have

not heard of any publication on the subject, and have not received any account from Capt. R. I have thought proper to send you the following for publication in your paper, taken from Mr. Newell's journal, and doubt not it will prove interesting to your readers.

As many of your readers may be unacquainted with the history of the original settlers of the Island, it may not be amiss to state for their information, that they were part of the crew of the English ship *Bounty*, Lieut. Bligh, commander, which sailed from England in 1787, for the purpose of carrying bread fruit plants from Otaheite to the West Indies. She arrived safe at Otaheite, obtained the plants, and sailed thence in April, 1789. On the 28th of the same month, a considerable part of the crew mutinied and obtained possession of the ship, and after they had put all the officers, and those of the crew not to be depended on, into the ship's launch, and sent them adrift in the open ocean, hove the ship about, and returned to Otaheite. In the latter part of the same year, part of the mutineers seized the ship, and after enticing on board, and confining below, several of the natives, males and females, they made sail from the Island: but for what place, no one on the shore could tell. Lieut. Bligh, and most of his companions in the launch, after enduring many perils and hardships, arrived at Timor, thence, via Batavia, reached England in March, 1790. In Nov. of the same year, the British government fitted out the ship *Pandora*, Edward Edwards, master, for the purpose of finding, if possible, the *Bounty* and the mutineers. She arrived at Otaheite, apprehended and took on board all the mutineers left on the Island, and proceeded to cruise among the Islands in those seas for the *Bounty*'s crew, but was unable to discover the least trace of either; and on her return to England she was lost near Endeavour Straights, the 28th of August, 1791, and 31 of the crew, and 4 of the mutineers were drowned, and 89 of the crew, and 10 of the mutineers were saved, who reached Timor in the ship's boats the 16th of September, and thence went to England,

where some of the mutineers were executed, and the remainder were pardoned.

Nothing was heard of the Bounty or the mutineers who left Otaheite in her, for many years after, and it was generally believed they were not in existence, but in Feb. 1808, as the ship Topaz of Boston, Matthew Folger, master, was prosecuting her voyage in those seas, for seals, she passed near Pitcairn's Island and discovered smoke on it. As it was laid down in all the charts as uninhabited, the curiosity of Capt. F. was excited, and he ran in close to the Island, got into his boat, rowed in towards the shore, and was met by a canoe with several young men in it, who hailed him in English, much to the surprize of himself and those in the boat; but the surprize and wonder of Capt. F. was much greater when he learned they were descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. The Topaz was the first vessel with which they had had any communication. They were visited for the second time, in Sept. 1814, (altogether by accident, having no knowledge of Capt. F's visit) by the British frigates Briton and Tagus, Com. Sir Thomas Staines, (who was as much surprized as Captain Folger;) and for the third time by the Sultan. A particular and interesting account of the visits of Capt. Folger, and Sir Thomas Staines, may be found in the voyages published by Capt. Amasa Delano in this place a few years since.

Extract from the PRIVATE JOURNAL of Mr. G. Newell, first officer of the ship Sultan, of Boston, Caleb Reynolds, master, on her passage from the Marquesas, to Massa Feuro.

Oct. 17th, 1817. At 2 P.M. made Pitcairn's Island, bearing E. by N. 7 leagues distant. At 5 P.M. hove too [sic] off the North side the Isle, where we discovered a small village situated among a grove of cocoa nut trees. I went in with the boat, but could not land on account of the surf, which beat with considerable violence on the shore. As soon as the boat was discovered by the people on shore, they all

hastened to the beach to receive us, when finding we were not disposed to land, ten young men leaped into the surf and swam off to the boat. When they had arrived within hail, I saluted them with, How do you do, friends? to which they immediately answered, to my great surprize, Very well, I thank you, how do you do? then approached [sic] and taking hold of the boat's gunwale said, I will come into your boat, if you please; to which I readily consented, nor would one make an attempt until they had obtained my permission. They then asked what ship that was, where we were going, and likewise our business in calling upon them; when, on being informed that our only motive was to get some refreshment for our ship's crew, they assured us that they would supply us with every thing their Island afforded, which was hogs, goats, tarro, cocoa nuts, bannanas, &c. It now began to grow late, I intimated that I must return on board the ship, and if four of their number wished to go on board, I should be glad to take them. They all expressed a desire to go, but as I had limited the number they immediately proposed to cast lots for a decision in which they all cheerfully acquiesced; those who were to go on shore, said, Well, since we cannot go on board the ship tonight, we will go on shore and get your hogs and cocoa nuts ready, and perhaps we may tomorrow; then jumped overboard and swam to the shore. At 6 P.M. I returned on board the ship with the four natives, who agreed to remain during the night. We stood off to the N.E. under short sail for the night, in hopes of getting a supply of hogs and vegetables in the morning, but the weather came on thick, and the breeze freshening at midnight, reduced us to close reefed topsails, and from 7 to 10 P.M. it increased to a hard gale from N.N.W. furled the topsails and courses, and hove too -- saw the Isle bearing W. 1-2S. 4 leagues distant. The conduct of the natives while on board was such as excited the admiration of every person on board the ship, and I believe I may with safety declare that, for good morals, politeness of behavior, an open undisguised manner of

conveying their sentiments on all occasions, with a strict adherence to truth, and the principles of religion, there are not their equals to be found on earth, and for all this, they are entirely indebted to one white man, an Englishman, who, to use their own words, as they would frequently acknowledge, had taught them all good things, and to shun every thing that was naughty.

Mr. John Adams (for that is the name of the person who has devoted the greater part of his time to the education of these young people) is the only survivor of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, who, after setting Capt. Bligh, with twenty others into the launch at sea, returned to Otaheite, where, disagreeing among themselves, nine of them, after taking each a wife, two other females and six males, natives of Otaheite (in all 26 persons,) and securing them under hatches, cut the cables and put to sea, steering for this Island. Here they arrived in a few days, and after having taken every thing on shore that would be serviceable to them, they set fire to the ship and burnt her to the water's edge, 1789. Some of her guns and anchors may be seen in 2 1-2 fathoms water along side the rocks.

Here they had remained but a few years, when their tyrannical behavior towards the Otaheiteans whom they had stolen from their country and friends, was such as to induce the latter to attempt to destroy the whites altogether. They secretly obtained possession of all the muskets on the Island, and embracing the opportunity when the white men were at work in the fields, they sallied out and killed five of them, the others took the alarm, and three made their escape to the bushes, where they concealed themselves; -- the other, Mr. Adams, who now lives, received a musket ball through the neck; and a blow with the breech of the musket was aimed at his head, but in raising his hand to defend himself, he received it across the fingers, which saved his life, for at that moment a native arrived who had always been his friend, and begged his life might be spared, if the wounds should not prove

mortal, which, after some debate, was complied with. After they had subdued the whites, they (the Otaheiteans) began to quarrel for superiority among themselves, and had recourse again to their muskets, and the result was, that every one was killed, or afterwards died of his wounds. After this the three white men returned from their concealment, but did not live long to enjoy the happy land; one ran mad and died; and the other two sickened and died a few years after; consequently Mr. Adams was the only man left on the Island, to be the father and protector of the children descended from his fellow shipmates; and from what I have seen, I believe he has done his duty towards them. Mr. Adams, at this time, reflecting on the vices and follies of his past life, determined on a sincere repentance; and his conduct since then shews clearly that he has lived up to it. Since that time, which was in the year 1800, he has been constantly employed in the duties of religion. He never eats without first saying grace, and always repeats half a dozen prayers before lying down to sleep; and every person on the Island, young or old, observes, invariably, the same practice. There are several of their offspring, nine of whom are grown up; the eldest about 25 or 26 years of age. There are thirty-seven in number on the Island, and all speak English. They are, perhaps, the happiest people on the face of the globe; -- they know nothing bad, but live all together under the care and direction of Mr. Adams, and much credit is due to him. He has taught them prayers to which they pay great attention; and perform that duty every time they eat, on going to rest, and rising in the morning.

After our arrival on board, they were very anxious to obtain a spelling book, that they might learn to read, for, said they, all that we now know, is what Mr. Adams has told us, and if we can get a spelling book we can read all the good things ourselves; but unfortunately we had not one on board. I frequently asked them if

they would not like to go to America, when one would say, he should like to go if he had no mother, provided he could return to live on his little island again; another would say, his sister would not like to have him go away unless she could likewise. In fact they all had some reasonable objection to going away, but nothing would induce them to leave their island forever, as they observed, we have no king, nor lord, to obey here, and every one is his own master; but said they, we mind what Mr. Adams tells us, because he knows best. In truth they live together in the greatest amity and brotherly love.

The weather was very boisterous through the night, so that in the morning we had lost sight of the land, having a very heavy gale of wind from N.W.

18th. Began with moderate breezes from the W.N.W. and cloudy weather, ship under single reefed topsail standing to the S.W. in order to work up to the Island. At 6 P.M. tacked to the North when the Isle bore N.W. 4 leagues. During the night, cloudy, and hazy weather. In the morning the weather became more moderate, when we turned out the reefs and got up the topgallant yards, and made sail. At 11 A.M. being 3 or 4 miles from the shore, two boats were sent ashore for refreshment, in one of which I went, accompanied by two of the young men belonging to the island, and soon had the boat loaded deep with yams, hogs, &c. when I returned on board the ship, taking with me Mr. John Adams, as passenger. After discharging these cargoes, the boats were again sent in, and brought off some more hogs, yams, &c. and a quantity of copper bolts. At meridian, the centre of the island bore S.W. about 2 miles distant, our latitude by observation, 25. 3m. S.

19th. Began with light breezes and passing clouds, the ship under all sail, plying up under the S.E. part of the island. At 7 P.M. the jolly boat was sent in for vegetables, and I again went ashore. As the landing was tolerably good, I accepted of an invitation to go up to the village, which was situated about half a

mile from the boat, having first loaded the boat with yams, hogs, sugar cane, &c. and dispatched her for the ship. We arrived at the village about 9 A.M. which I found to be delightfully situated on a small eminence, overlooking the sea, about 300 yards from the beach, and consisting of six dwelling houses, out houses, sheds, &c. Each house has in front an enclosure of about half an acre of ground, which forms a beautiful yard -- these yards are most abundantly stocke with fowls of a very large size. The hogs are numerous, but rather small, yet they are remarkable sweet and good -- they are all closely confined, as well as the goats which are likewise very numerous, and care is taken to feed them on the best the island affords. Their dwelling houses are very neat and clean, and every thing within bespeaks domestic tranquillity, peace, and happiness. The large groves of cocoanut trees, which are disposed in rows, at the distance of 10 yards from each other, the Plantain and Bannana trees, the large fields of Tarro, and the tea root, all serve as ample testimony of their indefatigable industry in the cultivation of the soil. We obtained from these happy people 18 pigs, 5 goats, 3 dozen fowls, some eggs, and a large supply of yams, cocoa nuts, and some sugar cane, &c. all of which they have in great abundance. We also got some copper bolts, and a rudder brace, some of the remains of the ship Bounty, and gave them in return, some bar iron, several tools useful to them, and a small boat useless to the ship. After meeting with the most generous and hospitable treatment from these good people, we all returned to the beach, when I took my leave and was conveyed to the boat in one of their canoes, not however, without feeling the deepest regret at being obliged to part, perhaps forever, from a people for whom we had conceived an affection, bordering on adoration.

The principal produce of the island is yams, tarro, bread fruit, cocoa nuts, bannanas, sugar cane and the tea root, all of which they found on landing -- they

also found great number of rats. Hogs, goats, fowls and cats, were brought in the ship.

20th. Began with light winds from the N.N.W. and hazy weather. At 3 P.M. we reached the boat, when, after having presented Mr. Adams with our jolly boat, as likewise a number of other valuable articles, he, with the two young men belonging ashore, bade us an affectionate farewell, and went into their boat, then gave us three cheers, which we returned, and bore up to the E.S.E. under all sail, the wind at N.N.W. at 6 P.M. the isle bore N.W. by N. 4 leagues distant, the latitude 25° [sic]. 6m. S. longitude, 130° 25m. W." [Sic]

In addition to what is stated in the above journal, I learned from Mr. Downs, 2nd officer of the ship, that when the young men first came on board, they were taken into the cabin, and the best the ship afforded, either to eat or drink, was set before them; but they would not touch a morsel of any thing, until they had first raised their hands in a posture of devotion, and supplicated a blessing from on high, on what the bounty of Providence had set before them -- this was their invariable practice; they were perfectly chaste in their conduct and conversation at all times, whether on board the ship, or on shore. He also informed me, that Mr. Adams was quite elated when he came on board the ship, pulled the rigging, and sung several songs, and appeared perfectly happy. He was asked if he had any inclination to visit his native country, and he answered, he should like to visit it once more, provided he could return; but would not on any account leave the island forever. Mr. Downs represented him as a fat, stout man, with a bald head; his beard had been extracted. I also learned from Mr. Downs, that Mr. Adams presented Capt. Reynolds with an old spy glass, and two blank books which belonged to the Bounty, and on enquiry concerning them, ascertained that Capt. Reynolds had

presented one of the books to Mr. Greenwood, proprietor of the N. England museum, to whom I applied, and he politely loaned it to me.

It appears by the account given by Capt. Folger, that when he visited the island, the only survivor of the mutineers then went by the name of Alexander Smith; but when Sir Thomas Staines visited the island, he passed by the name of John Adams, which name, it appears by the above journal, he still held when the Sultan visited the island. I think, however, there can be no doubt, that the name of Adams was assumed by him, for reasons best known to himself, and that his real name is Alexander Smith. I find in the book now in the possession of Mr. Greenwood, that Smith had attempted in four places to write a history of his life; but finding himself unequal to the task, gave it up. Mr. Downs assured me, that the writing was in Smith's own hand, and to show that he was incapable of writing his own history, as well as to remove all doubts concerning his name and place of birth, I here introduce a copy, verbatim et literatim, of all I find in the book, relative to the subject.

"Alexander Smith Elias Adams I was Born at Stanford Hill in the parrish of ST. John Hackney Middellsex of poor But honast parrents My farther Was Drowned in the Theames thearfore he left Me and 3 More poore Orfing Bot But one Was Married and ot of All harmes."

In another part of the book he writes as follows.

"The Life of John Adams Born November the 4 or 5 in the Year Sixty Six att Stanford Hill in the parrish of St. John Hackney My father Was Sarvent to Danel Bell Cole Marchant My father Drowned in the River Theames." [sic]

The book also contains an imperfect history of the life of Mathew Quintrell, another of the mutineers, as also his family record; and as everything connected with the subject now before me, is interesting, I will here subjoin a brief

abstract of his history. He states, that he was born in the town of Padstow, in Cornwall, the 17th February 1766, and that his mother died when he was young, that he went to school and learned to read and write; that he lived with an uncle two years, then returned to his father who soon after removed with him to Plymouth, where he lived about two years, and then shipped on board the Nymph Sloop of war, as servant to his uncle, who was gunner of that vessel; that the Nymph was one of a fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, which fleet sailed from England in March 1777 or 78, bound to the East Indies, touched at Madeira, and proceeded to Goree which place was taken without resistance; afterwards proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to recruit the crew, being very sickly, and on the passage was transferred with his uncle to the Burford 70 gun ship, Capt. Peter Rainer, thence, proceeded to Madras, and on the passage buried 100 men who had died with fever, flux, and scurvy; that they remained at Madras 4 or 5 months, during which time his uncle died, and he was appointed servant to the Captain, in which capacity he served three years, when he applied to be put before the mast -- Here the history abruptly breaks off, and is not renewed in any other part of the book; and not a syllable is to be found in the book relating to the mutiny on board the Bounty. Quintrell's family record is as follows. "Mathew Quintrell jr. born on Pitcairn Island, South Seas, June 20th 1791; John Quintrell, born February 1st, 1783 [sic], and died in March following; Sarah Quintrell, born November 25th 1794."

Mr. Downs also informed me, that they received on board the ship, an old woman, who was very desirous of returning to her native place, Otaheite; and as she was very earnest in her entreaties to be taken away, and having neither husband, nor children, nor any thing else to attach her to the island, Capt. R. consented to take her on board. The Sultan proceeded from Pitcairn's Island to Coquimbo,

where she arrived 19th November; sailed thence, April 18th 1818, and arrived at Nooaheevah 31st May following, where the woman was landed. It was from this woman, that the account was obtained, which was published in the Sidney (N. South Wales) Gazette for July 1818, republished in the London Morning Chronicle of November 26th 1819, and Boston Daily Advertiser February 19th 1820.

Some time in the months of April or May, 1819, the English ship Hercules, arrived at Calcutta from the coast of Chili, having touched at Pitcairn's Island on the passage, (which must have been early in that year;) and soon after her arrival a subscription was opened, for the purpose of raising money to purchase such books, tools, &c. as it was thought would be most servicable to the inhabitants of the Island, it havong been stated at the time, that the commander of that ship intended to touch at the island again on his return, and would take such articles. -- I find in looking over a file of Calcutta papers, that the ship sailed on the 12th July of the same year, for Valparaiso; and in the "Oriental Star" of the 17th of the same month, I find the following--

"A selection of religious books has been sent from the depository of the Society for promoting christian knowledge, on board the Hercules, captain Henderson, for the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island. -- Agricultural tools and other articles which have been considered as likely to prove of the greatest utility, have also been forwarded for their use, by this opportunity, to the amount of about three thousand rupees." *

I have been informed by several gentlemen who were in Calcutta at the time of the arrival of the Hercules, that an account, relative to Pitcairn's Island, furnished by captain Henderson, was published in the Calcutta Journal soon after his arrival, which account, I have endeavored to find in a large file of those

* 1500 dollars [sic]

papers in my possession, for the purpose of having it annexed to the account now furnished. but have been unable to find it.

SAMUEL TOPLIFF.

Department of Pacific History,
19th July, 1961.

Mr James E. Belliveau,
Reference Department,
Library of the Boston Athenaeum,
10¹/₂ Beacon Street,
BOSTON 8, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr Belliveau,

It has been much on my conscience that I have not yet written to thank you for your great kindness in having the whole of Samuel Topliff's account of the Sultan's visit to Pitcairn Island in the New-England Galaxy for the 12th January, 1821, located and copied out so beautifully.

I would have done so long ere this had it not been for a series of protracted absences from Canberra, during which all my correspondence has got into a hopeless state of arrears.

Topliff's long letter was indeed a great find as part of it contains much that is new on Pitcairn; it seems extraordinary that it should have received so little notice from those interested in Bountiana. The abstract of the life history of Matthew Quintrell is particularly valuable as it gives us for the first time not only his birthplace but the proper spelling of his name. I shall check the information from the Birth Register at Padstow when I visit England next year.

It is ever the lot of those who give freely to be asked for more, and I have a question which perhaps you could answer (or know someone who can) without going to too much trouble?

On pages 9 and 10 of the copy of Topliff's letter it says:-

"I also learned from Mr. Downs, that Mr. Adams presented Capt. Reynolds with an old spy glass, and two blank books which belonged to the Bounty, and on enquiry concerning them, ascertained that Capt. Reynolds had presented one of the books to Mr. Greenwood, proprietor of the N. England museum, to whom I applied, and he politely loaned it to me."

In vol. 1, no. 3 of the American Neptune Mr C.K. Bolton confirms this information, adding that this Mr Greenwood's initials were E.A. and that the New England Museum, of which he was the proprietor, was situated "on Court Street".

I accordingly wrote to the Curator of the New England Museum, Court Street, Boston, enquiring about the precious book, but alas my letter was returned by the post office marked "address unknown".

Would there be any way of finding out what has happened to the New England Museum (and its contents)? As you can imagine, the full information about Quintrell's life, from which Topliff apparently only quoted "a brief abstract", would be a tremendous find; and then there are the two remaining attempts by John Adams to write his own life, for we are told that he made four efforts and only two are quoted by Topliff.

If you think that there is any prospect of obtaining a lead on what has happened to the exhibits in the New England Museum I could come to Boston myself next year to undertake a sustained hunt.

Again thanking you for sending me Topliff's letter,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Director and Librarian*

10½ Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

Reference Department

August 16, 1961

Mr. H.E. Maude
Senior Research Fellow in Pacific History
The Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
Box 4 G.P.O.
Canberra A.C.T.
Australia

Dear Mr. Maude:

I regret that the news is not good. The New England Museum closed its doors about a hundred and twenty years ago. Its collection was conveyed to the Lowell Museum in 1839/40, and the Lowell Museum was destroyed by fire in 1855. The enclosed photostats will supply the details for your records.

I have contacted the Lowell City Library by letter, and the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston Public Library by phone, but Mr. Adams's notebooks are not there. The Athenæum does not own them either.

If I can be of any further assistance to you, do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,

James E. Belliveau
James E. Belliveau

Alexandra Belliveau

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LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

WALTER MUIR WHITEHILL, *Director and Librarian*

10½ Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

Reference Department

August 9, 1961

Miss Esther E. Freeman
Reference Department
Lowell City Library
Merrimack Street
Lowell, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Freeman:

Would you be kind enough to check your catalog for any manuscript material by John Adams (1760?-1829), also known as Alexander Smith [Ref: Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. I, page 98]. If it is not too much trouble, I would also be interested in knowing that you had no manuscript material listed under Matthew Quintrell either.

In 1819 the ship Sultan of Boston touched at Pitcairn's Island, and the captain, C. Reynolds, received from Mr Adams [Smith] two blank books in which Mr. Adams had attempted to write a history of his life and a history of the life of Matthew Quintrell. Captain Reynolds gave one (possibly both) books to the New England Museum in Boston. The New England Museum collection was sold to the Lowell Museum in 1839/40. The Lowell Museum suffered three fires during the 1850's, and was completely destroyed by the last one in 1855.

Before writing our correspondent in Australia, we thought it wise to confirm that these books did not wander into your library during the years.

Thanking you for your attention, I am,

Yours sincerely,

James E. Belliveau
James E. Belliveau,
Ref. Assist.

*Thank you Belliveau
Sorry but we have no
manuscripts*

*August 11, 1961
Librarian*

A
HAND BOOK
OF
BUSINESS IN LOWELL,
WITH A
HISTORY OF THE CITY.

BY CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ.,
A MEMBER OF THE MIDDLESEX BAR.



LOWELL:
PUBLISHED BY E. D. GREEN.
1856.

and liberalized by culture. He died in August, 1855; and as a private individual, as a merchant, as a public man, he has left behind him a reputation, which has rarely been equalled, and scarce ever surpassed.

The Museum.

THE population of Lowell, until 1840, sustained a very fluctuating character. Few came here to live; most of those who came, intended only to wait until they could lay by a small surplus from their earnings, and then return to rural pursuits. But a favorable change in this respect now announced itself in the erection of numerous private residences, some of them distinguished for architectural beauty, and many of them of most ample dimensions.

Two noble public commons, those lungs of the city, were laid out. The South Common covers nearly twenty acres of land; and the North Common is about half that extent. It is to be regretted that our city fathers who accomplished so much, did not accomplish one thing more;—that they did not secure wider public streets, margined with broad spreading shade-trees, like the elm-lined avenues of New Haven. The High School was established during the same year, making the educational system of the city complete.

But the chief event of 1840 was the establishment of the Museum. Owing to what Mr. Case, in his newspaper sketch of Lowell, calls "a firm conviction" in the community, "that modern theatres, with their miserable accompaniments, are of a degrading and immoral tendency," all the attempts heretofore made for the establishment of a theatre or museum, had failed. The Museum was first started in the fourth story of Wyman's Exchange, by Mr. Moses Kimball, now of the Boston Museum. The first collection of curiosities was procured from Greenwood's old New England Museum in Boston. But the business did not pay.

In 1845, Mr. N. F. Gates purchased the Museum of Mr. Kimball; and the removal by him, in 1846, of the Museum into the building formerly owned by the First Freewill Baptist Church, provoked "strong indignation in Zion." The church was at once fitted up for dramatic entertainments; but so great was the opposition to it, that in 1847 the City Council refused to license any more exhibitions of this kind.

A petition, signed by twenty-two hundred legal voters, was hereupon presented to the City Council, praying for a renewal of the license. A prolix debate on the moral tendency of the drama now ensued in the City Council,—not unlike the debate of the four Indian chiefs in the case of the brass image which the Apostle Eliot took from the idolatrous squaw. Hon. Thomas Hopkinson appeared in behalf of the petitioners; while Rev. Messrs. Thurston and True argued against the drama "on Bible grounds." The debate ended by the granting of the license as desired. The Museum was incorporated in 1850, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars; but it was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire. Between 1845 and 1851, it flourished; but after 1851, it passed through various hands, and rapidly declined. In 1853, it was again burned. It was, however, subsequently reopened, and carried on till the thirtieth day of January, 1855, when not a vestige escaped the third attack of the devouring flames. During the period of its prosperity, it found employ for some thirty persons, and its salaries averaged over three hundred dollars per week. Some of the best plays of the ablest dramatists were successfully introduced. The stock-companies were superior to those of most country theatres;—and such "bright particular stars," in the Thespian firmament, as Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. G. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Mr. J. B. Booth, Mr. C. D. Pitt, Mr. G. Vanderhoff, and Mrs. A. C. Mowatt, appeared upon its boards, and played, week after week, to crowded houses of applauding patrons.

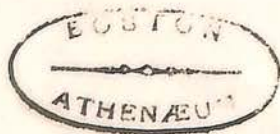
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BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE

M C M XVII



of Venus by Canova, and various other full length statues. A row of portraits went quite round the room. At the east was a stage. A great Asiatic lion was shown in front. "A Grand Military Androides" performed in this hall. Side rooms were all filled with interesting articles. In an upper room were wax figures, two sides of the room having historical groups of wax figures. There was also more cases of birds and curiosities, among them a mermaid. A monkey room had two ourang-outangs, Asia bear, opossum, a collection of birds from France, wild ducks, etc. In the centre of the room was a great leviathan turtle weighing eight hundred weight. The Shakespeare room contained a number of elegant prints in frames of Shakespeare subjects, and many fine historical prints. And last and not the least in size was the large painting of the "Roman Daughter in Prison," by Rembrandt Peale, which was a prominent feature in the entrance hall of the Boston Museum of later days.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of 14 February, 1832, smoke was seen to be issuing from the chambers occupied by the New England Museum. The fire department assembled and extinguished the fire which burnt the rafters to a coal and the fire was confined to the attic, but water through the ceilings damaged all the apartments. The fire was caused by a flaw in the chimney. A few years later Mr. Greenwood sustained losses, and in 1839 his assignees conveyed the collec-

tions to Moses Kimball and the Lowell, Mass., Museum, the collection being broken up in the spring of 1840.

Mr. Greenwood, in 1830, had taken a farm and hotel at Hubbardston, Mass. He represented the town at the General Court in 1833/4. In 1853, at the age of 74, he took a journey to Pennsylvania, and then to St. Louis, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, to Mexico, Tampico, and back home by the Atlantic coast. He died at Hubbardston, 2 May, 1855. It is interesting to note that he kept a diary from 1798 to 1855.

After the New England Museum ceased, Jonathan Harrington, whose exhibitions as a prestidigitator amused for years the Boston youth, had a museum in the Court Street buildings for two years. It was brought from the American Museum in Philadelphia. During the thirties (1832/3), Madame Duschane had a museum opposite the head of Hanover Street, and in 1834 opposite the head of Franklin Street, on Washington Street. There was shown a model West Indies sugar plantation, which was sold at auction at the end of the season.

In 1839 Daguerre introduced his process to the world. It was not till 1841 that the process was attempted in Boston. Among the half dozen who made daguerreotype miniatures was Ezra B. Chase, who for two or three years had a studio in the Court Street museum building. In 1846 John Plumbe, Jr., had a daguerreotype studio in the building. After the halls

Department of Pacific History,
1st October, 1961.

Mr James E. Belliveau,
Reference Department,
Library of the Boston Athenaeum,
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Beacon Street,
BOSTON 8, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr Belliveau,

I am once again greatly in your debt for the information concerning the untimely fate of the material in the New England Museum. Thanks to your painstaking research there can now be no reasonable doubt that at least one of the two blank books given by John Adams to Captain Reynolds is no longer in existence. It seems unlikely that the second book exists either, and if it does there would appear to be no practicable means of ascertaining where it is located.

Sad though it is that we cannot read all that Adams wrote in his book, nevertheless we are now in possession of material on Quintrell, and on Adams himself, that but for your kind help would in all probability have been lost for ever.

I leave for England in December when I hope to find the entries relating to the birth of Adams in the appropriate parish register; there are also some other clues on his life to be followed up.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN

- (1) Timiti's murder - Young, p.29. Is it supported by other authorities?
It is an instance of Christian holding Court.
- (2) For Christian's statement at Tubuai see Wilkinson, p.60; and Rutter, p.35.
- (3) Christian's escape to England - Rutter "Bounty Mutineers", p.38, footnote 4.
- (4) Christian's death. Local tradition adamant - Hall, p.69. Read all his discussion on pp.69-71.
- (5) Fletcher Christian's character. According to John Adams, the creed was taught to all the children by Fletcher Christian's order, who also directed that a prayer should be said every day at noon, i.e. the one "I will arise," - Shillibeer, pp.85-6.
- (6) Christian Family Correspondence: see The Times for 1936, Jan.20, 8c; May 8, 12d; 11, 8d; 13, 12e; 18, 10c; 22, 10b; 27, 12e.
The Times, May 18, 1936, 10c, has a good account of Fletcher Christian's ancestry, written by a member of the family.
The Times, May 27, 1936, 12e, deals with Christian's connexion with Bligh prior to his appointment to the "Bounty".
The Times, Jan. 20, 1936, 8c, has a letter from Capt A. Quicke which is still to be checked.

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN

- (7) Bonner-Smith, D. "More Light on Bligh and the Bounty". Mariner's Mirror, vol.23, no.2 (April, 1937), pp.210-228.

See the card entry under Bonner-Smith in my Pitcairn Bibliography. This article contains much information on Fletcher Christian's character and conduct up to the time of his finally leaving Tahiti for Pitcairn, taken from Edward Christian's famous Appendix, which is reproduced in full.

- (8) The fact that Christian was well-bred and well-educated made it all the harder for him to put up with Bligh's language and conduct, especially as the officers were more exposed to it than the men, for whose health and welfare Bligh in any case evinced considerable regard.

- (1) Peety did not connive with Adams, contrary to belief. Sunday was observed by Fletcher Christian, and Divine Service read: ¹⁵ ₄₀₀ was (the first law on Peterkin) was baptized by Brown, the Botanist's assistant.²
- (2) Adams acknowledged that the code of laws which he enforced for the governing of the island had been first established by Christian.³
- (3) The traditional trial of Tenite was an instance of his leadership, and attempt to enforce justice.⁴
- (4) Today we is not so much apt to blame Christian for wanting, as for getting 18 other men in a boat (with 3 high) will be made less than 8" above the water. He must have known that was little chance of their survival (Witherson, p. 42).
- (5) The early squabble about the ante plants may well be an example of his colonization? (Young II, p. 4).
- (6) He builds a watchtower and keeps a store of provisions (Beechey I, 109).

⁵ Only one, according to Adams - see Skelton, p. 84.

¹ Young II, p. 5. ⁴ Young, II, 26-7

² Ibid, p. 4.

³ Witherson, p. 171.

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN

(1) In the Appendix it is said that Mr. Fletcher Christian had no attachment amongst the women at Tahiti; if that was the case he must have been much altered since he was with you in the Britannica, he was then one of the most beautiful young men I ever knew in regard to women.

After Edward Lamb's letter (dated 28.10.1794) to Bligh, Capt. Lamb was considered of the 'Admiral' in the Tonga trade quoted by Parkinson, "Bligh", pp. 33-4. Parkinson adds as a footnote:-

(2) The muster lists of the Britannica, kept by the surgeons, Guggen and Edwards, show that members of the crew, including Peter Heywood and Fletcher Christian were debilitated in various ways for treatment for venereal disease prior to their arrival at Tahiti.

(3) Lamb, also, is referred to by Parkinson (p. 17) as a "British witness".

EDWARD YOUNG

- (1) Young's Journal. According to Beechey I:88 & 93, Young's Journal, from which he quotes, covers the period c. Dec., 1793 (when only four whites were left) to just before the death of McCoy in 1798.
- (2) For Young's part in the mutiny see Hall, p.77.
- (3) Singular that Young should have accompanied Christian, as he had taken no part in the mutiny - Belcher, p.47, footnote 1.
- (4) Said to have West Indian blood - nephew of Sir George Young, Captain in the Navy. Bligh "Log of the Bounty", II:255 (note 33) and II:122.

JOHN WILLIAMS

HRA, Ser. I, Vol. I, Pt 2, p. 706. John Williams stated to be from Guernsey & speaks French.

ALL EUROPEANS

see descriptions of Bligh in his 'Log of the Bounty',
Vol II, ff. 124-6.

MIDSHIPMAN YOUNG'S JOURNAL

Meade, Herbert. "A ride through the disturbed districts of New Zealand; together with some account of the South Sea Islands". London, John Murray, 1871.

.....

12.6.1865. On Norfolk Island: "John Adams did all he could to persuade me to take the most valuable article he possessed, a desk made by himself and his father of woods brought from Pitcairn's Island - a very fine piece of workmanship, beautifully inlaid with pretty-coloured woods. I took, however, a leaf from Midshipman Young's 'day's-work' book, on one side of which is a prayer written to Adams, the mutineer, when teaching himself to write at Pitcairn's Island, and on the other some very wild navigation by Young. I wonder whether punishment incurred for his faulty 'day's work' had anything to do with his joining the mutineers?". P.178.

.....

Sanders, Roy. "Our Island, being a Study of Pitcairn Community in Transition." M.A. thesis, University of Auckland, 1953.

P. 285 "Appendix II. Note in Reference to Early Mores

The following story was told to a stranger islander by one of Pitcairn's most reliable chronologists, Mary Ann McCoy. It is included here exactly as recorded by the stranger in April, 1943. It serves in the first instance as evidence of concealment and maternal rejection of offspring in early Pitcairn society, and secondly, as a previously unrecorded account of the moral tone of the society during and after the patriachal period. It will be recalled that visitors were most impressed with "the increasing love of virtue and strict morality". The information in brackets is mine.

The story of Polly (Munie) Christian, daughter of Friday October Christian, is rather interesting, though perhaps a deplorable one. Polly lived a fast and dissolute life, and the following will about prove that she was almost without natural affection. Edward Young (son of Edward Young of the Bounty) had for his first wife Tioupiti or Sussanah. They had no children, Edward Young proved untrue to Sussanah, and took Nancy Williams (wife of John Williams of the Bounty) to live with him and from Nancy he had four children.

At what time Polly came in between Edward Young and Nancy is not known, but the fact remains that in time Polly was with child, Edward being the father.

How she ever managed to do so one can only imagine, or even doubt, but the facts must over-rule the doubt, for she kept her condition a secret even after the child was born.

When time came for her to be delivered of the child she hid herself in the bush and there, without any human aid whatever, brought forth a man child. After

the baby was born she concealed it under a pandanus palm among the roots, went to a nearby spring, washed and cleaned herself, and then returned to the village (caught cold and died).

She must have possessed a strong constitution and a sang froid character, for with all indifference and non-chalance she entered a cook-house and began to talk and associate with those present. It was near meal time, for a large underground oven was burning. Polly calmly walked over to the oven and began to warm herself by the fire.

In the meantime it so happened that her brother Charles (Big Charles) accidentally came upon the child. He at first, hearing the baby cry thought it was a wild cat. He took the baby up in his arms and brought it home.

Let us imagine what a stir this incident made. She acknowledged the child as hers but would not take care of the baby, or have anything to do with it.

Now is brought to light the character of Sussanah, just as opposite to Polly as night is to day, for she magnanimously took the child, and mothered it as her own.

This undesired baby grew up in health and strength, and lived to a good old age bringing a large family into the world, some of which are living to this present day.

What eventually became of Polly we do not know (she died aged only 17), except that in time she went the way of all mankind. But this disgraceful story came to a rather pleasing and satisfactory end. Edward Young returned to his first wife and glad to say that she then bore him an only son. (Impossible. Perhaps this explains the parentage of Edward Young 11).

The child of Polly that she hid was Moses Young. P.S. It was John Buffet that named Polly's child - Moses, because he was taken or drawn out.

(Sussanah was the wife of the original Young, not Edward Young ll. She later married Friday October Christian and was Polly's mother. Polly seems to have been recognised as Edward ll's wife).

WILLIAM M'COY

(1) His name is spelled in various ways, e.g. -

(a) MICKROY, by Bligh, 'Log of the Bounty', p. 120

(b) W^o M'COY, by Anderson, ostensibly copying Bligh's Log, p. 102.

(c) M'KOY, by Gannet, p. 75.

(d) M'KOY, in Bligh's letter to the Admiralty from Oufouy (dated 18.8.1789), quoted by Witherson, p. 53.

(e) M'COY by Gannet, p. 46.

(f) MICKROY by Owen Patten, Fuel, p. 22, quoting the same letter (Admiralty I, 1506 - Public Record Office)

(g) M'COY in list of 'Bounty' crew given by Witherson, p. 27.

(2) When on sented duty, fired on Tobatisians on gangway who did not get out of his way fast enough - Anderson, p. 52.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

(Found among the papers of the late Rev. R.P. Jackson).

The most striking character in the settlement at Norfolk Island is the Rev. G.H. Nobbs, the chaplain of the settlement, now a very old gentleman, who joined the mutineer descendants at Pitcairn in the year 1828. The life of this man is as wild a romance as that of any of the Heroes of Captain Marryatt. He is the unacknowledged son of the Marquis of Hastings, his mother being the daughter of an Irish baronet, named Ffrench. In 1811 he entered the Royal Navy, & visited among other places New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land, calling at St. Helena on the way home just after the arrival of Buonaparte at that island. Having left the British navy in 1816, he joined a ship of eighteen guns, designed for the use of the patriots in South America. After a six month's cruise, during which he had many adventures, he was captured by a Spanish guarda costa while in charge of a prize, & carried into Callao. Here he was imprisoned, & for many weary months walked the streets with 50 lb weight of iron attached to him, while living on a spare diet of beans and Chili peppers. He eventually escaped in a Yankee vessel & rejoined his ship. After a long cruise off Manilla, he set out for Arica with thirtyfive others in an open launch to attempt the cutting out of a large merchant ship from Cadiz, named La Minerva. So desperate did the undertaking appear, that the landlord of the house where Nobbs boarded, & to whom he owed a considerable sum, offered to board him for six months gratis if he abandoned the enterprize. The vessel was nevertheless captured, and Nobbs' share of the prize money was 2000 dollars half of which he sent to his mother. In February 1819, he took the situation of prize-master on board a forty gun

ship under Buenos-Ayrean colours, commanded by a Frenchman. After capturing some valuable prizes, he deserted to Tumbin where he nearly lost his life from hardships encountered in the woods while attempting to discover a road to Guayaquil. Getting on board an English packet, he was landed at Talcahuans in April 1820. On May the 7th, at midnight, Talcahuans was attacked by Benevedes and His Indian troops. The Chilian garrison were put to the sword, a number of the inhabitants were killed, & our hero was carried off a prisoner. The next morning troops from Concepcion recaptured the prisoners. On the 8th November 1820, Mr Nobbs took a part in the cutting out of the Spanish rigate Esmeraldas from under Callao batteries, one of the famous achievements of Lord Coch^zane. Having received a letter of commendation from Lord Coch^zane to General Cruz, the Governor of Valpariso, for his conduct in the Esmeraldas affair, he was made lieutenant in a Chilian sloop of war. In September 21 he commanded two launches from his ship, which cut out and captured at the island of St. Mary an armed brig, after severe conflict. Shortly after this he was ordered up a river near the town of Arica, to recover British & American property which had been seized by Benevedes. When the launch had gone a considerable distance up the river, a detachment of cavalry concealed on the banks, suddenly opened fire on it. In a short time, fortyeight out of sixtyfour occupants of the boat were killed or wounded, and the boat was captured in spite of a desperate resistance. Nobbs on this occasion received a blow on the back of his neck from the butt end of a musket, & he has suffered severely at times from the effects of the blow ever since. The dead & badly wounded were thrown into the river. The remainder were landed & stripped of their clothing, & a rag of some sort or other given in exchange, & all were

marched off to prison. Every Chilian of the party was shot, & Nobbs & three Europeans were exchanged for four of Benevedes' officers, after much entreaty on his part, one of them - a major - being his wife's brother. Soon after this, Nobbs went to Valparaiso, & found a letter from his mother urging him to return home. He consequently quitted the Chilian navy, and went home in a passenger vessel. His mother died soon after, and on her deathbed exacted from him a solemn promise that he would never accept of any favour at the hands of his father's family, nor appropriate to his use a sum of money invested in the public funds for his support since 1803. His mother was anxious that he should quit England, & take up his abode in some distant part of the world, where her wrongs & his might be buried in oblivion. He mentioned Pitcairn's Island to her, & as much of its history as had come to his knowledge. Almost her last words were, "go to Pitcairn Island, my son, dwell there, & may the blessing of God rest upon you." In October 1822, Nobbs was sent to Naples. On his passage from that city to Messina, in a Neapolitan vessel, she foundered, & those on board lost everything, escaping only with their lives in the boats. On October of the following year, he went to Sierra Leone as chief mate of a ship called the Gambia. Of 19 persons who went out in that ship the captain, Nobbs, & two coloured men, only lived to return. In June, 1823, Nobbs went to Sierra Leone in command of the same ship, & was six weeks on shore sick with the fever. On returning to England, he resigned his command and collected what little property he had, resolving to leave England for ever, & to settle in Pitcairn Island. He reached Calcutta in May 1826, & got to Callao by way of Singapore, New York, Rio and Valparaiso. He long sought in vain for passage to Pitcairn, but finally, at Callao, he

met the owner of a launch, an invalid, who, on the condition of Mr Nobbs fitting her out, agreed to accompany him to Pitcairn. These two left Callao by themselves, on a voyage of 350 miles, which they accomplished in 42 days, landing on the 28th of October 1828. The owner of the launch died soon after reaching Pitcairn, & Mr Nobbs broke up the boat, & built his house out of her. Mr Nobbs was cordially received by the patriarch, John Adams, and the natives generally. He married, & at once undertook the moral & religious instruction of the community. In August 1852, Admiral Fairfax Moresby, visited Pitcairn Island in H.M.S. Portland. He was much struck with Mr Nobbs, & his suitability to the position he occupied. He procured him & one of his daughters a passage to England, where he was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of London. Having been presented to the Queen, & many important personages, Mr Nobbs returned to Pitcairn Island as chaplain of the community. He accompanied the islanders in their migration to Tahiti, & subsequently to Norfolk Island. He is as old as the century, hale & hearty. He is surrounded by a large family & their descendants, & he says he is thoroughly content to end his days in his present dwelling without ever again leaving the street in which he resides.

The above was given to me by Dean Jacobs of Christchurch who tells me that, though in the third person, it was written by Mr Nobbs himself.

T.M. Hocken.

Dunedin, Feb 10th 1894.

P.S. Cf. Rev. T.B. Murray's ~~Dunedin~~ Pitcairn, the Island, People, & Pastor' &c.

THE NATIVES

- (1) The attitude of the mutineers towards the Polynesian women is exemplified by Williams demand for a second wife (and the drawing of lots). Also (to a lesser extent) by Quintal's similar demand (though he at least had a preference).
- (2) Check Morrison to see if he gives any evidence of the European attitude towards the natives.
- (3) Whole key to the tragedy of the first period was the failure in race relations - see Construction (2).

CASTIVE MEN: POSITION OF.

- (1) Said to have been "brought down as servants to M' Coy, Wells, Brown, and Quintal" (Burdie, H. 54-5)
- (2) ^{Passing from} employed in collecting sea-birds for their masters' food, after they had done their work in their masters' gardens; they also fed their pigs which they had brought from Tahiti or these sea-birds. (ibid, p. 55)
- (3) Ill-treated and oppressed (particularly by Quintal and M' Coy) and received no compassion or redress from their masters (Skiffers, p. 79, quoting Beechey).
- (4) For any wrong-doing, beaten and their wounds cured with salt, as an extra punishment (Burdie, p. 55).
- (5) Maroni stole a pig belonging to M' Coy and Tenua some years (a year or more) before the latter). Both were beaten severely. From this time they plotted to kill the Europeans (Young II, p. 4).
- (6) Native women often unavailingly on side of Europeans and against native men. (Young, p. 25)
- (7) "But the brutalities to which the natives were subjected, caused two of them, who had more spirit than the others, to make off with a couple of guns and a quantity of powder and bullets, and take refuge in the bush. Practice soon made them proficient in the use of these weapons; nevertheless, it does not appear that their chief

for vengeance on their oppressors was very strong, for they used to
come out occasionally and work for Young, whose hut and garden
were at some distance from those of the other Englishmen.

Under Towal (1864). "The Present Condition of the Pitcairn
Islanders", p. 478. (Kindly taken from Birkie).

(3) John Adams, speaking to Fidge, described the natives as "our men
servants".

TITAHITI

- (1) Formerly the young chief TAROA-MEINA of Tubuai, expelled to leave the island because of being so friendly to Christian.
- (2) Christian agrees to take him and 2 friends to Tahiti.
- (3) at Tahiti the 3 elect to accompany him to Pitcairn being "so fond of Christian that they would not leave him".
- (4) The three Tahitians were, according to Jenny, Titahiti and Oher, with Turafoera, a woman they shared together.²
- (5) changed his name to Titahiti (the transplanted one).³
- (6) With Oher and Temua helps Taroa after his wife had been taken by Williams.^{2 5}
- (7) Put in irons for this, but later released.²
- (8) Goes, with his wife, to live with Isaac Martin "and wrought for him".²
- (9) With other natives ill-treated by Europeans (particularly by Quital and McCoy) and creates rebellion with his companions.⁴

¹ McFarland, p. 48, quoting Hemson.

² Jenny I.

³ Hall, p. 79.

⁴ Sloper, pp. 79-5.

⁵ Brodie, p. 153, says Temua, but probably a mistake for Titahiti? Especially as the next page he speaks of Temua being sent to kill Oher.

- (10) Borrows gun & ammunition from Hartin and shoots Williams⁵
- (11) accomplice in attempt to murder De Coy⁶
- (12) Attempts to kill Adams⁷
- (13) Shot at by Nevada, when drunk⁸, but saved by women⁷.
- (14) Young Francis he will not be hanged⁸
- (15) Killed by women⁸ reflecting accounts of death^{8,9,10} (but they can be revealed) with young man, last of victims to die.

5 slipper, p. 75	8 Jerry I
6 slipper, p. 76	9 Brodie, p. 60
7 slipper, p. 77	10 slipper, p. 78

NAMES

(1) Names of natives. Names given by Nordhoff and Hall in their "Pitcairn Island" (and listed at the beginning) are fictitious as regards the women (or were in some cases the names given to the women by the mutineers) but not as regards the men - this is no doubt because the men's names were available in the standard accounts. This appears to be the only list of names anyone has quoted.

(2) Spelling of names. Morrison has McCoy and Quintrell.

VISITS TO PITCAIRN ISLAND: 1808-1830

- (1) 1808: Sealer 'Topaz' of Boston (Mayhew Folger).
- (2) 1814: H.M.S. 'Briton' (Staines) and H.M.S. 'Tagus' (Pipon).
- (3) 1817: 'Sultan' of Boston (Reynolds).
- (4) 1819 (Jan. 18): 'Hercules' (Henderson). 1st visit.
- (5) 1819 (between Jan. 18 & March 5): 'Stanton' (Birch) - American whaler.
- (6) 1819 (March 5): 'Elizabeth' (King) - English Southseaman. 1st visit.
- (7) 1819 (July): 'Hercules' (Henderson). 2nd visit.
- (8) 1820 (?): 'Elizabeth' (Douglas). 2nd visit. see Raine.
- (9) 1821: 'Surry' (Raine).
- (10) 1821: American ship 'Eagle'. see Kotzebue.
- (11) 1822 (March): whaler 'Russell' of New Bedford (Arthur).
- (12) 1822 (October): 'Britomart'.
- (13) 1823 (December): whaler 'Cyrus' of London (Hall).
- (14) 1824 (January): whaler 'Oeno' of Nantucket (George Worth). 1st visit of captain.
- (15) 1824 (March): whaler 'Maryland' of New Bedford (Obed Folger).
- (16) 1824 (April): 'Waverly' of Oahu (Dana). 1st visit.
- (17) 1825: 'Waverly' of Oahu (Dana). 2nd visit.
- (18) 1825 (September): 'Melantho' of London (Noah Folger).
- (19) 1825 (Dec. 5): 'Lima' of Nantucket (Swain).
- (20) 1825 (Dec. 5): H.M.S. 'Blossom' (Beechey).
- (21) 1826 (January): 'Roscoe' of New Bedford (George Worth). 2nd visit of captain.
- (22) 1826 (August): 'Governor Macquarie' from Tahiti (Brimmer).
- (23) 1826 (December): 'Lovely Ann' of London (Blythe).
- (24) 1827 (Feb. 2): 'President' of Nantucket (Winslow).
- (25) 1827 (Feb. 16): 'Connecticut' of Norwich (Chester). 1st visit.
- (26) 1827 (December): 'Discoverer' of Valparaiso' (Lindsay). 1st visit.

- (27) 1828 (March): 'Weymouth' of Nantucket (Harris).
- (28) 1828 (May): 'Discoverer' of Valparaiso (Grimwood). 2nd visit.
- (29) 1829 (Jan.20): 'Ganges' of Nantucket (Coffin).
- (30) 1829 (Jan.20): 'Volador' of Valparaiso (Clark). 1st visit.
- (31) 1829 (Jan.26): 'Independance' of Nantucket (Whippey).
- (32) 1829 (February): 'Orion' of Nantucket (Alley). *John Adams died March 6*
- (33) 1829 (March 9): 'Connecticut' of Norwich (Parker Smith). 2nd visit.
- (34) 1829 (March 24): 'Volador' of Valparaiso (Clark). 2nd visit.
- (35) 1829 (Sept.21): 'Rob Roy' of Boston (Percival).
- (36) 1829 (Sept.30): 'Unity' of Boston (Madsa).

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Pitcairn

Summary of Hoby's Charge in
Affairs of Obituaries, Russia
and Pitcairn Island to
Sept. 1814

— Missionary Register

(Aug. 1815) III : 438-40.

South

- (1) 1808: 'Tofay' of Boston (Munroe Folger)
- (2) 1814: 4 1/2 'Sister' (Stamer) and 4 1/2 'Tages' (P. son)
- (3) 1817: 'Sultan' of Boston (Reynolds)
- (4) 1819 (Jan 18): 'Hercules' (Henderson) 1st visit
- (5) 1819 (between Jan 18 & March 5): 'Spartan' (Burr) - American whaler
- (6) 1819 (March 5): 'Elizabeth' (Burr) - English South Seaman 1st visit
- (7) 1819 (July): 'Hercules' (Henderson) 2nd visit
- (8) 1820: 'Elizabeth' (Newell) - see Pine 2nd visit
- (8) 1821: 'Sunny' (Same) ← (alt) 1821 American ship 'Faith' - see Holzner
- (9) 1822: whaler 'Russell' of New Bedford (Utter)
- (10) 1822 (October): 'Britomart' (?)
- (11) 1823 (December): whaler 'Cymus' of London (Hall)
- (12) 1824 (January): whaler 'Aero' of Nantucket (George Worth) 1st visit of after
- (13) 1824 (March): whaler 'Maryland' of New Bedford (Abel Folger)
- (14) 1824 (April): 'Vandy' of Oahu (Dana) 1st visit
- (15) 1825: 'Vandy' of Oahu (Dana) 2nd visit
- (16) 1825: 'Melantha' of London (Abel Folger)
- (17) 1825: 'Lima' of Nantucket (Swain)
- (18) 1825: 4 1/2 'Blossom' (Beechey)
- (19) 1826 (January): 'Roscoe' of New Bedford (George Worth) 2nd visit of after
- (20) 1826 (August): 'Governor Mearns' from Tahiti (Bummer)
- (21) 1826 (December): 'Larky Ann' of London (Blythe)
- (22) 1827 (February 2): 'President' of Nantucket (Wendell)
- (23) 1827 (February 16): 'Connecticut' of Norwich (Carter)
- (24) 1827 (December): 'Discoverer' of Valparaiso (Lindsay) 1st visit
- (25) 1828 (March): 'Weymouth' of Nantucket (Harris) 2nd visit
- (26) 1828 (May): 'Discoverer' of Valparaiso (Gunnwood)
- (27) 1829 (January 20): 'Ganges' of Nantucket (Leffin)
- (28) 1829 (January 20): 'Volador' of Valparaiso (Clark) 1st visit March 24 2nd visit
- (29) 1829 (January 26): 'Independence' of Nantucket (Whiffey)
- (30) 1829 (February): 'Amor' of Nantucket (Alley)

Reynolds
Folger

List

VISITS TO PITCAIRN ISLAND: 1808-1832

- (1) 1808: "Tofay" of Boston (Folger).
 - (2) 1814: H.M.S. "Briton" (Staines) and "Tagua" (Pepon).
 - (3) 1817: "Sultan" of Boston (Reynolds).
 - (4) 1819 (Jan 18): "Hercules" (Henderson). 1st visit.
 - (5) 1819 (March 5): "Elizabeth" (King).
 - (6) 1819 (July): "Hercules" (Henderson). 2nd visit.
 - (7) 1821: "Sunny" (Rowe).
 - (8) 1822: whaler "Russell" of New Bedford (Arthur).
 - (9) 1823: whaler "Cyrus" of London (Hall).
 - (10) 1825: H.M.S. "Blossom" (Beechey).
 - (11) 1826: brig "Lovely Ann" (Blythe).
 - (12) 1830: H.M.S. "Serangapatam" (Woldegrave).
 - (13) 1831: H.M.S. "Comet" (Sandilands) and barque "Lucy Ann" (Carney).
-

VISITS OF SHIPS

(in chronological order)

MITCHELL LIBRARY

1813 Ap.4. Letter from M. Folger to B. Chase, Ap.4, 1813, giving directions re forwarding the Bounty compass to England, and commenting on the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island; and related correspondence.

In "Discovery of Pitcairn Islanders: photostat and typescript copies of original letters in the Public Records Office, London, with correspondence between N.S.W. Agent General's Office and Principal Librarian, N.S.W. 1813-1814, 1933".

A1851

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COPY

To the Right Honourable
the Lords of the Admiralty

Charing Cross,

London.

Opened by Rear Adml. HENRY HOTHAM.

No. 1.

Superb, off New London.
5th January 1815.

Date stamp
FE 28
1815

Rd. 25 Feb.

Sir,

The enclosed letter addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, (accompanied by an Azimuth Compass of His Majesty's late Ship Bounty) stating the fate of several of the mutineers of that ship etc, etc, having been delivered to me by an inhabitant of the Island of Nantucket, with a request that they might be sent to their Lordships, I do myself the honor to forward them to you.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Henry Hotham

Rear Admiral.

To
John Wilson Croker Esqre
Secretary of the Admiralty.

COPY

New York,
4th April 1813.

Esteemed Friend

Borden Chase.

I have ordered to be left at your Store a Compass which I wish you to forward to England by first opt. with a Letter directed to the Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty - Perhaps by applying to Col. Barclay, Agent for British Prisoners he could put you in a way to forward it. the circumstances attending this compass make me anxious to have it forwarded as early as possible.

On my last voyage to the Pacific Ocean in 1808 I landed on Pitcairns Isle where I found an English Sailor that was with Capt Bligh about the year 1789 he with his companions turn'd the Captain away in the Long Boat near ^{then went to Otaheite} Otaheite took wives and men servants on board and went to Pitcairns, a desolate Island, where they destroy'd the Ship, and remain'd on the Island about six years - then their men Servants attacked & kill'd all but one man by name of Alexander Smith. The same night the Otaheitian widows arose & kill'd all their countrymen, leaving only Smith with the widows and children. there he remained 18 or 19 years, at the expiration of that time I touched at the Island & discovered his retreat. He was living at his ease and did not wish to leave the Island. I tarried with

him 4 or 5 hours & when I was about to leave him he presented me a Time Keeper & an azimuth compass which belonged to his Britannic Majesties Ship Bounty. The timekeeper was taken from me about 6 weeks afterwards by the Governor of the Island of Juan Fernandez, the Compass I brot. home with me which is the one above mentioned and will perhaps be worth their Lordships acceptance merely from the circumstances attending it.

I remain respectfully

Your's f'fy

(Signed) Mayhew Folger

Borden Chase,
Merchant,
New York.

COPY

To the Right Honourable
Lords of the Admiralty.

Nantucket 1st March 1813.

My Lords,

The remarkable circumstances which took place on my last voyage to the Pacific Ocean, will I trust plead my apology for addressing your Lordships at this time. In Feby. 1808 I touched at Pitcairns Island in Lat 25° 2' South - Lond. 130° West from Greenwich - my principal object was to procure Seal Skins for the China Market - and from the account given in Capt. Carteret's voyage - I supposed the Island was uninhabited - but on approaching the shore in my boat I was met by three young men in a double Canoe with a present, consisting of some fruit and a hog, they spoke to me in the English Language and informed me they were born on the Island, and their Father was an Englishman, that had sailed with Capt. Bligh. After discoursing with them a short time I landed and found one Englishman by the name of Alexander Smith who informed me he was one of the Bounty's Crew, and that after putting Capt. Bligh in the boat with half the Ships Company they returned to Otaheite where part of their Crew chose to tarry, but Mr Christian with eight others including himself prefer'd going to a more remote place, where they took wives and six men Servants they proceeded

and after making a
short stay at
Otaheite,

to Pitcairns, where they destroyed the Ship after Taking everything out of her which they thought would be useful to them, about six years after they landed at this place their Servants attacked & kill'd all the English except my informant, & he was severely wounded - the same night the Otaheitan widows arose & murder'd All their countrymen, leaving Smith with the widows & children where he had resided ever since without being visited. I remained but a short time on the Island & on leaving it, Smith presented me a Timekeeper and an Azimuth compass which he told me belonged to the Bounty, the Timekeeper was taken from me by the Governor of the Island of Juan Fernandez, after I had had it in my possession about Six weeks - the compass I put in repair on board my Ship and made use of it on my homeward passage. Since which a new Card has been put in by an instrument maker in Boston. I now forward it to your Lordships - thinking there will be a kind of Satisfaction in receiving it merely from the extraordinary circumstances attending. Should you wish any further information respecting Pitcairns Island or its inhabitants - a letter directed to me at Nantucket to the care of Gideon Gardner Esqr. will be carefully attended to.

I am, my Lords,

Your Lordships most Obedt. and
very Humble Servant

(Signed) MAYHEW FOLGER

MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY. - As the fate of Christian and his confessor has not hitherto been ascertained, we lay before our Readers the following extract in the subject from the log book of Captain Folger, of the American ship Tofay, of Boston, upon the authenticity of which we may rely. - " Captain Folger relates that upon landing upon Pitcairnis Island (a heamster of Quercus) in lat. 25 deg. 2 min. long. 130 degrees by lunar observation, he found there an Englishman by the name of Alexander Smith, the only person remaining of the crew except in His Majesty's ship Bounty, Captain William Bligh. Smith relates that after putting Bligh into the boat, Christian, the leader of the mutiny, took the command of the ship and went to Otahete, where great part of the crew left the ship except himself (Smith) and seven others, who each took wives, and six Otahetian men as servants, and shortly after arrived at this Island, where they ran the ship on shore, and broke her up, which event took place in the year 1790. About seven years after

their arrival a great jealousy existing, the Otobekians
secretly revolted, and killed every Englishman except
himself, when they secretly surrounded in the rock with a
pistol ball. The same night the widows of the
deceased Englishmen rose and put to death the whole
of the Otobekians, leaving Smith the only man alive upon
the island, with eight or nine women and several
small children. He, when he recovered, applied himself to
tilling the ground; so that it now produces plenty of yams,
coconuts, bananas and plantains, hogs, and fowling in
abundance. There are now some young- of men and women,
children of the natives, on this island, the whole
population amounting to 33, who acknowledge Smith as the father
and commander of them all. They all speak English, and
have been educated by him, Captain Folger represents, in a
religious and moral way. The second note of the Tefoy
asserts, that Christian, the ring-leader, became insane
shortly after their arrival on the island, and threw himself
off the rocks into the sea; and that another died of a
fever before the massacre took place. The island is
badly supplied with water, sufficient only for the present

inhabitants, and no anchorage. Smith gave to Captain
Folger a chronometer, made by Kendall, which was taken
from him by the Governor of Juan Fernandez."

Dunbar, Thomas. "New Light on the Earliest American Voyages to Australia". American Neptune, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1950), pp. 52-64.

59-61. Give an account of the voyage of the Tepany (Capt. Folger) in which Pitcairn was discovered, abridged from the "Log of the Tepany, 1907," (Nantucket Whaling Museum).

This is useful for background detail as to what Folger was doing before and after visiting Pitcairn and how he happened to discover it.

The Jersey Magazine (1809), p. 79: description of Pitcairn Island and the mutineers of the Bounty, by Captain Folger, of the American ship Tepany of Boston. NL 2501

Mutineers of the Bounty.—As the fate of *Clutton* and his companions, has not hitherto been ascertained, we lay before our Readers the following Extract on that subject from the log book of *Capt. Folger*, of the American ship *Poraz*, of Boston upon the authenticity of which we may rely—“*Captain Folger* relates, that upon landing upon *Pitcairn’s Islands* (or *Incarnation of Queens*) in lat. 25 deg. 2 min long. 130 degrees by lunar observation, he found there an Englishman by the name of *Alexander Smith*, the only person remaining of nine escaped in His Majesty’s ship *Bounty*, *Captain William Bligh*. *Smith* relates, that after putting *Capt. Bligh* into the boat, *Christian*, the leader of the mutiny, took the command of the ship and went to *Otaheite*, where great part of the crew left the ship, except himself (*Smith*) and seven others, who each took wives, and six *Otaheitan* men as servants, and shortly after arrived at this Island, where they ran the ship on shore, and broke her up; which event took place in the year 1792. About four years after their arrival a great pestilence existing, the *Otaheitans* secretly revolted, and killed every Englishman except himself, whom they severely wounded in the neck with a pistol ball. The same night perished the whole of the Englishmen and their wives and children, leaving *Smith* the only man alive upon the island, with eight or nine women and several small children. He, when he recovered, applied himself to tilling the ground: so that it now produces plenty of yams, coconuts, bananas, and plantains, hogs, and poultry in abundance. There are now some grown-up men and women, children of the mutineers, on this island, the whole population amounting to 33, who acknowledge *Smith* as the father and commander of them all. They all speak English, and have been educated by him. *Captain Folger* represents, in a religious and moral way. The second mate of the *Poraz* asserts, that *Christian*, the ring-leader, became insane shortly after their arrival on the island, and threw himself off the rocks into the sea, and that another died of a fever before the mutineers took place. The island is badly supplied with water, sufficient only for the present subsistence, and no anchorage. *Smith* gave to *Captain Folger* a chronometer, made by *Kemball*, which was taken from him by the Governor of *Juan Fernandez*.”

CAPTURE OF AMBOYNA.

The *Mandarian*, a Dutch sloop of war, under command of *Lieutenant Vidall*, of His Majesty’s ship *Cornwallis*, arrived in these Roads, Saturday May 5, from *Amboyna*, with Despatches to His Excellency *Baron Alexander Durck*, commanding the

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

Secretary’s Office, Sydney.

20th October, 1810.

THE Masters or Owners of Boats or Vessels of any description, plying for Hire or as *Passage Boats* within the Heads at *Port Jackson*, are hereby required to deliver into this Office, on or before the 1st day of November next, a correct Description of such Boats or Vessels, specifying the Names by which they mean to call them, their Length and Breadth aloft, their Depth, the Colours they are painted, and whether they have Decks and Masts or not. These Particulars are required to enable the Naval Officer to grant Licences to such of them as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to sanction. Any Person neglecting to comply herewith will forfeit all Claim to the obtaining such Licence; and any Vessel or Boat found plying within the Harbour of *Port Jackson*, or on any part of the adjacent Coasts without one, will be seized and confiscated.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Secretary’s Office, Sydney.

20th October, 1810.

THE Increase of Trade and Shipping to this Harbour rendering it necessary that the *Port Regulations and Orders* which have hitherto subsisted should be extended, and the whole revised, this is therefore to give Notice, that *Regulations and Orders* more adequate to those Objects are now framed for the Information and guidance of the Merchants of *Sydney*, the Masters of Vessels resorting hither, and of all Persons concerned in Shipping or Vessels of any description. These *Port Regulations and Orders* may be had by any Person wishing to become acquainted with them, on application at the Office of the Naval Officer, *Governors and Masters of Boats* plying for hire in *Sydney Cove*, are required to pay particular attention to these *Regulations and Orders*, as no excuse of Ignorance is to be pleaded or admitted after this Public Notice.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE following Persons having absented themselves from Public Labour, all Persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing, retaining, or employing either of the said Absentees;

STAINES AND PIPON VISIT: 1814.

Letter from Manley Dixon N.M.B. Penguin, Rio de Janeiro, 28.11.1814, to J.W. Croker, mentions discovery of the Pitcairn Islanders reported to him in private letters from both Staines and Pipon.

On receipt of this Croker made the following minute:-

"Mar. 20

Mr. Bedford.

Be so good as to collect in one record all the information we have relative to the Bounty and the fate of Christian and the rest of the people this late time

.....

Letter from MANLEY DIXON to J.W. CROKER, of the Admiralty, dated December 1, 1814, relative to Capt. T. Staines' remarks on the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island.

Copied from Mitchell Library photostat in (Discovery of Pitcairn Islanders: Public Records Office letters, 1813-14).

A1851

(A contemporary MS copy of this is among the Banks Papers. There is also a copy of Staines' letter to Dixon, Oct. 18, 1814).

COPY

H.M.S. Cherub Rio
de Jano.

Decemr. 1 1814

R. 19. Decr.

Sir,

Captain Sir Thos. Staines of H.M.S. Briton having reported to me, that during his Cruise in the Southern Pacific, he had fallen in with the Island named Pitcairn and landing thereon, had discovered the person named in the Margin, who appears to be the only survivor of the late Bounty's Crew, and that several of the descendants of Christian, represented as a very fine Race of young Men, Women and Children were residing on the same Island under his Patronage and Care.

I consider it my duty to represent the same to you for the information of My Lords Commssr. of the Admiralty, and further to acquaint you, it appears from the reports of Captain Tucker of the Cherub, that John Adams expressed his willingness to go with Sir T. Staines, but that the Descendants requesting

John
Adams

he might be permitted to remain with them, other ways unprotected, Sir Thos. did not take him from the Island.

On the arrival of the Ragoon from Valparaiso, I expect a more circumstantial account of this very interesting and extraordinary Discovery, which I shall lose no time in transmitting to you to be laid before My Lords Commissioners.

I trust their Lordships will approve of Sir Thos. Staines' conduct in this matter, and of my waiting their Lordships further directions thereon.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant

(Signed) MANLEY DIXON

John Wilson Croker, Esq.,
etc, etc, etc,

Mar. 20
Minister,
Mr Bedford.

STAINES AND PIPON

Young told Popen that Christian considered their new home to be
Pitcairn.

Popen says Christian visited Anamooka, one of the Friendly Islands.

Popen says that had they known Pitcairn was in the vicinity they would have
avoided it, as it was known to be uninhabited. But they thought it
was 200 miles away.

Popen says 5 of the Tahitian men were dead in 1814.

Staines says 7 Tahitian men then alive.

Staines found various birds some of Blyth's birds, some fine ones in very
bad order, but no annamites.

Barnard, C.H. "A Narrative of the Sufferings and Adventures of Capt. Charles H. Barnard in a Voyage round the World, during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, & 1816;" New York, printed for the author by J. Lindon, 1829.

.....

Pp. 167-71 contain an account of Sir Thomas Staines' visit to Pitcairn related to the author by Mr Cozens of Lima who had heard it from Sir Thomas himself. There appears to be nothing not contained in the narratives of Staines and Pipon but it may be of value as a check.

.....

616
Staine, Sir T. and Puffin, P. "Interesting report of the only
remaining witnesses of His Majesty's ship Bounty, resident on
Pitcairns Island in the Pacific Ocean", by Captains Sir T.
Staine and Puffin, R.N. 2 d 11 pp. quarto

a to in the Mitchell Library of unknown origin (on p. 9 it is
stated that "I do not recollect from whence I took this account")
containing a detailed description of the visit of Staine and Puffin
(mis-spelt in the to) to P. in 1814.

Also contains a letter from John Adams to his brother, Jonathan
Adams, of Wotton, dated 18.1.1819, in reply to one from him
dated 18.10.1817.

The last para. of the to. reads as follows:-

"It is certainly very extraordinary that after all these
accounts and the letter must be considered only an
ingenious forgery, as no such name John Adams
is to be found in any of the lists of persons
left by Captain Bligh, however si non e vera est
been invented as the Proverb says, i.e. if it is
not true it is well invented. The story is certainly
interesting and well told."

- ① P. 4 Adams stated that since Christian's death there had not been a single instance of a woman being unchaste, or any attempt at seduction on the part of the young men.
- ② "They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground, and when possessed of sufficient quantity of cleared land and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry; but always with the consent of John Adams who writes them by a sort of marriage service of his own." P. 4.
- ③ Pch. about 46, "notably grown up young people, besides a number of infants". P. 3.
- ④ "The old man (i.e. John Adams) kept a regular Journal, in which he entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received and what was due from each on account. There was it seems besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which articles were issued on account to the several members of the community; and for mutual accommodation exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent." P. 6.

Staines & Pifer -3-

- ⑤ Islanders said that the first ship they saw was on the 27th December, 1793; two more were seen before the arrival of the "Totara" (Capt. Folger) but the surf made landing impossible. P. 7.
- ⑥ of Fletcher Christian the narrative says "He soon however disgusted both his own countrymen and the Otakeians by his oppressive and tyrannical conduct, and they divided into parties, disputes, affronts and murders were the consequence. His Otakeian wife died within a twelvemonth of their landing, after which he carried off one that belonged to an Otakeian man, who watched an opportunity of taking his revenge, and shot him while digging in his own field." P. 8.
- ⑦ Recommends the sending of "some zealous and intelligent instructors, with a few persons capable of teaching them useful mechanical arts." P. 9.
- ⑧ John Adams says in his letter that he himself suffered from a wound inflicted by a Tahitian.

"Account of the descendants of Christian and other mutineers of the
Beauty". Naval Chronicle, Vol. XXXIII, Jan-June, 1815, pp. 217 & 218.

states that an article in an early number of the Quarterly Review con-
tains a description of the voyage of D'Entrecasteaux, ~~and~~ the discovery of the
Pitcairn community taken from the Journal of the "Tokara".

It goes on to give verbatim an extract from Sir Thomas
Staines letter from Valparaiso to Vice-Admiral Hawley Duxson.
Only one man & 7 women of the original settlers were then alive.
The account eulogizes Adams and states that P is
unconsciously laid down in the charts. Also recommends the
islanders to the attention of the religious societies in England.
Otherwise it contains nothing new.

stated in Delano "Pitcairn's Island" to be in the Quarterly Review

for 1810 & ^{July} 1815.

(~~entry in the 1010 Quarterly Review~~ 7657)

(checked the references are to the Quarterly Review Vol III, no. 5,
Feb. 1810, pp. 23 & 24; and Vol XIII, no. 26, July 1815,
pp. 374-383 JLM
7657.)

Another account of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Beatty*"

Funeral Chronicle, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Vol. XXXIII. Jan-June, 1815. P. 377

a very brief notice of the discovery of the mutineers on P. It mentions that after their disappearance from Tahiti "some accounts represented Chastee, the youngest of them, to be subsisting by piracy; but this was contradicted upon the authority of his family, who knew him to be dead at that time, 1804".

Marshall, John "Royal Naval Biography" Supplement - Part 4
London, 1827

San Thomas Station Post Captains of 1806

Pf. 96-103

P. 96 It appears that Marshall's text is based on information obtained by
Stonice himself.

"Mr. Christian committed himself to the nice chance of being cast
upon one desert island - and accident threw him upon
Pitcairn."

He ran the ship upon the rocky shore before getting fast to her.

"Mr. C. became very sullen and peevish; his nervousness and
irritability daily increased, and he soon disgusted every one
by his very oppressive conduct. His treatment of the
Otagoite men and the Toolamites appears to have been
particularly severe and cruel; those who had lived harmoniously
together were thereby divided into parties, disputes frequently
took place, and often ended in affrays of a serious nature.

of colors
(see rest of this narrative a/c from Historist)

97-98

First ship to be seen 27th December 1795

Second 1801

Third came later

100

Inhabitants 1800 41 - perfect health "not so much as a
head ache among them"

101

Adams reported "not a single case of infidelity in the married
women, nor of doubtful chastity in the others, and that he was
equally unaware of any attempt at seduction on the part of
the males."

all asked also young in cultivation "and when furnished of a
sufficient quantity of cleared land, and of stock sufficient
to sustain a family, they were allowed to marry, but
always with the consent of Adams, who visited them by
a formal ceremony"

5 Otaheitean women survived (exclusion of Adams wife and that
of young Christian). These women largely prepared the
tapa clothing.

Marshall "Fossil Biography" vol. 1

102

" a little sugar-cane, which Adams told Sir Thomas Staines, enabled him to make a small quantity of bad rum."

Men from Beauty beaten into slaves, hatched, etc.

" Adams kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due in account; there was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which articles were issued on account of the several members of the community; and, for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, as salt for fresh meat, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, etc.; also when the stores of one family were low, or wholly expended, a fresh supply was moved from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favorable; all of which transactions were carefully noted down in the patriarch's journal."

102

Note they were a day ahead in their reckoning as the Beauty
had sailed east from England, via the Cape of Good Hope,
to Tahiti.

From HMS Library

Sent by Miss Fletcher

4 items

Admiralty Office 31 March 1815

My Dear Sir.

I send you herewith Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Staines of His Majesty's Ship Briton to Vice Admiral Dixon which has been transmitted hitherto and which no doubt will be highly interesting to the Missionary Society. If you should consider it desirable to communicate this extraordinary discovery to the public, I request that you will not publish the letter, but give the contents of it in such other way as you may deem proper. Admiral Dixon in transmitting this letter observes that he understands that all the males of this little Colony are strictly Moral and the young females Chaste and are spoken of in the highest terms of panegyric.

I trust that this providence will be of especial benefit to your Mission in the Pacific Ocean where it appears God had determined to establish his Spiritual Kingdom before he influenced the Directors of the London Missionary Society to take measures for that purpose.

I am

My dear Sir,

faithfully and affectionately yours

(?) Dyer

Rev. George Burder.

[Endorsement on back]

Admiralty Office

31st March 1815

Mr Dyer

H.M. Ship Briton Valparaiso

Copy

18 Octr 1814

Sir.

I ~~am~~ have the honor to inform you that [on my passage from the Marquesas Islands etc., as in the ~~the~~ Naval Chronicle (Jan.-June, 1815), Vol.XXXIII, p.218 distance in a ship].

I am &c

T. Staines'

Manley Dixon, Esqre
Vice-Admiral of the Blue,

&c &c &c

Rio de Janeiro

[This letter is also reproduced in an ML photostat in the
Banks' Papers]

It is respectfully submitted to the Directors of the Missionary Society, whether something might not be done in favor of the well-disposed and promising inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, who seem to possess a peculiar claim to our attention. The difficulty of such an attempt is now probably in a great measure removed, since it appears from the Society's report of last year, that a ship has lately been built by the Missionaries at Eimeo for the purpose of visiting the neighbouring islands, and that the Society has a concern in another vessel which Mr Marsden has purchased for traversing the South Pacific Ocean.

Copy of a letter from Mathias Woodmason Esq to Rev. Josiah Pratt
dated Dublin 21 June 1817.

My Dear Friend

It is very probable that the subject on which I address you has ~~al~~ already been under your consideration, and that of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society. Yet I trust that it will not be deemed officious in me, to recall your attention to it a little more exclusively.

Without any further apology, I will now proceed to point out for your earnest Consideration and Attention, and that of the Committee, the peculiar situation of the secluded Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, as having strong claims on your Christian Sympathy and Compassion. The Account of these interesting Islanders which appeared in No. 26 of the Quarterly Review (July 1815) cannot I presume be unknown to you. In 1814 there was then 46 persons mostly grown up Young People, besides a number of Infants. Old Adams the Patriarchal head of this insulated Infant ~~Society~~ Society has endeavoured it seems as far as his knowledge allowed him, to inculcate some few Truths of the Gospel among them. But when he dies it is much to be feared that the faint glimmerings of Gospel Truth that they received from him may be extinguished, And that they may at length sink into the deplorable darkness of human depravity. The comparative ~~state~~ state of Innocence in which they appear to have hitherto existed is a delightful but fallacious picture of Human Virtue and happiness. How long it may continue unrestrained and undisturbed by the grosser Vices of human Nature it is not possible to say, but we have no warrant from the Knowledge of Human Nature and of our own hearts, to believe that it can remain much longer thus comparatively uncorrupted and uninterrupted. Unless that we furnish them with more effectual ^{weapons} weapons than their Innocence and more impenetrable ^{armor} than their

[Pratt
No 38]

Ignorance of Evil, to withstand the assaults of their adversaries, their own Lusts and passions from within and the powers of darkness from without who will soon endeavour to bring them into subjection even if unmolested by the visits of either civilized American or British barbarians. Their present state of happy Innocence and Ignorance of Evil offers a fair field for the Spiritual Husbandman to labour in. Here are no difficulties or dangers to encounter neither Indian or African Climate and Idolatry to dishearten or destroy. The only fears that a Missionary here would have would be those arising from his own experience of the human ~~h~~ heart. That so much present enjoyment and comfort, That such an Elysian picture and happiness, fallacious as it is might attach him too much to this Earth, and withdraw his thoughts from the prospect of another country even an heavenly. It is true that going out there he would be detached from all the civilized World. But surely his situation secluded and isolated as it would be, would be infinitely ~~preferred~~ preferable to many that we see occupied by Zealous Servants of our Master in the inhospitable Wildernesses of Labrador and Africa.

I think if once your Committee were seriously and decidedly to take into consideration the situation of these poor Islanders, who are as it were standing in darkness on the threshold of the Temple of Gospel Truth unable to find the entrance, and yet waiting anxiously with their Hands stretched out, calling on us, who thro the Grace of God are happily ~~at~~ arrived within, to come and help them and guide their feet into the light that shineth in darkness. I think that you would not be at a loss, for someone to come forward, and offer himself for this labour of love.

It is obvious that this Labourer in the Lord's Vineyard should be a Married Man, with some slight knowledge of Common Medecines and if possible

of Gardening ^{dc} ~~F~~ and his helpmate one who would as earnestly as himself endeavour to be useful. He should be a native of ~~the~~ these Kingdoms, and it would be well if he could be invested with some little temporary local authority from Government as a Magistrate among them (as Mr Kendal is at Owyhee I believe) more for the sake of protection from the misconduct of accidental Visitors, than for the sake of local Jurisdiction in the Island, however necessary that may in future become.

In N 31 of the Quarterly Review (Article of Campbells Shipwreck) this subject is alluded to. A ~~of~~ Moravian Missionary and his Wife are recommended to be sent. But with every respect for the meritorious exertions of this exemplary body of Body of our Christian Brethren, I do not see why our own Church should leave to others to perform that duty which is incumbent on her to ~~fulfill~~ fulfill, which she has it in her powers.

No doubt the United Brethren being unceasingly employed in their Missions, in the promotion of Industry as well as the knowledge of the Gospel are much to be commended. But it does not appear that so much would be necessary in this Instance these Islanders have already acquired some insight of mechanical and agricultural arts a little Instruction and the knowledge gained by imitating the different useful implements of Industry that might be sent out to them would soon teach them enough for their present advance in Civilized Life. Let them first be taught that Wisdom that passeth all other knowledge and they will by degrees acquire sufficient acquaintance with the Arts of civilized Life. A sensible judicious Pastor could at his leisure intervals give them much Instruction calculated to promote their domestic comforts.

The first object would be to teach them the Word of God. He ought

to take out with him Bibles, Prayer Books and a proper Books; with Paper and Implements for Writing. He should be supplied with some few domestic Animals, Implements of Agriculture, Carpenter's Tools, Cooking Utensils, useful seeds such as Hemp Flax Cotton &c Maize and other Grain Orange Plants and Seed Potatoes &c &c and any useful Articles suited to his wants and those of the simple people he is to associate with.

From the sequestered situation of this island, out of the usual course of vessels employed either on purposes of Trade or Discovery, only occasional Visits could be expected. Yet by these opportunities, seldom though they might occur, the pious Man, who would thus devote himself to this Work and labour of Love, would have the pleasure of hearing from his ~~his~~ friends and relations in England and of transmitting interesting ^{of his own progress} intelligence and success.

Above all he must be imbued with a true Missionary Spirit always abounding in the Work of the Lord depending for Grace and Strenght on him, who has said My Grace is sufficient for thee, for my Strenght is made perfect in Weakness. Who alone can bless the good seed sown, that it may bring forth the fruit of righteousness, and thus he may rest assured that his Labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

This interesting subject has I fear led me to trespass too much on your time. May I thank you at your leisure to favour me with your sentiments in reply. But if this hasty attempt should tend in the least in exciting an Interest in behalf of the poor Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, so as to be productive of some effort to promote their Spiritual Welfare, I shall be more than rewarded. May the Lord bless you and Your Society in your endeavours to extend the boundaries of our Master's Kingdom.

Believe me My Dear Friend in the Lord Jesus
Yrs Affectionately Mat Woodmason.

[on back of letter]

Woodmason Esqr

to Rev Mr Pratt

21 June 1817

recommnd a mission to

Pitcairn's Island

LATEST EUROPEAN INFORMATION.

BUSINESS.—Yesterday (Feb. 18) the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen for the general dispatch of business, which was very numerously attended.—The Lord Mayor read to the Court, that they had attended his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the Address of Congratulation on his escape from the late atrocious Attack upon his Person, and that his Majesty had received them very graciously, and was pleased to give a most gracious answer thereto, which his Lordship laid before the Court; and upon its being read, the same was ordered to be printed and sent to the several Members.—His Lordship then submitted a Resolution for establishing a mounted and armed Police, to be resorted to in case of Tumult or Riot, greatly calculated to strengthen the City, and to prevent the necessity of calling in the Military on extraordinary occasions, which was read; and, after inspecting a profile of Dress and Accoutrements, as submitted by Mr. Goldsmith, of the Custom House, which appeared to be simple, not expensive, and yet effectivè, it was referred to the Police Committee to report thereon, and report thereon to the next Court.—The Lord Mayor was directed to apply the sum of 8000l. in the discharge of the Bonds, raised under the Act of Parliament of the 53d Geo. III. for effecting the improvements at Temple Bar, &c.

Several propositions relative to a change in the watching of the City cannot fail of affording considerable gratification to those persons who are acquainted with that Metropolis:—A Meeting was held at the Mansion House for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of the Police of the City, more especially with respect to the Nightly Watch. The object of the meeting which was attended by Aldermen, Deputies, &c. of the several Wards, was, to consider of the adoption of some plan which may appear to improve the present system and conduce more effectually to the safety of the City of London; whereupon the following resolutions were proposed.

That watchmen by their pay is so small that they cannot be depended on to do a Magistrate the following day, therefore they do not receive notice of offences, lest they should loose a day's work. A proposal is made that four hundred men should be employed, at twenty-one shillings per week each, and forty shillings per month; this will cost for the year near 26,000l. The present expence is about 26,000l.

That one hundred patrols to go on duty at nine o'clock; to wear a blue or drab great coats with the initials of the Ward, and a sword on the arm; to be armed with short staves; to have no keys or watch boxes; not to call the hours nor patrol; but to be employed in walking or patrolling the whole of the beat or round; to go to the watch-house for one hour, to change his round every night, not knowing until nine o'clock what beat he is to go. If any charge be given in an hour, the first man who is called, whether in his own name or otherwise, shall be bound to attend, as it frequently occurs that they cannot take the charge it is not in their

power to be made in every watch-house which is situated at a distance from the Compter, that the men may not be able to attend their duty by going to the Compter with every charge, but to attend the morning when they leave their duty. They shall be ordered to attend to coaches and carts standing at doors during the whole hours, and also to the numerous small carts which are used in the city in the morning, and to the good order of the streets and public houses.

It is the design of Government to render the recently discovered demi-British colony in Pitcairn's Island, the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, every possible assistance. They will be supplied with implements of husbandry, & of useful handicrafts, and with all those utensils of European manufacture which can contribute to their comfort or increase their happiness.

The city of Constantinople has been again visited by a dreadful conflagration; it broke out on the night of the 15th of August last in the finest quarter of the city, and laid 1200 houses and 3000 shops and magazines in ashes. The Sultan was present, and active the whole night and till nine in the morning, but did not find in the Janissaries the requisite alacrity in extinguishing the flames. The Palace of their former favorite, Jussef Aga, has remained alone undamaged in the quarter which is destroyed.

A statue of Charles James Fox is erecting in the area of Bloomsbury-square. It is intended to serve as a companion to that of his illustrious compatriot, Francis Duke of Bedford, whose statue, within sight of the other, adorns the south side of Russell-square.

It is said that the son of Mungo Park, the traveller, who resides in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, is preparing (a second *Telemachus*!) to go abroad in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.

A French paper complains that literature was never so barren as at present. It says—what is pretty much the truth—that the best prose writers edit journals, comic writers compose operas, and tragic writers melodramas. A musical farce carries the prize before an epic poem, and a good dinner-out is preferred to a good writer, even (it says) as a member of the Academy.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—An article in the Morning Chronicle of the 19th of February inveighs with deserved odium on the atrocious circumstance of a slaughtering butcher *dressing a sheep alive*, hoping at the same time, that if the name of the detestable wretch were made public, he never again would find employment in the avocation he had abused, but be delivered over to the penance which such marked atrocity required in atonement.—We find through life too many causes of reproach upon the human species, to whom the care of all inferior creatures was from the origin assigned. Superior in the gift of intellect, gratitude should have taught mankind to reverence the Almighty Giver by bestowing a kind attention upon his gifts, and by treating with care and kind usage the animals intended for his use & nourishment. But the common customs of the world have unhappily so practised man in cruelty, that the reflecting mind perceives daily how little the generality of the species prove themselves deserving of their comfort. That noble quadruped the horse sinks frequently beneath his rider's weight untelt for, further than concerns his value. The sheep, that feeds and clothes him, that ministers not only to his real wants, but to his wealth and pride, is hunted in droves to market, by dogs and drivers equally devoid of feeling and compassion. The ponderous ox, most useful as his food, because of greater bulk than any other creature fitted for his aliment, falls frequently under wantonly procrustean tortures; while the rich tribe of poultry are dangled by a higher vermin a pole from day to day, and often doomed to perish by excruciating pain and mere exhaustion, in that painful state of miserable bondage.—Can man feel only for himself? It is too manifest that some men do.—A boy had once a pen of rabbits in his charge, and being accosted by a sportsman, gave him free permission to shoot as many as he chose; they were not his, he had them but in charge; but the considerate sportsman, shuddering at his insideliety, thus rebuked him "Vile servant, for truly such thou art, 'tis time 'to render unto Cæsar those things which are Cæsar's, and unto God those things which are God's."

ERRATUM.—The Rev. ROBERT KNOPWOOD, A. M. is the Sitting Magistrate for the ensuing week. instead of JAMES GORDON, Esq. who is stated through mistake in the front page of this Paper.

In our last we mentioned that it is the intention of Government to render every assistance to the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*;—we now state further particulars respecting this small community, who have so long been settled in Pitcairn's Island, which lays in latitude 25° S. & longitude 130 W.; and whose progeny have lately been visited by an American & British vessel. A son of CHRISTIAN's was the first-born on the Island, & is now about twenty-six years of age (named THURSDAY OCTOBER CHRISTIAN); the eldest CHRISTIAN fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitean man, within three or four years after their arrival on the Island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitean men and twelve women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only one man and several women of the original settlers. The Island contains abundance of yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls; but affords no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither can a ship water there without great difficulty, as the Island is completely iron-bound with rocky shores. It is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those they were pleased to consider as their countrymen, when the British ship touched at the Island, as they were assured that the visit was of a peaceable nature. This interesting new Colony consists of about fifty persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the Island, are very athletic, and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing; but the young women are the objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, & beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour. The clothing of the young females consists of a piece of linen, reaching from the waist to the knees, & generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, & hanging as low as the ankles. They sometimes wear caps or bonnets for the head, to protect the face from the rays of the sun. Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion & morality instilled into their youthful minds by JOHN ADAMS, the last survivor, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste, & from all kinds of debauchery. Their habitations are extremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch, JOHN ADAMS, & his family, consisting of his old blind wife & three daughters from sixteen to nineteen years of age, & a boy of twelve; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, & a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of THURSDAY OCTOBER CHRISTIAN; & in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other Islands. In their houses too they have a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads with neat covering; they have also tables, & large chests to contain their valuables & clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitean females. ADAM's house consists of two rooms, & the windows have shutters, to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex, are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father ADAMS, in the culture of the ground, which produces coconuts, bananas, the bread fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, & turnips. They have also plenty of hogs & goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, & the coasts of the Island with several kinds of good fish. Their agricultural implements are made by themselves, from the iron supplied by the *Bounty*, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c.

We shall always endeavour to present our READERS with every interesting intelligence, relative to the progress of these Islanders.

ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

A LIST of Persons who have given in T^{15th} p^{ly} of FRESH MEAT for His Majesty's the following Quantities will be received against their respective Names.

- 5th & 8th Dec. 1817.—James Gordon, Mr. William K, Mr. Augustus M
- 12th & 15th Dec.—Mr. Edward M, Mr. Ranfom and Mr. T. R. Cro
- 19th & 22d Dec.—Captain Town, Mr. John Bea, Messrs. Magin
- 25th & 29th Dec.—Captain W. Bly, Mr. Evans
- 23 & 5th Jan. 1818.—Mr. Edward K, Mr. William K, Mr. Michael L, Mr. Daniel Sta, Mr. Thomas C, Mr. David M
- 9th & 12th Jan.—T. A. Lascelles, Mr. James Bir
- 16th & 19th Jan.—Mr. M'Neelane, Messrs. Collins

N. B.—The Tenders that have been and are not included herein, will be attendent List expires.

WM. BROUGHTON, Acting A^{ff} (APPROVED) "WILLIAM SORRELL

SALE BY AUCTION—BY

THE REMAINS of that Valuable CARC the BRIG JUPITER, from BEN AUC TION, at Captain FERGUSON'S, on URDAY the 29th Instant, at Twelve o following choice and useful Articles; viz

Stockholm Tar in Casks	Frying
Swedish Bar Iron	Iron
Iron Hoops	Very
Patna Chintzes	Wit
Longcloth for Shirting	Europ
Table Cloths	Em
Towels	Vineg
Blue striped Cloth, 6 yards in a Piece	Real
Ready-made Cloaths of different Sorts	Pen
Men's White Shirts	We
Ladies' Shifts	Fashio
Fine worked Cambric & Muslin Gowns	OLD
Cambric & Muslin Scarfs	India
Ladies' Drills Tippets	Europ
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Shoes & Boots	South
Ladies' Straw Bonnets & Beaver Hats	Fine N
Real Scotch Gingham	Sedne
Europe Prints	Casto
Chip & Cork Hats	Pepp
Copper Kettles & Boilers	Gimp

And variety of other Articles too n N. B.—The Conditions of this Sale in ing Goods to the Amount of £ 8 or Months will be given on approved Secur to be Removed within 48 Hours after th be Re-rod for the Benefit of the Purcha + + + + + HOBBART TOWN; PRINTED BY

Excerpts from the Calcutta Journal

(1) Vol.IV, No.127 (July 6, 1819) - advertisements (no page no.).

DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY'S CREW, ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND

Captain HENDERSON, of the Ship Hercules, who had communication with the Descendants of the Crew of the Ship Bounty, on Pitcairn's Island, in his late voyage to South America, being about to return to that country, and intending to call again at Pitcairn's Island, has stated that a few Iron Tools for mechanical labours, and some of the ordinary Implements of Agriculture, would be of important service to these people; and has offered to take charge of any articles that may be confided to him for that purpose.

Any philanthropic Gentlemen who may be disposed to aid this benevolent work by their contributions, are respectfully informed that any sums for that purpose will be received by Mr. MATHEW SMITH, Clive Street, who will undertake the task of expending it in the best manner, and of purchasing with it such Tools and Agricultural Implements as Captain HENDERSON may deem most likely to be of service to those Islanders, for whose benefit they are intended.

(0)

July 6.

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(2) Vol.IV, no.133 (July 13, 1819) - cols.161-168: "Advertisement. Descendants of the Bounty's Crew, on Pitcairn's Island" and "Narrative". For microfilming.

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

1819

Excerpts from the Calcutta Journal, cont'd.

(3) Vol.IV, no.134 (July 14, 1819), col.192.

Shipping Intelligence

Calcutta Departures: July 12 "Hercules" British J. Henderson for Valparaiso.

(4) Vol.IV, no.136 (July 16, 1819), col.223.

Subscriptions for the Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island

The Editor has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a Note in the following words, from some philanthropic stranger, enclosing a Bank Note for 100 Rupees, which has been sent to its intended destination.

"If the Editor of the Calcutta Journal will have the goodness to convey the accompanying Note to Mr. Smith, who will receive the Subscription for the Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, he will greatly oblige a Subscriber, who would have not troubled him on the subject had his servants known Mr. Smith's place of abode."

(5) Vol.IV, no.139 (July 20, 1819), cols.261-263: "Pitcairn's Island".

For microfilming.

(6) Vol.IV, no.142 (July 23, 1819), col.320.

Subscriptions for the Inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from a philanthropic Friend at Jionpore, authorizing the payment of One Hundred Rupees on account of the Subscription invited on behalf of these Islanders, and suggesting several articles of probable utility to be sent to them.

We trust this laudable example will be followed up by others; but

PITCAIRN ISLAND

1819

Excerpts from the Calcutta Journal, cont'd.

as it may not be in the power of everyone to contribute so largely, we are authorized by Mr. Smith to say that the smallest donations will be received, and a statement exhibited to each of the Subscribers of the actual receipts and disbursements.

(7) Vol.IV, no.144 (July 25, 1819), cols.337-341: "Pitcairn's Island".

For microfilming.

(8) Ibid, the "Sketch of Pitcairn's Island" opposite cols.347 & 348.

For microfilming.

(9) Vol.IV, no.146 (July 28, 1819), advertisements (no page no.).

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND

The amount of Three Thousand Sicca Rupees has been laid out by Mr. Mathew Smith, and Captain Henderson, conjointly, in Articles suited to the wants of the Islanders of Pitcairn, relying on the liberality of the Indian Community to furnish the contributions invited by the Advertisement which appeared for several successive days in the Calcutta Journal of the present month.

These Articles were selected by Mr. Smith, under the direction of Captain Henderson, with every attention to utility and economy;- and they have been embarked on the Hercules, which has already sailed on her destination.

The actual sum subscribed and submitted to Mr. Smith does not however exceed Twelve Hundred Rupees,- leaving a deficit of Eighteen Hundred to cover the disbursements actually made.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

1819

Excerpts from the Calcutta Journal, cont'd.

Subscriptions are therefore respectfully solicited from the Ladies and Gentlemen who may not have been aware of the deficiency, or who may have supposed the books closed from the sailing of the vessel. If transmitted under cover to Mr. Smith, at his office in Clive Street, they will be acknowledged and a statement of the receipts and expenditure will be exhibited to every Subscriber, on the balance of the Accounts.

Those who may prefer sending their contributions to the Office of the Calcutta Journal may be assured that they will be transmitted as directed;- and as the object is one of the purest and most disinterested benevolence, by which important benefits will be secured to an interesting race of descendants from our countrymen, at a comparatively trifling expense,- and the deficiency may be made from a community like that of this city without being individually felt,- it is hoped that this appeal to the liberality of Englishmen will not be made in vain.

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July 19 [?]

(10) Vol.IV, no.155 (August 7, 1819), col.518.

Pitcairn's Island

We have pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of an order made payable to Mr. M. Smith, for one hundred rupees from a friend at Juanpore, and a hoondie for fifty rupees under cover from another friend from the same quarter; both of which have been transmitted as directed, and the suggestions of the humane and liberal Donors attended to.

The Subscribers to this laudable and benevolent attempt to lay the foundation of civilization and happiness in these distant Isles of the

Excerpts from the Calcutta Journal, cont'd.

of the Pacific Ocean, will be respectively furnished with an account of the monies received, and the manner in which it has been disbursed, by the gentleman who kindly volunteered his good offices in this charitable task.

(11) Vol.IV, no.170 (August 25, 1819), cols.759 and 760: "Pitcairn's Island". For microfilming.

(12) Vol.IV, no.172 (August 27, 1819), col.799.

Pitcairn's Island

Erratum in the List of Donations

For J. Palmer and Co. read John Palmer.

For Mr. Thomas Littler, read Thomas Lyster.

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Additional donations since received by Mr. Smith

The Hon. W.L. Melville, Cuttack Rs.32

A. Sterling..... Cuttack Rs.16

Dr. A. Maclean Cuttack Rs.16

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The Surry touched on her return hither at Pitcairns Island, where the descendants of the celebrated Christian (of the Bounty) live in undisturbed security, and apparently are blessed with every possible happiness. Captain Raine assures us, that contentment, joy, and perfect innocence, pervade this little colony, as evil has not yet sullied their hemisphere. We are promised by Captain Raine much pleasing information relative to his late expeditious and fortunate voyage, in which Pitcairn's Island will be ^{combined} continued; and we shall feel happy in immediately communicating the same to our readers.

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Capt. Raine's log is not in the Mitchell, which declined to purchase it from his descendants for £250. Extracts from his Journal appeared in The Australian Magazine (July and Aug., 1821), and the Sydney Gazette (June 9, 1821 - 2 cols.).

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Visit of whaleship "Russell" of New Bedford in 1822.

- (1) The following is an entry in Petherick's Bibliographies (in the National Library annex):-

"Visit of the ship "Russell", March, 1822, by a Passenger.

New Bedford (U.S.). Oct. 10, 1822.

Ms. copy in 3rd ed. of Shillibeer, pp.181-190. M.S.

(E. A. P.)".

- (2) This evidently refers to a ms. inserted at the end of Petherick's copy of:-

Shillibeer, J. "A narrative of the Briton's" voyage to Pitcairn's Island". 3rd. ed.

- (3) Most of Petherick's books are said to be in the National Library and it might be worth while searching for this particular one there in the hope that it still contains the manuscript mentioned by him.

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See next page for finding: I now have a photostat.

Anon. "Interesting account of the present state of Pitcairn's Island". Ms. attached to E.A. Petherick's copy of the second ed. of Shillibeer (in the National Library at Canberra), pp. 181-90.

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The journal of a passenger on the ship "Russell", which visited Pitcairn on the 3rd March, 1822, included in an unsigned letter dated "New Bedford (United States) Oct., 10th, 1822".

P.187 : John Adams and 6 of the Tahitian women still alive (Adam's wife nearly blind), "the others were strong and bore their age well".

"There are seven families, consisting of 53 Souls in all. This community live in the greatest harmony together, no animosity or petty quarrels were observed amongst them, on the contrary a mutual and cheerful wish to contribute to each others' happiness appeared to actuate every one".

P.186 : 5 houses built in an open area - 2 more at a little distance

P.188 : 11 active young men.

P.189 : Islanders named Adams, Christian, Young, Quintall, and Mackoy.

49 had been born on the island, of whom 2 had since died.

The report speaks of the difficulty of persuading the islanders to eat on board the "Russell" as it was a Friday. Eventually they took a little to eat, but only out of politeness: they had their own main meal after sunset.

Their boat was an old whale boat and very leaky. It was repaired on board, the islanders remarking that it was the second time the Americans had repaired it for them.

P.183 : Islanders "could read a little and seemed anxious to learn".

P.186 : Good description of their ingenious houses. Probably the best description anywhere.

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THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS

by James Jervis, A.S.T.C. (Fellow)

While examining some old letters in the Mitchell Library recently, the writer came across one which is of interest. The story of the mutiny of the Bounty will always remain one of the striking features of our history, and the letter published below will form an interesting addition to the literature dealing with the Pitcairn Islanders.

Ship Britomart,
off Pitcairn Island.
Monday 29th October 1822.

Sir,

We, the undersigned Heads of the principal families of the abovementioned Island, do earnestly request that His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane will intercede on our behalf in forwarding to this Island a person who is competent to instruct us in our Religious duties and that our request may be complied with as soon as possible, is the prayer of your humble Servants.

We also take the liberty of informing your Excellency that several of the ships lately touched here have promised to interfere in our behalf but as the present opportunity offers and as the Captain of the Britomart has particularly mentioned your Excellency will use your interest in complying with our humble prayer, we most earnestly hope your Excellency will forward our wishes, in doing which your Petitioners and their posterity will ever pray.

X His
Thirsdlay October Christian
mark.

X His
Donald McCoy
mark.

X His
Charles Christian
mark.

X His
Edward Young
mark.

X His
William Young
mark.

X His
Edward Quintal
mark.

Jervis, James. "The Pitcairn Islanders", RAHS (1936), cont'd.

- 2 -

X His
Robert Young
mark.

Witnesses
D. Peache
William Leggett
Helenus Scott.

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"Hampshire Telegraph" (Portsmouth), Sept. 27th, 1828.

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Has a notice reporting the arrival of the "Blossom" after a 3 year absence, during which she visited Pitcairn.

"The Blossom was at Pitcairn's Island in Dec. 1825. The Colony consisted of sixty-five, Adams was alive; they express considerable anxiety to be transferred to some other part of the Globe, and have petitioned the Government of this Country to grant them some spot in New South Wales, which by cultivating may afford them the means of subsistence. At Pitcairn's the Colony entertain a dread of famine."

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Blossom: visit of in 1825

See Belcher, Sir Edward, Private Journal , remarks, etc., H.M. Ship 'Blossom' on discovery during the years 1825, 6, 7, Captn. F.W. Beechey Comr. 1 vol. Turnbull Library MSS-1.

Microcopy in the Department of Pacific History.

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Beckervaise, John. "Thirty-six years of a seafaring life" by
an Old Quarter Master. Pataca, W. Woodward, 1839.

Ph. 168-177. Beckervaise was a Petty Officer on H. M. S. "Bliss" and on her arrival at P. on the 25th Decemr, 1825, was ordered to take charge of the Observatory on shore throughout her stay, ^{of 19 days.} He thus had an excellent opportunity of observing the islands, which he made full advantage of, producing in many ways the most readable account we have of them during the lifetime of John Adams, with whom he made friends.

P. 171 The children and many of the adults were then at school, taught by a young man their schoolmaster, who had left an American South seaman, disgusted with the sea, and become a member of this little community. I saw several little ones who read and wrote very well, indeed there was no one then on the island but could read the scriptures; about half the island was cultivated, the other half was rocky and barren. They were governed by a regular code of laws, established first by W. C. —, and rigidly enforced by W. Adams. W. A. kindly explained to me the whole of their manners and customs, with all the

proceedings since their first coming to this island. By the first law, every family had a portion of land to cultivate, except the schoolmaster, who being constantly employed in instruction was a privileged person. When each of the families have gathered the produce of their ground, it does not belong to them individually, but is put into the general store, from whence it is withdrawn to supply the wants of all without regard to the quantity each has put in. Thus it is as to trade with shipping, who sometimes call for refreshments, so purchase is private, and all tend to the general comfort, and to the general stock. Any quarrels, or little family disagreements, which will take place in the best regulated families, are all referred to Adams, who, as supreme judge, takes the chair, and by all is called the father.

P. 170. B. says there were eight dwelling houses and the ninth was "appropriated as a school, and as a general store for guns, truffle, etc."

P. 172 Daily routine. 4 a.m. prayers & hymns in the Church-house
 10 a.m. morning meal. 4 p.m. afternoon meal, followed by the evening service in the Church-house.

P. 173. After Christian's death, John Adams destroyed the will.

"Adams himself was a man of no education, but a firm and powerful mind enabled him to conquer difficulties, from which men of liberal education would have shrunk. During my stay on the island I always observed him exercise unbounded authority over all, from which some seemed oppressed, for it was done in a manner so kind, so manly, yet so gently, that all took pleasure in obeying; a general unanimity seemed to pervade the whole of these happy islanders.

P. 174 Adams obtained a copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress from Beckwith, so must have been able to read fairly well.

P. 175 Pop. 63.

Beckwith was told the whole story of the mating from Adams but refrains from telling it lest it hurt someone.

P. 177. a youth had come from a South Sea man and married one of Adams' daughters "but his conduct gave but little credit to himself, and Adams in telling me about him,

said we have been obliged to chastise him once or twice; how this was done I know not, and thought it a question too delicate to be asked."

P 173.

"Such is the power of Mr A —, founded on true affection, that although for years after the arrival of the natives on this island, they had made rum from the tea roots, still after the death of Mr Christian, when Adams took the government, he immediately forbade the making as well as the use of spirits, and fearing that addicted as they were to it, they might do it privately, he destroyed the still and by setting them a bright example entirely conquered."

P 175.

Consider that with an increase of pop they will have to be raised.

P 176.

after 16 years Adams was the only white man left, "His first care he told me was to abolish the making of rum, and his next bold effort to destroy the still." He then began to give religious and moral instruction to all who chose & gradually came to be looked up to as their father.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

PITCAIRN ISLAND: JENNY'S FIRST ACCOUNT

Note that Jenny's first narrative, published in the Sydney Gazette for July 17, 1819, was reprinted verbatim in the Calcutta Journal, Vol.V, no.207 (Oct. 8, 1819), pp.289 & 290.

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Kotzebue did not visit Pateenu, his sources being:—

- (i) the Captain of the American merchant ship 'Eagle' (stated to have visited P. 7 years after the 'Buster', i.e. in 1821); and
- (ii) "one of Adair's wives", ~~then~~ living in Tahiti at the time of Kotzebue's visit (in 1820?). She had arrived shortly before in an English ship and "spoke tolerably good English, but with a foreign accent".

249

This informant was presumably Sally. "This old woman had been induced, by that longing for our native home which acts so powerfully upon the human mind, to return to the land of her birth, where she intended to have closed her life, but she soon changed her mind. The Tahitians, she assured me, were by no means so virtuous as the natives of the little Paradise to which she was all inclined to return. She had a very high opinion of her Adair, and maintained that no man in the world was worthy of comparison with him. She still spoke with vehement indignation of the murder of the English

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Scheizer, Karl. "Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the
globe by the Austrian Frigate Novara, (Commanded by
~~Jos. W. von Süsserott~~ ~~Halbain~~) " London,
Samuel, Otley, and Co., 1861. 3 vols. Pp. 266
Vol. III, pp. 261-276.

a brief account of the history of Pitcairn from Staines
visit (1814) to the return of the first party from
Naufrank Island.

(1) P. 264. Details Adams' request to Beechey to remove
population on account of shortage of water. "The
Pitcairn Islanders were in despair [i.e. when the ship
came to take them to Tahiti], for, when made aware
of the steps taken by 'Father Adams' through Captain
Beechey to get them placed under the British Crown, the
good folks had long before written to England and
urgently entreated that they would not remove them from
their own hearth; but their entreaties seem not to
have reached the proper quarter, or else to have

Pitcairn Island, cont'd.

NOVARS

received no attention, and now that the two ships lay off the island, leaving the interest taken by the English Government in their future destiny, they could not venture on refusing to embark. They had to content themselves with the assurance that they should be restored to Pitcairn Island, in the event of their not finding themselves comfortable in their new asylum."

(2) Pp. 269-275 gives, in quotes, the account of Captain Stewart of how he brought the first returns from Norfolk to Pitcairn in the schooner 'Louisa'. This is a most important sentence and indicates that, at any rate at that time, most of the islanders on Norfolk were anxious to return.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Return from Norfolk

Scherzer, Karl. "Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate Novara". London, Saunders, Otley, and Co., 1861. 3 vols. Vol.III.

.....

Pp.269-75 gives, in quotes, the account of Captain Stewart of how he brought the first returnees from Norfolk to Pitcairn in the schooner 'Louisa'. This is a most important narrative and indicates that, at any rate at the time, most of the islanders on Norfolk were anxious to return.

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The Courrier de Bordeaux then made at least one other voyage in the Pacific as we know from the Pitcairn Island Register where two calls are mentioned as being made, outwards and homewards on December 14, 1830, and June 27, 1831. It was on the second occasion that he refatigued to Pitcairn a number of the inhabitants of that island picked up by him on the atoll of Hood where they had been set down by the captain of a schooner in which they had taken passage from Tahiti, alleging that bad weather prevented him from continuing his voyage and impelled him to return to Tahiti.

(Description of Hood atoll). ... The castaways, if we may call them such, formed a section of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Beauty* settled on the island of Pitcairn. In 1830 they had been officially removed to Tahiti by decision of the British Government, but being displeased with that island, they were refatigued by various sailing vessels, one of these being in question here without the intervention of Naunau, they would have suffered a most miserable fate; two of them died of their privations.

Keys, Lillian, "The Life and Times of Bishop Pompallier". Christchurch, The Pegasus Press, 1957.

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37. "It was an Irishman who first strongly insisted on the need for Catholic missionary activity both in the islands of the South Seas and in New Zealand. Captain Peter Dillon, born in 1785, visited Oceania as early as 1809 and for the next twenty years spent most of his time on ships trading with the East and the Pacific Islands, venturing into every part of Oceania.

Having been successful in an expedition which he undertook to discover the fzte of La Perouse. Dillon returned to Paris in 1829, where he was rewarded by being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour

38. Rome had in 1829 erected New Zealand and the adjoining islands of the South Pacific into a prefecture and handed the area to the care of Bishop de Solages who in the same year had been / made Prefect Apostolic of Bourbon (later named 'Reunion').

Peter Dillon, on taking up his residence in Paris, became very friendly with the rector of the Irish College there ... Encouraged by the rector he wrote to Bishop de Solages, to whom the rector had introduced him.

Henry de Solages was deeply interested in missionary work and had already directed his special attention to the South Seas.

Dillon was delighted at the prospect of co-operating with Bishop de Solages. In the archives of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith is preserved the following letter, dated from Paris 7th September, 1829, addressed by Dillon to the Very Reverend H. de Solages, who is styled

'In accordance with our recent conversation regarding the means of sending missionaries to the Pacific Islands, I wish to place before you the following facts for your consideration.

39. When I saw you it was impossible to express the pleasure which I experienced in meeting one so esteemed for his religious sentiments as well as for his wisdom; one who, like myself, had meditated on such a missionary project for several years. It would seem that it is Divine Providence itself which has wished to unite two persons, brought up in different lands, whose ideals are so perfectly in agreement on this very interesting subject.

It will not be difficult to attain our ends, as the difficulties which might arise will be easily dispelled by the religious government of His Most Christian Majesty. The King, the royal family, Prince de Polignac and the other Ministers are noted for their attachment to the Faith. They will doubtless assist you in your

39 enterprise when you place the matter before them. The most convenient and the least expensive means would be as follows:

Every year the Government sends a cargo boat laden with munitions for the French squadrons stationed in Brazil, and at Valparaiso and Lima. This boat, which returns empty to France, would be able to accommodate the missionaries on board in going to South America. After having discharged its cargo in Peru or Chili it could sail for Pitcairn Island and land some missionaries there; and after that to the Marquesas and from there to Tahiti and the neighbouring islands.

I am the adopted son of one of the princes of Tahiti

40. [De Solages sent this letter on to the Prince de Polignac, Chief Minister of the French Government, so that the assistance of the Minister of Marine Affairs might be obtained for the project. As shown in the minute attached to de Solage's letter, it resulted in the Minister duly ~~consented~~/consenting to place a ship at his disposal.]

41 [Through the help of ~~the Cardinal~~ His Eminence the Cardinal Prince de
42 Croy, first President of the Central Council of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the approval of the Papal Congregation was secured on 22nd December, 1829, for the plan as set out in the latter. But the "July Revolution of 1830 put an end for the time being to French governmental enterprise in aid of missions in Oceania. The Government of Charles X had not, however, selected Dillon to take charge of the expedition which it had hoped to send with de Solages, and Captain Mathieu, the French Ministry's appointee, refused to associate with one whom he regarded as an adventurer. Dillon appealed in vain to Charles X, and his appointment as Vice-Consul in the South Seas was revoked - though it was later renewed. His buoyant spirit rose superior to such trials, but his direct connection with missionary expeditions was ended."

[De Solages next died in Madagascar on 8th December, 1832, and on 20th May, 1833, the Sacred Congregation, at the Pope's direction, devided the prefecture of the South Seas into two portions, Eastern Oceania became a vicariate, confided to the Picpus Fathers, and Western Oceania confided to de Solages. When his death became known it was (in 1835) made into a Apostolic Vicariate of the Western Pacific Ocean, and the following year confided to the Marist Fathers. When the first Bishop, ~~John Pompallier~~ J.B.F. Pompallier, set sail for the Pacific the same year he had accordingly no jurisdiction over Pitcairn Island.]

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

From the Wellington (NZ) Evening Post, about the ~~10th~~[?] December, 1958.

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PITCAIRN HAS ITS OWN DIALECT

(Special to the "Evening Post")

AUCKLAND, Today. - A study of the distinct language that has evolved on Pitcairn Island in not much more than a century has been made by Mr. A.W. Moverley, a former teacher on the staff of Wanganui Technical College, who has spent over three years on the island as founder and headmaster of its first and only school.

Mr. Moverley, who is on leave with his wife and daughter, is visiting relatives in Taranaki.

Because English is the predominant influence on the language, Mr. Moverley prefers to call it a dialect rather than a new language. Nevertheless, there is a leavening of Tahitian and possibly French and some other languages. Pitcairn has its own distinctive syntax; its tenses are almost the same as those of English, but its verb inflexions are very different.

"You would not be able to understand it," said Mr. Moverley. He was amazed at the distortions and corruptions of English and Tahitian words. Some can be interpreted after close listening; others are unrecognizable even when set down in phonetic script.

Passengers in liners that call at the island would not be likely to come into contact with Pitcairn's language. This is because most of the men speak standard English as well, as a result of visits to other British countries. However, it is a different story with the children. They have not had the chance to meet English-speaking people, and Mr. Moverley's task is to teach

them standard English. Out of school they are inclined to revert to their dialect.

In his three years on the island Mr. Moverley has listed the vocabulary and grammar of the dialect. He intends to take this material with him as a help to research in the University of Birmingham if he is able to accept an invitation to spend the next academic year there. Mr. Moverley will fly to Suva next week to report to the Western Pacific High Commission, which is responsible for Pitcairn's school.

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

From the Wellington (NZ) Evening Post for 12.12.[?]~~50~~.

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EDUCATION ON PITCAIRN ISLAND

A recent report appearing in ~~the~~ "The Post" from Auckland, in which Mr. A.W. Moverley, formerly of Wanganui, was said to have been the founder and headmaster of the first and only school on Pitcairn Island, is the subject of comment by Mr. Robert Christian, a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, of the Bounty.

Mr. Christian states that as a boy he went to school on the island, as did dozens of others of his generation, and gained a groundwork, at least, in the rudiments of education.

"To disprove the erroneous impression" that Mr. Moverley was the founder and headmaster of the first and only school, Mr. Christian gives the names of some of the teachers who have served the Pitcairn Islanders during the present century. "The list is not complete, but it will serve to show that the islanders have not been altogether neglected educationally," he says. "The names I can recall are:- Hattie Andry, Rosa Young, W.H. Petch, W.M. Carey, and Messrs. Smith, Bucknow, Ward, and Butze."

As to the dialect, Mr. Christian said that he did not think that there were any Tahitian words in the language spoken on the island. Of course, their antecedents on the distaff side were Tahitian women, but that was a long time ago. Standard English is the language spoken - the people know no other. He, personally, knew a little Tahitian, but that was because he was employed for some years on the trans-Pacific mailboats which used to call at Papeete, both going to, or coming from, San Francisco.

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Pitcairn Island

Bolton, W. W. - "Roaming in the ^{Great} South Sea" ? "Pitcairn's
Island", pp. ~~182~~ 183-183 M.S.

- To Pitcairn 3 Tubuans

OOHU TITA-HAITI TAROA MEINA (a young chief)

4 from Tahiti

TALOLO NIAU MANALI TIMNA

11 Tahitian women

MANATŪA MATAOHA VAHINETŪA

TE VALNA OPULI FAHUTU TE LAHU

TOHIMATA TOHAITI MALEVA

TOHA-LO-MATE TE'O (a girl of 15)

PITCAIRN

Campbell, J. "Maritime Discovery and Christian Missions", London,
John Snow, 1841.

The only original material is contained in 4 footnotes, stated to be quotations from "Greatheeds MS Notes" [Rev. Samuel Greatheed, one of the ministerial founders of the L.M.S.]

- (1) P. 148. Referring to the islanders taken by the "Bounty" to Pitcairn, Greatheed writes "Two men from Toobouai, one from Raateea, two men, one boy, twelve women, part very young, and an infant girl from Tahaité. The last and six of the women were living at Pitcairn's Isle in 1819, and one had returned to Tahaité, two women had died, and three suffered by casualties." - Greatheed's MS. Notes.
- (2) P. 155. "Stewart was drowned when the Pandora was wrecked in Endeavour Straits, but the death of his widow [i.e. the Tahitian girl who had lived with him] has been contradicted." Greatheeds MS. Notes.
- (3) P. 155. "The three men who were drowned with Stewart were active in the mutiny. Two of them are said to have defended themselves with firearms, after the other four surrendered to Lieutenant Hayward, but to have been watched by the islanders till their strength was exhausted, and then seized while asleep. It is very difficult to harmonize the account given by Lieutenant Corner to Dr. Hawsis with the written narrative of Morrison. For a different adjustment, see "The Sailor's Magazine" for January, 1821." - Greatheed's MS. Notes.

(4) P. 156. "The Duff being so long detained at Spithead, afforded the opportunity to obtain from the Rev. Mr. Howell, who had attended the mutineers of the Bounty (in confinement) very valuable papers which, at his instance, one of them, named Morrison, had drawn up, comprising a narrative of their transactions at Tahite, of which an abridgement is given in the Preliminary Discourse; a copious Vocabulary of the Language; and a description of the island, from which the following account (the Appendix) was extracted by Dr. Haweis, with little alteration but what he judged proper, in order to adapt it to this publication. Morrison, who was the best informed and most ingenious of the mutineers, received a full pardon, after long confinement under sentence of death, with three others. Mr. Howell had proposed publishing his papers, but suppressed them on condition that Morrison should be provided for by the Government; and he was accordingly appointed to act as a gunner in the Navy, the publication being deemed objectionable, as it would have reflected some discredit on Captain Bligh. The missionaries were furnished with a copy of the Vocabulary, and an abridgement of the narrative of the mutineers." - Ibid.

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Greatheed's MS Notes

Campbell, J. "Maritime Discovery and Christian Missions", London, John Snow, 1840, has footnotes of great value regarding Pitcairn Island [on pp. 148, 155, and 156 (2)] all of which are stated to have been copied from "Greatheed's Notes".

From internal evidence [see footnote 4] these were presumably written by the Rev. Samuel Greatheed referred to on pp. 543-544 of Campbell's work in the margin of his copy of the voyage of the 'Duff' (see p. 543), though they appear to have been rather too lengthy for marginal annotations.

All four notes have been copied.

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Greatheed's MS Notes

Campbell, J. "Narrative Discovering and Christian Missions", London,
John Snow, 1840, has footnotes of great value regarding
Pitcairn Island [on pp 148, 155, and 156 (2)] all of
which are stated to be copied from "Greatheed's MS
Notes".

From internal evidence [see footnote 4] these were ^{the Rev} personally written by
Samuel Greatheed referred to on pp 543-4 of Campbell's
work and ~~may have conceivably been the notes written in the~~
margin of his copy of the voyage of the "Duff" (vol 1 543)
though they appear to have been rather too lengthy for marginal
annotations.

ask Mrs Fletcher if she knows of whereabouts.

I have copied all from notes in full

(1) Letter from Donald Gunn (?) stating that Isabella had a child in 1773 (Cook's second voyage) and that therefore, if then 14, she must have been upwards of 82 in 1841, when his father visited Pitcairn on HMS Curacoa.

He speculates on what the mutineers did between leaving Tahiti and settling Pitcairn and conjectures that the date of settlement must have been the date of burning the ship and that the rest of the time was spent in dismantling her.

(2) See also 2 other letters from Donald Gunn in which he speaks of presenting Nobbs' Journal ("The Pitcairn Island Recorder") to the Mitchell Library, and comments unfavourably on the character of Nobbs.

(3) See letter from D.N. McHoffie dated October 15, 1921, re Captain Henderson. The ship Hercules was 800 tons and was engaged in trading in silver and C (?) between Peru and India and London. The islanders gave him the charts of the Bounty. Where are they now?

(4) See references to Pitcairn Island, including:-

1890, p.859. A Visit to Pitcairn Island by ship Firth of Clyde (Capt. Smith).

(in what journal this article appeared is not stated).

(5) Lloyd's News for September 5 and 12, 1897, has two articles on Pitcairn. The first gives an account of the mutiny and the second an account by one of a shipwrecked crew who spent some time on the island.

(6) Moresby, Admiral. "The Two Admirals", p.32, re Pitcairn Island.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

REFERENCES

Sydney Morning Herald 31.5.98.

" " " 25.3.99. (This is important).

" " " 4.10.01.

" " " 12.10.01.

" " " 8.3.05.

Australian Star 25.3.99.

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Petersen Island: Material in CPP 1

- ✓ (1) The Friend 1.4.58 (Capt Davis's visit)
- * (2) Porter's Courier 25.5.32 (Capt Davis's refutation)
- ! (3) Little's Living Age Jan-Mar, 1850 XXIV: 554. (Brief history)
- * (4) Niles' Weekly Register 4.10.26 XXXI: 68 (Capt Allen, 1822)
- * (5) New Bedford Mercury 7.3.51 (Capt Allen 1831)
- * (6) Niles' National Register 14.8.47 LXXII: 370 (Visit of Spy)
- ! (7) The Friend 1.5.64 21:40 (Capt Allen in position)
- ! (8) Salem Gazette 12.5.20 (Adams' letter to his brother)
- ! (9) Salem Gazette 14.11.28 (Visit of Blossom)
- ! (10) Salem Gazette 20.8.22 (Visit of Russell - as on Dec. 37)
- * (11) Price Current and Shipping List 4.10.58 (Wild Ware)
- * (12) Salem Gazette 21.10.42 (Visit on 5.7.41)
- ³ (13) Salem Gazette 22.5.32 (Capt Davis's refutation)
- ! (14) Sandwich Island Gazette and Journal of Commerce 13.5.37 XI (Position)
- ! (15) Salem Gazette 9.11.30 (Blossom)
- ! (16) Niles' Weekly Register 15.11.28 XXXV: 172-80 (Blossom)
- * (17) Essex Register 28.5.40 XI: 3 (Capt Steel, 1838)

✓ Copied

! Nothing new

* To be copied

³ Duplicate

Pitcairn Island, contd.

- ¹ (18) Northwest Magazine 7.1.23 3:2 (Paine: Sunny)
- ³ (19) Boston Daily Advertiser 13.11.28.
- ³ (20) Commercial Advertiser (Salem, Mass.) 23.5.32.
- ¹ (21) Boston Intelligencer 26.4.17. (Folger's visit)
- ³ (22) Narcantile Evening Journal 26.5.40.
- ¹ (23) Narcantile Journal (Boston, Mass.) 25.7.40 (Bennett's visit)
- ¹ (24) Narcantile Journal 22.5.40. (Folger's visit)
- ^x (25) Narcantile Journal 24.11.40. (Letter from William Gannett)
- ¹ (26) Boston Traveller 20.10.37 XIII:1 (Bennett's visit)
- ³ (27) Daily Star (Boston, Mass.) 5.8.47 (Visit of Spay)
- ¹ (28) The Atlas (Boston, Mass.) 25.5.38. (Visit of Antenor)
- ¹ (29) New York Observer 10.7.24 (Paine: Sunny)
- ^x (30) Boston Evening Traveller 2.11.58 (Wild Wave)
- ¹ (31) Charleston Register 26.5.32 XI:3 (Return from Tahiti)
- ^x (32) New York Observer 22.12.49 (Visit of Pardon)
- [✓] (33) Boston Post 1.9.45 (Visit of Franklin)
- ^x (34) Boston Evening Transcript 8.1.49 (H.2.5. Galyon)
- ³ (35) Boston Daily Evening Transcript 8.1.49 (H.2.5. Galyon)
- ³ (36) Daily Evening Traveller (Boston, Mass.) 30.8.45 (Visit of Franklin)
- ¹ (37) Boston Daily Advertiser 23.7.31. (Registration to Tahiti)

Pitcairn Island, contd.

- ¹ (38) Boston Daily Advertiser 12.10.52 (general account)
- ^x (39) Boston Daily Evening Transcript 13.51 (gift after 1851)
- ¹ (40) Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser 24.6.29 (return of Owen's visit)
- ¹ (41) Boston Commercial Gazette 21.7.31 (request to Tahiti)
- ¹ (42) American Statesman and Evening Advertiser (Boston) 11.3.22 (Sunday)
- ¹ (43) Middlesex Yeoman (Concord, Mass.) 7.10.26 III:3 (history)
- ^x (44) Boston Patriot and Daily Mercantile Advertiser 27.6.23 (visit in 1822)
- ³ (45) Boston Courier 23.5.32 (gift Owen's refutation)
- ³ (46) Salem Mercury 23.5.32 (gift Owen's refutation)
- III ^x (47) Federal Gazette 18.11.09 (Foley's visit - full account)
- ¹ (48) Middlesex Yeoman 13.6.29 (history)
- ¹ (49) Salem Observer 9.6.38 (H.S. Acton)
- ^x (50) New England Patriot 6.1.42 III:4 (visit of Rev. Hall in London)
- ¹ (51) Boston Courier 19.7.31 (request to Tahiti)
- ¹ (52) Salem Observer 15.11.28 (visit of Blossom)
- ³ (53) Essex County Mercury (Salem, Mass.) 8.3.48 (visit of Spy)
- ^x (54) New York Observer 11.6.68 (Return from Norfolk)
- ³ (55) Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot 28.6.23 (visit in 1822)
- ¹ (56) Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot 28.4.32 (request to Tahiti)
- ¹ (57) The Independent (New York) 4.9.56 VIII:283 (request to Norfolk)
- ¹ (58) Salem Gazette 13.6.23 (visit of Hercules)
- ¹ (59) Christian Watchman 14.6.23 IV:107 (visit of Hercules)

Pitcairn Island, cont'd

- ✓ (60) Christian Watchman 8 9.26 VII: 3 (Adams' demise for Minister)
- ¹ (61) Christian Watchman 3.7.24 V: 2 (Parr. Sunny)
- ³ (62) Salem Gazette 12.5.20 (Adams' letter to his brother)
- ¹ (63) Boston Daily Journal 12.1.67 (death of Adams' capt off Pitcairn)
- ¹ (64) Salem Gazette 22.7.31 (return to Tahiti)
- ³ (65) Exeter Register 28.5.40 (visit of Capt Steele)
- ¹ (66) Daily Columbian Central 2.12.30 (Death of John Adams)
- ³ (67) Boston Daily Advertiser 29.10.58 (Wild Wave)

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Material relating to Pitcairn Island in the Norfolk Island archives kept in the Commonwealth Archives at Canberra (information obtained from Alaric):-

- (1) CP599, set 1 (this is the accession no.) - correspondence received by the Chief Magistrate on Norfolk Island and Pitcairn Island. This was written up as the Norfolk Island Letter Book No. 1, which is a copy of the original above. The copy is wrapped in brown paper and I think I put a "1" on it. It is at the right hand end of the shelves.
- (2) Also look at CP599, set 4. I think there is something in it.
- (3) References to Journal of Acting Lieutenant Gregoire, Agent on the chartered ship Morayshire.
- (4) Extracts from correspondence on the subject of the removal of the Inhabitants of Pitcairn Island to Norfolk Island, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 5th Feb., 1859. I think that this was typed on thickish foolscap (?) paper and I couldn't find it when I looked again. It may contain material similar to that in: Correspondence on the subject of the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders, 1857 (Mitchell Library Q999.7).
G
- (5) Pitcairn Island Register, 1853-1881. In a leather case, with I think one or two copies which were not entirely the same.

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Jeffrey, Walter. Index to extracts relating to Australia, the South Pacific and the Malay Archipelago in v. 1-86 (1809-1850) [of the Quarterly Review]. ML & Dixon Coll.

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Excerpt from the Introduction: "Most of the Australiana in the Quarterly consists of reviews of narratives of voyages, and these reviews are highly informative, since they were nearly all written by Sir John Barrow, whose practical experience and position at the Admiralty gave him a special knowledge of the subject, and a personal acquaintance with many of the explorers. He wrote for the Quarterly, altogether about 200 articles, among them the reviews of Flinders and D'Entrecasteaux's voyage in which contrasts are made of the value of the work done by various explorers. He also reviewed Raffles' History of Java, and other volumes on the Malay Archipelago."

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Captain Emmert of the 'Sydney Packet'.

- (1) Belcher, Lady. "The mutineers of the Bounty and their descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands". London, John Murray, 1870.

.....

Pp.407-408. G.H. Nobbs, of Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands, in recounting the story of his life, states that when in South America:- "In February, 1819, I took the situation of prize-master on board a forty-gun ship, under Buenos Ayrean colours, named 'La Consequencia,' commanded by Captain Bouchard, a Frenchman. ... We, however, captured three or four valuable prizes, but I forfeited my part by taking French leave at Tumbey, where I nearly lost my life from hardships encountered in the woods while attempting to discover a road to Guayaquil; fortunately, I did not succeed, or in all probability I should have been shot as an insurgent. I retraced my way back to the sea coast, and got on board an English whaler, called the 'Sydney Packet.'

Captain Emmert treated me with much kindness, and after remaining some months [408] on board I/landed at Talcahuans, April 20th, 1820. May 7th, at midnight, Talcahuans was attacked by Benevades and his Indian troops."

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- (2) Cumpston, J.S. "Shipping arrivals and departures. Sydney, 1788-1825". Canberra, J.S. Cumpston, 1963.

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P.97. SYDNEY PACKET arrived in Sydney on 21/22 March, 1815. Master Jno. Wilkinson. 273 tons. Registered Am/London. Owners Birnie and Co. Birnie and Walters. From London and Derwent. HRAI 8.591. Passengers: Robert Campbell and family. Left for London on 30 June/3 July with a cargo of woll, sealskins, oil and bullock hides. Passenger Joseph Underwood.

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Sanders, Roy. "Our Island, being a Study of Pitcairn Community in Transition." M.A. thesis, University of Auckland, 1953.

P. 285 "Appendix II. Note in Reference to Early Mores

The following story was told to a stranger islander by one of Pitcairn's most reliable chronologists, Mary Ann McCoy. It is included here exactly as recorded by the stranger in April, 1943. It serves in the first instance as evidence of concealment and maternal rejection of offspring in early Pitcairn society, and secondly, as a previously unrecorded account of the moral tone of the society during and after the patriachal period. It will be recalled that visitors were most impressed with "the increasing love of virtue and strict morality". The information in brackets is mine.

The story of Polly (Munie) Christian, daughter of Friday October Christian, is rather interesting, though perhaps a deplorable one. Polly lived a fast and dissolute life, and the following will about prove that she was almost without natural affection. Edward Young (son of Edward Young of the Bounty) had for his first wife Tioupiti or Sussanah. They had no children, Edward Young proved untrue to Sussanah, and took Nancy Williams (wife of John Williams of the Bounty) to live with him and from Nancy he had four children.

At what time Polly came in between Edward Young and Nancy is not known, but the fact remains that in time Polly was with child, Edward being the father.

How she ever managed to do so one can only imagine, or even doubt, but the facts must over-rule the doubt, for she kept her condition a secret even after the child was born.

When time came for her to be delivered of the child she hid herself in the bush and there, without any human aid whatever, brought forth a man child. After

the baby was born she concealed it under a pandanus palm among the roots, went to a nearby spring, washed and cleaned herself, and then returned to the village (caught cold and died).

She must have possessed a strong constitution and a sang froid character, for with all indifference and non-chalance she entered a cook-house and began to talk and associate with those present. It was near meal time, for a large underground oven was burning. Polly calmly walked over to the oven and began to warm herself by the fire.

In the meantime it so happened that her brother Charles (Big Charles) accidentally came upon the child. He at first, hearing the baby cry thought it was a wild cat. He took the baby up in his arms and brought it home.

Let us imagine what a stir this incident made. She acknowledged the child as hers but would not take care of the baby, or have anything to do with it.

Now is brought to light the character of Sussanah, just as opposite to Polly as night is to day, for she magnanimously took the child, and mothered it as her own.

This undesired baby grew up in health and strength, and lived to a good old age bringing a large family into the world, some of which are living to this present day.

What eventually became of Polly we do not know (she died aged only 17), except that in time she went the way of all mankind. But this disgraceful story came to a rather pleasing and satisfactory end. Edward Young returned to his first wife and glad to say that she then bore him an only son. (Impossible. Perhaps this explains the parentage of Edward Young 11).

The child of Polly that she hid was Moses Young.
P.S. It was John Buffet that named Polly's child - Moses, because he was taken or drawn out.

(Sussanah was the wife of the original Young, not Edward Young ll. She later married Friday October Christian and was Polly's mother. Polly seems to have been recognised as Edward ll's wife).

- (1) 1792 Account of Tahitian wife and surviving child of Steward, mutineer (Capt. New's statement re visit to Tahiti, 1792).
[Haweis Papers, pp.275-6] A1963
- (2) 1793 Association of Christian and other mutineers with natives on returning to Otaheite (J. Wiles - Death of Pappo, in Postscript to the Royal Gazette, Jamaica, Oct.26-Nov.2, 1793).
[Banks Papers - Brabourne Coll., vol.1, 10, Botanical, 1778-1820, p.118] A79-3
- (3) 1797 Account of Tahitian wife and child of Mackintosh, mutineer (Journal of voyage of ship Duff, 1796-1797, Anon.)
[Haweis Papers, p.590] A1963
- (4) 1798 Mutiny of the Bounty (unauthenticated accounts published in St James Chronicle and The True Britain, Sept. 1798, and attributed to Fletcher Christian).
[Bonwick Transcripts - Biography, vol.I, pp.301-3, 305-8] A2000-1
- (5) 1821 Account of mutiny on Bounty, given by Adams, Apr. 12, 1821 (Journal of a voyage from London to New South Wales and V.D.'s Land, pp.51-55). A131
- (6) 1835 Account of members of the crew, and subsequent fate [1835?]
[?] (Bligh, W. - Narrative of the mutiny on ... Bounty, cap.2. 1790). C695
- (7) 1898 The Mutineer [by L. Becke and W. Jeffrey: notes on the sources used by L. Becke, written in his letter to an unnamed correspondent, June 17, 1898]. Ab18
- (8) 1787 Memoranda concerning requirements for voyage to Tahiti, names of crew, etc. [1787] (Banks Papers - Brabourne Coll., vol.5, Bligh, pp.3-12, 15). A78-4

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MS BY BOUNTY MUTINEER

Excerpt from letter from Dr Bengt Danielsson, Box 558, Papeete, Tahiti,
dated 10.5.61.

.....

"Unidentified journal belonging to a Mr. Raymond F. DaBoll in the US.
Mr. Henry Regnery in Chicago who has published my childrens' books
assured me that this Mr. DaBoll has a journal written by one of the
Bounty mutineers in his possession. Do you know anything about this?
I shall, of course, write directly to Mr. DaBoll."

.....

Kotzebehl; contd

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by her countrymen, and boasted of the vengeance she had taken.

Adams, who was now very aged and feeble, had proposed to the Missionaries to send a Tahitian as his successor; and fearing that the population of his island might exceed the means of subsistence which their quantity of arable land afforded, he was desirous of settling some of his families in Tahiti."

However Kotzebehl was little informed by his two informants, or misunderstood them, for most of his facts in the history of P. are clearly wrong.

See e.g. on p. 233 above, speaking of Blyth's last voyage, he says that "the unfortunate wanderers, after a voyage of thirty-two days, had the indescribable joy of beholding the coast of New Zealand, and entering the Tames Strait."

Kotzebue, Catal

His facts:-

(i) 8 Tahitians & 10 men were ordered to accompany the mutineers.

(ii) They accidentally found P.

(iii) "at first the colony suffered from a scarcity of provisions, as the island produced neither bread-fruit nor cocoa-trees; they, however, contented themselves with a temporary subsistence in roots and fish, relying on the future improvement of their supplies on the trees destined for the west Indies, and other plants brought from Tahiti" They grew sweet potatoes, yams, taro-roots, and others.

(iv) Christian was chosen elected head.

(v) after 3 years he had Friday Fletcher called Christian, his wife dying in child-birth.

(vi) He thereupon seduced the wife of a Tahitian who rendered him and was in turn instantly shot by one of the mutineers.

(vii) ^{Long} inflamed by jealousy at the preference shown by the Tahitian women for the Englishmen, this act caused them to murder all the English one night except Adams.

(viii) The next night the women murdered all the Tahitians in their sleep.

(ix) The women then went to look for Adams and found ~~him~~

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Ketzela, Capt

"traces of blood were visible on the ground of his hut". They eventually found him in the forest in a most miserable condition.

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(*) "He leased their common chief and husband, to whom they willingly promised obedience; and, according to his testimony, jealousy never embittered their lives."

Ketzela claimed that Folger "repudiated the situation of the island so energetically, that it passed for a new discovery".

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In the annual of the 'Globe' Feb was 48

Men not allowed to marry before 20.

Must only have one wife.

General language English, but they understood Tahitian.

Asked if they wished to go to England with the frigate, they answered 'No; we are married and have children'.

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"They still possess a great quantity of old clothes from the ship Bounty, but, with better taste than their notional ancestors the Tahitians, they never wear them"

Ketyeloe, cold

247 Captain of 'Eagle' found population 100 (i.e. in 1821).

* "Adams resigned as returned King among them, and, as a neighborly arbitrator, settled all disputes, no one presuming to object to his decision. Every family possessed a portion of land; the fields were measured off from each other, industriously cultivated, and yielding abundant crops of yams and sweet potatoes. On Sundays, the whole population assembled at Adams' house, when he read the Bible to them, exhorted them to concord and good conduct, and took pains to confirm their virtuous dispositions.

Every evening at sunset, when after the heat of the day the inhabitants of this delightful climate are revived by the refreshing coolness of the air, the young people formed a semi-circle round their beloved father, while he communicated to them some knowledge of the names and history of his native country, its connections with other nations, and the arts, inventions, and customs of the European world. Adams's knowledge

248 * all from evidence of Captain of 'Eagle' (1821).

Katipole, a lot

is probably not very extensive, but it has sufficed to enable him to trace up his family in habits and information which fit them for the easy acquisition of all the arts of civilization.

His attentive auditory have accurately retained his instructions, and converse with wonderful facility on the circumstances and customs of different nations.

Alcoholic drinks are strictly prohibited; and some of the islanders, perfectly astonished at hearing a sailor on board the American vessel which visited them swear at another, inquired of the Captain whether such expressions were permitted in his country.

The Captain was enchanted with the conduct and character of this amiable people; and acceded their wishes to the instructions and example of their patriarch. This good old man, however, expressed much anxiety concerning the future. 'I cannot', said he, 'live much longer, - and who shall prosecute the work I have begun? My children are not yet so firmly established, but that they are

Kotzebue, cold

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likely to fall into error. They require the guidance of an
intelligent virtuous man from some civilized nation."

CODE

ANONIMOUS

2010/10/10

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Kotzebue, Otto von. "A New Voyage round the World, in the Years 1823, 24, 25, and 26". London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830. 2 vols.

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Pp.227-250: "The Pitcairn Island".

P.227. "I did not myself touch on this island, but I met in Chili and American Captain just returned from it, and in Tahaiti one of the earliest mothers of its population, who spoke English well enough to carry on a conversation. The information jointly obtained from both these persons, will not, I think, be unwelcome to my readers"

[Then follows many pages of largely inaccurate relation concerning the history of the colony on Pitcairn Island]

P.247. "Seven years after this visit of the Breton [Briton], the American merchant-ship Eagle, whose Captain I met in Chili, touched on Pitcairn Island. He found the population already increased to a hundred persons, and was delighted with the order and good government of the little colony. Adams reigned as a patriarch king amongst them, and, as sovereign arbitrator, settled all disputes, no one presuming to object to his decision. Every family possessed a portion of land; the fields were measured off from each other, industriously cultivated, and yielding abundant crops of yams and sweet potatoes. On Sundays, the whole population assembled at Adam's house, when he read the Bible to them, exhorted them to concord and good conduct, and took pains to confirm their virtuous dispositions.

Every evening at sunset, when after the heat of the day the inhabitants of this delightful climate are revived by the refreshing coolness of the air, the young people formed a semi-circle round their beloved father, while he communicated to them some knowledge of the manners and customs of his

Kotzebue, cont'd.

P.248. native country, its connections with other nations, and the arts, inventions, and customs of the Europeans world. Adam's knowledge is probably not very extensive, but it has sufficed to enable him to train up his numerous family in habits and information which fit them for the easy acquisition of all the arts of civilization.

His attentive auditory have accurately retained his instructions, and converse with wonderful facility on the characteristics and customs of different ~~countries~~ nations.

Abusive words are strictly prohibited; and some of the islanders, perfectly astonished at hearing a sailor on board the American vessel which visited them swear at another, enquired of the Captain whether such expressions were permitted in his country.

P. 249 The Captain was enchanted with the conduct and character of this amiable people; and ascribed their virtues to the instructions and example of their patriarch. This good old man, however, expressed much anxiety concerning the future. "I cannot," said he, "live much longer, - and who shall prosecute the work I have begun? My children are not yet so ~~of~~ firmly established, but that they are liable to fall into error. They require the guidance of an intelligent virtuous man from some civilized nation."

At Tahaiti, as already stated, I met with one of Adam's wives, who had arrived there a short time before in an European ship, and from her I learnt many of the particulars here related. She spoke tolerably good English, but with a foreign accent. This old woman had been induced, by that longing for our native home which acts so powerfully upon the human ~~of~~

mind, to return to the land of her birth, where she intended to have closed her life, but she soon changed her mind. The Tahaitians, she assured me, were by no means so virtuous as the natives of the little Paradise to which she was now all impatience to return. She had a very high opinion of her Adams, and maintained that no man in the world was worthy of comparison with him. She still spoke ~~of the murder of~~ with vehement indignation of the murder of the English by her countrymen, and boasted of the vengeance she had taken.

Adams, who was now very aged and feeble, had proposed to the Missionaries to send a Tahaitian as his successor; and fearing that the population of his island might exceed the means of subsistence which their quantity of arable land afforded, he was desirous of settling some of his families in Tahaiti.

With his first wish the Missionaries will certainly comply as a means of extending their dominion over Pitcairn Island also. May Adams's paternal government never be exchanged for despotism, nor his practical lessons of piety be forgotten in empty forms of prayer. "

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also given information to Ketchikan (22)

and certified correct
S.M.
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Extract from the "BENGAL HURKARU" for Monday, October 2, 1826.

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"That very enterprising and skilful navigator, Capt. Dillon, to whom we already are indebted for so much valuable and interesting information, has furnished us with the subjoined narrative, taken from the lips of an Otaheitan woman, widow of one of the mutineers of from (sic.) the Bounty in Capt. D's presence by Mr. Nott, a Missionary. It is a more accurate, and we should think, a more correct account of the fate of the wretched men, who forgot the duty they owed to their God, their country, and their king, than any before published. It contradicts many of the details given in the Quarterly Review for July 1815, on the authority of the American Captain Folger, and Sir Thomas Staines, of H.M.S. Briton. We do not recollect, that it was ever before stated, that the Island had been inhabited previous to the Bounty touching there, but, as Jenny, who could have no motive in saying what was untrue, positively asserted, that various traces of some people having been on the Island were found on Christian and his comrades landing, this point now cannot be disputed.

The St. Patrick touched at Pitcairn's Island on her last voyage, and Captain Dillon found the inhabitants as contented, as peaceable and prosperous as ever: Adams, the patriarch, was still alive, and the population had increased considerably, since the Briton called there in 1814. An Irish seaman deserted from an American whaler which had touched there, about two years ago, and at first was extremely troublesome, but in a little time he was admitted into the Society, had a wife and a portion of ground allotted to him by Adams, and lived very quietly among the Islanders.

We have not altered Mr Nott's manuscript in the least, preferring to give it verbatim as it was taken from the Otaheitan female.

All accounts hitherto received respecting His Majesty's Ship Bounty after the Mutineers took her from Otaheite, have only been obtained from John Adams. The following statement has been procured from Jenny, an Otaheitan woman, by Mr. Nott, a Missionary, on the 23rd day of September 1824. I give it in her own words. The narrator was the wife of Isaac Martin, one of the mutineers and remained on Pitcairn's Island about 30 years. She left it in the American Ship Sultan, Captain Rogers, for the Coast of Chili, and from thence for the Marquisas, and afterwards to Otaheite from which she had been absent 31 years or thereabout.

'The day on which the Bounty returned to Otaheite in charge of the mutineers, I went on board of her at Matavai; shortly after we sailed towards Tabouai and in a few days made that Island, and came to anchor in the harbour's mouth. Four days after weighed the anchor, and hauled the Ship further up between the reef, and anchored again. We went on shore the next day ~~and began to build a fort. One part of the crew proposed to destroy the Ship. This was opposed by Capt. Christian and some others of the crew who said that if the vessel should be the~~

Extract from "Bengal Hurkaru" (2.10.1826), cont'd.

and began to build a very long house and two small ones to live in; also began to build a fort. One part of the crew proposed to destroy the Ship. This was opposed by Capt. Christian and some others of the crew who said that if the vessel should be the means of their detection she might also be the means of their escape. One of the Otaheitan men who belonged to the Bounty proposed to the Tabouai people that in case the Englishmen should settle on the Island, that they should unite in taking the Ship, murder the crew and share the property. Christian's wife heard of this and informed him of the plot, but did not tell him that an Otaheitan was the proposer of it. In consequence of this, a battle commenced between the mutineers and the Tabouai people, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of a considerable number. Of the mutineers one was mortally wounded with a spear. After this affray the mutineers were afraid to stop on Tabouai and embarked on board the Bounty from which place they sailed for Otaheite, where several proposed to stop. (Footnote: The men who remained at Otaheite, were taken off, by Captain Edwards of the Pandora; some of them reached England, and were executed. Ed.). In a few days they reached Matavai. The same day several of the crew went on shore at Matavai, only nine remained on board; those that went on shore took a proportion of the property with them. The nine who remained on board in order to deceive the native females who were in the ship with them about 19 in number gave out that the Ship was to proceed to Pare the King's district the next morning. The same evening while the women were below at supper the mutineers cut the cable and stood to the Northward: four native men of Otaheite and 2 Tabouai men were then on board; when the Ship got about a mile outside the reefs one of the women leaped overboard and swam on shore. Next morning the Ship was near Tethuroa, a low Island to the Northward of Otaheite, but not so near as to admit any of the women venturing to swim on shore there, which several of them were inclined to do, as they were much afflicted at being torn away from their friends and relations. The Ship now tacked and stood to the Southward and next morning was close in with the island of Eimeo distance from Otaheite five or six leagues. A canoe shortly after came off and six of the women, who were rather ancient, were allowed to depart in her. Twelve then remained on board. Next morning they were out of sight of land and sailed before the wind to the westward. After many days a small island was discovered called by the natives Purutea. A canoe came off (sic.) bringing a pig and cocoanuts with them. One of the natives ventured on board and was much delighted by the pearl-shell buttons on Captain Christian's Jacket. The Captain in a very friendly manner gave the man the Jacket. He stood on the ship's gunwale showing the present to his countrymen when one of the mutineers shot him dead. He fell into the Sea. Christian was highly indignant at this. He could do nothing more, having lost all authority, than reprimand the murderer severely: the other natives in the canoe immediately picked up their murdered companion, placed the

Extract from "Bengal Hurkaru" (2.10.1826), cont'd.

body in the canoe and paddled towards the shore with loud lamentations. After several days more, saw one of the Tongataboo or Friendly Islands. Several canoes came off with abundance of Hogs, Yams and Poultry. They said that Totee (Captain Cook) had been, there and that the horned cattle left by him were living. After 2 days stay, sailed away still to leeward. A few days afterwards discovered a small low Island. Here Christian proposed to stop. The boat was sent on shore to ascertain whether the island was inhabited or not. Before they had time to land people were seen on the beach. After landing and remaining awhile on shore the boat returned to the ship with the news. Had this been an uninhabited island, Christian would have destroyed the ship and staid there. Finding the inhabitants were numerous they sailed away that night to windward. Two months elapsed before land was again seen, during which time all on board were much discouraged; they therefore thought of returning to Otaheite. At length Pitcairn's Island was discovered in the evening. It was then blowing hard, they could not attempt to land till the third day. The boat was lowered down. The following persons went on shore, Christian, Brown, Williams, McKoy and three of the Otaheitan natives. The Ship stood off to Sea and returned towards the Island the second day, at which time the boat returned. The crew reported that there were no natives on the Island: that it abounded with cocoanuts and sea-fowls, that they had found traces of its having been once inhabited. Charcoal, stone axes, stone foundations of houses, with a few carved boards were laying about. Christian now got the ship up under a rocky point and anchored her. They then began to discharge the ship by means of the boat and a raft made out of the hatches.

The property out of the ship was landed principally on the raft by means of a rope fastened to the rocks. When all they wanted was landed, they began to consider what they should do with the vessel. Christian wished to save her for a while. The others insisted or (sic.) destroying her and one of them went off and set fire to her in the fore part: shortly after two others went on board and set fire to her in different places. During the night all were in tears seeing her burn. Some regretted exceedingly that they had not confined Capt. Bligh, and returned to their native country instead of acting as they did. The next morning they began to build some temporary houses. Between the huts and the Sea shore were a number of trees which concealed them from the view of any vessel that might pass.

After a few weeks they ventured upon the highland and began to erect more substantial buildings: to plant sweet potatoes and yams, the seed of which they brought with them. They

Extract from "Bengal Hurkaru" (2.10.1826), cont'd.

shortly after divided the ground, to each man his proportion. They discovered the cloth plant of the South Sea Islands growing on one of the lots, about which they had some squabbling, after which they agreed to divide it all amongst them. One of the women who lived with Williams died of a disease in her neck, about a year after their arrival. They brought sows in young with them. The Taro root plant was found on the island. They immediately began to cultivate it. Christian had a son born to him about the same time, whom he named Friday. (Foot-note: This differs from all the other accounts. His name, according to Sir T. Staines and Captain Folger, is Thursday October Christian). He was baptized by Brown. Williams whose wife died, proposed to take one of the Otaheite men's wives given to him; there being only two among them; lots were drawn which it should be. The lot fell on the wife of an Otaheite^a called Tararo. He took her from her husband who was much afflicted and betook himself to the hills. After three days he returned and stole his wife and took her to the mountains with him. The native men now proposed to kill the English. The latter were upon their guard so that three of the principals took themselves to the mountains. One of the Natives who remained with the English was sent by Christian to the mountains for the purpose of shooting the principal conspirator whose name was Oopee, promising to reward him if he killed him, but if he did not he was to lose his own life. The native took a pistol with him as directed. He found Oopee among the craggy precipices, and killed him. Tararo who had stole his wife from Williams was still in the mountains. He was shot by order of the Europeans; his wife now returned and went to Williams again. After this they were peaceable for some years; (it must be recollected there were only four native men left now).

The next affair of consequence took place; was that Manaree the Otaheitan stole a pig belonging to McKoy for which offence the English beat him severely: afterwards Teimua stole some yams, one of the women informed on him. He was also beaten. The natives now agreed among themselves to kill the Englishmen and walked about from day to day with their muskets on a pretence of shooting wild fowl. The English did not suspect their intentions. Williams was the first man shot while putting up a fence round his garden. The natives next proceeded to shoot Christian. They found him clearing some ground for a garden and while in the act of carrying some roots away they went behind him and shot him between the shoulders,--he fell. They then disfigured him very much with an axe about the head, and left him dead on the ground. They afterwards proceeded to another enclosure where they found Miles, and McKoy: The former was shot dead and McKoy ran away. They now went to Martin's house and shot him. He did not fall immediately but ran to Brown's house which was near. He was there shot a second time when he fell. They beat him on the head with a hammer till he was quite dead. At the same time Brown was knocked on the head with stones and left for

Extract from "Bengal Hurkaru" (2.10.1826). cont'd.

dead. As the murderers were going away he rose up and ran. One of them pursued him and caught him. He begged for mercy or that they would spare him till he had seen his wife. They promised he should not be killed, however one with a musket got behind him and shot him dead. Alexander Smith (alias John Adams) was next shot at in his own house. The ball grazed his neck and broke two of his fingers. He was saved by the women who were at this time assembled. The murderers after wounding him permitted him to bid his wife farewell. The women throw themselves on his body and had his life spared. Teimua one of the four natives was next shot by his countryman Manarii. McKoy and Mathew Quintil were concealed in the mountains. One of the midshipmen was spared by the murderers, and lived with Smith, and the woman. Manarii was now afraid of his two surviving countrymen. He ran to the mountains joined Mathew Quintil, and McKoy and told them that they must not attempt to go down; as the other two Otaheitans would be sure to kill them. He offered them his musket and said that he would remain in concealment with them. One or two of the women went up into the mountain in search of McKoy and Mathew Quintil; they met them, and strongly advised them to kill Manarii, which was accordingly done that night. The two remaining Otaheitan men now went in search of McKoy and Mathew Quintil to shoot them. Found them in the mountain, shot at them and supposed that one was wounded, however this was not the case. The Otaheitans came down to the house where the women, Smith and Young were, and boasted that they had wounded McKoy. One of the women proposed to her two countrymen to go into the mountains and see if it was the case and bring them correct information if it was so. To this proposal they gladly acceded, but the real object of the woman was to advise McKoy and Mathew Quintil to come down privately at a certain time that night, and assist the women to kill the two remaining natives. The two Englishmen promised to do this but did not keep their word. Next day the women agreed with Smith and Young to kill the two Otaheitans. About noon, while one of the Otaheite men ~~was~~ sitting outside of the house and the other was laying on his back on the floor, one of the women took a hatchet and cleft the skull of the man on the floor she at the same instant called out to Young to fire, which he did and shot the other native dead. Thus ended the whole of the six Tahitians and Tabouaians: there now remained on the island eleven Otaheitan women and four Englishmen namely Alexander Smith, McKoy, Young and Mathew Quintil. They soon began to distil a spirituous liquor from the Tearoot. In a drunken fray Mathew Quintil was killed by the other three of his countrymen; McKoy was killed by drinking spirits which brought ~~on~~ on derangement of mind, which caused him to leap into the sea and drown himself after having tied his own hands and feet. Young died a natural death on a Christmas Day. Sunday was observed by Christian, and Divine Service read. He left his wife and 3 children. The wife had more children by another husband.

A ship was seen before the death of Mathew Quintal and after the death of Christian when only four of the English were left. A long time after another ship appeared and sent a boat on shore to take

Extract from "Bengal Hurkaru" (2.10.1826), cont'd.

off cocoanuts; the people on shore beckoned to the ship to send the boat a 2nd time, she did not do so but sailed away. They found one of the Sailor's knives at the foot of a cocoanut tree. The next ship that appeared was the Topaz, Captain Folger. He promised to return in 8 months. A Ship may anchor where the Bounty did. Wind at South and S E. The Island abounds in Yams, Taro, Tea Root, Cloth Plant, Bread Fruit, Hogs, Poultry, etc."

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

DISTILLATION

"Two of the mutineers distilled liquor from the roots of the ti plant - the source of the first okolehao which was distilled in Hawaii by former convicts from the penal settlements in Australia. Nearly a century and a half afterward, when experimenters in Hawaii were seeking a source of commercial starch, they analysed the ti, and discovered that it contained little or no starch, but a fruit sugar instead. Thus okolehao and the Pitcairn mutineers' beverage, which, since one of its distillers was named McCoy, we may call the original "McCoy", were really brandy."

Excerpt from Clifford Gessler, The Leaning Wind, New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1943, p.92.

.....

An important point which seems clear from a perusal of Moerenhout (vol.I) is that at the time of his visit, which was just prior to John Adams' death, the old man had handed over a great deal of the decision making to the islanders themselves. For it is evident that the decision to go as divers with Moerenhout - how many should go, and who - was taken by the people themselves, while Adams was on board Moerenhout's schooner. At this stage Adams had wisely handed over the administration of island affairs, and become the revered patriarch.

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Strauss, Wallace Patrick. "Early American Interest and Activity in Polynesia, 1783-1842". Columbia University Ph. D. thesis, History, modern, 1958.

.....

273 [Captain David] Porter's book was favourably received in ~~Am~~ America, but one of the most popular English magazines severely censured him for his intercession in native affairs [Footnote: The Quarterly Review, London, XIII (July, 1815), 352-84]. 274 The English article had also contained the first account of the fate of the ~~Bounty/mutineer~~ survivors of the Bounty mutiny together with their subsequent adventures. But this information did not reach the American reader in book form until two years later, when it was incorporated into the memoirs of Amase Delano, a veteran New England sea captain [Footnote: Delano, pp.111-51. The Federal Gazette (Boston), November 18, 1809, quoted in "Research in Records of American Activities". Vol. IX made a brief mention of the finding of the Bounty survivors by a sealer in 1808]. Delano's account was supplemented by the addition of several English magazine articles on the subject. They had reviewed a book of a visit by an English naval vessel to Pitcairn Island, home of the only living survivor of the mutiny. Although the book was not published in the United States, the subject matter was deemed interesting enough to be printed by two contemporary American magazines [Footnote: Athenaeum Spirit of the English Magazine, II (March 2, 1818), 419-22; The American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review, II (November, 1817), 23. For a highly favourable review of Delano's book see ibid., IV (February, 1819), 255-68]. The accounts, favourable 275 to the Bounty mutineer survivor and his descendants, described them as follows: "Their manners were very gentle, their principles pure, their sentiments benevolent and their whole conversation and deportment marked with the most interesting simplicity." [Footnote: ibid.,

II (November, 1817), 23]. Thus the problem of the fate of the mutineers posed nearly three decades before by William Bligh was solved, and a highly romantic finish was provided by an obscure novelist who wrote a fictionalized account of the episode in 1819, with the last survivor, Alexander Smith, as the hero [Footnote: Charles L. Sargeant, The Life of Alexander Smith, one of the mutineers of H.M.S. Bounty ... (Boston, 1819). Compare his account of Smith's adoption of the name of John Adams on p.228 with Delano, op.cit., p.114].

.....

Tazant, Edward "A Memoir of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R.N.
with extracts from his diaries and correspondence". London, Effingham
Walden, 1832.

Pp 288 - 293.

at Gibraltar, Heywood discovered 2 Tahitians on board the 'Calypso',
these having been kidnapped by an English ship 13 or 14 months
before (i.e. before Feb. 1, 1816). They had been taken to
Lima and then to Cadix in a Spanish ship whence they
escaped the previous June and got on board the 'Calypso'.

Heywood took them on board the 'Mercury' and requested
the British Govt. to return them to Tahiti "should the news
reports be true, that our Government intends to send a vessel
to Pitcairn's Island with articles of comfort and convenience
for the now-discovered progeny of the Bounty's people.

This discovery naturally interested me much when I first heard
of it in 1809, at the Admiralty; but still more by the
information given us since by Sir Thomas Staines and Captain
Piper interested me. And even my curiosity (gratified as it
has been by seeing men in every stage of society, from the

P. 289

mercantile savage of New Holland to the most cultivated and refined European) has been awakened by the accounts of these affairs; so that, were I on the spot, and any thing were going out that way, it is not at all clear to me but that I should be tempted to endeavour to go and look at this new species, as well as to judge whether the natives of Tahiti have, upon the whole, been benefited, or the reverse, by their intercourse with Europe for the last twenty-five years.

Heywood then goes on to give his opinion that most of what had been written about Tahiti was nonsense, ~~by~~ since those writers who wrote were but casual visitors with little or no language ~~or~~ "he knew just as much about the people as they did of their language". He says that even himself, who had "a very competent knowledge of their language" as a result of 2½ years residence ~~had little idea of~~ little of their names, customs, religion and manners, government and policy.

PITCAIRN

Campbell, J. "Maritime Discovery and Christian Missions", London,
John Snow, 1841.

The only original material is contained in 4 footnotes, stated to be quotations from "Greatheeds MS Notes" [Rev. Samuel Greatheed, one of the ministerial founders of the L.M.S.]

- (1) P.148. Referring to the islanders taken by the "Bounty" to Pitcairn, Greatheed writes "Two men from Toobouai, one from Rarāteā, two men, one boy, twelve women, part very young, and an infant girl from Tahāite. The last and six of the women were living at Pitcairn's Isle in 1819, and one had returned to Tahēite, two women had died, and three suffered by casualties." - Greatheed's MS. Notes.
- (2) P.155. "Stewart was drowned when the Pandora was wrecked in Endeavour Straits, but the death of his widow [i.e. the Tahitian girl who had lived with him] has been contradicted." Greatheeds MS. Notes.
- (3) P.155. "The three men who were drowned with Stewart were active in the mutiny. Two of them are said to have defended themselves with firearms, after the other four surrendered to Lieutenant Hayward, but to have been watched by the islanders till their strength was exhausted, and then seized while asleep. It is very difficult to harmonize the account given by Lieutenant Corner to Dr. Haweis with the written narrative of Morrison. For a different adjustment, see "The Sailor's Magazine" for January, 1821." - Greatheed's MS. Notes.

(4) P.156. "The Duff being so long detained at Spithead, afforded the opportunity to obtain from the Rev. Mr. Howell, who had attended the mutineers of the Bounty (in confinement) very valuable papers which, at his instance, one of them, named Morrison, had drawn up, comprising a narrative of their transactions at Tahete, of which an abridgement is given in the Preliminary Discourse; a copious Vocabulary of the Language; and a description of the island, from which the following account (the Appendix) was extracted by Dr. Haweis, with little alteration but what he judged proper, in order to adapt it to this publication. Morrison, who was the best informed and most ingenious of the mutineers, received a full pardon, after long confinement under sentence of death, with three others. Mr. Howell had proposed publishing his papers, but suppressed them on condition that Morrison should be provided for by the Government; and he was accordingly appointed to act as a gunner in the Navy, the publication being deemed objectionable, as it would have reflected some discredit on Captain Bligh. The missionaries were furnished with a copy of the Vocabulary, and an abridgement of the narrative of the mutineers." - Ibid.

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From internal evidence [see footnote 4] these footnotes were presumably written by the Rev. Samuel Greathead referred to on pp.543-4 of Campbell's work in the margin of his copy of the voyage of the 'Duff' (see p.543), though they appear to have been rather lengthy for marginal annotations.

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Quarterly Review, Vol. XVI, no. XXXI, art. IV. ^{Pf. 69-85} Review of
 "a Voyage round the world, from 1806 to 1812", by
 Archibald Campbell, Edinburgh, 1816.

P. 82 "we have a beautiful illustration of the good effects
 which even the faintest glimmering of the Gospel truths
 produce, in the interesting case of good old Adams, and
 his innocent and amiable young savages on Pitcairn's
 Island; among them we find no murders, no pilfering,
 no quarrelling, except now and then some trifling
 'quarrels of the mouth,' which are immediately adjusted
 by a reference to the patriarch; with their their daily
 prayer of 'forgive us our trespasses as we forgive
 them that trespass against us,' is not an empty
 jargon of words; as they pray, so they act." *

*Footnote: "We have repeatedly been asked whether
 any thing has been done for this infant society?
 The answer rests not with us:—but convened as

we are of the difficulty and the delicacy of interfering, we cannot help repeating that the want of a few simple utensils for husbandry and household use under which they laboured, might be supplied, in such a manner, as not to disturb their present state of innocence. Their comforts too might be increased by the introduction of such domestic animals, fruits, grain and culinary vegetables as would afford them a palatable food; and of hemp, flax, or cotton, for their clothing. To preserve the happiness of this little society, and to guard them against intruders, we are not sure that the sending among them a Moravian missionary with his wife would not be the most effectual means; the instruction and example of a good man might tend much to consolidate and perpetuate their happy state, and one of this description would unquestionably be the most useful kind of pastor that could be given to them. If something of this kind be not done, we greatly fear that

the loss of Adams, who in the common course of humanity
cannot survive many years, may be fatal to their
innocence, and consequently to their happiness."

Note by H E M It will be recalled that the Quarterly
Review was always against the missionaries (cf the
quotations in my "Tibetan Interlude"), as witness the
remarks on the previous page (81): "Little as we are
disposed to attach value to the missionary labours, in
general, for their progress in converting savages to the
Christian religion, and least of all to those of the
Evangelical or Methodist missionaries, - whose ignorance and
absurd conduct and conversation make them, in fact, a
lunatic stock even amongst savages . . ."

"Missionary Records, Tahiti and Society Islands" London,
Religious-Tract Society [1835]

P. 500

"On the 13th of March, 1827, he [Mr Henry Holt] re-embarked [from England] for the care of his infant children, accompanied by two missionaries, Messrs Simpson and Buzzacott, who had been appointed to the South Seas. On this occasion a free passage was kindly granted by Alexander Burnie and Son, Esquires, for the mission families."

Pk 313-4

"..... as far back as the year 1817 they [the people of Pitcairn Island] engaged the attention of the directors [of the Missionary Society, later L.M.S.], who sent out, for their use, at the period, Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, and spelling-books, which were duly received, and an acknowledgment signed by the late John Adams, transmitted to the Treasurer."

Pk 314-15 gives an account of the migration of the Pitcairn Islanders to Tahiti: but it is all secondary material of no value, and not always correctly quoted.

London Missionary Society

Ref: Home Letters, Box 3, Folder 6

My Dr Sir,

I have only one moment to say that Mr. Chalmers declines the proposal respecting Pitcairns Island and I am not acquainted with any one who is suitable and willing to go.

We did fairly well at Worcester. Subscriptions and collection £58.10. clear of expences.

Yours truly,

J. A. James

Birmingham July 11, 1816

Addressee: Revd. G. Burder,
Missionary Rooms,
8, Old Jewry
London

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Anthony, Irvin (ed.). "The Saga of the Bounty". New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1935.

.....

The book purports to tell the story of the mutiny and the subsequent fate of the mutineers in their own words. To do this it makes ~~extensive~~ extensive use of the so-called Letters of Fletcher Christian, published by H.D. Symonds, No.20, Paternoster Row, London, in 1796, which are clearly spurious. As a consequence, the theory that Christian escaped to ~~the~~ South America is treated seriously.

.....

The book is worth perusing for the Letters of Christian and the editor's brief arguments in support of their authenticity.

P.30. "Editor's Note: In this rare volume Fletcher Christian, as a precaution altered certain proper names, particularly substituting Conception in Chili as the spot where the Bounty's bones lay, for Pitcairn, where they were found. Allowing for this, and similar devices, aiming at the ~~prevention~~ prevention of the discovery of the literal truth by his countrymen, the letters bear every mark of authenticity. They certainly contain some facts which were not corroborated until Captain Folger of the American ship Topaz brought first-hand information of the mutineers at Pitcairn to the attention of British authorities more ~~than~~ than a decade after the publication of Christian's letters.

According to Able Seaman Smith, whom Folger found on Pitcairn, Christian was murdered there in 1793. This depends only upon Smith's word, and the added statement that in 1794 the Otaheitan women at Pitcairn were found playing with five skulls (supposed to be those of the dead mutineers). Smith, alias Adams, could never point out Christian's grave, and he varied in his

story at different times.

On the other hand, there was a report about 1809 in Cumberland, England, that Christian had returned to England and lived in concealment. One wonders in these days of parole boards and suspended sentences if Edward Christian, a noted barrister and brother of Fletcher, was able to stay the hand of justice, preventing arrest. In the year 1809 Captain Heywood, who, as a midshipman, had been a mutineer, later pardoned, was walking down Fore Street in Plymouth. A tall man walked past him, his height, ~~his/height~~ figure and gait caused Heywood to recognize him. Walking quickly until almost abreast the man Heywood said quietly, so passersby might not hear, "Fletcher Christian". The man wheeled, took one look at Heywood and darted into a side street.

P.31. Have it as you will, Christian's letters were published in 1796 when he claimed to be in Cadiz, 3 years after he was said by Smith to have been murdered on Pitcairn."

P.145. "Editor's Note: May I remind the reader that Fletcher Christian aimed to tell his story here, yet hide the location of the wrecked Bounty, so that his ~~companions/might~~ companions might live securely on Pitcairn Island. How much the South American experiences were altered in the telling it is impossible to say, but conditions at the time in Chili seem to support his account as being in large part true."

P.231. The editor makes surprising statements elsewhere, e.g. on p.231 that there ^{are} ~~is~~ only two copies of Hamilton's book in America, and no other records of the Pandora's voyage.

Notes by Ida Leeson, dated 20.9.59, on the Mitchell Library manuscript:-

Adams, John. "Narrative of the Mutiny of the Bounty". 1825.
ML MS A1804.

I have a photostat of this document (No.34) and had suggested to Miss Leeson that I would like to edit it for publication in say the Mariner's Mirror.

.....

A reply, not very satisfactory, I fear, to your letter of the 14th on the Adams Ms.

This was auctioned at Sotheby's on 18 April 1932, purchased by Maggs, and from Maggs by the P.L. of N.S.W. in July 1932. I looked for the Sotheby catalogue, but it isn't in the Mitchell lot. It may not have been received there. Mr. Ifould asked the Agent-General to inquire of Maggs and received the reply that Maggs still had it. The A.-G's officer who looked after the Mitchell business at that time was a good man, and I've seen his report. Maggs couldn't have had any history of the Ms. or he would surely have related it, so probably Sotheby's catalogue wouldn't have helped. The report said it appears to be in the hand of a ship's writer, and to record a verbal statement made by Adams while it was being written. It starts off in the third person, then adopts the first where Adams is mentioned, but all of it has been revised here and there in an older hand and converted into the third person, with substitutions of certain words to improve the English. Why Molloy said "ship's writer" I don't know, unless he seemed the obvious person, for it doesn't look to me like the hand of one accustomed to writing, or of the age a ship's writer would be likely to be.

He also said it corresponds closely with the account given in Beechey's voyage, but as B. himself says he has added additional facts derived from the inhabitants, who are perfectly acquainted with every incident connected with the transaction, they having derived their information from their parents, "corresponds closely" is correct only in the sense that it forms part of the account worked into Beechey's story over many pages. Beechey's own statement that the inhabitants were perfectly acquainted with every incident, having derived their information "from their parents" is surely very ingenuous. It was about 35 years on, and secondhand recollection from what might well have been vague recollection of their parents.

I should think the signature of Adams is genuine, and I found the paper is watermarked 1824, so Beechey could have had it with him.

As for the chances of publishing it by permission of the trustees, I shouldn't think there'd be any difficulty, especially since they seem to have let you have a photostat. Or did some Mitchell officer just get it done for you as routine? Anyhow, I don't think the library heads would regard it as a very important document.

The answer about Mackaness is that he published in 1931, a year before the purchase.

Sotheby's records would show, at least, where they got the Ms.

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CONSTRUCTION OF PAPER

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN AND JOHN ADAMS

The Mutineers on Pitcairn Island: 1790-1830

Act I - Fletcher Christian

Scene I - In Search of a Home (1789-1790)

Scene II - Settling In (1790-1791)

Scene III - Native Discontent (1792)

Scene IV - The Final Rising (1793)

Entre acte

Interregnum Disorders (1794-1799)

Act II - John Adams

Scene I - Regeneration (1800-1807)

Scene II - Folger's Discovery (1808)

Scene III - The New Generation (1809-1825)

Scene IV - Last Years of a Patriarch (1826-1829)

(1) New evidence brings the natives into proper perspective. Hitherto they have been shadowy 'blacks' in the background (almost ogres - cf. Caliban). Even the names of the women were hitherto unknown.

(2) Whole key to the tragedy of the first period was the failure in race relations. Two courses were possible:-

(i) partnership; or

(ii) subordination.

When the latter course was chosen, and resented and rejected by the natives, the only solution possible was the elimination of the native men.

The inequity of the division of land; and the dispute over the aute plants. The former, at least, is mentioned in Shapiro, p.73.

The only Europeans with a reasonable attitude towards the natives seem to have been Young, Christian, and later on Adams. For the rest the natives if males were merely regarded as servants and if females as concubines (Shooting at Purutea; division of land; changing of partners).

Remember that the natives were in effect shanghaied at Tahiti; for even if the women were keen to have liaisons they had no desire to leave Tahiti.

See Hall "Shipwreck", p. 60.

(3) History of Pitcairn from 1790-1830 (40 years) falls into 2 antithetical periods:-

(i) 1790-1800: dissolution (peace - Williams incident - - 2 years peace - massacre); and

(ii) 1800-1830: regeneration.

- (1) Contrast John Adams' account of Christian given to Pipon (P'stat 33) with that given to Beechey. He seems to have got progressively less frightened and more truthful?
- (2) Mention the Journals which were kept covering the period:-
 - (i) Young's Journal, quoted by Beechey.
 - (ii) Adams' Journal, mentioned by Pipon (P.33).
 - (iii) Buffett's Journal, reproduced by Lucas.
- (3) The Pipon MS (P.33) has the date of the ship calling as 27.12.95.
- (4) For an opinion of the Rum see Pipon.
- (5) The spot where Christian was first buried was pointed out to Beechey, I:108. *and to Waldegrave, R.G.S. III: 156-7.*
- (6) For the cultural blend in early Pitcairn see Shapiro "Descendants ...", p.63.
- (7) Regrets of the mutineers after settling - tears at the Bounty's burning.
- (8) What was the population and what were their ages in 1800, i.e. when only John Adams was left?
- (9) For a description of the mutineers see Bligh "Log" II:124-6.

- (1) Whaleboat was given by King in 1819.
- (2) Literature. As the Pitcairn Islanders were so eager to learn to read and write, and as they appeared to set a high value on books, over 200 volumes were collected on board the Elizabeth and presented to them - Shoberl, p.322.
- (3) Williams threatened to leave in one of the boats of the Bounty - Beechey, I:82.
- (4) Thursday October Christian. Jenny (in the Bengal Hurkaru) says that Fletcher Christian's son was called Friday and the Editor says that this differs from all other accounts and that Staines and Folger called him Thursday.
But Shillibeer (p.82) calls him Friday. Is not the answer the fact that when Adams was persuaded to change the date by one day, Friday's name was changed to Thursday? For the change of time see Shillibeer (pp.96-7).
- (5) Joseph Christian was possibly descended from a native - Beechey I:127.
His darker shade was probably due to both his mother and grand-mother being natives?
- (6) Mills' conspiracy to return to Tahiti. This interesting attempt - made after Christian had landed to inspect the island - is mentioned in Bennett I:46.
- (7) See Bennett's accounts of many aspects of the events following the landing - Bennett I:25-58.

ARRIVAL TO DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS

In addition to the ^{primary} accounts of Adams, Young, Jenny and visitors, there is the oral tradition of the descendants.²

2. of this the best is the account "taken down verbatim - even to the grammatical errors - from the recital of Arthur Quintal, niece, also, with George Adams and five women, are all that remain of the first generation" - Bredie, p. 52. It is quoted in Bredie, pp. 52-66.

3. The best way to get an accurate picture of events will be to compare this account in detail, step by step, with that given by Adams to Beechey and to Moreskout, and checking by Jenny. Probably a parallel presentation will set it out most clearly.

¹ also of Young's Journal and Buffetta's Journal (see Young, at secondary)

² Beechey I: 69 says that in 1825 the inhabitants were "perfectly acquainted with every incident connected with the transaction", e.g. with Christian's death

PITCAIRN ISLAND

COINCIDENCES

- (1) In 1808, when Folger discovered Pitcairn, Bligh was experiencing his second mutiny and deposition.
- (2) The Pandora came to Ducie (now one of the Pitcairn Island group) when a slight change in her course would have brought her within sight of Pitcairn. Hall, p.80; Edwards, p.7; Rutter, "Bounty Mutineers", p.41.
- (3) On March 21, 1792, Bligh was within a few miles of Pitcairn. Lee, p.3; Hall, pp.79-80.

The Adams Plan

The religion taught by Adams was full and pure - straight from its source: the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer - simple and honest (though uncompromising) it produced a people honest and sincere and without the taint of cant and insincere piety which followed the arrival of Hobbs. All visitors testify to this fact; S. of Wadsworth and the clergyman.

Religion practical & revivalist - similar to 1st phase in Tahiti (Shepley I, p. 31).

This is not to say that the islanders became sinless overnight - with half their ancestry Polynesian this was too much to expect and the accounts of Beechey and others have always worn an air of unreality. They were, however, one large family who had grown up together and were naturally dependent on each other - furthermore their simple wants were provided by an environment naturally prodigal even for Polynesia and they had therefore none of the economic motives for crime.

also it must be remembered that they were under the strain of a religious revival in such circumstances the Polynesian has been capable of a surprising degree of sexual continence - for a time

But nevertheless Beechey and Co. have dictated the future too
 far - for they had their troubles and made their errors
 just like others - evidence John Adams' own
 eldest daughter - Jane Quintal Relentless viewpoint
 for those who did fall for greed

Peteam did not discuss its domestic affairs with every foreign
 stranger - then was now - and this was not for any desire
 to deceive but for a handsome desire not to cast dirt
 lines in public. "It would do no good to tell my
 neighbor's shame - 'Hyphenating' the stranger"

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 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

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importance in many of the fabled descriptions in the various accounts given by Adams himself, and the doubts which have been cast on whether Christian actually died on the island.

Furthermore most of the histories are not so much concerned with the search for objective fact as the founding of a false myth. The truth is that Petersen's history has become set in a series of stereotypes.

(H. vi & vii)

* see the Preface to the 'Beauty' trilogy for an excellent summary of the account of John Adams' accounts and the subsequent reports by Bredie and Young (see also Hall's 'Shipwreck', p. 35).

Marriages Adams formed an early marriage - fairly, says King, for reasons of self-interest (not wanting to lose the services of his daughters) - see King - He formed 20 for near 418 for women (Slepho I, p. 30). Yet several marriages of girls at the age of 13 or 14 to youths of 16 or 17 are recorded during his regime (Slepho I, p. 27; 60-1). But see result in case of Derek (he was formally able to refuse under in the case of his own family).

Government "was patriarchal without a definite system and dependent on one man, John Adams." (Slepho I, p. 27)

Detail of
reports of
Adams

The Adams Period, contd

The Economy - based on private ownership of land, equal inheritance (between sexes), private ownership of property; all supplemented by the general stocks system.

(For 'general stocks' see refs in folder + Murray, p. 134, quoting the Quarterly Review, III: 378 ff. - I have no reference to any article in the QR on this topic & he may mean XIII: 378.)

Government - Quote the footnote to p 320 of Document, v. II,

Status of women - to be on a par with men. (Sloper, I p. 23). They voted on an equality with men - the first in the European or American world.

Origin of Code of Laws

Add at p. 2 (para. 1) that John Adams stated in 1825 that "They were governed by a regular code of laws, established first by St. Christian, and rigidly enforced by St. Adams" - Beekmanse, p. 171

The "General Store"

Add at p. 4 or 5 the description of the 'general store' given on p. 171 of Beekmanse; also the arrangements for trading with ships, on the same page.*

Adams as Judge

Add at p. 3 (para. 2) the sentence in Beekmanse (p. 171) re Adams taking the chair as supreme judge.

Marriages

It was noted many without Adams' consent (Sturges & Paffen to, p. 2) result in case of his own daughter Diana (King).

* Also the remark on p. 170 as to the mill house being a school and general store. There is another account (including Adams' journal) on p. 2 of my extracts from the Sturges & Paffen to.

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN AND JOHN ADAMS

The Mutineers on Pitcairn Island : 1790-1830

It can safely be said that no community of comparable size in any part of the world has had more written about it than the little colony of Europeans and Polynesians founded by the mutineers of the 'Bounty' on Pitcairn Island; and, with equal confidence, that of all the periods in the eventful history of this community none has excited more interest than the ^{years} ~~decades~~ immediately succeeding the mutiny itself. It might seem, therefore, that everything that can be said on the subject must have long since been placed on record and that a fresh investigation can only result in a recapitulation of facts already well known.

This, however, is not the case: the main chroniclers of Pitcairn's history - Barrow (1831)¹, Murray (1853) and Lady Belcher (1870) - were either primarily concerned with the Bligh versus Christian controversy or in painting an edifying picture of moral reform; and for these purposes they were content to use, for their factual quarry, virtually nothing except the reports or published narratives of a few Naval officers.²

Brodie (1851) and Young (1894), it is true, added traditional material obtained from the islanders, but even they, as well as more recent writers such as Hancock (1931) and Shapiro (1936),

¹ For full references to all literature cited, see under the author heading in the Bibliography.

² Fitzmaurice, quoting Captain Folger of the 'Topaz', (for the discovery of the settlement in 1808); Staines, Pipon and Shillibeer (for the visit of the 'Briton' and 'Tagus' in 1814); and Beechey (for the visit of the 'Blossom' in 1825).

who have done so much to embellish the record of events, have in the main utilized the same documentary sources. Only Mackaness (1931) makes any significant use of new material, but his account of post-mutiny events is naturally only incidental to his main theme: the life of Bligh.

Since the fount of all these reports was John Adams, who told a different tale to each visitor, we can scarcely wonder if the historical compilations based on them are apt to be rather unconvincing, especially when they are also either parti^szan or mainly concerned with our uplift.

The present study, then, is an attempt to discover what actually did happen on Pitcairn during the first four decades following its settlement; not only by the re-examination of the primary sources with which we are already familiar but also by giving due weight to the many additional manuscripts and published documents containing original material relating to our subject. A glance at the Bibliography will show that these are quite considerable in number and that many of them have never been made use of before.

Though they may add nothing new to the record, these documents are at least of value as affording checks on the statements of John Adams, the absence of which has too often made it difficult to separate fact from fiction. The best of them, however, will be found to do more than this: they make their own contribution to the story - of particular value being:-

- (1) the two narratives left by Teehuteatuaonoa (or Jenny), who actually lived on Pitcairn from 1790 to 1817;

- (ii) the narrative of John Buffett, who joined the community in 1823; and
- (iii) several accounts by the Captains of visiting whaling and merchant vessels, or others on board them: especially on the 'Elizabeth' (1819), the 'Surry' (1821) and the 'Russell' (1822).

Even in the case of the Naval documentation, hitherto almost our sole supply of historical data, further manuscripts have come to light (notably the Pipon narrative: probably the best account of early Pitcairn extant), as well as some little-known published material (e.g. by Beckervaise, who spent nearly three weeks ashore during the visit of H.M.S. 'Blossom' in 1825).

I have endeavoured in the following pages to weld this unusually generous documentation into a consistent and credible story and, in telling it, to deal with a few century old controversies on such matters as the death of Fletcher Christian, which I think the new evidence ^{enables} ~~permits~~ us to settle. As we proceed, it will be seen that the narrative falls naturally into two parts: the first dominated by the strong personality of Fletcher Christian and the second by that of John Adams. 180

b. 1774 JOHN ADAMS d. 1829

- m.
- 1) Bal'hadi (Tahitian)
- 2) Mary (Sore Mummy) (Tahitian) d. 1829

b. 1796 Dinah
1797 Rachel (Rebecca)
1800 Hannah

b. 1804 George
m. April 1, 1827
1) Polly Young d. 1843
2) Sarah McCoy (widow) d. 1852

A

b. Nov. 10, 1827 John
m. April 6, 1843
Caroline Quintal

B

b. 1829 Johnathan
m. April 9, 1848
Phoebe Quintal

C

b. 1830 Josiah
m.
Diana McCoy

A

b. Nov. 10, 1827 John
m. April 6, 1843
Caroline Quintal

b. 1844 Pauline
Augusta
Elizabeth
Thomas
Hastings
Phyllis

b. 1845 Fysh
m.
Fanny Quintal

b. 1847 Byron
m.
Edith McCoy

John
m.
1) Elizabeth Christian
2) Clara Christian

b. 1868 Gilbert (54)
m.
Elizabeth Quintal

Madeline

Celia
Audley
Amabel
Viola
Annie
Ellen

b. 1879 Thomas (44)
m.
Elsie Nobbs
No issue

b. 1881 Augustine (40)
m.
Violet Quintal
No issue

1) Mary
Warren
John
2) Elizabeth
Sarah
Constance

Leslia
Catherine
William
b. 1898 Madeline Helen (115)

A

b. Nov. 10, 1827 John
m. April 6, 1843
Caroline Quintal

b. 1849 Webb
m.
1) Abigail Christian
2) Martha Quintal

b. 1851 William
m.
Sarah Christian

b. 1867 Tilly (56)
m.
Rosecleer (Snell) Quintal

Delia
Elizabeth
Craddock
Maria
Gregorie
Abigail
Elizabeth

Holford
m.
Madeline Christian

Henry
m.
Caroline Christian
No issue

Meade
m.
Charlotte McCoy

Grace
Mary
Willoughby
William

Fysh
m.
Greena Christian

George

Harold
Muriel

Hagar
Lara
Dillon
Fysh

B

b. 1829 Jonathan
m. April 9, 1848
Phoebe Quintal

C

b. 1830 Josiah
m.
Diana McCoy

b. Nov. 15, 1848 Calvin
1849 Seabury
1851 Isabel
Ross
Cleveland
1854 Jonathan
Annie
Anabella
Kate

Marsh
m.
Mary Christian

John
m.
Annie Timothy

Margaret
Mary
Mary Ann
Sarah
George
Edna
Ann
Jane
Herbert

Alfred
m.
New South Wales

Guildford
m.
Amy Christian

Catherine
Albina
Priscilla
Lorenzo
Emeline
Salter

Sarah

Caroline
Eustace
Margaret
b. 1897 Ephraim (14)
Maria
1901 Pattenon (7)

FLETCHER CHRISTIAN
 m.
 ISABELLA "MI-MITTI" (Main mast, mai-mast)

<p>A</p> <p>b. 1790 Thursday October d. Apr. 21, 1831 m. Sussannah (Doubit), the widow of Young</p>	<p>B</p> <p>b. 1792 Charles d. 1842 m. Sarah (Sully) a Tahitian d. 1826</p>	<p>b. 1793 Mary ("Lass'o")</p>
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A

b. 1790 Thursday, October d. Apr. 21, 1831
 m.
 Sussannah (Doubit), the widow of Young

b. 1808 Charles d. 1831
 m. Oct. 18, 1829
 Maria Christian

b. 1808 Joseph d. 1832
 1811 Mary (big Melly) d. 1852
 1814 Polly d. 1831
 1815 Peggy

b. 1820 Thursday October (Doctor)
 m. 1839
 Mary (Jackanaily) Young

April 7, 1830 Rebecca (Pot)

b. 1831 Charles Driver
 m. July 5, 1855
 Lucy (Oty) Christian

b. 1840 Julia
 1841 Agnes
 1848 Annie d. 1851
 Saidley
 1843 Albert
 1845 Elias
 1855 Daniel
 1853 Heywood
 Frank
 William

b. 1846 Alfonso
 m.
 1) Sarah McCoy
 2) Alice H. Christian

Emily
 Evelina
 John
 Nancy
 Charles (Tony)
 Greena

Timothy
 m.
 Maud McKnight

Caroline
 Sarah
 Edward
 Brookes
 Clara
 Nancy
 Constance
 Mary (Tilling)

B

b. 1792 Charles d. 1842
 m.
 Sarah (Sully) a Tahitian d. 1826

C

b. 1812 (5) Fletcher d. 1852
 m. Jan. 17, 1833
 Peggy (Christian) McCoy

b. 1810 (3) Sarah (big Salah)
 1814 Edward d. 1831
 1815 Maria
 1822 Margaret
 1819 Mary d. 1843

D

b. 1818 Charles (little Charlie)
 m. Oct. 30, 1836
 Charlotte Quintal

E

b. 1825 Isaac
 m. July 31, 1844
 Miriam (Miliam) Young

C

b. 1812 (5) Fletcher d. 1852
 m. Jan. 17, 1833
 Peggy (Christian) McCoy

b. Sept. 24, 1833 Jacob
 m. Aug. 10, 1851
 1) Nancy Quintal d. 1853
 2) Maria Christian

b. 1835 Priscilla
 1836 Polly
 1838 Lucy
 1839 Emily
 1849 Abigail
 1847 Swain
 1841 Stephen d. 1842
 1845 Nathan

b. 1843 Stephen
 m.
 Ellen Quintal

May 20, 1853 Chads
 Caroline
 Eugene
 Lucy
 Wallace
 Sophia
 William
 Elizabeth

Holder
 m.
 Mary Quintal

Stephen
 m. 1914
 Rita Lawrence (Australian) (102)

Ruth
 Walter

Grace
 Julia
 b. 1901 John (5)
 Beatrice
 Stephen
 Laura
 Swain

b. 1915 Stephen (67)
 1920 Holder (66)

B

b. 1795 Arthur
m.
1) Katharine McCoy d. 1831
2) Mary Christian d. 1843

B 1 b. 1816 Arthur m. Oct. 22, 1837 Martha Quintal	B 2 b. 1818-19 1822 1824 1827 1831 Catherine d. 1831 Charlotte Phebe Caroline Ruth Lucy Ann d. 1831	B 3 b. 1820 John m. Nov. 5, 1837 Dinah Young	B 4 b. 1825 James m. July 22, 1855 Priscilla Christian	B 5 b. June 17, 1836 Absalom m. Mary	B 6 b. 1837 Nathaniel m. Tabor Quintal	B 7 b. 1839 Joseph m. (1) Martha Eyans (2) Emily Christian	B 8 b. 1841 Cornelius m. Ellen Moore
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B 1

b. 1816 Arthur
m. Oct. 22, 1837
Martha Quintal

Edmund m. Elizabeth Snell	b. 1875 Albert (46) m. Dorothy Buffett	Caleb Lara	b. 1891 Blanche (122) m. (N. Z.)	b. 1885 Ellis (30) m. Nesta Nobbs	b. 1866 Swain (29) m. Amy Young	Edmund m. Victoria	b. 1848 William d. 1852 m. Eleanor Quintal
Henry Rene Lara	Young Alan Catharine John (8) 1904 (Lynn (108) Angeline Melissa 1919 Olive Hilda (97)	Louis m. (N. Z.)	Edward Angeline	Amelia George William	Edmund m. Hope Rhoda Julia Edmund Martha Wallace Ilugo	Edmund m. Victoria 1849 Hope 1842 Rhoda 1851 Julia 1846 Edmund Martha Wallace Ilugo	Martha Esther

B 2

b. 1818-9 Catharine d. 1831
1822 Charlotte
1824 Phebe
1827 Caroline
1829 Ruth
1831 Lucy Ann d. 1831

B 3

b. 1820 John
m. Nov. 5, 1837
Dinah Young

George m. Alice Clare	Caroline Mary Ann Landers	John Wilfred m. Susan Quintal	Percy m. Bella Quintal	b. 1840 Augusta 1841 Matilda 1843 Kezia 1844 Levi d. 1846 1849 Hannah 1851 Sarah 1854 Nancy Oliver	b. 1870 Henry (51) m. Francis Quintal	b. 1871 Susan (144) m. Rose Yager 1876 Mary (141) 1878 Elizabeth (138) Amy 1881 Ruth (135) Arthur	Hastey m. Rose Yager Frederick Helen Ethel Mary
Olive George Anderson	George m. Alice Clare	John Wilfred m. Susan Quintal	Percy m. Bella Quintal	Ralph Kate William	Constance Roy	1881 Ruth (135) Arthur	Frederick Helen Ethel Mary

B 4

b. 1825 James
m. July 22, 1855
Priscilla Christian

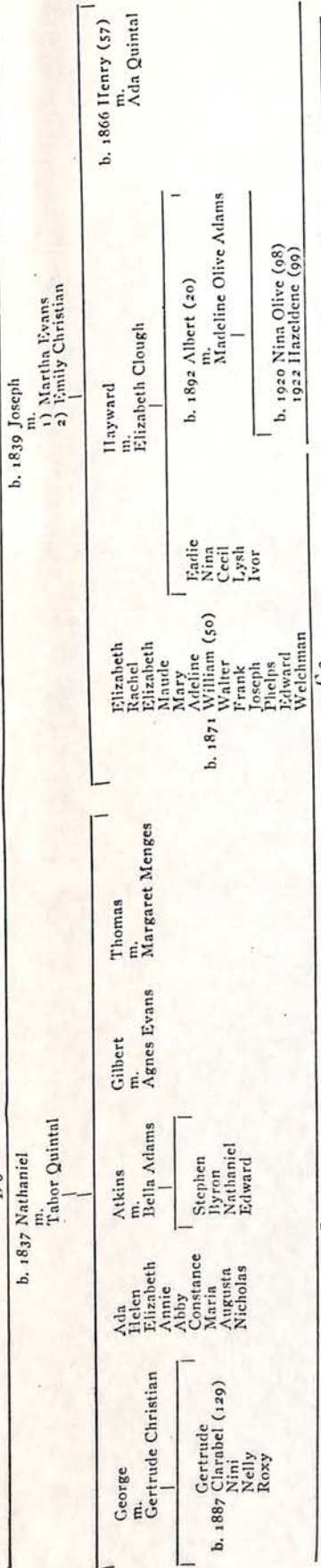
Pitcairn Gordham Gordham b. 1856 Priscilla	b. 1857 Patteson (60) m. Mary Quintal	Robert m. Elizabeth Quintal	b. 1872 Nathan (48) m. Estrella Bataille	Yvonne Phebe Albert b. 1912 William (70) 1914 Frederick Walter (68)
b. 1877 Agnes (140) Amelia Cordington Edgar Elizabeth	Hedley m. N. Z.	Martha Catharine	Robert m. Elizabeth Quintal	Yvonne Phebe Albert b. 1912 William (70) 1914 Frederick Walter (68)

B 5

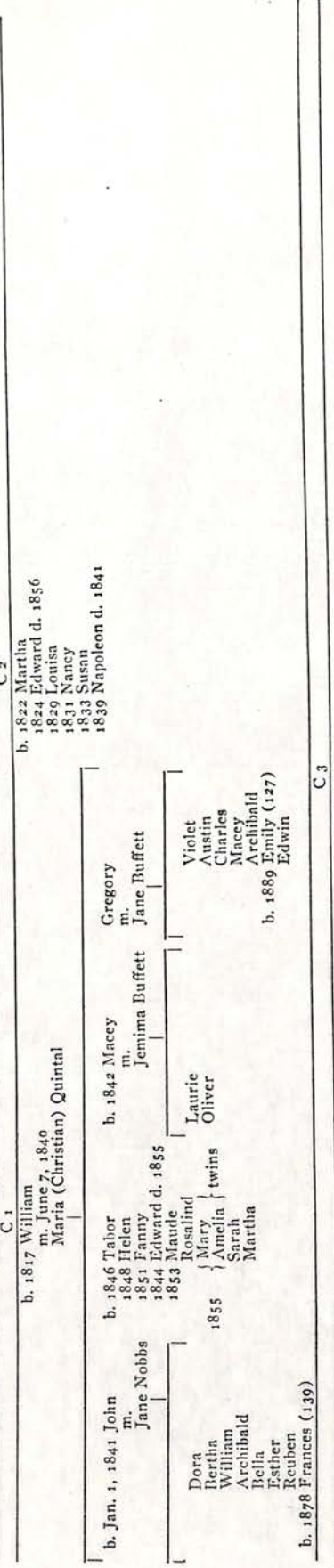
2) b. June 17, 1836 Absalom
1843 Mary

B. 7

B. 6

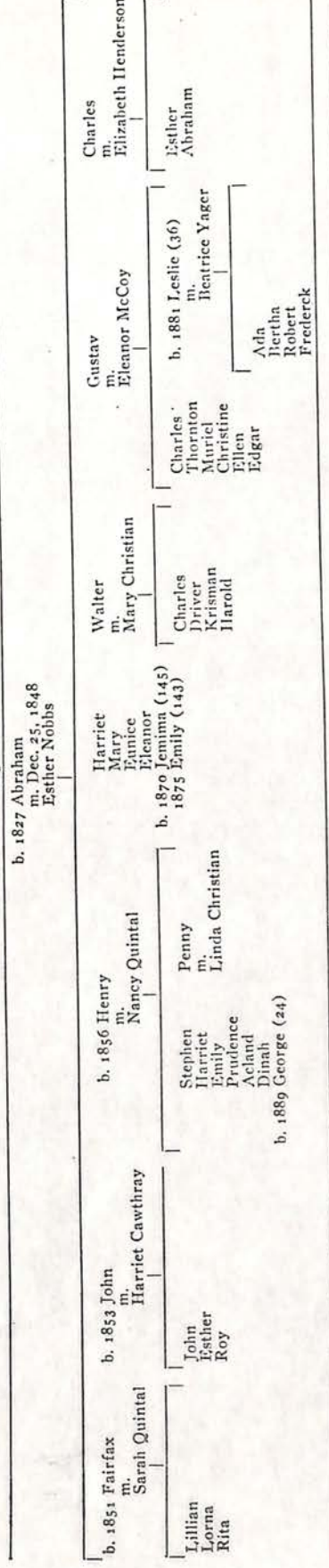


C. 2



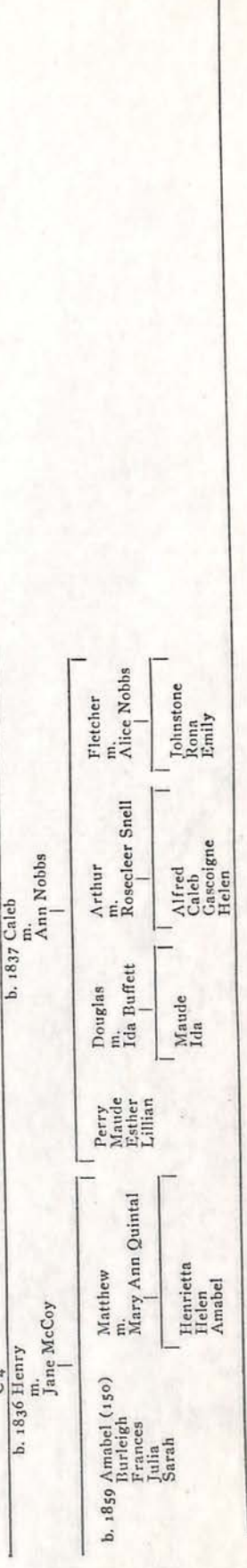
C. 1

C. 3



C. 4

C. 5



GEORGE HUNN NOBBS
m. Oct. 18, 1829
SARAH CHRISTIAN

A	B	C	D	E	
b. 1833 Fletcher m. June 20, 1853 Susan Quintal	b. Sept. 19, 1830 Reuben 1832 Esther 1836 Jane (100) 1838 Ann 1845 Jemima 1843 Edwin Alice	b. 1835 Francis m. Augusta Quintal	b. 1839 Johnston m. Emily Christian	b. 1846 Alfred m. Emily Christian	b. 1848 Sidney m. DoraCanada

A

b. 1833 Fletcher
m. June 20, 1853
Susan Quintal

b. 1854 Kathleen (152) 1856 Louisa Janet Martha	Charles m. Agnes Allen	b. 1866 George (58) m. Amelia Evans	Christian m. Gertrude Christian	Branker m. Sybil King (New South Wales)
	Constance Valerie Gordena Geraldena Henry Ivy Eileen b. 1901 Christine (113) Ray 1904 Nea (110) William 1908 Mary (82) Richard Joan Ronald Charles	Nesta Iris b. 1891 Agnes (121) George 1897 Ivan (16)	Augusta Helen Pearl	Mercia Fletcher Adrian Herbert Jeffrey

B

b. 1835 Francis
m.
Augusta Quintal

Emily Thomas Sarah Harriet } twins 1866 Jane (147) Sarah Mildred	Rawdon m. Emily(Queensland)	Reuben m. Maude (New South Wales)	b. 1868 Alexander (55) m. Lillian Quintal
	Mildred Augusta Eva Gladys Rawdon Edwina Marjory	Lois	Naomi

C

b. 1839 Johnston
m.
Emily Christian

b. 1858 Eleanor (151) 1860 Nora (149) Sarah Gladys Alice Edith	Maurice m. Dora Quintal	Edwin	Edgar m. Blanche Buffett	Horace m. Mary (N. S. W.)	Henry m. Eleanor Young	b. 1883 Joseph (35) m. Mary Buffett
	b. 1890 Mabel (123) Emily Johnston Helen Kathleen Oakley Edith Ruby		Aldina Marion	Emily		

D

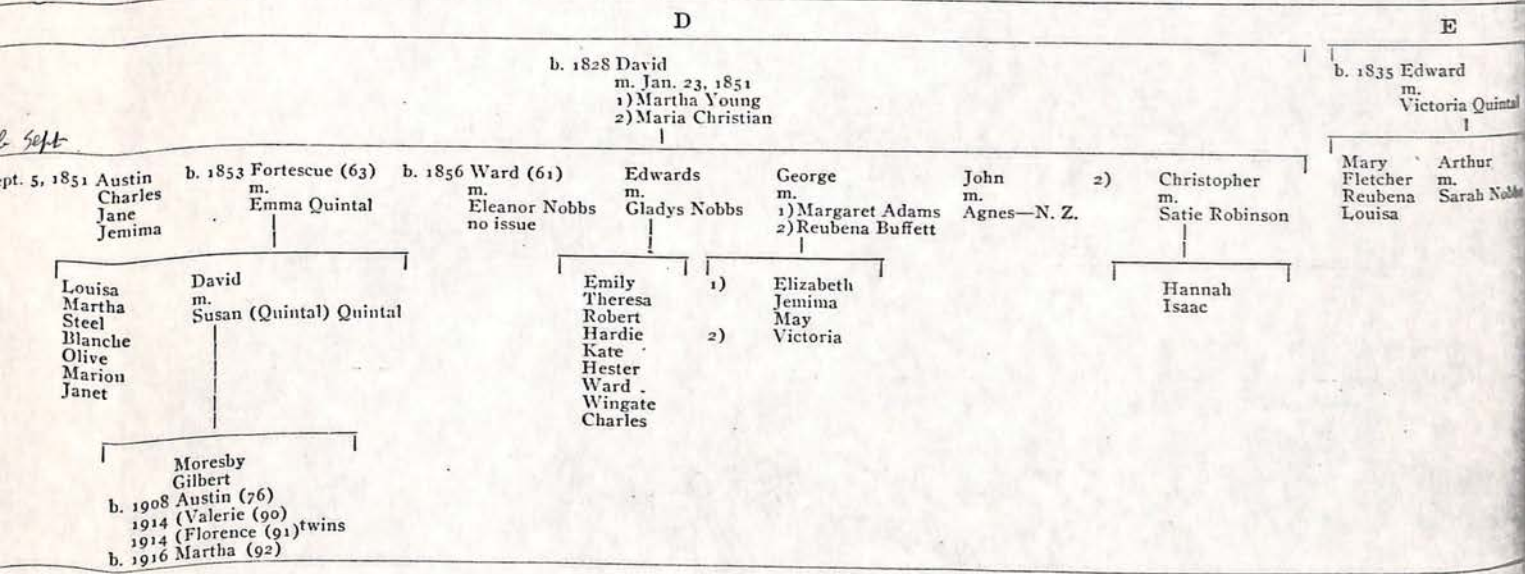
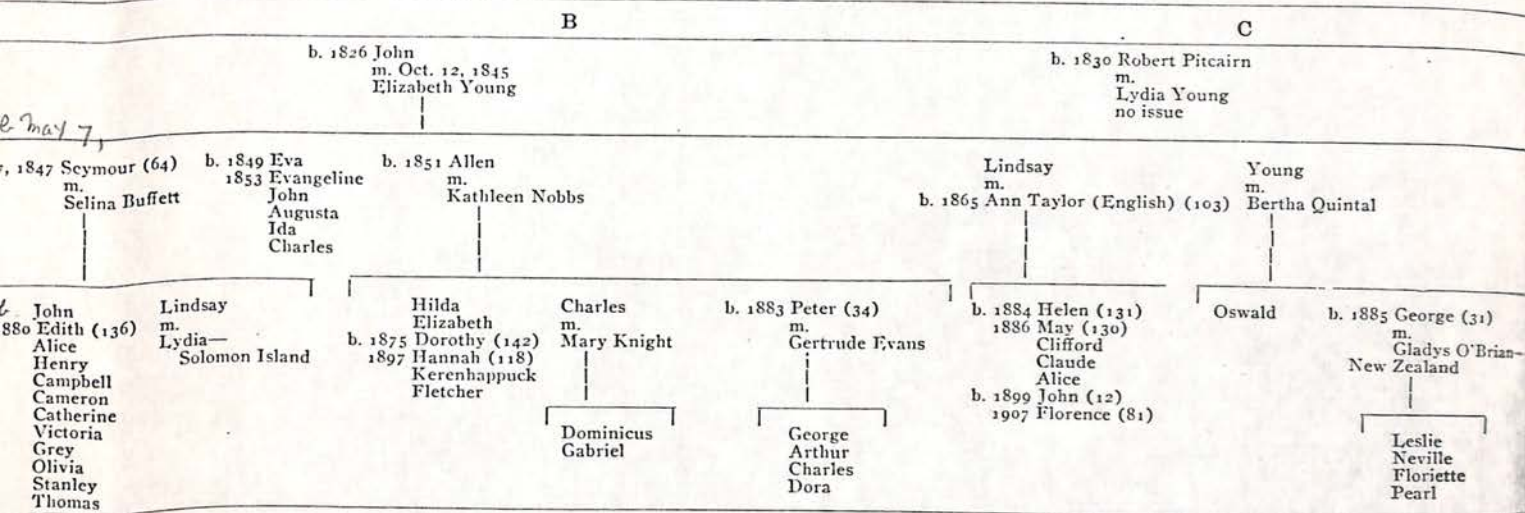
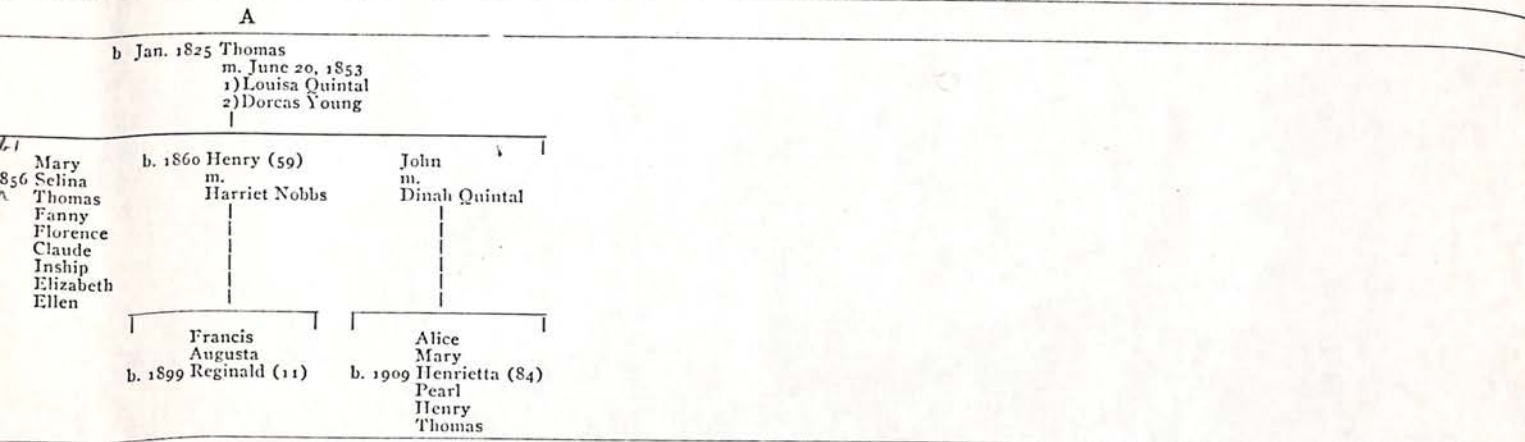
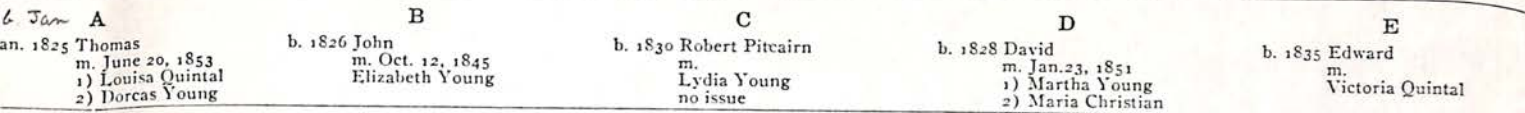
b. 1846 Alfred
m.
Emily Christian

E

b. 1848 Sidney
m.
DoraCanada

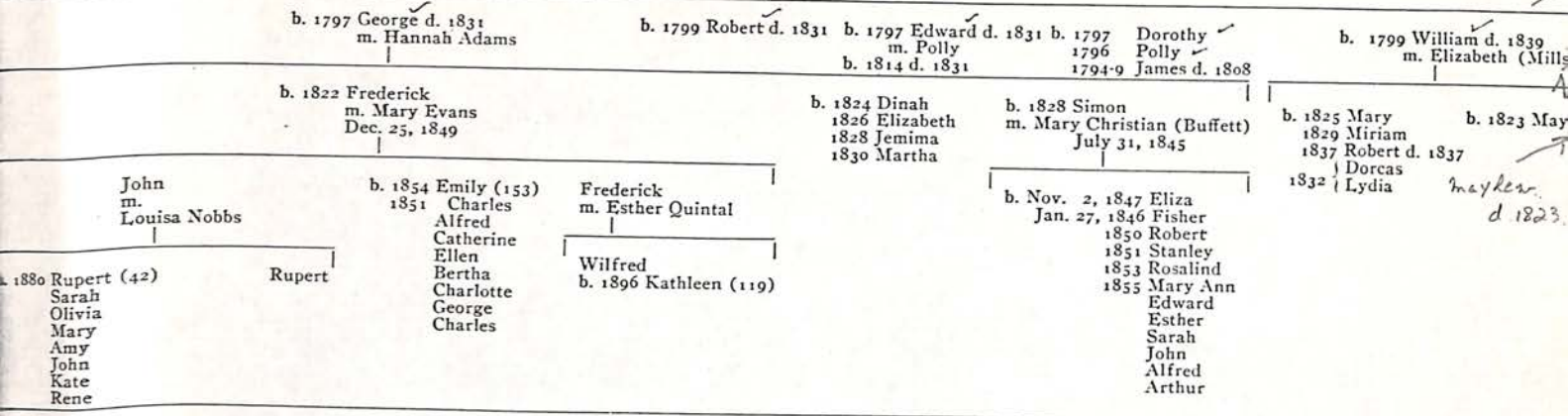
b. 1882 Helena Elizabeth Clara Eliza (134) Maria	Sidney m. Amabel Adams	Benjamin m. Amy Quintal	Francis m. Ruth Christian	Christine Rona Herbert Daisy
	Amabel	Richard Henry Joseph Ellen Florence Jane Edna	Helena Elsie Alice Cyril b. 1906 Emmeline (106) Oswell Jessie 1913 Olive (88) Florence 1916 Margaret (93)	

JOHN BUFFETT
m. Feb. 10, 1824
DOROTHY YOUNG

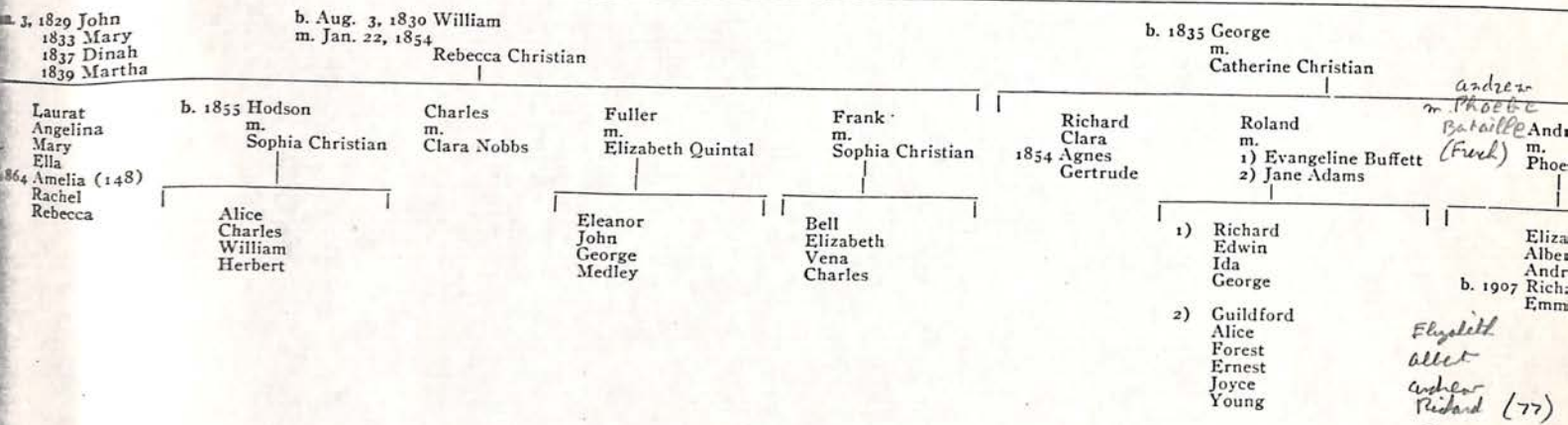


EDWARD YOUNG
 m. 1) Ta-ou-piti
 2) Mi-mitti widow of Christian
 3) Nancy, widow of a Tahitian

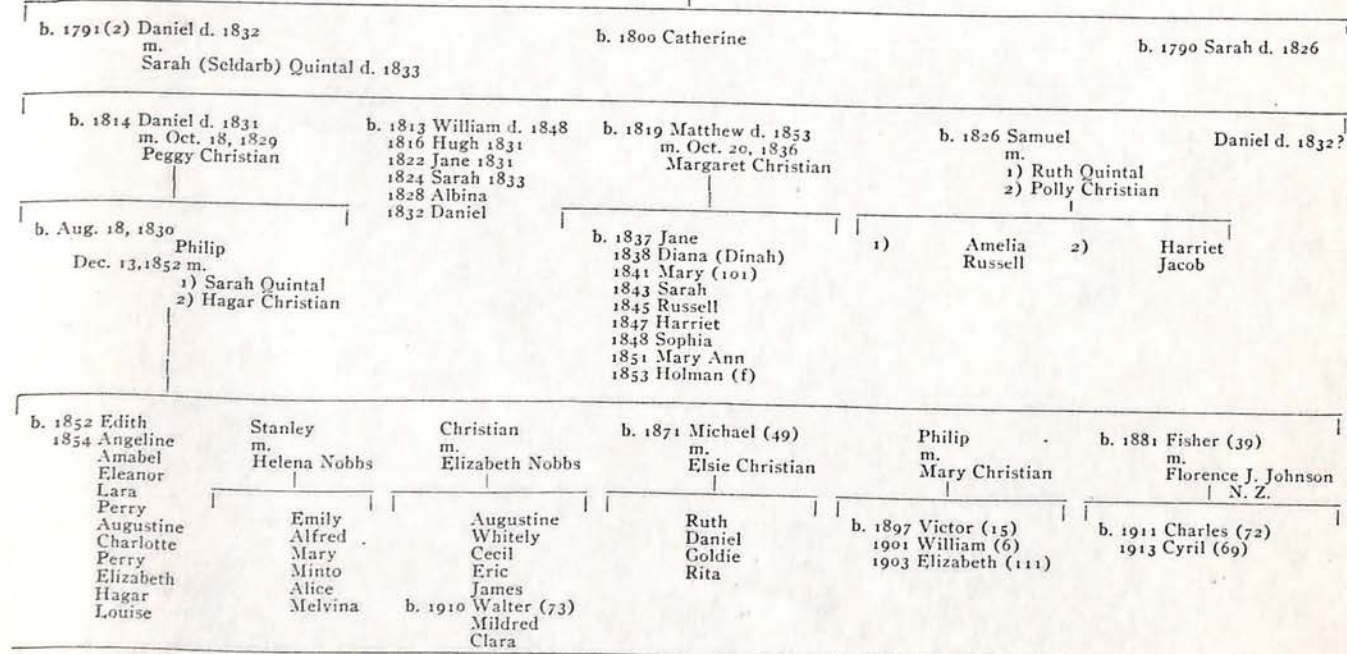
Quintal



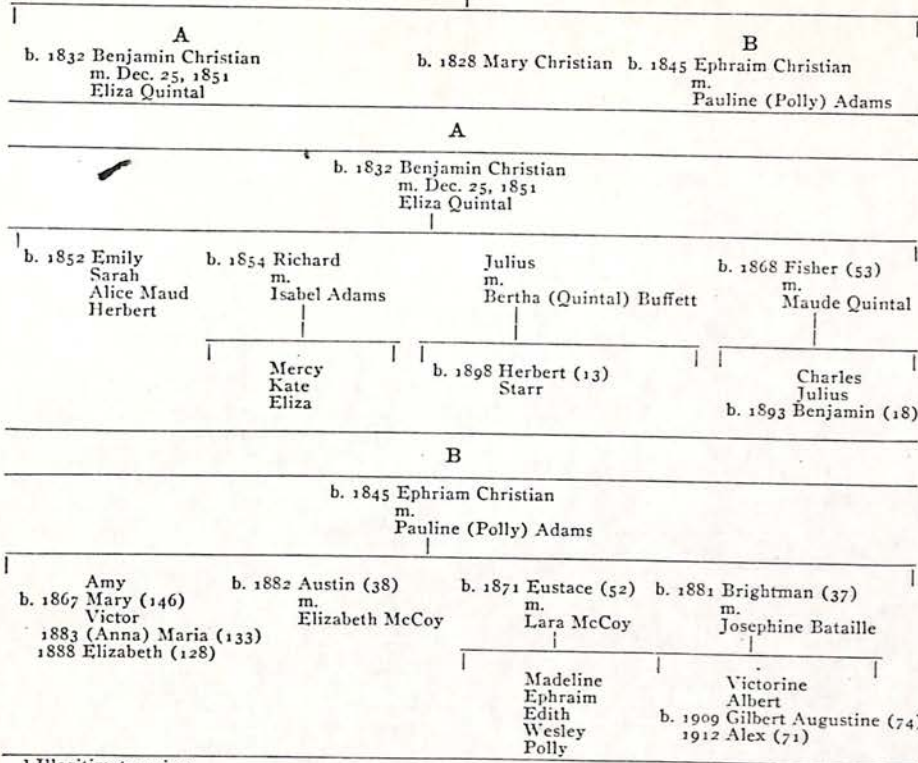
JOHN EVANS
 m. Nov. 26, 1924
 RACHEL ADAMS



WILLIAM McCOY
 m. MARY (Sore Mummy)

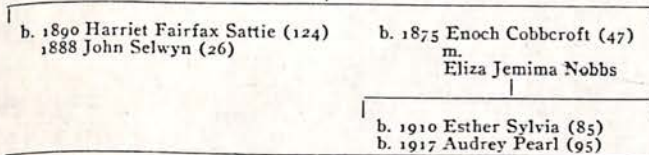


JOHN BUFFETT¹
 MARY CHRISTIAN (Big Melly)

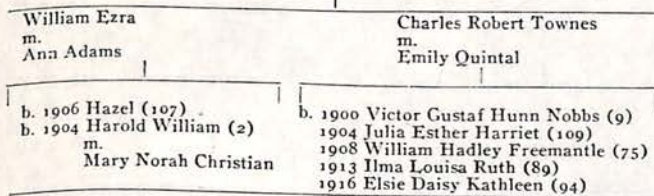


¹ Illegitimate union.

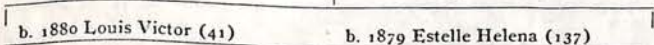
ISAAC ROBINSON (English)
 m.
 HANNAH QUINTAL



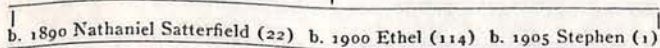
ROBERT HENRY EDWARDS (Born in Falmouth, Mass.)
 m.
 ENGLISHWOMAN OF NEW ZEALAND



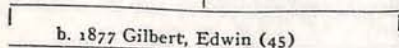
ALBERT VICTOR BATAILLE (French)
 m.
 SEABURY ELIZA ADAMS



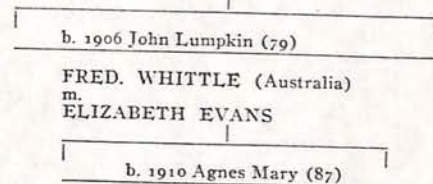
HENRY MENZIES (American of German ancestry)
 m.
 NANCY JANE CHRISTIAN



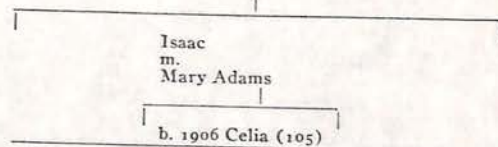
GEORGE BAILEY (Devonshire, England)
 m.
 EMILY WELLESLEY CHRISTIAN



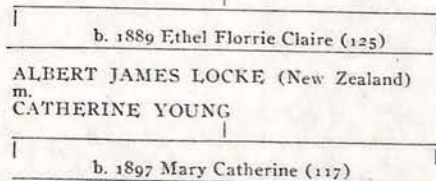
JOSEPH WALTER JENKINS, (New Zealand)
 m.
 RUTH QUINTAL



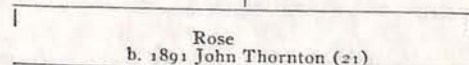
PARDON SNELL (Little Compton, Connecticut)
 m.
 MARY McCOY



FREDERICK WALTER DUFTY (English)
 m.
 GEORGINA PHYLLIS ADAMS



FREDERICK YAGER (JAEGER) (Missouri)
 m.
 HELEN QUINTAL



JOHN MILLS
 m.
 BALHADI (?) (Tahitian)

