

SUBJECT FILINGS (2)

From miscellaneous sources

- (1) Discoveries.
- (2) Peruvian Labour Trade.
- (3) Boki's Expedition to the New Hebrides.
- (4) Hawaiian Protectorate over the Gilbert Islands.

Notes on

DISCOVERIES

Ocean Island: Discovery of.

Petherick cites Puvion's Table of Positions, 1816, H. 151, 153 and 154 as references for the discovery of Ocean Island by the ship "Ocean".

There is nothing in those pages relating to the discovery of Ocean Island.

On p. 151, however, it is stated that the 3 islands of the Paterson's Group were discovered by officers of the ship "Ocean" in 1804, i.e.:-

Catharine's Isle  $9^{\circ}14' N.$ ;  $166^{\circ}2' E.$

Lydia's Isle  $9^{\circ}4' N.$ ;  $165^{\circ}58' E.$

Margaret's Isle  $8^{\circ}52' N.$ ;  $166^{\circ}15' E.$

On p. 153, it states that these islands are situated in the eastern part of the Caroline Sea; have a fertile appearance, being nearly covered with coconut trees.

On p. 154, there is a reference to the brig "Elizabeth" sighting the southern extent of Paterson's Isle in  $8^{\circ}55'48'' N.$ ,  $166^{\circ}38'48'' E.$

... just before they reached Easter da Cunha but ...  
... 2 days before the latter ...  
(p. 297)

... left for Port Jackson, ...  
... according to the shipping returns ...

... they then engaged her to ...  
... the Port of ...

"OCEAN" - The ship

- (1) Capt D. Woodruff, in command of H.M.S. "Calcutta", sailed from England for Pat Phillip with the first shipment of 300 convicts intended to commence a new settlement there. Lieutenant-Governor Collins was on board (P. 4; 16).
- (2) He took under his "command" the ship "Ocean" which the Transport Board had provided "to assist in the conveyance of such persons and stores as cannot be received on board the Calcutta". (P. 16)
- (3) The "Ocean" was a vessel of 481 tons and 12 guns, commanded by Jno. Mertho and carrying a crew of 35. She was owned by Messrs Harveys. (P. 288)
- (4) She was described by Lieut. Gov. Collins in a despatch to Gov. King dated Nov 5<sup>th</sup>, 1803 as "a stout ship, richly freighted - such has been the liberality of Government - with an ample supply of every article that could be suggested as likely to be of advantage to an undertaking of the success of which Government had entertained the most sanguine hopes." (P. 247)
- (5) "Being a dull sailer" she parted company with the "Calcutta" in a storm encountered just before they reached Tristan da Cunha but succeeded in reaching Pat Phillip 2 days before the latter (i.e. on the 7<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1803). (P. 247).
- (6) She then left for Pat Jackson, arriving there (with a cargo of general merchandise - according to the shipping returns) on Nov 26.
- (7) Gov. King then engaged her to remove the new settlement from Pat Phillip, which had been adversely reported on by Collins, to Pat Dabryple or

"Ocean" the ship, called

- ... Hobart (Pp 262-263, 265) of ... to the ...
- (8) The "Ocean" left Port Jackson on Nov. 29 and, on completion of her work, returned from the River Derwent on Aug. 24, 1804 (Allen had decided on a settlement at Hobart) - (P 533).
- (9) She then left again, for China, <sup>in ballast</sup> on Oct 7. It must have been on this voyage that she discovered Ocean Island (P 534) also at intervals.

At 1/2 past 9 we saw an island upon our weather-beam, bearing

All references are to the "Historical Records of New South Wales". Sydney, Govt. Printer, 1897. E. Vol. V. 1903, just in sight from the main-land, estimated its distance to be 5 or 6 leagues. The southern extremity was the highest part, covered with trees, most probably cocoa-nut from their appearance, as they stood in detached clumps along the shore. These bearings will place it in the latitude of  $7^{\circ} 57' S$  and long.  $209^{\circ} 35' E$ ; but it should be recalled, that they were taken by a small compass from the mast-head, the angle subtended by a quadrant.

The island bore from E  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. to S E by E. 2 E. about five leagues; it appeared to be low, and covered with trees, and if I am right in its estimated distance, its length will be about 5 miles in a north and south direction. I named it Caroline Island in compliment to the daughter of ...

Caroline Island: Discovery of

Broughton, William Robert. "A Voyage of Discovery to the South Pacific Ocean:  
... performed in His Majesty's ship *Prudence* in the years 1795,  
1796, 1797, 1798". London, T Cadell and W. Davies, 1804.

Pt. 28-29. Left Tahiti for Hawaii on Dec 11<sup>th</sup>, 1795.

Dec. 16<sup>th</sup>, 1795. "Weather moderate, with slight squalls at intervals.

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 we saw an island upon our weather-beam, bearing  
N.  $78^{\circ}$  E.; at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 11 we tacked towards it, and it bore from  
us at noon E. to E.  $19^{\circ}$  S., just in sight from the main-top. I  
estimated its distance to be 5 or 6 leagues. The southern extremity  
was the highest part, covered with trees, most probably cocoa-nut  
from their appearance, as they stood in detached clumps along the  
shore. These bearings will place it in the latitude of  $9^{\circ} 57' S.$   
and long.  $209^{\circ} 35' E.$ ; but it should be recollected, that they  
were taken by a small compass from the mast-head, the angle  
subtended by a quadrant.

The island bore from E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. to S E by E. 2 E. about  
five leagues; it appeared to be low, and covered with trees,  
and if I am right in its estimated distance, its length will  
be about 5 miles in a north and south direction. I named it  
Caroline Island in compliment to the daughter of Sir P. Stephens

sur la carte des îles du Sud, il écrivit qu'on lui en  
parla en un recueil islandais :

183° 40', et par les 170° 40' O. ou 120° 20' E.

P. II. Îles de Pezter Un groupe de 17 îles basses découvertes le 18 Mars  
1819 par un vaisseau américain la Rebecca, dans sa traversée de l'île  
Nukahiva aux Indes. L'île la plus occidentale de ce groupe gît, d'après  
de très-basses observations, par 8° 5' S et 178° 17' E. Le Capitaine  
Pezter rapporte que ces îles sont tellement basses qu'en plein jour  
même on ne les reconnaît que lorsqu'on est prêt à y toucher. Il  
savait qu'il venait voler du Dingo, et à 7 lieues à l'est de celles-ci

P. III. Le Groupe d'Ellie consiste en 14 îles qui ont été découvertes par  
le même vaisseau qui fit la découverte des îles de Pezter.  
Elles forment un arc. Le milieu de ce groupe est par 8° 29' 5",  
et la longitude, d'après des observations lunaires et chronométriques,  
qui ne différaient que de 3 minutes, 179° 6' E. (Footnote: c'est  
le Capitaine Horsburgh qui m'a communiqué ces notices).

P. IV. Le Commodore Byron a manqué de découvrir ces îles. En partant  
de l'île du Duc d'York qu'il avait découverte le 24 Juin 1765,  
il gouverna d'abord à l'ouest dans l'espoir de rencontrer les îles  
de Salomon. après avoir navigué plus de 500 milles dans cette  
direction il dirigea sa route au Nord. à ce moment il se trouvait  
par 8° 13' S. et 183° 40' O.; mais les longitudes Ouest de Byron  
devant être diminuées de 4°, comme je l'ai fait voir dans le mémoire

Byron. "Recueil..." 1824, Vol. I. cont.

sur la carte des îles Basses, il s'écrivait qu'au lieu de  
183° 40', il faut lire 179° 40' 0, ou 180° 20' E. Il a  
trouva donc à 23 lieues à l'Est des îles d'Ellic, quand  
il changea sa route au Nord. Ces îles ont été aussi vues  
par le Capitaine Wassilieff en 1820.

îles de San Bernardo, Gâte Herosa, Danger Islands. Le Commodore Byron

a découvert un groupe de trois petites îles habitées, entourées de rochers et de  
buissons qu'il nomma îles du Danger, et à 9 lieues à l'ESE de celles-ci  
un récif très-dangereux. D'après ses observations cet récif se trouve  
par 10° 15' S. et 190° 32' E, et les îles par 190° 8' E; mais comme la  
longitude de Byron près les îles du Roi George a été reconnue être  
de 3° 55' à l'ouest il est permis d'affliger, sans craindre une  
grande erreur, cette correction aux îles du Danger, dont la longitude  
sera alors de 194° 2' E.

Quoiqu'on ne le puisse affirmer avec certitude, il est assez  
probable que ces îles sont les mêmes que Mendana en 1595 nomma  
San Bernardo. Suivant les calculs de Burrey elles doivent être  
par 10° 10' S. et 194° 18' E; non-seulement leur position géographique  
et leur distance des îles Mangroves, estimée à 400 lieues espagnoles,  
mais aussi leur description s'accordent parfaitement; d'après Mendana  
ce sont quatre îles basses ayant 12 lieues de circonférence, entourées



Krusenstern "Reise" 1824 Vol. I. Cold.

de tous côtés de rochers et de buissons. Bunnay croit avec assez de ressemblance que l'île Geste Herosa ou la Belle Nation, découverte par Guerin, est aussi identique avec les îles du Danger; la latitude est la même, et la distance d' latitude, estance par Bunnay à  $13^{\circ} 40'$ , ne diffère que de trois degrés de celle des îles du Danger.

L'île Jean fut découverte par l'Anglais dans l'année 1567, l'île de Pentagon fut découverte en 1788 by the ship "Pentagon".

Krusenstern thought that it was next seen by Capt. Kotzebue who (despite Stubbles' claim that only natives really had visited) evidently saw the natives and traced the position of the island in 1816.

de l'Inde, découverte par Fleureau à  $160^{\circ} 5'$ ; mais comme

îles Shark et Pleasant Island. Cette dernière, découverte en 1795 par le Capitaine Fearn, commandant le Hunter, gît par  $0^{\circ} 25' S.$  et  $167^{\circ} 10' E.$  et est assez petite pour être vue à une distance de 6 lieues. Le Capitaine eut aussi aperçu au NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  N

de cet île par erreur. L'île Shark découverte en 1801 se trouve sous la même latitude et  $4^{\circ}$  plus à l'ouest; mais une erreur de 4 degrés peut souvent avoir lieu lorsqu'on manque des deux premières îles et qu'on croit les îles de Fennell et de St. John. Les deux premières îles ont été découvertes par Fennell et St. John d'observations astronomiques. Ces deux îles se ressemblent-elles pas

Kunstertern "Recherch" 1824 Vol I et 2

la même? Il n'y a la rien d'infabule. Mais avant de  
prononcer sur leur identité il faudrait savoir qui a découverte  
Charles Shank et déterminer sa longitude. rien de tout, que

L'isle Ocean découverte par le vaisseau anglais l'Ocean par  
le capitaine Wallis en fait affirmer dans ses notes 5 Angles et 4 au  
0° 48' S et 170° 49' E fosse peu être haut.

L'isle Jesus fut découverte par Mendana dans l'année 1567,  
il lui donne pour latitude 5° 45' et la place à 160 lieues

estoyelles de Barcos de Candelaria. Burrey fixa la  
longitude de l'isle Jesus à 172° 30' d'après celle de Barcos

Taswell découverte dans l'année 1809. par le vaisseau anglais  
de Candelaria, calculée par Fleureau à 160° 5'; mais comme  
la longitude de 160° 5' est probablement d'un degré trop à

l'Est, comme je l'ai prouvé à l'article des isles de Salomon,  
il faudrait diminuer d'autant la longitude de l'isle Jesus,

et jusqu'à des données plus certaines la pousser à 171° 30' E  
comme la plus vraisemblable.

Isles de S. Anguster et Gran Coral. Isles de Taswell et Sheron.

Les deux premières isles ont été découvertes par Nouvelle le 5 et  
6 Mai 1781. La première s'étend selon lui de 10 à 12 milles

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du NE au SO et gît par  $5^{\circ} 35' S$  et  $173^{\circ} 48' E$ . La seconde est petite, basse, entravée de riffs et couverte de rochers. S'il est permis d'admettre comme je le ferai voir bientôt, que l'île nouvelle découverte onze jours plutôt est la même que l'île Wallis, on peut appliquer aux îles S. Augustin et Gran Cocal l'erreur de  $3^{\circ} 5'$  que nouvelle avait faite relativement à la position de l'île qui porte son nom. La longitude ainsi corrigée sera donc pour l'île de St. Augustin  $176^{\circ} 50'$  et de  $177^{\circ} 50'$  pour l'île de Gran Cocal. Il y a apparence que l'île Taswell découverte dans l'année 1809 par le vaisseau anglais l'Elisabeth par  $5^{\circ} 36' S$  et  $176^{\circ} 20'$ , de même que l'île St. Augustin par  $6^{\circ} 00'$  et  $176^{\circ} 36'$  ne sont autres que les îles St. Augustin et Gran Cocal.

P. 27

Isle Solitaria, ayant à peu près 3 milles de circonférence; elle fut découverte par Mendana le 29 août 1595 par  $10^{\circ} 40'$  et à 35 lieues d'Espagne des îles de San Bernardo ou îles de Danger de Byron. Comme nous connoissons la longitude de ces îles, celle de Solitaria doit être  $186^{\circ} 20'$ . Bunné a calculé la position de Solitaria par  $10^{\circ} 46' S$  et  $185^{\circ} 17' E$ .

Kanzenstem. "Reueil ...". 1824. Vol. I. caté.

1827. Iles du Duc D'York et du Duc de Clarence. La première est une  
île basse, marécageuse et inhabitée, de 10 lieues de circonférence,  
découverte par le commodore Byrner le 24 Juin 1765. Il n'est  
rien dit dans la relation de son voyage ni de sa latitude  
ni de sa longitude ni même de sa distance à quelqu'autre  
île connue, mais elle est marquée sur la carte générale  
du troisième voyage de Cook par  $8^{\circ} 40' S$  et  $187^{\circ} E$  Est.

Les observations du Capitaine Edward de la frégate Pandore  
la placent par  $8^{\circ} 33' S$  et  $188^{\circ} E$ , et l'île du Duc de  
Clarence par  $9^{\circ} 12' S$  et  $188^{\circ} 30' E$ .

1827. Isle Flint, île de Pélerin. La première est une petite île  
découverte en 1801 par  $10^{\circ} 30' S$  et  $208^{\circ} 00' E$ . D'après  
quelques géographes c'est la même que l'île de Pélerin de  
Quirós, ce qui n'est pas vraisemblable. Tenès et Torquemada  
qui nous ont donné la description de l'île Pélerin, la font  
consister en une chaîne de rochers de corail liés ensemble par des  
bancs de sable d'une étendue de 8 à 10 lieues d'Estroge, dans  
une direction Nord et Sud. D'après Tenès, sa latitude est  
de  $10^{\circ} 45'$ , et d'après Torquemada de  $10^{\circ} 30'$ ; quant à sa

Krusentzen "Recueil . . ." 1824. Vol. I. catel.

longitude, Bunnay la calculée à 201°

Sur la carte d'Arrowsmith l'isle Peregrino est placée par 14° 40' S et 208° 30' E

Table of "Isles, Recifs et bancs isolés dans l'hémisphère

Austral de la mer Pacifique" en Pl. 16-19 of Vol. 1, Krusentzen

Cotes :-

Isle Kennedy Vaisseau *Nautilus* 1801 8° 40' S 168° 00' E

Isle Arthur de l'isle Juan Fernandez à l'ouest 3° 30' S 184° 00' E

without, neither, saying anything about them in the text.

ayant dans son catalogue en latin, dont la longitude est de 184°

de "Supplément" sous Vol. I chapitre de l'habitation etc :-

226. Isles Relasin et Humphrey, pag 27. Ces deux isles furent

découvertes le 13 octobre 1822 par le vaisseau anglais le *Good*

Hope dans sa traversée des Indes orientales en Amérique. L'isle

Relasin, qui est habitée, gît par 10° 6' de latitude et 199° 5'

de longitude orientale; celle de Humphrey doit également être

habitée, se trouvant à proximité et sous le vent de la première.

Krusoten writes of "Les Galles" discovered in 1537 by Grijalva and Alvarado. According to Galvano's account of the voyage of Grijalva they are situated in 1° N to 125 Spanish leagues from Galata and 40 leagues from Ternate which agrees exactly with the position of the islands called by Carteret "Joseph Freewill". They have been seen by many navigators since and are also known as the "Isles de St. David".

Palmera Petite île inhabitée par 5° 50' N et 197° 37' E., découverte le 7 novembre 1802 par un vaisseau américain le Palmera, pendant sa traversée de l'île Juan Fernandez à Nouvelle. Suivant la description du Capitaine de ce vaisseau, Soule, cette île est plate, ayant dans son milieu un lagon dont la longueur est de sept milles sur deux de largeur, et dans lequel on observa un flux et un reflux régulier. Dans une direction Est et Ouest, l'île a une étendue de 14 milles et environ la moitié de largeur. Le vaisseau Palmera mouilla au côté Nord-Ouest de l'île par 20 brasses, sur un fond de sable et de corail, à 3/4 de milles de distance de terre.

Krusenstern "Reueuil" 1827 Vol II. Caté

the "Supplément" bound with Vol II. Has an etc. (ellongé) etc.

Isles Bennet et Sudrey. J'ai tiré les noms et la frontière géographique de ces deux îles de la nomenclature de Pury, d'après lequel elles ont été découvertes en 1823, l'île Sudrey est par  $2^{\circ} 30' S$  et  $171^{\circ} 40' E$  et l'île Bennet par  $3^{\circ} 30'$  et  $171^{\circ} 20'$ .

Isles St-Augustin et Gran Canal (Joy 23) La frontière géographique de ces îles découvertes par Bouvelle en 1781 a été déterminée par le Capitaine Dufrenoy, qui nous a fait connaître au juste les erreurs dans les longitudes du navigateur espagnol. Il a fixé la borne NO de l'île St-Augustin par  $5^{\circ} 38' 9''$  et  $176^{\circ} 9' 49''$  et sa borne SE par  $5^{\circ} 42' 7''$  et  $176^{\circ} 8' 57''$ , le milieu de l'île Gran Canal par  $6^{\circ} 1' 48'' S$  et  $176^{\circ} 27' 30''$ . Les longitudes ne diffèrent que de 10' de celles déterminées à bord du vaisseau Elizabeth, par lequel ces îles furent nommées Skerson et Taswell. Sur la nomenclature de Pury (édition de 1825) ces îles se trouvent placées à un degré plus loin vers l'Est.

Isle Thorston. Discovered by a British whaler en route from the Peruvian coast to Australia. 15 miles by 5 miles - lat  $10^{\circ} 04'$ , long  $209^{\circ} 44'$ . Probably the same as Ancher Island, although Captain White (formerly captain of the ship) 1822-1823.

Krusentzen "Reise in Rußland" 1827. Vol. II, col. 1

the whole) makes it 3 times as long.

Isles Kemur. one of the islands discovered by Capt Kemur - whited, with a lagoon in the middle.  $4^{\circ} 45' S, 186^{\circ} 20' 15'' E$

His second discovery was in  $3^{\circ} 41' S$  &  $187^{\circ} 08' E$  a little, low island, surrounded by coral reefs. Discovered on the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1824.

His third discovery was on the 11<sup>th</sup> at  $26^{\circ} 00' S$  &  $199^{\circ} 01' E$ .

Discovered on the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1821.

Isle Independence. Isles 3 & 2. The position of all 3 is the same.

Isle Plazquet. Plazquet 10 is in the same meridian as the Mitchell & Independence, miles to the south. Presumably they are both the same, Plazquet being "la plus méridionale" of the islands.

Kotzeb's name Krusenstern a list of 3 islands discovered in 1824 by an American whaler:-

- Isle X  $7^{\circ} 25' S, 179^{\circ} 28' E$
- Isle Y  $2^{\circ} 50' S, 170^{\circ} 18' E$
- Isle Z  $10^{\circ} 40' S, 179^{\circ} 36' E$

The bays on the Gullet Islands in Krusenstern are -

Vol II pp 377-384; 475-477.

note one I have all these

supplement (1835) 152-154.



p. 8

Iles St Augustin & l'île Grand Coccol (Page 23) La position de ces îles, découvertes par Bougainville en 1781, a été déterminée par le Capitaine Dufrenoy, qui procéda au point culminant au juste les encreux en longitude du navigateur espagnol. Il a fixé l'île située au N O. des îles St - Augustin, par  $5^{\circ} 39' 10''$  S. et  $176^{\circ} 06' E$ . et le milieu de l'île Coccol par  $5^{\circ} 45'$  et  $176^{\circ} 13'$ . Les longitudes diffèrent de 14 à 23 minutes de celles déterminées à bord du navire Elizabeth. La longitude que donne à l'île Coccol le Capitaine Khramtchenko de la marine russe, déduite de huit chronomètres, s'accorde jusqu'à une minute avec celle du Capitaine Dufrenoy, mais sa latitude est  $7\frac{1}{2}$  plus sud.

p. 9

Ile Néerlandaise. Découverte par le Capitaine Khramtchenko, ignorant la découverte antérieure de cette île par un navigateur hollandais, lui donna, en 1829, le son de son premier Lieutenant, Baron Loewendahl; il la place par  $7^{\circ} 13' 20''$  S. et  $177^{\circ} 14' 30''$ , ce qui est 6' plus austral et 20' plus occidental que la détermination des Hollandais  $7^{\circ} 7' S$ . et  $177^{\circ} 33' E$ . La forme de cette île est celle d'un croissant, ayant une étendue de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  milles du Nord au Sud; sa largeur est de moins d'un mille, et sa hauteur de 80 toises."

Krusenters. "Supplément au Recueil ...". 1835. Caté

P 9 Iles Peryter. Iles Ellue. (Page 11) D'après les observations du Capitaine américain qui les a découvertes, elles sont situées par  $8^{\circ} 5'$  de latitude Sud et  $178^{\circ} 17'$  de long. Est. L'astronome Tarkhanoff, de l'expédition du Capitaine Wassilieff en 1821, a fixé la position de ces îles par les mêmes latitude et longitude :  $8^{\circ} 7' S.$  et  $178^{\circ} 17'$ . Il est très-étonnant que le Capitaine Khrantocherko ait traversé en 1829 cette même position, sans les voir. Ayant huit chronomètres à bord de son vaisseau, il semble que sa longitude ne feroit être en erreur; d'un autre côté, on s'ose pas se méfier des observations d'un astronome habile tel que M. Tarkhanoff; il nous faut donc de nouvelles observations pour fixer la position de ce groupe et de celui d'Ellue, découvert le même jour par le même navigateur américain par  $8^{\circ} 29' S.$  et  $179^{\circ} 6' E.$

P 9 Ile Independence Position déterminée en 19.2.30 by M. Bennett. Seen by Capt. Matthews in Jan., 1826, who placed it in  $10^{\circ} 30'$  &  $179^{\circ} 50'$ .

P 12 Ile Sidney. Discovered by Captain Emmet, of the ship "Sidney"; since seen by Captain Tronchin who placed it in  $4^{\circ} 26' 30'' S.$  &  $188^{\circ} 42'$ . Its greatest diameter is 3 miles; low & without water.

Anderson "Supplément au Recueil" 1835. Géol.

P 158 Ile Phoenix a low, sandy and almost circular island, not more than 2 miles in diameter. Captain Trueler fixed its position as  $3^{\circ}42'S.$  and  $189^{\circ}17'E.$

P 159 Ile Flint Quant à l'île Flint, qui sur la carte de Zoué et d'Arrowsmith est aussi placée par la même latitude et longitude, Pandy la place  $10^{\circ}$  plus vers l'Orient, et sur la carte de Zoué elle est dessinée une seconde fois sous la même longitude que lui donne Pandy.

P 159 Ile Ferner Ile Favorite I. Mary I. Endelung I. Bursley. On peut affirmer avec assez de vraisemblance, que ces cinq îles ne sont qu'une seule et même île; et comme sa position se diffère que très-peu de celle de l'île Phoenix, déterminée par  $3^{\circ}42'S.$  et  $189^{\circ}17'E.$ , on peut admettre que cette dernière seule existe, et ranger en conséquence 4 noms, pour ne laisser que celui de Phoenix. Il est même très-probable que l'île Bursley, par  $3^{\circ}18'S.$  et  $188^{\circ}50'E.$  n'est autre, que l'île Phoenix.

Journal of Science Vol. 16, No. 8, Nov - April, 1826.

Art. XVII. (Pt. 278-280. to a degree) The land, appeared well  
 started with cocoa and other trees, about noon they had the south  
 "account of the Discovery of an Inhabited Island in the Pacific". By  
 "of the island, 60° E. The longitude of this island had the  
 Captain Eez of the Pollux Schoep of War, in the Service of His Majesty  
 the King of the Netherlands. In a Letter to Dr Brewster from G.  
 HOLL, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Utrecht  
 in any of the charts or books, this was deemed a new discovery.

The land was de Peysters group, but it was not different

My dear Sir,

Two vessels in the Service of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, have  
 lately crossed the Pacific. After leaving Washington's Island, it was deemed  
 expedient to keep in the south parallel, of south latitude, sailing to the  
 westward, being the track in which Captain Eez, commanding the Pollux  
 schoep of war, thought some islands might probably be discovered. The  
 said islands in those seas being generally small and low, it was reckoned  
 prudent to proceed at night under easy sail, and thus to leave de  
 Peysters and Shersons Islands one degree to the north and south. On  
 the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1825, at 5<sup>th</sup> A.M., after a very hazy and rainy night,  
 it was presumed that land was to be seen ahead, but very  
 indistinctly; and shortly after the breakers were distinctly heard. The vessel  
 was brought to, and the signal made for the Maria Reygersberch frigate  
 to do the same. After sunrise, they discovered a <sup>new</sup> low island, bearing W. by S.,

MARIA REYGERSBERCH

Discovery of Antid

two miles distant (miles of 60 to a degree). The land appeared well stocked with cocoa and other trees. About noon, they had the south point of the island,  $5.60^{\circ} E$ . The longitude of this island and its latitude being ascertained, with as much accuracy as circumstances would allow, and no other island being found in the same position in any of the charts on board, this was deemed a new discovery. The nearest land was de Peyster's group, but it was 50' different in latitude. Though the sky was very clear, no other islands were

NEDERLANDICH

seen at the same time. The name of Nederlandich Island was given to this new land. Its south point is in lat.  $7^{\circ} 10' 5''$ , and the centre of it in long.  $177^{\circ} 33' 16'' E$  from Greenwich; the variation of the magnetic needle being  $7^{\circ}$  to the east. The longitude was determined by three chronometers. One of these, made by Thomson, was reckoned the most accurate; its rate had been ascertained seventeen days before at Nukuhiva, and its difference from the other two were very regular. A few days before coming in sight with the island, the longitude was ascertained by lunar observations, agreeing remarkably well with the chronometers. This island has a form resembling a base shoe; its extent is about eight miles. In the west side is

MUXOHIVA

Diary: Discovery of

an indentation, closed by low reefs, and terminating in a lagoon. The natives, some of whom were armed, with long spears, were very numerous, sitting on the beach along the shore, as the vessel sailed along. An armed boat was dispatched to the shore. The island appeared un-  
 der-wooded; for, at a boat's length from shore, the depth was two fathoms, and rough coral ground. At a ship's length from shore there was fifteen fathoms depth. At the NW point they heard a coral reef, projecting far in the sea, and on which there was a heavy surf. It was supposed that these were the breakers heard previous to the discovery of the island. The land had a pleasing aspect, and appeared fertile. The number of natives assembled on shore was estimated at about 300. They were of a dark copper hue, tall and well-made. Few were less than six feet Rhinland measure, or 6.166 English. The women were also very stout. Some of the people were tattooed, but not so much as at Nukakawa. They were naked, except some covering made of leaves. A few others had some cloth of cocoa bark wrapped round the waist. The beads of some were adorned with feathers. Their conduct appeared very fierce and wild, and they continued to steal whatever they thought within their reach. The boat-hooks soon

the discovery of

disappeared, and they even attempted to tear the oars from the hands of the boat's crew. An old man, with a white beard, and of respectable appearance, carrying a green lough in his hand, was at their head. He continually kept singing some monotonous song, in a melancholy tone. They bartered some cocoa-nuts, and some of their tools, against some old handkerchiefs and empty bottles; and it appeared that their language had some resemblance with that spoken at Nukahewa. When the boat again put to sea, they tried the effect of firing a few musket shots in the air, but the natives did not show symptoms of fear, and thus appeared unconscious of the effects of European arms. No canoes were seen in the possession of these people, nor did they attempt to approach the ships, although the weather was excellent, and the sea very calm. The commanders of the two vessels regretted very much that their large complement, and the small quantity of water, obliged them to make every possible despatch. They accordingly terminated their journey to Sourabaya in Java, where they found other work at hand than the discovery of new countries.

I am, Dear Sir,

John Bull, School.

Time: Discovery of.

Discovery of John Bull 30 Aug 1820

sent the strength very great esteem,

left for Hobart Town 26 Aug/John Bull's servant,

week of 5 - Dec 4, 1820

G. MOLL.

UTRECHT, 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1826.

in the cities ...

(note: possibly with name).

1 Daniel Brewster conducted the "Edinburgh Journal of Science".

See Albany Sentinel, August 29, 1797, quoted in "Historical  
in History of American Botany in the Central Pacific 1790-1870"

Project Supervisor, Edna M. Ludden TS 12 vols Boston,  
1933-1942. Peckham Museum, Boston Garden, Mass Vol 107



"John Palmer", Schooner.

- (1) Landed at Cuckle Bay S.G. May 14, 1814.  
... read other entries re records ...
- (2) Left for Hobart Town S.G. Aug. 21, 1819.
- (3) Wreck of S.G. Mar. 4, 1820.  
... no other entries ...

(Note: presumably another vessel).

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Captain Henry Barber in the Central Pacific.

See Albany Sentinel, August 29, 1797, quoted in "Research  
in Records of American Activities in the Central Pacific 1790-1870"  
Project Supervisor, Edna M. Ludden. TS. 12 vols. Boston,  
1933-1942. Peabody Museum, Boston, Mass. Vol. 117.

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Palmyra: Discovery of.

From: "Naval Chronicle", vol. 12, pp. 464-465. 1804

Mr. Editor,

I request you to insert in your Journal the following description of a newly discovered island in the South Sea, which was seen by Capt. Sewell, in the American Ship Palmyra, of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February, 1802. As the weather was fine, that day, at noon, he had an observation of the sun's altitude, by which the latitude is ~~approximately~~ accurately ascertained; and as he took his departure from Christmas Island, and had a gentle westerly wind, it is scarcely possible there can be an error in the longitude, even of two or three miles.

This island lies out of the track of most Navigators, who pass either from America to Asia, or from Asia to America; and, till lately, English whalers have been prohibited fishing in that quarter, which accounts for its not having been seen before; it is, however, probable, that there are several other Islands in the same direction. Capt. Sewell thinks he passed one the day before, as he saw many birds, and imagined he heard breakers; but the weather being very foggy, he could not see either rocks or land. I am, Sir,

Cambridge - Place, Oct. 4.

Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM JACOB.

PALMYRA ISLAND

is situated in lat.  $5^{\circ} 49' N$  and in long.  $162^{\circ} 23' W$ . from London; it

Palmyra: Discovery of, contd.

is about three leagues in extent; there are two lagoons on it; in the westernmost of which is twenty fathom water, with a fine sandy bottom. It is very dangerous to approach the western part of the island, on account of the coral rocks which are just below the surface of the water, and extend to the distance of three or four leagues from the shore.

The eastern part terminates in a steep reef of coral, over which the sea breaks with considerable force.

On the north-west side there is good anchoring ground, about three quarters of a mile from the breakers, in eighteen fathom water, on a coral bottom.

There are no inhabitants on the island; nor was any fresh water found; but cocoa nuts of very large size are in great abundance; and fish of various kinds, and in large shoals, surrounded the land.

A great quantity of drift-wood lay on the beach, which enabled those who landed to ascertain that the rise of the tide was about eighteen inches.

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Journal: Discovery of

Recent Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean

Early in the present year, the Hunter, in her passage from New Zealand to Calcutta, fell in with two strange islands, and a very extensive range of shoals, which, not appearing in any chart extant, are presumed to be new discoveries and are thus communicated by Captain Fearn — ..... a beautiful little island, perhaps four miles long, (by double altitude) lat.  $60.20^{\circ}$  South, <sup>(circ.)</sup> long  $167^{\circ} 18'$  East. This solitary spot was found extremely populous, although the nearest known land is placed by the charts above six equatorial degrees distant. The want of a meridional observation may have caused some error in latitude, but it is hoped not a great one. I named it Pleasant Island."

The Naval Chronicle. Vol. <sup>1799,</sup> II, <sub>1</sub> pp. 536-537.

Pacific Ocean, discovered in the

Annual Register

1895

1

XI	127	(1768) ✓ checked into later
XII	88	(1769) ✓ checked out
XIV	129	(1771) ✓ checked out
XL	477	(1793)
XLIX	915	(1807) ✓ checked into later
LVII	542, 545	(1815) ✓ checked out
LVIII	31	(1816) ✓ not find any reference here
LX	588	(1818) ✓ checked into later

little breadfruit, pieces

and some fresh water in a  
wing extract from the

red to wish us to under-

is port from New South

lay to about an hour,

bearing N.W. 24 miles.

noon lat. observed 6.0.2.N.

and long. steered N.W.

the rate of 9 knots an

ed a large high island

appearing to be 6 or

and steered this course

until sighting the land.

course 9 miles; we then

steered this course 7

and then bearing east,

steered this course 7

and then bearing east,

steered this course 7

and then bearing east,

steered this course 7

and then bearing east,

to 5 miles. About 3 A.M. we shortened sail, and hove to under the western-  
most island, when a canoe came off with 9 men and a boy; the men were tall  
and robust, of a copper colour, and with short black hair. Two of them were  
tattooed; they seemed friendly disposed, and would have given us anything

Sydney Gazette, 18 November, 1830, page 4, column 1.

MISCELLANEA.

Newly Discovered Islands.  
(From the Canton Register)

We have been favoured with the following extract from the journal of the ship Ephemina, lately arrived at this port from New South Wales.

and after giving them several things, we sail steering N.W. 24 miles. "Saturday, 15th of March, 1828. At noon lat. observed 6.O.2.N. longitude by chronometer 159.O.8.E. From this lat. and long. steered N.W. by W. 1/2 W. by the compass 80 miles, running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, with thick cloudy weather. At 10 P.M. sighted a large high island ahead, bearing from N.W. by N. to W., the distance appearing to be 6 or 7 miles. Hauled out S.W. by W. to clear the land, and steered this course 24 miles; then hauled up N.W., and steered this course 9 miles; we then sighted a group of small low islands, bearing from N.W. by W. to E.W. 1/2 N., hauled up N. by W. to give them a berth, and steered this course 7 miles until daylight, the centre of the large island then bearing east, and the middle of the small group S.S.E. which appeared 12 or 16 in number. Still steering N.W., at 6.30 A.M. sighted another small group of islands (7 in number) from N.W. to W.N.W., steered down for them and went close to leeward on the S.W. side, they appearing to be completely surrounded with reefs. We sailed along the edge of the reef, within two cables length; it extending from the easternmost to the westernmost island, level with the water's edge, the distance from the one island to the other being from 3 to 5 miles. About 3 A.M. we shortened sail, and hove to under the westernmost island, when a canoe came off with 9 men and a boy; the men were tall and robust, of a copper colour, and with short black hair. Two of them were tattooed; they seemed friendly disposed, and would have given us anything

MISCELLANEA.

Newly Discovered Islands.

they had, which however, consisted only of a very little breadfruit, pieces of sponge of inferior quality, and spears. They had some fresh water in a gourd; and from what we could make out, they appeared to wish us to understand there was plenty to be had on the island.

"Saturday, 15th of March, 1828. At noon lat. observed 6.28. Longitude by chronometer 159.0.5. E. From this lat. and long. steered N.W. by and after giving them several things, made sail, steering N.W. 24 miles, until noon, when the observed lat. was 7.24. N. and long. by chron. 175.50. E.,

which would place the small island in lat. 7.6. N. long. 158. E. the large high island first seen, in lat. 6.45. N. and long. 157.59. E. and the low group, from 12 to 16 in number, in lat. 6.42. N. and 157.38. E. These

latitudes and longitudes will not agree with making the courses from the preceding noon, but agree with the previous days, until sighting the land, and probably there may be a current setting among the islands. If a ship

be in side the longitude of from 158.25. to 157.30. E., from the southward: and it would not be advisable to go to the northward of 6.30. N. in the night, without keeping a very good look-out, as there may be number of detached islands not seen by us [ " ].

level with the water's edge, the distance from the one island to the other being from 3 to 5 miles. About 3 A.M. we shortened sail, and hove to under the westernmost island, when a canoe came off with 2 men and a dog; the men were tall and robust, of a copper colour, and with short black hair. Two of them were tattooed; they seemed friendly disposed, and would have given us anything they had, which however consisted only of a very little breadfruit, pieces of sponge of inferior quality, and spears. They had some fresh water in a gourd; and from what we could make out, they appeared to wish us to understand there was plenty to be had on the island. We lay to about an hour, and after giving them several things, made sail, steering N.W. 24 miles, until noon, when the observed lat. was 7. 24. N. and long. by chron. 157.50 .E., which would place the small island in lat. 7.6. N. long. 158.E. the large high island first seen, in lat 6.45. N. and

MISCELLANEA .

Newly Discovered Islands .

(From the Canton Register)

We have been favoured with the following extract from the journal of the ship Ephemina, lately arrived at this port from New South Wales.

"Saturday, 15th of March, 1828. At noon lat. observed 6.0.2.N. longitude by chronometer 159.0.8. E. From this lat. and long. steered N.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. by the compass 80 miles, running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, with thick cloudy weather. At 10 P.M. sighted a large high island ahead, bearing from N.W. by N. to W., the distance appearing to be 6 or 7 miles. Hauled out S.W. by W. to clear the land, and steered this course 24 miles; then hauled up N.W., and steered this course 9 miles; we then sighted a group of small low islands, bearing from N.W. by W. to E.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., hauled up N. by W. to give them a berth, and steered this course 7 miles until daylight, the centre of the large island then bearing east, and the middle of the small group S.S.E. which appeared 12 or 16 in number. Still steering N.W., at 6.30 A.M. sighted another small group of islands (7 in number) from N.W. to W.N.W., steered down for them, and went close to leeward on the S.W. side, they appearing to be completely surrounded with reefs. We sailed along the edge of the reef, within two cables length; it extending from the easternmost to the westernmost island, level with the water's edge, the distance from the one island to the other being from 3 to 5 miles. About 3 A.M. we shortened sail, and hove to under the westernmost island, when a canoe came off with 9 men and a boy; the men were tall and robust, of a copper colour, and with short black hair. Two of them were tattooed; they seemed friendly disposed, and would have given us anything they had, which however consisted only of a very little breadfruit, pieces of sponge of inferior quality, and spears. They had some fresh water in a gourd; and from what we could make out, they appeared to wish us to understand there was plenty to be had on the island. We lay to about an hour, and after giving them several things, made sail, steering N.W. 24 miles, until noon, when the observed lat. was 7. 24. N. and long. by chron. 157.50 .E., which would place the small island in lat. 7.6. N. long. 158.E. the large high island first seen, in lat 6.45. N. and



long. 157.59.E. and the low group, from 12 to 16 in number, in lat. 6.42. N. and 157.38.E. These latitudes and longitudes will not agree with making the courses from the preceding noon, but agree with the previous days, until sighting the land, and probably there may be a current setting among the islands. If a ship be inside the longitude of from 158.25. to 157.30. E., <sup>from the southward</sup> it would not be advisable to go to the northward of 6.30.N. in the night, without keeping a very good look-out, as there may be number of detached islands not seen by us [ " ] .

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Annual Register

- (1) XLIX: ~~915~~<sup>915</sup> (1707) Journey of 29 whalers (in length  
10 leagues from NE to SW) separated by channels 1 or 2 leagues  
broad. Low, woody, intersected by rivers.  
3° 29' N and 162° 5' E of London.  
Discovered by the Spanish frigate La Pula (en route from Manila  
to Lima) on 18.2.1806.
- (2) LX: 588-96 (1818) Invaluable paper on the discovery of  
the Birnie Islands. See cat. card.
- (3) XL: 127-9 (1788) Journey of Talbot. King George's Island  
(left Wallace (sic) "Delfin")

Department of Pacific History,  
Australian National University,  
Canberra, A.C.T.,  
25th June, 1957.

The Librarian,  
Royal Geographical Society,  
Kensington Gore,  
LONDON, S.W.7. England.

Dear Sir,

I am engaged in compiling a History of the Discovery of the Central Pacific Islands and have succeeded in tracking down records covering the discovery of all islands with the exception of those made by the following vessels:-

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Captain</u>	<u>Islands discovered</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name given by discoverer</u>
<u>Gilbert Islands -</u>				
(1) <u>John Palmer</u>	Clerk	Bera & Onotoa	1826	Maria & Eliza
<u>Ellice Islands -</u>				
✓(2) <u>Rebecca</u>	De Peyster	Funafuti & Nuku-fetau	1819	Ellice's & De Peyster's Groups
<u>Line Islands -</u>				
(3) <u>Eliza Francis</u>	Browne	Jarvis	1821	Jarvis or Jervis
<u>Phoenix Islands -</u>				
✓(4) <u>Arthur</u>	Barber	McKean	1794	Arthur
(5) <u>Transit</u>	James Coffin	Enderbury	1823	Enderbury
(6) <u>Sidney</u>	Emmett	Sydney & Birnie	1823	Sidney & Birnie
(7) (?)	Kemin	Gardner	1824	(?)
(8) <u>Mary</u>	(?)	Canton	(?)	Mary or Mary Balcout

Any information, or references to information, about these ships, their Captains or the discoveries would be greatly appreciated (and any expenses, fees, etc. involved in obtaining the infor-

mation will be gladly defrayed). In particular, I am anxious to ascertain the reference to the first announcement of each discovery (e.g. in the "Naval Chronicle", or similar work).

In addition, any leads at all on the discovery of Phoenix and Hull Islands, in the Phoenix Group, and of Flint Island, in the Southern Line Group (c.1801), would be valued, as prolonged search has revealed nothing.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.  
Research Fellow in  
Pacific Islands History

Captain Emmett and the "Sidney".

In the Reynolds Report of 1828 the discovery of Sydney and Birnie Islands, in the Phoenix Group, is credited to a Captain EMMETT.

2. From various other sources<sup>2</sup> we learn that:-

- (i) Captain Emmett's ship was called the "Sidney"; and
- (ii) his discoveries were made in 1823.

3. Despite a considerable amount of research, particularly in America, nothing more has come to light on Emmett, the "Sidney" or his discoveries. The present position is as stated by a leading American authority:-

"Birnie Island was discovered and named by Captain Emmett<sup>3</sup> in 1823. He also discovered Sydney Island the same year. Research so far has failed to give us any information about the discoverer or his vessel. His name does not appear in an extensive list of New England whaling masters.<sup>4</sup> The most prominent person of that period, for whom the island might have been named, was Richard Birnie (1760-1832), who took a leading part in business and official life in England."<sup>5</sup>

4. In Vol. II of the Naval Intelligence Division Geographical Handbooks it is conjectured:-

"The names given to Sydney and Birnie suggest a connexion with Sydney, New South Wales, and with Captain James Birnie, a former whaling master, who had settled there as a merchant and shipowner about 1810. It is possible then that authentic information regarding the discovery will be found in New South Wales rather than in New England."<sup>6</sup>

5. Following this lead, I found from a letter in the Mitchell Library written by George and Alexander Birnie to James Birnie in 1820 that he was indeed interested in whaling activities.<sup>7</sup>

6. Furthermore, in the Mitchell Index to the "Sydney Gazette" there is the following significant entry under the heading of "Birney, James":-

" 'Queen Charlotte' brig, sold to Messrs. Campbell Jun., and Emmett. SG. Sept. 2, 1820."

7. At this interesting point I had unfortunately to stop and leave Sydney but it does seem that we may be on the eve of most interesting discoveries. Already it would appear evident that Emmett was a Sydney master mariner and that he named Birnie Island after his associate James Birnie, also of Sydney. What would

be greatly appreciated are any leads or references on:-

- (i) the ship "Sidney";
- (ii) Emmett himself;
- (iii) his association with James Birnie; and
- (iv) his activities in the Phoenix Group in or about 1823.

8. I should perhaps mention that in the same year 1823 there was another British ship, the "Transit", with Captain James J. Coffin of Nantucket in command, in the vicinity of the Phoenix Group. This vessel discovered Enderbury Island and, it is believed, called it after the London whaling merchant Enderby. Nothing has so far been ascertained about this discovery either.

9. Again, in 1824 a Captain Kemin discovered Gardner Island but in this case we do not even know the name of his ship. However, as he is not on the list of American whaling masters he was probably either British or, conceivably, French. As to the discovery of the other four Phoenix Islands we know nothing except that:-

- (i) McKean was probably discovered by Captain Barber of the snow "Arthur" on a voyage from Sydney to the NW coast of America in 1794, and called by him Arthur Island (but where was his discovery recorded?); and
- (ii) Canton is believed to have been discovered by the "Mary" (but what ship was this and when was she there?).

Who discovered Phoenix and Hull Islands is anybody's guess.

10. Apart from the historical interest of settling these questions of priority of discovery there is the practical point that the United States are claiming all these islands from the British Commonwealth, mainly I think on the ground that they were discovered by American whaling ships. If we could prove that, as now seems certain, two at least were discovered by an Australian master of an Australian ship, the British claim to the islands would be greatly strengthened.

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## References

- 1 J.N. Reynolds, Report to Secretary of the Navy, 23rd Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 105.
- 2 Rienzi "Oceanie" (1836) II:225, quoting Purdy; and Krusenstern "Supplemens..." (1835), p.12.
- 3 A variant of the spelling. He is also called Emmert (Reynolds' Report), Emmant (Rienzi) and Emmet (Krusenstern).
- 4 Presumably "Whaling Masters". Old Dartmouth Historical Society. A Federal Writers Project printed by the Reynolds Printing Company, New Bedford.
- 5 Bryan, E.H. Jun. "American Polynesia and the Hawaiian Chain". Honolulu, Tongg Publishing Company, 1942. Pp.57-8.
- 6 Naval Intelligence Division. "Pacific Islands". Vol.II, Eastern Pacific. Geographical Handbooks Series, 1943. P.466.
- 7 (Wentworth Papers) A753, pp.349-53.
- 8 Bryan, op. cit., p.50.
- 9 Krusenstern "Recueil des Memoires Hydrographiques ... " (1827), II:435.
- 10 Stackpole, Edouard A. "The Sea-Hunters". New York, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1953.
- 11 Rienzi, op. cit., II:225.

.....

- (1) Dalrymple, Alexander. An account of the discoveries made in the South Pacific Ocean previous to 1764. Anon. With map and 6 plates. 1767.

Part I containing:-

I - a geographical description of places.

II - an examination of the conduct of the discoverers in the tracks they pursued.

III - investigation of what may be further expected.

- (2) Dalrymple, Alexander. Collection of charts and memoirs. N.p., n.d. [another copy with illustrations on India paper]. Q915.1.

- (3) Dalrymple, Alexander. Scheme of a voyage by subscription to convey the conveniences of life ... to those remote regions which are destitute of them and to bring from thence such productions as can be cultivated in this kingdom ... in a ship under the command of Alexander Dalrymple. With Mr Franklin's sentiments upon the subject. 8pp. Lond., August 29, 1771.

- (4) Dalrymple, Alexander. [Charts]. 47pl. Lond., 1774-95. F980  
D

- (5) Arrowsmith, Aaron. Chart of the world upon Mercator's projection showing all the new discoveries to the present time, with the tracts of the most distinguished navigators since ... 1700 ... London, A. Arrowsmith, 1790.

[Dated 1790 but real date 1814 or later].

- (6) Arrowsmith, Aaron. Chart of the Pacific Ocean [in 9 sheets]. London, A. Arrowsmith, 1798.

.....

- (7) Dalrymple, Alexander. "Biographical memoir of Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. Late Hydrographer to the Admiralty." Naval Chronicle, vol. XXV (Jan.-June, 1816), pp. 177-204.



CARTOGRAPHY

Laurie and Whittle

Laurie and Whittle. East-India Pilot. 1799. Published 20.5.1799.

Vol.II - last chart: Western part of the Pacific Ocean.

- (1) gives Gilbert and Marshall discoveries, but not Nautilus.
- (2) partly based on 'another chart' and the Journals of the Royal Admiral and Pitt.
- (3) Caroline Islands appear much as in my chart.
- (4) shows tracks of -
  - (a) Walpole (from S.W. cape of New Holland to Tinian).
  - (b) Supply (Ball) 1790.
  - (c) Marquis of Cornwallis (Hogan) 1796.
  - (d) Alexander (Shortland) 1788.
  - (e) Indispensable (Wilkison) 1790.

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CARTOGRAPHY

Naval Chronicle

- (1) XXXV:242. Charts of the South Seas.
- (2) XXIII:415. Hydrography of Austral Coast and Pacific.
- (3) XXXI:161; XXXVII:149. Ditto, by Sydney ships.
- (4) XXXIX:234, 466. Hydrography, various.
- (5) XXVIII:441. Horsburgh: his hydrography of South Seas.
- (6) XXVI:231; XXXVIII:325, 331, 485; XL:96. Flinders' work.

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NAUTICAL INFORMATION

We shall from time to time publish the position of islands in this ocean, prepared for us by Capt. Dan'l Smith, an experienced shipmaster resident here, who has for many years made this his special study. The figures, after being set in type, will be carefully revised by him, and only issued when known to be perfectly correct. So many errors are found in nearly all the present charts, and so many shipwrecks therefrom, that this information must prove important, as it will be reliable. We commence with giving the position of the Islands comprising the Pomotou Group, the name signifying cloud or multitude. The following list embraces only a part, the remainder will appear in a future issue..

In most of the American and English charts of the South Pacific, remarks Capt. S., I have found from experience, in sailing through this dangerous group, the positions very inaccurately laid down. In 1856 while in Papeiti, Tahiti, I obtained from the late Capt. Jos. Moore, (of Papeiti,) well known in that part of the Pacific for his researches among those islands, a French chart said to very correct (and I have since found it to be)---by Mr. Vincendan Dumoulin; from the observations of the French corvettes l'As-trolabe and la Zelee, from which I copy:

Minerva Is. and Reef, Lat. of West end  $22^{\circ} 36$  to  $22^{\circ} 42$  S.

Minerva Is. and Reef, Long. of West end  $133^{\circ} 42$  west of Greenwich.

Minerva Is. and Reef, Lat of East end  $22^{\circ} 35$  to  $22^{\circ} 40$  S.

Minerva Isl. and Reef, long. of East end  $133^{\circ} 20$  west of Greenwich.

Manga Reeva or Gambier Islands, extending N. E. and S. W. 18 miles, principal Lat.  $23^{\circ} 08$  S., Long.  $135^{\circ} 02$  W.

		Long. W.	
	S. Lat.of Greenwich	deg. min	deg. min
Crescent Is. (centr).....	23	18	134 40
Lord Hood's Is. West point.....	21	31	135 35
Lord Hood's Is. East point.....	21	32	135 16
Moerenhout Isle.....	21	58	136 12
Isle (no name).....	22	26	137 32

		Long. W.	
		S. Lat. of Greenwich	
		deg. min.	deg. min.
Marane Isle.....	23	06	137 16
Acteon Is. extending N.W.)	} N.W. point.....	21	20 136 37
and S.E.....)			
Cockburn Is. N.W. point.....	22	12	138 40
Osnaburg or Matilda Is. extending E.N.E. and W.S.W. 15 miles			
S.W. point.....	21	53	139 00
Faith Is. (doubtful) said to be in.....	21	10	138 52
Carysfort Is. N. E. point.....	20	44	138 20
Bligh's Is.....	21	36	140 38
Barrow's Is.....	20	44	139 02
Whitsunday Is. (centre).....	19	25	138 35
Egmont Is.(centre).....	19	23	139 13
Queen Charlotte's Is. (centre).....	19	16	138 40
Noukoutaouake, 4 islands, largest.....	18	45	138 45
Ile de Lanciers.....	18	31	139 07
Narcissus Is. E.S.E. and W.N.W., N. W. pt.....	17	20	138 24
Clermont Tonnerre Is. S.E. point.....	18	40	136 10
Clermont Tonnerre Is. N.W. point.....	18	31	136 22
Serles Is. N.W. and S.E. 10 miles, S.E. pt.....	18	26	136 53
Byam Martin Is. (centre).....	19	40	140 21
Small Island, (no name).....	19	18	139 30
Cumberland Is. (centre).....	19	10	141 16
Gloucester Island (centre).....	19	08	140 36
Prince Wm Henry, (centre).....	18	45	141 40
Harp Is. S. E. point.....	18	22	140 37
Harp Is. N.W. point.....	18	04	141 02

"Two Groups"--1st(

*next page*

		S. Lat. of Greenwich		Long. W.
		deg. min.	deg. min.	deg. min.
"Two Groups"--1st(	South Is.....	18	15	142 06
Group or Manaka-(	North Is.....	18	03	142 08
Douhaida, 2d group(	North Is.....	17	59	142 08
	(West end reef.....	18	01	142 23
	(N. E. islet.....	17	44	140 34
	(S. W. islet.....	17	56	140 48
Moller or Amanou Group	(East islet.....	17	48	140 33
	(West islet.....	17	48	140 46
Resolution Is. S.E. Point.....		17	22	141 35
Island of Good Hope, (centre).....		16	47	141 39
Islands Predpriatie(	E. end, group islet.....	15	55	139 59
	( W. end, group islet.....	15	58	140 09
Arakoheyeff Island, (centre one).....		15	51	140 51
	(N. E. Island.....	15	41	142 05
Wolkhonsky Islands )	(S. W. Island.....	15	51	142 14
	(S. point.....	16	12	142 27
Barclay de Tolly Group-	(N. point.....	15	56	142 18
	(North islet.....	16	38	142 46
Neerou (Group)(	(South islet.....	16	43	142 46
	(Eastern Islet.....	17	04	142 40
	(Western Islet.....	17	05	143 02
Manoutea (Group)(	(South side of reef			
	( surrounding.....	17	11	142 51
Melville Is. N.W. and S.E. 12 miles, S. E. end.....		17	39	142 30
Reitoua (Group N. and S. 10 miles, S. Islet.....		18	16	143 08
St. Paul's Islands, N.N.W. and S.S.E. 8 miles, S.E. Islet.....		19	54	144 55
Bird's Is.....		17	51	143 07
Farai or Crocker's Is.....		17	57	143 23

		Long. W.	
	S. Lat. of	deg.	min.
	deg.	min.	deg. min.
Motoutaua Is. E. and W. 12 miles, East point.....	17	04	144 02
Anna or Chain Group N.N.W. and S.S.E. 16 miles, S.E. point.....	17	30	145 27
Ohiti Islands, centre.....	16	50	144 15
Tapoutou Islands, centre.....	16	42	144 06
Toumako Islands, centre.....	16	40	144 08
Moakimoa, E.S.E. and W.N.W. (			
(S.E. pt. islet.....	16	40	143 24
atol and lagoon, 36-- (			
(N.W. pt. islet.....	16	26	143 53
miles..... (			
Holt's Island, (S.E. point.....	16	24	142 59
atol and la- (N.W. point.....	16	19	143 12
goon. (S. point reef surrounding.....	16	27	143 08
Touena Islands, atol and lagoon (N.E. point.....	16	48	144 42
(S.W. point.....	16	52	144 52
(S.E. point.....	16	50	145 02
Milaradowitch or Faiti Isld. atol and lagoon (			
(N.W. point.....	16	43	145 16
Atice Island, centre.....	16	30	144 56
Kaciou Islands, atol and lagoon. (S.E. point.....	16	33	144 08
(N.W. point.....	16	26	144 18
(Islet, N. point.....	16	03	145 33
Faarawa Group, atol and lagoon. (Islet, S. point.....	16	32	145 20
(Westernmost islet.....	16	09	145 43
(Islet, E. point.....	16	10	144 42
Baraka group, atol and lagoon. (Islet, W. point.....	16	06	144 55
(South extremity reef surrounding.....	16	14	144 49
Kaouehi Group, atol and lagoon. (North islet.....	15	44	145 04
(South islet.....	15	57	145 05
(East islet.....	15	53	145 01
(West point islet.....	15	51	145 12
King's Island, centre.....	15	42	144 32
(W.E. point.....	15	27	145 16
Aratica or Kotzebue group, atol and lagoon. (W. point.....	15	32	145 34
(S. point.....	15	40	145 26

		S. Lat. of deg. min.	Long. W. deg. min.
	(S.E. point.....16	01	145 48
Toaou or Elizabeth Island, atol and lagoon.	(N.W. point.....15	49	146 01
	(W. point.....15	53	146 07
Hiaou or Greig's Island, lagoon and atol, E.N.W. and W.S.W. 8 miles,			
largest islet.....16	14	146 15	
	(E point islet.....15	45	146 28
Aura Islands, atol and lagoon.	(W. point islet.....15	40	146 50
	(S. point islet.....15	48	146 35
	(S.E. point islet.....15	34	146 17
Aptaki Islands, atol and lagoon.	(N.W. point islet.....15	15	146 37
	(N.E. point islet.....15	16	146 15
	(S. point islet.....15	27	146 51
Rurick Islands, atol and lagoon.	(N. point islet.....15	11	146 48
	(W. point islet.....15	16	146 52
	(N.E. point islet.....14	28	146 17
Waterland Island, atol and lagoon.	(S.W. point islet.....14	34	146 27
	(N. point islet.....14	25	146 22
	(N.E. point islet.....14	22	145 55
Manihi, atol and lagoon.	(S.W. point islet.....14	27	146 07
	(S.E. point islet.....14	28	145 58
	(S. point islet.....14	38	145 12
Taapouta, atol and lagoon--	(N. point islet.....14	30	145 08
	(N.E. point inslet..14	22	144 50
Taraoa or King George's Islet, atol and lagoon.	(S.W. point islet...14	30	145 02
Tikai or Romanzoff Island, N.E. pt. islet.....14	53	144 34	
Atol, no lagoon, S.W. point islet.....14	57	144 38	
Disappointment Island or Otooho, centre.....14	02	141 21	
Wytoohee Island, atol and lagoon	(S.E. end islet.....14	10	141 05
	(N.W. end islet.....14	08	141 18
Henden or Henuake Island.....14	50	138 40	
	(S.E. point islet..15	16	147 12
Vliegen, Rairoa or Fly Island, atol and lagoon.	(N.W. point islet..14	54	147 50
	(W. point islet....15	06	147 56

	S. Lat. of Greenwich.		Long. W.	
	deg.	min.	deg.	min.
Krusensteen or Tikehou Island, atol and lagoon.	(N.E. point islet.14	55	148	03
	(S.W. point islet.15	08	148	14
Lazareff Island, centre.....	14	55	148	36
Matia Island, centre,(doubtful).....	15	50	148	12
Maitea Island,(1597 ft high)centre.....	17	53	148	05
Heretoua Island, centre.....	20	27	143	29
Tekou Island, centre.....	20	40	143	16
Noulcutipipi Island, centre.....	20	44	143	04

I may remark that strong currents or tide-runs are frequent, especially from north to south in this ocean, and at times last- ing like breakers over a considerable distance.

List of Reefs.

which I have obtained from your officers of a very dangerous part in the North Pacific, directly in the track of many vessels bound to Japan and north coast of China; proceeding from this port.

Name	Lat. North	Long. West.	Authority.
Great Island, 504 ft. high	23° 41'	151° 35'	Blair's Journal, 1810
Becker Is., 400 "	23° 38'	151° 33'	Blair's Journal, 1810
The 1000 Frigate Shoals			
Safe anchorage	23° 43'	150° 04'	Blair's Journal, 1810
S.E.	23° 52'	150° 22'	
S.W.	23° 42'	150° 28'	
Islet on the north	23° 43'	150° 17'	
Cardinal Island and rocks 170 ft. high	23° 41'	151° 53'	Blair's Journal, 1810
Safe anchorage (breakers extending 3 miles N.W. and S.E.)	23° 31'	150° 37 1/2'	Blair's Journal, 1810
Small Island, central	23° 48'	151° 42'	Blair's Journal, 1810



POSITIONS OF ISLANDS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Harbor Master's Office,  
Honolulu, April 27, 1868

Having acquired some more information from various sources of the positions of Island, rocks and shoals in the North Pacific, principally between this port and China, Japan etc, (my authority I have mentioned opposite each Island,) I now send you my list according to promise. I have likewise sent you a list of Islands, rocks and shoals, marked on the various charts as doubtful, which have been looked for or sailed over by many vessels, whalers and merchantmen, but have not been seen. I need not tell you how many log books I have overhauled, as you know yourself--a great many.

I may remark that strong currents or tide-rrips are frequent, especially from 10° north to 10° south in this ocean, making a noise like breakers, and at times looking like broken water for a considerable distance.

List of Positions,

Which I have obtained from many sources of a very dangerous part in the North Pacific, directly in the track of steam vessels bound to Japan and north coast of China, proceeding from this port.

Names	Lat. North	Long. West.	Authority.
Bird Island, 584 ft. high.....	23° 06	161° 57	Lieut. Brooke, USN.
Neckar do, 280 " .....	23° 35	164° 39	Lieut. Brooke, USN.
Fre'ch Frig'te Shoals			
S.E. extremity;.....	23° 44	166° 04	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N.
N.W. " .....	23° 52	166° 22	
S.W. " .....	23° 42	166° 22	
Islet on the reef;.....	23° 46	166° 17	
Gardener Island and rocks 170ft high	25° 01	167° 59	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N.
Maro Reef, (breakers extending 6 miles NNW and SSE,).....	25° 31	170° 37 1/2	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N.
Laysan Island, centre;.....	25° 48	171° 42	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.	Authority.
Bank, soundings 15, 17, 20 faths.....	25° 46	173° 20	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N.
Lisiansky.....	26 03	173 42	Capt. Paty and others.
Brookes, Middleton, or Mass'tts Is....	28 13	177 23	Capt. Brooks, Gambia-P.M. Co's depot, 1867
Pearl and Hermes, Reef, N.E. point) N and S 50 miles, E and W 60 miles)	)...27 56	175 46	Various authorities, Capt. Brooks, Gambia,
Bunker's or Philadelphia Island.....	28 00	173 30	Doubtful, not yet certain
Ocean, Cure, Staver's Island.....	28 25	178 30	Various authorities,
Delaware Rf. or Shoal.....	27 30	174 20	Very doubtful.
Johnston, Smith or Cornwallis-Is.....	16 46	169 30	Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N. by various others
Cornwallis Is.....	16 46	169 46	
Howland's Island.....	00 48	176 33	Capt. William.
Baker's Island.....	00 13	176 22	Mr. C. A. Williams.

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Two Brothers (islands)--very doubtful--I may safely say do not exist. Capt. Brooks, Gambia; Lieut. Brooke, Fennimore Cooper; Capt. Paty, Manukawai.

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\* By the late observations of the U.S. steamer Lackawanna, just communicated, this reef is 42 miles in circumference latitude and longitude as above.--Ed.

To be continued from 180°

Positions could not be found.-----

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.
Parappa Rock.....	21° 30	161° 18
Malloon's Island.....	19 20	165 21
Wilson Island.....	19 22	166 50
Shoal.....	18 28	170 30

\*I have not yet got sufficient data to determine positively on the above  
In som log books I find "appearance of land" while in their vicinity--especially while near the position assigned to Bartholomew Island.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.
Reef.....	16° 38	160° 53
Shoal.....	14 50	170 32
Shoal.....	13 30	170 30
Island.....	13 04	168 22
Island.....	11 28	163 53
Paltron Island.....	10 13	165 25
San Pedro Island.....	11 10	179 02
Island.....	8 20	170 00
Davis Island.....	6 38	170 05
Island.....	6 33	166 03
Barbera Island.....	3 42	173 06
Reef.....	3 55	174 32
Maloin Island.....	2 57	172 45
Mathew Island.....	2 07	173 26
*Reef.....	10 04	179 21
*Barber Island.....	9 00	178 00
*Knox Island.....	5 58	172 00
		<u>EAST</u>
*Reef.....	23 45	164 00
*Camira Island.....	21 32	164 00
*Shoal.....	18 30	173 45
*St. Bartholomew Island.....	14 40	174 25
Decker Island.....	23 22	162 50
Deseirta.....	20 10	165 20
Lamira Island.....	10 10	164 09

\*I have not yet got sufficient data to determine positively on the above. In some log books I find "appearance of land" while in their vicinity--especially while near the position assigned to Bartholomew Island.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.
Island.....	20° 28	166° 54
Island.....	18 57	163 30
Wake Reef.....	17 50	173 45
Island.....	16 02	176 38
Island.....	17 10	176 52
Island.....	16 02	176 26
Tarquin Island.....	17 00	160 01
Reef.....	17 15	159 17

POSITION OF ISLANDS, ROCKS AND SHOALS--SOME OF THEM VERY IMPERFECTLY ASCERTAINED  
FROM 180° GOING WESTWARD.

The Marshall, Gilbert and Caroline groups, and the Mariana or Ladrone Islands are not taken in yet--will form another list.

Omitted in above--Krusenstern Rock, lat. 22° 15' north, long. 175° 37' west.

Authority, Admiral Krusenstern.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.	Authority.
Merrel Island or Bank.....	29° 57	174° 31	(D'btful) Raper's Epit.
Byer's Isl'd Patrocinio.....	28 09	175 48	" Raper.
Rico-de-Oro.....	29 51	157 04	" Raper.
Fatzizi's Island, middle.....	33 06	140 00	Raper.
South Island.....	32 30	140 03	Krusenstern and Raper.
Ponafidin Isl'd or Rock.....	30 30	140 06	Fr. frigate Bayounaise. Lieut. Ponafidin
Bayounaise do do.....	32 01	140 00	H.M.S. Tribune. Fr. frigate Bayounaise.
Smith Island or Rock.....	31 18	139 50	H.M.S. Tribune.
Sail Rock or Lot's Wife.....	29 47	140 22	U.S.S. Macedonian.
Malabriga Islands.....	27 20	145 25	Raper (d'btful position)
Grampus Island.....	25 10	146 40	Raper do do.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. West.	Authority.
<b>Volcano Islands.</b>			
Sulphur Island.....	24° 48	141° 20	Raper.
Reef.....	24 48	141 24	Napoleon 3d, whaler.
San Alesandro Isl'd.....	25 14	141 18	Raper.
Dionisio Island.....	24 42	141 28	Raper.
<b>Bonin Isl'ds. extending N. and S. 42 miles.</b>			
Parry's Group, N r'k .....	27 45	142 07	Raper.
Kater Island, do.....	27 31	142 12	Raper.
Peel Isl'd, SW Islet.....	27 02	142 10	Raper.
Port Lloyd, Peel Isl'd.....	27 06	142 11	Raper.)
Bailey Isl'ds, S. Islet.....	28 30	142 13	Raper.)
Rosario Island.....	27 16	140 50	Raper.)
			)not well ascertained
Kendrick Island.....	24 35	134 00	Raper.)
			)
Rosa Island.....	24 28	130 40	Raper.)
Berodino Isl'ds, N one.....	26 02	131 15	Raper.
Parece Vella, Sail Rock.....	20 30	136 06	Capt. Douglass.
Barras Rock.....	21 42	140 55	Capt. Barras, Mary Ann.
Lindsay Rock.....	19 20	141 20	Capt. Lindsay, Amelia

Cornwallis, Smith, Sybilla or Gaspar Rico Reef, with Islets south-southeast and north-northwest 20 miles. Northernmost clump of rocks 14° 41' north, 168° 50' east.--  
Lieut. Brooke, U.S.N., Capt. T. Long and others.

Halcyon or Wakes Island or reef, on which the Labelle was wrecked in 1836--  
entrance to lagoon boat passage, 19° 19' north, 166° 30' east. This island or reef  
is placed in lat 19° 11' north by the U.S. Exploring expedition but by Captains  
Wood, Cargill and English, who have visited the wreck, as above--19° 19' north and  
166° 30' east.

Marcus Island is marked doubtful on most charts, but Capt. Gelett, in the  
Morning Star, in 1864, passed near an island in latitude 24° 04' north, and long-  
itude 154° 02' east.

Marshall or Jardine Islands (2 small), 21° 40' north, 151° 35' east. Some whalemens affirm that they have landed on the rocks; others assert that they have sailed over this position without seeing anything.--Authority, ship Scarborough, 1788.

Names	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authority.
Assumption Island, 2000 ft. high.....	19° 41	145° 27	Lieut. Raper.
Uraccas Rocks,.....	20 10	145 25	Lieut Raper.
Farallon Island--Authority Span..... cornette Narvaiz.....	20 30	145 12	Lieut. Raper.
Guy Rock.....	20 30	145 30	Lieut. Raper.
Grigan Island.....	18 48	145 40	Lieut. Raper.
Pagon Island.....	18 15	145 48	Lieut. Raper.

The three last positions are not well ascertained.

Yours, etc. Daniel Smith.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, MAY 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

Dear Sir--I send you the positions of the Gilbert, Marshall and Ralik Groups, selected from the best authorities and arranged by the Rev. L. H. Gulick, who resided on Ebon Island for ten years. Dr. Gulick having visited a great many of the groups, had had the best opportunity of judging of the accuracy of former navigators, and from his knowledge of the language spoken by the natives to the various groups or atolls, names given by the natives to the various groups or atolls, which, in all the charts I have seen, are very much confused. Dr. Gulick has kindly loaned me his journal for my perusal (which is well worth publishing), from which, with his permission, I copy the following:

POSITIONS OF THE GILBERT, RALIK AND MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Names	Lat. South.	Long. East.	Authority.
Arorai Atoll, Hope or Hurds Island.....	(S pt. 2° 41' (N pt. 2 37	177° 01' 176 57	M. Dutailis in Findlay's D'rt'y
Tamaha Atoll, Chase or Phebe Island	(centre... 2 35 (S pt..... 2 23	176 15 176 00	Capt. V. Smith. Capt. Handy.
Oneke Atoll, Clerk, Rotch or Eliza's Isl.....	(centre... 1 50 (centre... 1 55	175 30 175 49	Capt. V. Smith. Capt. Handy.
Nukunau Atoll, or Byron's Island.....	(centre... 1 25 (centru... 1 25	176 45 176 35	Capt. V. Smith Capt. Handy.
Peru Atoll, Francis or Maria Island,.....	(centre.... 1 25 ( centre... 1 15	176 15 176 00	Capt. V. Smith. Capt. Handy.
Tapitouwea Atoll,..... Drum'nd or Bishop I..	(S E pt... 1 28 (N W pt... 1 08	175 13 174 50	Wilkes' chart. " "
Nonouti Atoll, Sydenham's or Blaney's Island....	(S E pt. 0 45 (S W pt. 0 45 (N pt. 0 30 (W pt. 0 35	174 30 174 23 174 20 174 15	" " " " " " " "

North

(Aranuka Atoll, or Henderville's island (S pt. *next page*)

Names	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authority.
Arunuka Atoll, or Henderville's Island,			
South point.....	0° 10'	173° 40' 1/2	Wilkes' chart.
North East point.....	0 13 1/2	173 41 1/2	" "
West point.....	0 11 1/2	173 35 1/2	" "
Kurua Atoll, or Woodle's Island,			
South point.....	0 12	173 27 1/2	" "
North point.....	0 17	173 26 1/2	" "
centre.....	0 14	173 27	Capt. Handy.
Apamama Atoll or Hopper's Island,			
South West point.....	0 26	173 51	Wilkes' chart.
South East point.....	0 21	174 01	" "
North West point.....	0 30 1/2	173 54	" "
Maiana Atoll, Gilbert's or Halls Isl.			
South point.....	0 51	173 03 1/2	" "
North point.....	1 02	173 04	" "
East point.....	0 58	173 08	" "
West point.....	0 55	172 59	" "
centre.....	0 53	173 06	Capt. Handy.
Apaiani Atoll, or Charlotte's Isl.			
South point.....	1 44	173 07	Wilkes' chart.
North point.....	1 58	172 59	" "
North West point.....	1 54	172 55	" "
centre.....	1 50	173 04	Capt. Handy.
Tarawa Atoll, or Knoy's Island,			
South East point.....	1 22	173 12	Wilkes's chart.
South West point.....	1 22	173 00	" "
North point.....	1 29	173 03	" "
centre.....	1 30	173 06	Capt. Handy.
Marakei Atoll, or Mathew's Island,			
Mid South point.....	1 58	173 25 1/2	" "
North point.....	2 03	173 34	" "
centre.....	2 00	173 25	Capt. Handy.
Butairatari Atoll, or Tonching I.,			
South point.....	3 01	172 45	Wilkes' chart.
North East point.....	3 10	172 56	" "
North West point.....	3 13	172 40	" "
centre.....	3 08	172 50	Capt. Handy.
Makin Atoll, or Pitt's Island,			
North West Point.....	3 20	172 57	Wilkes' chart.
centre.....	3 20	172 50	Capt. Handy.



Name	Lat. South.	Long. East.	Authority.
Benabe Atoll, or Oc'n Island,			
Centre.....	0 52	169 50	Capt. Handy.
".....	0 52	168 24 1/2	M. Dutailis
".....	0 48	169 49	Capt. Cheyne.
".....	0 50	169 45	Capt. V. Smith.
Nawodo Atoll, or Pleasant Island,			
Centre.....	0 25	167 05	Capt. Handy.
".....	0 25	167 05	Capt. Cheyne.
".....	0 25	167 20	Capt. V. Smith.
NORTH.			
Milli Atoll, or Mulgrave Isl.			
South West point.....	6 09	171 30	Duperry.
North West point.....	6 20	171 28	"
Tokowa islet.....	6 15	171 56	Dutailis.
Jabunwuni.....	6 20	171 52	Capt. Brown.
South East point.....	5 58	172 02 1/2	" "
South East point.....	5 59	172 02	U.S. Ex. Ex.
Majuro Atoll, or Arrossmith Island.			
South East point.....	7 05	171 23	" "
West point.....	7 15	171 00	Capt. Brown.
Arhno Atoll, Daniel or Peddes Island.			
North East point.....	7 30	171 55	U.S. Ex. Ex.
South West point.....	7 11	171 40	" "
Awrh Atoll, or Ibbets'n's Islands.			
North East point.....	8 18	171 12	Kotzebue.
Moloelab Atoll, or Kaven Island.			
South East point.....	8 29	171 11	"
North West il.....	8 54	170 49	"
Erikub Atoll, or Bishop Junctionian Isl.			
South East point.....	9 06	170 04	"
Wotje or Otdia Atoll, or Romanzoff I.			
A'h'ge within the			
North West point.....	9 33	170 10	"
East Point.....	9 23	170 16	"
Likieb Atoll, or C't Heiden I.			
centre of group.....	9 51 1/2	169 13 1/2	"
North West point.....	10 03	169 01	"
Jemo Atoll, or Steeple I,			
centre.....	9 58	169 45	"
Ailuck Atoll, or Tindall or Watt's I.			
North point.....	10 27	170 00	"
Mejit, Miadi Atoal, or New Years I.			
centre.....	10 08	170 55	"

Name	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authority.
Uterik Atoll, or Button Island. centre.....	11° 20'	169° 50'	Capt. Brown.
Taka Atoll, or Souworoff I, centre.....	11 05	169 40	" "
Bikar Atoll, or Dawson's Island, Middle of group.....	11 48	170 07	Kotzebue.
Ebon Atoll, or Boston Island. Centre.....	4 39	168 50	Hazemeister.
".....	4 30	168 42	Capt. Cheyne.
".....	4 34	168 45	Capt. Handy.
anch'ge within South West point...4	39	168 49	Capt. Brown.
Namorik Atoll, or Barring's Island. Centre.....	5 35	168 18	Capt. Handy.
Kili Atoll, or Hunter's Island, Centre.....	5 46	169 00	Capt. Dennet.
".....	5 40-	169 15	Capt. Handy.
Jaluit Atoll, or Bonham's Island, West point.....	6 00	169 30	Duperrey's ch.
North point.....	6 17	169 10	" "
North point.....	6 22	169 22	Capt. Brown.
South point.....	5 47	169 36	" "
Ailinglablab or Muskillo Gr'p. South point.....	7 15	163 40	Capt. Cramchenko in Findlay.
South point middle lobe.....	7 46	168 23	" " " "
Isthmus con'tg N. and Mid point...8	00	168 13	" " " "
North point.....	8 10	168 00	" " " "
Jawat or Tebut Atoll, Centre.....	8 25	168 17	Kotzebue.
Lib Atoll, or Princessa Island. Centre.....	8 20	167 30	Capt. Dennet.
*Name Atoll, or Margarretta Island. South ex.....	8 55	167 42	
*Kwajalen Atoll, or Catherine Island, North islet.....	9 14	167 02	
Lae Atoll, or Brown's I. Centre.....	9 00	166 20	Capt. Brown.
*Ujae Atoll, or Lykia I. Centre.....	9 04	165 58	Ship Ocean

Name	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authority.
*Wotto Atoll, or Shanz Island. Centre.....	10° 05'	166° 04'	Capt. Shanz.
Ailinginae Atoll, or Remski-Korsakoff Island, South West point.....	11 08	166 20	U.S. Ex. Ex.
South West point.....	11 08	166 26 1/2	" "
Rongerik Atoll, Island East point.....	11 26 1/2	167 14 1/2	Kobzebue.
centre.....	11 14	166 35	U.S. Ex. Ex.
Rongelab Atoll, or Pescadores I. Centre.....	11 19	167 35	Kobzebue.
Centre.....	11 20	167 30	U.S. Ex. Ex.
*Bikeni Atoll, or Escachottz Isl. West point.....	11 40	166 24	(165° 24') K'zb'e
centre. of South point.....	11 33	165 37	Capt. Brown.
West part.....	11 59	165 00	Duperrey's Chart.
Eniwetok Atoll, or Brown's Islands. Parry's islet.....	11 21	162 52	Horsburg.
North point.....	11 40	161 05	Lutke's chart.
centre South line.....	11 20	161 05	" "
Ujilong Atoll, or Morning Star Gr'p. Centre.....	9 52	160 53	Capt. James.
Ujilong Atoll, or Kewley Group, South end.....	9 47	161 15	Capt. Kewley.

\*These Island require further examination.

I remain very truly yours,

Daniel Smith.

## POSITIONS OF THE CAROLINE GROUP.

Names of Atolls, Islands, etc.	Lat.		Long.		Authorities.
	North.		East.		
Ualan, Kasaie or Strong's Island, centre.....	5°	19	163°	06	Lutke's chart.
Ualan--Coquillo harbor, N.E. islet...	5	21	163	01	Duperrey's "
Ualan--Weather Harbor.....	5	19 1/2	163	09	Lutke's chart.
Ualan--Port Lollin, south N.E. islet..	5	15	163	05	" "
Ualan--centre.....	5	20	162	54	Sp ch by D.F. Coello, 1852
Pingelap atoll or Mc Askill ils.					
N Islet.....	6	13	160	47	Capt. Duperrey
Pingelap atoll or McAskill islands					
S islet.....	6	12	160	47 1/2	" "
Pingelap atoll or McAskill islands,					
center.....	6	13 1/2	160	48	Capt. Cheyne.
Tugulu atoll or McAskill islands,					
center.....	6	13	160	50	Spanish Chart
Mokil atoll or Duperrey's, centre....					
	6	40	159	49	Capt. Cheyne.
Mokil atoll or Duperrey's islands					
N.E. point.....	6	42	159	50	Duperrey
Aura atoll or Duperrey's islands,					
center.....	6	40	159	47	Spanish chart.
Ponapi, Quirosa or Ascension isles,					
Ronkiti harbor.....	6	48	158	19	Lutke's chart.
Ponapi, Quirosa or Ascension isles,					
Ronkiti harbor.....	6	48	158	14	Capt. Cheyne.
Ponapi, Quirosa or Ascension isles,					
Ronkiti harbor.....	6	48	158	30	Av. ob. made by whaling Capts.
Ponapi, Quirosa or Ascension isles,					
Ponatik harbor.....	6	48	158	30	Lutke's chart.
Bonabe or Assension isle, Ronkiti					
harbor.....	6	48	158	19	Spanish chart.
Andema atoll or Frazer islands,					
center.....	6	42	158	05	" "
Ant, Frazer's or William IV group,					
N.E. part.....	6	42	158	03	Capt. Cheyne.
Ant, Frazer's or William IV group,					
extreme south.....	6	43 1/4	158	05 1/2	Lutke's chart.
Pakin atoll, centre.....					
	7	10	157	43	Capt. Cheyne.
Pakin atoll, S E islet.....					
	7	02	158	00 1/2	Capt. Lutke.
Pakin atoll, W point.....					
	7	05	157	56 1/2	" "
Pagnema atoll, centre.....					
	7	02	157	49	Spanish Chart.
Ngatik atoll, Los Valientes extreme E					
	5	47 1/2	157	32	Lutke in Findlay.
Ngatik atoll, Los Valientes SE islet..					
	5	47	157	32	Lutke's chart.
Ngatik atoll, Los Valientes W islet..					
	5	47	157	22	" "
Ngatik atoll, Los Valientes W islet..					
	5	51	157	29	" "
Ngatik atoll, Los Valientes W islet..					
	5	40	157	14	Capt. Cheyne.
Ngaric islands, centre.....					
	5	47	157	27	Spanish Chart.

Names of Atolls, Islands, etc.	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authorities.
Oraluk, San Augustino and Baxo Trista, centre of Bordelaise Island.....	7° 39	155° 05	Findlay.
Oraluk, Jane island.....	7 33	155 03	"
Oraluk, Larkin's isl, N E pt.....	7 36	155 10	"
Oraluk, Meaburn's island.....	7 49	155 20	Norie's chart.
Oraluk or San Augustin reef, S.E. end dangerous.....	7 11	156 08	Spanish charts*
Oraluk or San Augustin reef, N.W end dangerous.....	7 26	155 57	" " *
Oraluk, Bordelaise island, N.W end of reef.....	7 26	155 56	" " *
Dunkin's shoal (d <sup>bt</sup> ful) S. end.....	9 50	154 10	Findlay.
Dunkin's shoal (d <sup>bt</sup> ful) N. end.....	9 17	154 29	Spanish chart.
Nukuor atoll, or Monteverde islands, centre.....	3 27	155 48	Findlay.
Dunkin's island, centre.....	3 57	154 34	Capt. Aiken.
Nuguor atoll, centre.....	3 50	154 56	Spanish chart.
Sotoane or Mortlock islands, S. point...5	17	153 46	Lutke's chart.
Sotoane or Mortlock islands, S.E point..5	19	153 51	" "
Sotoane or Mortlock island, W. point...5	27	153 36	" "
Sotoane or Mortlock islands, NW extreme.5	27	153 24	Capt. Cheyne.
Sotoane or Mortlock islands.....5	08	153 38	" "
Lugunor atoll, east point.....5	30	153 59	Lutke's chart.
Lugunor atoll, centre.....5	39	153 32	Capt. Cheyne.
Lugunor atoll, west point.....5	30	153 52	Lutke's chart.
Lugunor atoll, Pt. Chamisso.....5	29	153 38	Lutke in Fi'dl'y
Lugunor atoll, Etal isl. S. point.....5	33	153 43	Lutke's chart.
Lugunor atoll, Etal isl. N. point.....5	37	153 43	" "
Lugunor atoll, Etal isl, NE point.....5	28	153 18	Spanish chart.
Lugunor atoll, Etal isl, N. end.....5	35	153 41	" "
Lugunor atoll, Ta isl, SE end.....5	16	153 51	" "
Lugunor atoll, Ta isl. NW " .....5	30	153 34	" "
Namoluk atoll or Skiddy's group NW islet.5	55	153 13	Lutke in Fi'dl'y
Namoluk atoll, N W islet.....5	55	153 17	Lutke's chart.
Namoluc atoll, centre.....5	55	153 14	Spanish chart.
Mokor or Hash isl (?) centre.....5	42	153 43	Blunt's chart.
Losap atoll, or D'Urville's isl's, centre7	03	152 42	Duperrey in Findlay
Losap atoll or D'Urville's isl's, center.....7	05	152 37	D'Urville's cht.
Rafael island, centre.....7	18	153 54	Raper
Luasap atoll, or K'Urville's islands centre.....6	50	152 39	Spanish chart.
Truk or Hogoleu islands and reefs, S pt.6	58	151 56	D'Urville's cht.
Truk or Hogoleu islands and reefs, E pt.7	10	151 57	" "
Truk, or Hogoleu isl. and reefs, W. pt..7	10	151 21	" "
Truk or Hogoleu islands and reefs, N pt.7	43	151 43	" "
Royalist islands, S extreme.....6	47	152 08	Capt. Cheyne.
Ruc atoll or Bergh's islands and reefs, South point.....6	57	151 54	Spanish Chart.

Names of Atolls, Islands, Etc.	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authorities.
Ruc atoll or Bergh's islands and reefs, north pt.....	7° 43	151° 39	Spanish chart.
Ruc atoll or Bergh's islands and reefs, west point.....	7 20	151 19	" "
Morileu or Hall's islands or atoll, N E islet.....	8 42	152 26	Lutke's chart.
Morileu or Hall's islands or atoll, S W islet.....	8 36	152 07	" "
Morileu or Hall's islands or atoll, N E end.....	8 42	152 29	Lutke in Fi'dly.
Morileu or Hall's islands or atoll, S W end.....	8 32	152 03	Spanish chart.
Namolipiafane atoll, N E islet.....	8 34	152 01	Lutke's chart.
Namolipiafane atoll, S islet.....	8 25	152 50	" "
Namolipiafane atoll, S W isl't.....	8 30	151 42	Lutke in Fi'dly.
Namolipiafane atoll, centre.....	8 32	151 54	Spanish Chart.
Faiu Atoll (east) or Lutke's islands, centre.....	8 33	151 27	Lutke's chart.
Fahieu Oriental, centre.....	8 30	151 23	Spanish Chart.
Namounito or Anonima atoll, N islet.....	9 00	150 14	Lutke's chart.
Namounito or Anonima atoll, E islet.....	8 34	150 32	" "
Namonutio or Anonima atoll, W atoll.....	8 35	149 47	" "
Namonuito (Triangular) S E pt. of trian- gle.....	8 30	150 35	Spanish Chart.
Nomonuito S W. point of triangle.....	8 32	149 49	" "
Nomonuito N. point of triangle.....	8 58	150 19	" "
Tamatam atoll or Martyr's islands, S, islet	7 32	149 29	Duperrey's chart.
Tamatam or Ollap atoll, c'nt.....	7 35	149 27	Spanish chart.
Puloat or Kata isls. (2) centre.....	7 191/2	149 17	Freycinet, Fdly.
Puluot or Kata isls, centre.....	7 20	149 14	Spanish chart.
Luk or Ibargoita isl, centre.....	6 40	149 08	Freycinet, Fdly.
Luk or Ibargoita isl, centre.....	6 40	149 23	Capt. Cheyne.
Pulo Suge, bank and island.....	6 43	149 29	Spanish chart.
Pikelot or Coquillo isl, centre.....	8 12	147 40	Duperrey's cht.
Biguela island, centre.....	8 12	147 39	Spanish chart.
Pikela or Lydia island, centre.....	8 38	147 13	Duperrey's chart.
Pikela or Lydia island, not on the Sp. ct.			
Satawal or Tucker's I, centre.....	7 21	147 06	" "
Stahoal or do centre.....	7 20	147 07	Spanish Chart.
Faiu (west,) centre.....	8 03	146 40	Lutke's chart.
Fahieu Occidental reef, centre.....	8 02	146 49	Spanish "

Names of atolls, Islands, etc.	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authorities.
Oraitilipou bank, doubtful, bet. Pikelot and Faiu W, 11 fathoms over it.			
Lamotrek or Swede's I, centre.....	7° 29	146° 28	Lutke's chart.
Lamurrec atoll, centre.....	7 30	146 29	Spanish chart.
Elato or Hawsis I, N. point.....	7 29	146 19	Lutke's chart.
Elato or Namoliaur atoll, centre.....	7 28	146 19	Spanish chart.
Olimaras islands, centre.....	7 43	145 57	Lutke's chart.
Olimaras atoll, centre.....	7 40	145 57	Spanish chart.
Farraulep or Gardener's island, centre....	8 34	144 37	Lutke's chart.
Farroilep atoll, center.....	8 48	144 36	Spanish chart.
Ianthe shoal, centre.....	5 53	145 39	Cheyne 8 ft. water
Falipi bank, centre.....	5 54	145 39	Spanish chart.
Ifalik or Wilson's isl. centre.....	7 15	144 31	Lutke's chart.
Ifeluc island, centre.....	7 10	144 39	Spanish chart.
Wolea or Thirteen isls. E. point.....	7 21	143 58	Lutke's chart.
Wolea, entrance to lagoon.....	7 15	144 02	Capt. Cheyne.
Ulea atoll, centre.....	7 20	143 56	Spanish chart.
Eauripik or Kama isls, centre.....	6 39	143 11	Lutke's chart.
Eurupig or Kama isls, centre.....	6 38	143 09	Spanish chart.
(Serel-er-Philip-island, centre).....			
Sorol or Philip island, centre.....	8 06	140 52	Lutke's chart.
Sorol Oriental island, centre.....	8 05	140 49	Spanish chart.
Fais or Tromlin's isl, centre.....	9 46	140 36	Lutke's chart.
Feis island, centre.....	9 45	140 37	Spanish chart.
Uliti or McKenzie's group, N. point of E. islet.....	10 06	139 47	Lutke's chart.
Uliti or McKenzie's group, Palalep, centre.	10 02	139 50	" "
Uliti or McKenzie's group, south point.....	9 47	139 35	" "
Ulevi atoll or McKenzie's group, south. islet.....	9 47	139 35	Spanish chart.
Or Egoi atoll, W grp, centre.....	10 00	139 43	" "
Or Egoi atoll, E grp, centre.....	9 50	139 59	" "
Hunter's shoal, centre.....	9 57 1/2	138 13	Pindlay, 8 fms.
Hunter's shoal, centre.....	9 57	138 29	D'btf'l, Spā ch.
Eap islands, south point.....	9 25	138 00	D'Urville's chart.
Eap islands, not			

Names of atolls, Islands, etc.	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Authorities
Eap island, north point.....	9° 40	138° 00	D'Urville's chart.
Uyap island, centre.....	9 30	138 09	Spanish chart.
Ngoli or Lamoliork atoll			
South islet.....	8 17	137 33	Capt. Cheyne.
Northeast islet.....	8 35	137 40	" "
Middle islet.....	8 30	137 25	D'Urville's chart.
Ulu or Lamoliaur atoll, centre.....	8 20	137 34	Spanish chart.
Palau-Pelew or Arecifos isls.			
South point.....	6 55	134 05	D'Urville's cht.
Augour isl, centre.....	7 35	134 30	" "
Kyangle isl, centre.....	8 08 1/2	134 35	Capt. Cheyne.
Pellelew isl, S point.....	6 58	134 13	Raper in "
Babeldsuap or Pelew isls and reef, N.W end of reef.....	8 40	134 09	Spanish chart.
Kianguel island, centre.....	8 10	134 45	" "
Centre of W side Babeldsuap.....	7 36	134 19	" "
Babeldsuap, N E point.....	7 55	134 54	{ Ex. reef from N.E pt of Babeldsuap isls ex to North West.
Augour island, centre.....	6 51	134 14	
Pellelew island, south point.....	6 58	134 24	
Sousorol or St. Andrew's Island, centre...5.	20	132 16	Horsburgh's Directory
Sonrol or St. Andrew's island, centre.....5	19	132 14	Spanish chart.
Codocopuey island,.....5	15	132 14	Spanish chart.
Anna or Current isl, centre.....4	38 1/2	132 03 1/2	Horsburgh.
Anna or Pul island, centre.....4	38	132 09	Spanish chart.
Merir or Warren Hastings islands, centre..4	17 1/2	132 28 1/4	Horsburgh.
Puio Mariera island.....4	12	132 27	Spanish chart.
Tobi or L'd North's I, centre.....3	03	131 20	Horsburgh.
Lord North's island, centre.....3	03	131 09	Spanish chart.
Helena shoal, centr.....2	50	131 41	Horsburgh.
St. Felix or Carteret bank, centre.....2	48	131 41	Spanish Chart.
Matelotas (3 islands) or Sequeras, centre.8	40	131 34	" "
Pegan atoll, centre.....0	50	134 19	" "

\*Note--I think the Spanish chart is the correct position of Bordelaise Island and Reef.

Harbor Master's Office, Honolulu, June 4, 1868.



Notes on the

PERUVIAN LABOUR TRADE

Removed to separate Unnumbered  
File

Notes on

BOKI'S EXPEDITION

to the

NEW HEBRIDES

BOKI AND HIS EXPEDITIONS

The Friend, Oct. 1, 1850. p. 74, col. 1.

.....  
Soon after the idea was suggested to the judge, (Kauikeaouli) by whom, is not known, of undertaking the conquest of the New Hebrides. It was his design, if successful, to abandon the Sandwich Islands with all his court, and to found a new kingdom in the conquered country. Two brigs were employed in this expedition, and the command devolved upon Boki,\* one of the generals of Kamehameha, and Governor of Oahu; but never did enterprise terminate more unfortunately. The brig, on board of which Boki embarked, was driven off by a southerly gale, and was never heard of after. The crew of the other brig, Harrietta, to the number of more than a hundred men, all perished of an epidemic before reaching their destination. It was necessary to send a new crew from Honolulu, to take back the brig from Viti, or Feejee, where it had been abandoned.

\* Boki's expedition consisting of the brigs Kamehameha and Becket, sailed Dec. 2nd. 1829, and not in 1832, as stated above. It was Boki's expedition, not the king's; the object was to procure sandalwood, not to found a new kingdom. The king objected to Boki's going in person, even after he had gone on board to sail. See Bingham's Sandwich Is. p. 361, and Jarves' History, p. 288 of the first edition, p. 144 of the third.

BOKI EXPEDITION

A History of the Sandwich Islands, Dibble. (1909), pp.206-207.

A ship from Port Jackson arrived at Honolulu in November, 1829, and the captain reported that sandal wood was abundant on an island where he had touched in the South Pacific. This was good news to Boki, and as a person who arrived in the ship proposed to lead an expedition to the reported island, Boki lost no time in making preparations to embark. Kaahumanu was absent on another island and he met with little hindrance in effecting his purpose. He fitted out two brigs owned at the islands, "Kamehameha" and the "Becket". The outfit of water was put on board on the Sabbath day, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties and faithful admonitions of some influential church members. Hastily equipped and insufficiently victualled, the expedition sailed on the 2nd of December. The whole procedure seemed to indicate a mind given up of God to recklessness and infatuation. Boki embarked in the "Kamehameha" with about 300 men. Manuia, who was an agent of Boki in all his plans, took charge of the "Beckett" with 179 men. Almost the whole company of the opposers who had been gathered by Boki went on this mad expedition.

The two brigs arrived and anchored together at an island called Rukuma, the productions, houses and inhabitants of which reminded them of home. At this island they in some measure refitted. From Rukuma the sandal wood island, called by the natives Nanapua, probably Erremango of the New Habrides, was but a few days distant. The Kamehameha parted from the Becket at Rukuma, sailing ten days first. When the Becket arrived at Nanapua, search was made in vain for the Kamehameha. Pieces of wreck had been seen in the neighbourhood, but they could not be identified as belonging to the brig.

C. M. W. D. S.

BOKI EXPEDITION - *Dibble*

The Becket remained at the island about five weeks, but the hostility of the natives and sickness among the people on board defeated entirely the object of the expedition. The sickness raged with great virulence and many died, among whom was Manuia, the commander. The survivors set sail to return. They touched again at Rukuma and left there many of the sick. Some of their number recovered and have since found their way home.. The Becket arrived at length at Honolulu on the third day of August, 1830. Sickness and want had so thinned their number that out of 179 persons only twenty remained, eight of whom were foreigners. The account they gave of their sufferings and losses was deeply affecting, and the mournful voices of the friends of the dead were heard, night after night, in deep-toned wailing through the whole village of Honolulu.

The friends of Boki had some lingering hope that he with his 300 men might still be alive, but after waiting anxiously month after month, they were forced to conclude that the brig was lost and that Boki and all with him had perished. The hand of God was in this event. No one can be so dull as not to perceive it.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
2550 CAMPUS ROAD

Gavan Daws, Rm 209

Boki, Governor of Oahu, left Honolulu for the New Hebrides early in December, 1829. He had two ships, the Kamehameha and the Becket, and several hundred men, most of them armed with muskets. Ostensibly, he was going to gather sandalwood on Erromango. The MS material for 1827-1829 contains some suggestions that he might have wanted to colonize an island somewhere. Certainly the size of the expedition suggests that he had more on his mind than mere sandalwood.

Boki's ship, the Kamehameha, was never heard of again. The Becket returned to Honolulu in mid-1830 with only a handful of men aboard. The rest had died of a sickness which struck them on Erromango. Those on the Becket said they had heard while at Erromango that charred wreckage had been sighted at sea not far away.

I am not familiar with MS material from that part of the Pacific. Does anybody mention the Boki expedition at all? Does anybody mention charred wreckage around Erromango early in 1830--were there any other ships unaccounted for at that time?

Interestingly enough, there is an echo of the expedition as late as 1887. In that year, a man called Henry Poor was in Samoa as an emissary of the Hawaiian government (he was part of Kalakaua's Polynesian Primacy embassy). Poor came across an old Hawaiian called John Kalama, who had lived in Samoa for twenty years. In conversation, Kalama mentioned a man named "John Boki," and this led Poor to ask if Kalama had ever heard of the original Boki. Kalama remembered him faintly, and a few days later brought an old Samoan to Poor. This man was named Kauikeaouli (the name of Kamehameha III, king of Hawaii at the time Boki left in 1829). He said he had lived with an alii Hawaii named Boki, who was one of Kamehameha III's men. Boki had landed at Saapalii (is this spelling correct--I take it from Poor's MS letter) on the island of Savaii, with a ship and many Hawaiians. Boki had lived for years at Saapalii, but he and his companions were now all dead, though several sons of Boki were still living. Poor wrote to the Hawaiian government, asking for funds to cover an investigation, but his mission was recalled shortly afterwards, and nothing was done. (Henry F. Poor to J. S. Webb, March 20, 1887, Archives of Hawaii, Foreign Office & Executive File).

Now, is there anything at all in the Samoan MS material between 1830 and 1887 that would give this story any credibility?

I don't mean to set anyone to work for me, but if by chance someone has come across a reference to Boki or his people, I would appreciate hearing from them.

Gavan Daws.

HAWAIIAN RELATIONS

- (1) Burrows, Edwin G. "George Manini in Uvea (Wallace Island)". Hawaiian Hist. Soc. 45th Annual Report, p.45.
- (2) Hopkins, Manley. "Hawaii: The Past, Present and Future of its Island Kingdom". 2nd ed., pp.222-5. [For Boki's expedition].
- (3) Bingham, Hiram. "A Residence of Twenty-one Years in the Sandwich Islands". Hartford, 1848, pp.361-2.
- (4) Sandwich Island Gazette (1838), Feb. 10. "Linear Natives of the Pacific, no. 1. Observations upon the New Hebrides."
- (5) Jarves. "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands", pp.288-90.
- (6) Kuykendall, R.S. "Some early commercial adventurers in Hawaii". Hawaiian Hist. Soc. 37th Annual Report (1928).

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Check in M.L. for Manini and Boki, and Hawaiian  
Relations generally.

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GILBERT ISLANDS

HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE

over the:



POLYNESIAN CONFEDERATION

Honolulu. 15 April 1863.

My dear Sir,

In the absolute want of time to write to you, as fully as I would wish, by so good an opportunity, as that of the 'Hecate', I have ~~th~~ requested the Editors of the Polynesian and Advertiser to send to you, by her, some of their latest Papers.

Captain Richards is a confidential Friend of Lady Franklin, who also honours with her friendship, and benefits, the King, Queen and Hawaiian people with her favour and benevolence. I have suggested to him that he apply to you in Sydney for your interesting Pamphlet on the Polynesian Islands, with Rees Gazeteer. I pray you to let him have one, and to give him all the information of the 'Men-stealing' said to be going on in some Islands, as you will see by the printed slips which I enclose to you, officially.

You will see by the slip of 4th April (which you will at once 'guess' was written by myself) that your brilliant and far seeing idea of the Polynesian Confederation, was not forgotten; nor, if I had my way, should you be forgotten, when the King masters courage to create the 'Order', so long contemplated, but not carried into effect.

Pray what of the Order of Arossi?

If you will read my enclosed Circular of 6th April, you will see why I am so hurried at present and what my future plans of life are.

I remain, My dear Sir,

Yours truly,

R.C. Wyllie.

Charles St. Julian.

.....

## A Polynesian Confederation

The late Mr. Bayly, for many years the able & zealous Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was, as we have had occasion to remark in previous issues, a strong advocate of the confederation of the various island groups of this ocean, under the sovereignty & flag of the Hawaiian Islands. It was no doubt a pleasing dream of philanthropy, for the benefits would be about all on the side of the tribes whose islands are situated far to the west & south of Hawaii. The confederation once accomplished & recognized by the powers with whom this Government was in treaty relations, the benefits resulting from such treaties would accrue to all the members of the confederacy alike. But it is not apparent that any particular advantage would result to this Kingdom from such an arrangement. On the contrary, it is quite probable that our Government would soon find itself in the position of a guardian who, seeing without emolument, has constantly to watch over & be responsible for the indiscreet acts of a number of youthful & ignorant wards. It was no doubt from some such considerations as these that the offer made in 1885, through Mr. St. Julian, (then Hawaiian Consul-General for the South Pacific) for the cession of the Stewart Islands, was declined. Recently a petition

was received by His Majesty from the principal inhabitants of one of the larger islands of the Gilbert Group, (which has been occupied by Hawaiian missionaries for a number of years past) asking that the protectorate of the Hawaiian Kingdom be extended over them, with a view to ultimate annexation or confederation. The petition was considered in Cabinet Council, & the proposition declined, probably for the same reasons as indicated above. Besides, the island from which the petition is sent is but one of a considerable group, more or less numerously inhabited.

It is only natural, & quite reasonable from their point of view, that the inhabitants of the various groups in the Pacific, as they become enlightened under the teachings of Hawaiian missionaries, & as they hear of the prosperity & good government which obtains here, should desire to participate in those blessings, which they suppose would be the result of the extension of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian King over their islands. And we are by no means prepared to say that a confederation of the kind proposed may not come to pass in the future, whenever the Polynesians, under missionary & commercial teachings, shall have

been prepared to properly appreciate its benefits & carefully observe its necessary conditions. And we doubt not that such an answer has been forwarded to the respectful memorial of the inhabitants of Tapiteua as will assure them of the sympathy & good will of this Government. The following is a translation of the petition:

To His Majesty Kalakaua I, King of the Hawaiian Islands

Sire: We, the undesigned elderly men of the island of Tapiteua, entertaining a high respect for your Majesty, founded upon the reports which have reached us in regard to the wise & just manner in which you conduct your government, & desiring ourselves to share in these blessings of peace & good government, under the enlightenment which we have obtained through the missionaries from your Islands, hereby respectfully request that our Island may be included under your Majesty's sovereignty & the protection of the Hawaiian flag. With this object we have sent this letter, binding ourselves, our children & our children's children, to become subjects of your Majesty. And we ask that some high officer of the Hawaiian Government may be sent here to carry out the intent herein

expressed, & to hoist over us the Hawaiian flag, under which we may be protected & live in peace, seeing that we are a nation just beginning to emerge from barbarism into the light of civilization. Therefore we ask your consent to our desire hereby expressed, but that we may, however, be governed by our own laws & customs until we shall have become fitted to be fully incorporated as a part of the Hawaiian nation.

Love to you, Kalakaua, King of the  
Hawaiian Islands.

Signed by H. B. Palmer & W. B. Kapa (Hawaiian missionaries) as a committee, & 104 of the principal inhabitants. Dated July 10, 1878.

TRIPP VISIT TO GILBERTS

- (1) Hawaiian Gazette for Jan 31, 1883 (Vol. XVIII, no 5), in an article headed "Return of the 'Morning Star'" states that the vessel (Capt. Isaac Bray) and Hon. Jan 25. Sailed June 19, 1882, (7 weeks & 6 days in making round trip) went first to Galleto & and Takitenua July 8; then Koroheke, Abemama, Koroheke, Abemama & Butantani. Nothing alt taking letter or present from Kalahoua or Gibson.
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- (2) Daily P. C. Advertiser, No 14, 1882 (Vol 1, no 159), has a leading article on Hawaii's destiny. It does not really advocate conquest and annexation and has no direct bearing on Tripp's expedition — see Horn, p. 63.
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Tripp Mission to the Gilbert Islands.

Hawaiian Gazette July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1884 (Vol XIX. No 27) p. 3 col. 4.

Legislative Assembly Session 1884 - debate of June 28, 1884.

Mr. Dole. . . . The Polynesian excursion of Capt. Tripp, which no one has yet been able to discover the necessity for, cost \$ 2,093.19. It ended in disaster + disgrace.

col. 5

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Dole. . . .

Relative to the Polynesian expedition, he said that letters from various chiefs had been received by His Majesty, requesting him to send them messengers who would instruct + advise them in their affairs. It was deemed proper to make a courteous reply to their appeal. A vessel going that way offered a favourable opportunity + Capt. Tripp was sent. Expense was not expected to be one half of what it had been, but the wreck of the vessel + other causes had made it so.

col. 6

Mr. Dole. . . . Expedition sent to the South Seas to teach principles of Government; the style of this Government is only fit for the South Seas + if continued, His Majesty will be reduced to the level of a South Sea Island chief. . . .

TRIPP MISSION TO THE GILBERT ISLANDS

P.C. Advertiser June 30, 1884 (Vol.3, no.52), p.3 cols.1 & 3.

Legislative Assembly Session 1884 - debate of June 28, 1884.

Mr Dole - ..... The Polynesian expedition of Captain Tripp, which no-one could see the object of, cost \$2,093.19. It ended in disaster and disgrace.

.....

Mr Gibson - ..... A reference was made to the mission to Polynesia as unwise, and leading to a useless expenditure of public money. This country has been receiving recruits of people from Polynesia, and it was important ~~to~~ that this country maintain friendly relations with those people. Letters had been received from various Chiefs of those islands expressing friendship for King Kalakaua, asking that he would send some of his people to guide and instruct them in their affairs. It was deemed proper that some suitable reply be made. There was nothing more in the instructions to Captain Tripp than that he present courteous replies from His Majesty. An opportunity afforded of a vessel returning labour by which to send these replies. It was not supposed that the expense would have been one half of what it was, but that was owing to the wreck of the vessel and other unforeseen causes.

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GILBERT ISLANDS - HAWAIIAN RELATIONS WITH

(1) Daily Pac Com Advertiser, Nov.14, 1882 (Vol.1, no.169), p.2, col.1, has a leading article in which it is stated that:-

And when we think that intelligence and enterprise need not and will not confine themselves to the narrow limits of the islands, but regarding the vast surrounding ocean as an additional field of legitimate enterprise, it is not idle speculation in looking forward to another half century to contemplate the Hawaiian Kingdom as no longer a nominal state, but one qualified by its wealth, its enterprise and superior order of Government and society to take rank with nations that command respect and consideration on account of the extent of their resources, and the ability with which they are ruled.

(2) The Daily Bulletin, Nov.16, 1882 (No.247), p.2, col.1, has the following leading article:-

A DREAM OF GREATNESS.

Tuesday's Advertiser seems to dream of Hawaii becoming the commercial centre and the political capital of this great ocean. This dream has been dreamt before; but clear-headed, unpoetic, matter-of-fact men have smiled at its recital. Certainly, "intelligence and enterprise need not and will not confine themselves to the narrow limits of the islands." As a matter of fact they do not. "Intelligence and enterprise" may be found on other islands in this ocean at the present time, and they are not indebted to these islands for their origin nor dependent on them for their further growth. Neither is it probable that the "intelligence and enterprise" which are sure eventually to encompass every island and islet of the "vast surrounding ocean", will ever consent to be controlled and ruled by this group. Hawaii's true policy is to confine her attention to herself, and strive to "take rank with nations that command respect and consideration", by enlightened and judicious management of her own affairs and the development of her own resources. Patient and faithful adherence to this policy will ultimately result in the Hawaiian Kingdom being "no longer a mere nominal state"; whereas a Napoleonic policy of conquest and acquisition would most likely end in "vaunting ambition overleaping itself and falling on the other side".

GILBERT ISLANDS - HAWAIIAN RELATIONS WITH

Hawaiian Gazette, Aug.3, 1886 (Vol.XXI, no.31), p.2, col, report of the  
Legislative Assembly debate on the item "\$30,000: expenses of Foreign  
Missions" held on 26.7.86:

Representative Dole spoke of the South Sea expedition of 1882, which he regarded as an attempt at carrying out the present policy of the Government regarding those islands. The Commissioners had been furnished flags, instructions, etc., and brought back letters from some of the native chiefs. He read two of the letters to show that the writers had evidently been furnished with ready made communications, besides having extragagant views of the importance and power of Hawaii. That mission's vessel was wrecked, which was ominous of the fate of the foreign policy of this Government.

The Minister of the Interior, Gibson was sorry to see a gentleman of the intelligence of the member for Lihue endeavour to mislead the House in the manner he had done. In the first place, he would represent that those two letters were probably prepared on board the Julia. These letters were prepared in 1882, and Captain Tripp went in 1884, Even admitting that it was so, Captain Tripp took on board here an interpreter, Mr Randolph, who went with him from island to island. One letter was dated July 25th, the other August 1st. The same interpreter having prepared both letters, it was so reasonable to suppose that they should be similar; but Leleo, the son of a resident on Lanai, an old missionary, attested to the truth of these letters.

.....

GILBERT ISLANDS - HAWAIIAN RELATIONS WITH

P.C. Advertiser, July 24, 1886 (Vol V, no. 176), p. 3, col. 4, report of the Legislative Assembly debate on the item "50,000: expenses of Foreign Missions" held on 23.7.86:

Mr Dole said he wished to refer to a mission to the Micronesian Islands in 1882. A small vessel with two Ambassadors proceeded there with a view of carrying out this foreign policy. The Ambassadors were furnished with uniforms, instructions and documents. One of them was chased out of the harbour here by his creditors, and would have been stopped had they known an hour sooner the vessel was going to leave. The vessel was wrecked and these Ambassadors brought back with them certain documents and letters, some of which had been published, perhaps all. There was a wonderful similarity in the phraseology of two of the letters, suggestive that they had been concocted by the same individual. The honorable member then read the two letters and there was certainly a similarity in the phraseology. They were from Tekaikea, King of Apaiang, and Nanteitei, a Chief, and are printed in the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr Gibson said: I am sorry to see a gentleman of the intelligence of Mr Dole endeavour to mislead the House in the manner he has done. In the first place, he (Mr Dole) would represent that those two letters were probably prepared on board the Julia. These letters were prepared in 1882, and Capt. Tripp went in 1884. Even admitting that it was so, Captain Tripp took on board here an interpreter, Mr Randolph, who went with him from island to island. One letter is dated July 25th, the other August 1st. The same interpreter having prepared both letters, it is reasonable to suppose that they should be similar; but Leleo, ~~an old mission-~~ the son of a resident on Lanai, an old missionary, attests to the truth of these letters. The matter before us is the consideration of the item for foreign missions, and the foreign policy of the Government is under consideration in regard to what is aimed at in the future. In regard to the past it must relate to immigration as one of the results of diplomatic action of the Government. While the Government cannot claim the credit of Portuguese immigration, it can claim credit for having vigorously pushed it. Under that policy about 9,000 Portuguese and 3,000 Japanese, or about 12,000 people had been added to the population. This had resulted in an increase of \$60,000 per annum in taxes. In 1881 the exports were valued at \$8,958,663, an increase of more than \$2,000,000. The productive power of the country was increased through its diplomatic action.

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GILBERT ISLANDS: HAWAIIAN RELATIONS WITH

Drafts of Kalakaua to Nanteitei and to Tekaiea II (Apaiang), Nov. 27,  
1882, AH, FO & Ex.

K A L A K A U A

By the Grace of God of th Hawaiian islands,  
and the islands of the Polynesian group, its King;

To our brother and good friend, Nanteitei, King  
of Butaritari and Makin; Greetings,

The letter of your Highness which was written in  
Butaritari on the Third Day of August, A.D., 1882, have duly  
arrived to our Palace, Iolani.

We are pleased to receive from your Highness your  
kind and loving words towards us, and we are thankful upon the  
expression of those locing words, showing however words of good  
fellowship which we are glad to have our acquaintance between  
ourselves with like-people of like-islands of Polynesia,

We have discussed and considered many issues as presented  
in your Highness' letter.

It is our pleasure to your Highness and the people of  
Butaritari, to help all of you in untling with you on good loving  
terms with our Government, so as to acquire good fellowship with  
you the King who are living and your people close to us.

We are pleased to associate and discuss with your Highness  
by inviting you to come and meet us on the day when we will be  
installed, as the time when such work will begin will eb in accordance  
with the declaration as will be <sup>m</sup>kade by us which will be on the

GILBERT ISLANDS: HAWAIIAN RELATIONS WITH

Twelveth of February, A.D., 1883 coming, in our Palace at Iolani Hale,  
in the City of Honolulu.

We will be pleased to meet with you, your Highness at that  
time, and it would be a joyful time for us to receive you our brother,  
King of Polynesia with a true Hawaiian entertainment.

Written in our Palace Iolani,  
in the City of Honolulu this  
27th day of November, A.D. 1882.

June 19th 1882

To Teitei,

High Chief of Butaritari

Your Highness

His Majesty King Kalakaua is in receipt of a letter from the hand of Your Highness, in which you express a kind regard for His Majesty's Person, and a desire that friendly intercourse should be established between the people of the island of Butaritari and the people of the Hawaiian Islands, and furthermore that His Majesty's Government should send Hawaiian teachers for the instruction of the people under the rule of Your Highness.

His Majesty the King heartily responds to the friendly sentiments of Your Highness, and His Majesty's Government will take into favourable consideration your request for assistance in the matter of instruction.

I avail myself of this opportunity to say to Your Highness that His Majesty King Kalakaua as Sovereign of the Hawaiian Kingdom does heartily recognise a community of interest among the native Chiefs and People of Polynesia; and His Majesty will be happy to see established closer relations of mutually friendly intercourse between the Hawaiian Kingdom, and Your Highness, and the people of Butaritari.

His Majesty now sends by the hands of Captain Bray, of the Am. Miss. bgtne. "Morning Star", a small gift, as an assurance of His Majesty's good will and friendship, for the acceptance of Your Highness.

With the assurances of my most distinguished consideration and respect,

I am, Your Highness' Most obdt, Servant,

(Signed) Walter Murray Gibson

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

Kalakaua.

By the Grace of God of the Hawaiian Islands  
King

To the Sovereign Chief of the Island of Apamama,  
Greetings.

Good Friend & Brother,

This our letter will be given to you by  
our trusty & beloved Alfred - - - Tripp, our  
Special Commissioner to the Islands of the Pacific  
Our Great Sea whom we have chosen to  
convey to you the expression of our Aloha +  
firm friendship. And we pray you to . . . . .  
receive this our Commissioner with favour + to  
grant him all the facilities he may need for  
his business in your island and to listen to  
what he may say to you on our behalf + to  
put faith in what he says. And we pray  
that God may ever have you in his holy  
keeping.

Done at our Palace of Iolani this  
31<sup>st</sup> day of July A. D. 1883.

(The like to sov. Chiefs of Bukutani & Apunui)

By the King

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TRIPP EXPEDITION

Hawaiian Gazette for August 1, 1883, p. 3, col. 1.

The Julia is bound on a diplomatic mission of some kind, Capt. Tripp the commander, and his secretary, each being supplied with the official uniforms worn by Messrs. Kapera and Kaulakou on their Japan trip.

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Honolulu 30<sup>th</sup> July 1883

Frank Cooke Esq.

Sir

Referring to the conversations had with you on the subject I have now to say —  
Capt. A. Tripp Master of the Julia as special commissioner to the islands which that vessel will visit & Mr F. L. Clarke will accompany Capt. Tripp as his secretary. The Government will pay you the sum of \$100 for the passage of Mr Clarke & for the use of a boat for him for the various and articles as he may bring back with him for the Government. Capt. Tripp will be instructed not to delay the Julia at any place on account of Government business.

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Capt. A. N. Tuff,

Honolulu 31<sup>st</sup> July 1883

Sir,

I have to hand you His Majesty's letter  
special Commission for Central and Western Polynesia. The  
object of the Mission with which you are thus entrusted  
is to promote kindly relations between His Majesty's Government  
and the various Chiefs of the Islands you visit.

M<sup>r</sup>. F. L. Clarke is appointed your Secretary  
& the Government has made the necessary arrangements for  
his passage in the 'Julia' and for the use of a boat  
when he requires it also for freight of Government  
stores and of objects brought back for the Museum.

You will please confine your attention to  
such ports and places as are within the range  
of the Julia's voyage, and not incur any charges  
for demurrage on account of the Government.

With my best wishes for the pleasantness  
of your voyage.

I have the honour to remain  
Sir

Your most obedient servant,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TRIPP EXPEDITION

Hawaiian Gazette 1883 Jan 31, p. 3, c. 1.

'Sunny Star' (Capt. Bray) from Honolulu ~~25<sup>th</sup>~~ left June 19, 1882

for Gullbets am Tolitorea July 8, visited Kona, Aherana, Auana,

Maakei, Aherana and Bataritani. July 28 dep for Kona with Rev. A. C.

Walker & the Gullbets Island Training  
school.

Round trip took 7 months & 6 days.

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