

(1) Primary Sources

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All the above references are taken from the bibliography contained in the last-quoted book (i.e. by Macmillan).

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LABOUR TRADE II

Maxwell, C. Bede. "Wooden Hookers". Sydney, 1940.

On page 204 there is quoted a report by Capt William Jones of the Elizabeth that in 1845 he contemplated going to Tanna "to see if I could get some natives".

On pp.248-9 she states that this letter was published in the SMH late in Sept., 1845.

Could you please have a shot at tracing this letter and, if you find it, to have it copied or photostated for me?

Maxwell seems to think that Capt Jones' letter demonstrates that there was blackbirding for Australia before Boyd's efforts in 1847; but I feel myself that all Capt. Jones wanted the labour for was to collect his sandalwood lying on the beach at Erromanga, which his own crew had refused to load after five of them had been killed.

.....

There is a further reference on pp.253-4 of Maxwell to the effect that there was a protest against Boyd's labour venture "made by the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society during April, 1847", where a Dr Ross rose to say that it was disgraceful that any employer should be permitted to import the labour.

If I have not already got ~~the~~ the account of this meeting in my file (with you) could you please get me a copy of the proceedings. Presumably they were reported in the SMH.

.....

IL asked to search (Rf 1 20.1 of 1959 - Items 1 & 2)

(1) Letter of Capt. W. Jones in Smith. for 1845

Erskine, p. 342.

was at Loyalty Islands September 8
1849.

"Lyster" of Plymouth (Capt. Strachan)
was there and stated that in
February, 1849, he had brought
back 36 of Byrd's specimens.

Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List

F079

5557

1844-1860.

1, 30 Sept. p. 2,

Jones wanted the
sandalwood lying
in the place of the
which I had already
sandalwood specimens.

(1) Letter of Capt. W. Jones in S.M.H. for 1845

This letter is in S.M.H., 30 Sept. p. 2,
col. 1, 2.

I agree with you that Jones wanted the labour only to collect his sandalwood lying on the beach at Enomanga. The letter will be photostatted, and take the place of the last one on your list, which I had already copied for you, the Sandalwood memoirs of Isaac Nichols.

BEN BOYD'S LABOUR

In the Shipping Gazette, no 259 (March 3, 1849), vol VI, there is on pp 59-60 an article entitled "The Loyalty Islands" (From the Nautical Magazine) which gives the commercial history of the islands up to the date of Boyd's famous venture, which, however, is not mentioned.

Shipping Gazette, vol VI, no 230 (March 10, 1849), p. 64 -

5 "Departures - March 5. - Lyzden, brig, 155 tons. Captain Strachan, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast."

Lyzden was a brig, 155 tons. Smith & Campbell, Agents
Went to sail on a Sandal-wood voyage.

Sea Horse case (further references):

Shipping Gazette, 28 Nov. 1846, p. 326/7.

" " " 6 Nov. 1847, p. 637/8,
appeal dismissed.

Robert Towns to Robert Brooks, 29 July 1851

"Thacker and myself bought the Sea Horse as she then lay at anchor - we determined to send the Engines & Machinery home. Mr. Thacker said he knew some practical man (a friend) who would give us a lift, consequently I gave him the management of the matter in England, this will account for me not advising you or sending the Engines to your care."

(Towns Letter Books - Brooks, 14, 1849/59 -
Unsat Mt., set 307, items 69).

For Files 20 22 or 14

Auxiliary to C.M.S. X

~~copy the book the photo 2014~~

N. S.W. Auxiliary of
society, reported in the
847. It was one item
Auxiliary's meeting - a

speech by Rev. Mr. Ross. The report of the meeting
occupies three columns, and I should think is
as full as it would be anywhere. I know I showed
you this speech of Ross's, because I remember
adding that Ross didn't know when he made
it that his own son had taken charge of the
islanders to deliver them to Maneroo. There isn't
a copy of it in the file, but might it be
among your photostats? The report of the
meeting is on p. 2, col. 4-6, and Ross's speech
is in col. 5. I think you must have also
the statement about Ross's son, and Ross's reply.

(2) Protest by N. S.W. Auxiliary to C.M.S. ^x
(April 1847)

This was a protest by the N. S.W. Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society^x, reported in the S.M. Herald of 28 Apr. 1847. It was one item in the proceedings of the Auxiliary's meeting - a speech by Rev. Dr. Ross. The report of the meeting occupies three columns, and I should think is as full as it would be anywhere. I know I showed you this speech of Ross's, because I remember adding that Ross didn't know when he made it that his own son had taken charge of the islanders to deliver them to Maneroo. There isn't a copy of it in the file, but might it be among your photostats? The report of the meeting is on p. 2, col. 4-6, and Ross's speech is in col. 5. I think you must have also the statement about Ross's son, and Ross's reply.

(3) References to Sikians in Hawaiian Annals. ^x

(a) 1884, p. 66: South Seas Protectorates Commission.

(in retrospect of the year 1883)

"Under the pretense of enquiring into the feasibility of obtaining immigrants from Japan a commissioner and secretary was sent thither who wasted time and money, and brought back not a report, but a Japanese commission to attend the coronation. Shortly after this event transpired another commissioner and secretary was delegated to represent Hawaii at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, after which a roving commission is indulged in to various countries, for what purpose the dear public, who are expected to foot the bills, are not advised. Another roving commission is abroad in the Pacific, tendering Hawaiian Protectorates to savage tribes on various islands, while, at the same time, protests are sent to various governments against any interference or annexation of any of the independent savage tribes of Polynesia without the consent of Hawaii."

(3) Hawaiian Annual *

(4) 1898, p. 166: Cession of Stewart's Island to Hawaii.

(in Islands comprising the Hawaiian Republic).

In the archives of the Foreign Office are the articles of convention between Hon. Chas. St. Julian, the "Commissioner and Political and Commercial Agent" of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and John Webster, Esq., the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the group of Islands known as Stewart's Islands, (situate near the Solomon group), whereby is ceded to the Hawaiian Government - subject to ratification by the King - the Islands of Tikisiana, Te Parena, Taore, Mataia Awi and Mataia Iwoto, comprising said group of Stewart's Islands.

This was done at Sydney under date of February 10, 1855, but there is no record at present found of its ratification.

* Hawaiian Annual at both these dates was named Hawaiian Almanac.

(7) Benjamin Boyd and Charles Nicholson.

Nicholson to A. Cunningham - two letters in Cunningham papers, vol. 3:
Letters to A. Cunningham, 1845-56.

ML. ms. A 3180

(a) March 4, 1849 (p. 8-9)

Archibald Boyd has left the Colony, having been obliged to part with all his property to meet his debts here - and obliged in order - it is said to evade the suit of creditor to embark on a Sunday morning, outside, or between Sydney Heads. Ben Boyd it is also said is ruined - and it is a fact that he was several days in gaol before he could find Bail to meet an action for debt brought against him. Such is the climax of all the hectoring and pretension of this man. The concerns of the Royal Bank are now in the hands of a Mr. Sprott Boyd, who appears to be a judicious man. It is believed that he came out with instructions to sell off the stocks belonging to the Company. This, however, is utterly impossible - property has no marketable value, from the fact of there being no buyers. Sheep are selling at 1 a head, and cattle at 6 and 7 shillings a head.

(17) (b) Letter dated "Sydney, Feb. 12, 1851,"
p. 9-10.

a The Boyds are all fled, and extin-
guished. The last heard of "little
Benjamin" was that he was seen with
a pick and a pan in California, washing
the auriferous sand in California.
The whole concern of the Royal Bank
has proved a most gigantic failure,
if not fraud. Many, if not most
of those connected with it, will be
utterly ruined".

(8) Benjamin Boyd and the landowning class

Ranken, George - Windabyne: a record of bygone times in Australia. London, Remington and Co. Ltd, 1895. (p. 53).

"There was, moreover, a sub-variety of "swell", more or less allied with officialdom that was fully as much detested by the populace; and we have something not unlike the latter even in these times. This was the great station speculator who had more stations, more flocks and herds than he had ever seen, who fed the country bare by driving his huge stock over all men's lands, who worked the crade at banks, and led opinion at clubs, who entered into bonds and agreements to keep down rations and wages, and who estimated the human race as live stock, and talked of them as "labour".

It is said that when Big Ben B - once travelled through Monaro, he passed sleepless nights - he was ever on the watch - he feared that he might be murdered by some of the wretched, starved and maltreated ticket-of-leave men employed on his many stations."

[From both internal evidence (Ranken's general tone), and external evidence, I would regard this as

highly libellous. There is nothing in
Brierley's journals to suggest that Boyd
or he or any of the staff went in fear of
anyone but wandering aborigines.

And the scarcity of labour was so great
that any grazier who treated his men
badly, or, at any rate, less well than his
fellows, wasn't likely to keep them long.
If Boyd had been a known grinder of
faces there would have been public accu-
sations at the time, and the Herald would
not have failed to print them.

Which reminds me of a comment I saw
a few days ago in Smitherell, 24 Feb. 1848,
p. 2, col. 3: -

"A New Dignity - We perceive that Mrs.
Chisholm, in one of her statements in
the English papers, gives some particulars
of a man who was "in the service of
Benjamin Boyd, Esq., the Bachelor Prince
of New South Wales". Mrs. C. does
not state whether the title is
hereditary (sic)."

BENJAMIN BOYD

AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Section I - Benjamin Boyd.

Section II - Introduction of Labour into Australia.

Section III - Charles St Julian. (transferred to File 22).

Section IV - John Webster and Sikaiana. (transferred to File 22).

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Benjamin Boyd and the South Sea Islands.

R.A.H.S. Journal and Proceedings, vol. V,
1920.

Articles.

Part I. Some Recollections of Old Sydney

1. Victorian Historical Magazine, vol. III, no. 2, Dec. 1913:
"Some of the Murray Pioneers and their Services to the State" - C. Stuart Ross.
Refers to the Royal Bank properties in the Victorian Riverina, and Boyd's introduction of island labour to them. Article also gives some information on later owners of these properties. If still in existence, possibly papers available? See pp. 78 - 79, 83 - 84; also p. 71.
2. R.A.H.S., Journal and Proceedings, vol. V, 1920.
"Some recollections of Old Sydney" - Sir James Fairfax.
Refers to Boyd's business establishments in Sydney, and to arrival of natives in Sydney, "they camped in his backyard". Also notes battle in Jamieson-street between "Lifu men" and local aborigines. See pp. 7-8.
3. The Australian Historical Society (later R.A.H.S.), J. and P., vol. 2, Part 6, 1907, pp. 129 - 139.
"Benjamin Boyd, Merchant" - J.H. Watson. Continued in A.H.S. J. and P., vol. 2, part 7, 1907-8, pp. 141 - 149.
See p. 136-7 for reference to Boyd's importation of island labour; seems mainly to be based on Report in the Heads of the People, 1 May 1847.
Watson makes use of the following publications and it might be useful checking them, if this has not yet been done:
Low's Directory of Sydney (uncertain if this correct title).
The Shipping Gazette (published from 23 March 1844 to 31 December 1860 in Sydney).
Arden's Sydney Magazine (not certain if this was still being published in late '40s).
The Heads of the People (as above). Published in Sydney.

Possibilities:
The Illustrated Sydney News.
The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.
The Melbourne Courier.
The Port Phillip Gazette.
4. R.A.H.S., J. and P., vol. XIX, Part VI, 1933.
"Ben Boyd's Labour Supplies" - H.P. Wellings, pp. 374- 384.
Notes already on this article (see File on B.B. and the South Sea Islands, Part I, pp. 23- 24.

R.A.H.S. Journal and Proceedings, vol. V,
1920.

R.A.H.S. Journal and Proceedings, vol. 2, Part 1
7, 1907 - 1908
Benjamin "Some Recollections of Old Sydney" -
Sir James Fairfax.

p. 8. "Boyd was a tall Scottish merchant, of the firm of Robinson & Boyd. The office of these merchants was the building where the Wentworth Hotel stands. They had an interest in whaling ships, and Boyd established a whaling station at Boydtown, Twofold Bay, near what is now known as Eden...The first coloured labour was introduced by Boyd. He brought a number of men from Lifu, and they camped in his backyard, between Church Hill and Jamieson-street. At that time many aborigines used to frequent Sydney, and on one occasion a number of these came in conflict with the Lifu men in Jamieson-street. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ They fought with stones and other weapons up and down the street, much to the consternation of the householders. The Lifu men, absolute savages, were sent to Boydtown, and Mr. John Ross, son of the Rev. Dr. Ross, Congregational minister, undertook the charge of them over-land. He was a very fine young man, and very soon gained the confidence of the natives. After some very curious adventures he got them to a station near Boydtown. But the venture was not a success."

(5) Pellauk B...
(6) City of letters
a desk of
(7) Ferguson...
April 30...
via Boyd...
Kusoff...
The Velocity sailed hence for
the Islands on the 31st January for the
purpose of bringing on to Sydney a number
of native labourers for Messrs. Boyd &
Co. In this mission Captain Kusoff had
been very successful, having obtained
sixty-five strong able bodied men, 33,
twenty-six from the Island of Tanna,
twenty-three from Obo, and six from
from Amalton. Sixty-two of these had

R. A. H. S., Journal and Proceedings, vol. 2, Parts 6 and 7, 1907-08.

"Benjamin Boyd, Merchant" - J. H. Watson.

- (5) Petherick Bibliography entries on 14
- (6) Copy of letter in Melbourne Argus for July 29, ~~1847~~ ^{and Aug. 1, 1912,} 17
on death of Boyd
- (7) Ferguson newspaper cuttings files items on Boyd 20

effect for a century to come.

Letter ("from ^{the} shipping news of the day" * see from
presumably still from the H. of the P.) SMH

1st April 20th, 1847. From New Hebrides
via Boyd Town, the schooner Velocity, Captain
Kusopp. The Velocity sailed hence for
the Islands on the 31st January for the
purpose of bringing on to Sydney a number
of native labourers for Messrs. Boyd and
Co. In this mission Captain Kusopp has
been very successful, having obtained
sixty-five strong able bodied men, viz;
twenty-six from the Island of Tanna,
twenty-three from Lafou, and sixteen
from Anatanu. Sixty-two of these have

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* This by
no means
certain, as
Watson uses
~~present tense~~
in peculiar
way.

R. A. H. S., Journal and Proceedings, vol. 2, Parts 6 and 7, 1907-08.

"Benjamin Boyd, Merchant" - J. H. Watson.

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Quotes from Heads of the People, 1 May 1847.

"It is known that to Benjamin Boyd Esq. of Church Hill, the colony is indebted to the initiative of an experiment which, so far as it concerns the real and practical efforts of civilization and the blessings of Christianity, will do more to solve a most difficult problem in colonization than all the efforts of the South Seas missionaries can possibly effect for a century to come".

Later ("from ^{the} shipping news of the day" ^{was from} presumably still from the H. of the P.?) * SM.H.

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* This by no means certain, as Watson uses ~~present tense~~ in peculiar way.

"April 20th, 1847. From New Hebrides via Boyd Town, the schooner Velocity, Captain Kersopp. The Velocity sailed hence for the Islands on the 31st January for the purpose of bringing on to Sydney a number of native labourers for Messrs. Boyd and Co. In this mission Captain Kersopp has been very successful, having obtained sixty-five strong able bodied men, viz; twenty-six from the Island of Tanna, twenty-three from Lafou, and sixteen from Anatehu. Sixty-two of these have

been landed at Boyd Town, and from thence would be forwarded to Maneroo, to be employed as shepherds, the other three have been brought to Sydney as a specimen of the kind of men they are."

On next mission Kirsopp returned with fifty-four men and three women. "Arrived September 24th, 1847, Portenia, brig, 222 tons, Captain Lancaster, sixty-four native labourers, four native women, two native boys.

"The report says the Portenia is to be dispatched for a further supply.

"A ship arriving in December says it is extremely difficult to get the natives of these islands to come on board for cleaning up on account of the visits of the Velocity and the Portenia. They believe all the men taken away to be dead, and in accordance with an old custom, they killed all the women, the wives of those men.

"Now what was Mr. Boyd's motive in bringing into the colony these native islanders? Is he to be credited with a philanthropic spirit or a desire to Christianising these heathens? If we read between the lines, the object was evidently to work his stations cheaply. His

losses up to this time by unremunerative investments must have been enormous. And to add to them, at the very time he was landing his first lot of island boys, his barque, the British Sovereign, of 359 tons, was wrecked on the Sandwich Island and the crew barbarously murdered. The report of this disaster says the vessel was uninsured."

BENJAMIN BOYD AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

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| (8) Notes on Wellings, H.P. "Ben Boyd's Laloum supplies".
<u>R.A.H.S., Journ. & Proc.</u> , v. 19 (1933), pp. 374-84 | 23 |
| (9) Notes on Abbott, J.H.M. "Ben Boyd. The story of a
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| (12) Notes on Ross, C. Stuart. "Some of the Murray
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- (13) Notes on Wells, William Henry. A Geographical Dictionary; or Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies.
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- (14) Notes from the Port Phillip Patriot, Aug. 19, 1848,
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- (15) Excerpt from the Sydney Morning Herald for Jan. 1, 1849,
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- (17) Excerpt from the Sydney Morning Herald for Aug 17,
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- (I3) Notes in Wells, William Henry : A Geographical Dictionary; or Gazeteer of the Australian Colonies. Sydney, W. & F. Ford, 1848 - 28
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- (1) ✓ Aboriginal Slavery in the South Seas, Col. Mitchell and
Aborig. Friend, vol 2, nos. 3-6 (1848) 572.9
C
- (2) Letter to Sir W. Denison on the Expediency of Transferring
the Unemployed of Tasmania to N.S. Wales. Syd., 1847. 331.6
042, P. 31
- ✓ (3) Mr Benjamin Boyd's evidence before the select committee
of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, with
the report of the select committee on the removal of
transportation. London, Bruce, 1847. NOTHING ON
ISLANDERS
- ✓ (4) Abbott, J. H. M. Ben Boyd, the story of a fortune.
Love Hand, Feb., 1917, H. 142-4.
- (5) Ben Boyd: an authentic sketch of a romantic career
[see Eden Tourist Association - Eden, Twofold
Bay.]
- (6) Ben Boyd and the Wanderer: [newspaper cuttings,
etc. with text.] Ill. [1898-1907] 9980.1
B

Boyd, Benjamin, contd.

- (7) Ben Boyd at Twofeld Bay. Ill [reprinted cuttings,
v. 25, pp 59-62] 9991
N
- (8) Ben Boyd of Australia. On 9th May
Feb, 1920, pp 26-9.
- (9) Ben Boyd of Australia, a sketch of a romantic
character of New South Wales, who might have
become the Cecil Rhodes of Australia. Ill
Mid-Pacific May, Nov 1918, pp 446-52.
- (10) Bertie, C.H. Stones & Stones: Benjamin Boyd's
Enterprise. Ill The Home Annual, Oct,
1935, pp 70, 73, 75, 77.
- (11) Boyd, M. Reminiscences of fifty years. 1871.
[The author of this work was brother to B. Boyd]
and Boyd's Tower.
- (12) Boyd Town House, Eden; (Smith, S.M. Relics
of old colonial days. Ill 1914).
- (13) Boyd v The Corporation of the Royal Exchange
Assurance. 1846. [see Boyd v The Corporation
of the Royal Exchange Assurance. 368.2
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- (14) Ben Boyd and the Wanderer Parts. Ill. [2 weeks
cuttings. 7, H. 70-73, 120-128] 9991
N
- (15) [Ben Boyd: extract from further recollections, by
a. a. c. d. Boswell] (Watson, J. H. Part
Magazine, H. 12-13. [1904-21]).
- (16) Benjamin Boyd's old home, Twofeld Bay. Ill.
(Brady, E. J. Australia unlimited [1918], p. 270)
- (17) Dakin, W. J. Deep-sea whaling and Australia in the
romantic days of Norman and Ben Boyd. Ill. (in his
whaleman adventures, H. 90, 98-106. 2nd ed.
1938)
- (18) Dunlabin, T. Ben Boyd's Kanakas (in his
slaves of the South Sea, H. 147-156, 1935)
- (19) An early speculator [see Pender, A. - Reminiscences
of Australian early life]
- (20) Fate of Mr. B. Boyd. Ill. Syd News, Dec 9,
1854, p. 423, Dec 23, 1854, p. 471.

Byrd, Benjamin, contd.

- (21) Fudge, J M Benjamin Byrd, seer and financier, his mysterious disappearance. (Newspaper cuttings, vol 167, p 113).
- (22) Fudge, J M. Renascence of Ben Byrd; [with text] (Newspaper cuttings, vol 165, pp 11-27, 1923-4).
- (23) Kerwan, Sir J W Benjamin Byrd. (In his 'My life's adventure', pp 202-6, 1936).
- (24) Late Mr Byrd. (Newspaper cuttings. 3. p. 100). 9991
- (25) MacLean, D. Merchant adventurer in Australia: Ill Walkabout, June, 1935, pp 43-5, 51.
- (26) Macleod, L R. Northern suburbs of today, 1903.
- (27) Mann, G V F. Mr Benjamin Byrd, financier. Ill (In his Municipality of North Sydney, pp 50-6, 1938).
- (28) Memoir of Benjamin Byrd, Esq. (Anders's Sydney Magazine, Oct 1843, pp 118-20).
- (29) Mr Benjamin Byrd (Ill Syd News, Oct. 21, 1854, pp 305, 314).
- (30) N S W - Legislative Council. Exploitation of the Allerton ranch of Mr Byrd (Newspaper cuttings 7 p 128a).

Boyd, Benjamin, contd.

- (31) Partus, a B. Early Australian steamers. AHS v 2, pt. 9.
- (32) References to B.B. (Newspaper cuttings 7, pp 134-5)
- (33) Ross, C. S. Some of the Murray fences and their services to the state. Vit Hist Mag, Dec, 1913, pp 70-86.
- (34) Sketches in Twofeld Bay. Ill Ill Syd News, June 1872, pp 92-3.
- (35) a Tenely resume Hawaiian Annual, 1931, pp 34-5.
- (36) W F Australian romance: a millionaire's ambition (Watson, J. H. - Scrap-book, vol. 1, p 85)
- ✓ (37) Murder in Sels. Extract from Illus. Leader News, Apr 10, 1852 [Bound with others as Poe 12 extracts, 1844-1900] F 980 p
- (38) Watson, J. H. Australian Farmers of the Past Scottish Australasian, Mar. 1917, pp 5388-9.
- (39) Watson, J. H. Ben Boyd RAHS, vol 17, 1931, pp 394-5.
- (40) Watson, J. H. Benjamin Boyd [with text]. Ill Navy League Journal, 1924, Feb. Mar. various pp

Boyd, Benjamin, cont'd

- (41) Watson, J H. Benjamin Boyd, merchant. AHS, vol 2, Jan., 1912, pp 129-39; Sept., 1912, pp 141-9.
- (42) Watson, J H. The Mercantile Name: its contribution to Australian history; read 1910. AHS, vol 3, pp 241-2.
- (43) Watson, J H. Notes on some suburbs of Sydney. RAHS, vol 13, 1927, pp 38-40.
- (44) Webb, Francis. A drum for Ben Boyd [a poem] Sydney, a LR, 1948.
- ✓ (45) Wellings, H P. Ben Boyd's labor supplies. RAHS, vol 19, 1933, pp 374-84.
- (46) Wellings, H P. Benjamin Boyd in Australia 1842-1849. [with text] Ill 1936.
- (47) Wellings, H P. Benjamin Boyd in Riverina. RAHS, vol 20, 1934, pp 114-21
[Credendum by R B Rosold - Sale of Ben Boyd's Riverina stations, in RAHS 30: 151-5, 1944]
- (48) Wellings, H P. Benjamin Boyd's three steamers: sea post, Corumbia, Juno. RAHS, vol 21, 1935, pp 320-35

Boyd, Benjamin, contd

(49) Wellings, H P. Twofold Bay and Boydton, 2.5N.

Ill 1926.

(50) Wellings, H P. Twofold Bay [receptor cuttings]

1930 - 5y, 1931

(51) Illustration of Seahorse by Vellawitt in MZ. See Cat.

BOYD, BENJAMIN

MSS. CAT.

(1) 1851
 Sept 16
 &
 Oct 6
 copy of letters written by B.B. on the Wanderer, Sept 16
 & Oct 6, 1851
 (manuscript transferred from Parliament House, 1918,
 H 435-8) A 1384

(2)
 said to be primarily missed; has gone to California
 (C. Dubois to A. Cunningham, Jan 4, 1849, p. 4;
 Feb 12, 1851, p. 10)
 [Cunningham Papers, vol 3] A 3180

(3) 1854
 Jan. 24
 -
 1855
 Jan 9
 proceedings of Her Majesty's ship Herald Jan 24,
 1854, to Jan 9, 1855, to ascertain fate of W-88
 ... at the Solomon Islands, Western Pacific; report
 by H M Denham, with app. consisting of Admiralty
 orders, copy of Boyd's letter found at San Cristobal,
 etc. [manuscript transferred from Parliament House,
 1918, H 379-462] A 1384

(4) 1866
 Sept 14
 letter from M. Boyd to C R. Smith, Sept 14, 1866,
 re the search made by Capt Denham for evidence of the
 death of, ... at St. Christoval, Solomon Islands

C 205

BENJAMIN BOYD

ML Newspaper cuttings file on B B has following in
his S S Islanders column expansion -

(1) SMH 14.10.47 "The New Hebrides"

(2) " 6.11.47 "The South Sea Islanders"

Letter from B Boyd

(3) " 4.11.47 "The South Sea Islanders"

Letter from B Boyd

(4) " 5.11.47 "The New Hebrides. Mr Boyd's
Manifesto" Leading article

(5) " 15.11.47 "Mr Boyd's South Sea Islanders"

Letter from W... &

(6) a ms (3pp) entitled "References to Mr Benjamin
Boyd, the founder of Boyd Town, Taro Island, S.S."

(7) "Secret of the Solomon Islands", by J F Hogan, in
"Canberra Journal", 1893, p 593

(8) SMH Oct 20 & 21, 1854. Meeting at the
Sydney Exchange

- 2 -

BENJAMIN BOYD, cont'd.

- (9) Sydney Mail 24.4.07 "Parasitic Career of
B. B."
- (10) TS giving biographical details re B. B. by I. L. 11338
- III (11) Letter from J. Arthur Dowling to SMH dated
14.5.07 (partly published a few days later)
and referring to recent questions in the correspondence
of the Herald.
- III (12) The Empire (Sydney) July 27, 1855, re Darwin's
search for Boyd. Text of report in extenso.
- III (13) Australasian 21.6.30 Hypothesis re failure of B. B.
and why he failed
- (14) SMH 25.10.49 "Boyd's Blocks"
- (15) Empire 1.2.54 Letter from John Webster re
Boyd cutting his nose on trees!
- (16) [Ships and Shipping] Ben Boyd and the Wanderer,
pt. 25, 28-33. [1898-1907] ML 9980.1
B

BENJAMIN BOYD, cont'd.

- (9) Sydney Mail 24.4.07 "Parasitic cancer of B. B."
- (10) TS giving biographical details re B. B. § 1. L 11338
- III (11) Letter from J. Arthur Dowling to SMH dated 14.5.07 (partly published a few days later) and referring to recent questions in the correspondence of the Herald.
- III (12) The Empire (Sydney) July 27, 1855, re Darling's search for Boyd. Text of report in extenso.
- III (13) Australasian 21.6.30 Hypothesis as to fate of B. B. and why he failed.
- (14) SMH 25.10.49 "Boyd's Blocks"
- (15) Empire 1.2.54 Letter from John Webster re Boyd cutting his nose on trees.
- (16) [Ships and Shipping] Ben Boyd and the wanderer, pp. 25, 28-33 [1898-1907] ML 9980.1

B

Research Department's Catalogue Cards (1938) 25 refs.

- (1) Dumbabin, T. "Whalers, sealers and buccanniers." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. XI (1925), p. 31.
- (2) Broomfield, F. J. "Romantic career of Benjamin Boyd." Sydney Mail, April 24, 1907, pp. 1056-7.
- (3) "Benjamin Boyd: and first coloured labour." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. V (1919), p. 8.
- (4) "Ben Boyd in [and Underwood's Buildings]." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. VII (1921), p. 62.
- (5) "Boyd, Benjamin: at Turfold Bay." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. IV (1917), pp. 298-9.
- (6) "Boyd, Benjamin, his 'squalling' men." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. XVII (1931), pp. 56, 60, 63, 68, 74, 77.
- (7) "Boyd, Benjamin: Historical sketch." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. XIX (1933), pp. 23-4.

BOYD, BENJAMIN, contd.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

- (8) Boyd, Benjamin: 'June' and 'Cornelia' steamers. Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol V (1919), pp. 7-8.
- (9) Boyd, Benjamin: yacht 'Wanderer' wrecked. Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. IV (1917-19), p. 325.
- (10) Boyd: challenges Charles Cooper to a duel. Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol XVIII (1932), p. 19.
- (11) Mann, L. F. "Early Neutral Bay: [and Ben Boyd: Ben Boyd at Neutral Bay... his land pump... his large dam... his wretched... his large boiler... his tragic end." Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol XVIII (1932), pp. 187-8, 189, 193-4, 194-5, 193, 202, 195-6.
- (12) Watson, J. H. "Ben Boyd". Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol XVII (1931), pp. 394-5.
- (13) Wellings, H. P. "Ben Boyd's balloon supplies". Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol XIX (1933), pp. 374-84.

Apparently only 13 refs. extant.

BOYD, BENJAMIN, contd

PUBLIC LIBRARY

From the Australian Encyclopaedia

- (14) Webster, J. "The Last Cruise of the 'Callion'" (1855).
- (15) Watson, J. H. "Benjamin Boyd, Merchant". Royal Aust. Hist. Soc. Journ., vol. II (1907), pp. 129-49.
- (16) McAul, Hugh (ed.). "George Boyd's Journal" (1934).
- (17) Wellings, H. P. "Benjamin Boyd in Australia, 1842-1849" (1936).

There are rumors subsequently (i.e. to his death) that Boyd had escaped, and in 1854 an expedition sought him in the islands - in vain. Yes, this is all explained in (15), pp. 148-9.

Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Serpent", L.V. Hammet Esq. from Hong Kong to Sydney, touching at the Bashes, Port Lloyd, Pescadores, Strong Island, Mc Astill, Wellington and Solomon Islands, Tumor, Port Essington, and Swan River, between Nov. 9th 1852 and June 20th, 1853.

— Nautical Mag, 1854 pp 57-67; 123-130; 138-194.

One of the objects of this voyage was to obtain intelligence of Mr. Boyd and the "Wanderer"

Page headed :

"News of Benjamin Boyd"

News of Benjamin Boyd — at the Island Guadalcanar — Meeting in Sydney.

From Sydney Empire?

— The Argus, Oct 23 1854, p. 5 d.c.

Mr. Benjamin Boyd. Search by Captain Henry Mangles Denham in H.M.S. "Herald" between 24th Nov. 1854 and the 9th Jan. 1855. With

Vict P. 43 Appendix of Papers. N.S.W. Parl. Paper (6 June 1855) folio pp. 19. Sydney 1855.

— Correspondence with the Government relative to the employment of the cutter "Oberon" in search of Mr. Benjamin Boyd. N.S.W. Parl. Paper (30 Oct 1855) folio pp. 6. Sydney 1855.

Page headed:

15

Voyage of the "Endora", Capt. Fowler, Hobart to
San Francisco Dec. 1849 to June 1850,
including visits to Tahiti, Caroline Island,
Hondulu, and San Francisco
— Bartley, Opals and Agates, 1892, pp 11-39.
Saw the Wanderer at Tahiti Feb 1850.

Page headed

Webster (John)

Last Cruise of the "Wanderer"

The Last Cruise of "The Wanderer". By John
Webster. 2 vo. pp. viii, 120. Sydney [1863]

Inscribed to the Memory of Benjamin Boyd,
of Sydney and Two-fold Bay, who went ashore
at one of the Solomon Is. and was massacred
there. The "Wanderer" continued her Voyage
[from San Francisco] towards Sydney and
was unfortunately wrecked on the coast of
N. S.W. between Port Macquarie and Sydney.
During this voyage which occupied six months
(June - Nov. 1851) the Hawaiian, Kingsmill,
Gilbert, Stewart's and other Island Groups of the
North and Western Pacific were visited.

Another issue, with photo-
illustrations

Peltonik: Bibliography of Australasia. Box 44: Voyages
1837-1910.

The Yacht "Wanderer" at Papeete, Tahiti Feb 1. 16
1850 — Bartley, Opals and Agates, 1892, pp-
4, 15.

Wreck of the "Wanderer" at Port Macquarie
Bar Mouth of Hastings River, Nov. 7, 1851.
— F. Walker, Paper on P. Macquarie 23 May
1905, Jour. Aust. Hist. Soc. I p. 208.

Benjamin Boyd's "Wanderer", her fate —
[wrecked at Port Macquarie, N.S.W.]
See article by Sir Horace Toler in an
autobiographical sketch in M. A. P. A
~~Popular~~ Popular Penny Weekly Sept 2. 1905
p. 228, quoted — Australasian, Nov. 11, 1905,
vol. I xxix [sic], pp 1172-1176

Benjamin Boyd, Merchant. By Captain
J. H. Watson. ~~pub Sept. 1912~~
Jour. Aust. Hist. Soc. vol. II pp 141-149 [pub. sept.
1912].
Paper read before the Society 25 June 1907 (concluded)

Wreck of the Yacht "Wanderer" on South
Shores Port Macquarie 14th Nov. Reported
death of Mr. Ben Boyd. killed by natives
at the island of Guadalcanar. From the Shipping
Gazette, Sydney Dec 6th 1851

17

The Late Mr Boyd. Report of the Proceedings
of the "Wanderer" from 14th to 19th October
1851. From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 20
1851, and other Correspondence. Reference to
Sir Horace Tozer's Paper in M.A.P. Proceedings
of the "Herald" Capt. Denham, Dec. and
Jan. 1855. Sir Oswald Brierley's picture of
the "Wanderer" in the Sydney Art Gallery.

Boyd (Beig) and the "Wanderer".

Vict. Hist. Mag. vol. II 1912 pp 134 —

[Newspaper cuttings:]

"Melbourne in the Forties"

To the Editor of the Argus

Sir, — In Mr. Gordon M'Crack's interesting
Reminiscences of Melbourne, on Saturday, are
two errors, no doubt lapses of memory.
The "Wanderer", of Ben Boyd, was not
attacked by natives. Ben simply disappeared
on a shooting excursion on the Island of
Guadalcanar. Again, the yacht was wrecked
at its mouth of the Hastings, off Port Macquarie.
The Macquarie River has no mouth; it ends
in a marsh some miles below Warren, New
South Wales — Yours, etc.

July 24.

J.H.F.

(Argus, 29/7/12)

[Note: Argus Index: "Melbourne in the
Forties" — 2 articles,

July 13-7, July 20-8.]

Melbourne in the Forties.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir, — "J. M. F." has judged me in his haste when he has imputed to me two errors in my very brief allusion to the fate of my father's old friend, Benjamin Boyd, and in which I had always taken a personal interest. Several accounts have been published, but there is only one which is true. The correct story I have in a long letter from my friend Mr. John Webster, of Opononi, Hokianga, New Zealand, who was a personal friend of Boyd's, and his comrade on the last and fatal cruise of the old Wanderer. He simply relates how, when the schooner lay at anchor off the island (Guadalcanar), Boyd got up early, and, borrowing his (Webster's) powder flask, left in a boat to go ashore for a day's shooting, etc. Boyd never returned, but no alarm was felt for him until a little later in the day, when the natives, coming off in great force, attacked the vessel and tried to take her by storm. Some of them, climbing up the bowsprit gear, got on deck and fought desperately. The schooner's people cleared the deck rapidly with small arms, and, training and laying one or two of the ship's cannon, delivered the shot with excellent effect, sinking several of the canoes, the rest making for the shore at the top of their speed. "J. M. F." may have his own opinion

19

as to whether Benjamin Boyd was killed before
or after the well-authenticated attack on the schooner.
In my humble opinion the killing of Boyd
was the first act in the drama, the attempted
surprise of the schooner and projected massacre
of her crew the second. I would beg to refer him
to a small presentation volume in the Public
Library, entitled "The Last Cruise of the
Wanderer" — it is by my friend Mr Webster
— and there he will find all he wants
to know, even to the exact place where
the Wanderer went to pieces. My notes
not being present, I admit it is possible
that I may, by a slip of the pen, have
confounded Macquarie River with Port
Macquarie. I believe Sir Horace Tizer is
an authority as to the exact locality,
he having seen part of the serpent figure-
head and the head-rails lying on
somebody's veranda there. — Tours, etc.,
July 29. George Gordon M'Crae

Argus, Aug 1 / 1912.

Ferguson File :

Benjamin Boyd.

1. From "Austral Light", Melbourne,
January 1893.

"A Notorious Australian Banker"
by Henry Gyles Turner.
(8 1/2 p.).

[Mainly deals with his Royal Bank
of Australia venture]

2. From "Smith's Weekly", January 1, 1927

"The Unborn Kingdom

If Ben Boyd had been
Emperor of the Maneroo!
A Province to be Made"

by Adam McKay.

(3 columns — what might have
existed at Twofold Bay).

3. From "Smith's Weekly", December 2, 1922.
"Ben Boyd's Last Voyage" by "Te Whare"
(1 1/2 ads.)

* 4. "Sydney Morning Herald", October 20th,
1854, p. 5 ~~461~~

"The fate of Mr. Benjamin Boyd."
(1 1/2 full columns).

[describes proceedings of what
appears to have been an enquiry
into Boyd's fate by a Public Meeting
held in the Sydney Exchange Rooms

- a meeting " for the purpose of
considering the reports brought to
Sydney by the latter Officer, in
regard to the probability of Mr.
Benjamin Boyd being still alive
on the Island of Guadalcanar ;
it was accordingly [sic] moved by
Mr. EBSWORTH and seconded by Mr.
FAIRFAX, that Captain Towns should
take the chair]

This cutting was attached to it a handwritten
note addressed to R.W. Robson Esq, from H.
Harper, 2/144 Warner Avenue, Bondi Beach,
Sydney, 29/6/54. " Here with a sheet of "

old Sydney Morning Herald Article re
Boyd - may be of some interest . . . "

5. Argus, 26-5-56.

Colonial Cavalcade . . . by ~~Bill~~ Bill Wannan
Ben Boyd . Did he become a Cannibal's
breakfast ? "
(3 1/4 cols.)
(Gives brief outline of Boyd's career).

Note: There is also a file on Briery, which
gives some information about Boyd's
relations with him - would you
like details?

H.M.S. 'Serpent' was sent to obtain intelligence on Guadalcanar
as to the fate of Boyd. See account in Hammet, Comdr. L.V.
"Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Serpent". Nautical Magazine,
vol. 23, no. 3 (Nov, 1854), pp. 123-5.

Boyd, Benjamin.

(1) Wellings, H.P. Ben Boyd's labour supplies RAHS, Journ. & Proc., vol 19 (1933), pp. 374-84

pp 380-84 are concerned with Boyd's introduction of Pacific Islands labour.

quotations are from:-

(i) Heads of the People, a Sydney journal published during 1847 & 1848

(ii) "Records, which can be accepted as being of the utmost reliability, connected with operations at Boydstown", c. 1847.

(iii) Mr. Lowe, speaking in the Legislative Council on the Slave Trade on October 2, 1847.

(iv) A letter from Boyd to Sir William Denison in which he "had said that in the greatness of his love for these savages he brought them better, there being no demand for their labour in their own country". (Possibly this letter was quoted in Lowe's speech)

(v) Letter from Boyd in the SMH for March 4, 1847,

Boyd, Blyden, contd.

or a dead native found near Fat Macquarie.

(vi) An unreferenced quotation from Samuel Sydney on Boyd's scheme to reduce Australian wages by introducing native labour from the islands.

Pp. 380-1. "Three voyages were made to the Pacific Islands at Boyd's instigation, and upwards of two hundred natives from the islands of Tanna, Lofou, Anatan, Rotuma, and such comment was made throughout New South Wales as to the procedure."

The 'Velocity' and in Twofold Bay 9.4.47 with 65 natives from Lofou, Anatan and Tanna.

Hard to get them to go to the bush and they soon wanted to get back home again. The "natives were totally unskilled to the conditions, and the method employed to ensure that they reached their intended places of occupation were practically ridiculous."

Boyd intended apparently that legislation passed after the labour had been engaged "placed them beyond his control and protection".

Benjamin Boyd

Abbott, J. H. 2 "Ben Boyd The story of a Fairlane" Lone

Hand, Feb. 1, 1917. Pk. 142-4.

Ben Boyd's antecedents in England

arrival of 'Wanderer' in Sydney - SMH 18.19.7.42.

only one para on reputation of native labour

Turfoid Bay - Wells' Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies for 1848.

Fairlane, & departure from Sydney - SMH 24.10.49.

Rest is from the last issue of the 'Wanderer'.

Not of any use

Benjamin Boyd

Illustrated London News April 10, 1852 "Murder of Mr Boyd on
the Solomon Islands"

circuits of an excerpt from the Wanderer's log-book concerning the
events relating to Boyd's death and a picture of the 'Wanderer'
from a drawing by Mr. Brierly.

nothing more.

Illustrated London News Nov. 20, 1847. "Immigration of
South Sea Islanders into New South Wales"

COPY of part of article from Hearts of the People, vol 2, no 1
(April 17, 1847) with a better picture (one depicted) of
Pompella, Etoise and Sabbathoo.

Continued :

"Some of the Murray Pioneers and their Services to the State"
By C. Stuart Ross. (Read before the Society, 28th October,
1912).

p. 78

"Now, there looms on our vision through the mist of the years a man of exuberant vitality and daring enterprise, who arrests attention and kindles the imagination by the apparent vastness of his wealth and the splendour of his schemes. Benjamin Boyd descended, in 1841, we are told, upon quiet, plodding Melbourne like one possessed of unfathomable wealth. He began operations as director of vast enterprises financed from the home-land - enterprises that were intended to secure, as he put it, an independently large financial prosperity for the Banking Company he represented.

A period of wild speculation was followed by ruinous depreciation in values of station properties and stock. Boyd effected large purchases of sheep at rates as low, in some cases in New South Wales, as 1s. per head, besides cattle and horses at relatively the same low rate. He took up ^{under} pastoral licences about 400 square miles of country on the west bank of the Ovens River, extending back some 20 miles, and embracing a considerable portion of Murray frontage, from the junction of the Ovens down to within 2 miles of what is now known as Yarrawonga. Following down the Murray, he took up another 400 square miles of country at Ulupna. Again, crossing the Goulburn River, he took up another large area on the Goulburn and Campaspe, which, later on, was known as Cornelia Creek Station. Peechelba was first occupied, cattle having been brought over from New England. Then followed the occupation of Ulupna and Strathmerton West. He was the first to introduce Kanakas into Australia with a view to securing cheap labour in building cattle yards and huts. Seventy-five Kanakas were employed for some months, both at Ulupna (where they built large cattle yards of pine), and at the Woolshed Station, near Deniliquin, another of the Royal Bank properties. He contemplated the building of a city, and believed his name would be perpetuated in Boydtown, of which he laid the foundation on the shores of Twofold Bay. He built a lighthouse to guide his fleet of whalers into port, wharves on which to land their oil,

"Some of the Murray Pioneers and their Services to the State",
Continued :

p. 79

and huge stores for the merchandise he designed to import. Now all are crumbling under the corroding tooth of time. His enterprises proved disastrous to the unfortunate shareholders of the Bank. The Kanakas were badly used by the overseers. They got out of hand, and the Government intervened with an order that they should be returned to their homes in the South Pacific. When things were moving to a crisis the Bank's agents closed accounts with him, and he sailed from Sydney in his yacht Wanderer, accompanied by some of his friends. He visited the Californian gold-fields, and, on a subsequent cruise among the Pacific Islands, he landed for a day's shooting on Guadaleaner [sic], and there his career closed, probably in darkness of tragedy; an impenetrable mystery shrouds his fate.

Many years ago Mr. James Mitchell, of Tabletop, secured a historic reminiscence of Boyd at a sale of heirlooms held in Melbourne. It is an oil painting, entitled "Favourites", "a veritable work of art", which represents six horses imported by Boyd in the early forties. The ancestry of some of our best Australian stock can be traced, it is said, to those horses Boyd introduced. For some years that painting was a prized possession at Tabletop. But, in 1904, it was presented by Mr. [sic] Mitchell to the Mayor and Council of Bega, which is 40 miles from Boydtown, on Twofold Bay, where probably the six "Favourites" were landed. "

BENJAMIN BOYD.

Ross, C. Stuart. "Some of the Murray Pioneers & their Services to the State." Victorian Historical Magazine, III: 2 (Dec., 1913), pp 70-86.

pp 78-9.

"Now, there looms on our vision through the mist of years a man of exuberant vitality & dauntless enterprise, who arrests attention & kindles the imagination by the apparent vastness of his wealth & the splendour of his schemes. B. B. descended, in 1841, we are told, upon quiet, plodding Melbourne like one possessed of unfathomable wealth. He began operations as director of vast enterprises financed from the home-land - enterprises that were intended to secure, as he put it, an independent large financial prosperity for the Banking Company which he represented.

A period of wild speculation ^{was} followed by ruinous depreciation in values of station property & stock. Boyd effected large purchases of ~~stock~~ sheep at rates as low, in some cases in N.S.W., as 1/- per head, besides cattle & horses at relatively the same low rate. He took up under pastoral licence about 400 sq. miles of country on the west bank of the Ovens River, extending back some 20 miles, & embracing a considerable portion of Murray fens, from the junction of the Ovens down to within 2 miles of what is now known as Yarrawonga. Following

BENJAMIN BOYD

Following down the Murray, he took up another 400 sq. miles of country at Uluynna. Again, crossing the Goulburn River, he took up another large area on the Goulburn + Campaspe, which later on, was known as Cornelia Creek Station. Peesahelba was first occupied, cattle having been brought over-land from New England. Then followed the occupation of Uluynna + Skatthameston West. He was the first to introduce Kanakas into Australia with a view to securing cheap labour in building cattle yards + huts. 75 Kanakas were employed for some months, both at Uluynna (where they built large cattle yards of pine), + at the Woolshed Station, near Deniliquin, another of the Royal Bank properties. He contemplated the building of a city, + believed his name would be perpetuated in Boydton, of which he laid the foundation on the shores of Twofold Bay. He built a lighthouse to guide his fleet of whalers into port, wharves on which to land their oil, + huge stores for the merchandise he designed to import. Now all are crumbling under the corroding tooth of time. His enterprise proved disastrous to the unfortunate shareholders of the Bank. The Kanakas were badly used by the overseers. They got out of hand, + the Government intervened with an order that they should be returned to their homes in the S. Pacific. When things were moving to a crisis the Bank's

BENJAMIN BOYD

Bank's agents closed accounts with him, & he sailed from Sydney in his yacht "Wanderer" accompanied by some of his friends. He visited the Californian gold-fields, & on a subsequent cruise among the Pacific Islands, he landed for a day's shooting on Guadalcanar, & there his career closed, probably in darkness of tragedy; an impenetrable mystery shrouds his fate."

.....

An oil painting entitled "Favourite's" which represents 6 horses imported by B.B. in the early 40s was given to the Council of Bega by Mr^J Mitchell of Tabletop. The ancestry of one of our best Australian stock can be traced, it is said, to those horses which Boyd introduced.

BENJAMIN BOYD

Ross, C. Stuart "Some of the Murray Pioneers and their services to the State. The Victorian Historical Magazine, vol. III, no. 2 (Dec., 1913), pp. 70-86.

Pl. 78 & 79 Queen Benjamin Boyd and if not obtainable in Canberra should be photostated.

The introduction of s.s. labour is mentioned, "sixty-five Kanakas were employed for some months, both at Ulupna (where they built large cattle yards of fine) and at the Woolshed Station, near Deniliquin, another of the Royal Bank properties." and "He was the first to introduce Kanakas into Australia with a view to securing cheap labour in building cattle yards and huts." and "The Kanakas were badly used by the owners. They got out of hand, and the Government intervened with an order that they should be returned to their homes in the South Pacific."

BENJAMIN BOYD

Wells, William Henry "a Geographical Dictionary;
or Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies". Sydney,
W. & F. Ford, 1848.

MANEROO, MENAROO (OR MONEROO): one
of the squatter districts of N.S.W., adjacent to the western
of St. Vincent and Murray, lying the right bank
of the Macintyre, but extending over the whole
district known by the name of the Maneroo Plains;
it contains 1916 inhabitants, viz: - 1321 males and
595 females, with 185 houses. The stock of the
district is reckoned at 4544 horses, 113,291 head
of penned cattle, 623 pigs and 307,596 sheep.

This country, known as Brisbane Downs, is called
by the natives Moseroo, it is not exactly a plain
as generally denominated, but is a series of gentle
undulations

Conty discovered by Captain Currie, R.N., in 1823, in

the course of an expedition to the southward, and named
by him in honor of the Governor "Brisbane Downs," now
called Neraroo.

Plains form a space of about 100 miles in extent,
and present a country well fitted in every respect
for the residence and sustenance of civilized man.

The District of Neraroo contains a large extent of land
available, whether for pasture or agriculture, than the
whole island of Tasmania.

Outlet at convenient and safe harbor of Troopfold
Bay.

Now occupied by increasing numbers of settlers.

1848

Benjamin Boyd

1848³⁰

Port Phillip Patriot, 19 Aug. 1848, p. 2: Sydney News:-

A fracas is said to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Camden, between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Cooper, which, but for the unequivocally manifested disposition for peace on the part of the latter, threatened to assume a serious character. The Northern Laird, it seems, expressed his sentiments in respect to the charges brought against him by the Member for Cumberland, in such unequivocal terms, and accompanied them by so open a declaration of hostilities, that, like Catiline, the legislator about exposit incipit, and did not feel himself safe till the iron back door of the sanctuary of his Camden friends closed upon the indignation and fiery seat."

23 Aug. 1848, p. 2 "Mr. Boyd's explanation of "the other alternate" - the challenge and the refusal."

Boyd's letter to electors of County of Cumberland explaining cause of the quarrel (almost three columns), reference to supply to Cooper of immigrants imported from V.D. Land by J. Robinson and Cooper's impertinent reference to Robinson as "Boyd's Man Friday", with copies of letters from Cooper to Robinson urging haste in supply of men and showing he knew what kind of men they were. On Cooper's refusal to give immediate and public retraction and apology for the falsehood he had dared to utter, Boyd went with his friend W. McKenzie to Camden, where Cooper referred

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McKenzie to James Macarthur, and a conference took place between these two at the Camden Inn. Couper offered only partial withdrawal, which Boyd refused. Macarthur declined to proceed any further (stating he had apprised Couper from the first that he would only act as a mediator), so a note was delivered to Couper, who was informed his reply would be awaited. None coming that evening or next morning, Boyd and McKenzie returned to Sydney, where next day McKenzie received a letter declining the alternative, or to adopt any other proceedings in the matter. Boyd's statement goes on to attack Couper in connection with the Speaker-ship, &c.

Couper, in a speech at the declaration of the poll for County of Cumberland (reported in S.M. Herald, 5 Aug. 1848, p. 2) had referred at length to a charge made by Boyd at a meeting of the electors at Balmain on the subject of the immigration from N. D. Land. Couper's speech also refers to Boyd's imputation of South Sea Islanders, about which Mr. Boyd had seen fit to quarrel with him.

* Mr. Boyd had concocted a very deep and cunning scheme to frighten the Exeter Hall people at home, and to carry it into effect he sent a vessel or two down to the South Sea Islands, and introduced a few cannibals into the colony, under the pretence that it was the last expedient which necessity compelled them to resort to for the introduction of labour. Mr. Boyd thought to frighten the Exeter Hall people into an outcry at this attempt of his, and thus cause an agitation which should force

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the Home Government into the resumption of trans-
portation, or a very extended system of immigration.
Had this scheme succeeded measures would have
been taken to have the whole of the convicts assigned
to the squatters and sent into the interior, until
in time this gratuitous labour would have become
so plentiful that free labour would be fairly
driven from the interior. Mr. Boyd would then
have been enabled to dismiss all his free servants,
and have emancipated himself altogether from
the payment of wages. But Mr. Boyd must
excuse him if he said he was not prepared
to assent to his getting the lands of the colony for
nothing, and afterwards servants to tend his
flocks and herds for nothing. No doubt such
a system would suit Mr. Boyd and the company
of which he was the head. It would soon enable
them to pay off the principal they had invested,
and leave something valuable in the shape of
profits, when Mr. Boyd, who had made clever
bargains in the stock exchange before now, and
was in that a very cunning fellow, might be
disposed to sell, and walk out of the colony
with the proceeds in his pocket, to enjoy him-
self at home. He, for one, would be no party
to such a scheme. Well, the cannibals brought
here by Mr. Boyd were let loose and walked
about the streets of Sydney, going into people's
kitchens, and making themselves remarkably in-
convenient. This was doubtless a well-concocted scheme of
Mr. Boyd's to induce either immigration or trans-

portation to this colony. With regard to the former, he was as sincere an advocate for it as Mr. Boyd could be, and on this question again he might be thought almost say that he had worked harder than any other member, for it was through his exertions that an Immigration Committee was appointed. It produced a report the last session but one, most members being unfavourable to the appointment of such a Committee, saying the subject was worn threadbare. Neither did he think that Mr. Boyd ought to have been dissatisfied with that report, as he had managed to work the cannibal question into it, stating, that the distress of the flock masters in the colony was so great that some of them had commenced introducing cannibals. The report then went on to dwell on the evils of a mixed race, and the preference of European labour.

As Mr. Boyd not only brought several hundreds of these cannibals into the colony, and threatened to bring 10,000 a month, he (Mr. Cooper) determined to do all he could to avert so serious an evil. Mr. Howe, in looking into some Acts bearing on the slave trade, found some things that seemed to lean upon the question, and framed certain propositions on the subject, which he showed to him, and asked him if he would support them. One of these propositions was to call the attention of the Government to the trade thus going on, and although he did not

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acquiesce exactly in all the terms of the resolution, he recorded it, thinking that this part of it at least was good. This was the great and unpardonable sin which had aroused Mr. Boyd's animosity against him. On the Attorney-General stating that the spirit of the resolution would be carefully acted up to by the Government the motion was withdrawn, but he doubted not that the Government was strengthened in the measures it was proposed to take by the course adopted by the House. He looked upon the discussion which took place as exceedingly useful, as he did not think it was wise when temporary evils arose, which caused great temporary distress, that permanent evils of a much greater magnitude should be introduced as a relief. Nor was he at all an advocate for the lowest rate of wages; he thought that the scaled wages should in this colony be as high as the rate of profits afforded by the pursuits in which the labourer was engaged would bear. In spite, however, of the ingenuity of the plan, and the industry that had been displayed in announcements in the London pictorial journals, where pictures of these cannibals were to be seen, with startling accounts of the distress which caused their introduction, it had turned out a failure, and the Exeter Hall people had not been frightened from their propriety by it."

Started by subscription - Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Wentworth, the late Mr. Windeyer, the late Mr. J. P. Robinson, and a few other gentlemen furnishing money for the purpose. For the first year or so there was an amount of brilliant writing which had never been equalled in a colonial journal, and the Atlas, notwithstanding a strange blunder made in the original selection of an editor, made a decided hit; but the warmth of the amateur writers gradually subsided, and there arose differences of opinions among the supporters of the Atlas on the squatting question; the influence of the paper then began to diminish; other writers were engaged, but the personality without the wit, the violence without the genius which had distinguished the original writers, soon altered its character, and the paper has been gradually sinking, until Saturday last when its discontinuance for want of support was announced.

(S.M. Herald, 1 Jan. 1849)

Goulburn Herald, 18 Nov. 1848

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Mr. B. Boyd in attempting to leave the colony a short time since, was arrested at the suit of his Superintendent at Twofold Bay and in default of bail was thrown into Sydney Gaol, where he remained for four days, when finding bail to the amount of £2000 in five sureties, he was released. P. P. Herald.

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Joseph Phelps Robinson,
partner of Benjamin Boyd

SM Herald, 17 Aug. 1848, p. 2.

The late Mr. Robinson. The funeral of the late Mr. J. P. Robinson, which took place yesterday, was attended by a large number of merchants, professional men, and other respectable inhabitants of the city. Mr. Robinson having been a Quaker, his remains were interred in the ground belonging to that body.

Mr. Robinson arrived in the colony about five years since, to take charge of the affairs of Messrs. Boyd and Co., and of the Royal Bank of Australia, and continued to take an active part in the management of the extensive establishments of those firms to the day of his death. In 1845 a vacancy occurred in the representation of Melbourne in the Legislative Council, to which Mr. Robinson was elected, and no constituency in the colony had a more efficient or faithful representative. In the Council Mr. Robinson was a most useful member; although not an orator, he spoke on almost every important question before the house, and from the great attention which he paid to statistical information seldom failed to throw light on the matter under discussion.

Being a man of retiring habits, but little is known of his private life, but those who were well acquainted with him say that he was most humane and charitable.

Geelong Herald, 19 Aug. 1848

Mr. Joseph Phelps Robinson, of the firm of Boyd and Co, late representative for Melbourne in the Legislative Council, died 13 August at his residence on the North Shore, after an illness of only five days and at the early age of 33 years. A constitution not naturally robust had been undermined by too close attention to business, and at the close of the last session the duties and anxieties of the Legislative Council, superadded to those of his extensive mercantile concerns appeared to have materially affected his health. His complaint was scarlet fever. His charities were ample but unostentatious. He was a member of the Society of Friends and deeply imbued with the Christian spirit of that body - he was a zealous advocate of the cause of education and a supporter of all benevolent institutions. His death we consider a public loss; his intimate friends, to whom his amiable qualities and kind heart had endeared him, will find it irreparable."

Geelong Herald, 13 Sept. 1848 :- Resolution unanimously agreed to by Melbourne Town Council :-

"That this Council having received intelligence of the death of the late member for Melbourne, Joseph Phelps Robinson Esq, deem it an incumbent duty to place upon record their grateful acknowledgment and remembrance of the many and important services rendered to the city by the lamented deceased - and their deep sorrow for the loss sustained by the whole community in his early death."

20 Dec. 1841 It is with much regret that I hear today that we are not likely to go either to Gibraltar or Cadiz. Mr. Boyd's whole plan seems altered, and instead of making it an interesting and improving voyage - by touching at these and other places, as he always led me to believe - it is to be merely a matter of business, touching at Madeira and going by the Cape of Good Hope.

7 Aug. 1843 Yacht Wanderer, Two-fold Bay. Mr. Boyd has just returned to Sydney, having been down on a visit to us. Came in the Shamrock, iron steamer, Saty, 16th July and returned 5th inst. His arrival and stay was a source of pleasure to us all, and his departure is always a source of regret - the restless energy of his character is always devising some plan of pleasure or business - the whaling season having commenced in the Bay, and several fish having been taken some of them close to the Wanderer, he fit his whale rockets and gun in order and we man'd the lug with an amateur crew from the Wanderer, Mr. Brown, Mr. Robertson, a young friend of mine called Bloxome who is staying here with us - and myself - pulling - while Mr. Boyd himself steered. We generally started immediately after an early breakfast fully prepared with Dances, Harpoons, line &c., and pulled right out to sea to take our chance.

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with the rest of the boats belonging to the Harbour - nothing can be more exciting than to join the pursuit and be in at the death of one of these enormous animals. For several days we did not see any - however, one morning, when we had begun to despair of seeing any, and we had not gone out so early as usual, there was a call from the Boat out under which we lay that whales were in sight. We instantly rushed to the Boat and pulled as hard as we could split right out to the South Head (about five miles from where we lay). After about three quarters of an hour's hard pulling we rounded the Newstone and first caught sight of the whale - a large black one.

14 Aug. 1843

Velocity, schooner, with Sam Browning, arrived on 13th from China.

Abstract - Probable effect of events

One most important - Sam Browning's arrival full of information from China - is not likely to go to sea any more - but will remain with the Estate in Sydney - he will no doubt counteract if not upset many of the selfish and ambitious plans of J. P. R. - under all circumstances keep to your one grand plan, acknowledge only B. B. and deserve to the utmost his interest and esteem. If B. should gain the

ascendancy he may try to dominate.

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Brown and Browning away in the Bush - should they find a Road Brown will derive a degree of importance which must be met by increased activity and vigilance - mind the deep suspicion of the Admirals character - he would at times doubt the truth of his most tried adherents - whatever you say must be known to that it may be borne out by those around.

Dec. 3 General Abstract Present Position

I am now at Twofold Bay in full charge and superintendence of everything - the Common and of the Boarder - management and direction of all Buildings &c. and undertakings in progress at Bayd Town. My position is, however, rendered insecure by the liability of others being popped in to some of the Departments.

Means necessary to secure it. 1st. Constant daily attention in the different departments - never give way to temper - speak calmly to B. but be decided. Rather dye than be bounced but never show temper. Have that hump rigged first thing. Write Mr. B. fully on all subjects.

Dec. 24, 1843 Present Position - Prospects of
Bay and Township &c.

Every day now makes a visible change in Bayd Town. The first dray of wool came down to the Bay last Thursday - a practicable line

of communication has been opened with Manerico - a large new Store is nearly completed. We have good water on this side - everything is in our favour. Mr. Boyd has purchased a number of stations in the country behind this - seeing very important advantages to himself - he has appointed me during my stay here Commandante over everything - and my duties at present consist in seeing that the Buildings progress properly. I have the power of death? everything is referred to my decision, which is imperative. Our township has been recognized by the Bishop who has landed and christened one of Mr. Somet's children ashore, and has requested me to correspond with him as the place increases in importance. I am for once Governor of a Town - and entire Commandante afloat.

Plan

You must now raise yourself - do not be content with this mere Superintendence of a new town - you must fit yourself for some solid Benefit, and you can only do this by informing and improving yourself. Conquer and bear down by industry - and do not be continually seeing difficulties - always see in a morning what you want to do and do it thro' thick and thin.

From Pacific Islands Monthly, vol. XXIX, no. 4, November, 1958,
p. 27 : The Editor's Mailbag.

"The Boyds of Boydtown, BSI and London."

"It was interesting to learn from recent correspondence that the famous Benjamin Boyd, who left his mark prominently in the New South Wales and Pacific Islands of over 100 years ago was a great-uncle of the Right Hon. Lennox Boyd, the present British Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Benjamin Boyd was a shipowner and trader, with a bold imagination and boundless energy. It was he who selected Twofold Bay (Eden) as the ideal place for a major port on the Australian coast between Sydney and Melbourne, and it was he who there built Boydtown (now a fascinating relic). How right he was in planning that new State and port ! He lost his life when he went into the South Pacific Islands in his armed yacht, the "Wanderer". He went ashore on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, on October 15, 1851, to shoot pigeons, and the natives seized and murdered him.

Articles about Boyd and the "Wanderer" appeared in PIM in May and July, 1957, and April, 1958; and we learned of the relationship when requests came from London for copies of the journal for Mr. Lennox Boyd (who, incidentally, now is the Minister in charge of the Solomon Islands, where his kinsman was murdered). "

Dutaillis, M. "Rapport de M. Dutaillis, capitaine de corvette, commandant la corvette L'Ariane, sur sa mission aux îles Mulgraves." Revue Coloniale, Mars et Avril, 1849, ~~1/170~~ pp. 145-197.

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[1848] P.170. Le 27 Mars nous laissâmes tomber l'ancre dans la rade de Sydney, entre l'île Pinchgut et le fort Macquarie.

Je trouvai dans le port les trois-mâts français l'Arche-d'Alliance et le brig l'Anonyme, appartenant tous deux à la société de l'Océanie.

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L'Arche d'Alliance ne devait pas tarder non plus à faire voile, soit pour la Nouvelle-Calédonie, soit pour les îles Loyalty. M. Marceau, capitaine de ce bâtiment, avait, dans un précédent voyage, repatrié une vingtaine d'Indiens qu'il avait trouvés à Rontouma et qui, sous les fallacieuses promesses d'un capitaine Anglais, avaient ingénument quitté leur pays ~~de~~ Onea (archipel des Cyclades). Si ces Indiens sont susceptibles de reconnaissance, il est à présumer que nos ~~missionnaires~~ missionnaires trouveront près d'eux secours et protection.

Au moment de mon départ, j'ai appris qu'une vingtaine d'autres, presque abandonnés à eux-mêmes dans la ville de Sydney, avaient obtenu comme ceux pris à Rontouma la faveur de rallier l'île Onea à bord du même bâtiment.

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P.195. C'est sur l'île d'Onéa que doivent aller s'établir les missionnaires français qui partiront de Sydney sur le trois-mâts l'Arche-d'Alliance, à la fin du mois d'Avril 1848.

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"Sea Horse" Case

The Sydney Morning Herald of 12 June 1843 reported her arrival from Launceston on 11 June, with 53 passengers and a cargo of grain, &c. James Macarthur was one of the passengers. She completed the voyage in 73 hours, allowing for her detention in Twofold Bay.

On the 29th June the Herald stated: -
"We regret exceedingly to learn that the injuries met with while on shore at the mouth of the Tamar, when in charge of the pilot, have proved of such a serious nature as will probably deprive these colonies of her future services. The owner is making arrangements to place another vessel on the line".

On 1 July, 1844, the Herald reported that the "Sea Horse" had been laid up in Johnson's Bay.

Bayd's insurance claim was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on 6 and 7 July, 1846. Mr. Serjeant Shee stated the case - he said the plaintiff was a shipowner of eminence in the City of London

named Benjamin Boyd, trading to the South Sea and other parts. "Sea Horse" was insured with Royal Exchange Assurance to utmost extent to which that or any company went upon one ship or bottom, namely £5000 upon a trading voyage to Australia and the South Sea Islands, during the year 1843. The present action was but one of five different actions against the underwriters, which five actions were all consolidated and to abide the issue of this present contest between Mr. Boyd and all the companies insuring the "Sea Horse". The vessel had been insured for £25,000. She returned in her trading to and from ports in the South Sea, at the rate of £12,000 per annum.

There had been a commission sent out by order of the Court to examine witnesses in Australia. She had been thoroughly surveyed by order of the owner, and also by the agent of the underwriters. Capt. R. Scott, who had surveyed her by request of Towns, had refused to sign a certificate Towns submitted for his signature. Scott stated he did not know Boyd before, but later lunched with him once in Sydney.

Capt. Hugh Mackay gave evidence of a

survey he made at Boyd's request. Cross-examined, he said there were 35 persons on board to examine the vessel. There was a dinner given and Mr. Boyd was in the chair (laughter) and no champagne (laughter), but other wines.

There was laughter also when another witness said he was at the dinner on board.

When the jury returned after less than an hour and returned a verdict for the defendants, the verdict was described by the Morning Herald as "evidently a source of considerable surprise to the greater part of a crowded court."

(S.M. Herald, Nov. 28, 1846, Supp., p. 4).

Sea Horse Case • Extracts from Letter Books
of Robert Towns (General Letter Books).

To
11 Feb. 1845 Robert Lodge (Secretary), Marine Insurance, London.
Acknowledges receipt by "General Hewett" of documents, sectional drawings of machinery of the "Sea Horse", also copy of Certificate granted by various Parties called at the instance of Mr. Boyd, all of which I duly note with your remarks contained in your letter of the 19th Oct., and shall have my best attention. I feel the importance of the case, and nothing shall be wanting in my power to protect your interest and others connected.

In my former letters I mentioned the difficulty thrown in the way by Mr. Boyd to prevent me giving you my report of Survey, which now appears evident his object was to get his Report before mine - be that as it may, I yet hope to be able to furnish you with sufficient proof to protect the ends of justice. In referring to my correspondence to. Why, I would ask, should Mr. Boyd travel out of his way and furnish me with a statement which was not true, viz -

that the matter in dispute was arranged, all this was evidently to throw me off my guard, in which he was not successful as I trust the Documents which I have sent you will show.

I have had several interviews with Mr. Gordon, and I consider you are fortunate in your selection of that gentleman. I am now getting the Map of

Chart constructed on a large scale, and I have also written to Launceston to procure what information I can on the spot. George Town from the tenor of your former letter we conclude on receipt of the Documents I have sent you another Commission will be sent out when such evidence may be of importance - have you ascertained if the Log Book is in England or the Colony.

Notwithstanding the certificates furnished by Mr. Boyd, and the attempt to show that Mr. Struth is the only Engineer in the Colony upon whose judgement the matter must rest, I trust on perusal of the Report by Messrs. Orr and Jobson you will be satisfied those Gentlemen are not ignorant of the Duty they have undertaken, neither are they likely to be biased or warped in their decisions or conclusions. I feel safe in their hands, which is much to say in this Colony."

(Vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 134/5)

To/ Robert Lodge, 20 Feb. 1845.

20 Feb.
1845

"The Commission opens today. I have just left the party - not being permitted to be present - this we find to the astonishment of the Lawyers - is a provision in their instruction - that neither Parties nor their Agents can be present. I regret this as I would have been of some use, but as I observed in a former letter I consider you are fortunate in Mr. Gordon. I have given him every hint and information in my power - I shall continue to do so. Mr. Boyd very liberally offered to pay your Commission provided you have no Agent"

(Vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 144/5)

To/ Robert Lodge, 14 March, 1845

14 Mar
1845

[Expresses surprise at non-receipt of acknowledgment of Documents sent]... Commissioners are going on, and as yet have only got through the first five witnesses - the adverse parties are determined to make the matter as expensive as they consistently can, and but for your Commissioner it would be double. I have already paid £ 176.9.0.
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 162).

To/ Robert Lodge, 8 April, 1845

8 Apr.
1845

[Acknowledges receipt of letter of 30 Nov.]
"You now for the first time in your correspondence state that the Underwriters have been induced to pay £5000 on account of damages and refer to your letter of 26th Sept^r in which such is not stated. . . . As far as the examination has gone it will require very great zeal & vigilance on your part to set aside the evidence now taken - altho' the answers from the Witnesses are extremely general, still they all tend to the same point, being clearly of one side - at the same time Mr. Gordon does not despair of some good being gleaned from the present Commission. . . . The Parties here are using every possible means to support their evidence. I shall not fail to benefit by your hints".

P.S. "I have just learnt Mr. B. Boyd has extracted some letter from Dawson who had estimated to cast the Cylinder - a letter of his signature to a letter which he (to Boyd) wrote, that he could not undertake to cast it under six months". (Copy of letter on p. 185/6).
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 178).

To/ T. W. Ramsay, Deputy Commissary General,
9 May 1845.

9 May
1845

[Re tender for conveying troops to New Zealand by barque "Orwell", such troops now to go by "British Sovereign".

This was the cause of the law suit by Boyd against Towns, referred to later.]
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 201/2).

To Robert Lodge, 21 June 1845

21 June 1845 [Commission meeting adjourned until 30th inst. Boyd requested to know on what authority permission to take a model was required. . . .]

X "You will observe by our Sydney papers - the Herald, the "Juno", steamer, was put up for sale and the result - you will also notice the observation in the same paper comparing the "Juno" with the "Sea Horse" we all know the drift in offering that vessel for sale - his grand point now appears to establish if possible that the "Sea Horse" if repaired will not sell for the amount cost repairing - this, he says, is the Law of Insurance and thus establishes his right to abandon. I am now preparing our Witnesses for examination, which must be done by interrogatories same as you sent out. . . .

I again repeat they are very dangerous and difficult parties to cope with. Boyd is bringing an action against me for damages as he terms it having spoken against his vessel "British Sovereign", but he does not hesitate to say that his principle object is to teach me for opposing him. I have no doubt he will try to make use of this action with a view to cool my ardour but I think you know the writer".

(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 228/9)

X SMH. 20 June The splendid steam-ship "Juno", in first-rate order, about one-third larger than the "Sea Horse", and which was sent out to this Colony at a cost of nearly £30,000,

was on Wednesday, put up to auction by
Mr. Samuel Lyons, but was not sold in
consequence of there being no bidder above
£7900."

To/ Robert Lodge, 12 July 1845

12 July 1845 [Progress of Commission, charges, examination of Mr. Martin and Mr. Korff - have called for Manning and Robinson for cross-examination, but they will not come - Boyd is sick of the expense - feelers for compromise - Model of engine being made.]
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 247/8).

To/ Robert Lodge, 24 July 1845.

24 July 1845 [Progress of Commission - towing of hull by "Sea Horse", etc.].
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 258/9)

To/ Robert Lodge, 14 Aug. 1845.

14 Aug. 1845 [Commission going on very favourably - seeking further survey of hull by ships' carpenters now in port -].
(vol. 1, set 307, item 55, p. 282/3).

To/ Robert Lodge, 6 Sept. 1845.

6 Sept. 1845 "Since my last respects of 14th ulto. we have had several surveys and sittings all of which tend to strengthen your case - my only regret is the fearful expense we are incurring and the delay but it's not in my power to avoid it in doing justice to your cause - they throw every obstacle in the way they can and increase all the expense possible - their Commissioners will only sit for an hour or two at one time and never cross examine the same day. I cannot

have access to the vessel without written order which required several applications.

My Engineers for their own satisfaction took out one of the Holding down bolts in presence of Mr. Boyd who had mustered together several of his party not knowing what they were going to do. I was not present but I understand the effect upon Boyd was wonderful - this was his strong point with the public who know no better - when he saw the Bolt removed he at once said he would now give her up to me - however I suppose he must have thought better of it as I have not heard from him to the effect.

I have produced one witness who was on board the "Seahorse" when she towed the Hulk from Hobart Town to Twofold Bay with 180 Tons of Coal on board. They were not prepared for this evidence - he also stated that she towed the "Wanderer" yacht from Sydney to within 30 miles of Twofold Bay when she broke adrift in a gale of wind - these are the particular points I want from Capt. Tallon but I do not expect one of Boyd's witnesses will attend our summons - we have given them all notice. You will observe by our papers, 26th ultimo, he lost the action he brought against me and which he did not hesitate to say was to teach me a lesson for meddling with his affairs on the "Seahorse" I enclose you memorandum of my a/c for monies advanced in this painful affair

closed by my draft on you in favor of Mr. L. Brooks
for the amount of £369.14.0 to which I crave
your protection".

(vol. 2, item 56, set 307, p. 18/19).

To/ Benjamin Boyd, Esq., 26 Sept. 1845.

"Sir,

I will thank you for an order to go on board
the "Sea Horse" this day at noon & if Mr. Thomson
or Capt. McDonald will accompany me I shall
be glad".

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 29)

To/ Robert Lodge, 6 Oct. 1845

"I may now say with some satisfaction my
part of the Commission is closed, having produced
all the evidence we consider necessary - there only
remains now the examination of the evidence on
our side to enable them to seal up if the proper
course is pursued, but I apprehend the other
parties are attempting something further to add
to the expense, & should they persist we cannot
present them, constituted as our Commission
is. What I allude to is I expect they will en-
deavour to bring forward evidence to prove that
sliding ways for the "Sea Horse" either cannot
be laid down at the cost & expense will be so
much as to render that plan objectionable.

Boyd has had a boat with boring apparatus

26 Sept.
1845

6 Oct.
1845

trying several parts of the Harbour. Mr Gordon tells me this will not be evidence, but he is afraid we will be obliged to hear & take it down but our Commissioners will not cross examine such evidence. I will forward by next vessel the whole of the evidence in continuation of what I sent you by the "Benyard Park". I have not quite completed the copy. I had a survey on board the "Sea Horse" last week for the purpose of furnishing you with evidence upon the Trial should it be carried into Court - five of the parties are proceeding to England, viz. Capt. Scott, R. N. formerly of the "Sultana" schooner, Capt. Cable of the "David Malcolm", Capt. Tucker of the "Urgent" and the carpenter of the "David Malcolm". Mr. John Korff was also on the survey with them. I hope to have their report to send by this opportunity - there can be but one opinion as regards the state of the vessel."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 36/7).

To / Robert Lodge, 22 Oct. 1845

22 Oct. 1845 "I am again under the painful necessity of valuing on you for £276.6.6, amount of payments made in the unfortunate affair of the "Sea Horse", particulars of which are annexed. I have written you very fully on this painful subject in another letter, since which I am not aware if Mr. Boyd has taken any further steps. . . . You will observe since closing our

case we have protested against these proceedings of the Commissioners, and consequently take no part - how long they will continue to keep it open we can form no opinion - they have according to their own account nine more witnesses to produce - all this expense Mr. Gordon says must fall on Boyd, but in the meantime you are paying it"

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 49/50).

To/ Robert Lodge, 25 Oct. 1845

25 Oct.
1845

"I enclose you a Document from Messrs. Ramsay & Gordon, the Commissioners in the case of the "Sea Horse" relative to an application for time having been applied for by the Plaintiffs Commissioners. I have already advised you of these irregular proceedings in their examining witnesses which would appear solely for the purpose of delay until they have completed a survey of the Harbour which they are about and the witnesses they are now bringing forward are parties who are either in Mr. Boyd's employ or otherwise identified with previous certificates of survey, all of which Messrs. Ramsay & Gordon observe they consider irregular.

I have also mentioned in a former letter the party Mr. Boyd gave on board the "Sea Horse" at which meeting he obtained the concurrence of the whole party (with one exception) about

40 in number to his views and wishes and afterwards their signatures to a Document drawn out by himself, setting forth, as I am told, the vessel to be strained and broken beyond repairing, and I regret to say he has prevailed upon many very respectable men to become converts to his opinion from the plausible statements held forth by himself in a speech which lasted upwards of an hour after the Champagne had freely circulated - to call such a meeting an impartial survey is preposterous. I feel convinced there is not one amongst them allowed their own judgment to guide them in the matter but such is the influence Boyd has had and the means he adopted to effect such - he keeps open house for his creatures, I am told, and will stick at nothing to gain his point - if his present witnesses had been brought forward when we could have cross examined, their testimony would have been rendered valueless - this he was aware of & under such painful disadvantages I feel at a loss how to act. . . . Amongst other witnesses I understand Capt. Larkins of the H. E. I. Co. Service is to be examined".

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 57/8)

To Robert Lodge, 28 Oct. 1845.

28 Oct.
1845

... "I am about proceeding criminally against Palmer as I have evidence to prove the fellow said there would be no difficulty in taking the "Sea Horse" on the slip provided she was not more than 150 feet on the Reel. If I can convict the fellow of perjury it will have a good effect, and from the evidence he has given it becomes my duty to do something to clear my own Character as either he or I must have committed perjury.

I really am at a loss how to deal with such villainy. Duke & Crook have both sworn falsely - in fact not one witness produced by the other side but has in some way committed the same to serve their purpose. The Master of the "Cashmere" by which this Evidence is forwarded was stupid drunk when he signed it, Boyd's survey, and never read the contents - it was a considerable time before he could explain to Duke, who took the document to his Agent's office - Messrs. R. How & Co., for his signature, what was his Christian name - such are the parties we have to oppose.

P.S. The witness P. N. Russell is the person who had volunteered to cast a cylinder for the "Sea Horse" and would give a guarantee he would receive nothing for his work & labour unless the Cylinder was efficient & approved of, & now

turns round through corruption no doubt.

The man Callaghan is a low drunken fellow who was once foreman at the Slip, and discharged for drunkenness & now in Boyd's employ - he has lately been brought up from Twofold Bay where he has been employed by Boyd and a fellow that will swear anything Boyd tells him.

P.S. I enclose you a report of survey which I have no doubt will be signed by 3 respectable men. I have seen it and perfectly agree. I hasten to forward it - we were not permitted on board - as you will observe they are now trying to warp these but I defy them."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 61/2).

To/ Capt. A.W. Scott, 5 Nov. 1845

5 Nov.
1845

[Concerning evidence of Taylor Towns refers to the base conspiracy that is at work to plunder the underwriters, and concludes] "The present Commission must be upset and a fresh Commission issued before justice can be done to the cause. Please consider this confidential".

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 67).

To/ Capt. Cabel, "David Malcolm" } 5 Nov. 1845

5 Nov.
1845

Capt. Tucker
[Concerning Capt. Scott's refusal to sign Towns's report on the "Sea Horse"] "I never dreamt of such a trick."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p.)

To Robert Lodge, 10 Dec. 1845

10 Dec.
1845

[Reports Commission closed - sending two witnesses to England by the "Leander", sailing about 20th inst. Jobson, engineer, and Remden, lawyer, £150 and free passage to Remden, £25 and free passage to Jobson. Thompson is proceeding home on the part of Boyd and will be difficult to restrain. John Struth's evidence is chiefly false"]

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 94/6)

To Messrs. Gordon & Rameay, Commissioners in

the case Boyd v. Royal Exchange, 10 Dec. 1845

10 Dec.
1845

[Asking their opinion on sending witnesses]

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 96/7)

To H.E. Remden, 11 Dec. 1845

11 Dec.
1845

[Agreement on evidence & remuneration]

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 97/8)

To Robert Lodge, 13 Dec. 1845

13 Dec.
1845

"I hasten to enclose you the accompanying certificate of survey held this day alongside the "Sea Horse", not being permitted to go on board - the parties signing the document will be in England I trust in time to give evidence should you require them. I did not call on Capt. Baker to attend the survey as Thompson is going passenger with him to Calcutta - his carpenter and second mate attended and whose evidence (the former in particular) will be of equal weight."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 100)

To Robert Lodge, 27 Dec. 1845

27 Dec.
1845

" " " "
" " " "
" " " "

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 107-110).

To H. E. Ramsden, 31 Dec. 1845

31 Dec.
1845

... "I send you annexed a copy of an article I wished to put in the Herald, but old Kemp refused to put it in. I must get it in the Australian - the Atlas is in the Enemies camp."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 113-14).

To Robert Lodge, 1 Jan. 1846.

1 Jan.
1846

... "I also enclose you Copy of an article I wished to have inserted in the Sydney Morning Herald, but they decline to publish it, thus showing the influence Boyd has over all parties. I send you duplicate plan of the Slip with two sectional drawings of the "Sea Horse" thereon, thus illustrating beyond all question the capability of the Slip to take up the "Sea Horse" even with her engines on board. ... Boyd fully now convinced that the slip is capable of taking her up, and I have no doubt will be anxious for a compromise on the best terms he can make and for which purpose he has forwarded the mass of evidence to outweigh you, but you have justice on your side, and all you require is truth."

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 114-15).

To/ A.W. Scott, 1 Jan. 1846

Jan.
1846

[Re his article, which concerned tests of capacity of Patent Slip to accommodate the "Sea Horse", he writes: - "I must get it set forth by the Australian - the Register is defunct and the Atlas is in the same interest with the Herald - so much for the liberty of the press and freedom of sentiment - You may have observed since the "Sea Horse" case has been pending every opportunity and advantage has been taken to run down the Patent Slip, and now when a most startling fact in its favour is offered for publicity they refuse it entrance in their journal (all this in confidence for the present)."

(Vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 115).

To/ Robert Lodge, 30 June 1846

30 June
1846

... "I am not surprised at the charge made by Boyd's party, for I believe that to be the man's impression - I am obliged to you for your endeavour to undeceive them on this point, but you will find the attempt fruitless.

I also have to thank you for the kind feeling expressed in my success over his base and groundless attempt to injure me - his motion for a new trial should the same fate (sic)

with his action - he has since endeavoured to do me some mischief in the importation of some coolies from Calcutta in the "Orwell" - he succeeded to a certain extent - but his whole scheme was seen through - and his object defeated - he is a dangerous man but I value him not. I am rejoiced to find the course I have pursued meets the approbation of yourself and others concerned - and long ere this reach you - the living witnesses I have sent you will have given you their testimony to the difficulty with which our case has been surrounded. I have great confidence in Mr. Ramsden - he is so completely master of the case and awake to all the villainy that has been attempted to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Jobson you will also find a most unbending character, and I think both he and Ramsden feel the case as their own. Your approval of their being sent home has relieved me from some anxiety - You will also find Mr. Martyn useful to our cause although he has committed himself very foolishly to the other side - not suspecting the trap that was laid for him"

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 268/9).

To / R. Hodge, 28 Sept. 1846

28 Sept.
1846

"I have just seen Capt. Tucker who gives me very good accounts of our case, but you are certainly the most obstinate, persevering, silent fellow that ever lived, what is your motive for this determined silence, if you knew my anxiety for the result of this case you would do some little trifle towards relieving me; however I suppose I must be content and await patiently your pleasure, never doubting your wisdom in such cases. I had a few hasty lines from Mr. Ramsden which was satisfactory - I was rather disappointed that Mr. Martyn had not arrived by last accounts - you will find him a valuable witness and sincere friend to our cause. I have no doubt the matter is all arranged long ere this reach you, as I am quite sure they will never allow the matter to go into Court - you will find notwithstanding all their Bunkum they are aware of their true position and will not sacrifice their interests whatever may become of their character in the matter; which I take for granted is pretty well known by this time. The case of the "Juno" steamer seems to be ^adead lock, Boyd requiring some

sort of a guarantee for the expenses in sending the vessel to Tahiti in the event of the French authorities not receiving her - which the Consul on the part of the French declines to give, having good reason to believe that they will not receive her - I am in hopes of chartering a little ship of mine to the French Government to convey the wrecked crew of the "La Sene" to Brest - if I succeed I will require her classing, and will possibly make use of your friendship in getting her surveyed in France... (vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p. 369/70).

To / Capt. Goldsmith, 28 Nov. 1846

28 Nov. 1846 "You would rejoice to learn in England that the "Sea Horse" case was settled, and how".

To / Robert Lodge, 1 Dec. 1846

1 Dec. 1846 "I did expect to hear from you on the result of our great case, but by late arrivals I have not a line from you. I conclude you are otherwise employed.

Now that I can be of no more service in the cause, I beg to hand you my last claim in this vexatious affair. I need not tell you I rejoice at the victory on the side of justice - as I do most solemnly declare - a more unjust claim could not be attempted or set forth"

(vol. 2, set 307, item 56, p.)

15 July
1847

To/ Capt. Tinley, Barque "Orwell", 15 July, 1847

My friend Mr. Boyd is going to put all his vessels in the Sandalwood Trade. I suppose to drive me out. The "British Sovereign", Capt^m Jones (formerly in my "Elizabeth"), sailed a few days since for Two Fold Bay. He takes cattle to Port Nicholson and thence wooding. The "Sir John Byng" also, and the "Velocity" will follow immediately. I care very little about my friend. I will find a market for all the wood I can get - but such shows the man's disposition".

(vol. , set 307, item , p.)

In re Mark Boyd, in the Court of Bankruptcy,
London, 5th November, 1855.

(S.M. Herald, 1 Feb. 1856, p. 5)

"The bankrupt was a stock and share broker. His accounts extend from January 1840 to March 1855, and contain the following items - liabilities on 290 shares in the Royal Bank of Australia, £30,000; amount received by Mr. Boyd under marriage settlement during $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, at £500 per year, £2750; drawings from firm of B. and M. Boyd, £49,476; amount at debit of private account, £51,433.

To this amount is appended a note, stating that it included a very large amount of disbursements (including a vastly increased personal expenditure) incidental to an extensive agitation of the great question of emigration, steam communication with Australia, legislative protection to the holders of land by means of Crown leases, and other matters affecting the colony; value of furniture, £1200; property, £730.

To the item of £30,000 is appended a note that the official assignee in the case

resists a great portion of the liability to the Bank of Australia, on the ground of its having been barred by the statute of limitations.

In the same matter of Mark Boyd, of New Bank Buildings - The bankrupt had traded in partnership with Benjamin Boyd - now deceased - under the firm of B. and M. Boyd. The accounts of the firm from January, 1840, to March, 1855, contain the following items: -

Unsecured creditors, £7,595; ditto, holding security, £16,402; balance of Sydney consignment, £63,466; profits, £71,289; capital, January, 1840, £19,343. Creditor. - Good debtors, £331; doubtful, £1826; amount of claim against Royal Bank of Australia, £37,405; property, £153; balance from a debenture account of £10,402, £2,400; office expenses, £17,945; losses, £49,105.

The accounts not having been filed in time, an adjournment was ordered.²⁰

Mark Boyd - Bankruptcy - Times

16 April, 1855, p. 9 col. 2.

Meeting for choice of assignee - Question of rights of joint creditors of firm of Boyd Brothers, which consisted of bankrupt and his brother Benjamin deceased. A proof was tendered on behalf of the petitioning creditor, Mr. Wrayghte, the official manager of the Royal Bank of Australia, which was now being wound up before Mr. Richards. The Master had made an order upon Mr. Mark Boyd as a contributory to the company. That company was said to be in a state of hopeless insolvency; its debts were very large, and Mr. Boyd had been called upon in respect of the calls and interest on his shares of £30,450.

Mr. Roxburgh (for Mr. Wrayghte) stated there was a sum of £740,000 due from the deceased Mr. Boyd as calls upon his shares in the bank. Both he and the bankrupt were directors of the company. Mark Boyd acted in London as broker and consignee to his brother in Australia, who had taken out the bank funds there for the purpose of establishing branches in Sydney and other places. But these gentlemen had embarked in all kinds of speculations in wool, shipping and other things. Besides the Royal Bank of Australia they had established

the Australian Wool Company and the firms of Boyd Brothers and Co, and all these consisted of the bankrupt and his brother. The bankrupt swore before the Master that £43,000 was due from the bank to him as surviving partner of his brother. But produce had been regularly consigned by B. Boyd in Australia to the bankrupt in London, the account of which showed that the bankrupt had received £223,000, and in this account he charged the very sum said to be due to himself and his partner from the bank. Among other strange items introduced to balance that account was a sum of £6000 said to have been abstracted by a clerk. The shareholders contended that the whole of these proceeds belonged to them.

His Honour - How long was this govt called the Royal Bank of Australia, in growing up and withering?

Mr. Roxburgh - The bank was established in 1840. They had only a paid-up capital of £11,000, but they circulated debentures and raised money upon them to the extent of £300,000.

His Honour said they could not have done so under a limited liability. Unless the creditors had known they had a number of poor shareholders whom they could squeeze to the utmost, they would not have lent their money with so much readiness.

Mr. Roxburgh said that, in order to draw the

attention of the public, they issued with their debentures small slips of paper, easily detached, which were the authority for receiving dividends. Large dividends were paid from time to time, and the debentures were not to be paid off for five years. There was a clause in the deed of settlement to prevent the shareholders from inspecting the books. In Scotland there was quite a rage for these debentures as an investment. They guaranteed 5 per cent for five years, and 6 per cent after the debentures were renewed. They managed to obtain £300,000, and on a second issue £100,000 more. With this money Mr. B. Boyd went to Australia and speculated in wool and cotton, under the firm of Boyd Brothers. The produce was remitted, not to the bank, but to Mark Boyd, the bankrupt. Under these circumstances the official assignee, in winding-up the affairs of the bank, thought it necessary to proceed in bankruptcy against Mark Boyd.

Mr. Cairnes said the question between Mr. Boyd and the bank was now before the House of Lords on appeal. . . . It was said that three-quarters of a million was due from Mr. Boyd, deceased, in respect of shares, but they had never been properly allotted or never

taken up. It was most important that some independent person should be appointed trade assignee. From a statement prepared... the liabilities are said to be about £40,000, and assets £7,400.

Mr. Sewell, on behalf of Mr. Boyd, stated that he had never been present at any meeting of the bank for 18 months after its formation. Neither he nor his brother had anything to do with the concoction of the debentures. The allegation that the set-off had been included in the account rendered by the bankrupt of the proceeds of remittances was capable of explanation.

May 12, 1855, p. 11

Examination meeting. List of creditors showed claims of unsecured creditors at £7,355, secured £7,940, calls on account of Royal Bank of Australia, £30,000. Meeting adjourned.

Jan. 15, 1856, p. 9.

Adjourned examination. Joint balance sheet from Jan. 1, 1840 to Mar. 20, 1855 -

To unsecured creditors	£7,595
" secured	10,402
" balance of Sydney con- signment account	63,466
" profits in trade	71,289

• Capital, Jan. 1, 1840 £19,343

• liability 3,493

by good debts 331

• "doubtful" 1,826

• claim against Royal Bank 37,405 [a note

to this item states "This claim is entirely exclusive of the remuneration of the late B. Boyd for his superintendence, in his capacity as chairman of the affairs of the bank in the colony during a period of 10 years, on account of which nothing has been received, and the amount of which is as yet undetermined. The affairs of this company are in course of liquidation under the Winding-up Act, and a large portion of this claim of £37,405 is disputed by the official manager on the ground of its being barred by the Statute of Limitations".]

• property £153

• debentures in hands of creditors [subject to claims of £10,402], £1,280

• insurance of life of B. Boyd £3,053

• office expenses £17,945

• private account £49,476

• losses £49,105

The separate balance sheet of M. Boyd extended over the same period and showed:—

Liability on 290 shares in the Royal Bank of Australia, £30,000; amount received by Mrs. Boyd under her marriage settlement, $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, £500 a year, £2,750; drawings from the firm of B. and M. Boyd £49,476; amount at debit of private account £51,433; furniture, £1,201; property £730.

Mark Boyd, examined, said capital of himself and brother in 1840 was £19,340. This consisted of property and debtors as set forth in his balance-sheet. The first debtor was Edward Boyd, his father, £9,639. This was for private advances to his father for support of himself and family, including interest. The account with his father commenced 10 years before that time. His father was the manager of the United Kingdom Assurance Company. This was his father's only source of income. Up to the formation of the insurance company his father was entirely dependent upon him and his brother. His father had no means of discharging the debt of £9,000. The success of the company led him to believe that his father would be able to discharge the debt of £9,000, and caused him to put that down as capital. His father had been the

holder of landed property in Scotland, but had been obliged to live abroad for the sake of economy. His father died in 1846.

The next debtor, W. S. Boyd, of Bombay, was his brother; he was a debtor of £119. The next debtor was Mr. Lilly, £1,349. Mr. Lilly was a portrait painter; he had no property, but his prospects were bright; he had painted portraits of several eminent men. Mr. Lilly had paid £486.

... Bankrupt married in September 1848, the widow of Romeo Coates, who had been killed in 1847. He then owed him £4,000, and he owed Mrs. Coates £2,439. The debentures had been given to his wife about 18 months ago, to secure her against the £4,000. ... Debentures had been given in 1849 to some young ladies of the name of Boyd. He had authorized his brother, Edward Lennox Boyd, to transfer these shares. His brother, E. L. Boyd, was a creditor for £500. Bankrupt said his brother, B. Boyd, constituted the Australian Wool Company. He formed himself into this company in November 1841. The first entry in his books on account of the firm was in June 1840. He had given up all his brother's papers, and was in the habit of looking at the books. There were debentures issued in the name of the Australian Wool

Company. These debentures were deposited with the Australian Banking Company, of which his brother was the manager and himself a director. There were debentures to the amount of £15,000. The transactions of the Australian Wool Company were very large. He had not communicated to the directors of the Australian Banking Company that the Australian Wool Company consisted of his brother only. His brother went to Australia as representative of the Royal Bank. From the number of ships fitted out his brother must have had a large amount of money with him. Debentures of the Bank to the amount of £200,000 were sold. This sum was taken by his brother to Australia. The amount of Bank debentures ultimately issued was £340,000. The whole of the money went to his brother and his colleague, Mr. Robinson, in Australia. The aggregate amount of consignments made by his brother from Australia was about £123,000. Against this he had to debit freights and insurances. The balance had to be carried to account. This had not been done. His brother had been superseded by a gentleman of the same name. . . . He did not pay over to the Bank of Australia the amount of

consignments received from the Wool Company.

4 February 1856, p. 9

It was contended that the bankrupt was not bound to account to the representatives of the Royal Bank of Australia in respect of his transactions with the late B. Boyd, who was released from his obligations to the bank several years ago.

Mr. Foxburgh said His Honour had already witnessed some of the consequences of the frightful adventure. Men who had been shareholders were dragged into that very court, and their last shilling appropriated to meet their liabilities in respect of this bank. Widows and orphans had been left portionless, and many families ruined from their connexion with it.

His Honour - Thanks to unlimited liability. His Honour said: - All this confusion would appear to have arisen from the bankrupt's books being in an incomplete state at the time of the bank's suspension. It was said from this that there had been actual knavery; he thought that unfair. It was true that the course pursued had proved very mischievous. Creditors were ruined, and it was now sought to call this man a knave merely because he, in common with other persons, had been engaged in fearful hazards. Here there

was not enough to pay any dividend, and yet the bankrupt was called upon to incur heavy expenses. They might go into accounts until it became a degree of oppression.

Mr. Loxburgh submitted that the bankrupt's balance-sheet was fictitious from beginning to end, and, whatever the trouble might be, he could not be allowed to pass his examination on accounts that did not correspond with his books.

The Commissioner (re Australian Wool Co.)

This seems a mass of confusion which I shall never be able to understand. Was there a house of business with Benjamin and Mark Boyd over it?

The Bankrupt - There was in New Bank Buildings. The firm continued from 1825 to the death of B. Boyd in October 1851. From 1832 the place of business was always at the same place. B. Boyd constituted the "supposed" firm called the Australian Wool Company, the business of which was carried on at the same address. There was also a firm of Boyd Brothers at the same address. Bankrupt carried on the stockbroking business of the firm of B. and M. Boyd after the former went abroad. The business of the Australian Wool Company was managed by a clerk named

Samuel Browning, employed by B. Boyd, The firm of Boyd Bros. was represented by Browning. That firm intended to trade between Sydney and London. Witness was not a partner in that firm.

The Commissioner. I now understand the harlequinade, as I would call it. . . .

What with accounts in the names of the bank, B. and M. Boyd, Boyd Brothers, consign-ment account, and the Australian Wool Co. account, the Court, and almost all other persons occupied in the investigation of the case, appeared to be so far wood gathering that the learned Commissioner remarked it required all the talent of a conjurer like Anderson himself to comprehend the case.

[The Commissioner seemed to lean very much to the bankrupt, seeking to excuse and exonerate him.]

The bankrupt entered on an explanation of the causes of the downfall of the bank, the wool company, and the Boyd firms. His brother had drawn upon him for £29,000 in respect of consign-ments of wool, which he was obliged to sell for £14,000 a few weeks afterwards, such was the de-preciation in that article of commerce. His brother had been lauded for the foresight he displayed in the investments he made in Australia, and the

prospects of the bank were of great promise, when the French revolution broke out and paralysed the markets.

10 March, 1856, p. 11

In 1849 a Mr. Borthwick, accountant of Edinburgh, was sent up by the Scotch creditors and shareholders, to inquire into the affairs of the Royal Bank and of the Boyds.

The bankrupt said that Mr. Browning, who attended to his brother's business in London, had left in 1849, taking many books with him. The other books were in the hands of Mr. Wrayghte, the assignee.

17 June, 1856, p. 11

The Royal Bank suspended payment in 1848 and failed in 1849. [Follows account of companies established by the Boyds, Union Bank, North British Insurance Co., etc., and testimonies to unimpeachable character as stockbroker of Mark Boyd, to ability, energy, etc. of Benjamin Boyd. This is to be photographed.]

27 June 1856, p. 11

Judgment of Commissioner granting bankrupt a first-class certificate, and giving an account of the activities of Benjamin Boyd in Australia, and quoting a letter from him to Mark, dated "Sydney, June 3, 1848. [2 columns, to be photographed.]

Royal Bank of Australia

Account of Annual Meeting, quoted from Daily News, 31 July 1846, in Atlas, vol. 2 no. 105, 28 Nov. 1846. The account is prefaced by the following comment: -

"Perhaps some of our graziers or stockholders will be kind enough to enlighten us upon the undermentioned Report, and at what time last year the prosperity of the colony had realized the prices for stock therein stated. We hope our southern neighbours are not deceiving us in the prices they from time to time put forth, but we really do not recollect at what period sheep (after shearing) fetched from 16 to 20 shillings a head."

The Chairman read a letter from Benjamin Boyd, late member of the Legislative Council of N. S.W., and chairman of the Pastoral Association upon the general affairs and prosperity of the Australian colonies. It stated that stock was steadily advancing in price; sheep in Port Phillip had changed hands at 16/- immediately after shearing, with the expectation that they would reach 20/-; a large military and naval expedition to New Zealand had created a demand for slaughtered meat and live stock; cattle sold at from £12 to £15 stg. and sheep at 20 s. to 25 s. each; besides which cattle were daily driven to South Australia, for the use of the mines; and as it appeared that the mineral resources of that colony were inexhaustible, it was

impossible to say to what extent the demand might grow for draught and fat cattle. The colony had received nearly £40,000 last year from India for horses. Foreign whalers and other shipping were rapidly increasing in the ports for the purpose of refurnishing.

The Secretary read the report. Gross profit on year £36,670; dividends, interest, and charges £19,594; leaving £17,076 to be added to the balance of profit in profit and loss account of last year, viz, £26,873; thus increasing it to the sum of £43,949. From this, however, was to be deducted £1000, proposed to be now written off against the preliminary expenses, and £24,100 deposit notes already paid. That the forthcoming dividend would further reduce the amount by about £7000. That the affairs of the establishment, consequent upon the greatly improved position of the colony, coupled with the judicious and able superintendence of Messrs. B. Boyd and J. L. Robinson, fully justified an increase in the company's dividend; and, in anticipation of continued prosperity, the directors recommended the adoption of this measure to the shareholders. That, meanwhile, they considered it would be more satisfactory to form a reserve fund than to add at this time more than 1 percent to the dividend hitherto paid. They therefore proposed that the

half-yearly payment for the current year should be at the rate of 6 percent per annum, free of income tax. The Report was ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors. John W. Sutherland, Mark Boyd and Joseph Phelps Robinson were re-elected directors.

Benjamin Boyd

Sir,—Having almost completed a biography of Benjamin Boyd, I read with interest the article, "Mistakes About Ben Boyd Persist," by Norman K. Wallis (Jan. 27). Mr Wallis states: "Boydton . . . was founded not in 1840 but 1847." An extract from Brierly's diary, under date January, 1843, reads: "With the feelings of the founders of a new city we hoisted a blanket nailed to a pole as our standard, and, with all the proper forms, named the place 'Boyd Town.'"

Mr Wallis also refers to "the inscription on the keystone of Boydton House (erroneously called the 'Seahorse Inn') . . ." The first advertisement for the hotel, which appeared in "The Sydney Morning Herald" of March 15, 1843, read as follows: "Seahorse Hotel—Township of Boyd, Twofold Bay.—For the convenience of passengers going to and returning from Maneroo this hotel will be conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the public and as nearly as possible at English prices. (Adv. No. 3873.)" One of Boyd's steamers, of course, was the Seahorse.

However, let me here express my keen appreciation of the action of Mr Wallis and all who have presented to the Mitchell Library original documents and other papers, without which the history of Australia could not be told.

ALEXANDRA WILKINSON.
Wahroonga.

S. M. H.

30-1-60

BENJAMIN BOYD

Greenop, Frank S. "Coast of Tragedy" (Sydney, 1944) p.172, says that:-

"George Crawford, one of the officers of the Wanderer, has doubted that Boyd ever intended to return to Sydney, and has been responsible for a wild idea that the Scot would have founded a republic of his own somewhere in the Pacific. Such a thought might have appealed to Boyd's vivid mind, but I have conscientiously searched, without result, for any trace of documentary evidence that such an idea entered Boyd's head. Even if some word or action of Boyd's while at sea gave some ground for the belief, it has not been preserved - nor would it have had a chance to mature."

.....

Is there any chance of discovering where Greenop got this information from? Perhaps a MS letter or other paper in the Mitchell indexed under Crawford, or else an article on Boyd by him in some newspaper or periodical of the time?

.....

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD 20. 9. 53: Webster and
the Wanderer.

- (1) For background material on New Caledonia (and possibly the Loyalty Islands in the late 40s see the accounts of the visit of the Eleanor (Capt. Woodlin) to Botany Isle and New Caledonia in December, 1847, in -

SMH 30.3.48.

Nautical Magazine for Dec., 1848, pp.684-6.

" " " May, 1850, pp.298-302.

" " " June, 1852, pp.324-6.

Hong Kong Register 2.3.52.

And the massacre of the crew of the cutter May in 1849, in -

Colonial Magazine (June, 1850) XVIII:541-3, 546.

- (2) Sikaiana -

Sketch of Stewart's Island 8°26'S, 163°07'E.

Plan of islands seen 18.5.1791 4°50'S, 153°36'E.

Discovered in the Waizaamheyt [?] (Capt. John Hunter).

- Dalrymple Chart, 20.3.1794. 19 x 11½. P.C.490.

- Cheyne (1855), pp.66-8.

- Lourie, Chart of W. Pacific, 20.5.1800.

See also Wilson, Duff (1799), p.298.

- Cheyne, Western Pacific (1852), pp.52-3.

- Nautical Magazine (Nov., 1867), pp.609-13.

- Scherzer, Voyage of the Novara, II:601-24.

- Angas, Polynesia (1866), pp.402-3.

- Nautical Magazine (Oct., 1867), pp.539-42.

- Findlay, S. Pacific Directory (1884), p.870.

- (3) Fate of Benjamin Boyd -

- Romilly, W. Pacific (1886), pp.64-5.

- Nautical Magazine (March, 1854), pp.123-5.

- Webster.

- Moss, Through Atolls ... (1889), pp.72-4.

- (4) The name 'Arossi' -

- L'Île Arossi ou San Christoval: Séjour d'un An, Dec.

1845- [?] Dec. 1846. Des Arossiens, leurs Moeurs ...

in Verguet. Mission de Mélanésie (1854), pp.108-205.

- Evacuation d'Arossi: Missionnaires y sont massacrés,

rôtis et mangés, Août 1847.

in Verguet, pp.280-6.

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BENJAMIN BOYD AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

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into Australia

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The Sydney merchant J.B. Montefiore had suggested in 1838 that the traders of Chile and Peru would recruit slaves in New Zealand if they knew of the possibilities (P.P. 1837-8, (XXI), 680, 66-7); in 1842 David Cargill, missionary in Tonga and Fiji, said that there was in existence 'a proposal to commence a traffic in slaves in Polynesia, by purchasing Feejeian captives, and selling them in some of the slave markets on the coast of South America' (Cargill, "A Refutation of Chevalier Dillon's Slandorous Attacks on the Wesleyan Missionaries in the Friendly Islands ..., 35). Over 50 years earlier William Bligh had advocated the emigration of Polynesian labour to Australia: as a means of civilizing the natives (Bligh, Voyage to the South Seas ..., 80-1).

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2

BOYD'S LABOUR

Brookes, J. I. "International Revolving in the Pacific Islands 1800-1875", pp. 176-7.

- (1) Isolated kidnappings had been complained of even before Boyd's experiment.
 - (2) "Seizures by masters of sandalwood ships were given as one of the causes for the destruction of the French mission stations by the natives of New Caledonia in 1847"
 - (3) after the Rotuma affray "the master of the ship, on meeting a French corvette soon afterward, tried to persuade its commander to punish the Rotumans for their interference with his property rights". Schreiner, a. "La Nouvelle-Calédonie. Essai historique", p. 119.
 - (4) For a good account of Marceau and the "Arche d'Albanie" see Brookes, pp. 174-6.
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BOYD'S LABOUR

Ward, J. M. "British Policy in the South Pacific 1786-1893",
 pp. 218 and 219

(1) States that "Conversations with sandalwood traders had led him to believe that the natives would make good shepherds".

(2) In 1847 (i.e. at the beginning of the experiment);
 "Governor-General Fitzroy reported to the Colonial Office that an investigation had been instituted by the Attorney-General at Sydney into Boyd's activities, in view of rumours that the natives had been brought to Australia against their will. Boyd was cleared of the charges, although considerable suspicion remained."

Fitzroy to Grey, Dec. 24, 1847 - HRA, I, XXVI: 119.

(3) His quotations are:-

(i) Fitzroy to Grey, Dec 24, 1847 - HRA, I, XXVI: 119

(ii) Wellings, H. P. "Ben Boyd's Labour Supplies"

JRAHS (1933), XIX: 374 ff.

(iii). Grey to Fitzroy, July 29, 1848 - HRA, I, XXVI: 524.

(iv) Grey (H2) to CO, March 10, 1848 in "Further Papers
rel. to the affairs of H2, 1848".

BOYD'S INTRODUCTION OF PACIFIC ISLANDERS

LABOUR TRADE II

Illustrated London News, Nov.20, 1847.

"The proposition is an important move in the great scheme of civilization; and, if successful, must put to shame the inhumanities of conquest and extermination, which are too often glossed over as colonisation.

It is well observed in the Sydney periodical already quoted — 'The accounts we have received of the miserable destitution of these poor islanders, and the horrible straits to which they are reduced, ought to be ~~severely~~^{seriously} considered by a Christian community, who are compelled to boil down their flocks and herds because they have not labour enough to tend them. We want labour; these poor creatures want food; they are within a few weeks sail from our shores; and it seems a dispensation of Divine Providence that the labour required by this vast Continent should be taken from the overpeopled islands with which the sea that washes our coasts is studded. The emigration of these people will be the secret means of Christianizing them; and if we would for ever abolish the dreadful crimes of ~~infanticide and cannibalism~~ infanticide and cannibalism from Polynesia, it is to be achieved by following up the philanthropic design which Mr. Boyd has opened.'"

.....

Erskine, John E. "Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific," London, John Murray, 1853.

.....

P.19. No white missionaries have as yet taken up their residence at these islands, but in Mare we found six Samoan teachers belonging to the London Mission Society, who had partially Christianized the tribes of the west coast.

The people of Lifu and Uea seem to be very well disposed towards our countrymen, ~~for~~ notwithstanding that, a year or two before, several of the men of both islands had been carried away under different pretences in a vessel fitted out at Sydney to procure labourers for New South Wales, from these and other islands.

P.342
P.341. The Loyalty islanders probably owed to their good reputation, and a love of wandering, for which they seem to be distinguished, an unsuccessful attempt, made in 1847 by a company established in New South Wales for whaling and other purposes, to supply the labour market of that colony by their means. The director of the company in question despatched at that time two vessels with this view, under the ~~the~~ command of a Mr. Kirsopp, who succeeded in inducing the chiefs of several of the islands to persuade about seventy young men, a few of whom were natives of Tana, in ~~the~~ the New Hebrides, but the greater number of Uea and Lifu, to embark with him for the purpose of ~~seeing~~ "seeing the world". Sundry events occurred during the voyage to open their eyes to the real intentions of their pretended friends; and on their arrival at their destination of Two-fold Bay, the whole scheme was so apparent, that, refusing to work, they, with one consent, demanded to be sent back to their ~~homes~~ homes. With an extraordinary degree of determination and intelligence, the ~~were~~

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LOYALTY ISLANDSLABOUR TRADE II

whole body made good their way by land to Sydney, a distance of more than 200 miles, whence, with a few exceptions, they were ultimately shipped off for the islands. Mr. Strachan, the master of the Lyner, who came on board soon after we anchored, informed me that he had brought up in his vessel thirty-six of these lads in February last; about an equal number having been, some months previously, despatched from Sydney in 'L'Arche d'Alliance,' a ship in the service of the ~~the~~ ~~French~~ ~~Catholic~~ French Catholic Mission, which was bringing to Uea some priests, with the hopes of being able to establish themselves. By Mr. Strachan's account the captain of the French ship took alarm at some demonstrations made by the people of the Southern district, where he ~~had~~ at first anchored, and the scheme of forming a mission was precipitately abandoned. Mr. Strachan gave the people of this tribe a very good character, and he had secured the friendship of Nikelo, the chief of the tribe, who supplied him with sandalwood, and had also sold or granted to him one of the small islands, on which he had a rude storehouse, and where he had raised a few vegetables. Three of the New South Wales party, natives of Tana, were still on ~~the~~ board of the Lyner, where they had made themselves very useful, and Mr. Strachan stated that it was his intention to land them at their own island on his way to China, whither he was shortly about to proceed with his cargo of sandalwood.

P.366. [At Lifu: 15.9.1849] Among the people on board during the day were several who had returned from their forced visit to New South Wales, to which I alluded when speaking of them. Their experience had ~~excited~~ ~~the~~ apparently excited the curiosity of their countrymen, although the recollection of the treatment they had met with, left no desire to

LOYALTY ISLANDS

LABOUR TRADE II

return in their own persons. ~~One fine looking lad of fourteen or~~

One fine-looking lad of fourteen or fifteen was very pressing with me
~~to~~ to take him to see "Sydney", which word generally implies with all
these islanders the country of the English strangers, and, on my
agreeing to do so, adhered to his determination to go with us, in spite
of the ridicule of a friend who had been there. When I inquired of the
latter his reasons for dissuading the boy, he answered in English, which
he spoke quite intelligibly, "Too much work at Sydney, too little eat!"
Although I doubted exceedingly the latter part of the allegation, I could
readily understand that continuous labour, without a directly visible
object, such as must have been the lot of these people in New South
Wales, could not at once have been made palatable to men who ~~are~~ are
accustomed to look forward only to the satisfaction of their daily wants.
I may anticipate so far as to mention that the lad who went with us ~~(~~
(receiving the name of "Geogge Havannah") was of a gentle and tractable
disposition, but had no steady application, although he picked up English
without difficulty.

.....
.....
.

Brookes, J.I. "International Rivalry in the Pacific Islands 1800-1875", pp.174-6.

"It was the Caroline group, later successfully claimed by Spain, which a French shipmaster in an article in the Revue Coloniale for 1845 suggested as the next logical step for his country, or even for a French firm. Under intelligent management that group, he felt, could attract all the whalers operating in the North Pacific. But it would be even more useful and profitable as a link between Bourbon on one side and Tahiti on the other, and as an entrepot for the collection of the island products for which the Chinese demand was still on the increase. Projects involving the carrying of Pacific exotics to China probably sounded less alluring in 1845 than they had two years earlier, when the treaty-making, commerce-opening mission was being despatched. By 1845 French business men were pessimistic over the chances of a direct France-to-China trade because of the incompatibility of China's products and the goods she wanted with what France wished to buy or had to offer. Nonetheless in that same year a company was organised which proved to be an enthusiastic, though short-lived factor in the development of French trade among the islands.

Bishop Douarre, later head of the New Caledonia mission, planted the seed of his enthusiasm for Catholicism and France in the Pacific in the minds of a young naval lieutenant named Marceau, a disciple of Saint-Simon, and of M. Marziou, a merchant and shipowner of Havre. The stock company which

finally was evolved in 1845 under the name of the Societe Francaise de l'Océanie was actuated by a curious melange of motives social, patriotic, ~~religious~~ religious, and commercial. Stock-holders were to receive only 5 per cent on their money, all profits over and above this amount to be applied to furthering the work of the Society. Its activities were expected to benefit France both materially and spiritually. In the first place, English commerce in distant seas would have found a formidable rival. Furthermore, the condition of the masses in France would be alleviated by the opening of new markets, which would keep factory wheels humming at home, and by the acquisition of enticing new fields for emigration. Spiritual rewards also would flow from the sanctified union of commerce and missionary enterprise, an important aspect of the plans of the society. The Oceanians were to receive simultaneously the benefits of Christian principles and of European civilization. At each archipelago where a mission was established, a store would be set up under the management of ~~the~~ Europeans of high repute who would care for the temporal affairs which in the past had absorbed the time and energy of the missionaries. The latter would then be free to give all their time to evangelization.

The "Arche d'Alliance", first of several ships operated by the company, sailed out of Havre in November, 1845, sped by the good wishes of ecclesiastics and merchants alike. The transport of missionaries, the visiting of their stations, the enhancing of missionary prestige through proof that the poverty

of the priests was deliberately assumed rather than involuntary, went hand in hand with the establishment of stores on New Caledonia, Samoa, Futuna, and Tahiti. At these stores the agents sold European goods more cheaply, and paid a better price for native produce, than did their American and British rivals. Fritchard at Apia foresaw the worst. The company had been formed, he said, to win over all the isles of the Pacific to the Roman Catholic faith by bribing them with these cheap goods. Soon French influence would become so dominant that British merchants would be able to trade in Polynesia only on sufferance. On a second voyage, lasting from 1850 to 1853, the "Arche d'Alliance" carried goods supplied by the chambers of commerce of Rouen and Amiens. Some of ~~this~~ this cargo was sold profitably in California, Honolulu, and Papeete. The remainder, augmented with sandalwood from the Isle of Pines and the New Hebrides, was exchanged in Shanghai. Before completion of this venture, however, disturbed conditions in France brought about dissolution of the company."

.....

Footnote 51, p.187. Some information on the origin and purposes of the Societe de l'Oceanie may be found in Brainne, La Nouvelle-Caledonie, pp.278-81; Dubois and Terrier, Un Siecle d'expansion coloniale, pp.198-200; Bernard, L'Archipel de la Nouvelle-Caledonie, p.323; Vie de Mgr. Douarre, p.79.

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11
BOYD'S LABOUR

HRA, Ser. 1, XXVI: 77-8, Sir Charles Fitz Roy to Earl Grey, 16. 12. 47.

I have the honor to transmit, for Her Majesty's most gracious allowance, authenticated transcripts of Thirty one Public Acts and Two private Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislative Council.

11 Victoria, No. 9. "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend and consolidate the laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales.'"

This Act was introduced by one of the Elective Members, and its object is to amend in certain respects the provisions of the Act, 9 Vict., No. 27.

The most important feature of the present enactment is perhaps that contained in the 13th clause, which exempts, from the operation of the law relating to Master and Servant, "the natives of any Savage or uncivilized tribe inhabiting any Island or Country in the Pacific Ocean or elsewhere." It is obvious that the persons thus described are wholly incapable

of understanding the nature and conditions of an agreement to serve in any of the capacities usually required in this Colony. If the Act, therefore, had remained applicable to cases of this nature, it would have had a tendency at least to give an undue advantage to the Master over his servant, whilst on the other hand it is unnecessary for the protection of the latter, inasmuch as the operation of the ordinary law is, it is conceived, sufficient for that purpose."

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BOYD'S LABOUR

HRA, Ser. 1, XXVI: 119. Sir Charles Fitz Roy to Earl Grey. 24.12.47

"with reference to that portion of my despatch, No. 241 of the 16th instant advertising to the Act ["Visit., No. 9] passed during the last Session of the Legislative Council, intitled "An Act to amend an act, intitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws between Masters and Servants in New South Wales,'" I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Colonial Secretary of this Government by the Attorney General, transmitting for my information copies of statements made before him by the Masters and certain Passengers of two Colonial Vessels, respecting the Practices of the South Sea Islands recently brought into this Colony at the instance of Mr. Benjamin Boyd.

The investigation was instituted by the Attorney General in consequence of a rumour, which had obtained credit in Sydney, that these persons had been taken away from their native Islands against their will, which, however, has been proved to be incorrect; and I therefore forward these statements merely for

Your Lordship's information, and as a proof of the great demand for labour in this Colony.

It is right that I should add that this speculation on the part of Mr. Bazel has turned out a complete failure, and is not likely to be followed by others of the same nature; and that Mr. Bazel is gradually removing these people from the Colony, not more than 50 or 60 of whom now remain.

[Enclosure]

[a copy of this letter is not available]

BLACKBIRDING

BOYD'S LABOUR

Received by "Louisa" on 26th Decr 1848

M. 8100 - 28th Feb. 1849

Earl Grey's Despatch - No. 132 - 29th July

I shall be glad to have a despatch prepared acknowledging this &...
the steps that were taken for enquiring into this matter and the
result.

26th Feb - y C.A.F.
(ante 28.)

Draft Despatch herewith

See remarks as to enclosure

1st March

Duplicate

No 132

Downing Street

29 July 1848

Sir

I have received a despatch from the Governor of
New Zealand transmitting copies of correspondence with the
Senior Naval Officer on that station in the subject of an
outrage alleged to have been committed by British Subjects
in the Abolition of the Island of Rotuma in the Pacific.

It appears that the outrage in question was

Governor

Sir C. Fitzroy

committed by the Agents of Parties engaged in importing
labourers from these Islands into New South Wales and
Governor Grey has referred to me his intention of
transmitting to you copies of his correspondence with
Captain Maxwell and of the opinion of the case of the
Attorney General of his Government, and of endeavoring
to procure such further evidence as might lead to
the detection of the Parties implicated in the transaction.
I fear however that much difficulty would be
experienced in bringing the offenders to justice.

It is unnecessary for me to assure you of
the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to do all
in their power to prevent the ill treatment of the Natives
of the Islands of the Pacific by British Subjects.

I feel confident that you will omit no measures
that it may be in your power to adopt in order
to prevent the commission of such offences and I would
point out that one of the most effective means of
guarding against such abuses is the exercise of a
vigilant Superintendance over the treatment of any Natives of
those Islands who may be brought into New South Wales,

in order effectually to prevent their being brought into any relations towards their employers which may approach to a condition of slavery.

If this precaution is strictly observed I am induced to hope that individuals will not entertain such expectations of advantage from bringing these Islanders to New South Wales as to induce them to pursue that object by improper means.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed^t Servant

Grey

Despatches to Governor of N.S.W. May-August 1848 ML A1305

"The Isabella Ann, which arrived on Saturday last from the New Hebrides, left Sydney on the 14th October After leaving Ennomanga the Isabella Anna [her real name] touched at Tanna, where it was ascertained from the natives there that they were under the impression that the whole of their countrymen who had left for Sydney in the Paterson and Velocity were killed by the white people. In consequence of which the natives of all the parties who had left were put to death, according to an ancient custom still prevailing. With such an impression in the minds of these people, it was with the greatest reluctance they would venture on board of any vessels, fearing that they would also be brought to Sydney to share a similar fate." Sydney Chronicle,

21. 12. 47

"The Velocity arrived yesterday from the New Hebrides. She put into Boyd Town, where she remained several days, and landed sixty-five natives of the New Hebrides for Messrs. Boyd and Co.; sixty-two of whom were forwarded from thence to the Runway to act as shepherds, the other three were brought on to Sydney." Sydney Chronicle, 21.4.47.

"We understand when the schooner Henry left the island of L'eeffe [May 5, 1847], about forty of the natives expressed a desire to come on to Sydney, and the return of the Velocity was anxiously looked for by them." Sydney Gazette 5.6.47.

"The schooner Velocity, from the New Hebrides, having on board fifty-four native men and three women, intended as labour for Mr. Boyd" Oct. 19, 1847, being sailed from L'eeffe 2. 19. 47.

See also "Removal of South Sea Islanders to New South Wales" Saracen Reporter, no 7 (March, 1848), p. 2

The Colonial Intelligencer; or, Aborigines' Friend. Vol II

1849-50

- (1) Nos III & IV, new series. July & August, 1848. Pp 47-51

Apparently Gen Grey sent him a report on the Rotuma affray, and also communicated on the subject with the Governor of NSW.

- (2) Nos V & VI, new series. Sept & Oct, 1848. Pp 88-91.

Quotes Boyd, Mark, on the introducing of the New Hebrides as colonies into New South Wales. Letter to the Times 23.8.48, p 6, c 4.

also quotes Letter from Jeremiah Murphy, of Scarlett and Murphy, in the SMH for 3.5.48 on Captain Moncreaf's action in taking a number of natives back to their homes in his ship the 'Annie d'Albani'.

- (3) Nos VII & VIII, new series. Nov & Dec, 1848. Pp 115-120

on the Rotuma affray.

Quotes from a Parliamentary Paper on New Zealand of 1848, in which is given the letter from Walter Loring, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the South Seas, of 22.12.47, to Grey; and Grey's letter to Capt Maxwell of HMS 'Dile' of 23.12.47, instructing him to proceed to Rotuma and enquire; and Capt Maxwell's Report of 4.3.48(?); and Gen Grey's despatch to Lord Grey of 10.3.48.

BEN BOYD, contd

BLACKBIRDING

apparently the 'Velocity' and 'Portaria' proceeded from Rotuma to the King's Hill Islands to complete their cargo, but were unsuccessful. Pp. 117 & 119.

(4) No. XIV, new series. June, 1849. Pp. 211 & 212.

quotes letter from Co to Almighty's Prot. Sec. Committee of 20.4.49 stating that Lord Grey has addressed a despatch to the Gov. of N.S.W. "instructing him to discourage the importation of the natives of these Islands, and to give every possible check to such a practice." But if the natives come as voluntary emigrants, nothing can be done.

(1) Discovery of Rotuma on Grenville Island by 'Pandora', Aug 8,
1791

- Hamilton's 'Pandora', H. 96-8

- Bisset, quoted by Verneau, H. 371-6

(1832)

(2) Visited by (i) Duperey

(ii) Capt Hope 'Brisk' 1866

(iii) Massey 'Basilisk' 1872

Arrived to Fiji in 1880.

(3) Visited by the 'Duff' 16 Sept, 1797.

- Wilson 'Voyage of the Duff' 1799, H. 292-4

(4) Return - Lindsay 'Australien' 1814, H. 443-4

(5) Visit of Calcutta brig 'Campbell Macquarie' (Capt R. Sudders) ¹⁸¹⁴

- Diller, Voyage, 1829, II: 101-2

(6) Visit of 'Rochester' (Capt Warth) and residence there of
the Englishmen Parker and Young 1823

- Diller, Voyage, 1829, II: 93-100

(7) Return - Hassell, Australien, 1825, H. 623-4

(8) 'Rotouma', par R. P. Lesson. Nouvelles Annales des
Voyages, July 1825.

(9) 'Notice sur l'île de Rotouma située dans le Grand
Océan Austral', par R. P. Lesson. Journal des Voyages.
XXIX: 139-73.

Rotuma, contd.

(10) 'Observations Recueillies sur Rotouma et sur ses Habitants, April - mai 1824'

- Lessner, Voyage autour du monde, 1839, II: 412-44.

(11) 'Observations recueillies sur l'île des Rotouma et de Saint Augustin (de Namelle) et leur Habitants'

- Dufrenoy Atlas Historique, 1826, plate 48

Atlas Hydrographique, 1827, plans 21, 49.

- Lessner, Voyage, 1839, II: 411-44 (et plan de l'île St Augustin).

Voyage Medecale, 1829, pp. 121-2.

(12) Visit of Capt. Dillon in the 'Research' to Rotouma, Sept 1827, with account of the islanders

- Dillon, Voyage, 1829, II: 91-106.

(13) Visite de l'île Rotouma, par Capt. Tronelin, 26 mai 1828

- Journal des Voyages, 1829, XIII: 42-3.

(14) Visit to Rotouma, Feb. 1830, by Dr George Bennett, and second visit in March 1830.

- U.S. Journal, June and August 1831, pp. 198-202;

473-82.

BOYD'S LABOUR

Wellings, H P "Benjamin Boyd in Reversina" RAHS
 Jour. & Proc. vol 20 (1934), pp 114-121

General survey & retention of labour in Lower Murray and
 Murrumbidgee districts - Boyd determined to reduce survey &
 cut out tea & sugar from retention.

"Faulkner in all his attempts to secure the class he so
 much desired, he finally put into operation a plan he had
 long before formulated, and, in 1847, he imported three cargoes
 of natives from the Pacific Islands. The majority of these
 natives he sent to the Murrumbidgee stations, but a number were
 placed on Reversina stations. Faulkner was even greater in
 this scheme, for he had the natives, totally unaccustomed
 to the life of sheep-tending, unacquainted with English
 customs and dress, gradually deserted and ultimately found
 their way to Sydney, where they excited much concern by
 their wild appearance. The subsequent intemperance levelled
 against Boyd as his so-called attempt at slavery is
 not a less historical."

BENJAMIN BOYD

Ronald, Robert B. "The Riverina. People and Properties". Melbourne, F.W. Cheshire, 1960.

.....

P.23. "Another 'New Stater' (as we now term them) of the forties was Benjamin Boyd and, as he was also a great champion of the separation movement, it is opportune to write a brief biographical note of him, and leave

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RECORD OF RIVERINA'S BRAVE PAST

A century ago the Riverina was still pioneering country.

There were no railways. Roads were sparse and rough; postal services unreliable. Supplies came in, and wool went out, slowly, by bullock dray.

Nonetheless, the pattern of the runs, or stations, which a little later became famous names in Australian pastoral history, had already been set.

Nap Nap, Groongal and Benerembah had been taken up along the Murrumbidgee, the latter near the present town of Narrandera, and Yanko, Wanganella and Bundyulumblah along the Billa-bong Creek.

Thomas Broughton Carne was at Moonbria, near Conargo, and F. and G. Desailley on Coree, part of which now forms the McCaughey Memorial Institute.

Jimmy Tyson, soon to become a millionaire squatter, already had seized the chance of quick profits by droving cattle from the Geramy run, on the Lachlan, to the Victorian diggings.

By the 'sixties, Tyson and his brothers, Peter and John, controlled not only Geramy,

Boyd it was who established his own whaling station at Twofold Bay, N.S.W., and brought South Sea Islanders to Australia as (unsuitable) station workers.

The Murray River then was a customs barrier, and everyone's personal baggage was examined at the border.

The author tells of the advent of steam navigation on the Murray and its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, the Darling, the Edward and the Goulburn.

Thus, Mary Ann, 55ft. long with a 9ft. beam, began its first voyage on March 25, 1853.

Before long, he relates, river boats were steaming to Albury, Gundagai, Walgett on the Darling, and even to Seymour in Victoria.

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By the 'sixties, Tyson and his brothers, Peter and John, controlled not only **Geramy**, but also **Toorong, Topra, Juanbong, Quiamong and Puckawidgee**, all famous names in their day, to which they soon added **Zara, Thalaka and Upper and Lower Deniliquin**.

Not content, Tyson then went on to Queensland where, at **Felton Station** on the Darling Downs, he died in December, 1898.

"The drovers riding slowly on,

To let the cattle spread,
Will say: 'Here's one old landmark gone,'

For old man Tyson's dead," wrote "Banjo" Patterson soon afterwards.

Tyson sold his Deniliquin runs in 1861 to two raven-haired, brawny Scots brothers, Robert and Alexander Landale, descendants of whom still live both there and in Canberra to-day.

Deniliquin

Deniliquin began as a ferry crossing and a hotel, the Wanderer Inn, licensed in 1847, which was situated on a sandhill to the north of the Edward River.

Consequently Deniliquin, now a thriving irrigation centre, for many years was known as "The Sandhills."

This, then, is the type of information which the late Robert Bruce Ronald, of Nap Nap Station, Hay, N.S.W., has recorded in **The Riverina, People and Properties**, published after his death.

The Riverina, the author comments, has always had separatist thoughts, and one of the earliest "New States"

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Perhaps this sufficiently indicates the nature of Robert Bruce Ronald's book, a work of endless, devoted research well supported by a bibliography, and indices to people, properties and important events.

True enough, its appeal may be limited, yet it is a fine thing now to have a permanent record of the valiant days of pastoral pioneering in the Riverina.—H.J.M.

THE RIVERINA, PEOPLE AND PROPERTIES.
Cheshire. 42/-.

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P.23. "Another 'New Stater' (as we now term them) of the forties was Benjamin Boyd and, as he was also a great champion of the separation movement, it is opportune to write a brief biographical note of him, and leave details of his Riverina runs until the next chapter. Augustus Morris took up Deniliquin or, as it was also known, Company Station for Boyd as representative in Australia (P.24) for the Royal Banking Company. About that time, 1842, no less than thirty runs were held in Boyd's name in different parts of New South Wales. This number was increased in the following few years and included the runs known as Poon Boon, Neimar and Nyang.

Boyd was one of the most versatile of men-banker, whaler, squatter and importer. No doubt he had large ideas, but he was only able to remain about seven years in Australia, for the share-holders of the bank in England, being dissatisfied with his extravagant management, demanded his recall. Boyd left Sydney, and Australia, in October 1849 and Gazette notices after that date show a number of transfers of runs to W.S. Boyd (Ben's brother) who carried on for the bank for a while. When the bank's assets were disposed of a few years later, it is said that the sale of the stations showed a loss of no less than £80,000.

Ben Boyd had the headquarters of his whaling station at Twofold Bay, where he also established a large store, a 'Boiling downs,' and in fact a whole township of his own, complete with inn and church. Boyd also erected a lighthouse which, however, never showed a light. He brought South Sea Islanders to Australia, but they proved useless as station ~~laborers~~ workers, and they were rather a source of trouble in the sparsely settled districts.

Copies of the Argus for 1847 make many adverse references to 'Boyd's sagages.'

I do not know that the time and place of Boyd's death was ever definitely cleared up, but it was thought that he was either drowned at sea or was murdered at an island in the Solomon Group."

.....

BENJAMIN BOYD.

Tunnock, Bruce "Short History of the Shire
of Nimmerkah" Victoria Historical Magazine,
xxiii (1950-51), pp 82-104.

Pp. 83-85.

"although this article concerns the Shire of Nimmerkah, Benjamin Boyd, the licensee of most of the land now comprised therein, from 1842-1848, had such a remarkable career, that reference is shortly made thereto. He was a Scotsman born in London, in 1803, & was trained as a financier. He founded the Royal Bank of Australia in 1840 with headquarters in London. He arrived in Australia in a yacht called the Wanderer, & brought with him £160,000 in notes, gold, & silver. He had prior to his departure from England sent out in another small vessel named the Seahorse, £200,000. He landed in Melbourne about 1841. He soon became known as the greatest squatter in Australia. His enterprises were noted for their magnitude, & variety, especially in pastoral circles. At the time of his arrival the country was in the midst of a financial crisis. The sheep industry was the mainstay of the country,

and sheep, which had been valued at from £1.10.0 up to £2 per head, were selling as low as 2/- each. Horses, and cattle too, had fallen in value to as low as 5/- each - with the station property given in.

Conditions generally were so bad, with the prices of stock, & wool, so low, & the future so uncertain that many people were considering leaving the Colony. B. B. was optimistic as regards the future, & with the command of such large sums of money, his purchases became gigantic. Nothing daunted him. In addition to the Strathmecton run, containing about 400 sq. miles of country, he took up under pastoral license, about 400 sq. miles of land along the Murray River, near what is now Yarrowonga, & other large tracts of country along the Goulburn River; & near what is now Deniliquin.

He began stocking his respective properties with cattle, which travelled from the New England district, & he obtained valuable Rambouillet lambs from France, in order to improve the quality of his flocks of sheep. He also imported, from overseas,

six valuable horses, which it is said, have formed the ancestry of some of the best horses now in Australia. It is recorded that he was the first man to introduce Kanakas into Australia, with a view to obtaining cheap labour. For some time, he is said to have employed, some 70 odd South Sea Islanders, or Kanakas, on the Steathmeeton run. Here they built large cattle yards, & buildings of pine. His idea was to train them as shepherds, & hut keepers. Each one was engaged for a term of years, at 6d per week, & 3 suits of clothes a year. They did not prove of any use whatever, & were indeed a hindrance, as they required constant watching. The experiment met with disaster. The Government was not satisfied with the treatment these people received, & an order was made that they should all be returned to the South Sea Islands from whence they came.

Edward Spott Boyd followed his... brother as the licensee of the Steathmeeton run. They were sons of Edward Boyd of "Meeton", Weyton, Scotland. ∴ "Steath" (Gaelic for valley with a river) added to their home of "Meeton".

From Michael Roe.

- (1) Note that by the N.S.W. Act 11 Vic. no.9, cl.XV, Pacific Islanders were specifically excluded from the Master and Servants legislation. See N.S.W. Govt. Gazette of 6.8.47.
- (2) Also see Immigration Committee Report, V. & P. Leg. Council of N.S.W., 1847.
- (3) S.M.H. for 3.11.47: editorial "The New Hebrideans" claims that Boyd's schemes have failed.
- (4) S.M.H. for 5.11.47: refers to a recent article in the Australian by Boyd, in which he ascribes the failure of his scheme to the malice of some legislators in not extending the Master and Servants Act to cover islanders.
- (5) It would perhaps be worthwhile to look at the debate on this legislation. The S.M.H. Index to Debates would give the reference.

.....

- (1) Tucker, H.W. "Memoir of the Life and Episcopate of George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, 1841-1869". 2 vols., 1879.

Check for mention of Boyd's labourers being taken from the Loyalty Islands.

- (2) Lawry, Rev. W. "Missions in Tonga and Fiji". 1852. Pt.I, p.202, re the Velocity affray. Quoted in Eason's "Short History of Rotuma", p.37.

Copy out passage in question.

- (3) Check through FO/58 for correspondence connected with Boyd's introduction of labour into Australia. Ward claims that "the substance of the case against the trade had been carefully examined in Great Britain within five years of the first experiment". If this was the case it may appear from correspondence c.1847-50, or from remarks made at the commencement of the main Labour Trade era (c.1863).

- (4) New South Wales. - Commissions [Kanakas] Report into certain alleged cases of kidnapping of natives of the Loyalty Islands, etc. with min. of evidence and app., 1869. (Public documents: miscellaneous. 4). ML Q328.9

Pa 2

This is well into the Towns period, but it should be checked to see if it contains any incidental references to the earlier period of kidnapping in the Loyalty Islands by Boyd's captains.

- (5) Brainne, C. "La Nouvelle-Calédonie, 1774-1854". 1854. ML 998.7
I A & B

Copy any reference to Boyd's kidnapping in the Loyalty Islands.

- (6) Cordeil, P. "Origines et progres de la Nouvelle-Calédonie". With bibl. 1885. ML 998.7
C

Check and copy as for (5). Also check bibliography.

- (7) Creagh, S.M. "Notes on the Loyalty Islands". 1892. Reprint from Aust. Assoc. for Adv. Sci. Rept. 4. 1892. ML 572.9986
C

Check and copy as for (5) and (6).

BENJAMIN BOYD, cont'd.

FOR CHECKING

- 147 CO 221/386 ✓
- (8) See if one can find the report of the Attorney-General's investigation in Sydney into Boyd's activities, made during 1847. See Ward, J.M. "British Policy in the South Pacific", p.219, where he says: "Official circles were soon informed of abuses in the trade. Doubts had existed even at the time of Boyd's 1847 expirement. In that year Governor-General Fitzroy reported to the Colonial Office that an investigation had been instituted by the Attorney-General at Sydney into Boyd's activities, in view of rumours that the natives had been brought to Australia against their will. Boyd was cleared of the charges, although considerable suspicion remained."

The only reference to the enquiry given is Fitzroy to Grey, Dec.24, 1847; HRA, I, xxvi:119, where I think, however, that the covering despatch only is given, and not the enclosed report of the enquiry. Possibly a MS copy is lying somewhere in the ML or NL?

- (9) Andrews, J. "Pioneer farming in the western Riverina". Aust. & N.Z. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Rept. 21, 1932, pp.414-5.

I fancy that this is only an abstract, but it might be worth checking for leads; and if it looks propitious it might be possible to get the whole version.

- (10) Sugden, G.F. "Early Life in Riverina: Mr George F. Sugden's reminiscences". 1949. ML A926.3
S

To check for any mention of Boyd's labourers, as in the case of (9).

no 8. no trace of this
enquiry except in Fitzroy's
letter. not referred to in
reports of later investigation,
following Capt Maxwell's
trip and report.

Found in O. papers.
where are records of
N.S.W. Attorney General for period
at Mitchell?

Epis of the Sea
and Robertson, 1940.

speculation to blackbirding

to see if I could get
a Towns sandalwooder,
Lynolth, returning to

45. 'But the wind
might have been some
orange] and then not likely
even if we did, they were

between sandalwood-getting
e been maintained for years.

they were ill-disposed to

pay visits on board at the invitation of general-sounding
white men. Those who were carried away were regarded
as dead, murdered by their captors. The native mind could

Maxwell, & Beale. "Wooden Hookers Epics of the Sea
History of Australia" Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1940.

204 In the 1840s Tanna "lost appreciation to blackbinding effects by the masters of his ships:

'I thought I might go to Tanna to see if I could get some natives,' reports a master of a Tanna sandalwooder, Captain William Jones of the Elyzabeth, returning to port with a mutinous crew in 1845. 'But the wind setting in from the eastward, we might have been some time getting to Tanna [from Ernonanga] and then not likely to get any natives. Besides, even if we did, they were not much good!'

Beyond doubt the connexion between sandalwood-getting and blackbinding seems to have been maintained for years.

But even as early as 1847 they were ill-disposed to pay visits on board at the invitation of gipsy-sounding white men. Those who were carried away were regarded as dead, murdered by their captors. The native mind could

incense of no system of slavery, or indentured labour island
 wives, [205] in such cases, were promptly declared to be
 widows, and no less promptly they were strangled in
 accordance with custom. Ben Boyd, infecting his labourers
 by the Velocity and the Porterica denied that this was
 true, though the Hebrudeans themselves, begging to be
 returned, clamorously insisted.

The report was later confirmed by Captain James
 Padden of the island of Anetynum (then known as Anatanam)
 when he pointed out that he, at least, possessed
 sufficient authority over the local natives to win respect
 for his threat to make an example of any who dared
 to destroy more women."

-
- (1) Check in M.L. for Capt. W. Jones' letter written in 1845.
 - (2) Check in M.L. for Padden's statement

Later (1) This was published in the SMH for late Sept., 1845.
 But what he wanted the natives for is doubtful. See Maxwell,

of cit, Pt 248-9 also it is suggested that they might have been to trade with the cannibals of some other island (presumably in exchange for sandalwood). It would seem more probable (at least to me), however, that they were intended as labour to collect the wood lying in the beach at Ennomanga, which has now been refused to land after 5 had been killed.

[Pt 253-4] Ben Boyd's 1847 labour venture sketched.

"It is interesting to note how little protest seems to have been made. The sole protest actually published at the time seems to have been that made by the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society at its Annual Meeting during April 1847. There a Dr Ross had never to declare that it was disgraceful that any employer should be permitted to import this South Sea labour.

(3) Check that I have this report.

LABOUR TRADE II

'VELOCITY'

For particulars re, and course of, see:-

Lawson, Will "Blue Gum Clippers and Whale Ships
of Tasmania" Melbourne, Georgian House, 1949.

Pl 63-4

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Box 65. Australian Colonies
N. S. W. History

Under heading "Sir George Cypis
1838 - 1846.

[?] Visit to Twofold Bay in the "Shamrock",
1846, with account of the Aborigines
- Dumas, Souvenirs de Madame Giovanni,
vol. I (1856) pp 245-253. Edit. 1858, pp. 40-41.

[?] Visit of the "Caroline" - Capt. Carter (Hobart
to Hobart) to Twofold Bay, 7th Sept. 1849 by
Robert Elwes -

- A Steadler's Tour Round the World 1853
pp. 244-255.

Anchored in Twofold Bay again Oct 23 rd
- ibid pp 279,
280.

Letter to B. Boyd. From E. Kinross, Boyd,
Apr 14, 1847. From the Haitland Mercury
- Nautical Mag. Dec. 1847, pp 663-664.

South Sea Island Immigration. Several
letters July to Dec 1857 - S.H. Harcourt

Box 61 : Banks Island
Fiji &
New Hebrides
Rotumah .

Fader : Western Pacific

Polynesian Labour Traffic : Kidnapping
in the South Sea Islands : see also
Labour Question - Chinese &
Indian Coolies

1805 to 1913 .

Headed : 1843 - 1851

First introduction of Kanakas to Queensland
by B. Boyd 1842 (?) - ~~Boyd~~ Knight in the
Early Days, 1895, pp. 179-180.

Labourers from the South Sea Islands .
Letter to B. Boyd . From E. Kirseff , Boyd ,
Apr. 14, 1847 . From the Maitland Mercury
- Nautical Mag. Dec. 1847, pp 663-664 .
and labour

[?] South Sea Island Immigration . Several
Letters . July? to Dec 1847 . S.M. Herald.

South Sea Islanders. Queensland. Copy
 or Extracts of all Correspondence relating
 to the Importation of South Sea Islanders
 in Queensland.

H.C. Parl. Paper (391) 6 July 1868
 folio pp. iv. 82.

South Sea Islanders — Queensland. Further
 Correspondence relating to the Importation
 of South Sea Islanders into Queensland.
 Parl. Paper (496), folio 2pp. 29 July 1868

[see also pages referring to 1869]
 e.g. Parl. Paper (408) 9 August 1869
 folio pp. iv. 80.

[There is not any mention, specifically
 of Boyd here, but he may be
 mentioned in the Correspondence]