

CHARLES ST JULIAN, JOHN WEBSTER

AND

SIKAIANA

Sections III and IV of BENJAMIN BOYD AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Section III - Charles St Julian.

Section IV - John Webster and Sikaiana.

For Section I, Benjamin Boyd; and II, Introduction of Labour into
Australia, see in File 14.

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BENJAMIN BOYD AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

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- (1) Corrections and Additional Notes for Municipalities Act of 1867.
- 2 p 2 a.
- (2) Guide to Municipal Councillors - Syd. 1864.
- (3) International Status of Fiji - Syd. 1872. 342.988
042.P252
042.P258
- (4) Municipal Elections - Syd. 1867.
- (5) Municipal Act of 1867 - Syd. 1868.
- (6) Notes on the latest revenues of Polynesia. Reprinted,
for private circulation, from the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sydney, Kent and Fairfax, Printers, 1851. 9895.
- (7) Official Report on Central Polynesia; with a Gazetteer of
Central Polynesia, by Edward Reene, and other documents
appended. Sydney, John Fairfax and Sons, 1857.
99995
- (8) Report of the trial of the case of Stuart v Mitchell and
others, before His Honor Mr Justice Therry and a jury of
four at the Sydney sittings of the Supreme Court of New

South Wales, ... on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days
of August, 1858. Sydney, F Cunningham, 1858

(9) Pastoral Freeholds. Essay on the Future Land Policy of
N.S.W. Sydney, 1870.

(10) St. Julian, Charles James Herbert and Selvester, Edward
Kennedy. The Productions, Industry, and Resources of
New South Wales. Syd., J. Moore, 1853

(?)

(11) St. Julian, Charles William Robert. M.C.W.R.
St. Julian; [with part]. Cyclopaedia of New
South Wales, p. 432, 1907.

ST JULIAN, Charles

MISS CAT

- (1) 1844 employed immigrant for ship St Vincent & Giffa's
despatch. 1844 1235 h 781
- (2) 1854 Jan 20 telegraph letter to E. Deas Thomson, Jan
20, 1854, solicits his recommendation to the Imperial
Government for appointment to a consular or other position
in Polynesia, states qualifications, admits to errors
in his earlier writings (Deas Thomson Papers, vol 3,
h. 495-7) A 1531-3
- (3) 1857 Letter to Rev John Eggleston, Jan 13, 1857,
respecting King George of Tonga, replying to W-
Eggleston's letter to Editor of S. N. Herald.
A 560
- (4) 1865 Jan 25 telegraph letter to Hon H. Parker,
Jan 25, 1865, desires to arrange interview, in behalf
of Municipalities Committee, of which he is Hon Sec.
(Parker Correspondence, vol 38, h 414) A 908
- (5) 1866 Sept. 21+ telegraph letters to Hon. H. Parker,
Dec. 21, Sept. 21, 1866, applies for office of Inspector
of Charitable Institutions; as a Roman Catholic layman,

ST. JULIAN, Under

MISS CAT, vol

endorse for speech on the second reading of the
Education Bill

(Parker Compendium, Pt 610-15) A928

(6) 1867 July 9. Heliograph letter to Henry Parker,
July 9, 1867, hints that certain Roman Catholic
institutions which are supported by Government funds
because of their ostensibly non-sectarian character are
being used as converts, suggests likely priestly
interference with parents sending children to public
schools (Heliograph letter, Australia, Pt 46-9).

A62

(7) 1868 Sept 26. Heliograph letter to Sir H Parker. Thinks
now time for P. to look up material for work of
which they have spoken, presorts early return of P.
to office & leadership (Public Men of Australia,
Pt 490)

A68

(8) 1868 Oct 6. Copy of letter to Geo. Robertson, of
Melbourne, engineer, re publication of contemplated work
on Henry Parker. (Parker Compendium vol 38, Pt 188-9)

A908

ST. JULIAN, Charles

MISS CAT, catd

(9) 1868 Oct. hel. letter to Sir H. Parkes, sending copy of letter written to Geo. Robertson, Melbourne, concerning publication of book he contemplates writing on Henry Parkes (Parkes Lives, vol 38, p 190) A908

(10) 1868 (?) hel. letter to Sir H. Parkes, has seen W. Moore who will publish & do it well, no difficulty re terms; likes to see him early next week (Public Men of Australia, p. 260) A68

(11) 1869 Mar 1. hel. letter to Sir H. Parkes, suggests postponement of issue of work on Twenty years of Australian Politics until certain current questions have been settled. (Autograph letters of notable Australians, ff 324-30) A70

Charles St. Julian

of Sussex St., late newspaper proprietor,
insolvent. Debts £79.12.4. Assets - landed
property £8-10-0, personal property
£14.10.0, debts due £8.7.10. Balance
deficiency £48-4-6

(S.M. Herald, 10 Jan. 1849).

Claims for £21.19.6 realized. Creditors
directed all assets of estate to be realized.

(S.M. Herald, 31 Jan. 1849).

7
SE JULIAN, Charles.

Letter to the Hon Edward Deas Thomson, Col. Sec., 23 W of
20.1.54, written from the Herald office, Sydney, applying
for a license or other post in the Pacific Islands (Deas
Thomson Papers, vol 3, ff 495-7) ML A1531-3

Has at various times written a good deal about the islands
Has to confess, however, that in his earlier efforts these
were very many errors both as to facts and conclusions,
e.g. in his book on Polynesia. But latter informed now

For nearly 15 years connected with Sydney press (in its various
departments). Holds also Diplomatic post with Hawaiian
Govt as His H M's Consular to the King, Chiefs and
Princes of the Is in the Pac. or not under the Govt. or
Part of any European power. Office is, however, purely honorary
"and rather that of a chief or central correspondent, than of
a Political representative". Has large powers, but rather
need more opportunity for their exercise. Can therefore relinquish
office whenever desired.

ST JULIAN, CHARLES

- (1) Privy Council: V.7, p.127: Re submitting the letters of the above person of Dec 20 & Feb 21, 1852 - Res. passed that in regard to the suggestions of the above, the Min of For Affairs is directed to prepare a Commission & instructions for the approval of the Privy Council.
 - (2) Privy Council, V.7, p.251: Re approval by the King of a Commission to be given to the above person to visit all the group of Islands in the South Pacific.
 - (3) Provy Council, v.8, p.175: Re document from the above person which was not read.
 - (4) Privy Council, v.8, p.247: re documents from the above person - es. directing the Min of For Affairs to notify the above of the confirmation of the appointment of Edward Wilbraham Bell, as Chancellor of His Majesty's Commissioner for Southern Polynesia.
 - (5) Privy Council, v.9, p.215: re submitting the despatch of the above person No.2 with the cession ~~of~~ to His Majesty of Stewart's Island - Resolution relative to the formalities of the same.
 - (6) To St Julian from Min of For Affairs Misc. Foreign 1851 July 23: Thanking him for his little book on Polynesia. It is by far the most liberal, fair and impartial account that has yet appeared by any one who has not resided here. Will send copy of his correspondence with the French Commissioner.
Copy in FO Bk 13, p.535.
- Misc. Foreign
- (7) St. Julian to Min of For Affairs/1851 Dec.20: Offers his services as Political Agent of the King generally for Polynesia, except the islands under French influence. Gives sundry information re Polynesia generally.
 - (8) To St Julian from R.C. Wyllie FO & EX (Misc. Foreign) 1852 June 18: Introducing Mr Sawkins as a man intimately acquainted with the Hawaiian body politic.
 - (9) St. Julian to R.C. Wyllie FO & EX 1852 July 3: Sound remarks on Hawaiian Constitution. Sorry he is unable to carry out policy of excluding clergy from acting as legislators. Etc.
 - (10) St Julian from R.C. Wyllie FO & EX (MISC. FOREIGN): 1852 Sept 11: Re finances of Kingdom. Enc copy of new constitution.
 - (11) Broadside FO & EX 1860 Aug 29: Notice of his appointment as Consul General for New South Wales and Tasmania.
 - (12) Advertiser 1875 Jan 23, p.2 Obituary notice.
 - (13) St Julian to J J Jarves FO & EX 1848 Apl 29: Relating to the appointment of an Hawaiian Consul for Sydney.

9

ST. JULIAN

Charles James Herbert de Courcy St. Julian.

Born May 10, 1819

Father a French Army officer

Mother English

Educated in London

Arrived Sydney August, 1839

1843 joined SMH as Parliamentary Reporter, to 1847; then Law Reporter to March, 1872, when he went to Fiji.

Died at his home at Nairukuni, near Levuka, 26.11.74.
Buried in Nautolu cemetery, Levuka.

Obituary Notice in Fiji paper.

Above from Sun 21.1.14.

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CHARLES ST. JULIAN

PENSTION

Sir Hercules Robinson to the Earl of Carnarvon - despatch No.12, dated from H.M.S. 'Pearl' at sea en route to Sydney 20.10.74.

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4. As regards Mr C. St Julian, his health is much broken, and he is past 60 years of age. The office of Chief Justice has been abolished, thereby effecting a saving of £800 a year. Mr St Julian is entirely without means to support himself and his large family of eight children, and it would, under all the circumstances, be, I think, a scandal, if a person who had held such high office under the previous rule were allowed to become wholly destitute. I recommend therefore that a pension of £200 per annum be allowed to Mr St Julian for his life, to be paid from the revenues of the Colony.

Note: The only other pension recommended was the one to Thakombau himself.

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JOHN ST. JULIAN to WILFRED POWELL, British Consul, dated Levuka,
16-6-86

"I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in applying to you for information in respect to Samoa. I am a Barrister and Solicitor in practice at Levuka where I have resided for nearly fifteen years. During the greater part of my sojourn in Fiji I have held several important offices connected with the Judicial Department of the Government - latterly those at Levuka of Stipendiary Magistrate, Commissioner of the Supreme Court with jurisdiction to hear and determine claims up to £50, and District Registrar of the Supreme Court which conferred upon that officer certain judge's powers in the ordinary interlocutory proceedings in the progress of Supreme Court cases begun in the Levuka Registry. These offices (which I believe I ~~filled~~ filled with satisfaction to the Government) I resigned in 1884 to commence private practice; but unfortunately, I commenced when it afterwards appeared that the present financial difficulties begun /sic/. As this country offers very little inducement just now, I have conceived an idea of following my profession in either Tonga or Samoa, should a favorable opportunity offer. I have had large and varied experience among the native and white population here in connection with the courts of law, besides which I have been connected with the Marine Board and also with Educational and Municipal Institutions, the two latter specially so. Merchant Shipping and Real property law have also engaged much of my attention. I am a married man with a wife and small family and of moderate expectations. I am 37 years old, of very temperate habits, and am blessed with a good constitution. May I therefore trespass ~~upon~~ upon your kindness to inform me ~~if~~ if in your opinion there is an opening for such a person as myself, and if so, what would likely be the advantage to me if I went to Samoa. It may be that there is some office connected with the Samoan Government which I might be permitted to fill, with or without the right of private practice, and if so, will you kindly advise me. I might further say that during my training under my late father, Charles St. Julian, I had had many opportunities in the troublesome times of Fiji of gaining a fair knowledge of the principles of international law, some slight knowledge with which I have found from experience to be necessary /sic/ in dealing with the many cases which arise of the conflicting interests between the subjects of various nations in these seas. I have written to the German and United States Consuls respectively with a view of getting the opinions of gentlemen holding similar offices to yourself so that I can better decide as to the probable prospects, in case I made up my mind to go to Samoa. Trusting to receive an early reply and apologizing for the length of my letter, I am

&c.

Re

Charles James Herbert
St. JULIAN.

Marriage 170/Vol.130).... Charles Herbert St. Julian, and Ellen
500/Vol. 90) Heffernan at St. Mary's, Sydney on 26.11.1839
by the Reverend Francis Murphy in the presence of
James Hefenan and Mary Connor.

B A P T I S M S.

- 1436/Vol. 133.....Charles St. Julian, born 4.5.1841, baptized 4.6.1841
(Roman Catholic) Father : Charles Thomas St. Julian of Bathurst Street,
Sydney.
Mother : Eleanor Heffernan.
- 1363/Vol.134.....Eleanor St. Julien, born 1.9.1844, baptized 29.9.1844.
(Roman Catholic). Father : Charles St. Julien of Castlereagh St., Sydney.
Mother : Elinor Heferenen.
- 4684/Vol. 64Mary Elizabeth St. Julian, born 19.11.1847, baptized
(Roman Catholic) 23.12.1847.
Father : Charles St. Julian of Sussex Street.
Mother : Elenor Heffernan.
- 2929/Vol.141Ann Eliza St. Julian, born 30.10.52, baptized 24.1.1853
83/Vol. 70. Father : Charles St. Julian of Surry Hills.
(Roman Catholic) Mother : Elenor Heffernon
- 1036/Vol. 67.John St. Julian, born 28.2.1850, baptized 17.6.1850
601/Volume 141 Father : Charles St. Julian of Kent Street.
(Roman Catholic). Mother : Eleanor Mary Hefenan.
- 611/Vol. 72.....Jas. Edw. Griffith St. Julian, born 26.7.1855, baptized
(Roman Catholic). 28.11.1855.
Father : Charles St. Julian of Cleveland Street.
Mother : Ellenor Mary Heffernan.

B I R T H R E G I S T R A T I O N S.

- 3373/1858.....Margaret Emma St. Julian at Underwood Street,
Paddington, on 4th April 1858.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Gentleman, 41 years,
born London, England.
Mother : Eleanor Mary Heffernan, 39 years, born
Cork, Ireland.
Date and place of marriage of parents and previous
issue given as "1839, Sydney, N.S.W., 3 boys, 2
girls living, 2 girls deceased".
Birth regd. by father of child.
- 3467/1861.....Frances Katherine St. Julian at Waltham Cottage,
South Head Road, Waverley on 16.4.1861.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Gentleman, 44 years, born
England.
Mother : Eleanor Heffernan, 34 years, born Ireland.
Birth regd. by father of child.
Date and place of marriage of parents and previous
issue given as "1839, St. Mary's, Sydney. 3 males,
2 females living, 2 females deceased".
Birth regd. by father.
- Death 1649/1861.....Eleanor St. Julien, 36 years of age, daughter of
James Heffernan, died at Waltham Cottage, Waverley
on 28.8.1861. Married to Charles St. Julian at
Sydney, N.S.W. at the age of 14 years. Issue :
3 males, 3 females living, 2 females deceased.
Deceased born in Ireland; about 24 years in N.S.W.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

3161/1864.....Mary Agnes St. Julian at Surry Cottage,
Raglan Street, Waterloo on 21.2.1864.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Reporter,
45 years, born near London, England.
Mother : Eliza Agnes Hawkesley. 29 yrs. Nottingham
Date and place of marriage and previous
issue given as "10th February 1863, St. Mary's
Sydney. By former marriage : 3 males,
2 females living, 3 females deceased"
Birth regd. by father.

Birth 4301/1866.....Herbert Paul St. Julian at Juliet Street
Enmore on 6.7.1866.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Literature, 47
years, born England.
Mother : Eliza Agnes Hawksley, 32, born England.
Birth regd. by father.

Birth 4644/1868.....Elizabeth St. Julian at Illawarra Road, St.
Marrickville
George on 7th October 1868.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Journalist,
49 years, born near London, England.
Mother : Eliza Agnes Hawksley, 33 years, born
Nottingham, England.
Birth regd. by father.

Birth 4996/1870.....Eliza Winifred St. Julian, born at
Marrickville on 18.4.1870.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Journalist, 51
years, born England.
Mother : Eliza Agnes Hawksley, 35, born England
Birth regd. by father.

Birth 2059/1872.....Lydia Rose St. Julian born at Buckingham
Street, Sydney on 25.7.1872.
Father : Charles St. Julian, Chief Justice
Fiji, 53 years, born England.
Mother : Eliza Agnes Hawksley, 37, born England.
Previous issue : 1 male, 2 females living,
1 female deceased.
Birth regd. by mother.

Marriage 24/1863.....Charles St. Julian, Senior, was married to
Eliza Winifred Hawksley at St. Mary's
Cathedral, Sydney on 10.1.1863.
Bridegroom : Widower, born England, Reporter,
of Waterloo Estate, Sydney, N.S.W., son of
Thomas St. Julian, Gentleman, and Marian
Blackwell.
B r i d e : Spinster, born England, Lady,
28 years of age, of Waterloo Estate, near
Sydney, N.S.W., daughter of Edward John
Hawksley, Clerk and Anne Bramley.

Charles St. Julian

Biographical note from a newspaper (presumably the S.M. Herald of 21 Jan. 1914) following the opening on 20th January of new Council Chambers at Waverley, and presentation of a portrait in oils of Charles St. Julian. The presentation was made on behalf of the St. Julian family by Charles St. Julian, architect to the Waverley Council. The portrait was painted by his sister, Aida St. Julian.

Charles James Herbert de Courcy St. Julian, son of a French officer in the Grand Armée of Napoleon the First, born May 10, 1819. His mother was English. He was educated in London, and when yet a mere boy joined an expedition up the Niger into the interior of Africa. He emigrated to South Australia in 1837 and established himself in Adelaide as a land agent and surveyor; came to Sydney in August 1839, and was engaged on the literary staff of the Australasian Chronicle. Later he became editor of the Commercial Journal, which afterwards changed its name to The Free Press.

and in 1843 he joined the S.M. Herald
as Parliamentary reporter. In 1847 he joined
E. J. Hawksley in proprietorship of the
Sydney Chronicle, which he conducted until

- 1/ November 1848, when the partnership was
dissolved and he rejoined the S.M. Herald
as law reporter, and so remained until
March 1872, when he accepted the position
of Chief Justice and Chancellor to the King-
dom of Fiji. He was principal person in
establishing the municipalities of Waverley
2/ and Marrickville, and was mayor of both,
and devised plans for their town halls.

1. First issue was September 1848.

2. He was chairman of Waverley Council -
the magistracy was not established until
later. J.R.

Australasian Chronicle. First issue, 2 August
1839: [hoice weekly]. Prospectus stated that no
newspaper had yet appeared expressive of
the wishes, or devoted to the interests, of the
Catholic population. Although a third of the
population, they are treated by a certain party
as if they were a degraded caste. To explain
and uphold the civil and religious principles
of Catholics, and to maintain their rights,
would be the primary objects of the Australasian
Chronicle. William Augustine Duncan
was editor and trustee proprietor.

Free Press and Commercial Journal

First issue 6 January 1841. Prospects stated that Commercial Journal has already a wide circulation among the middle classes and trades-people of the colony. On 9 June, 1841, when change from twice to thrice weekly was announced, the leader stated that "for the sake of conscience and to approve our fidelity to the Protestant cause, we braved the loss, and made a sacrifice of several hundred Roman Catholic subscribers formerly connected with the Commercial Journal, the last issue of which appeared on 20 Dec. 1840. Its proprietor was William Jones. Proprietor of Free Press was Robert S. McEachern, and its editor his brother, James McEachern.

I cannot find St. Julian's name anywhere in either Australasian Chronicle or Commercial Journal.

Sydney Chronicle, 1847-8 [formerly, from August 1839 to Oct. 11, 1843, Australasian Chronicle, then to July 11, 1846, Morning Chronicle, then Sydney Chronicle].

St. Julian joined E. J. Hawkeley in the proprietorship in April 1847. His name first appears in the imprint with Hawkeley's on 19 May 1847 (vol. 4 no. 378), but the leading article of 3 April indicated a change of ownership, and St. Julian signed a notice of appointment of a Shipping Reporter and a Collector. The leader stated the primary object to be to make the paper a good newspaper in the strict sense of the term, by furnishing its readers with the best and latest intelligence on every subject. Our attention will, in particular, be directed to the procurement of the latest maritime and commercial news We shall likewise take care to furnish the most correct and complete information, legislative, domestic, legal, scientific and literary - in compendious form - which can be procured.

As an unofficial journal for Roman Catholics, its circulation was mainly among the R.C. community, and it claimed to be their only means of knowing of the Church's activities throughout the colony. When "the

Church" is mentioned it is the Roman Catholic Church, "the bishop" is an R. C. bishop - an Anglican bishop is "the Protestant bishop."

The Shipping Reporter provided an excellent coverage of shipping news.

A leader of 28 April 1847 concerns immigration from Polynesia - Boyd's New Hebrideans. Though not unsympathetic to Boyd in tone, it objects to the bringing of males only, and from the New Hebrides instead of more civilized places. The issue of 2 October has a leader on Importation of South Sea Islanders and a long report on the debate in the Legislative Council when Lowe moved for the suppression of "this incipient slave trade". The leader was wholly hostile to the importation.

[I have had this page photostatted, also two letters in later issues by "a friend of Captain Marceau", which contain material I have not noted elsewhere].

On 11 Sept. 1847, a leader announced publication to be thrice instead of twice weekly, as indicated when ownership changed, should support be sufficient. A notice to subscribers on 1 January 1848, states circulation more than doubled in last six months, now the

best advertising medium in the colony, because read chiefly by those who do not see the other papers, and because of its large circulation, second only to the Herald. But the difficulty of collecting subscriptions, especially from distant parts of the colony, was worrying the proprietors - for all their labour and apparent success they had no profit.

Because of financial difficulties, the paper became a weekly on 3 June 1848, and its last number appeared on 30 Sept. 1848. It was then merged in the Daily News, an evening paper, also, "as the Chronicle has been, the organ of the Catholic church".

1844

In this year St. Julian employed, as a house servant, for a term of three months, a woman immigrant who arrived by the ship St. Vincent, on 31 July, 1844.

Australian Era : [monthly] . vol. 1 no.

1-9, August 1850 - July 1851. Sydney,
printed and published by D. C. Welch, at
the Atlas Printing Office, 485 George St.

Nos. 2 and 3 have articles on Resources of
the Pacific; by Ce crops.

In the second the writer, referring to the
desirability of extension of British influence
to the northward, writes: -

"Among the many groups in this direction,
there is one of which we have heard something
since the publication of our first article
upon this subject. No information, that we
are aware of, has ever been made public
with reference to this group. Even its very
name is unknown to most people. [Follows
an account of Ascension, or Bonabai,
Raven Islands and Strong's Island. . . .

Our information with regard to all these
places is very imperfect. Ascension, of
which we have heard somewhat more, is
believed to contain about six thousand
inhabitants, who are a peaceable and com-
paratively industrious race. . . . The place,
too, is one of considerable trade. Several
vessels have often been lying there at one

times for traffic and refreshment. The trade, however, having been found advantageous, those who profit by it are careful to keep all useful information to themselves. Pigs, fowls, fish, tropical fruits, and other provisions, may be cheaply and plentifully procured at Ascension. . . . A good many Europeans, principally deserters from the trading and whaling vessels, are scattered over the island. These men have done more harm than good to the natives, by their example."

In no. 4 (Dec. 1850) *Ceresops* has an article on Suburban Gardens; in no. 5 (Jan. 1851) one on Building and Land Societies.

The last no. (9, July 1851) has a review of St. Julian's Notes on the Latent Resources of ~~the~~ Polynesia. The reviewer states that St. Julian instances several establishments which have been successfully formed in various of the islands by respectable merchants of this city.

A series of articles on "The Latent Resources of Polynesia" appeared in the S.M. Herald from Dec. 1850 to March 1851. [13 articles].

Notes on the latent resources of Polynesia ;
by Charles St. Julian. Reprinted for
private circulation from the Sydney
Morning Herald. Sydney, printed by
Kemp and Fairfax, 1851. [iv], 129 p.]

Preface states subject matter was first
touched upon by the writer in two articles
on "The Resources of the Pacific" which
appeared in The Australian Era. These
led to the more numerous and lengthened
papers on "The latent resources of Polynesia",
which were published from time to time
in the columns of The Sydney Morning Herald.
The following pages are a mere reprint
from that journal, for private and gratuitous
circulation among the friends of the author,
and such others as take an interest in
the subjects treated upon."

Official report on Central Polynesia; by Charles St. Julian, His Hawaiian Majesty's Commissioner and Political and Commercial Agent to the Independent States and Tribes of Polynesia; and Consul-General for New South Wales and Tasmania. With a Gazetteer of Central Polynesia by Edward Reeve, (late Chancellor of the Commission,) and other documents appended. Sydney, printed by John Fairfax and Sons, 1857. ii, 75 p.

In a covering letter to the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Relations, dated Sydney, August 20th, 1857, St. Julian states that the Report and Appendix in the form of a series of articles had appeared in the SM Herald, to which he acknowledges indebtedness for the facilities they have afforded him in this and many other ways, in the discharge of his official duties. Though an official report to the Hawaiian Government it contains suggestions to the British Government, made in his individual capacity.

Also, appended to the Report, are two letters to the King of the Tongese Islands, containing some advice as to the organisation and conduct of his government; a translation of the Tongese Code, with a few notes thereon, and a draft Republican Constitution, prepared

by him (by request), for submissions to the Chiefs and People of Upolu.

His suggestions to the British Government had been made in letters of 31st July 1854 and in May 1855, and had not been acknowledged.

On p. 20 he states that the only country which has taken measures to place its relations with Central Polynesia upon a satisfactory footing is the young kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands. The whole surveillance is entrusted to a commissioner with full diplomatic powers, who is accredited to all the otherwise unrecognised independent states and tribes of the "Island World". At the Friendly Islands there is a Hawaiian Consulate, and, at Samoa, a commercial agency. It is proposed to establish other consulates or agencies at all the most central points as opportunities may offer. But except in the institution of this Commission there has been as little real attention to Central Polynesia by the Cabinet at Honolulu as by the Cabinets of the great maritime powers.

A footnote states that what has been urged as to Consuls not being permitted to trade cannot apply to the agents of the Hawaiian Islands,

because that country is not in a position to pay such a compensation to its consular officers as would warrant a prohibition of this kind. Nor is the extent of Hawaiian commerce in this region such as to make the objection a serious one. The Commissioner, however, is not engaged in trade, either directly or indirectly.

In the concluding section, "Central Polynesia as a field for adventure", St. Julian gives further evidence of his thinking on the possibilities of individuals, formerly subjects of Britain, or America or other Powers, attaining to rulership of island territories by choice of chiefs and peoples of those territories.

The proposed constitution for Upolu was reprinted from the S.W. Herald of 30 March, 1855.

[Note: St. Julian's appointment as Commissioner.

In W. F. Blackman's "The Making of Hawaii" (N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1899), under heading "Movements of Population" (p. 194-), it is stated that development of the sugar industry and indolence and steady decrease in numbers of the natives made evident that a new supply of cheap and efficient labour must somehow be provided. Some Chinese coolies

were imported in 1852. At various times, and by numerous persons it had been proposed that immigrants racially akin to the Hawaiians should be secured, in the hope of reinvigorating that decadent stock. Thus Kamehameha III made an unsuccessful effort to deport to Hawaii the entire population of Pitcairn Island. In 1855 Charles St. Julian was appointed Commissioner by Kamehameha IV to study the various peoples of Polynesia with reference to their suitability as immigrants. In 1859 about two score South Sea Islanders were brought in under contract. Others were imported in 1868, and still others to the number of nearly two thousand in 1878 and the following years. In 1864 a Board of Immigration was established, and in 1872 the Hawaiian Immigration Society.

1854. Holograph letter to E. Deas Thomson,
Colonial Secretary, dated Herald Office,
20 January.

"Sir,

As you are about to proceed to England,
and will doubtless be consulted with reference
to the recent movements in Polynesia, and as
I cannot but think it probable that some
measures will be taken to guard British
interests in that quarter, I hope I shall not
be thought presumptuous in intimating that
I am a candidate for any appointment which
may offer there, either consular or otherwise.

I may be permitted, I trust, without being
deemed egotistical, to say two things in my
own favor. First, that having been connected
with the Sydney press (in its superior depart-
ments) for nearly fifteen years, I have not
only acquired a tolerable amount of general
knowledge and experience which would aid
me materially in the discharge of any
official duties with which I might be
entrusted, but have become known to

most, if not all, the leading members of this community. Partially, I believe, to yourself among the number. Secondly, that having made Polynesian "affairs" my peculiar study for several years past, I have acquired a knowledge of them which is possessed by few persons, if any, who have not been resident among the islands themselves.

I have at various times, and in various ways, written a good deal upon this subject. I am free to confess, however, that in my earlier writings there were very many errors both as to facts and conclusions. Such was, to a considerable extent, the character of a little book which I issued some years since, and of which I had the honor of forwarding you a copy. But I am better informed now.

I hold at present, as you are probably aware, a Diplomatic Office in connection with the Hawaiian Government, being accredited by H. M. Majesty as Commissioner to "The Kings, Chiefs and Rulers of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean not under the Government or protection of any

European power". This office, however, which is purely honorary, is rather that of a chief or central correspondent, than of a political representative. I have much larger powers indeed but there is neither need nor opportunity for their exercise. The office, therefore, is one of which I can with perfect ease and fairness divest myself at any time, and I have accepted it with this understanding.

I have ventured to ask for your recommendation to the Imperial Government in the belief that the local government has no jurisdiction to deal with such matters, and will not take upon itself the responsibility of doing so, but if I am mistaken in this I must beg respectfully that my application may be considered as one to the Government here.

If any information which I possess can be of use I shall be most happy to communicate it — without reference to my application."

I have the honour to be,

Sir

54/68

(Deas Thomson Papers, vol. 3, Mitchell Library).

Holograph letter to Rev. John Eggleston, dated
"S. M. H. Office, 13th January 1858."

Copy, with copy also letter from Eggleston to
Editor of S. M. Herald, dated "Sydney, Jan'y.
11th, 1857 (should be 1858) ML ms. AS 60

Dear Rev. Sir,

Mr. Fairfax having kindly shown me your
letter in reference to the Summary of Central
Polynesian news in Saturday's Herald it was my
intention to have called upon you but I have
been unable to do so.

That Summary was made up by myself
from four letters, two from permanent residents
at Samoa, one from a gentleman who has
recently visited both Archipelagos, and a fourth
from a permanent resident at Tavoou. The only
part taken from the latter was that which re-
lates to the present resources of Tavoou and
advocates a total prohibition there of the sale
of intoxicating liquors. With this I presume
you do not find fault, but with the preceding
paragraph. All that was said by the writers
as to the probable designs of King George, as
to an anticipated disruption at his death
of even his present sovereignty, and as to the
impolicy of allowing him to extend his power

involved merely matters of opinion, but as they represented opinions which have long been held by unprejudiced lookers-on, and as I am myself unable to deny that they are apparently well founded, it would have been manifestly unfair to have suppressed them. There are three statements as to matter of fact. 1st. as to the present inefficiency of King George's government except for the requirements of a barbaric people. 2nd. as to his resistance of improvements. 3rd. as to his still holding under the Wesleyan Missionaries the office of a local preacher. The first is a strong assertion, but I am unable to deny its truth when I remember that the Tongese laws, imperfect as they are, are administered by chiefs who divide among themselves, by way of remuneration for their trouble, the fines and labour of those whom they convict, and when I remember too that they have proved powerless for the enforcement of some of the simplest Contracts known to civilised men. That King George having brought his governmental system to its present condition has hitherto expressed the strongest disinclination to make such further improvements as would fit his state for the duties imposed on civilised governments and justify

its admission within the pale of internationality I am myself aware — The allusion to his continuing to hold the office of local breecher was made, as I understood it, in the same spirit which has dictated a similar allusion to that fact by myself, namely... that while a ruling prince is thus exclusively identified with one section of his people and to a certain extent made hostile to another section, while he is made dependent upon those who in temporal things are supposed to be subject to himself, it is impossible that he can rule satisfactorily.

King George is much in advance of his tribe in intelligence and he is a good man in the widest sense of the term. By his intelligence and his goodness he has done much for the social advancement of his people, but looking at his and their political state (the only respect in which I now regard them), there is still very much to be desired; I should be glad, as you well know, to see King George not only recognised by all the great maritime powers and invested with an extended rule if the conditions precedent of qualifying his government to fulfil international obligations

were complied with. But ere this be, he must give up his canoe progress feachings and Cava parties, must have an organized government, and an effective code of Laws impartially administered must relieve the lower orders from the exactions of Chiefdom, must encourage industrial improvement, must give up his local preacherhip and stand neutral between all sects and classes of his Subjects.

Charles St. Julian

Copy

Eggleston's letter

To the Editor of the S.M. Herald.

Sir,

I suppose that the Summary of News you prepare for transmission to England by the Mail Steamer is based on reliable authority and that you will be prepared to establish the positions if they are objected to. I must say that your paragraph respecting King George of Tonga is utterly opposed to all the information I have received from the Islands both from Wesleyan Missionaries and others who have visited,

King George's Dominions and I deeply regret
that an article so damaging to one who has
wrought so hard for the elevation of his people
should be sent to England on your authority.
There is one part of the paragraph correct, that
he still holds the office of local preacher, but
the other part I repudiate as a slander upon
his character until proof is adduced from
a reliable source. Hoping that this may find
a place in your issue of Tomorrow

I remain yours truly
John Eggleston.

[For matter in S.M. Herald here
referred to, see next page.]

Central Polynesia (S.M. Herald, Jan. 9,
1858, p. 5, col. 5)

"We have been favoured with the perusal of several private letters from Samoa and the Friendly Islands, from which we have made the following summary".

The paragraph referring to King George to which Eggleston objected follows: -

"King George of Tonga, the ruling chief of the Friendly Islands, has clearly an eye to the acquisition of sovereignty over Samoa, as well as over the Feejees. He is known to have had a visit to Samoa in contemplation for some time, and he is apparently following up his former expeditions to Feejee by more quiet efforts in the same quarter, for he has recently feasted and despatched some Feejeean chieftains, and appears using every effort to keep up his influence in that direction. The acquisition of any such general supremacy by this man must not, however, be permitted. It would not only tend to perpetuate barbarism, but might end in the production of quarrels among some of the great maritime powers whose subjects are scattered over this region. His government of his own islands is totally inefficient except for the wants of the merest savages, and, with the true feeling of a

semi-barbaric chief, he obstinately resists
all improvement. He still holds, too, the
office of a local preacher under the Wesleyan
missionaries. His own kingdom will
certainly fall asunder when he dies.
How, then, can he hope to hold more
extended dominions?"

Holograph letter to The Hon. Henry Parkes, Esq.
M.P., Chief Secretary, "Sydney, 21st Dec. 1866."

Sir,

The Act for the Inspection of Charitable Institutions receiving aid from the Government having passed both Houses of Parliament, and being about, as I presume, to come into operation, I beg very respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the Inspectorship thereby created.

As to my qualifications for such a post I will only venture to say that I have, within the last year, had occasion to study very closely the working of our local charities and that I have had very much of that kind of experience in enquiries, in recording the results of such enquiries and in other matters, which will, I imagine, be considered necessary.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain this appointment I beg to assure you that I will spare no efforts to perform with efficiency all the duties which may be attached to it.

Respectfully soliciting your favorable consideration of this application,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant
Charles St. Julian

(Parkes Correspondence, M. Lonsd. A928,
p. 610-12).

186 -

There are four holograph letters on the subject of a biography of Sir Henry Parkes to be written by St. Julian, in Mitchell Library ms., at the following numbers:-

A 68, p. 260, 490

A 908 p. 188, 190

Education - State Aid to Denominational
Schools, &c.

Holograph letter to Sir Henry Parkes, Sydney,
9th July, 1867

Private

Dear Sir,

Not having been in town it was not until just now that I read the correspondence on the R.C. Orphan School.

I have been expecting something of the kind from my knowledge of the place and of certain other matters. It strikes me that there are, however, one or two other little things of an analogous character on which it may not be improper or presumptuous to submit a few hints.

Some aid is proposed to be given by the Govt. towards the erection of St. Vincent's Hospital. Now unless there is care at the outset to provide for some general non-sectarian system of management, the new Institution will become what the present one is - an admirably managed little hospital, no doubt - but a mere appanage to a convent of which the managers will not hold themselves responsible to any exterior authority. £5000 were raised by subscription to purchase "Tarrmons" for a free

non-sectarian Hospital. Only a portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, and when the new building shall have been obtained the sisterhood will have their convent free and partly endowed at the public expense. Largely improved, too, by the creation of a School, &c.

The "House of the Good Shepherd" - another admirably managed institution - has nevertheless been, in my judgment, made a means of obtaining property for convent purposes at the cost of the Govt. & the public. The building was got on the plea of establishing a non-sectarian refuge, and there was to have been a general committee of management. But the Refuge is non-sectarian in appearance only, not in reality, and all inspection & control but that of the Sisterhood & the R.C. Hierarchy has been got rid of. The place, too, has been gradually & largely improved. All these places - the Orphan School, the Hospital, & the Refuge - are now called and considered as "Convents" - as much so as if specially endowed from private funds alone.

One other hint & suggestion as to the

Anti-public school movement. It is evident that a desperate effort will be made to procure some modification of the law in favor of R. C. claims and the next step, in order to create an apparent unanimity among the R. C. laity, will be to refuse the sacraments to such as send their children to, or otherwise materially support public schools, not denominational. Most of the more intelligent of the laity will, I think, be rather spurred to resist with increased energy such an abuse of ecclesiastical authority, but a large mass of the more ignorant, I fear, will for the time join in any cry the priests may raise without caring or thinking much about the matter. Would it not be well to arm yourself now with a return or returns (easily procured, I should think) of the numbers of R. C. children in public (non-sectarian) schools? Also of the teachers in those schools professing the R. C. faith. I think the proportion would be found very considerable.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Very respectfully & obed.^t yours,

Charles St. Julian.

(Autograph Letters, Australian, p. 46-9,
M. L. ms. A 62.)

Holograph letter to Sir Henry Parkes, dated
"Rosenau, Marriaville, 1st March, 1869".

"Henry Parkes, Esq. M.P.

My dear Sir,

Your note of 27th inst. did not reach me until late this afternoon, when I had barely time left to catch the Railway 'Bus.

I am very far from desirous of abandoning the idea of the "Twenty Years of Australian Politics", but have arrived at a conclusion - very much against my inclination, that the issue of such work must, if I am to stand in the position towards it originally projected, be deferred for some little time.

It is so difficult to convey, on paper, or even in a hurried interview, a correct impression of one's reasonings and feelings in such a matter that I have, from time to time, contemplated asking for a special appointment with this view, but partly from circumstances over which I had no control, and partly, I confess, from strong reluctance to the task - I have allowed an unreasonable time to pass without doing so. I may state, as

some palliation, that (as indeed you may probably have heard) I have been for a considerable time laid up through the effects of an accident which nearly cost me my life, and that I have, since, had an unusual pressure of professional labor.

I will endeavour to give you some notion of my feelings, and I am sure you will be too just to doubt their conscientiousness or to feel offended at any freedom of expression towards yourself into which, in so doing, I may inadvertently fall.

When I tell you that I made the abstract of the evidence before Mr. McKeay's Committee which appeared in the Herald you will see that I must, to the best of my ability, have mastered all the facts which that evidence disclosed. I have also earnestly considered the debate which followed, and especially your own most masterly - but somewhat "bitter" speech on that occasion. My opinion on the evidence - which I have very freely expressed - was that so far from supporting the Report it was directly at issue with that production - that it most thoroughly proved what I

considered ought to be your "case"; but that it did not establish the existence of an organised conspiracy - an issue which I could not but think had been raised inexpediently and with ill effects. The debate strengthened this opinion in both respects. It seemed to me that charges were raised and pressed in excess of anything necessary to be made out or warranted by evidence; and that, for the purposes of such charges, there was unnecessary hostility against the Catholic Church and its Priesthood.

If the work were to issue while these matters would be regarded as the most prominent to be dealt with, I should be either placed in a false position or be compelled to add such notes as would neither be consistent with the nature of the work itself, or of my own feelings in other respects; for although I cannot but differ strongly from you in this matter, I look upon you as the greatest of our Colonial Statesmen - as one who has done far more for us than any Minister we have yet had,

and who is destined, ere long, to grasp the helm of the Ship of State with a more firm and skilful hand than that of any previous Commander.

In reference to the Education question I am, and always shall be, ready - nay anxious - to catch my lance (such as it is) on your side, against any array of Clerical opposition: - opposition which has no terrors for me when I feel that I am acting rightly. But as to the question of the supposed treasonable organisation in Australia, and the uses to which such question has been put, I should have no such feeling to sustain me.

If you will allow this work to stand over for a brief space, until these points of difference become less prominent and may be lightly passed over, I shall be very glad to proceed with it as arranged, or if you should commit to any other person the trust with which you have been willing to honor me, I will gladly and to the best of my ability assist, if such assistance be deemed necessary or acceptable.

Yours very faithfully,
Charles St. Julian.

(Autograph Letters of Notable Australians -
Parker Papers, M.L. MSS., A 70, p. 324-330)

Charles St. Julian

1872 . S. M. Herald on appointment as Chief Justice of Fiji, and farewell functions in Sydney.

April 15, p. 4 col. 6. The Fijian Bench:

Mr. Charles St. Julian has accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom of Fiji. Mr. St. Julian has been connected with the Herald for nearly thirty years, and for about twenty-five years has been the chief law reporter of this journal. During the long period of this gentleman's literary assistance he has faithfully and most efficiently discharged his important duties, not only to the entire satisfaction of the Herald proprietary, but with the general approval and confidence of the Bench and the Bar. He had for nearly nineteen years represented the government of the Hawaiian Islands as Consul-General for the Australian Colonies, and Chargé d'Affaires for the islands of the South Pacific; and by the last mail from Hawaii intelligence was received that the King had conferred upon him the distinction of Knight Commander of the Royal Hawaiian Order of Kamehameha I, in recognition of services performed in his consular capacity. He has taken an active part in many public

movements in this colony, and has more particularly interested himself in the establishment and working of the system of local self-government inaugurated under the Cooper administration of 1858. He was a member of the Dawerley Municipal Council in 1860 and 1861, and in the latter year occupied the chair of that Council. In 1861 the first Town Hall in the colony was built at Dawerley. The Act of 1858 having been found very defective - in some respects scarcely workable - there was a general agitation for its amendment, in which Mr. St. Julian bore a prominent part. In 1866, and by adjournment in 1867, a Municipal Conference was held in Sydney, to which delegates were appointed from nearly all the boroughs then in existence. Mr. St. Julian was unanimously elected president of this Conference, and he was, moreover, requested by not less than six Municipal Councils to act as their delegate. The recommendations adopted at this Conference were mainly based on a bill introduced by Mr. Cooper, which was chiefly drawn by Mr. St. Julian. Most of these recommendations were carried out in the bill introduced by Mr. Parker and framed into law towards the close of 1867 - the law now in force.

Mr. St. Julian has since served three years as Mayor of Marrickville, another of the suburban boroughs, and has had the pleasure there of seeing his name placed upon a record Town Hall during his mayoralty. Mr. St. Julian has written several works on municipal law, upon which he has always been regarded as a high authority, and he has been constantly appealed to on this subject, often to such an extent as to severely tax his time and patience from all parts of the Colony. He has also written on the subject of the South Sea Islands. Twenty years ago he foretold the importance which these islands would attain, and endeavoured to attract the serious attention of the British Government to them. In 1871 he went as Minister for the Hawaiian Government to Fiji, to convey to the sovereign of the last-named country the formal congratulations of His Hawaiian Majesty on the establishment of constitutional monarchy, and a recognition of such monarchy. Since his return he has written on the international status of Fiji. Mr. St. Julian is a magistrate of the Territory of New South Wales and he has filled various minor

X
See note
at end

offices, such as road trustee, &c. Having been offered and having accepted the Chief Justiceship of Fiji, he received his commission by the barque Meteor, which arrived in Sydney on the 28th ultimo, and he will proceed to Fiji in that vessel. We understand that his elevation to the Fijian Bench is regarded with much satisfaction by members of the legal profession in Sydney. Mr. Charles Rossiter Forwood is the first associated judge of the Supreme Court, and is at present the acting Chief Justice."

[Follows an account of Mr. Forwood's career]. He had had long legal practice in England and Victoria. In April 1871 he had been elected a director of the Polynesian Company and afterwards Chairman of the Board. He went to Fiji in October last on a special mission for that Company, and rendered important aid to the Government in the framing of some of their fundamental statutes. He was offered, and refused, the Attorney Generalship, but was subsequently induced to accept a seat on the Bench. The second associated judge, Ratu Marika, is also noticed.

X The S.M. Herald carried, on the following dates, a series of articles on Fiji. [From our Special Correspondent]. They cover many aspects of Fiji life and history, and it seems likely that St. Julian was their author.

- no. 1. 1871, Sept. 11, p. 5, cols. 3-4.
2. Sept. 13, p. 5, cols. 4-5.
3. Sept. 15, p. 5, cols. 1-2.
4. Sept. 22, p. 2, cols. 4-5.
5. Oct. 2~~2~~, p. 5, cols. 1-2.
6. Oct. 4, p. 2, col. 3, p. 3, col. 1.
- not num. Levuka and its institutions - Oct. 6,
bered. p. 7, cols. 1-2.
7. Oct. 11, p. 5, cols. 2-3.
8. Oct. 18, p. 5, cols. 4-5.
9. Oct. 21, p. 7, cols. 2-4.
10. Oct. 26, p. 5, cols. 3-4.
11. Oct. 30, p. 5, cols. 2-3.
11. Nov. 16, p. 5, cols. 3-5.
12. Nov. 21, p. 3, cols. 1-2.
13. Dec. 25, p. 3, cols. 4-5.

The pamphlet "The International Status of Fiji" may have been referred to by ~~the~~ ^{the Herald} or two papers which appeared in S.M. Herald on 8th and 9th November 1871, which St. Julian mentions on p. 1 of the pamphlet. These papers, entitled "The Political Status of British Subjects at Fiji", are signed "C.S."

He adds that these were now being reproduced in a more permanent form, and the inquiry extended to include foreign residents in general, and their political rights, &c., as regards the Government. As these articles are not in the numbered series "from our special correspondent", which were not signed, it may be that St. Julian was not that correspondent.

The imprint of the pamphlet is as follows:-
St. Julian, Charles - The international status of Fiji, and the political rights, liabilities, duties, and privileges of British subjects, and other foreigners, residing in the Fijian Archipelago; by Charles St. Julian, Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires, etc., for Southern Polynesia, and Consul-General for the Australian Colonies, (late Hawaiian Minister at Fiji). Sydney, F. Cunningham & Co., printers, 1872. [iii], 31 p.

April 22, 1872, p. 3, cols. 5-6. (1 1/2 cols.)

Account of a complimentary picnic to Mr. Charles St. Julian at the Sans Souci Hotel. The Hon. Thomas Holt, M.C.C., presided, having on one hand the guest and on the other Prince Joseph Ceku, eldest son of the King of Fiji. The prince, in his speech, in Fijian, mentioned that he had come to white man's land to be trained at Newington College.

April 30, 1872, p. 6, col 1.

Presentation to Mr. St. Julian

"Yesterday morning several volumes of valuable law books, together with a neatly illuminated address, were presented by the Rev. John West, on behalf of the literary staff and heads of departments connected with the Sydney Morning Herald to Mr. St. Julian, for many years the chief law reporter on this journal, and who has lately accepted the office of Chief Justice of Fiji."

Mr. West in his address said "You are going to a position of very great importance, in my estimation, and one which you are quite justified in accepting, from your knowledge of law,

which, as I have understood from a high authority, is quite equal to the average of the profession, and far above many who have assumed the same office under the Crown of England."

In his reply St. Julian referred to the valuable volumes - Russell on Crimes - and said the illuminated address would be handed down to his family as an heirloom.

May 1, 1872, p. 7, col. 1

• Presentation of robes of office

"Several of the members of the legal profession and one or two other friends have united in presenting Mr. Charles St. Julian with a set of working robes of office, as Chief Justice of Fiji. This presentation was made through Mr. R. Forster, the solicitor, of York Street."

St. Julian sailed for Fiji on the barque Makar on May 5. He presided over the Supreme Court of Fiji on 27 May.

St. Julian in Fiji.

G. B. & S. - Colonial Office - Correspondence with Sir H. Robinson, K. C. M. G., respecting the cession of Fiji. Printed for the use of the Colonial Office. London, January 1875.

Confidential, printed for the use of the Colonial Office.

Sir Hercules Robinson's despatch to the Earl of Carnarvon dated "Pearl", Levuka, Oct. 16, 1874, states (p. 6) "For the Judicial Department I have been enabled to make considerable reductions. The office of Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom has been allowed to lapse; and I have appointed one officer to discharge the duties of Judge of the Central Court of Fiji and Chief Magistrate of the Colony". The appointee was Joseph Hector Garrick, Barrister-at-Law, and among other provisional judicial appointments was John St. Julian as Clerk of Petty Sessions for the Police Court, Levuka.

His despatch, dated "Pearl", at sea, en route to Sydney, Oct. 20, 1874, under the heading Sessions, has the following (p. 39) - "The principal Chiefs having all been continued during good behaviour as Rokos of Provinces, it is only necessary to consider the cases of Thakombau and the late Chief Justice, Mr. Charles St. Julian.

As regards Mr. Charles St. Julian, his health is much broken, and he is past 60 years of age. The office of Chief Justice has been abolished, thereby effecting a saving of £800 a year. Mr. St. Julian is entirely without means to support himself and his large family of eight children, and it would, under all the circumstances connected with the session, be, I think, a scandal, if a person who held such high office under the previous rule were allowed to become wholly destitute. I recommend, therefore, that a pension of £200 per annum be allowed to Mr. St. Julian for his life, to be paid from the revenues of the Colony.

R. A. Derriak - A History of Fiji, vol. 1, has a note on p. 218 - "Sir Charles St. Julian, Knight of the Kingdom of Hawaii, had acquired legal knowledge as law reporter on the Sydney Morning Herald, and, though he had not been educated for the Bar, nor practised as a solicitor, he was considered a good lawyer. He was Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires for Southern Polynesia, and Hawaiian Minister in Fiji. . . . After session he was too old to take up new work, and was recommended for a pension but he died just before Sir Arthur Gordon's arrival."

St. Julian was ill at the time of the cession in October 1874. The S.M. Herald of 12 December had a letter from its Fiji correspondent dated 20 November, which states: "The late Chief Justice has not yet recovered from his severe and dangerous indisposition. His health is still very precarious, and there appears to be a complete prostration of the system. The doctors have advised a change of air, and on Wednesday last he was removed to Beureta, at the western side of the island, which is considered to be much more salubrious than this; but up to the present time he does not appear to have benefited much by the change."

The S.M. Herald of 22 Dec. 1874 had the death notice: -

"At his residence at Nairukuni, near Levuka, in the 57th year of his age, Charles St. Julian, K. C. K., late Chief Justice and Chancellor of Fiji, leaving a numerous family and large circle of friends to deplore their loss. Requiescat in pace.

An obituary notice in the same issue (p. 3) under heading "Death of the late Chief Justice of Fiji", has the following: -

"Died on 26 November, at his residence, Nairukuni, Nasova, after a long and painful illness. The deceased gentleman was born in London in May 1818, and was consequently

in his 57th year at the time of his decease. . . .
Full obituary notices have appeared in both of
the Levuka newspapers, bearing testimony to the
great talent and distinguished personal merits
of the deceased."

Follows the notice from the Fiji Times. This
adds to the information about his newspaper
connections in Sydney. After he retired from
the Australian Chronicle he conducted the
Commercial Journal as editor and principal
reporter, until the plant and copyright were
sold to Mr. Robert McEachern, who changed
the title of the paper to The Free Press, retaining
the services of Mr. St. Julian as editor and
reporter. This position was occupied by him
until the failure of the paper in 1843, when
he was immediately engaged by Messrs. Kemp
and Fairfax as Parliamentary reporter on the
Sydney Herald, which office he filled till May
1847, when he joined his friend Mr. E. J.
Hawkesley, now of Levuka, in the proprietorship
of The Sydney Chronicle (formerly The Australian
Chronicle), which they jointly conducted until
the end of November 1848, when the partner-
ship was dissolved and the Chronicle discon-
tinued.

Mr. St. Julian ^{was} immediately re-engaged by
Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax as law reporter for

the Sydney Herald, and occupied that position until March 1872. . . . On questions of international and municipal law he was openly acknowledged by both Sir Alfred Stephen, late Chief Justice of New South Wales, and Mr. Justice Hargrave, to be far superior to any lawyer in New South Wales.

Besides his law reports, which were acknowledged on all hands to be the most valuable and correct, and in many cases were quoted as of authority in the Courts, Mr. St. Julien contributed to the Herald many interesting and important papers on political, social and other questions of public interest. His papers on the supply of water to Sydney, and on the charitable institutions of New South Wales and his sketches of Australian scenery, rapidly thrown off during his visits to circuit courts, were replete with interesting and important suggestions, many of which with regard to charitable institutions, have since been acted upon by the Government. His essay on the land question in New South Wales obtained the second prize offered by the proprietors of the Wagga Wagga Observer, and was afterwards published in a pamphlet.

His knowledge of the geographical position and capabilities of the islands of the South

Pacific was both extensive and accurate.
[Follows a reference to his Official Report to the
Hawaiian Government, and an account of his
work in municipal government.]

"He stood high in the estimation not only of
Sir Alfred Stephen, who was his warm friend,
and the other Judges, but also of Sir Charles
Couper, Mr. John Robertson and Mr. Parkes,
who not infrequently consulted him on
matters connected with municipal and other
affairs.

"He has left a widow and a numerous
family of young children to mourn his de-
parture, but we feel sure that they will meet
with many sympathising hearts both here
and in the Australian Colonies".

In the same issue of the Herald the Fiji
Correspondent reported (p. 6) that St. Julian
was accompanied to Buretta by his wife, son
and eldest daughter. The change, however,
proved of no avail. His health and strength
were too far gone, and his constitution was
so much undermined by his incessant appli-
cation to the arduous duties of his high and
responsible office, as to render his restoration to
health all but hopeless. Finding himself
rapidly sinking, after a few days stay at Buretta,
and being fully persuaded that he could not

recover, he expressed an anxious desire to return home, that he might die in the midst of his family and friends". [Follows an account of the journey on the 26th, and his death at its end, and his funeral the following day].

An interesting comment on Court conditions at this time occurs in Sir Arthur Gordon's Fiji: records of private and of public life, 1875-1880. (Edinburgh, printed by R. and R. Clark, 1897, vol. 1, p. 174.) The Chief Justice writes on 30 August 1875, "I have been to the Court House again, and like it even less than on my first inspection. The Judge's room is simply uninhabitable. In warm weather it is an oven, and in wet weather a shower bath. The bench is likewise liable to be deluged with water in rainy weather, as well as many other parts of the building. The accommodation for the Registrar is equally, if not more, insufficient. He has no safe, and no secure place in which to keep the Archives of the Court. In fact it is simply impossible to conduct the business of the Court in the building in its present state. I find that the so-called Judge's clerk is really the interpreter to all the Courts, and not a judge's clerk at all. I presume the name was given to him as an ornament. He told me himself

that he did not well understand why he was
called so."

BENJAMIN BOYD AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

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- (23) I Excerpt from Taylor, G.P. : Islands of the
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- (24) 2 Copy of letter from Edward Reeve to John Webster
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3.

Notes :

- I. From Archives of Hawaii.
2. From John Webster Papers (Auckland Library).

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| (3) Copy of <u>Obituary Note on John Webster for the</u>
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- (8) Minutes of Service of Sponsors to Honors, Feb. 10, 1855
- (9) Extract from letter from St Julian to Wright, March 1, 1855
- (10) Legend on back of John Webster's sketch of Sponsors, May 9, 1855
- (11) Minutes of Cabinet Meeting, Aug. 23, 1855
- (12) Copy of letter from Wright to St Julian, Aug. 23, 1855
- (13) Minutes of Purvey Council Meeting, Sept. 17, 1855
- (14) Copy of letter from Wright to St Julian, Sept. 24, 1855, and enclosure
- (15) Report of Minutes of Foreign Relations for 1856, and support, or service of Sponsors
- (16) Minutes of Purvey Council Meeting, Feb. 11, 1856, with Report read to Council
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- (18) Minutes of Purvey Council Meeting, Feb. 18, 1856
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- (20) Copy of letter from Wright to Per Smith, Sept 1, 1856

P.T.O.

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WEBSTER, JOHN

MITCHELL

- (1) "The Last Cruise of 'The Wanderer'" with photographs
Sydney, F. Cunningham, Printer 2 d
With author's autograph 989W
Another copy, with eight additional photographs 989W
- (2) Reminiscences of an old settler in Australia and New Zealand
Christchurch, Whitcombe and Tombs Limited, 1908 980W
- (3) Gwan J. Famous New Zealanders. No 43 John Webster
[with part] 2 2 Railways Mag Oct, 1936, pp.
17-23 9856.205N
- (4) Mr John Webster's death. Parts Newspaper cuttings,
v 28, pp 71-2 9991N
-

- 3 -
- ¹ (21) Excerpt from letter from Wyllie to St Julien,
Sept. 15, 1857 31
- ¹ (22) Excerpt from Report of Minister of Foreign
Relations for 1858, in Scholar 32
- ¹ (23) Excerpt from Taylor, A. P. Islands of the
Hawaiian Domain, (10.1.31), pp 8-9 33
- ² (24) Copy of letter from Edmund Reere to John
Webster of Dec. 24, 1855. 34

Notes:

¹ From Archives of Hawaii.

² From John Webster Papers (Auckland Library).

Webster (John) of the "Wanderer", died aged 95.

Vic Hist Mag, vol II, 1912, p. 135.

[Newspaper cutting]:

A cable message from our Auckland correspondent announces the death of Mr. John Webster, at the age of 94. He was a very old whaler, having arrived in Sydney in 1828. In the following year he made the overland journey to Adelaide, and on his return to Sydney he again made the journey, this time by the banks of the Murray River, being one of the first whites to attempt that route. The journey occupied five months, and the party experienced great hardship. In 1841 he arrived in New Zealand. He went to California with the '49 rush, met there captain Boyd, and accompanied him ~~on~~ⁱⁿ the yacht Wanderer on a cruise of the South Seas, where Boyd was murdered by Solomon Islanders. The yacht was subsequently wrecked in a gale at Port Macquarie. In 1851 Mr. Webster returned to New Zealand, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Argus 31/5/12.

JOHN WEBSTER

John Webster had an elder brother, William Webster, who had gold medals for chemistry and other classes. John described him as "an easy going young man and could not fight the battle of life as most people have to do." He brought a sawmill from Scotland to New Zealand, and retained it, though it never paid, till near his death in 1895. He married in 1850.

.....
.....

Webster, William

William Webster to Robert Towns, 13 Dec. 1844

(incomplete, last page only)

"~~will not~~ enter into any arrangement until you see or hear from Capt. D or myself, as some of the Card in question has good Spars on it and I hope to be able in a short time to take up the deeds again & beg that I shall be allowed the preference of that privilege as I have given all my land & am not in a position to buy more.

Your early answer to this will oblige

Your most ~~obedient~~ obed. servant

Wm Webster

R. Towns Esq.

P.S. I beg you will excuse this scrawl as I am very busy & the vessel sails in a few minutes for the Bay Wm W.

Anything you may send please ^{to} address thro' to the care of Messrs. Williamson & Crumner who are my agents here & any goods you may have on hand that you think will sell here, if you send them to the above firm you may rely on them doing their best with them. Wm W.

Recd. 11th Feby 1845

Ans'd. 19th - -

William Webster to Robert Towns, Auckland,
7th August 1845.

Dear Sir,

Since I wrote my last pr Elizabeth the Coolan-
gatta has arrived. She has had forty days passage.
Also the Schr. Coquette, ten days passage. Neither of
those vessels have brought any quantity of blankets
or other goods that are much wanted in this place
or all the sorts of articles mentioned in my last
still are much wanted. There was a sale of 50 head
of very fine cattle a few days ago in this town.
They all averaged fourteen pounds ten shillings pr
head, which I consider a high(?) price. I have no
doubt if you send from 50 to 80 head pr Caroline
that I can find ready sale for them at about
10 £ pr head. You must remember those that average
£ 14.10. were a very superior lot & in good order.
If the Kauri gum is in demand or worth from 12
to 16 £ pr ton in Sydney (packed in cases & well
cleaned) I can send a large quantity by the
Caroline if you send her. In fact I can give a
good return Cargo if you send the ship down
without delay & with such cargo as you think
will answer here: & if the Ship will do to fit out
here as a whaler I shall be glad to have her:
to get to work at it as soon as she makes one
trip to Sydney. I can send by her two or three

thousand bushels of good wheat if it will fetch a fair price in Sydney. I am off in a few days down to the whaling stations to get as much oil as I can. I hope on my return to find a vessel here from you. I shall not be more than five or six weeks away for fear a vessel may come sooner from you than I expected. Hoping to hear soon from you

I remain Dear Sir Yours most obedient

Wm Webster

Captn Towns

excuse blunders etc.

P.S.

If you send the Ship proposed by me please give me the following information by her:

the quality & price of Spars
price of black oil & whale bone
price of sperm oil

do. do. salt pork

do. do. Kauri gum

do. - good wheat pr bushel

do. - sawn planks (Kauri)

I do not expect you can tell me exactly what the above articles will sell for - but you can tell near enough for a guide for me

Yours Wm Webster

SIKIYANAREFERENCES

- (1) Parkinson, R. In his Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Schutzgebiete in der Südsee, H. 221-4, 1889.
- (2) Capell, Rev. A. Sikaiana language: a preliminary grammar and vocabulary. [with lib. notes] Poly. Soc. - Journ. vol 44, Sept 1935, H. 163-72.
- (3) Chuze - 1852.
- (4) Hübner, F. von Stewart - Inseln In his Gesammelte Reise-Berichte, H. 294-7, 1885.
- (5) Hunter, J. [origin of name]. In his Historical Journal, 1793, p. 220. 9991
H
- (6) Scherzer, K. von Die Koralleninsel Sikaiana. Ill. In his Reise de österreichischer Freyette zuvora, Bd. 2, H. 184-200, 1866.
- (7) Woodford, C. M. On some little known Polynesian settlements in the neighbourhood of the Solomon Islands. Geographical Journal, July 1916, H. 26-54.

SIKIANA, catd

REFERENCES

- (8) Schlegel, Dr. Karb. Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate Novara. 1857-9. 3 vols. London, 1861. 9910.4
- (9) San Casterel. Verquet, Rev. c. Lettre. 1846. Ann. Propagation de la Foi, tome 20, 1848, pp. 434-46.
- (10) San Casterel. Fox, Rev. c. E. Threshold of the Pacific. Ill. map. 1924.
- (11) Parkmann, R. "Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee", 1906.
- (12) Woodford, c. n. "Some account of the Scharzaria, or Stewart's Island in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate" Man, p. 103.
- (13) Rary, S. H. in the JPS, vol. 26, pt. 1 (March, 1917).

SIKAIANA

HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE

- (1) Stewarts Islands. Cession to Hawaii. Hawaiian Annual (1898), p.166.
- (2) South Seas Protectorates Commission. Hawaiian Annual (1884), p.66.

File in 14

SIKIANA

REFERENCES

- (1) For Benjamin Boyd's proposed settlement in the Pacific Islands see the enclosures to Lord John Russell's despatch to Sir George Gibbs of Oct.24, 1840, in HRA, Ser.i, vol.XXI, pp.54-6.
- (2) For note on the annexation of Sikiana by the British see "Cruise of H.M.S. Wallaroo". Newspaper Cuttings, vol.52, p.212, 1 col.

Sydney Morning Herald 25.11.1851: under the heading Murder of Mr. Benjamin

Boyd" has a statement by Crawford which includes:-

"He then proceeded to the Solomon Group, and purchased the sovereignty
or right of one or two of these Islands, for the object (so Mr.
Crawford says) of establishing the headquarters of a Papuan
Republic".

.....
.....

Wellings, H.P. Ben Boyd's Labour supplies. R.A.H.S., Town & Prec.
Vol. 19 (1933), pp. 374-84.

P. 383. "The evident motive which impelled Boyd to experiment with Paupai Islanders on Australian holdings appears to have been chiefly that of securing cheap labour. In looking through Boyd's communications with the Governments both in Australia and England, it is noticeable that his first application for facilities in the colony was one addressed to the Home Authorities, and that embodied a plan to create a sort of Island Principality in the Pacific. No opportunity was afforded him to realize this ideal until some years later. After having tried his fortunes in California, he is reputed to have sailed from 'Frisco towards Australia, but with an intention to create a settlement on a suitable island. His death at the hands of islanders decided matters as far as Boyd was concerned."

7

HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE

"The sovereignty of His Hawaiian Majesty would be gladly accepted by many of the tribes as a basis upon which to erect governmental institutions, and as a bulwark against oppression by the officers or subjects of other Powers. Under this guardianship there could be no risk of native interests being sacrificed. And an extension of Hawaiian dominion could excite neither the fears nor the jealousies which must necessarily attend a similar extension by any of the great Powers."

St Julian, C. "Official Report on Central Polynesia" P. 20

SIKAYANA

Schenker, Karl. "Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the globe by the Austrian Frigate Novara ... " Loden, Saunders, Otley, and Co., 1861. 3 vols. Vol. II, pp. 601-623.

P. 602

1858 Oct. 17. Visit to Sikayana. Returns spoke broken English & had English names, due to "some English sailors, who several years before had spent five months in these islands, preparing Trepang, or beche-de-mer, for the Chinese market, these sea-slugs having formerly been found here in large quantities."

P. 604

Islands named SIKAYANA, FAOLE, MANDUÍLOTO, BARÉNA, and MADUÁWE. Often capable of supporting 1,000 at existing level. Dry land to reef = 1:21.

P. 609

John DAVIS only white man, landed there by Captain Ross (the returner) in 1858 when on midwinter expedition as he was sick.

P. 612

Sikayana only permanently inhabited island.

Sikiana, cont'd

NOV 19 19

P. 616

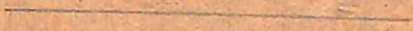
Rate of exchange in Canton

Pl. 619-22

Beche-de-mer trade of Pacific

P. 601

Illustration "Banien Reef and Atoll of Sikiana"



SIKIANA

(1) F.O. & EX Haw. officials abroad file May 9 1855
Convention of the Session of Stewart Islands to Hawaii.
Legend on back:-

Dated the 10th day of February 1855

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION
between

The Honourable Charles St. Julian the Commissioner

Political and Commercial Agent of H.H.M. to the I.S. and T.
of Polynesia

John Webster Esquire Sovereign Chief and Proprietor
of the Stewarts Islands, comprising ^IShikaiana, Te Parena
Taore, Matua-Awi and Matua-Iroto

CESSION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Hawaiian Commission &c &c
Edward Reeve Chancellor.

.....
.....

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION

made and executed at Sydney in the British Colony of New South Wales on the Tenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Five

B E T W E E N

The Honorable Charles St Julian Commissioner and Political and Commercial Agent of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the Independent States and Tribes of Polynesia &c &c &c

A N D

John Webster Esquire the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the Group of Islands in the South Pacific, known as Stewarts Islands and comprising the Islands of ^IShikaiana, Te Parema, Taore, Matua-awi, and Matua-L-roto.

I. The Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of Stewart's Islands cedes and makes over to the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and to His Heirs and Successors for ever, all his rights of sovereignty and proprietorship in and over that Group and the Adjacent Waters.

II. The Commissioner of His Hawaiian Majesty accepts this cession on His Majesty's behalf subject to His approval. That is to say: if His Majesty shall approve and ratify this Convention it shall be of full force ^{and} effect, but if He shall disapprove of the same it shall become void.

III. In the event of the Sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands being transferred to any other power the Group of Islands now ceded to that Kingdom shall revert to their independence, and shall thenceforth be governed in such manner as their people shall decide.

IV. As a Dependency of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands the local government of Stewart's Islands shall be vested in a Lieutenant Governor duly commissioned by His Hawaiian Majesty under such a constitution as by His Majesty, or under His authority, shall be hereafter determined. The Government in Chief shall be vested in such officer or department of the Hawaiian Majesty's Service as His Majesty shall appoint, but such officer or Department - although exercising a general supervision shall not interfere with the details of internal administration.

V. There shall be no demand whatever upon the Hawaiian Treasury for the occupation government and defence of this Group but all expenses of this nature shall be borne from its own resources or from the private funds of the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, who shall be at liberty to trade. On the other hand no tax or contribution shall be demanded or exacted from it by the said Treasury or by any of His Hawaiian Majesty's Officers.

VI. Mr. Webster shall have the option of becoming the Lieutenant Governor of Stewart's Islands but must either accept or reject this appointment within one month after having received notice of His Hawaiian Majesty's satisfaction of this Convention. If he accepts he shall be bound to proceed within one month to his seat of government, and if he rejects, his rejection shall be regarded as complete abandonment of all claims to, for, or on account of the said Group.

VII. This Convention shall be certified or disallowed within six months.

I N W I T N E S S whereof the said contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at Sydney aforesaid on the day and year first above written.

1
C. St. Julian
H. H. P. Commissioner
do do
John Webster
Ser. Chief of Stewart Islands

SIKJANA

St Julian to Wyllie, Mar. 1, 1855.

..... My plans for the future have been reported upon very fully in ~~the~~ despatches which are awaiting transmission. I propose in a few months to remove permanently to Central Polynesia to mature the work which, although it has, all things considered, progressed pretty well, I look upon as only just commenced. My own resources are very limited and my action is necessarily crippled thereby but I dare say I shall be able to manage.

Subject to the after ratification or disallowance of His Majesty I have accepted a cession to the Hawaiian Crown of a small group in the vicinity of the Solomon Archipelago known as Stewarts Islands comprising five small but very fertile isles with a ceentral lagoon five miles in diameter. One island only is inhabited and the number of inhabitants is under one hundred. A ll of them speak a little English and they bear an excellent character for industry &c. The whole group contains but a few square miles and would be valueless as a settlement or station to any of the great maratime powers but its fertility the abundance of biche de mer on its reefs and its position render it very useful for four purposes 1. As a trading post 2. As a place of refuge to shipwrecked mariners from any of the extensive groups which lie to the north-east of New Holland or from the eastern shores of New Guinea 3. As a place of refreshment for ships 4. As a sanatorium for missionaries or other white residents in any of the adjacent countries. Mr Webster formerly the companion of Mr Boyd purposes to establish himself there and in consideration of the advantages which he will derive from the natural fertility of the place which he means to develop and of the "position" which will be given to it by the protection of the Hawaiian flag he will bear all expenses of the settlement although it will remain, in the strictest sense of the term, a dependancy of Hawaii. Mr Webster is at present in New Zealand with his family (who if he goes to Stewarts Islands will accompany him) and it is possible, though not probable, that he may find it more to his advantage to remain there. But in that case, should His Majesty and yourself approve of my plans, (which you will find more fully and clearly detailed in a despatch now awaiting transmission) I shall have no difficulty in carrying them out through the means of other parties. Among other things it is proposed, I had nearly forgotten to mention, to convert the Lagoon into a harbour by blowing up a small portion of the reef; an undertaking by no means difficult or expensive. The establishment at such a place of a Hawaiian dependency would excite no jealousy but would by all classes be hailed as a great boon and would be a practical confirmation of the impression I am anxious to see established that while the importance and the wants of Eastern, Western, and Central Polynesia is wholly lost sight of by the great Powers, Hawaii is fully alive to that importance and that thus the first of Polynesian nationalities is determined to promote by every means in its power the elevation of the less civilized races who people the extensive and beautiful regions already alluded to, and to care for the welfare of those who go among them either as the Heralds of a purer faith or as the Pioneers of Commerce. And these advantages will be gained to His Majesty's Government, without the slightest outlay.

.....

I may mention incidentally that among the despatches awaiting transmission (which altogether are equal or nearly equal in bulk, I am sorry to say, to the whole of my previous despatches put together) is one forwarding with notes and comments of my own an elaborate paper (with illustrations) prepared by Mr Reeve for submission to His Majesty's Government suggestions (?) of the policy of establishing a national order of merit.

.....
.....

14
SIKIANA

(1)

F.O. & EX Haw. Officials aboard

May 9 1855

(Legend on back of sketch of islands by John Webster)

A General View of Stewarts Islands
sketched from a drawing taken on the spot
by John Webster Esquire

(Tavore)

(Entrance for
vessels)

(Matua awi)

(Te Parena)

(Lagoon seven miles wide)

^I
(~~S~~hikiana)

The names here given are those of these Islands. By holding this sketch to the light, therefore, so as to consult the references on this side, it answers the purposes of a rough map.

C.S. (?)

S/IKTANA

Cabinet Council Minute Book, Vol.2 ,
1855 - 1856 , p. 40.

1855

Cabinet Council Palace 23rd August at 11a.m.

Present the King

Prince Kamehameha

Mr. Allen

" Wyllie

Disbursements Mr Allen represented that the clause empowering the Minister of Finance by the Minister to disperse the public monies without an Auditor, be considered.

without an Auditor The ^sconsideration of this subject adjourned till the Privy Council Cession of five of Monday.

Islands, known Mr. Wyllie laid before the King the question of ratifying the cession as Stewart's Is. of Stewart Islands (a group of five near the Solomon Islands) made to His Majesty's Commissioner Mr. St Julian. The subject was discussed, and also postponed till Monday next.

Recommendation Mr Wyllie recommended Mr St Julian, as the successor of Mr of Mr. St Julian, Campbell, in the office of Consul General for New South Wales and all as the successor the other Districts of New Holland, as well as for Van Diemens Land. to Mr. Campbell.

The Cabinet Council was adjourned by His Majesty, for the Privy Council.

.....

SIKIANA

Wyllie to St. Julian, 23.8.55.

Palace. Honolulu.
23rd August, 1855.

My Dear Sir

I have just laid before the King and His Cabinet your very interesting letter of the 1st March, subsequent to my letters of previous date which you will receive herewith.

The King is much pleased with your letter, but before, He ratifies and accepts the Cession to His Crown of the Stewarts Islands, He requires some further time for reflection. On the 27th a Privy Council day) I expect to receive from His Majesty His Special Commands in regard to that Cession, to the friendly communications which you have opened with the King of Tonga, and on all other topics of importance embraced in your Communication. I shall lose no time in making these commands known to you.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours truly

R.C. Wyllie

Charles St. Julian Esquire

H.H.M's Political Commissioner
and Commercial Agent
Sydney
N.S. Wales.

(dated)

SIKIANA

217

Privy Council Records, vol.9, p.215 (Sept. 17, 1855).

P 215

Mr. Wyllie then submitted Mr. St. Julian's Despatch No.2 of the 9th May with the cession fo His Majesty of Stewart's Islands, and moved the following resolutions

Res.

Resolved; that in view of Mr St Julian's Despatch of the 9th May last and of the formal cession to the King of the Sovereignty of the Stewarts Islands on the 10th February 1855, This Council recomend to the King to accept that Sovereignty, for the good of the natives thereof, and as a point from which to introduce civilization and christianity into the contiguous islands, subject however to the free and unconstrained approval of the cession by four fifths of the adult male natives congregated in a general meeting for that express purpose after fourteen day's notice by a Public Crier.

(sic)

Resolved; That the King's Acting Consul General for the Islands of New South Wales and Van Deiman's land and Political Commissioner and Commercial Agent for the independant Islands and Aboriginal races of Southern Polynesia Charles St. Julian Esq . be empowered to see that the formalities of the cession as in the preceeding Resolution be duly and faithfully observed, and to commission provisionally some one to act as Governor, in His Majesty's name and to draw up such suitable rules for the provisional administration of the Government of such Islands, as he may think best adapted to their condition, subject always to the approval of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV.

Resolved; That the Minister of Foreign Relations is authorized to instruct Mr. St. Julian how to proceed under the foregoing Resolutions.

After some discussion Mr. Allen moved the following Resolution which was passed

Res. 3.

P. 217

Resolved; That the further consideration of the cession of sovereignty of Stewarts Islands be postponed to the 2nd Monday in November next, and that in the meantime, the Minister of Foreign affairs is directed to have communication with the Bible and Missionary Societies of this Kingdom, on the subject of making efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the people of Stewart's Islands."

.....
.....

(Checked and found correct - fully & finished)

SIKIANA

Rosebank. 24th Sept 1855

My Dear Sir,

Having always considered you one of the best friends of the Natives of these Islands and of Polynesia generally, I ask no further apology for recommending to you the statement respecting the Cession of the Stewart Islands which I enclose.

In my humble view, Providence has opened, through that Cession, an opportunity whereby the King, aided by the Bible and Missionary Societies, existing among us, may do a great deal towards the extension of education, Christianity and Civilization, not only among the few inhabitants of the Stewart Islands, but through them, and from those Islands, as a Centre, throughout the Solomon and other Islands.

It is only with a view to that practical result of good to be done to others, that I recommended His Majesty to accept the Cession, in the third Resolution submitted by me to Him and His Privy Council on the 17th Inst.

You will much oblige me by conferring on this subject with the leading Members of the Phylanthropic Societies, above-named, to whom you can have access, and of informing me of the result.

If they so desire, I would be happy to meet with them and you, upon the whole question. I have a map in my office, showing precisely the position of the Stewart Islands.

I remain
My dear Sir
Yours truly
R.C.WYllie.

Honourable Lorrin Andrews,
Secretary of the Privy Council
Judge of Probate
&c &c &c

.....

SIKIANA

Legend on verso: 1855 Mr Wyllie's Statement, respecting the Cession of the Stewarts Islands.

Ent. Book B pages 181, 182 & 183

Enclosure in Mr Wyllie's letter to Mr Andrews of the 24 September 1855.

Sent to Mr ????? 2 September and returned by him ?????

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No.99 Statement referred to in No.98.

The group of islands, consisting of ^IShikaiana, Te Parena, Taore, Matua-
awi and Matua-iroto, known as the Stewarts Islands in South Latitude 3.24.2
and East Longitude 163, on the 10th of February 1855 was formally ceded to the
King of the Hawaiian Islands, His Heirs and Successors, for ever, with all rights
of sovereignty and proprietorship over them and the adjacent waters.

The islands are small, have only a few square miles of surface, but the soil
is extremely fertile and productive.

The inhabitants are under one hundred in number, residing together on the
Island of Shikaiana, and only visiting the other four islands occasion-
ally. They are of the Malayan race - all speak a little English, and are
of good report for hospitality, gentleness, honesty and industry.

Mr. St. Julian the King's Political Commissioner to the independent
tribes of Southern Polynesia, through whom the Cession has been made,
recommends its acceptance upon the following grounds, viz:-

1. Because the islands are well adapted to be a Depot for trade.
2. Because they are well adapted for a place of refuge for shipwrecked
mariners.

3. Because they would serve as a Sanatorium for Missionaries and other residents in the more extensive but less healthy Islands which lie ~~in~~ in the vicinity.

Within the reef encircling these islands is a lagoon fifteen miles in circumference, with depths of water sufficient for large ships, to which a channel can be formed by blasting. This work will be undertaken without any expense to the King.

It will be seen by the King's speech to the Legislature that he is more anxious to add to the population of His own Kingdom, than to its territory. He has no ambition to possess remote Islands in subjection to His Crown; but if by assuming the sovereignty of the islands ceded, He could with the aid of the Hawaiian Phylanthropic Societies establish in the Stewart Islands, a centre of education and Christianity beneficial to the Natives and whence the blessings might radiate to the Solomons and other islands, the prospect of doing so much good, without any burden upon His small Revenues would strongly impress His mind.

Upon this important moral point the undersigned, on the 17th instant received orders from the King and Council, to communicate with the Hawaiian Bible and Missionary Societies.

R.C. Wyllie.

Rosebank 22 September

1855

SIKIANA

"Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Legislature of 1856".
Pp. 9.-10. Signed R.C. Wylie. Dec. 31, 1855.

P.9.

"In August last, a formal deed of cession to the King, of the Sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, situated in 8° 24' 2" South Latitude, and 163 East Longitude, was received through Charles St. Julian, Esquire, His Majesty's Acting Consul-General for New South Wales and Tasmania, and Political Commissioner to the Independent Ruling Chiefs of the Islands and Archipelagos of Southern Polynesia. The Sovereignty is offered without any ~~of the~~ accompanying obligation of expense, military defence, or other usual obligations of supremacy. The policy of the King, as avowed by Himself in His speech to the last Legislature, is the increase of His subjects within His own Archipelago, and not to extend His Domain. But an offer, so unsolicited and unexpected, was thought to be worthy of serious consideration by the King and His Council, on religious and moral grounds. The proximity of the Stewart Islands to the Solomon group, the Duff Islands and others, renders them a central point, from which the lights of education and christianity (the only sure elements of civilization) might radiate in all directions. Therefore, it is a grave question with the King and His Government, whether the acceptance of the Sovereignty of Stewart Islands would not be conducive through missionary co-operation to the attainment of these results, for the benefit, not only of the inhabitants of that small group, but of those of large and more populous groups which lie in close adjacency. This question is under consideration with those philanthropic and conscientious individuals who take the greatest interest in the conversion and civilization of the Polynesian tribes."

P.10.

"Supplement to the Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Legislature of 1856." Page 5.

"Charles St. Julian, Esq ., since the retirement of Mr Campbell, is recognized as the King's ConsulGeneral for New South Wales and Tasmania; and besides, performs, with great zeal and ability, his other duties as the King's Political Commissioner for Southern Polynesia.

It is doubtful whether the cession of the Stewart Islands, negotiated by Mr. St. Julian, will take effect, owing to the expiration of the period allowed for its acceptance. He was to make an effort to have the time extended."

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S. H. K. T. A. N. A.

Reign of Kamehaha IV. Feb. 11. 1856

Privy Council Feb. 11. 1856

Present His Majesty Kamehameha IV.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| Kekuanaoa | L. Kamehameha |
| Kanaina | Young |
| Kaeo | Wyllie |
| Piikoi | A llen |
| Kalakua | |
| L. Andrews | Secretary |

Prayers were read as usual

Minutes were read and approved

Mr. Wyllie's day Mr Wyllie stated that it was his day to bring forward business; - but he had none worthy of note as we were at peace with all the world.

Stewart's Isl. Mr. Wyllie presented his report as a committee on the opinion of the religious and Missionaries on the acceptance of the Sovereignty of the Stewart's Island. The Report was refered to the King and Cabinet

From: Privy Council Records, Vol. 10 (7.1.56 - 23.12.58), p. 17.

SIKIANA

(8)

F. D. & EX

PRIVY COUNCIL REPORTS

1856

Feb.

Report re the cession of the Stewart Islands recommending that the cession be accepted and presenting resolutions re. thereto.

May it please Your Majesty.

The undersigned to whom was referred as a Committee, the Cession to Your Majesty's Crown, of the Stewart Islands as per conversation, dated 10th February 1855, submitted to Your Majesty in Privy Council, on the 17th September - to whom were also referred three Resolutions submitted at that Council, and who was instructed to take the opinion of the Members of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, on the question whether the acceptance by Your Majesty, of that Cession, would conduce to extend the blessings of Christianity and Civilization to those Islands, and the adjacent group of the Solomon Islands, most respectfully reports to Your Majesty:-

That through the kind assistance of Mr. Armstrong and of Mr. Andrews, the Undersigned has ascertained that the unanimous opinion of such Members is that Your Majesty should accept the Cession of the Islands above named, and that much good, under Providence, may therefrom arise to the causes of Religion and Civilization in which Your Majesty takes so lively an interest.

The Undersigned therefore reports as worthy of adoption by Your Majesty and this Council, the three Resolutions above referred to which are as follows:-

Resolved that in view of Mr. St. Julian's Despatch of the 9th May last, and of the formal Cession to the King of the Sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, on the 10th of February 1855, this Council recommend to the King to accept that Sovereignty, for the good of the Natives thereof, and as a point from whence to introduce Civilization and Christianity into the contiguous Islands, subject, however to the free and unconstrained approval of the Cession, by four fifths of the adult male Natives Members, convened in a general Meeting for that special purpose after fourteen days Notice by a Public Crier.

Resolved that the King's Acting Consul General for the Islands of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, and Political Commissioner and Commercial Agent for the independent tribes, and aboriginal races of Southern Polynesia Charles St Julian Esquire be empowered to see that the formalities of the Cession, as in the preceding Resolution be duly and faithfully observed, and to Commission provisionally, some one to act as Governor, in His Majesty's name and to draw up such simple rules for the provisional Administration of the Government of said Islands, as he may think best adapted to their condition, subject always to the approval of His Majesty King Kamehameha IVth.

Resolved that the Minister of Foreign Relations is authorized to instruct Mr. St. Julian, how to proceed under foregoing Resolutions
Palace February 1856 R.C.Wylie

1856

R. C. Wyllics

Report

To the King and Privy

Council

February

On the Cession of the Stewarts

Islands

Read in Privy Council 11 Feb 1856
and referred to the King and
Cabinet

The King's Acceptance approved in
the Privy Council of the
18th February 1856

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SIKIANA

Cabinet Council Minute Book, Vol.2,
1855 - 1856 , p. 62.

1855 (sic., really 1856)

Cabinet Council in the Palace on Friday 15th. at 10 a.m.

Present The King presiding

Prince Kamehameha

Mr Allen

" Wyllie

Mr Wyllie read the Minutes of the Cabinet Council of the 13th.

He then submitted the following, viz.

his despatch No 4 of the 14th to Mr Perrin

" " " 5 " " " " Mr Gregg.

" " marked separate of the same date also

" " to Mr Gregg.

All these were approved, after slight alterations in the last.

Mr Wyllie submitted his Report to the Privy Council recommending the King to accept the Cession of the Sovereignty of the Stewart Islands; After some discussion the King was pleased to express his pleasure to accept the Sovereignty, but solely for the good of the Natives of these Islands and of the Solomon Islands, and without any pecuniary or other responsibility. His Majesty expressed a wish that the Report should be again brought up before the Privy Council on Monday next.

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SIKIANA

Privy Council Records, vol.10, p.21 & 23. (Feb. 18, 1856).

P. 21
P. 23

"He [Mr. Wyllie] also again presented the Report on the offer of the cession of the Stewart Islands, and moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed

Res. 2.

Resolved; That this Council approve of the acceptance by His Majesty of the Sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, for the benefit of the natives of that and of neighbouring groups, in the important respects of Christianity and civilization."

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*(Checked and filed correct -
Shilly & Probert)*

SIKIANACabinet Council Minute Book, Vol.2,
1855 - 1856, h. 76.

1856

Cabinet Council in the Foreign Office

Friday 29th February 1856.

Present The King presiding

" Prince Kamehameha

" Mr Lee

" Mr Allen

" Mr Wyllie

The Minutes of yesterday were read and amended, in regard to the balance of \$73.71 to be paid.

Q uestion of the acceptance of the Sovereignty of the S tewart Islands taken up.

Mr Wyllie read the Minutes of the 15th February upon the subject. It was agreed that the acceptance, as agreed to at that Cabinet Council and approved by the Privy Council, shall stand.

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SIKIANA

Rosebank 1 Sept 1856.

My Dear & Revd Friend

Mr Andrews called on me this morning stating that you desired some information about the Stewart Islands. I have great pleasure in enclosing for you to peruse and return, the drafts of my letter to him of the 24th September last and its enclosure.

I beg to assure you that the religious ground, assumed by me, is not a Hypocritical Pretence; I am no advocate for the worship of God in the observance of days, meats and drinks, as done by the Jews and Pagans; but I am, and have ever been, a strenuous supporter of religion pure and undefiled, as defined in the Christian Scriptures, and of keeping the Ministers of Our Saviour, exclusively, to their holy work. On nothing do I pride myself more, since I have been on the Islands, than on my defence of the Christian Missions on these Islands. My being the mover of every Resolution in their favour, since my arrival, that is recorded in the minutes of the Privy Council, and my introduction of a Prayer to Almighty God, as a necessary preliminary to all deliberations, in that grave assembly.

In consistency with these sentiments, I recommend the acceptance of the Cession of the Stewarts Islands, but there was so much hesitation and so much fear of ridicule that the period fixed for acceptance had elapsed before it took place; and it is doubtful whether the King's acceptance will now be admitted.

In attempting to extend among the Heathen the lights of civilization and of Christianity, ridicule at the humbleness of the means is altogether out of place. God works not as ann works; He did not send His Son to save the world, under the prestige of worldly rank and with the learning of Human Phylosoply, but as a humble carpenter, assisted by u untaught Fishermen. With such means, Principalities and Powers and human Systems of Phylosophy were overthrown; and how do we know, that humble lowly and few as ~~the~~ Hawaiians are, in the inscrutable ways of God, the Stewart Islands were not offered to us, to enable us to be the instruments of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in working out the salvation of kindred tribes inhabiting the Southern Islands.

I express myself freely to you, because I know your sincerity and your moral worth, as the Pastor of a Hawaiian Congregation.

With kind compliments to Mrs Smith & Emma, I Remain

My Dear & Revd Friend

Yours truly

(Signed) R.C.Wyllie.

SIKIANA

Willie to St Julian, No.4, of the 15th Sept., 1857:

..... Your secret No.1 of 10th January 1857 with sundry highly important enclosures shewing the rights you have acquired ~~in/~~ to the Stewart Islands. Beyond mentioning the subject generally to the King, I have never since the arrival of the "Hero" had an opportunity to submit your views upon that subject to His Majesty in Council, without which under the law of 27th April, 1846, regulating the exercise of my duties, I cannot reply with the authority of His Majesty's Cabinet and Privy Councils. If you look at the Constitution you will find the anomaly that while the Ministers of the King are responsible, and while the Privy Councillors are not, yet the latter, on any question, can control and out-vote the former.

... Owing to every small detail of internal administration, part. land, having to be decided in Privy Council, often several months before I can obtain time to submit important despatches rel to foreign affairs.

I sincerely hope that the suggestion which I made to you in my hasty note of the 18th August (which was for you under the powers granted to you, in your Commission to appoint a Consular Agent at the Stewart Islands, who, when appointed would hoist the Hawaiian flag) will suffice to enable you to guard the rights you have acquired in those Islands and work out all the good to the natives that you contemplate, until I can ascertain and communicate to you the definitive views of the Kings Government thereon. This I shall do as soon as possible.

In so saying I do not mean that you should miss any opportunity of turning the islands to greater advantage in any other manner, or waste your time or energies for the honour ~~of~~ and advantage of this Kingdom, beyond its limits, which the more pressing concerns of its internal Government have prevented them from seconding with a zeal and activity equal to your own.

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SIKIANA

Report of Minister of Foreign Relations to the Legislature,
of 1858, pp. 63 -4.

P 63

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In regard to the Stewart Islands alluded to in former reports, I annex, marked No.98, a letter addressed by me on the 24th September, 1855, to Mr. Lorrin Andrews - No.99, the statement therein referred to - and No.100, a general view of those islands sketched from a drawing taken on the spot by John Webster, Esq . The reference to Mr Andrews, and through him to our religious and philanthropic societies, was made pursuant to a resolution of the King and Privy Council. Without vessels to keep up a regular communication with those far distant archipelagoes, without revenue to procure such vessels, and without time to attend to their interests, and what complications might arise, the King's Government have been obliged to keep their good will towards other Polynesians within the bounds of possibility, and of their first duty, which certainly is and must ever be, to those who inhabit this archipelago. With a population not exceeding 70,000 souls, and a soil in all the islands (if Properly cultivated for/what, in different islands and districts, ~~it~~ it is best adapted,) capable perhaps, of supporting 3,000,000, the development of our internal resources for many years to come will afford ample occupation for the King and all his Ministers. Individually I was strongly of opinion that by possessing the Sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, and by establishing a good school and a missionary station there, the King's Government might do all the good to contiguous tribes that in times of old Bishop Berkely thought of doing to the American Indians, by a similar establishment on the Bermudas.

P 64

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SIKIANA

"Islands of the Hawaiian Domain", statement prepared by A.P. Taylor,
Librarian, Archives of Hawaii (10.1.31). Pp.8-9.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR STEWARTS' ISLANDS

P. 8

"In the Archives of the Foreign Office are the Articles of Convention between Hon. Chas. St Julien, 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 Stewarts Islands (situate near the Solomon Group) whereby is ceded to the Hawaiian Government -- subject to ratification by the King -- the islands of Thikiana, Te Parena, Taore, Matua Awi and Matua Ivoto, comprising said group of Stewarts Islands;

"This was done at Sydney under date of February 19, 1855, but there is no record found of its ratification."

As to the Stewarts Islands transaction, the provisions under which the Proprietor by reason of his cession of his islands to Hawaii by which he was to be paid a regular, liberal salary, were found by the Government at the time, and due to many things, such as a straitened treasury, complications with France, annexation proposals with the United States, etc, etc, to be a bar to a ratification, and the cession was never actually acquired, judging by the documents on file in the Archives of Hawaii, the documents included a birds-eye view of all the islands of the Stewarts group, the map being in colors, and unique.

P. 9

Note: The first two paras, in inverted commas, are ~~unreliable~~ taken from the ~~the~~ Hawaiian Annual for 1898, p.1616.

abrams and

I have checked it from the annual which contains nothing new on

..... S. Kiama

From John Webster Papers: Auckland

Sydney 24th December 1855.

My dear Sir,

I take advantage of the departure of the "William Deuny" to send you word how things go on with regard to the cession to His Majesty of Thikiana and its four adjacent islands, - and in connection therewith, the advancement of the interests of the "Confederated High Chiefs of San Christoval". And first, I must observe that I am not without considerable anxiety as to whether my letter to you, a few weeks since, ever reached its destination not having yet received a reply thereto. It was written by me on or about the _____ day of _____, and in it I gave you a brief rough sketch of Hawaiian News &c up to that time, forwarding, for signature by yourself, three copies, on parchment of Articles of Convention between yourself (as Sovereign Chief of the St_____t Islands and the Hawaiian Commissioner, extending the term allowed in the Original Convention, in order that the Articles might not become void by lapse of time before the arrival of news from the H.I. duly notifying the acceptance of the cession, or the reverse. This notification we expect will very shortly come to hand; and, judging from the earnest attention displayed in reference hereto by the Minister of Foreign Relations in his last despatch and official letter (when it was still under the consideration of the Privy Council) we have little doubt or fears as to the result. On this you will immediately observe other considerations arise; - First, as to the Lieutenant Governorship at the St_____t Islands, - a position which the High Chiefs of Malo, and of Marau are most

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

desirous of seeing occupied (according to the terms of cession - but at his option of course) by that Gentleman, on whose hearty cooperation so much depends, - the High Chief of Makira. Secondly, the great probability, and indeed well nigh certainty that the Government of the H. Islands will, if they accept the cession of Thikiana, at once be struck with the advantages derivable from a good colorable title to San Christoval; - sufficient for all practical purposes, even if it were for the present to do no more than to hoist the National Flag there and to proclaim it an Hawaiian Dependency - subordinate, of course, to the Lieut Governorship of Thikiana. In conformity to this view I am in a position to inform you that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands has been officially informed by the Commissioner that the three Sovereign Chiefs of San Christoval have mutually agreed, and are prepared, wholly to cede their respective Sovereignties to the Crown of Hawaii - reserving only the rank and title of "High Chief"; viz that of Makira for yourself, - of Malo for Mr J; and of Marau for your humble and servant. Such acceptance/ratification to be made and signified to each under the Sign Manual of H. M. and under the Great Seal of the Kingdom. Thus, as it is believed, a distinct legal rank and title, internationally recognizable, (and as such useful to start with) will be acquired for the three parties principally concerned. I write with caution, but presume that you will find no difficulty in understanding me. I am as you are aware

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

not quite certain as to whether this letter will ever reach you, and should it not, to have it opened, as it then must be - and read, and perhaps even understood by some idle, prying, addlebrained, Post Office Clerk would be an intolerable nuisance. I think, however, from a thoughtful perusal of the above, you will gather how the matter stands.

It has been judged by Mr. St. J in his capacity (under your written appointment) of Agent for you in the San Christoval business, - and by himself for himself, and lastly by Mr Reeve, that there are certain acts and things which must be done forthwith; and we, for ourselves and you, have determined upon a specific course of proceeding accordingly. There must be an immediate purpose on our parts to occupy San Christoval - we do not (you understand) intend to allow Our rights to lie dormant - far from it. A formal Deed or Document embodying certain Articles of Convention is therefore, even now, in the course of preparation by which a close alliance and confederation is entered into between the three High Chiefs of San Christoval; that is to say, between Makira, Malo, and Marau. They retain it is true, their distinct sovereignties, but each one nevertheless parts with some few individual rights for the benefit of the other two. Thus they agree to use one common national flag for instance, although they do not, of course, give up their own respective territorial flags. These, with the arms of each "High Chief" have been settled upon the following basis; - which

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

it is confidently hoped will meet with your approbation. The Arms then of the High Chief of Makira (that is of yourself) to begin with are heraldically described as follows. Jules, on a cross, patonce au estoile in its detriment Sable. Motto.

"Emergau". These arms are under a coronet with a double rim having four points thereon, surmounted by fern leaves between as many escalop shells - all of gold. Cap and Mantle &c if any used, to be of purple. I enclose a sketch. (Vide No 1) In the adoption of these arms, one of your undoubted sovereign rights, I have been careful to consult such authentic books of Heraldry as are at my disposal and will send you herewith (if I can possibly find time a few extracts from Robson's British Herald (Vol II) in which all the achievements of the Websters are given. Some of these coats are there incorrectly and imperfectly described, and I do not identify any one of them as having the Stags head for a crest - which, if I mistake not, appeared on the old family seal which I saw. This is, however, of little importance, because in blazoning your armorial coat as a princely achievement the crest is of no great moment; and may, of course, be the still the ~~[sic]~~ stag's head if you consider it worth while to retain it as a family cognizance. The cross patonce occurs in the bearings of the Websters of Cheshire; - and the Central Star is only another and more honorable form of the mullets and caltraps (black star like ornaments) which I observe are traceable in the different branches or houses

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

of your name. The cross also, in a slightly different form, (botonné) is borne by another family of the Websters not immediately connected, as it would appear, with the Websters of Cheshire, and the secondary colors of white and black are to be found in almost every coat. The field of the arms designed for you (by which you are perhaps aware is meant the outermost or principal color) is gules or red - a bright and excellent contrast, and considering all the circumstances, by no means an inappropriate color. The motto "Emergau" (I shall again come forth) is adopted from the arms of the Websters of Scotland (Edinburgh) and refers, as I think very happily, to the star in the arms which is under a temporary eclipse or occultation. (Vide No 1) From your arms are adopted your territorial colors of red and white, arranged per pale, or perpendicularly; (Vide No 2) and not per fesse, or horizontally, lest you should intrude upon the very scanty privileges of poor Queen Pomare of Tahiti; her flag (the surviving shadow of her past existence) being about all that she has had left to her by her Chivalrous Protectors. The arms of Malo (Mr St J) are eight gold crosslets on a blue ground; and therefrom, his flag is blue and gold. (Vide No 3) The arms of Marau - I am of course making a very polite bow to you - are a chevron of gold, charged with three cronels or spear heads azure (blue) between as many fleur de lys of the first on a black ground; and as you may surmise the flag therefrom derived is of balck and gold. (Vide No 4) The

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

Flag common to us all three in our collective capacity will be azure, gules, and sable per pale; - or, in plain English, a tricolor of Blue, Red and Black; (Vide No 5) - Your principal color (see arms) being red and placed in the midst, - supported, next to the staff, by blue - the principal color of Mr St J - and with black - the principal color of the coat of Marau - displayed in the fly. This particular flag will of course be extinguished or ceded, if Hawaii accepts the ~~accession~~ cession, but we shall, in any case reserve our respective territorial flags.

I make no doubt but that all this will meet with your approbation. It has cost Mr St J and myself much careful thought and still engrosses our anxious and constant attention. The Deed or Document between us three - settling the arms and flags &c and forming a confederation between us - the Sovereign Chiefs of Makira, Malo, and Marau will be shortly engrossed on vellum with the three arms respectively ~~de~~ablazoned at the top, and the three seals of each of us pendant opposite to our names at the bottom. I and Mr St Julian think it imperatively necessary that some other third person should be appointed to sign this deed in your name as it will look much better. When you write (which please do immediately on receipt of this) say that you approve of this arrangement. I mean as to the appointment of a person to sign specially for you in this matter. I will find the person who ~~of/correspond~~ must of course be a man of

prudence, honor, and respectability. Do not forget to say that you approve of this in so many distinct words. Time and opportunity are brief and urgent things; in a few months all will be accomplished or will utterly fail (although how that can happen I cannot imagine) and delay in arranging matters of detail would be ruinous to the whole project. Both myself and Mr St Julian are most anxious to hear further from you, and if you have received the documents in triplicate alluded to at the commencement of this letter (authorizing an extension of time as regards Thikiana) and have not yet reposted them for Sydney, pray do so at once; sign them and send us back two of them reserving one for yourself. I sincerely trust that you will not find it incompatible with your ~~future~~ arrangements to go as Lieutenant Governor of the Stewart Islands - Much depends upon that resolve on your part. It would strengthen our hands incalculably more so than I would care to say. Your personal intervention at San Christoval might transform what is now little more than a colorable title into a good legal and irrefragable title; we might then tie the knot so strongly that nothing would or could affect it but the fire and sword of some of the great maritime powers; and they are never provoked without some occasion.

We shall feel much obliged if you can send us the Original, or a correct copy, of the Treaty of the Chiefs of San Christoval with Benjamin Boyd Esquire; at present we have to work on in the dark. I should like also to know whether the title to Thikiana

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

is personally your own, or whether it was derived through you from another person. A vessel - the Oberon (I think) has just come in from the Solomon Islands with two natives, whether Chiefs or not I do not know. Doubtless she brings some news, but we have not been able to communicate with the Captain yet. We have some hopes of opening through her direct relations with San Christoval, - and by her or some other channel we shall secure an opportunity for the hoisting and acknowledgement of the confederated tricolor (No 5) as the flag of San Christoval, with as little delay as possible. The Heloise has just left for Tahiti and taken with her a letter for the Minister of Foreign Affairs on all these matters. She also took with her in a private note from Mr St Julian to Mr Wylie poor Mr Boyds last card as a relic which Mr W would certainly prize; - Mr St Julian parted with it very reluctantly, but considerations &c &c so required. The letter also covered an elaborate copy by me of your view of Ihikiana after a rough sketch made by me on tracing paper from your beautiful porte feuille. It was considered to be very much like its prototype, and its authenticity was guaranteed by a few lines at the back stating that it had been copied from "The Wanderers Sketch Book" after a drawing "by John Webster Esq."

Anxiously awaiting a full reply

I remain My dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

Edward Reeve

See Postscript

Edward Reeve to John Webster: 24.12.55. Cont'd.

on the next Page.

PS. I wish to God we could again sit in Congress in some cafe or snug back parlour - for a couple of hours settling every thing and making fresh arrangements. More could be done in that time than could be unfolded in fifty letters.

P.P.S. Could you not send me sketches (on tracing paper) of Makira Bay, and of Malo (or some other part of San Christoval in the sovereignty of Mr St Julian) and of that View which I saw of Marau or Wanderers Island? So that I might be able to forward sketches from Views to the Minister of Foreign Relations to go with the Deed of Cession. It would give the whole thing a tangibility, and would be very useful accordingly. If you could find time to draw these three views yourself it would be far better; but if you can at least (can you not?) send me the tracings of them on thin paper, so that I may prepare drawings from them in sepia to the best of my humble ability. Je ne te dis pas adieu c'est, comme j'espere, au, revoir!

E. R.

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JOHN WEBSTER.

Prepared by Miss Ida Leeson.

There are two publications by John Webster:

1. The Last Cruise of the Wanderer. Sydney, F. Cunningham [1858].
2. Reminiscences of an old Settler in Australia and New Zealand. Christchurch, Whitcombe & Tombs, 1908. Portrait frontispiece. [Webster is described on the t.p. as John Webster, J.P., Oponomi, Hokianga].

In 1. there are two references to purposes of the cruise, p.ii. "There was a definite object in view. This was to establish a Papuan Republic or Confederation: to lay the foundation of some sort of social and political organisation, on which the simple machinery of an independent state might be afterwards erected. Had not death cut short Mr. Boyd's career, he would doubtless have succeeded in this object. As it is, the task is reserved for others".

p.97 "Mr. Boyd thought so highly of this splendid harbour (Makira, San Christoval) that he determined, at an early opportunity, entering into a treaty with the principal natives of the locality, for the purpose of acquiring and holding a tract of land, including Makira, for future commercial purposes".

2. Reminiscences of an old Settler has a preface by T.M. Hocken, written at the author's request. Hocken writes: "Mr. Webster....finds that the ninety years which have crowded round him have brought with them the accompaniments of failing memory and difficulty in adding anything to his previous literary work. These reminiscences close with Hone Heke's War, in which he was a volunteer with his friend Maning and under Tamati Waka Nene..... No-one regrets this [that the story ends here] more than Mr. Webster himself, and that the present duty was not undertaken five and twenty years ago together with the reproduction of some of those pen

and ink sketches which so adorn his note-books".

Webster was born on 30th June, 1818, in Montrose, Scotland. At the age of 14 he went to Glasgow, and was employed in an export business connected with the West Indies. In August 1838 he embarked for Australia in the barque Portland and reached Sydney on 18th December. He went to the property of Howe of Glenlee for a few weeks, then on to a station of a son of Howe on the Murrumbidgee, and took part in overland journeys to Adelaide in 1839 and 1840. At the end of March 1841 he sailed from Melbourne for Sydney, and prepared to embark for New Zealand, where his brother, who had brought out a sawmill, had erected it at the heads of Hokianga. He had moved up the river to Wairere^e, and there Webster went to find him. On 30th April, 1841 he sailed in the barque Jupiter and landed at the Bay of Islands, and shortly after arrived at his brother's sawmill. In July 1844 he met Dr. Campbell (Sir John Logan Campbell), who became a lifelong friend. He was a few months older than Webster. Also about this time he met and became friendly with Charles, Baron de Thierry. He quotes a couple of de Thierry's proclamations. (Perhaps this experience had some influence on the planning of Pacific empires by Boyd and Webster).

The rest of the volume is concerned with Webster's experiences in Heke's war.

Soon after the war he opened trade with the natives, acting as agent for the firm of Brown and Campbell, of Auckland, the Campbell being Sir John Logan Campbell. Trade becoming depressed, he went to California, remaining there for eighteen months. In June 1851 he sailed from San Francisco with Benjamin Boyd in the Wanderer. After the disastrous end of this voyage he tried his luck as a gold digger in Australia for a time, then visited England, and returned to New Zealand in 1855, settling

permanently on the Hokianga, where for many years he was engaged in the timber trade. Here he married the daughter of G.F. Russell, one of the oldest settlers on the river. "She died many years ago (wrote Hocken in 1908), leaving several sons and daughters who are chiefly settled with or near their father. His hospitable home, filled with the various collections of a long life, has always been the resort of successive governors and of other distinguished people who were attracted to the district. His constant friend and near neighbour was F.E. Maning, author of Old New Zealand, who was his senior by but seven years".

Hocken mentions his "beautiful water-colours of incidents in the Wanderer's voyage, which now hang as treasured possessions on his walls at Opononi". [These would be the G.F. Angas water-colours].

Hawaiian Consul-General at Sydney - The Webster who succeeded St.

Julian was not John Webster, but Alex Speed Webster.

In 1865 Charles St. Julian was Consul-General and A.S. Webster consul.

In 1866 St. Julian's address given as Herald Office.

In 1867 St. Julian's name does not appear, but Webster is Acting

Consul at 7 Gresham St.

In 1870 Webster is Consul.

In 1871 St. Julian is Consul-General.

In 1873 Webster is Vice-Consul. Webster then continues as Consul until 1885 Ernest Octavius Smith, Consul-General.

1900 F.H. Moore, Consul-General, 7 Gresham St.

This is the last entry - Hawaii became a Territory of the United States in 1899.

Hocken Library Catalogue (1912) shows one autograph letter by Webster, dated 8 Feb. 1848.

There are also Notes on Sir George Grey, John Marmon and Baron de Thierry (Jan. 1896).

Notes on Lieut. George Philpotts (June 1900) [Biographical sketch (nd.)

As Hocken was in close touch with him when he was ninety, it would seem likely that any papers he or his family might be prepared to give would be in the Hocken Library.

[This was written before you had the news from Auckland Public Library].

The reference to Webster in the S.M. Herald of Sept. 20, 1853 is headed "Wanderings of the "Wanderer". It states that Webster is about to proceed to England to publish under this title an account of the Wanderer's last voyage. He had intended to publish in Sydney, but the cost was too great. A series of fine water-colours had been prepared by G.F. Angas from Webster's drawings - these included a fine group of three Kingsmill Islanders, man, woman and child, and views in the Kingsmills.

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