

NOTES ON
THE LINE ISLANDS

- Sections: (1) The Northern Line Islands
(2) The Central Line Islands
(3) The Southern Line Islands

Notes on the

NORTHERN LINE ISLANDS

KINGMAN REEF

Honolulu Advertiser, May, 11th, 1927. p.1.

Four coconut trees planted on the tiny island of Kingman's Reef by Lorrin A. Thurston when he discovered the place a few years ago are growing lustily, according to Commander H. Jones, chief of the naval mine squadron that has just returned from a survy cruise of both Palmyra island and Kingman's reef. The party found the island, scarcely large enough for a picnic party inhabited by two curious birds that eyed them with unconcern as they landed. The coconut trees are now about two and one half feet high and thriving, although there is practically no soil save this coral formation.

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PALMYRA ISLANDS

PALMYRA ISLANDS, HISTORY, DESCRIPTIVE, PRESENT OWNERSHIP

P. 20

Palmyra Islands, southerly from the Hawaiian Group, takes its name from the ship "Palmyra", which anchored off the island in 1802. Briefly, in 1862, it was taken possession of for the Hawaiian Government (Kamehameha IV). In 1888 it was taken possession of by the British man-of-war "Cormorant". In 1898 it was annexed to the Hawaiian Group. Up to 1916 it was owned personally by Henry E. Cooper, then of Honolulu, who formerly was Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hawaii, and later Secretary of the Territory. At the present time, (1931), it is owned, as far as the compiler is aware, by E. Fullard-Leo, a resident of Honolulu. Several years ago an effort was made to establish a copra plant thereon. Two residents of Honolulu, directed by Colonel and Mrs Wing, set up a crude experimenting station and equipment and for a year tried out various methods. Owing to failure of supply craft to go to or reach Palmyra, the attempt was abandoned. In the last few months many inquiries have been received at the Archives of Hawaii bureau, from persons in California and elsewhere, as to the exact status of the ownership of the Palmyra islands, two of these requests coming from California.

P. 21.

(See Appendix "M").

DR JUDD CLAIMED PALMYRA IN 1859.

The "Pacific Commercial Advertiser", June 26, 1862, carries an

editorial on the annexation of "Palmyra Island", under a Proclamation published by L.Kamehameha, Minister of the Interior, Kingdom of Hawaii, dated June 18, 1862. It was stated that it was taken possession of for the Hawaiian Crown by Capt Zenas Bent on April 15, 1862.

Dr. G.P.Judd's proclamation is printed beneath the copy of the Crown Proclamation which sets forth that he took possession of "Palmyra" on October 19, 1859. Capt. Bent's report concerning his action at "Palmyra" is also printed.

(See Appendix "N").

From: "Islands of the Hawaiian Domain", statement prepared by A.P. Taylor, Librarian, Archives of Hawaii (10.1.31). Pp.20-1.

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FANNING ISLAND

HMC SL Card: Colonizing effort made in 1820 by 4 white men and 5 Hawaiians:- See

- (1) S. I. Purser - Thaddeus Journal, pp. 87-88, 101.
- (2) Mrs Loomis Journal, pp. 66-7.
- (3) Eliza Loomis Journal 1820-4, Feb 28, 1822; Mar 1, 1822; April 1, 1822.

(1):-

"Journal of the Sandwich Island Mission" begun on Brig THADDEUS, Capt BLANCHARD, October 23, 1819. 164 days from Boston to Kaula, Hawaii.

This Journal (original in HMCS vault) was probably written by Hiram Bingham, Asa Thurston and Eliza Loomis in turn.

TS of MS in HMCSL

P. 87:

1820, Nov 20. -

Today our precious heathen school at this place, has been made to feel a grievous blow. Nine of its members, some of the first promise, one being ^a tolerably good interpreter, and one a member of our family; have been taken away, most of them with the design to settle an uninhabited island

FANNING ISLAND

1820

Caroline Ralston - thesis (draft). Chapter V: Later developments in Beach Communities, p.35.

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In September 1820 Kamehameha II, concerned about the influx of white 'riff-raff' into Honolulu, exiled a number of deserters and beachcombers to Fanning Island. ⁷⁰

⁷⁰ The Journal of Maria Loomis, 8 Aug. - 20 Nov. 1820; Extracts from the Journal of Don Francisco de Paula Marin, 8 Aug. - 15 Sept. 1820; Hiram Bingham, A Residence of Twenty One Years in the Sandwich Islands (New York, 1847), 112. Fanning Island in the Line Islands was a low coral atoll with little vegetation. Supplies had to be carried to the exiles who exchanged bêche de mer for them. Luckily their period of banishment was not long. One of their number was back in Honolulu by 1823. 50 foreigners and Hawaiians were estimated to be on Fanning in 1822.

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in Lat. 4°10' N. Lon. 180° West. These dear objects of our care and attention expressed much regret at parting with us and with the school, and it is believed they could with difficulty have been persuaded to leave us, had they not been encouraged by their conductors to hope that they should be instructed after their arrival at the destined isle. The four white men who calculate on a permanent residence there are Americans, Jackson, Navarro, Oliver and Otto, who though have taken wives of the natives and resided here for some years, have not enjoyed all that prosperity and quietude which men comparatively peaceable, might think their due among their neighbours. Tho' they have perhaps lived as happily in many respects as most of the foreigners from civilized countries, they have found by experience that a fare precarious and coarse, and "vanity" and vexation of spirit" are the inheritance of those who live on the smile of a heathen chief, or depend on the good will of selfish neighbours.

Such is our situation that we could neither recommend nor discourage this singular enterprise, but when they had resolved to go, we furnished the company with bibles, testaments, school-books, and a few miscellaneous books, and a variety of garden seeds &c. which with proper care cannot fail to be of some service to them. Should they succeed, we will cherish the hope that thro' the influence of evangelical truth, a little of which they have begun to know, they may have a state of society as happy, at least, as Pitcairn's Island enjoys.

This little embryo colony, if it may be called a colony, embarked on board the St Martins, Mr Bartlett, master, and Mr

~~Mr~~

FANNING ISLAND

Green supercargo. Among our pupils who embarked were Sally Jackson and two daughters, Hannah Hooper, a member of our family, and Susan Jackson, Poellinoe, which signifies Big Belt, a small chiefess, the wife of Navaro, Tennoe, the wife of Oliver, Toomenoee, the wife of Otto, Rebecca, the wife of Mr Bartlett and Mary, the daughter of a white man and wife of Mr Green.

- (2) Journal of Mrs Maria Sartwell Loomis, Oct. 21, 1819. - May 25, 1824, who sailed from Boston in the Brig "Thaddeus" (Capt. Blanchard) for the Sandwich Islands on Saturday, October 23rd, 1819. She left Utica, N.Y. just previous to sailing where she had just recently been married to Mr. Loomis, early missionary and prototypographer of the Sandwich Islands. - Married at Mr. A. Seward's house in Utica, N.Y. 1819.

Copied by H.M. Ballou from original owned by John C. Williams of N.Y.C. - see The Friend, Sept. 1922, p.199.
See note in 6' x 4' box under Loomis, Maria.

5
T54 HMC5L:287

p.66

The St. Martins, Capt. Dean, and Mr. Green sailed today for Fannings Island, bearing off a precious number of our little school. Among the number were Sally Jackson and her two daughters, Poalenu the wife of Mr. Nevarro, Tenue the wife of Mr. Oliver, Tomarnoo the wife of Mr. Otto, and Rebecca and Mary. The whole number that sailed were about forty. We furnished them with a few books, garden seeds, thread, needles &c.

FANNING ISLAND

Extracts from the Journals of Elisha Loomis and his wife Maria Loomis, March 29, 1820 to February 6, 1824.

Note: Miss May E. Loomis made these extracts from her grandparents' journals. Her handwritten copy is in the vault of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society (1932).

This typewritten copy was made in 1929 at the request of Mr. R.S.Kuykendall, by permission of Miss H.G.Forbes, Secretary of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

It includes the greater part of what was written by Mr. Loomis after his arrival in Hawaii. The part written by Mrs. Loomis is substantially the same as the corresponding dates in the typewritten manuscript, "Journal of Mrs. Maria Sartwell Loomis" in the Library of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, Honolulu.

Feb
28
1822
Mr L.

The ship Columbia Capt. Folyer returned from an unsuccessful cruise, She touched at Fannings Islands, and has brought back Mr. Green and his wife, formerly one of our scholars. The Colony were in a suffering conditin having subsisted for 3 months on cocoanuts and fish. The St Martins, Capt Pigot left the island nearly a year ago. It is probably lost as nothing has been heard since.

March
1,
1822
Mr L.

Walked to the village in company with Mrs Loomis. We called at Capt Davis, but he was absent. Mr Green recently returned, gave me a short account of Fannings Island. The trees are of only two or three kinds. The land which is nearly level with the sea, is unfit for cultivation, tho it was thought to be fertile. Potatoes, corn etc. were planted but did not succeed. There are a few birds of a most beautiful plumage. Mr Green brought about a dozen away.

Elisha Loomis Journal, cont'd.

April
1st
1822
Mr L.

Schooner Eagle returned from Fahnings Island, bringing one or two of the late residents, the others choosing to remain some time longer to collect beach coman for which they are paid. ~~Capt Chamberlain taken sick with rheumatism.~~

Hawaiian Missionary Society, 11th Annual Report, 1862. p.5.

.....Rev. J. Bicknell also returned from the Marquesas on the Mornign Star in April, 1861. On his arrival here, he said that he had come to superintend the printing of some elementary books in the Marquesan language, get some maps of the world for their schools, and make some arrangements for prosecuting his missionary work with more vigor than heretofore. He printed a small tract, and commenced writing a child's arithmetic. Sometime in June, he had an opportunity to go to Fanning's Island, where he has a brother engaged in the cocoanut-oil trade, whom he had not seen for many years. He suspended his book-making, and took passage in the schooner Marilda for that island.

After spending between two and three months very pleasantly with his brother and the natives in his employ, preaching to them three times on the Sabbath, and twice during the week; and having obtained much satisfactory information of the doings and success of the London Missionary Society in the South Pacific, on the 24th September, 1861, he wrote to the Directors of this Society, through their Corresponding Secretary, that he had given up the intention of returning to the Marquesas, for he had a call to other work. He therefore requested that an honorable dismissal be granted from this Society.

Dismission - On the 22nd October, 1861, a special meeting of the Board of Directors was called to confer upon Mr. Bicknell's request; and after free conversation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

FANNING ISLAND - BICKNELL, *contd.*

"Resolved, That the resignation of Rev. James Bicknell, as a missionary in the service of this society, be accepted; that his salary be paid in full to the first of November next; and that he be honorable discharged, with the best wishes of the Directors, both for his temporal and spiritual welfare."

FANNING ISLAND

There is an account of the visit of the "Chinchilla" to Fanning Island in March, 1832, in:-

Dix, W.G. "Wreck of the Glide, with recollections of the Fijis, and of Wallis Island". New York and London, Wiley and Putnam, 1848. Pp.169-70.

The "Chinchilla" went to Fanning to salvage an English whaler which had sunk in the lagoon. They found 10-12
170 Hawaiians ashore "who had come in some vessel, and had built three or four huts near the beach. No other dwellings or canoes were to be seen."

170 "The island is remarkable for its groves of cocoa-nut trees, whose immense number is accounted for by the sandy soil, and the uninterrupted growth of the fruit."

The "Chinchella" stayed a fortnight and then went on to Hawaii.

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Photostat obtained

Collocott, E.E.V. History of Tonga. TS.
Chapter 15 - Niua Toputapu, Niua Fo'ou, Uvea.

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P.254 - "An uneasy truce [between the Catholics and Protestants] continued for a time, but soon broke out into open struggle, which continued till 1850. In that year Webb, a Wesleyan missionary in Tonga, visited Uvea. The Wesleyans renewed their petition to be taken to Tonga, but were again refused.

But what policy and denominational rivalry would not attempt was essayed by commercial enterprise, assisted by Cupid, now an auxiliary for the beautiful widow of Ngongo. To Uvea there came two American ships, owned by a young man, who sailed as captain of one of them. The young captain fell in love with the daughter of Bo'oi, and married her. On their voyage to Uvea the Americans had sighted the island of Fanning, which had been discovered in 1798 by another American, Captain Edmund Fanning. The young captain reported that the island was covered with coconut trees, but was without inhabitants, and that he had taken possession of it for the United States. (It was annexed by Britain in 1888). Here was the means of serving many interests. Let the Uveans who desired to migrate go to Fanning, where they could make coconut oil, which the captain would transport on his ships to the markets of the world. Thus all would be happy and prosperous. There have been worse palns for founding colonies and enterprises, and after full discussions Bo'oi and the Wesleyans agreed to the captain's proposals.

The plan, for all its soundness, had one serious difficulty. [255] How were the colonists to be fed during the early stages of their settlement? When crops had been sown and had had time to ripen food would be plentiful,

but in the early months the promise of future harvests would stay no one's hunger. The Uveans, therefore, begged the captain not to sail direct to Fanning, but to go first to Vavau, and leave there the elder and weaker people, whose strength was unequal to the rigours of a scanty diet. Later, when Fanning was producing abundance of food he could return and carry them thither. Bo'oi with his followers, numbering about five hundred, embarked on his son-in-law's ships, and sailed to Vavau. That was the end of the Fanning enterprise. No one was willing to exchange the beauty and fertility of Vavua, with its friendly hospitable people, for an unknown of possible hardship and hunger. The captain's entreaties, his pictures of promised affluence and happiness, could not entice the Uveans back on board his ships. He felt himself cheated, as possibly he was. He appealed to missionaries and church leaders, but they, hearing contradictory accounts from the captain and the Uveans, refused to take sides, which, of course, as in affect to support the Uveans, leaving them free to enjoy the bounties of Vavau.

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Crocombe, Marjorie (ed.), Maretu's Narrative of Cook Islands History. M.A. thesis. University of Papua New Guinea. 1974.

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(Maretu arrived at Manihiki in 1854 to take charge of the L.M.S. mission work there and on Rakahanga). P.210. 'In October 1855 a ship arrived from Tapuairangi,⁵⁹ to land a group of men, including the high chief Toeao, who had been taken by Uuveretini⁶⁰ to grate oil. Thirty of them were taken and twenty-five came back. Some of them stayed on the island together with Maina, the chief policeman of Tapuairangi. The group had a pa'u (drum) and a kaara (small drum), to teach dancing. When the pilot⁶¹ went on board he said to the ariki, "What are these, chief?"

"They are drums to teach dancing."

Then the pilot said, "When we reach the landing, the police will commandeer all your boxes. Just look shorewards and you'll see there a new kind of church together with new ways and laws set up by Mr Gill⁶² and the high chief, Tapurangi.

⁶³ At first, (p.211) baptism was introduced and then the Ekalesia was formed. Good ways became established on the island, food has become plentiful and the people of Rakahanga and Manihiki now live separately. It was Maretu who told the ariki, rangatira and the people (to do this). After that discussion the people of Manihiki remained on their island and the people of Rakahanga likewise."⁶⁴

The drums were left behind on the ship. The visitors landed at Taunui (Tauhunu probably) which was Apolo's village, and all the Manihiki people assembled. Then that policeman from Tapuairangi stood up and told the people the reason for his visit to Manihiki: "Let us change Sunday to Monday,⁶⁵ and make baptism similar to that at Tapuairangi. The rule about baptising in the sea, let us change that to the way it's done in the islands to the north, where the single women sleep with anyone. He likened them to food plants which grow wild on the mountains, where no man planted them. Te Vaingaitu, the ariki,

agreed with the suggestion but Apolo stood up and said to all the ariki and rangatira, "Don't be in a hurry. Wait till we get to Rakahanga to find out what Maretu and Tairi and all the rangatira there think." (Tairi, a Rarotongan, and Apolo, an Aitutakian, were taken to Manihiki in July 1849 on the John Williams by Captain Morgan to start the mission work there).

The next morning they reached Tukao and advocated the same thing there, but Tutoro, Tinorei and all the rangatira there wouldn't allow it. The captain took a group of people to go to that island to scrape coconuts (for making oil). The people wanted to go when they saw the things brought back by the group who had returned after three years there. Twenty-five men were recruited at Manihiki, then the ship came to Rakahanga. The captain, the ariki and Manina⁶⁶ the chief of police from Tapuairangi came ashore and that night they stayed in our house. The captain then asked for recruits from among the people of Rakahanga. Teuriuri, a youth from Rarotonga asked, "How many years will it be before you return the people home?" The (p.212) captain answered, "After one year they come back". The youth asked again, "How much do you pay each month?" (p.213) All the work at Rakahanga had been completed.

"Ten each month,⁶⁷ but the group that has just returned were paid six per month. If you take your wife to help scrape the nuts the pay will be the same."⁶⁸

The people agreed to go and thirty men and women were recruited from Rakahanga. The captain asked for one of the friends (i.e. missionaries) because some of the recruits were members of the Ekalesia while others were class members. Iona was selected as teacher in charge of classes and to conduct church services. Another was⁶⁹ selected as police to fine their people. When everything had been decided, the people went home to sleep, while the ariki, the captain and Maina, chief of police of Tapuairangi, stayed with us.

They never mentioned the rules they had suggested in Manihiki. There was a long discussion about all sorts of things but never about that. That policeman finally went out and to the house of the (local) policeman and spoke to all the rangatira: "We and the ariki have something to say about the laws. We want to change the laws about the Sabbath and baptism so they'll be the same as those of Tapuairangi." The policemen (of Rakahanga) asked, "Why didn't you tell Tairi and Maretu so they would know about it?"

"Tomorrow we'll tell them", he answered. "I am afraid of Maretu. It's as if he was going to grab me. I'm afraid of the eyes of that man". The rangatira said to him, "Tomorrow, you talk to him. He won't be angry." But the next ~~XXXXXX~~ morning (that policeman) boarded the ship and never returned ashore. Then all the police told Tairi, "The chief of police of Tapuairangi has escaped to the ship because he's afraid to try to change the laws and the Sabbath".

"That's enough of that kind of talk", replied Tairi. "God wouldn't allow it. He stopped it and He has sent His love to us." So that ship left with the fifty people on board.

(P.213) All the work at Rakahanga had been completed. After the adults class on Monday, Teeao, the ariki, stood up and spoke of his wish that we change the laws, so that all the unmarried women could sleep with anyone, just like the wild food plants which grew without anyone having planted them. They just harvest them when ready. Let there be no police to control our island. Let Te Havani be the keeper of peace on our island. Te Havarani's rule is more powerful.⁷⁰ When the ariki sat down, a man who belonged to the returned group ~~XXXX~~ stood up and said the same things, to change Sunday to Monday, and to baptise in the sea. Five of them spoke similarly then a sixth with the same opinion. I said to him, "Please sit down". I then turned to the ariki and said, "Oh chief. Who will carry out what you advocate? It is a great and frightening thing and it is not right that a worthless man should be allowed to start such a thing. It'll be fit only for aimless

wanderers and the ignorant. You have been misled to start such talk." The people replied, "We won't allow it. If they do it, then we'll fine them. Throw that bad law into the sea. We want the laws which the ariki Tapurangi and Mr Gill set up; those are the laws we'll follow. We want our island to be under the Rarotonga laws. That is where the Word of God and our new church came from. Men and women are now held sacred. The sprinkling of water, or baptism of men and ~~women~~ unmarried women can now be undertaken. Who wants the bad law which you speak of? We will die from that bad law."

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59 Tapuaerangi (literally "Footprint of Heaven" from the shape of the island) is the name the Manihiki and Rakahanga members gave to Fanning Island, where Collie, Lucett and Charles Burnett Wilson established a coconut plantation in 1846. Henry English bought the island in 1852 and he began recruiting workers from Manihiki and Rakahanga. Captain C. Robert Milne of the British ship Gambia visited Fanning in May 1855 and reported to the British Consul in Hawaii that he found about 200 men, women and children from Manihiki working there, their "morals and education" being the responsibility of "an old native who acted in the threefold capacity of magistrate, clergyman and schoolteacher". The people were very happy and very industrious, "for which the captain gave great credit to Mr English." Mr H.E. Maude, who kindly supplied the information in this note, thinks that the ship would have been English's recruiting ship Mirilda.

Captain Henry Richards of H.M.S. Hecate reported from Fanning Island to Rear Admiral John Kingcome on 8 May, 1863, that Manihiki and Rakahanga people had been working there on one and two year contracts for the previous ten years "by the consent of their King with whom a written agreement is entered into and certain laws are laid down for their guidance". He regarded the arrangement as a good one, much sought after by the islanders, who brought their wives and families and native teachers with them.

In 1859 William Greig bought a share in the island. He married a Manihiki woman and one of their sons became manager and owner of the island. The work force continued to come from Manihiki and Rakahanga for most of the 19th century.

60 This could be the Manihiki-Rakahanga people's name for Wilson (see note 59 above).

61 He uses the word pairati, which could be a personal name, but is more probably used to denote the English word 'pilot'. It was not uncommon for a local pilot to go on board to show a new captain the landings, and places to anchor or shelter. In the second usage below he uses te pairati, which makes it more likely that he refers to a pilot.

62 William Gill, the English missionary at Rarotonga.

63 It has been suggested that Maretu could have meant "the high chief of Tapuaerangi" but I think this unlikely.

64 Formerly there was a single population of the two islands, and they moved from one to the other from time to time. Maretu persuaded the people to establish separate permanent settlements.

65 In fact the Cook Islands were observing the wrong day. The early missionaries, who travelled for months from England to get there, had made an error.

66 Whom he refers to as Maina on p.210, and Maina on p.212.

67 The unit of payment is not given, but it was almost certainly Chilean dollars which were the general trading currency at that time.

68 The implication is that the wife would be paid additionally at the same rate as the husband.

69 Or, "others were", as he does not distinguish as to number.

70 Te Havani, or Te Havarani, has not been identified but may be a local god.

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Marjorie Crocombe considers from the above that Fanning Island came under the Tahiti circuit.

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F.O.58/85 - Consul, Hawaii, 1857

1. Miller to Clarendon, 20-4-57 - no. 14.

Fanning Island --- Henry English, British subject, asks about protection of his establishment at F.I.

"It appears that, in 1846, Messrs Lucett and Collie, British merchants at Tahiti, commenced the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil on Fanning's Island, before that period uninhabited; that in 1851, Messrs Lucett and Collie disposed of all their right, title and interest in the establishment to Mr. C.B. Wilson, also a British subject, who, in September, 1852, sold all his title, right and interest to the present proprietor.

"Mr. English assures me that he makes every month from 10 to 12 tons of cocoa-nut oil which he used to dispose of at Tahiti, but now sells at Honolulu at about £33 a ton; that he has planted and continues to plant a great number of cocoa-nuts which bear in five years; that he employs, besides two hundred natives, a cooper and an overseer, who are both British subjects, and that his establishment is increasing in importance every year; but that the recent appearance of American vessel in that neighbourhood in search of Guano Islands has created apprehensions. He is, therefore, for this and other reasons, anxious, and has applied to me for permission, to hoist the British Flag as a protection to his property; and, under all the circumstances, I have though myself justified in authorizing him to do so until I hear from your Lordship on the subject."

--Miller has reason to consider English "steady, industrious and honest"

--details of F.I.'s productive capabilities, of its fine deep lagoon "capable of holding the whole of the British Navy" (but a channel to the sea of 4½ fathoms and strong tidal flow)

--H.M.S. Dido, Capt Morshead, stopped off F.I. in 1855, sent boat ashore for supplies

F.O. Minute, 1-8-57 - no known objection, but consult L.O.

ENCLOSURES:

A. Henry English to Miller, dated Honolulu, 7-4-57

Reviews above-given history of F.I. -- second proprietor was (full name) Charles Burnett Wilson, who purchased from L & C on 17-1-51 and, before that, was partner of L & C -- English bought from Wilson on 27-9-52

Labourers are changed "from year to year, /taken/ from different Islands in the South Pacific Ocean". -- this the case since 1846, when plantation development began.

Requests British protection and right to hoist flag

Gives details re the island

B. Miller to English, 8-4-57.

Granting request provisionally

C. Robt Milne (Master of British barque Gambia) to Miller, 11-4-57

Supplying information on F.I., as requested by Miller:

"In May 1855 I sailed from Tahiti and arrived the same month at Fanning's Island with the brig Louis and Meriam of Sydney."

"....The Island produces cocoa nuts, arrow root and fire wood in abundance. . . . At the time I write of there were about two hundred adults, male and female, employed in the establishment, the greater number of whom were married and had families. They were natives of Humphrey's Island, a dependency of the London Missionary Society. The morals and education of the community were cared for by an old native, who acted in the threefold capacity of magistrate, clergyman and schoolmaster.

"The people were very happy and very industrious, and I consider that very great credit is due to Mr. English for the care he has taken to prevent the introduction and use of spirits by the natives. I have only to add that from the knowledge I have of Mr. English I consider him in all respects a most industrious, praiseworthy man".

2. Miller to Clarendon, 26-4-57 - no. 15.

Protection of British subjects on guano islands: W.L. Green, British merchant of Honolulu, enquires about British Gov't's position, whether some protection given as to Americans by U.S. Govt

F.O. Minutes: in 1854 Messrs Foley & Aikman asked such a question, but it referred to a place in which Americans were already established; this question by Green refers to new discoveries of guano; refer to L.O. for opinion

ENCLOSURES - A. Green to Miller, 14-4-57, putting the question in respect of probable discoveries a few days' sail from Honolulu, and forwarding copy of U.S. Guano Act of 18-8-56.

3. Miller to Clarendon, 11-11-57 - no. 33.

Fanning Island: sends further data from Milne, who has bought small vessel in which he is about to return to F.I.; British flag hoisted there; and Miller is sending cotton seed to F.I. to be tried there

5. Clarendon to Miller, 1-9-57 - no. 4

ENCLOSURE:

Application by English: Miller's reply to E approved "as there is no objection by the British subjects of the British Colonies on an island which is not a part of any of the British Colonies"

A. Milne to Miller, 4.11.57

In July Milne went to F.I. in brig Emma, found that oil output considerably increased since his previous visit in 1855; 13 tons a month now; labour force cut, increased production due to construction of new press by English, less oil being wasted and less labour required to feed and run it

Labourers numbering between 150 and 200 are brought every two years; they are sent home with their earnings, in cloth and other goods

English introduced the Maniana Grass which Miller supplied ~~in 1855~~ last April, and it has spread rapidly where planted and some already transplanted; Indian corn equally successful

Arrow root abundant, but only used locally, owing to low prices

Large areas of bush being cleared for grass, and it is hoped that ^{more} cattle and sheep can be grazed in a year or two, leading to a provisions trade with vessels; the first cattle and sheep introduced last July

4. Clarendon to Miller, 31-8-57 - no. 3

Application by Green: after reference to L.O., Clarendon is of the opinion "that British subjects who may occupy desert islands not within the territories of or occupied by the subject or citizens of any civilized state must be legally held to occupy such islands, on behalf, and for the use, of Her Majesty, provided The Crown chooses to adopt their occupation and to assert its Rights as Sovereign.

"It will be for H.M.' Government to determine in each particular instance according to circumstances the precise terms upon which it will permit either guano or other produce of such islands to become either the absolute property, or to be used for the exclusive benefit, of the occupiers.

"H.M.' Government cannot undertake that the terms should be in all respects the same as those of the Act of Congress enclosed by you, or that the specific provisions of that Act shall be applied to British subjects who may discover and occupy valuable guano islands. But H.M. Government would be disposed to effect general protection to H.M.'s subjects discovering and occupying such islands in good faith".

5. Clarendon to Miller, 1-9-57 - no. 4

Application by English: Miller's reply to E approved "as there is nothing to prevent a British subject from hoisting the British Flag on an island which is his property and in his sole and beneficial occupation and which does not appear to be claimed by any other State".

Buzacott, Mrs. (wife of Rev. Aaron Buzacott). "Reminiscences of the Penrhyn Islands". ML Ms. (undated).

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[25th Nov., 1857: off Rakahanga in the "John Williams"]. The population was only four hundred, and several of them had professed faith in Christ. Numbers of them could read well, and all were diligent in attending school and the means of grace. They had been visited by small vessels, and many of the men had been taken away to Fanning Island for about a year each time, to make Cocoa Nut Oil for the Owners, for which they get paid in clothing at seven dollars per month. When one party is brought back, another is taken, and by this means both those who go and those who remain are supplied with clothing. Teachers who went ashore counted ~~61~~ eighty dwelling houses besides the Chapel. Fourteen of the former were lathed and plastered.

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FANNING ISLAND

LABOUR FROM COOK ISLANDS

Miss Leeson writes:-

"Buzacott's book on Rarotonga I expect you know. I made a few extracts on Penrhyn from this, and on Rakaanga, whence labourers were taken to Fanning Island for about a year each time to make cocoanut oil for the owners, for which they got paid in clothing at seven dollars per month; also on Manihiki. (Sorry - these are from some MS reminiscences of the Pehrbyn Islands, by Mrs Buzacott).

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FANNING ISLAND

Report of schooner 'Marilda' (Capt. Keyte). Visit to Fanning Island (20th February), Humphrey (23rd March), Reirson - with notes of incidents at Nassau, Suwarrow, Penhryn and other islands, March and April, 1860.

--- Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, July 9, 1860.

--- Argus, October 3, 1860, p.4b.

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FANNING'S ISLAND--AN INCIDENT

Near the center of the Pacific, not far from the Equator, in N. lat. $3^{\circ}49'$ and W. long. $159^{\circ}20'$, stands one prominent among the many delightful little isles that stud this ocean, beautiful not only in its capacity to feast the eye of all who are interested in, and admirers of, the picturesque, but also in the nature of its soil, which so liberally gives birth to and nourishes the tall cocoa-nut and other trees nearly as useful and worthy of admiration. Almost alone in its solitary beauty--in itself a field of private enterprise--it enjoys an uninterrupted state of tranquil repose, broken only by occasional visits of whalers, clipper ships and other vessels bound southward, which after a day or two's stay, proceed on their route well pleased and agreeably surprised with a novelty which has seldom offered such a welcome recess from the monotony of an ocean voyage.

Fanning's Island, the one alluded to, is in shape oblong, extending in a S.W. and N.E. direction; its extreme length about ten miles, and its extreme breadth about six miles. It is skirted, like most other islands of the Pacific, by a small reef extending all round the island, but only about half a cable's length from the

beach, against which the ocean swell breaks, but seldom with very great violence. Outside of this reef there is no danger of any kind. The belt of land which forms the island is about a mile average width, and densely covered with cocoa-nut trees, which produce fruit of the very finest description. The regularity of this palmetto forest is occasionally broken by conspicuous gaps, leaving thick clusters of trees standing apart with a low coral-space between.

One of the principal features, which gives value to the island, is the possession of a spacious lagoon, the entrance to which is on the southwest side. The width of the channel available for vessels is about 100 fathoms. The bottom of the channel as also that of the lagoon is of coral, variegated in color and quality. There is excellent anchorage for ships, both at the entrance and on the west side of the island, at a place termed Whalemens Bay. At the latter place, the depth of water ranges from eight fathoms to about fifteen, half a mile from the beach and upwards. Here ships of the largest class have at times anchored to procure a supply of fresh water, which is abundant adjacent to the anchorage. In the harbor, within the lagoon, the holding ground for ships at anchor is good, and there is sufficient room for several vessels when properly moored, to lie in perfect safety, for any length of time.

Through the kindness of the proprietors, every facility is offered for procuring fire-wood and water of fair quality. The lagoon abounds with fish of the very best description, and there has never yet been an instance of poisoning from eating them. The entrance varies in depth from four to six fathoms; inside the lagoon the range is from four to nine and upwards. The trade winds blow steadily from the eastward, almost all the year round, and the island is seldom or never the scene of any very boisterous weather. The months of March and April are generally the worst throughout the year. With regard to its soil, it is in some places sandy, in others it is of dark earthy mould intermixed with great patches of phosphatic guano of a fine quality. It produces bananas, pumpkins, radishes, taro, figs, cabbage, tomatoes, melons, and numerous other garden vegetables, but lately introduced, and now for the first time springing up. From the numerous cocoa-nut trees, there is a large quantity of cocoa-nut oil annually manufactured, which commands a ready market in any part of the world, its purity rendering it inferior to none for burning or in the manufacture of toilet articles, for which it is extensively used in Europe and America.

Having thus far, by way of introduction, given a brief sketch of the island, we will now describe an incident which recently occurred on it, and which will form an era in its history. On Monday the 4th of February, the natives and

foreign employees of the island were startled from their work by the loud report of a gun, and on looking in the direction of the sound, saw Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop Alert, (which had for some time been expected.) Captain English, one of the proprietors of the island, immediately went off to her accompanied by a pilot, and after the entrance had been sounded and declared safe by her officers, the beautiful ship steamed safely and majestically into the lagoon against a strong ebb-tide, and came to anchor in about six fathoms of water. The trade wind blew very strong from the eastward for two days, with frequent squalls, but every thing having been made snug, no accident occurred. Subsequently the weather became very fine, and her commander and officers took every advantage of it in making a close inspection of the island, collecting various conchological specimens. They were highly gratified at the entertainment shown to them, and with the various amusements offered for their acceptance. Riding, shooting, shelling, fishing, stuffing birds, &c., &c., were the order of the day, into all which, on account of the novelty, the officers entered with great zest and pleasure. But for the following Friday was reserved the performance of the special duty, which was the object of the visit of the ship to Fanning's Island--the grand finale to the programme of bustle and excitement attending the visit.

On that day, about one o'clock, P.M., the entire ship's company, consisting of the commander, officers, and crew, landed from the steamer, the crew and marines fully armed and accompanied by a twelve-pound field howitzer. They were drawn up in line, the marines and battery being on the extreme right. The commander then declared to the proprietors of the island, that he was about to perform the object of his visit--to take formal possession of the island in the name of Queen Victoria, and to extend to it the benefits of British protection. A salute in honor of Her Majesty was first fired from the howitzer and small arms, when Captain Pearse addressed the head of the firm, who reside there and manufacture cocoa-nut oil, as follows:--"Captain English and all present, take notice, I salute the British flag (pointing to it then flying from the flag-staff) and declare this island, in the name of the Queen, to be, now and in future, under British protection." Another volley was then fired along the line. The harbor was named "English Harbor," and the point on which is the settlement, "English Point." A young cocoa-nut tree was planted on the spot by Captain Pearse, in commemoration of the event. The ship's company were then exercised by four hours' drill, after which they went on board, and the ceremonies of the day terminated. On the following day, a neat railing was erected round the tree, by command of Capt. Pearse, and on it the following

inscription:

"ENGLISH POINT TREE,

English Harbor, Fanning's Island,

Was planted on the 8th of February, 1861, to commemorate
the visit of H.B.M.S. Alert."

The last day of the week ended with mutual visiting, Captain Pearse permitting the natives to go on board. Ship and shore vied with each other in liberal hospitality, and on Sunday a sumptuous dinner was given by the proprietors of the island to their guests, the whole passing off with great eclat.

Monday, the 11th, was occupied in making a thorough survey of the lagoon, which was sounded throughout, and also in preparing the vessel for sea; and on Tuesday, the 12th, every object of her visit being accomplished, the steamer got under way, and glided safely out of the harbor, followed by the earnest wishes and hopes of those who watched the farewell dip of her ensign, that her gallant commander, officers and crew may in future enjoy a preeminently conspicuous position, not only in the annals British history, but in (what is synonymous) British glory.--Adv.

By Capt. G. S. Keyte

The Friend. Vol. X, No. 5
May 1, 1861. P. 35

FANNING'S ISLAND

Our readers will find in our columns an interesting notice of this island. Originally it had no inhabitants; but to carry forward the cocoa-nut oil trade, Messrs. English and Co., visit the South Sea Islands, in the vicinity of the Rarotonga Group, and procure laborers, returning them at the expiration of 12 or 18 months. They bring thither one hundred and fifty at one time, including men, women and children, together with a native Missionary. These laborers work for a stipulated sum, to be returned at an appointed time. The plan works well.

The Friend. Vol. X, No. 5
May 1, 1861. P. 33

The Friend, vol. 26, no.11 (Nov., 1877), p.93.

Report of Haw Sch/r Giovanni Apiani, Wm P. Weeks,
Master. - Left Honolulu Aug. 27 for Fanning's and Washington Islands, the
N.E. Trades blowing strong until we arrived in lat 7° N, when it hauled
to the westward. For 10 days we encountered nothing but light variable
winds and calms, with a strong easterly current, finding it impracticable
to reach Fanning's Island in the latitude of it, we worked to the south-
ward, got a slant from S.E. and ran up to the island, after an 18 days
passage. While at Fanning's had much rain and heavy squalls^l of wind,
accompanied with very violent thunder and lightening. Took Mr Greigg
and family up to Washington Island, after taking in oil returned again
to Fanning's with my passengers. Left Oct. 1st with light winds until
in lat 14° N, when it came on to blow from the N.E. with heavy squalls
and very high cross sea. On nearing Hawaii was compelled to heave-to
under close sail in order to save my deck load, and in that manner
worked through the heavy sea at the S.W. end of Hawaii, arriving at
Honolulu on the 15th, 15 days passage.

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FANNING AND WASHINGTON ISLANDS

RC (Swayne) to HC, 11.6.94: 'Emma Claudina' ~~arr~~ (American 3 masted schooner) arr Butaritari with 62 adults & 14 children from Manihiki for F & W, under charter to Mr G. Greig (managing owner of is.), who was on board with his mother (a Manahiki woman), 2 brothers, wife & family.

Returned labour (including children) 130: Onotoa 6, Beru 104, Arorae 4, Tamana 8, Nonouti 8. Recruited in 1890 - 90.

2 year terms - on a weekly piece work basis.

"Labourers ... are by far the most intelligent and orderly people I have seen as labourers." Included 2 M police and a teacher. "The relationship of these people to their employer is very different to that which ordinarily exists between employer and imported labourer."

Owners of F & W have it appears hitherto been in communication with HM Consul in Honolulu. Swayne pointed out that Washington was within jurisdiction of HC & gave Greig copies of Regulation and POC, 1893.

Greig said that as soon as possible he would visit Fiji and ~~visit~~ see HC re future conduct of his employment of labourers from other islands.

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WASHINGTON ISLAND

From: Memorandum Journal of G.P. Judd, Voyage to Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands, 1859 in Fragments VI: Family Records House of Judd. Honolulu, 1935. (Printed for private circulation) AH pp, 72-74; 80-81.

p. 72.....

Sept. 1st: Saw the land last evening at sundown. Lay off & on all night. No signs of land this morning, plenty of small birds - white & brown, mostly white. Sea smooth and a gentle breeze. 7 a.m. The Capt. making up an observation of the sun for Longitude. 160 -

About 8 a.m. saw the Island - New York. At 12 we were sailing around it, appears 3 miles one way & 7 another, rounded and completely covered with cocoanut & other trees. - Verdant quite to the sand beach. Any quantity of small birds flying about - black & white, brown & black with white heads & white with black bills & feet. I suppose large birds cannot rise from the sand for want of room to run and catch the breeze so they keep away - Capt. aloft looking for anchorage. 1-1/2 p.m. anchored in 10 fath. water - very far from land. At 2 3/4 Capt. took his Boat & Jones, Graves, Benson Ake & one of Ohipi crew & went to find a landing. Came after me in an hour & I went ashore. Landing like Waikiki. Capt. S. & myself went through a corner of the Island and came out on the North shore, saw 2 crabs - Bottom coral - Birds' nests in the trees. - Supper.

Could not sleep for excitement until 1/2 past one. Awoke at 4-1/2 all right.

Sept. 2: Started immediately after Breakfast - Capt. Stone & myself, Graves, Benson, Jones. We entered the forest a little way from the camp, with the intention of finding the Lagoon, about 10 a.m. Trees (at) first entrance, we

WASHINGTON ISLAND (cont.)

came out again further to the South. We then walked to the East or windward side where we soon found ourselves in a forest of large, tall & stately trees - 10ft. through (Banian). Pursuing as we thought a straight course, blazing treestrees, we found ourselves in a course of 2 hours going over the same track the second time. We then stuck off in another direction came on Lauhala & Coconut trees and in less than an hour the Lagoon opened before us - 1,000 acres covered with rushes but dry, crossed it and after wandering about with no guide, fatigued, our garments wet and dripping with perspiration we came out where we entered.

We drank from time to time coconut water 4 nuts each on an average and each averaging a pint. It proved cathartic.

Took a few specimens - one from the Lagoon, where small birds had nests - no phos-lime; 2 from near the beach - Phos & Carb. The birds roost on the trees at the edge over the sand beach where the tide carries off the excrement.

I observed (no Ganets) Man-o-war Hawks, white boobies, Blk & white heads, Plover, Curlew ducks. Paroquets of beautiful colours - Black and yellow & green mixed, and flies, bugs, crickets, crabs - 2 sorts, lizzards crabs 2 sorts - Sept. 3 Took possession of this island in the name of U.S.A. for A.G.Co. - Put the document in a bottle & hung it on adjoining tree - Halewela.

Came on board at 1/2 past 10, and while the Capt. is getting up his anchor I repair damages. Found my pants torn from the knee up, inside seam - both shins bruised, both knees & legs cut and pricked with lauhala, coat pocket torn open & all of the outfit badly damaged. The surf was high wetting us & partly filling our boat. Consequently I find many articles damaged, this book for example. A dieu to New York Island, a beautiful spot capable of sustaining 1,000 natives.

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WASHINGTON ISLAND

p.80.....

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL PEOPLE: That on the 1st day of September 1859, the undersigned Agent of the American Guano Co., landed from the Am. Brig JOSEPHINE, and having found a deposit of Guano thereon, doth, on this 3rd day of September 1859 take formal possession of this Island, called New York or Washingtons, on behalf of the United States, and claim the same for said Company.

G.P.JUDD,

Agt., A.G.Co

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Christmas Island

Visit of "Tamar" - 1851.

Visit of the Brigantine "Tamar" to Christmas Island on way
back from California to get whale oil from whaler wrecked there.
She was on the windward side of the island and he couldn't get
there. They landed and went half way across the island and
couldn't get further for want of water and then abandoned the
idea. Called at Newcastle took in cargo ^{of coal.} Got back to
Launceston after Black Thursday and then went to Hobart 1851.

Told by Mr. Albert Edwin Whiting to Mr. E. A.
Petkerick 15.3.11. Mr. Whiting has charts of route.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

P.C. Advertiser, March 18, 1858, p.2,c.4 (Vol.II, no.38).

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.- Capt. Diman of the Japan, has handed us a sheet of paper ~~which~~ which he found under a cocoanut tree on Christmas Island, containing the latitude and longitude of the entrance to the lagoon; also lat. and long. of Fanning's Island, with sailing directions for entering the harbour. The paper is dated at Fanning's Island, Oct. 12, 1857, and signed R.P. Macfarlan. The figures and directions are the same, with the exception that the latter are not so full, as those published in this paper of July 30th, 1857, and which ha^s since been extensively copied abroad.

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Notes on the

CENTRAL LINE ISLANDS

Malden Island

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Malden Island

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MALDEN ISLAND

Hydrographic Bulletin (U.S.H.O.) July 14, 1937.

Questions and Answers

Replies to numerous letters of inquiry received by the Hydrographic Office frequently possess an interest for many besides the inquirer; and in order that they may become effective in a wider sphere their essential parts are published from time to time for the benefit of all who may be interested.

The following question and answer is republished on account of the interest aroused in Sarah Anne Island, which, if it had actually existed, would have been in the path of totality during the recent solar eclipse and thus favorably situated for utilization as an observation spot.

No.128. Sarah Anne Island

Question. - We understand that a search of some kind is being made for an island in the Pacific Ocean known as Sarah Anne, reported in lat.4°35'N., lon.153°20'W. What moves have been made, if any, to find that island?

Answer. - Sarah Anne Island was first reported by the New York Tribune, March 1858, as having been discovered in lat.4°00'N., lon.154°22'W. It was claimed by the United States Guano Co., of New York, as a guano island.

In 1874 Comdr. J.S. Skerrett, commanding U.S.S. Portsmouth, searched for the island, passing over the position assigned without discovering any indications of its existence. It was shown on former Hydrographic Office charts with a question mark (?), indicative of its doubtful existence, but has not been carried in recent years. The records do not show that the island has been sighted since the original report.

In lat.4°00'S., and near the same meridian, lies Independence or Malden Island, and it is very probable that this island was intended to be claimed under the name of Sarah Anne, and that its transportation into the northern latitude was but a clerical error.

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Notes on the

SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

For Malden Island see File 39

"Notes on Flint, Caroline, and Vostok Islands",

by J. L. Young.

contained in "Memoranda re Tahitian Business: S. R. Maxwell
and Co., Ltd.

Flint Island

6.4.22

Lat. at landing place $11^{\circ} 25' 26''$ South
Long. do. $151^{\circ} 48' 14''$ West
as determined by Eclipse Expedition on January 3rd, 1908.

The Island is held by S.R. Maxwell and Company, Limited, on Occupation Lease from British Government which expires on 31st December, 2000 A.D. Rental Two Shillings (2/-) per ton of copra exported. Annual export to be declared before 31st March in each year to the High Commissioner, Suva, Fiji, to whom rent is payable.

Area of plantable land about 600 acres, practically all planted with Coconut Trees: the first trees were planted in 1875: from that time to 1900 about 20,000 trees were planted: in 1910 there were about 25,000 trees: in 1922 there are about

30,000 trees: all plantable land being occupied.

Dimension of Island about 2 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Highest part 22 feet above sea level - there is no lagoon, the fringing reef extends from 100 to 200 yards off the land except at N.W. and S.E. ends of the island where it stretches out for $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.

Landing on South side at a boat passage which was blasted through the shore reef by Lever Brothers in 1903. Vessels cannot anchor but must lie off and on.

Buildings. Manager's Bungalow, Store, Copra House capable of holding 90 tons of copra: Cemented Cistern holding 9,500 gallons of rain water: houses for work people: drying platforms for copra: about 2 miles of tramway with trucks.

Production. Since July 26th, 1910, when J.L. Young visited Flint Island for the second time and took over the island from Lever Brothers Plantation Co. 2,228 metric tons of copra have been shipped therefrom up to January, 1922.

The average for past 6 years - 1916/21 - has been 215 tons per annum: last year, 1921, 251 tons were shipped.

About 7,000 trees have been planted since 1911 to replace non-bearing and dead trees - these new trees come in to bearing in 7 to 8 years on an average.

Rainfall.

1911 - 71 inches. 1912 - 61 inches. 1913 - 118 ins.

1914 - 130 inches. 1915 - 131 inches. 1916 - 63 inches.
1917 - 53 " " 1918 - 51 " " 1919 - 125 " "
1920 - 84 " " 1921 - 81 " " 1922 -

A record fall was that from Dec. 2/14 to 30th April/15: 71.21 inches - average 14.24 per month, and another record was the fall from June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1917: only 7.97 - averaging 1.60 per month.

During and shortly after rainfall under 60 inches per annum nuts are smaller and it takes 5,000 to 5,500 to make 1,000 kilos. dry copra: but in years with heavier rainfall 4,400 to 4,500 nuts will make 1,000 kilos.

Rats which live in the trees and devour the young nuts and suck the juice of the flower-stalks were numerous at Flint and a pack of some 300 terriers was maintained to cope with them but could only get at them when they came to the ground.

In 1911 I sent 11 pairs of Mynah Birds (*Acridotheres tristis*) from Tahiti and in 1914 6 pairs more. These birds nest in the coconut trees and destroy the rats: there are many hundreds of the birds now on the island and the number of rats is very much reduced.

Labourers. About 25 men and women are required on Flint.

The men bring in the nuts and the women help to break them and dry the meat.

Wages of White Manager £20 per month he finding himself in

provisions.

Native labourers mostly Tahitians. Wages of men 150 francs per month: women 75 francs: found as follows:-

Scale of provisions per day for each individual:-

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Flour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Biscuit.

1 lb. Tinned Beef Tuesday and Friday.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Salt Beef Wednesday and Saturday.

1 lb. Tinned Salmon Monday and Thursday.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Brown Sugar per week.

Tea as required.

Arrowroot ad libitum - no allowance.

Plenty of green turtle from September to end of year: also sea birds.

Fish caught always in fine weather.

It is arranged that there shall always be 6 months provisions when visiting Schooner leaves. Schooner visits island 4 to 5 times per annum.

There are two Boats at the island: each 17 to 20 feet, used in loading schooners.

The undergrowth is a species of fern called "Metuapua" which grows to a height of 2 feet to 3 feet and requires to be

weeded say once a year, otherwise the fallen nuts are hidden in it and are not found until sprouted - this weeding is not difficult as the Metuapua has shallow roots and is easily pulled up.

Insurance with Union Assurance Society Ltd.

Buildings	1. Warehouse and Store	250
	2. Copra House	150
	3. Copra and Mdse. in 1 & 2	1650
		<hr/>
		£2050
		<hr/>

Premium £25.13.0 annually.

Cost of Copra from Flint landed at Papeete in 1921 was £12.0.0. per ton of 1,000 kos. including Wages Manager and Labourers and provisioning latter, allowance for wear and tear Boats and Tools and Bags, and transportation labourers and provisions to, and copra and return labourers from, island. This cost was based on 4 voyages per annum of Sch. "Temouaahi", carrying 50,000 kos. per voyage.

Lightning. Occasional losses are caused by lightning: 11 trees were killed in March, 1917, and 10 in March, 1918. In such cases the trees are burned and young nuts planted in their place.

Losses by dry weather. During 1917 and 1918, both years of

only 53 and 51 inch rainfall respectively, 1,070 trees situated on the rocky coral ridge on the N.E. side of the island died from lack of moisture: these were burned and young nuts replaced them. Only the trees on the rocky ridge were affected: nor was the general production, for in 1917 212 tons were shipped and in 1918 209 tons.

Bearing. While trees on Flint will begin to bear at 7 to 8 years: (some even at 5 to 6 years) full bearing is rarely attained before 10 to 12 years.

On an average, including trees of 7 to 8 years old, 100 trees will produce on Flint Island about 4,500 nuts per annum from which 1,000 kos. of Dry Copra can be made. This varies with seasons, dry or wet, but is an approximate average.

From several experiments made by the writer, the following average results were arrived at:-

100 average nuts	- Green meat	41 kilos.
	- Dry copra	23 kilos.

Loss of Weight in Drying	18 kilos.
equal to 44%	

23 kilos. from 100 nuts - 230 grammes dry copra per nut - 1,000 kilos. dry copra from 4,350 nuts.

Admiralty Chart No. 979 shows Flint, Caroline, and Vostock Islands.

The Island, which was then uninhabited, was occupied by Mr. John T. Arundel on behalf of Houlder Bros. of London in 1872 under License of Occupation from the British Government. Between that date and 1890 some 30,000 tons of so-called alluvial Phosphate of Lime - known as "Coral Queen Guano" - was exported to Australia and California averaging from 45% to 60% Phosphate of Lime and also several hundred logs of Furniture Wood "Tou" (Cordia Subcordata) - the last of which was shipped to San Francisco in 1896.

The first coconuts were planted in 1875 and planting was continued on during the eighties and nineties: the export of Guano having ceased on account of the deposits having been exhausted.

Meantime the interests of John T. Arundel and Co. and Houlder Bros. and James Morrison and Co. of London had been combined into the Pacific Islands Co. and in 1901 the latter Company sold out its interests in Flint and several other islands to Lever Brothers who in turn disposed of their rights in Flint, Caroline, and Vostock Islands to S.R. Maxwell and Co., Ltd. of Auckland in 1910 - for £5,000 sterling.

Lever Bros. had worked the island by steamers "Brunner" and "Archer" from Sydney for some years at a loss, and had afterwards arranged for S.R. Maxwell and Co. of Tahiti to attend to it from Papeete by Schooners.

Lever Bros. having offered to sell their rights in Flint, Caroline, and Vostock, for £18,000, which they later reduced to £10,000, Mr. J.L. Young the Managing Director of S.R. Maxwell and Company, Limited, visited the island in July, 1908, and inspected same. He finally, while on a visit to Sydney early in 1910, purchased the rights of Lever Bros. in the three islands for £5,000 cash and on July 26th, 1910, he again visited the islands of Flint and Caroline in the Aux. Schooner "Papeete" and took possession for S.R. Maxwell and Co., Ltd.

During the period of Guano Shipments a large Buoy was anchored in about 100 fathoms of water some 500 feet from the reef, but this having disappeared Lever Bros. caused a boat pass to be blasted from the edge of the reef to the land about 120 feet - the cost of this it is said was £800 !

This pass is handy when the swell is not too great.

In good weather and smooth sea 30 tons copra can be shipped in a day. When the wind is steady from N.E. the schooner can ride to a line made fast ashore, but only in the day time.

The only vessel lost at Flint was the schooner "Ryno", Capt. Tribe, in 1894: she ran ashore close to the landing place having overshot the buoy on arrival.

Flint Island - Copra Output.

Caroline Island.

December

Lat. of South	1921	-	251 Tons	9° 54' South
Long.	1922	-	334 "	150° 08' West
	1923	-	259 "	
	1924	-	208 "	
	1925	-	160 "	
	1926	-	202 "	
	1927	-	195 "	
	1928	-	244 "	
	1929/30	-	240 "	
	1930/31	-	208 "	
	1931/32	-	266 "	
	1932/33	-	246 "	
	1933/34	-	207 "	

Average - 5 years 1930/35 - 233 tons.

probably even 650 acres.

605 acres

In 1919 there existed about 1,200 trees on South Island, about 200 on North Island and about 40 trees on other islands. say about 1,500 trees in all, mostly from 10 to 30 years old. Planting began on August 14th, 1919, and was continued to

June 13th, 1920.

Caroline Island.

Lat. of South Islet landing place 9° 54' South
Long. do. do. 150° 08' West

The Island is about six miles long from North to South and one and one half miles wide, a long narrow lagoon island with several islets on the reef - the lagoon is shallow with numerous coral rocks.

The highest of the islets is not more than 20 feet above sea level.

Estimated areas:

South Islet	say about 260 acres
North Islet	" " 210 "
Long Islet on East side lagoon	" " 25 "
All other Islets	" " 110 "
	<hr/>
<u>probably even 650 acres.</u>	605 acres
	<hr/>

In 1916 there existed about 1,200 trees on South Islet: about 260 on North Islet and about 40 trees on other Islets - say about 1,500 trees in all, mostly from 10 to 30 years old.

Planting began on August 16th, 1916, and was continued to

June 15th, 1920.

South Islet: Rimapoto.	Planted 1916/17/18	13,006
North do.: Nake.	" 1918/19	10,544
Long do.	" 1919/20	1,343
A.1 do.	" 1919/20	910
Arundel do.	" 1919/20	646
A.2 Islet	" 1920	69
Brothers Islet	" 1920	315
A.3 do.	" do.	180
Pig Islet	" do.	538
A.4 do.	" do.	402
A.5 do.	" do.	228
A.6 do.	" do.	1,299
		<hr/>
		29,480
	Old trees	1,500
		<hr/>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>30,980 trees</u>

Long Islet is on East side of lagoon almost joined to North Island (Nake) and the other Islets mentioned are counted from South Islet along East side of lagoon up to Long Islet.

On June 15th, 1920, 6,000 picked seed nuts from Flint were

landed on the largest Islet on West side of lagoon and were used to replant misses on the other Islets.

On July 30th, 1921, the Manager reported that all misses had been replanted and all plantation weeded. The misses were principally due to the Giant Coconut Crab (*Birgus latro*) which dug up the newly planted nut and also cut off the young shoot just above the ground - these have been killed in large numbers. The Crab is unable to injure the young tree when it has attained the age of say one year.

The Pohue Vine (*Triumfetta procumbens*), a strongly growing Vine with bright green leaves and stem, gave considerable trouble in South Island and to a lesser degree on North Islet but has, it is stated, been kept under control. Rats also gave some trouble: 4,600 were trapped on South Islet in 1920, and hundreds of others killed by dogs.

Labourers from 7 to 9 are employed under a Manager - the wages of Workmen is the same as at Flint Island.

Buildings - One small house for Manager and Workmen's houses.

One Boat 17 feet.

There is a boat passage fit only for rowboats at South Island near the settlement but it is not often used, landing being generally made on the reef.

No anchorage: 1 schooners lay off and on under lee of the island.

December

Fish and seabirds and eggs of the latter are extraordinarily plentiful: also green turtle from September to December in each year - thus labourers use much less imported provisions than at Flint Island.

Trees planted 28 - 28 feet.

Rainfall was not kept as carefully as it should have been during 1916, 1917, and 1918: but probably not more than 50 inches fell in any of those years for Flint during those years did not much exceed 50 inches: and the average Rainfall at Caroline is certainly less than at Flint.

In 1919 : $85\frac{1}{2}$ inches was registered.

1920 : 73 " " "

Production: From 1916 to August, 1922, there has been shipped 14,821 kilos. This was part of the produce of the old trees, the rest having been used in planting and for food of labourers.

Caroline Island - Copra Output.

December

1926	-	10 Tons
1928/29	-	3 "
1929/30	-	10 "
1930/31	-	12 "
1931/32	-	14 "
1932/33	-	16 "
1933/34	-	20 "

Caroline Island was occupied since 1846: first by the firm of Collie and Lucette of Tahiti and later on by Lionel Brown and a man named Brothers from whom John T. Arundel acquired it about 1875. Some 10,000 tons of Guano was shipped up to 1895 and some coconut trees planted. In 1900 it was abandoned and remained uninhabited until 1916.

S.R. Maxwell and Company Limited acquired the rights of Lever Bros. in 1910 on the same conditions as Flint as regards Lease from British Government.

When J.L. Young visited the Island in July, 1910, it was a

wilderness: the ground covered with nests of seabirds which latter rose like a cloud when disturbed: the noise of their shrieking was so great that one had to shout to enable oneself to be heard by his companions. Hundreds of great Coconut Crabs were seen: 40 large ones were caught by the crew of the schooner in an hour. The reef and the lagoon swarmed with fish and small sharks.

The 1,500 existing coconut trees were bearing but little fruit, partly because they were choked by undergrowth and Pohue Vine, but principally on account of the great number of seabirds which roosted in the tops and broke off the flowers as they appeared. The occupation of the island by labourers has greatly reduced the numbers of the Birds: they have migrated to unoccupied Islets.

Note - Sept., 1929.

The larger portion of the 30,000 trees planted were either badly planted or smitten with some disease as in 1927 it was reported by Mr. Bunkley that most of them had perished.

In Aug., 1929, T.E.B. advised that he had sent the Manager of Flint to report and he reports that the new foreman was keeping the plantation in good order and had planted 7,000 young trees since 1927, which were looking strong and healthy.

He estimates (in 1929) that the plantation consisted of -

2,178 trees in full bearing.

200 " just starting to bear.

800 " which should come in to bearing within one year.

2,720 " 3, 4, and 5 years of age.

7,317 " 1 and 2 years of age.

13,215 trees planted up to Aug./29 and more young trees are

being planted.

Vostock Island.

Lat. centre 10° 05' South

Long. do. 152° 23' West

This is a small triangular Island without lagoon, not more than 100 to 150 acres in extent and some 25 feet above sea level - covered with trees.

So far as known it has never been inhabited. It is wooded with some tall "Tauhinu" trees of no commercial value.

No anchorage: dangerous landing: probably not worth planting.

It is held under same lease as Flint and Caroline.

Later: The island was visited on 31st May, 1922, by Schooner "Papeete", Captain J. Larsen, who planted 100 coconuts. No coconut trees found on the island but Pukatea and Tauhinu trees etc. 60 to 80 feet high. The island is about 30 feet above sea level: has rich soil of decayed vegetation mixed with coral detritus: there is room to plant say 8,000 coconut trees. The landing on N.W. side for boats is fairly good. No fresh water but some might probably be obtained by digging. No sign of any previous occupation or visits.

No "Tou" trees (*Cordia subcordata*) so Captain Larsen says.

Many rats and "Kaveus", (Coconut Crabs - *Birgus latro*).

The island is visible from 10 miles at sea. No outlying dangers. No lagoon, similar in that respect to Flint Island from which it is distant 90 miles.

-

From John L. Stevens, 1923

EX-100 - 1923

Notes on Guano Islands
in the
South Pacific Ocean.

12 P

J. T. Arundel.

1875

Co., London.

Co., London.

Co., London.

Latitude, 11° 20' South, Longitude 151° 48' West.

This island is about 3 miles long from east to west, and
about three-quarters of a mile wide, and trends about N. N.
East and S. S. West. -----
The part covered with forest is about
2 1/2 miles long, the rest being coral beach and reef. The trees
are from 30 to 100 feet high, and the land is about 50 feet
above the sea level.

Printed - 1875.

Notes on Guano Islands

in the

South Pacific Ocean

"Notes on Guano Islands

in the

South Pacific Ocean"

Owned by Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., London.

Owned by Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., London.

Latitude, 11° 20' South, Longitude 151° 42' West.

From John T. Arundel, 1883.

Printed - 1875.

Notes on Guano Islands

In the

South Pacific Ocean.

Owned by Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., London.

The following information will prove useful to Shipowners or Captains who may think of employing their vessels in this Trade.

FLINT ISLAND.

Latitude, $11^{\circ} 26'$ South, Longitude $151^{\circ} 48'$ West.

This Island is about 3 miles long from reef to reef, and about three-quarters of a mile wide, and trends about N. N. East and S. S. West. The extent covered with trees is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the rest being coral beach and reef. The trees are from 60 to 100 feet high, and the land is about 22 feet above the sea level.

LANDING PLACE is on the north-western side, about half a mile from the northern end of the trees, and is protected on the north by the reef running out for about half a mile from the shore in a north-west direction, and on the south by the coast line.

MOORINGS. - One set is laid down here in 95 fathoms of water, about 100 fathoms from the shore; where, with all but westerly winds, ships can lie as easily and safely as in harbour. See following Certificate.

Tahiti, 29th October, 1874.

I hereby certify that on the 12th August last, I laid a set of moorings off the north-western end of Flint's Island in ninety-five fathoms of water, and about ninety to one hundred fathoms off the reef; and I consider them perfectly safe for vessels up to 600 tons register to swing right round the buoy, should the wind ever come from the westward. Vessels of a much larger tonnage might lay there quite safely also, but should be prepared to stand out to sea in case of the wind blowing on shore.

I have discharged two cargoes of merchandise, and loaded one cargo of guano while lying at these moorings, and have found the trade wind blowing steadily all the time, and the ship as safe, and smooth as if in harbor, the landing place being well protected from all seas but westerly ones.

(Signed) H. Schneider,
Captain Brig "W.H. Allen".

SIGNALS. - A light is exhibited from the flag staff at the landing place from Sunset to Sunrise. Open from about north to south-west (by west,) the trees preventing its being seen on the other sides of the island. It is visible in clear weather about 7 miles. In all cases, ships will be communicated with by either Marryatt's or the Commercial Code of Signals, and also by the Private Semaphore Signals, on page 4, so that no risk need be incurred by any vessel as long as the Trade Wind is blowing, and this is generally constant throughout the year, except occasionally in the months of November to March.

CAROLINE ISLAND.

Latitude, 9° 56' South, Longitude, 150° 06' West.

This island is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from reef to reef, and about one and a half miles wide, and trends about North and South. The above position is that of the settlement at the Southwestern end, which is about one mile from the Southern edge of the reef. It is composed of 40 small islets encircling the lagoon, and the trees on the extreme northern and southern islets are about eighty to 100 feet high, the land being about twelve feet above the sea level. The Southern reef is the widest, and extends about one-quarter of a mile from the shore.

MOORINGS. - A set of moorings is laid down off the shipping place at the southwestern end of the Island, in about 60 fathoms of water, and about 60 fathoms from the edge of the reef. See Certificate.

Caroline Island, December 13th, 1873.

This is to certify that I laid a set of moorings on the west side of this Island, about a mile north of the S.W. point, the first of September, and have made three voyages here since then. I have had no trouble in getting to and from the buoy, and have laid with perfect safety to the present time; I think it perfectly safe for ships not exceeding 1,000 tons.

(Signed) L.C. Gray,
Master Brig "Augusta",
of San Francisco.

As the island lies nearly north and south it affords shelter of over 7 miles from all winds but westerly ones, and as these

are but of rare occurrence and then only during the months of November to March, the water is invariably as smooth as in harbour.

VOSTOK ISLAND.

Latitude, $10^{\circ} 04'$ South, Longitude $152^{\circ} 23'$ West.

This island is small, of a triangular shape, and about half a mile in width from east to west. The land is about 25 feet above the sea level, and is mostly covered with trees about 100 feet high. The landing place is on the western side, but no moorings have yet been laid down.

GENERAL NOTES.

Applying to all the islands.

MOORING GEAR. - One Bower Anchor should be ready in case of need, and good hawsers and hauling lines laid ready on deck before the boat comes off from the shore.

CURRENT. - The current at each of the islands sets almost invariably to the westward, with more or less force according to the strength of the Trade Wind. The latter also to some extent influences its direction at times: the force is about a knot an hour.

PREVAILING WINDS are usually from E. N. E. to E. S. E.; from

November to March they are occasionally variable. Shipmasters bound for either of the Islands are especially enjoined to make it well to windward, as much time may be lost in beating up against the wind and current, if once their vessels get to leeward.

SHIPMENT OF CARGO. - The Guano is brought alongside within reach of ship's tackles, in boats provided by Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Co.

FRESH PROVISIONS, such as Yams, Sweet Potatoes, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Limes, Pigs and Poultry can be obtained by calling off the Island of Huaheine, in Latitude $16^{\circ} 45'$ south, Longitude $151^{\circ} 08'$ west. The harbor is on the northern side, and ships lying off and on will be communicated with from the shore, or can send their boat in. The same remark applies to the Island of Raiatea in the same group, about 20 miles to the westward of Huaheine. Either of these islands can be easily in running down the Trade Wind and frequently ships can lay right up to Tahiti, where provisions and stores of all kinds can be obtained.

Houlder Brothers & Co.,
146 Leadenhall Street, London,
and 4 Oriel Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool.

MACONDRAY & CO.,
Agents in San Francisco.

Wheeler, Charles. "Extracts from the letters and journal . . ."
(for full title see in "Flint Island: Visit to 1835").

Charles Wheeler was sailing from Basalua to Hawaii in the "Henry Freeling"
(Wheeler, 1835).

P. 153 "27th. We were forewarned this morning, soon after breakfast, with
a sight of Caroline Island, about three leagues under our lee. Although
from the present wind, and relative position both of the vessel and this
island, we could never have touched it, yet it is comforting and
reassuring when permitted to have a distinct view of such lurking
neighbours; as it at once places all risk of running upon them
in the darkness of the night beyond the shadow of a doubt.
Caroline Island, like many others of those beautiful spots which
strew the copacious bosom of this vast ocean, is so low that
nothing was apparent but the tops of the trees that grew upon its
coral foundation: it is said to be uninhabited."

Note: The account on p. 432 of:-

Wheeler, Daniel. "Memoirs of the Life and Gospel Labours . . . (for full
title see in "Flint Island: Visit to 1835");

is identical.

Caroline Island: Visit to.

From Bennett, F. D. "Extracts from the Journal of a Voyage round the
Globe in the years 1833-36". Journal of the Geographical Society
of London. 1837. Vol. VII, pp. 225-226.

Caroline Island, April 23, 1835.

"Entire island does not exceed 4 or 5 miles in circumference; it is circular,
and composed of several connected, small circular peninsulas. A copious
and tranquil lagoon occupies the space within the land, and is bounded
on a portion of its eastern or weather side by a barrier reef of
coral, against which a heavy surf constantly breaks."

"Each compartment of the island was covered by dense vegetation of a highly
verdant and pleasing character, some of the loftiest trees attaining the height
of 20 feet. No collection of fresh water is visible on the island,
though doubtless, as in many other of the low coral islands, much of good
quality may be obtained from excavations in the sands."

In a footnote to p. 225 it says - Discovered by Broughton in 1795 & doubtless
same as Thornton Island. See Kruzenstern, Ném. Voy. Sup. p. 16. The
island was also seen by Captain Willink, in 1824, when in command of
the Dutch corvette the "Lynx" - Reize om de Wereld in de Janen,
1823-4, van J. P. M. Willink. Breda, 1836. Ed.

Caroline Island. visit to, contd.

"When a former visit to this spot (seven years previous to our visit) Captain Stares had landed some logs, but no traces of the present existence of these animals on the island were visible to us."

"We found but one type of rather dwarfish coconut trees, and that at its south extremity near the margin of the lagoon. The quantity of fruit the trees produce is great, but the nuts are small, and the fluid they contain often of brackish taste."

Tahiti British Consulate Papers. ML Unat. MSS, Set 24,
Item 9. (Vol 6, h-letters 1867-73).

(1) (Fol. 4) Letter from Capt. Joseph Thomas Brune to Consul
Miller of 30.7.67 requesting British protection for Caroline
Island.

Uninhabited until in 1846 when Charles Bisset Wilson (at one
time Agt Br Consul at Tahiti) planted few coconuts & loaded
some stock with a party of Tuamotu natives and some 2-3
years later a Portuguese as Superintendent (who stayed till 1855)

In Sept, 1852 Wilson left Tahiti and not heard of since.
In virtue of arrangements with Brune right to occupy Caroline
allegedly devolved on latter, who has held it since 1853.
One child born there Oct, 1864. Two coconuts planted
John Brander and Andrew Gibson, Br merchants, certify that
Brune has been in possession since 1853.

(2) Commodore George Porell to Brune, of 10.7.67, agrees to forward
request to Adm. for decision.

(3) Commodore Porell to Consul Miller of 13.1.68 (Fol. 10) forwards
reply of Adm. to request for transmission to Brune.

CAROLINE ISLAND

1867

(4) Commander Jones to Miller of 13.7.68. Forwarding copy of Proclamation taking formal possession of Caroline Island on 9.7.68. (Fd. 21).

Proclamation is also signed by Capt Bruce, denoted as 'Proprietor of the Island', and William Ellis, denoted as 'Resident'.

(5) Commander Powell to Miller of 19.6.68, two fields to C in C Miller's letter of 17.4.68 reporting that Bruce had sold portion of Caroline to U.S. citizen. Presumably 'Resident' has already been sent to take possession.

Wheeler, Charles. "Extracts from the letters and journal of Daniel Wheeler while engaged in a religious visit to the inhabitants of some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean" Philadelphia, 1840.

Charles Wheeler was sailing from Borabua to Hawaii in the "Henry Freeling" (Wheeler, 1835).

P. 152 "20th. Last evening, being in about the latitude of Flint's Island mentioned in Dore's list, a good look-out was kept for it during the night. This afternoon, just before sun-setting, the appearance of land was announced. After examining the latitude by observation at noon, and the course of the vessel since made good, there is no room to doubt but the land in sight is Flint's Island, in latitude $11^{\circ} 30'$ South, and which may be considered as accurately laid down. This island bore away from us, when last seen, east by south, about 10 miles distant, and appeared in the form of 3 small islands close together."

Note: The account on p. 431 of:-

Wheeler, Daniel. "Memoirs of the Life and Gospel Labours of the late Daniel Wheeler, a minister of the Society of Friends." London, 1842; is identical.

Flint: Visit to by H.M.S. "Actaeon".

1836.

From: Anon., "Narrative of a Voyage from Valparaiso to the South Sea Islands in Her Majesty's Ship Actaeon, towards the end of the year 1836" in the United Service Journal and Naval and Military Magazine, No. 113, April, 1838, p. 498.

"On the 8th December we saw Flint's Island. It is small, low and thickly wooded. A reef runs out from the northern end about one mile and a quarter."

STARBUCK ISLAND

(The Friend, May, 1873, page 36.)

STARBUCK ISLAND.- A sailor attached to the George Thompson, which left Honolulu a few months since, thus writes from Starbuck Island, in the month of October, 1872: "I think they ought to call this the island of Desolation; it is indeed a desolate region. It puts me in mind of a vast flat iceberg. The coral is all over it, ground to a fine powder, which looks much like sand. The kanakas have to launch surfboats over and through great monster seas and load the ships. The climate is beautiful and delightful. A nice breeze from the S.E. is always blowing. There are only five white men and about 100 kanakas. I went on shore with the Captain and some of the crew last Sunday to the Bethel. Capt. Brown read prayers and Mr. Arundell the service or sermon. We were kindly invited to dinner on shore. We are the only ship, of course, we feel rather lonely. We are all in good health, and have plenty of work to do. The Guano is not, at all, a bad stuff to work. I would say more, but time is short, I would thank you very much and so do all the crew of the British ship George Thompson for your kindness.....

[The George Thompson, Captain Shepherd, sailed from Honolulu for Starbuck Island, September 26, 1872. It carried 12 native laborers to Starbuck Island. It had arrived at Honolulu from Newcastle, N.S.W., August 25, after 34 days passage. William Shepherd, master.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS

to

GUANO ISLANDS

F.O. 58/259.

Col.O. to F.O., 20.7.91.

--flag hoisted over principal islands in Oct. and Nov. 1888 - not in smaller islands until June or July 1889 /"Cormorant"/

F.O. 58/254.

F.O. minutes on House of Commons inquiry regarding cable-station islands in the Pacific, H.C. to F.O., 17 Feb. 1890.

Minutes: Adm. had written C.O., with copy to F.O., that Pukapuka, Nassau, Palmerston might be acquired re trans-Pacific cable.

--it was thought that Pukapuka and Nassau would be risky, for it was said that both had been bonded as guano islands, and the Adm. said that Nassau had been occupied by an American since 1877

--but W.W. Gill, in letter of 5.11.89, said that Pukapuka's trade was in the hands of Henderson and MacFarland, so it is probable that the U.S. abandoned it.

--therefore, on inquiry, Britain might get Pukapuka.

Nassau: an American, Mr Ellicott, said to be on Nassau as of 1877, said by Adm. that he planted coconuts -but Gil said he planted /Gill planted/ coconuts there in 1863 and that John Williams got supply of nuts there in 1875 - Gill thought that the "present owner" was a native of Devonshire, in which case U.K. might acquire that island too.

--Palmerston was never claimed by another Power - Marsters leased it from HCWP /??/ in 1864 /??/, so Britain may annex

N.B. - see F.O. 58/254 for data on the licensing of guano islands

F.O. 58/233.

C.O. to F.O., 12.7.84.

--Hend. and MacF. alleged to be supplying arms to Marshall islanders - allegation made by Germans -- the authorities in Auckland said they found guns on H & MacF ship only once, threw them overboard -that was on the brig "Ryno", bound for Suwarrow

N.B. - see F.O. 58/233 for report of Comm. Rooke(?) of H.M.S. Miranda on Gilberts, Ellices, etc., of year 1886.

ANNEXATION OF MINOR PACIFIC ISLANDS (cont'd)

1881-1901

F.O. 58/254.

F.O. to C.O., 1.4.90.

--G.R. Bethell, MP, asked C.O. about annexation of Palmerston; F.O. says the question shouldn't be answered until information is obtained on Pukapuka and Nassau too

N.B. - for anecdotal use only: in a letter from M.B. Best to F.O., re his brother-in-law's imprisonment in Hawaii - "What a blessed thing to be a British subject; it is next to being a loyal subject of King Jesus".

F.O. 58/312 (or F.O. Conf. Print of 5.6.97)

--concerning two people named Ebb /or Ebbs/, born at Penrhyn in 1860-61 of a native woman Punia -they are involved in trouble in Raiatea /N.B. - issue being that of British responsibility for these half-castes following take-over of Penrhyn - RG/

F.O. 58/313

James Morrison and Co. to C.O., 29.5.97 - dated London.

--H. and MacF are active in Marshalls, but hard-pressed by Germans - they have traders in Marshalls named S. Halstead, H. Ohlesen, and Thomas Jack, the latter two also trading for the Germans -

--Germans have 7 trading stations to H & M's 3 - H & M discriminated against by German gov't

C.O. minute: the German regulation is not exceptional, same thing found in British colonies

F.O. 58/111

J.C. Williams to F.O., 2.1.67 - dated Apia

Suwarrew and beche-de-mer: 5 Rarotongan men were induced by an American, John Doggett, master of Schooner Caroline of Melbourne, to go to Suwarrew for a few months to gather beche-de-mer - but instead he came to Tutuila, put them off there, gave them an order on a man whom he knew wouldn't pay - after six weeks the Raro. men came to Wms.

--Doggett defrauded another party of Raro people too, taking beche-de-mer without paying - Wms heard D's vessel was seized at Melb.

C.O. 209/252.

Gov. N.Z. to C.O., 28.9.93.

--in order to decide the case of Penrhyn island people v. Donald and Edenborough the WPHC had to be brought in -- this indicates the anomalous position of the C.I., which seem to be partly under N.Z. protection -- would like to see this question cleared up, as to whether Moss can be made responsible to WPHC

N.B. - this is the Norval case - papers in C.O. 225/43.

C.O. 209/255.

Ass't HCWP to Gov. N.Z. 19.11.95.

--concerning the case between Piltz and Penrhyn people: would like to hold court in Rarotonga and have Moss serve as registrar

--it is understood that N.Z. gov't doesn't want WPHC interference in C.I., but this procedure would not involve any transfer of jurisdiction or of Moss's responsibility

C.O. 209/260.

Gov. N.Z., to C.O., 31.10. 1900. / despatch also in A.1, NZPP, 1901/

--visited Penrhyn, mentions conditions there - Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Suwarrow were presumed to be Brit. Prot'd, except that Manihiki and Rakahanga are listed by C.O. as annexed in 1889. - however the traders there say it was only protected -- nevertheless, the islanders should become part of N.Z. along with the rest -- and Pukapuka should also be considered

C.O. minute on above: will look into Pukapuka question, enquire on island's status from the Adm. -- the only previous pledge made by C.O. re any of the annexed islands was concerning Suwarrow, undertaking to keep the rent at present level (leased to Pacific Islands Co.) -- the other lessees have not been contacted

C.O. 209/262.

C.O. to Gov., 27.4.1901.

--concerning Order in Council re annexation of CI and extension of NZ boundaries

--Suwarrow and Palmerston are now leased, lease of the former transferred to Pac. Isl. Co. -- N.Z. to get the rents, to which Treasury agrees -- HCWP so instructed -- Marsters to be contacted when annexation comes into force

--Aitutaki was annexed earlier

ANNEXATION OF MINOR PACIFIC ISLANDS (cont'd)

1881-1901

--question of land at Suwarrow to be settled separately with Adm.

--no islands within boundary of O.C. not under U.K. Protection

Gov. N.Z. to C.O., 23.7. 1901

--confirms that N.Z. Gov't will do nothing that would lead to complications over Pukapuka and Nassau

C.O. minute to above: Nassau is the big question.

C.O. 209/263.

Adm. to C.O., 27.2.1901

--the islands N.Z. wants to take over are already under Brit. protection, no question of angering any foreign Power

--Adm doesn't much care who controls the islands, except that some naval comdrs are Dep. Comm. WP

--except in case of Suwarrow: it has good harbor, and if Panama Canal goes in, the island might be useful as a coaling station, in which case it would be better for Brit. gov't to control it outright, saving bother of negotiating later with N.Z.

--so Suwarrow should be excluded from the new boundary extension---Adm hopes that in future negotiations won't get to such an advanced stage before it is consulted!!

C.O. to Adm., 14.3.1901.

Suwarrow: not practical to exclude it - will ask N.Z. gov't to reserve for exclusive Adm. use whatever land Adm. wishes to have there

Adm. to C.O., 26.3.1901.

--Suwarrow is leased by Pac. Isl. Co. and cannot reserve anything; Adm wants to have power to arrange direct with occupiers for its land, and doesn't want to be stalled by colonial gov't -- Adm's experience in past has been that col. gov't cause difficulties and delays

C.O. minute to above: a gov't can take over land for public purposes; N.Z. gov't cannot be by-passed in this matter and the Adm. ought to know it - stick to original proposal to Adm.

ANNEXATION OF MINOR PACIFIC ISLANDS (cont'd)

1881-1901

Adm. to C.O., 2.4.1901

--agrees then, provided that N.Z. gov't will set aside the reserve right now!!

N.B. - N.Z. gov't agreed and Comdr of Aust. Stn. was to be sent to select the land required for coaling dump - R.G.

N.B. - Pacific Islands Co. was really Lever's Pacific Plantations Limited. --R.G.

C.O. 225/7.

H.C. to C.O., 6.4.81.

--James Brown, who applied for guano license for Suwarrow, withdrew application because on visiting island he found "a number of Europeans and Islanders engaged in extensive pearl shell and bech-de-mer fisheries".

H.C. to C.O., 6.4.81.

--Grice, Sumner of Melb applied for guano licence for Henderson island - this outside jurisdiction of HC, so C.O. must consider granting it- G and S the licensees of Malden, have paid rent regularly

H.C. to C.O., 22.11.81.

--Arundel given guano license for Phoenix island -£100 fee per year and to be no British competition - but Crown does not guarantee protection

C.O. minute - HC shouldn't have taken Arundel's word that the island was claimed by no foreign power; case should have been referred to C.O. before license granted

C.O. 225/10.

Adm. to C.O., 4.2.82.

--Phoenix not claimed by another Power /Arundel's licence okeyed/

Adm. to C.O., 15.2.82.

--encloses report of master of H.M.S. Gannet re visit to several Pac. Islands

--at Malden, 28.10.81: a Melb company working there, 100 native laborers

--at Penrhyn, 1.11.81: 4 traders there (2 Brit, 2 Amer) - the "chief men" of the island were concerned about rumors of Frency move on island; they thought they were under Brit prot., but Comdr Bourke told they were independent, - he said they would not be bothered unless they consented to be /!!/

C.O. 225/12 - contains data on European land titles in area under WPHC jurisdiction, and question of registering titles - data on licenses and labor recruiting

C.O. 225/22.

--copy of Comdr Rooke of H.M.S. Miranda to Tryon (Aust Stn), 23.7.86. --- a report on Gilberts, etc.

following notes from above report: Arundel leasing Canton from U.S. for guano.

--he left Sydney Island 10 months before, expect to leave Canton for Baker or Raine Island (letter in Torres Strait) in 4 months; he employs 96 laborers on Canton Island (46 from Niue, 50 from Cooks) --- Arundel to renew lease of Sydney Island with British gov't, to grow coconuts -- a Mr. Ellis is Arundel's representative at Canton Island

C.O. to Arundel, 22.2.86.

--okeys his application for license to grow coconuts on Sydney Island - 21 years at £25 a year

Treasury to C.O., 5.3.86.

--Arundel owes £75 annual fee on license for "Kooria Moorria" Island for guano, even if it is cancelled -- /Arundel had wanted no further action on his application re that island until he had investigated it/

Tres. to C.O., 14.8.86.

--Arundel to get license for coconuts on Caroline and Flint Islands, 21 years at £25 each per year

Treas. to C.O., 10.12.86.

--Arundel asked for rent free extension re K. Moorria island for 3 years, giving him a chance to investigate the place -- but Treas. would like to open question of outside offers for the island

Herbert's minute: Arundel is trustworthy, the rent could be established when Arundel returns to England -- K.M. island is in Arabian sea.

N.B. - more correspondence on K.M. island, Arundel had to pay up on spec.

C.O. 225/26.

Sir J. Ferguson to C.O., 20.7.87.

--asking for H and MacF whether their ownership of Funafuti, Tarawa, Nantouk, Lukinor, Suwarrow, and Christmas will be recognized

C.O. minute: will recognition theri occupation of last two, but the first four are not British territory but rather, belong to the inhabitants

C.O. 225/29.

Report by W.J.L. Wharton, Hydrographer, Admiralty, 11.5.88.

Cable station: all of Phoenix under Houlder and Co; H and MacF stns are on Manihiki, Rakahanga, Niue - Suwarrow occupied by H and MacF since 1875 ---- in the Union Island all guano rights bought by Houlders from American Guano Company -- H and MacF have trading station there

Adm. to Col.O., 7.5.88.

--data on annexation of Penrhyn, etc., printed in C.O. paper: Australia No.138, pp.50 ff.

Note - Suwarrow annexed on 22.4.88 - H and MacF had owned it but sold out rights -- taken in connection with Pacific cable route (with was apparently meant to include Jarvis, Union, Phoenix, Washington, and Palmyrs)

--Fanning, Christmas, Penrhyn islands annexed in March 1888.

C.O. 225/35.

W.W. Gill to Mr Trotter, 5.11.89 (presumably Coutts Trotter - letter found its way to the F.O. first)

--says Nassau, Palmerston, Pukapuka haven't come into British hands - should be taken along with the rest of the islands -- all people concerned are sympathetic to Britain

C.O. 225/43.

Copy of Western Pacific, Australia, no. 19502. -- re Norval case

--Norval a vessel that one Harries of D & E seized against a debt of \$2000 which D & E were ordered to pay to Hau of Penrhyn - order made by Judge Tepou of

Rarotonga, to whom the Penrhyn people took the case --- papers deal with conflicting decisions by naval officers in settlement of the case - final settlement in favor of Hau

Anglo-American Claims

Cook Islands

Guano Islands

.....

Negotiations Under Way In Capital

**Canton, Christmas,
Funafuti Sovereignty
Sought To Extend
Pacific Defense Bases**

By JAMES B. RESTON

(Copyright, 1946, by New York Times
and Honolulu Advertiser)

WASHINGTON, May 11—

The United States has indicated to the British that it would like to attain sovereignty over at least two islands in the Pacific now owned by Great Britain and a third which is now under Anglo-United States joint ownership.

It is understood that this indication has been given both in London and in a series of exploratory and preliminary conversations which have been taking place at the state department in recent weeks on this subject.

The nature of these conversations, however, and the tentative way in which the American request has been put forward emphasizes that this is in no way an "American demand," but rather an indication of Washington's preference in the matter.

The three islands involved are Canton, which is at present jointly controlled, and Christmas and Funafuti islands which are small British colonies. These would be part of a vast United States defense system in the Pacific, part of which would be run under United States sovereignty, part in collaboration with the British and other Pacific powers, and part under the security and trusteeship councils of the United Nations.

Though the question of Pacific bases has been in minds of top officials of the Truman administration for over a year now, there is

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U. S. Seeks Three Pacific Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

no indication that our policy has crystallized. Indeed, currents of present world politics make these officials seem even less certain about what the policy is going to be in the Pacific than it was some months ago.

More Bases Sought

If anything, the tendency at the moment seems to be to get more bases under our sovereignty than we planned to do at the end of last year, and it is in relation to this tendency that the administration's preference for sovereignty over Canton, Christmas and Funafuti islands is important.

These islands were all part of the United States strategic islands chain during the war and we now have naval and air bases of some description on all of them. For example, on Canton which is a narrow island nine miles by four miles we have an air base and the harbor is useful for refueling small vessels.

Similarly, we have air and sea plane bases at Christmas and Funafuti, although the base at Funafuti has, as they say at the navy department, been "disestablished."

Honolulu, Baker, Tarriss, Carter and Erdelsky

References for the history of Anglo-American negotiations.

(1) For a complete discussion see:-

Prett, Julius W. "America's Colonial Experiment", New York, Prentice-Hall Inc, 1951,
Pt II, 332-337.

(2) New York Times, 1938, March 4; March 6, 1; March 8, 20; March 10, 9; 1939, April 7, 11.

(2) Buffalo Evening News, 1942, February 14, 2.

(3) Secretary of the Interior, Annual Report, 1936, 27-28; 1939, 345; 1945, 268; 1948, 412.

(4) American Year Book, 1938, 211-212 - an account by R. B. Black of the Interior Department;
1940, 239.

(5) Public Law 505, 80 Cong. 2 Sess., approved April 29, 1948.

(6) Benjamin Boock, "Anglo-American Rivalry for Pacific Islands", International Quarterly,
II (1938), 29-34.

(7) Biggs, S. Whittmore, "American Contributions to Geographical Knowledge of the Central
Pacific", Geographical Review, XXVIII (1938), 177-192.

(8) Loff, David N., "Uncle Sam's Pacific Islets", Stanford, Stanford University Press,
1940, 42-63.

1938

- (1) U.S. moves to claim southern islands for air bases; American whalers' data on fisheries studied; some with Gt. Britain seen. No 3, 1:4. No 4, 26:6.
- (2) Roosevelt prepares order to claim Canton and Enderbury in Phoenix Group, No 5, 1:2.
- (3) issues order; negotiations with Brit. planned; note, No 6, 1:5.
- (4) article on air base value, No 6, xii, 7:2.
- (5) U.S. claim cited as example for Germany, No 8, 10:4.
- (6) U.S. explanation; war aim denied; colonization begun; Canton 10. illus. No 8, 21:2.
- (7) see. Hull says U.S. views are known to Brit; colonization plans; issue in Parliament; German tries connect, No 9, 12:3; ed, No 9, 22-3.
- (8) Brit. claim Enderbury and Canton, note to U.S.; Prime Min. Chamberlain, in Commons, states further; settlement hinted; Japanese reaction, No 10, 10:3.
- (9) Sens. Lewis and Johnson say Cong. would not tolerate partnership with another nation, No 12, 6:3.
- (10) article on American whalers' fisheries, No 13, II, 1:1.
- (11) on their new importance; note, No 13, IV, 6:3.
- (12) Ed. on Canton-Enderbury claim and colonization, No 14, 14:4.

Anglo-American Claims, cont'd.

"New York Times"

- (13) U.S. grants Pan Amer Airways Corp license to use Carter Is. as base;
 (1) Brit. reply to U.S. Carter and Enderbury claims expected soon, Apr. 2,
 17:4. & Enderbury, Apr 7, 4:5.
- (14) Brit - U.S. confers on sovereignty, Apr 14, 9:3. in an issue Apr 14, 8:6
- (15) U.S. State, Navy and War Affairs officials confer with Roosevelt on
 sovereignty of those and other islands, Apr 19, 14:2.
- (16) Aust. Prime Minister says negotiations for friendly settlement are well advanced,
 Apr 28, 5:3.
- (17) U.S. Brit. pact on Carter and Enderbury Is. infers, May 8, 35:3.
- (18) U.S. & GB. Brit. agree to equal privileges on Carter and Enderbury for
 for commercial air transport & communications facilities; U.S. holds title to
 4 others; nat, Aug 11, 10:3.
- (19) Ambassador Kennedy lauds U.S.-Brit. pact, 5 3, 2:2.

1939

- (1) See Hull and Brit. Amb. Lindsay formulate system of joint control for Carter & Enderbury, Apr 7, 4:5.
- (2) Pan Amer Airways gets license to use Carter Is. as base, Apr. 14, 8:6.
- (3) Pan Amer Airways crew sails for Carter Is. to prepare air base, May 1, 23:1; comment, May 7, XI, 6:5.
- (4) Roosevelt lands Anglo-U.S. settlement of Carter and Enderbury Is. lands dispute; text, Je 9, 3:7.
- (5) Pan Amer Airways has vegetable garden on Wake Is. for travellers, N 19, XI, 8:5; N 26, X, 5:5.

1940

- (1) Carter Is. described, Je 23, X, 1:8.
- (2) Churchill cites Brit-U.S. cooperation, comment; text, Aug 21, 1:8.

1941

- (1) United States claims sovereignty of islands, May 15, 16:4.

Anglo - American Claims

"The Times"

1937

- (1) Carter Island - ownership: U.S.A. and British claims, July 10, 11d.
- (2) Parliamentary question, July 20, 9d.
- (3) Mc-Niehl denier incident, Aug. 13, 14c.
- (4) Pacific Conference proposed - Bruce, Mr. S. M. (S.), Sept. 22, 11a.
- (5) Geneva opinion, Sept. 27, 11b.
- (6) Great Britain: attitude, Sept. 30, 11b.

1938

- (1) Phoenix Islands: British sovereignty: U.S. disputes, Mar. 8, 15d.
- (2) Mr. C. Hull (S.), Mar. 10, 13d; 18, 11b.
- (3) Parliamentary question, 10, 8c; 24, 8d.
- (4) Unwanted islands: leading article, Feb. 5, 13d.
- (5) Phoenix Islands: Australia: Mr. J. A. Lyons (S.), April 28, 13c.

1939

- (1) United States - proposed leasing of islands, May 15, 14d.

Guano Islands and the Paris Peace Conference, 1919.

P. 101

The official American plan for the disposition of German colonies had been vaguely announced in the fifth of the Fourteen Points: 'a free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.' Unofficially, American ideas regarding the German colonies, and the Pacific islands in particular, were more concrete. Throughout the war sporadic references to the strategic value of the islands could be found in the press. Warnings about Japanese expansion into the Pacific never quite disappeared,² yet these apprehensions were neither sufficiently strong nor widespread enough to provoke popular demand for American annexation of any islands.³ But the President and members of the State Department were concerned about Japanese progress in the Pacific. They realized the strategic importance of the former German ^{Pacific} islands for Guam, the major Pacific cable station, and for the line of communication between Hawaii and the Philippines. As a minimum, Wilson was anxious to keep the

Japanese away from the islands.⁴ He discussed the over-all policy of the problem involved with Lansing, and the secretary authorized a departmental study of the Pacific islands in all their aspects.

as a result of the conversations between the President and his advisers, the idea of American acquisition of the former German islands as war spoils was discarded as incompatible with the American war aim of 'no material gains'; this did not, however, preclude the possibility of acquisition by some other means. Since the government was convinced of the desirability of establishing American control over the islands, the State Department continued its study of the Pacific islands with a view, first, toward establishing possible claims of ownership over some less important and contested islands (e.g.,瑙鲁, Johnson, Howland, Baker), and, second, toward finding means by which eventually the more important former German islands could be acquired.⁵

The outcome was a memorandum prepared by Breckinridge Long and submitted to the American peace mission in Paris. Long reached the following conclusions: The United States was not interested in the islands held by British forces, except Samoa, in which America had a 'considerable' interest. For strategic reasons America had an interest in some of the group islands surrounding Samoa. These should be transferred

from Great Britain to the United States. The Japanese-occupied islands were of "great importance" to America because of their strategic situation in relation to Guam and the Philippines. The United States could not claim these islands directly since Japan and Great Britain would have equally rightful claims, so the United States should insist that the islands be returned to Germany. Once they were again in German possession, the United States should ask for them in lieu of German reparations. This, Long went on, could not 'nearly' be done while the conference was in session, and it would be difficult to explain to the American people why the islands should be returned to Germany; but, on the other hand, the possession of these islands by Great Britain or Japan would be a 'constant menace to the United States and its dominant position in the Pacific'.⁶ Here was a suggestion for another step toward American domination over the Pacific, and again the idea was ahead of public opinion, but nevertheless indicated the trend of thinking in high American government circles.

The mandate principle, so eagerly sponsored by Wilson, was a good compromise between Long's scheme of eventual

concentration by America and the rest of the world of emphasis by
a foreign power. It is obvious and undeniable that there has
the next best thing to American hegemony of the Pacific /

islands, or the way they have believed that they are

the best solution for the United States and the world.

as was to be expected, almost without exception, that of the

mandate principle was not recalled to mind in ^{any} international

Oceanian noted that, to say the least, the mandate principle

was a smaller one for America than hegemony of the

science by foreign powers. ⁷ What may have been the

possibility thought, or his mind in Europe he feared

the transfer of the science to the League of Nations

under administration by the small powers. " 8

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1. Abstracted from: L. C. Evans, "American - Australian Relations"

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2. Babcock, George H. "Japan's New Island Possessions in the Pacific."

Journal of International Relations, XVII: 187 (1921-22).

3. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Pan American
Conference 1919 (1942 -), II: 514.

- 4 Lloyd George, David. "Memoirs of the Peace Conference", 1939, I: 118; Grunsold, A. Whitney. "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States" New York, 1938, 246.
 - 5 From an unpublished manuscript by Breckinridge Long, "Pacific Islands"; cf. Blakeslee, "Japan's New Island Possessions...", 189.
 - 6 Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Paris Peace Conference 1919 (1942-), II: 513ff.
 - 7 New York Times, January 29, 31, 1919; London Times, January 30, February 3, 1919.
 - 8 Strydom, Charles (ed.). "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House", Boston, 1926, IV: 293; Reffard, William E. "The Quest for Peace", Cambridge, Mass, 1940, 96.
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GUANO LICENCES

FO Pt XIII - No.96 - CO to FO 8.11.87: Re let of 21.10.87 (No.87)
guano licences are issued by Gov of NSW or HC for WP under authority of, and within boundaries laid down by, accompanying Letters Patent; and guano licences in other places and leases or licences for working minerals, planting coconuts, or other purposes are issued by SOS for Cols under authority of accompanying Warrant, dated 15.9.81, prepared by Law Officers at instance of Treasury, to whom rent is paid.

Omitting renewed leases or licences, applicant has always taken possession, or is abt to, of an uninhabited is, & if on ref to FO & Adm it is ascertained that no for Power lays claim to the is, and if FO concurs & applicant appears to be a respectable person, an arrangement is made with Treasury re amt of rent, and then the SOS for Cols grants lease or licence, or authorizes Gov or HC to do so.

its
If licensee has left people on is from time of/discovery the licence completes his title; if not then subsequent occupation following on issue of licence does so, and in both cases, as pointed out by the Law Officers in the opinion of the 20th Jan, 1880, is in question becomes part of HM dominions. The Letters Patent and the Queen's Warrant only authorize granting of leases or lics of Br terr.

But since these is are distant from other pts of HM dominions and as for other reasons the retention of Br sov, or the assertion of it, might poss be found inexpedient, each licence is subject to understanding that "Her Majesty's Government do not undertake to maintain ... privilege intended to be thereby granted." Form of lic encd.

Subject to this cond, the is are in all other respects part of the Br domns, though presumably HM may lawfully abandon them at any time if so advised. Above-mentioned condition is contd also in lics for planting, which from nature of occupation are made for longer periods, and are considered generally as more permanent than guano lics.

In all cases concurrence of FO ~~is~~ has been obtd before applicn is granted. E.g Sydney & Malden ~~by FO letter~~ was appd by FO let 21.8.82, & proposed lics to plant trees on Caroline, Flint & Sydney in FO lets of 22.5.85 & 16.2.86. But FO ref not always considered necess when renewing, if originally appd & terms same except possibly for rent amt and term of lease.

"While an exclusive title is necessary to protect the licensees in the exercise of their industry against the incursions of other persons, whether British or foreign, it is apprehended that sufficient care is taken by the above-mentioned condition to guard Her Majesty's Government in the event of any complications arising from the responsibility of forcibly protecting the lessees, or of

FO Pt. XIII - No.96, cont'd.

indemnifying them for any damage or loss." Licenses have been issued for some yrs without any difficulties arising, & there wld seem no reason to apprehend any circumstance in which the clause wld not suffice for its purpose.

But one point deserves consideration: absence of any legal juris over these is, for being Br terr they do not come under WP OIG (& sometimes like Sombrero are not in Pac) - Sombrero was occasion for preparation of Warrant of Sept, 81). Diff might be met by passing short Act declaring that offences committed upon any Br is, not within juris of any Br poss, shd be held to have been committed within juris of Adm: the offender wld then be justiciable by any Col Ct. Suggest Law Officers shd be consulted on this, & asked to draft.

Enc 1: Letters Patent to Gov of NSW (limits were Indian & Pac Oceans ~~bounded on W~~ between 10°S & Antarctic Circle & between 170°W & 75°E. Dated 10.6.68.

Enc 2:

FIJI, WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Draft of Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to make leases and other dispositions of islands and other places containing guano and other fertilizing substances, which islands and places may, from time to time, become the possession of the British Crown and not be within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government.

Letters Patent, dated 19th July, 1879

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. To our trusty and well-beloved our High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, greeting:

WHEREAS we did, by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 10th day of June, 1868, in the thirty-first year of our reign, authorize our Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our Colony of New South Wales, and its dependences, to make leases and other dispositions of all islands and other places containing guano and other fertilizing substances, situate in that part of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans which are bounded on the north by the 10th parallel of south latitude, on the east by the 170th meridian of west longitude, on the south by the Antarctic Circle, and on the west by the 75th meridian of east longitude, and not within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government, which may, from time to time, become the possession of us, our heirs and successors:

FO Pt XIII - No.96, cont'd.

High Commis-
sioner ~~to~~
empowered to
issue leases
and licences
of Guano
Islands.

Proviso. To
conform to
instructions.

Limits within
which such
leases and
licences may
be issued.

And whereas it may happen that guano and other fertilizing substances may from time to time be discovered on islands and other places belonging to us, our heirs, and successors, situate in the Pacific Ocean, but not ~~within~~ being within the limits specified in our Letters Patent aforesaid, nor within the jurisdiction of any Colonial Government: And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the disposal and use of such islands and places: Now know you that we do hereby authorize and empower you our High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, by any instrument under your hand and seal, to make leases and other dispositions for a term or terms of years of any such islands and places as aforesaid, or of any part or parts thereof, and to issue licences authorizing the person or persons designated therein to take guano or other fertilizing substances from the said islands or places, and to insert in such licences such conditions and stipulations as may seem to you advisable. Provided that, in the execution of the powers hereby conferred on you, you shall conform to such instructions as you may from time to time receive from us under our Signet and Sign Manual, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do further declare that the aforesaid powers shall be exercisable by you with respect to all such islands and places belonging to us, our heirs and successors, as are situate in the Pacific Ocean to the westward of the 150th meridian of west longitude, and are not included within the limits specified in our said Letters Patent, dated 10th June, 1868.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 19th day of July, in the forty-third year of our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

Enc 3:

Warrant, dated September 15, 1881.

VICTORIA REG.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Councillor John, Earl of Kimberley, our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, greeting:

~~WHEREAS~~ ~~THERE~~ ~~ARE~~ ~~VESTED~~ ~~IN~~ ~~US~~ ~~BY~~ ~~VIRTUE~~ ~~OF~~ ~~OUR~~
WHEREAS there are vested in us by virtue of our Royal prerogative, and subject to alienation at our pleasure, numerous barren islands and large tracts of wast land abroad, which are not within the jurisdiction of the Governor of any of our Colonies, ~~f~~

FO Pt XIII - No.96, cont'd.

plantations, and possessions abroad, as such jurisdiction is defined by the Commission under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom addressed to him: And whereas we have judged it expedient that provision should be made for the demising, granting, selling, exchanging, and disposing in our name and on our behalf, as occasion may arise, of such islands and waste lands:

Now, therefore, by these presents, and by virtue of the powers in us vested, we do hereby authorize and empower you the said John, Earl of Kimberley, or other the person for the time being holding the office of Principal Secretary of State for our Colonies, with the consent of the Commissioners for the time being of our Treasury, to demise, grant, sell, exchange, and dispose of such islands and waste lands as aforesaid. And subject to such consent as aforesaid, which consent shall be signified by the execution by the said Commissioners of the deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, whereby such demise, grant, sale, exchange, is effected to make allowances to and arrangements with all or any of the tenants or occupiers for the time being of such islands and waste lands and with others, and to accept surrenders of leases and tenancies. And also to demand, sue for, collect, and receive and give effectual discharges for all the rents and profits now due, or which shall become due, in respect of the said ~~premises~~ premises, and in case of non-payment thereof, or any part thereof, to enter into and upon all or any of such islands ~~or waste~~ and waste lands in respect of which any rents or profits shall be unpaid, and for the same rents and profits and the costs and expenses incurred by or incidental to the non-payment thereof to distrain, and the distress and distresses then and there found to dispose of in due course of law. And to take and use all lawful proceedings and means for recovering and receiving the said rents and profits, and for evicting and ejecting defaulting tenants and occupiers from all or any of such islands and waste lands, and determining the tenancy or ~~occupancy~~ occupation thereof, and for obtaining, recovering, and retaining possession of all or any of such islands and waste lands held or occupied by such defaulters. And also, subject to such Rules and Regulations aforesaid, to commence and prosecute and defend all actions, ~~and~~ claims, demands, and proceedings touching such islands and waste lands, or the estate, interest, and rights of us or of our tenants or assigns therein and thereto. And we direct that the Principal Secretary of State for our Colonies for the time being shall, upon the receipt of any monies under or be virtue of these presents account for the same to us, our heirs and successors. And may for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, in our name and on our behalf, sign, make, execute, and do all contracts, agreements, deeds, transfers, assignments, instruments, and things whatsoever. Provided always, and we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect, or be construed to alter or affect, any appropriation now made, or hereafter to be made, by law, or by the authority of the Commissioners for

SIKIANA

F.O.& EX

PRIVY COUNCIL REPORTS

1856

Feb.

Report re the cession of the Stewart Islands recommending that the cession

FO Pt XIII - No.96, cont'd.

the time being of our Treasury, of any moneys which may be produced by the demises, grants, sales, exchanges, and dispositions of such islands and waste lands. Provided also that nothing herein contained extends, or shall be construed to extend, to interfere in any manner with the due execution of any law made, or hereafter to be ~~an~~ made, by us, with the advice and consent of Parliament, in respect of the demises, grants, sales, exchanges, and dispositions of such islands and waste lands, or in respect of the appropriation of the proceeds of any such demises, grants, slaes, exchanges, and dispositions.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 15th day of September, 1881, in the firty-fifth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
(Signed) CHARLES C. COTES.
ARTHUR D. HAYTER.

Enc 4:

Indenture.

This Indenture made the _____ day of _____, 18____, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and _____ (who with his executors, administrators, and permitted assigns is hereinafter included in the term "licensee") of the other part:

Recitals.
Discovery of Guano by licensee.
Island uninhabited and unclaimed.

WHEREAS it hat been represented to Her Majesty by the said licensee that certain deposits of guano and other substances for the manuring of land (all which are hereinafter included under the term guano) exist on _____ certain island in the _____ Ocean called _____, lying in or about _____ and that the said island _____ uninhabited and do not belong to any foreign State or Power, and that so far as the licensee or any person through whom he claims is aware no other person has or claims to have on the ground of prior discovery or otherwise any right or interest to or in the said island _____ or the guano thereon:

Application for licnce.

And whereas the said licensee hath applied to Her Majesty to grant to him an ~~ex~~clusive licence to remove guano from the said island _____ for his own use:

Application granted without any guarantee of protection or compensation.

And whereas Her Majesty on the faith of such representations has been pleased to accede to such application, subject nevertheless to the understanding that Her Majesty's Government ~~do~~ do not undertake to maintain any establishment or any officer on the said island _____, or to make any compensation to the said licensee for any loss he may sustain by reason of the absence

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thereof, or if from political or other considerations Her Majesty shall not find it convenient to retain the sovereignty of the said island, or convenient to protect the said licensee in the enjoyment of the exclusive privilege intended to be hereby granted, and subject also to the payment by the said licensee of the annual sum of _____ pounds. And whereas the said licensee hath accordingly made the first annual payment of _____ pounds to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific for the use of Her Majesty as is hereby admitted:

Grant of exclusive right to raise and export guano for three years.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the covenants hereinafter specified to be performed on the part of the licensee, Her Majesty doth hereby grant to the said licensee the exclusive right to raise and export from the said island for his own use such quantities of guano as he may think proper during the term of three years, to be computed from the _____ day of _____ now next ensuing, with permission to construct on the said island all such buildings, jetties, and other works as may be requisite for his operations on that behalf.

Covenants by the licensee.

And this Indenture also witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said licensee for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns doth hereby covenant with Her Majesty, her heirs and sucesors in manner following, that is to say:-

Not to assign or underlet.

1. That the licensee will not assign or underlet the present licence or any interest therein without having first obtained the consent thereto in writing of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies (hereinafter called the Secretary of State), or of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

To make certain payments in second and third years.

2. That the licensee will in the second and third years of the term hereby granted (that is to say) on the _____ day of _____ in each year pay in advance to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific for the use of Her Majesty or to some person authorized by him to receive the same, the sum of _____ 1.

To maintain good order, and properly treat the labourers.

3. That the licensee will, at his own expense and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, maintain good order on the island, and will properly feed, support, and treat all labourers and others there employed by him, and will conform to and enforce all Regulations, if any, for maintaining good order on the island, and will not inflict any punishment or resort to any method of compulsory labour which shall be prohibited by such Secretary of State.

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To plant trees and erect a conspicuous land-mark.

4. That for the purposes of land-marks and so as to be visible to vessels approaching or passing near the island the licensee will, within one year from the date hereof, plant and during the continuance of this licence maintain on at least two conspicuous spots on the island cocoa-nut trees, palms, or other quick-growing trees, and shall also build and maintain a substantial column or beacon, of not less than 10 feet square at the base nor less than 25 feet in height, and that it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of any vessel in Her Majesty's service to inspect the same, and if dissatisfied with the mode in which or the place at which it shall have been erected to require the licensee to alter the mode of its construction or to remove and erect the same upon some other part of the island, and that the licensee will forthwith do as he shall have been so required.

Power to revoke licence in certain cases or on breach of any of the covenants.

5. This Indenture further witnesseth that in case it shall appear to the Secretary of State that any of the above recited representations is incorrect, or that any of the above covenants on the part of the licensee has been broken or left unfilled, or in case it shall appear to the Secretary of State to be expedient on political grounds or otherwise to revoke this licence the Secretary of State, on behalf of Her Majesty or the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific by direction of the Secretary of State, may by notice under his hand addressed to the licensee at his last known place of abode, or of business, and forwarded so addressed by post, declare that on a day named in such notice the licence hereby granted shall determine, and the same shall accordingly determine on that day. Provided that where it is sought to determine the licence on account of disorders not in the opinion of the Secretary of State imputable to the licensee or his agents, the day named for such determination shall not be less than twelve calendar months after the date of such notice.

At termination of licence all property of licensee to belong to the Crown. Expenses to be paid by licensee.

It is hereby further witnessed and agreed that on the termination of this licence from any cause all property, machinery, buildings and works placed or erected by the licensee on the said island and all guano then thereon shall become, remain, and be the property of Her Majesty and her successors.

And it is hereby lastly agreed that all expenses incurred in the preparation and execution of these presents shall be borne by the licensee.

In witness whereof, the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, on behalf of Her Majesty, hath signed, sealed, and delivered this Indenture at _____, the day and the year first above written, and the licensee hath also signed, sealed, and delivered the same on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

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(L.S.)
(L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the High Commissioner in the presence of

And by the aforesaid licensee in the presence of

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