

THE TAHITIAN

POPK TRADE

1800-1827

.....

Vol. II

...

.

Discoveries by Captains

- (1) King George Reef, in lat. $19^{\circ} 56' S$, lon. $167^{\circ} 30' W$,
discovered by Captain Blandford, in the ship of that
name, in March, 1819, is of an oval form, extending
about 12 miles nearly north and south
- (2) Queen Charlotte's Islands (of which northernmost is Sank in
 $11^{\circ} 37' S$ and $167^{\circ} 2' E$) High (?) see details wanted
- (3) Queen Charlotte's Foulard, the SE part of New Caledonia, in
lat $22^{\circ} 15' S$ and long $167^{\circ} 13' E$ see sq 27.8.27, 2e.
-

Colonial schooners, launches, etc.

From New South Wales Packet Almanack for 1820.

- (1) King George April 30, 1805 (ship)
 - (2) Perseverance Jan 24, 1807 (brig)
 - (3) Mercury Feb. 26, 1807 (schooner)
 - (4) Governor Macquarie (130 tons) Oct 8, 1811
March, 1813.
 - (5) Mercury (schooner) owned by Mrs Perley, wrecked at Shoal-bay March 1813.
 - (5) Endeavour (schooner) owned by Kable, jun, lost at Shoal-bay March, 1813.
 - (6) Cumberland (schooner) on Oct. 20, 1814, with news of murder of 4 of her crew by natives of island east of Tahiti.
 - (7) Truel captured by convicts and wrecked Sept. 12, 1816.
 - (8) Colonial vessel Endeavour wrecked off Newcastle December, 1817.
-

PORK

Sydney Gazette for March 5, 1803 (Vol 1, No. 1)

P. 2

"The abundance of animal food throughout the Colony, is an undoubted testimony of the solid advantages that have accrued from a correspondence with the nature inhabitants of Otahite."

McNab, Robert. H.R.N.Z. I: 242-4. George Bass to Governor King re his salt pork enterprise.

H.R.N.Z. I: 419, 423-4. Panamatta crew murdered in N.Z.

PORK

Russden, Eric "Tabiti" Australian Geographer (March, 1940) Vol III,
No 7 Pp 22-28

P. 22 "The infant colony of New South Wales in the early
eighteen hundreds sent its schooners to 'Otahite' to
procure cargoes of salt pork for the meat-hungry
inhabitants of Sydney. There was then no other
source of supply. Trade with Tabiti grew up
to such an extent with the young colony, that
to the colonists 'Otahite' was the most familiarly
known name in the whole South Seas."

Gosset, R W G "Notes on the Discovery of Rangatanga" Australian
Geographer (Aug., 1940) Vol III, No 8, Pp 4-15

P 8 "From the early days of the young colony in New South
Wales a long list of vessels passed out of Port Jackson
to Tabiti, the Tongarevas and the Tuamotu Islands in a
quest for pork for the meat-hungry inhabitants; also for
trade - sandalwood, pearls, pearlshell, beche-de-mer,
arrowroot and 'tomaru' legs - to build up stores
for the young colony's bare infants. a record of
the voyages of the early New South Wales traders and

their activities would make a most interesting and valuable chapter in Australian pioneering history. It has yet to be written! The doings of these masters and their ships will, as the years pass on, set a high traditional standard for Australia's coming generations."

The young colony was in need of meat and Governor King in October 1801 started the 'pork trade'.

... .. In fact between the years 1801, when the Eastern Pacific trade from New South Wales started, to 1823, when Williams claimed to have discovered Rarotonga, a very considerable number of ships cleared for Tahiti and the other Eastern Pacific groups. ... To select a few well-known ^{early} Pacific traders, the Nautilus in 1803 brought 26 tons of pork from Tahiti, in 1805 the Hamington (Capt. Carlisle), 20 tons of pork, Mary Ann (Capt. Moore), also pork; there were also the Governor Macquarie, James Hayes, Jenny, King George, Queen Charlotte, John Bull, Howers, King Endeavour, Mermaid - these and others were all original Tahiti traders, the majority

being interested in procuring furs. In the years 1821, 1822
and 1823 considerable activity in trade set in between
the islands of the Eastern Pacific and Sydney.

SYDNEY GAZETTE

1803 22.5.03 Yesterday an Tentulus (W²E Sunson) reg 13 rolls away.

Notice re 'Kangnet' reef cut off at Portsea.

1803 12.6.03 NOTICE

A Few Tons of Otahete Pork, well salted, and infested for the Tentulus, Captain Sunson, may now be purchased in any quantities, upon application at the Warehouse of

S. Lord

1803 2.10.03

Dant arr.

Details of wreck of Kangnet on a reef in the Pearl Islands $15^{\circ} 27' S, 213^{\circ} 45' E$

1803 9.10.03

OTAHETE PORK

A Few Tons of OTAHETE PORK just infested by the Dant Bug, are

NOW ON SALE

at the House formerly occupied by Mr Wm. Tomch, but at present by Messrs. Turnbull and Baynes, of which Purchasers will be accommodated with any quantity not less than a Hundred weight.

For inspection and Terms of Sale apply as above.

General Phillip's Commission appointing him "Governor of our territory called
New South Wales, extending from the northern cape or extremity of the
coast called Cape York, in the latitude of $10^{\circ} 37'$ south, to the
southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales or
South Cape, in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 39'$ south, ... including all the
islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean, within the latitude of $10^{\circ} 37'$
of $10^{\circ} 37'$ south and $43^{\circ} 39'$ south ... " is in HRA I:1.

Tanhill - 30/11 Tanhill's new deed bids to include, and be

such. Referred by T to J.P. (Wells) & agreed to

state of his decision

All must help him

Absolute rights on deed for whole

Bugge, J. T. - Report, Appendix, Hk 6610-11 (B.T. Box 27)

Masters and crews of Colonial Vessels (i.e. Puffin, etc) receive
salaries, rations, an allowance of spirits and some other small articles.

Masters paid £6 per month. Crews at same rate as Sailors in Royal
Navy.

Bugge, J. T. - Report, Evidence, Hk 85-7 (B.T. Box 1)

Nothing of any interest at all. Only refers to Colonial Vessels
(i.e. Puffin, etc)

Sq Index (Mitchell Library)

- (1) Students paid for sale 19.6.03
- (2) Teachers accepted for supply of the Commissioner's office 21.4.25
- (3) Price of 22.9.25 29.9.25 3.10.25 (55.25)
10.10.25 17.10.25 20.10.25
- (4) Teachers invited - for supply to Public Service 21.10.24
14.11.25
-
-

N S W Packet Almanack for 1811

Ereborow	schon	58 tons	Theodore Walker	Isaac Nichols owner
Ereborow	schon	30 tons	Joseph Munell	Henry Kalle & Jos Underwood owners
King George	ship	186 tons	Charles Feen	Ditto owners
Mary Ann	schon	42 tons	Robert Murray	George Dowling
Mary	schon	53 tons	Jones Tate	Edward Wells & Thomas Parley
Northland	schon	35 tons	—	G. Blaxell
Perseverance	schon	136 tons	Fred. Hasselbom	Campbell, Hook & Co
Trust	brigantine	80 tons	Michael Folger	Simon Lord
Venus		70 tons	William Campbell	G. Blaxell & William Campbell

Notes: Australian checked to end of 1826.

Australian

- 14 4 25 Loss (or rather abandonment) of brig *Murina*
in heavy gale about 300 miles from Tahiti Brought
to island also return on p 4
- Amount of *Bruno* at *Taiyatolu* - Capt *Fales* nearly
murdered.
- 26 5 25 *Harris* for Society to a Sunday
- 18 8 25 *Governor Macquarie* (Hunter) for Tahiti *Samuel Henry* &
family passengers
- 22 12 25 The Pearl Company's bark '*Sir George Osborne*'
(Capt *J. Thompson*) from London on Dec. 17.
- 29 12 25 Brief note on *Pacific Pearl* for p 3.
- 2 3 26 Pearl Company's barks *Rolla* and *Sir George Osborne*
expected to sail shortly for Society Islands.
- 9 3 26 bark *Rolla* (Nelson) sails 8 3 26.
- 23 3 26 bark *Sir George Osborne* (Thompson) for Pearl Fisheries
via NZ.
- 19 4 26 Note on *Murina* voyage - American vessel wrecked on
Pouatea, a second attempt.

The Australasian 28.10.24

" A conspectus has furnished us with the following list of Colonial vessels, fitted or fitting out from this port for the seal fishery; viz. the brig's Wellington, Elizabeth, Venus, Queen Charlotte, Garry, Hawera, Belinda, and Perseverance; also, the following sloops and schooners; viz. the Elizabeth and Mary, Sally, Newcastle and Samuel. These vessels, on an average, employ from twenty-five to thirty men each, and including the cost of the hulls, and of their outfit, may be fairly valued at £3000 each. There are also the following vessels belonging to this port employed in a fitting out for the trade to Tahiti, and the pearl and other isles in the Eastern Archipelago; viz. the Brutus, Governor Macquarie, Minerva, Lynx, Endeavour, and Snapper; the value of which vessels, and their outfit, is about equal to those above enumerated. There are besides employed in the sperm whale industry, all fitted out from hence, the Woodlark, Alfred, Parkington, and Mercury. All the vessels above-mentioned, it will be seen, are engaged in collecting

For checking in Sydney

✓(1) Ward, 31, says that Banks in 1806 gives a picture "of conditions at Tahiti strikingly like King's comments on the islands as a whole" and that it is contained in "some observations on a Bill for admitting the produce of New South Wales to entry at the Customs-house of the United Kingdom", July 7, 1806; Brabourne Papers, Vol. IV, ff. 262-4.

✓(2) Ward, 41, speaks of trade between the islands and NSW after 1825, referring to Charlton to Cummer, Oct. 18, 1825; Corr. rel. to the Society Islands, Part I, 20.5. This is quoted in full in the bibliography, p. 341, as "Correspondence rel. to the Society Islands, 1822-47" (Private and Confidential, printed solely for the use of Cabinet.), Part I, 1822-1843.

12 7 26

Sailed on Monday the schooner *Prima Regina*, on a
speculative trip to the South Sea Islands.

11 11 26

FOR SALE

AT CAMPBELL'S WHARF, THE CARGO
of the *Brig Hercules*; consisting of Salt Pork,
Arrow Root, Cocoa-nut Oil, and Lard, just
arrived from the Society Islands.

articles of export for foreign markets; and it may be
fairly estimated, make altogether a return to their owners
of at least £50,000 per annum. There are besides a
great number of smaller craft employed in the coasting-trade,
principally in procuring lime, timber and coals; of the two
latter articles a considerable quantity being also for
exportation. We have not included in the above list
the vessels belonging to the Sister Colonies in Van
Diemen's Land, because we have not been able to obtain
any correct information on this interesting topic."

Banks - see observations on a bill for admitting the produce of New South Wales to entry at the Customs Houses of the United Kingdom

July 7, 1806.

... Is it necessary in this bill to make any provision for the prevention of American intercourse with our infant Colonies? If the existing laws are sufficient for that purpose, instructions ought to be sent to the Governor to enforce them with severity. The mischief the Americans have done by stealing convicts and when they found them useless or unobedient by landing them on the South Sea Islands, is almost incalculable. Otaheite is said to be at present in the hands of about ^{*}100 white men, chiefly English convicts, who lend their assistance ^{or} ~~services~~ to the chief, whenever he may be, who offers him the most acceptable wages, payable in money, beads, etc; and we are ~~xxx~~ told that these Banditti have by the introduction of diseases, by devastation, murder, and all kinds of European Barbarism, reduced the population of that interesting island to less than one-tenth of what it was when the Europeans visited it in 1768. Surely these people will, if not otherwise provided for, soon become buccanniers and pirates.

* from the information of Mr. Wilson.

Mem. The word adjacent will (?) by the memo(?)
of the custom house be generally (?) applied to all
lands within 1,000 leagues of Sydney that are
inhabited by Europeans and produce of any article
of commerce fit for the European market.

Note: The text of the main observations are reproduced in
HRNSW ~~mem~~ VI: 108-9, but not the lecture or memo.

Ms. W. Blue Books for 1822 & 1823

These are in no in the Mitchell but are not big because they give no shipping returns and the returns of imports and exports do not specify individual countries.

rather than of Gr. Brit., Brit Colonies, & Foreign States.

In 1827 only 180 casks of salt leaf in bulk, valued at
 £568, was imported from the U.K. and 79 barrels
 of ^{salt} leaf valued at £184 from the Colonies and 720
 casks of salt leaf & bulk valued at £1,719 from
 Foreign Countries, out of total imports of £68,102

This is between 1.1.27 and 5.4.27 when Customs House
 was established

From 6.4.27 to 31.12.27

Salt. Provisions 367 casks

From Gt. Brit. £3548. Elsewhere £607

glistening	active	lug	108	22	Scotch 10.
	industry	"	88	8	" "

Blue Book of Statistics 1826

C.O. 206/66

Imports of fish are not given as they were formerly, like other
produce of the South Sea Islands, regarded as domestic
trade.

But when re-exported, as was the case with oil, arrow root,
pearl shell, tortoise shell and fish, they are
grouped separately under exports (from about 1825 onwards)
and totals given for each item.

under vessels - same headings as for 1825

Active Voyages	108	22	South Sea Islands.
Governor's Voyages	142	10	" "
Ships	40	7	" "
Heralds	56	7	" "

Blue Books of Statistics 1822 C.O. 206/63

referred to in P.L. and NL

White and Export 151. 2 by for reasons given before.

Ditto 1823 C.O. 206/64

Quasi 2 tea take value not known origin not stated.

Ditto 1825 C.O. 206/65

Doesn't seem to give by white for the blacks

But does give a list of Colonial merchant ships.

1825

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Seamen & Pass</u>	<u>Trade to which engaged</u>
Bunter	Brig	251	17	Society Is.
Queen Margaret	Brig	142	11	" "
Lynce	Ship	187	14	" "
Snapper	Cutter	42	6	" "

No vessels are given as engaged in any soldiers' trade (land duty, maddened, etc) other than the above 4.

Blue Book of Statistics for 1827-28

C.O. 206/68

Notes Salt Park 79 lambs valued at £189.

(1) P. 1 Hitate, Report of Tahiti, to the Transport of London 28.8.22

"... we have enlarged our little mercantile vessels by the purchase of a brig, which we intend sending to Port Jackson, with beads, cocoa-nut oil, and arrow-roots, to which we hope soon to add coffee, cotton, tobacco and sugar.

(2) P. 2 Consul Chantier to Coming Tahiti 18.10.25

"The principal trade is with the colony of New South Wales, the natives here bartering salted beads, cocoa-nut oil, and arrow-roots, for coarse British and Indian calicoes, fire-arms, ironmongery, and wearing-apparel. The vessels from New South Wales also carry on a trade with the low islands in this vicinity (of which there are a great number not laid down in the charts), for mother-of-pearl shells, beads, and beche-de-mer, an article in great demand in China. The vessels generally take their course from this island

to procure these articles.

The trade has been gradually increasing these
last four years, and I have no doubt but it will
still continue to increase as civilization advances.
Eleven British vessels from New South Wales, and
one from London, the tonnage of which vessels
amount to 1330 tons, have arrived with cargoes
at these islands, between the 1st day of October,
1823, and the 1st day of August, 1825.

no duties - no tonnage dues - no charges or duties.

Australian Almanack and General Directory

[from to 1822, New South Wales Pocket Almanack;

to 1827 Australasian Pocket Almanack;

to 1828 Australasian Almanack;

to 1834 Australian Almanack;

to 1835 Australian Almanack and Sydney Directory]

1806, 1808-9, 1811, 1813-31, 1833-5.

[no issue for 1807 any name of paper]

Almanac in Public Library, Sydney.

Australian Almanac and General Directory.

1813-1816; 1818-1832; 1834; 1835. Syd., G. Howe;

R. Howe, R. Mansfield and Sydney Gazette.

[1813-1816; 1818-1821 entitled New South Wales Pocket Almanac...

Compiled and printed by George Howe; 1822-1826 entitled Australian

Pocket Almanac; 1827-1832 entitled Australian Almanac; 1834

entitled Australian Almanac and Sydney Directory; 1835 entitled

Australian Almanac and General Directory.]

"New South Wales Pocket Almanack"

Years examined for annals from *Obituary* :-

- (1) 1806 - (complete copy in Leharian's safe).
- (2) 1808
- (3) 1809
- (4) 1810
- (5) 1811
- (6) 1812 (no copy in ML)
- (7) 1813
- (8) 1814
- (9) 1815
- (10) 1816
- (11) 1817
- (12) 1818
- (13) 1819 - annals for 1818 'active' only.
- (14) 1820
- (15) 1821 - annals for 1820 'Harris' only.
- (16) 1822 - " " 1821 'Gen. Macquarie' & 'Vestroland'.
- (17) 1823 - " " 1822 'Gen. Macquarie' only - 'Enderman' not retained.

"N.S.W. Packet Almanacks", contd.

- (18) 1824 - annals for 1823 (as on cards)
- (19) 1825 - " " 1824 (as on cards)
- (20) 1826 - no shipping returns.
- (21) 1827 - annals for 1826 (as on cards)
- (22) 1828 - " " 1827
- (23) 1829 - " " 1828
- (24) 1830 - " " 1829
- (25) 1831 - " " 1830

"New South Wales Packet Almanack, for ... 1813"

pp. 19-23. "Arrival of Vessels at, and their departure from, Port Jackson, from the 1st of October, 1810, to the present time."

- (1) *Actaeo* (Anson) (W. P. Richardson) 206 tons arr 29.12.10 from New Britain with provisions. Left 15.2.11 for Fijee.
- (2) *Daphne* 127 tons (J. Jones) arr 4.9.11 from Cape of Good Hope with wine, etc. Left 21.9.12 for Otaheite & California.
- (3) *Favourite* 158 tons (A. Fisk) arr 14.12.11 from Denmark. Left 11.4.12 for Fijee & China.
- (4) *Queen Margaret* 115 tons (Ella Bunker) arr 12.3.12 for N.Z. with spars.
- (5) *Hunter* 320 tons (J. Polson) left Nov. 1812 for Fijee & China.
- (6) *Many Arms* 313 tons (J. Moore) arr 12.8.12 from Otaheite with pork. Left 16.7.12 for Otaheite. (How could this be?)
- (7) *Truel* (Luz) - (W. Fodger) arr 4.9.11 from Palaseo with pearls, etc.

Note *Cyclops* (Luz) (C. Bruce) was 90 tons.

P 113

Addendum

Mercury (colored solution) (Buret) am from October Dec 19 with
23 tons of salted fish.

"New South Wales Packet Almanack, for ... 1813"

A list of Colonial vessels is given on pp. 24 and 25 (34 in all, of which 2 are King's vessels), the following being excepted:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Master</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Cumberland (sch)	-	G. Goodenough	G. Blaxcell
Endeavour (brig)	58	Thos. Walker	J. Nichols
Endeavour (sch)	30	G. Tennison	H. Kable jun.
Gouverneur Macquarie	136	R. S. Walker	G. Blaxcell
Hope (ship)	15	S. Wescott	S. Wescott
King George (sch)	186	Looco Jones	Looco Jones & J. Underwood
Mercury (sch)	53	Wm. Bunney	M. Reilly
Perseverance (br)	136	M. Houlding	Campbell & Co.
Trial (brigantine)	80	(refusing)	S. Lord

"New South Wales Packet Almanack, for ... 1815"

(1) Campbell Macquarie (ship) - (Capt Sedden) :-

From Buzel, with general cargo June 30

For the Feejee July 27

(2) Cumberland (private colonial service) - (Mr Goodenough) :-

Sailed for the Paomottos, &c. Jan. 18.

Ret'd with a cargo of dye wood, Oct. 20.

Sailed again, Dec. 6, under Mr Thos. Cubitt.

(3) Gairner Macquarie (private colonial brig) (Capt Walker) :-

From the Paomottos with shells, &c. on June 16.

Sailed hither again under Capt W. Campbell Aug. 28.

(4) James Hays (brig) (letter of marque) (Capt W. Campbell) :-

with pearls and shells from the Paomottos on Dec. 20 (1813)

Sailed for England June 2, 1814, under Capt Folger.

(5) Serapofatan (ship) :-

Recaptured from Americans at Mangroas - cargo huge goods - on July 1.

For England under Capt E. Baker, Oct. 16.

All dates 1814 unless otherwise stated.

"New South Wales Pocket Almanack, for . . . 1816"

- (1) *Captell* *Marquise* (brig) (Capt. Sudders):-
March 4 from *Foices* with sandal wood.
Sailed for *Calcutta* July 12.
- (2) *Endeavour* (colonial brig) (Mr Penell master)
March 9 from *Marquise* Island with elephant oil.
April 18 for *Marquesas*.
Nov. 27 from *Marquesas* with sandalwood.
- (3) *Governor* *Marquise* (colonial brig) (Capt. *Captell*).
March 18 for *Marquesas*.
Oct 29 from " with sandalwood.
Nov. 21 sailed for *Society* Islands.
- (4) *King* *George* (colonial ship) (Mr R.S. Walker, master).
May 6 for *Marquesas*. + see vessel.
- (5) *Queen* *Charlotte* (colonial brig) (Capt. *Martin*).
March 18 for *Marquesas*.
Nov. 17 from " with sandalwood.
- (6) *Trill* (brig) (Mr *Havell* master).
May 26 for *Marquesas*.
- (7) *Dalbampton* (ship) (Capt. *Twen*)

From England with female primaries June 17.

For Ohio with sandalwood Nov. 8.

all dates 1815 unless otherwise stated.

additional annual

* King George an from Hongkong with 80-90 lbs sandalwood
on Dec. 15.

V: 870-4 Some requests given for a ship to be built. Page - King 9-1207.

323-4 King to ^{Earl} ~~the~~ ^{London}

Great interest of interest with Europe all Society & send him 1207,
what he should do with the children of France & also see the
use of rules of reference acting in the way, my best devotion

"To prevent these growing Evils, I could respectfully suggest
the propriety of two or three Ships of war being stationed
here for the purpose of preventing too great a number of
bad characters from establishing themselves in the Society
Islands, and to prevent any abuses and irregularities in the
part of the Americans as well as for the protection of
these settlements generally."

VI: 543 For notice of Tuffness as JP in testimony to seal back
~~and~~ John Heare, ~~and~~ ^{what} ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ ~~whom~~ ¹⁸⁰⁷ ~~Peruella~~ ⁱⁿ ~~1807~~
August, 1807.

^{Blot} while Hanyta held by King's case, ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{order}, ~~decided~~
by, ~~and~~ ^{an} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{order} ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
benefit of creditors goes off to Fiji for settlement in
accordance with Decree & then to the ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the}
to 25th for the next to Nelson & then to the

28 3 01 King's coronation Proclamation then an "afternoon and
 government of and in the territory of ^{as well as} ~~the~~ and
 its dependencies, including the islands in the South Pacific
 Ocean ~~and not any admiralty jurisdiction~~ addressed
 between the latitude of 10 and 45 South" (and not under
 any admiralty jurisdiction, addressed to "His Highness
 Captain Colling at Tahiti" state that it has been
 reported that sixty crew of ninety vessels had been
 in a most disorderly manner and even when the heads
 were left there, by force, and enjoying the following:

- (1) to cause the provisions to be respected by the
 ship's company
- (2) to give the sailors no cause of offence
- (3) not to allow any tools or utensils or bread
 stuff or other property to be taken any where
 the coast of the Dominion a notice to whom
 the articles may belong

Particulars respecting

the case of the "H.M.S. Porpoise" to be transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers that
 the delinquents may be brought to Justice"

Why not to Saffron who was asked to inform ninety captains and to
 inform him of any transgressions "to enable me to transmit the case to England
 that Justice may be done in the "Glorious"

... to Mr. Scott.

The subject of sailing in the name of the East India Company
and Company, to send you to the island, as well as a guide
to navigating among those islands. You are furnished with such
parts of Cook's Voyages as relate thereto, to which I have added
such extracts from Captain Vancouver's Voyage as will assist
you.

139

"but as I am pleased that there are several Scurvy on the Island
of Otaheite / who have left different Islands, and also several
Scurvy who have made their escape from this Island,
and are not at present in great Detention by the Patients,
but very troublesome to the Missionaries, if you find
any people of that description on Otaheite you will take
an opportunity before you leave it (in case of necessity),
of securing and bringing them here in Prison."

139

Mr. Scott considers that the supplies of bread can be got to be
arranged to provide that a ship a year will be sent.

"The sole design of the Professor's Vows to the Society made by the former King for selling what may be purchased with articles that Europeans esteem of little value."

142. Invoice of articles - cost £ 261. 12. 3½.

143. Some notes to King 51. 12. 00 that many of his subjects are dissatisfied which is managed by no means in the wisest manner. He will "put me with a few presents, chiefly of articles may be sent, and the price of 1/2 Angles be paid."

III. 807 note 262 King's edict of Tuffan was made 12th clause of his commission allowing him to appoint Justices of the Peace within the limits of his jurisdiction. He is desirous to consider Tulei as "in our said territory and its dependences".

Schoner

Nathanielaland

Mercury

Endearom

Brig

Dofine

Campbell Response

Dart

Guena Response

Endearom

James Hay

Actue

Norfolk

Ship

King George

Snow

Hannington

IMPORTS OF PORKS - PORT JACKSON

1801	Porpoise	14	=	14		
1802	Venus	57				
	Porpoise	18	=	75		
1803	Portulus	26				
	Dart	25	=	51	(Estimate)	McArthur
1804			=	Nil		
1805	Hamington	20	=	20		
1806	Hankesbury		=	(?)	Marsden's Gunter	
1807	Elizabeth	30			(Estimate)	McArthur
	Pamanotta	34	=	64		
1808	Mercury	25	=	25	(Estimate)	- first aboard ship Reilly
1809			=	Nil		
1810	Hibernia	5			(William Campbell)	
Holroyd	Northumberland	21				Blackell
	Mercury	20			(Estimate)	Reilly and Wells
	Cyclops	38	=	84	(William Campbell)	
1811	Endeavour	22			(31 tons 6 new)	Kalle
	Mercury	20				
	Cyclops	7	=	49		
1812	Endeavour	8			(H. Kalle, Junr.)	
	Mercury	20				McArthur Reilly
	Endeavour	40				
	Mercury	23	=	91		

1813	Gardner Macquane	9	= 9	
1814	Campbell Macquane	20	= 20	
1815	Gardner Macquane	4		
	King George	12	= 16	Joseph Underwood
1816	Gardner Macquane	55		
	Truel	6		
	Endeavour	8		
	Queen Charlotte	7		(Extinct)
	King George	12	= 88	(Extinct)
1817	Daphne	4	= 4	
1818	active	5	= 5	(Extinct)
1819	Hawley	5		(Extinct)
	King George	12		(Extinct)
	Hawley	15	= 32	(Extinct)
1820	Hawley	16	= 16	
1821	Gardner Macquane	10		(Extinct)
	Westraland	10	= 20	(Extinct)
1822	Queen Macquane	40		(Extinct)
	Endeavour	40	= 80	
1823	Bernard	10		(Extinct)

Gardner Macquane bought by Mrs Reley in 1817.

Ship's Captains

- 'Daphne' 1817
'Cyclops' 1811; 'Josef Hoy' 1813; 'Gen Roggiani' 1815, 1816
- (1) William Campbell 'Hampton' 1805; 'Helena' 1810; 'Venus' 1810
- (2) W. Stewart 'Elizabeth' 1807
- (3) John Glenn 'Panorama' 1807
- (4) Thomas Reiby 'Mercury' 1808
- (5) Theodor Walker 'Mercury' 1810; 'Endeavour' 1811;
- (6) Tait 'Mercury' 1811
- (7) ^{Michael} K. Folger 'Triol' 1811
- (8) H. Kalle, jun 'Endeavour' 1812
- (9) W. Burnett 'Mercury' 1812; 'Campbell Roggiani' 1814; 'Triol' 1816
- (10) J. Neale 'Mary Ann' 1812
- (11) Powell 'Daphne' 1813; 'Endeavour' 1815; 'Queen Charlotte' 1816, 1817
- (12) William Shelly 'Queen Charlotte' 1814
- (13) R. S. Walker 'General Roggiani' 1813, 1814; 'King George' 1815
- (14) Hammond 'Endeavour' 1816
- (15) Hanson 'Active' 1816
- (16) Joseph Thorson 'Active' 1818, 1819; 'Queen Charlotte' 1824; 'Buntis' 1825 ^{'Polly' 1827}
- (17) Nielson 'Honoris' 1819, 1820
- (18) Beveridge 'King George' 1819; 'St. Michael' 1822, 1823, 1825
- (19) Hunter 'Gen Roggiani' 1822, 1824
- (20) Samuel Henry 'Queen Charlotte' 1823
- (21) Dible 'Endeavour' 1823, 1824; 'Honoris' 1825, 1826

CAMPBELL, Robert

'The Home' Sept 1, 1900

- (1) (a) "Campbell of the White" Born April 28, 1769 in Scotland
(b) Falls into the Sympie & last Lord of Inverfield in Angleside
(c) Grandfather of (other) established family as resident in Calcutta where
Robert John had married him
- (2) 1795 'William' came Sydney from Calcutta with cargo on ship
2nd visit - success - finally stimulated Campbell, who then to
start Sydney 'Age' in Nov, 1796. Washed
- (3) June, 1798, visit again with 'Hunter' Campbell finally as in 'Hate' (?)
Requests Hunter to stay & manage business. Campbell & forwarded account
to V.R. also finalized. C stayed & began trading but the
affair fixed the face of all articles of merchandise which I had
then for sale.
- (4) Includes bits of 'Campbell's White'

3000 John (b. 25 1702), Robert & Charles

* 'Pioneer Families of Australia - No 8. The Campbells of the White',
by Charles H. Burtie.

BLAXCELL, GAMBON

"Truth" Oct 26, 1919.

Gambon Blaxcell appears to have been a man of some importance, and lived in a fine house in early Sydney. He is described as a merchant, and was in partnership with the 'Iron Lad', John Macarthur, and an astute couple they were. Blaxcell took an active part in the career of Governor Bligh and, during the reign of Macarthur, was one of the three contractors who built the Carons Run Hospital, 1811.

In 1809 the partners, Macarthur and Blaxcell, became deeply involved in debt to Surgeon Thomas Jamison. The amount owing is recorded as being £4915 - or balance of accounts of merchandise, goods shipped by the Admiral Gambier conveyed for sale, through John Macarthur, at Rio de Janeiro.

In acknowledgment of his share of the indebtedness, Blaxcell assigned his Draxwell grant on the Day Trip road to Surgeon Jamison. "Reign of this estate was in 1815 - 1125 acres. Gambon Blaxcell left the care, a following year for

Man, D. D. "The Present Position of New South Wales ;
... " London, 1811.

Abstracts of General Orders

19. General Orders - to be registered
20. - not to depart for sailing and sailing, until
Orders be entered into by their owners, binding themselves in
five hundred pounds, and two masters in fifty pounds each
(to be received annually, for the conduct of masters in their
employ), to perform as follows:-
- not to navigate beyond the limits, namely, 10.37
and 43.39 north, and 135 East from Greenwich.
24. Doctors - not to be treated with indignity or injustice,
under the penalty of prosecution and indictment; and the
Doctors of Medicine, New Zealand, etc. are all to be
considered as under the protection of the crown; to be
properly treated and maintained by their employers, and not
to be sent on any voyage without the governor's permission.

Mason, D. D. "The Present Position of New South Wales;
 ... " London, 1911.

P. 42 "The following is to be considered as a full
 weekly Ration, which is issued from the stores where
 there is a sufficiency without a prospect of want, to those
 who are in the employ of government: - Six pounds
 of salt beef, or four pounds of salt pork; eight
 pounds of flour or meal, or an addition of a quarter of a
 pound of wheat to each pound, if it cannot be ground;
 peas or other pulse, three pounds; six ounces of sugar or
 less of butter. The same quantity is to be given by
 their employer to those who are entitled to rations,
 etc; but as frequent alterations are necessarily made,
 according to the pressure of circumstances, the deficiency is
 generally made up with rice."

Page 1

Francis - Annual Verbal (HRA ?) IV: 901

Gift \$ 50.00

Notes \$ 29.50 for a book

Slaves (5 total \$ 91 for a)

Shipbuilding

- HRA V 610 shipbuilding on 30 4 05
- VI 108 diagrams on how to shipbuilding of Banks
- VI 127 list of privately owned vessels & other long built
- VI 139 built vessels dates
- VI 145 list of building of privately owned vessels

B. 1495, John Thomas Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture in
the State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of New
South Wales 13 March, 1823. London. [Copied in dated
10. 1828]

- 50 "The internal trade of New South Wales is put in motion
by the demand of government for the two great articles of
produce, wheat and meat, consumed by the convicts and the
inhabitants composing the civil establishment, to whom returns
are allowed."
- 54 "The number of colonial vessels employed in the coasting trade does
not exceed twenty nine, of which sixteen are not more than
fifteen tons burden, and the largest of the others does not
exceed 184 tons." Built equipped and ballast navigated.
- 57 "A few successful attempts were made at one period in
the colonial vessels, to supply the China and Bataria market
with sandal-wood, pearl shells, and beads &c. &c., from the
Fogee and Marquesas Islands, and to import cargoes of tea
in return. The outrages committed by the crews of these
vessels upon the natives of the South Sea Islands, and the
spirit of vengeance that these outrages excited, as well as the
subsequent and successful competition of the Americans in
this branch of commerce, have been the cause of its

History, vol. 1.

decline in the hands of the inhabitants of New South
 Wales; and the trade that they now carry on with the
 South Sea Islands is restricted to that which was
 first opened by the missionaries, consisting of the
 exchange of cocoa-nut oil and salt pork, for coarse
 cotton and iron ware. The desire of the inhabitants of
 all these islands to obtain fire-arms and gunpowder
 has much impeded the attempts of the missionaries to
 introduce amongst them a knowledge of Christianity; and
 as the intercourse of the vessels engaged in the South Sea
 fisheries has not been found susceptible of any effectual
 restraint, many instances have occurred on one side of
 violent and unprovoked outrage, and on the other, of
 savage and indiscriminate revenge." NZ unprovoked
 of these incidents

58

"at present the trade between New Zealand and the
 other islands of the South Sea, from one or other of the
 causes above mentioned, is very insignificant. In the Society
 Islands however the efforts of the missionaries have been
 more successful, both in the diffusion of a knowledge of

Bygge, contd.

Christianity, and in exciting a disposition to cultivate intercourse with the subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

The trade that has hitherto existed has been altogether in the hands of the missionaries, directed by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, their agent at Sydney. The articles exported from thence having consisted of cotton goods and supplies for the missionaries, who in return have sent cocoa-nut oil, and salted pork to Sydney. An attempt was lately made at that port to engage in a direct trade with the King of Taderite, and it appears that the cultivation both of sugar, cotton, and coffee, may be expected to increase in that and the other Islands, and enable the natives to carry on an extensive trade in these articles with New South Wales."

No duty on pork apparently.

60

Operation of colonial duties on importation of sandal-wood, beche la mer, and pearl shells, not such full and decided effect in these articles as to American interference through direct trade between S. I. Islands & U.S.

Business, cont'd.

Information also given that goods used, but as it may
be in the hands of the receiver of duties.

52 Price of English goods imported since from 60-100% above
prev. cost.

12 Commercial firms now established in Sydney who export
goods on their own account & conduct of ex-convicts.

54 Much effort about being made for several months by
copying with 41st article of Pat. Regulations requiring
Vessels to give 2 successive notices to S.G. as to time of
ship sailing and giving written notice at Secretary's office
at least 10 days before notice of ship company.

"The South Sea Islands; containing many interesting Facts relative to the
Past and Present state of Society in the Island of Tahiti, with
one Remark on the best mode of civilizing the Heathen". New York,
1820. [Possibly written by Jonathan Seymour, who
defeated the title in accordance with the New York copyright laws 45m]

Letter from Rev W. P. Crook, dated in the "Indian Chronicle & Review",
No. 5, Valparaiso, Oct. 1818, and dated Tahiti, 9.7.18.:-

95 Missionary Society framed among others - King is President
"Coconut oil, arrow-root, cotton, or fish, is to be
subscribed, and the funds sent to England. . . . These
thousand copies of Luke have been printed, and sold for three
dollars of coconut oil each copy."

Essentially an account of the progress of the Missionary Society.

MASONIC, B. "A Summary View of the Statistics and Existing Commerce of the principal shores of the Pacific Ocean."

Proceedings, meeting of the state of Council in N.S.W. in 1810, discusses the Islands trade in the following terms -

158

"to admit some trifling and occasional traffic with the islands of the Pacific, to admit a small uncertain supply of muskets and other cabinet articles, chiefly brought up, together with the kangaroo skins, by the masters of such transports as were subsequently bound to Canton."

211-5

Treaty of the Society Islands and art. 213 states that "Sandal wood is also found in the interior"

He points a sad picture of the Tahitians (largely based on Turnbull and contrasts the luxuriant natural gifts found in the island with the moral retardation and debility of the islanders "Excited by luxury, tormented by disease; their

214

superstitions sunk in gloom and sad despondence, their hospitality

Maintaining

in amount and descent; even the personal cleanliness for which they were before remarkable, is reported by Mr. Sandwell, in 1804, to have descended then in their last stage of filthiness. They were reduced to the number of 5000. " He predicts their disappearance

352

that he recommends " successively Otaheite, the Sandwich Islands, and now finally Saldanha Bay, within the Cape of Good Hope, to our selection as points for our free ports.

Otaheite is first chosen for his Pacific free port - to have a trading factory - soil land for protection - custom house - Tenity to be purchased from natives

357

This would act as a clearing house for trans-Pacific trade (S. America, the coast, Australia, China & Japan), a means of uniting the Pacific islands, of encouraging the whale fisheries and providing an ample revenue from transit duties.

Henry Pitt to R Hassall - Manila June 15, 1811

"The Cyclops arrived here the beginning of April last at which time Capt. Campbell was living here with us having lost his vessel at MANEHE one of the Pearl Islands in January but the Truel touching here some time afterwards he got a passage down to this island in her and is now returned to Manehe again with the Cyclops."

Rowland Hassall Papers A 860 k. 6.

Ditto July 15, 1811.

A cork of paper sent down care of Campbell in Cyclops - it is a Truel marked H. Requires list of articles in return.

Thanks him for his interest himself in his (Pitt's) affairs & wishes I shall still presume to trouble you by sending down paper when ever an opportunity offers'.

Rowland Hassall Papers A 860 k. 11.

Ditto Feb 1st 1813

Capt. Walker will be the cork of paper as no more.

But Hayward sent me A 860 k. 49: to Shelley.

Dunlop, Thomas. "Some Early Historical Relations of Australia" R.A.H.S.,
Trans & Proc., V. 18 (1932) p. 327

'The Venus was rescued from the Tokitians by William Campbell,
then master of the Favourite¹, she brought her back to Port
Jackson. She was a twenty-ton schooner owned by John
Mumtlan."

¹ (note Campbell was then in
the 'Helenia' not the 'Favourite'
see p.)

'Enderbourn'

L25 to Rev S. Maden Sept. 17, 1824.

assume that Gardner has claim on the 'Queen Charlotte' of £1300,
and that he hopes to liquidate his debt to the Society from the
proceeds of the sale of the vessel.

"We duly notice your remarks on the extraordinary fall, in the
Colony, in the price of one of the chief products of the islands."

Dissatisfaction of Williams & the Chiefs of Raiatea in their purchase
of the 'Enderbourn' - also ascribed to fall. Understood vessel has
been sold again early in the present year.

Returns of the Colony of New South Wales, 1822-23

No. 4172

Under 'Imports in the year 1822 - Foreign States' there is
an item 2182 barrels Salt Provision

but the origin and value are not stated.

None of the imports are itemized except by name of goods
and whether from U.K., Br. Colonies or Foreign States.

HRNSW VI: 356

Blyth to Hindham 31 10 07

"The Colonial Vessels are likewise employed in going to the
islands within the limits of the territory, trading with the
natives for sandalwood for exportation in transit ships,
which have authority to proceed Home by way of China."

✓ (1) 'Betsey' (O Clark) with Spanish frigate 21.12.99 - 1.1.00

- (a) Missionary Trans I: 157-64. No fish but basket of 4 or 5 large shub
Pence gave specimens to give Clark (apt)
(b) Progress of the Gospel S Polyn (1831) 125-6 w/ exchange for mission items
he gave them.
(c) Pucker, English Missionaries (1830) 366-7

✓ (2) 'Erebia' (Matthew Snow) ^{10 weeks for} from Sydney Cove 5.1.00 - 14.1.00

- Mission Trans I: 165-70. Pence set off bags & 5-6 net to
Missionaries for Snow. In return he received
(b) 126 (c) 382-3. also Pence rec'd an 18-finger command
with its amige, 2 shells, London's amige, etc
& amige

✓ (3) 'Albion' (Bunker) whaler from Sydney 29.12.00 - 31.01

- Mission Trans I: 205-14 (b) 130-2
Ellis's L.R.S. 135-

✓ (4) 'Linnæus' from NW coast for London arr. Aug., 1803, dep. 11.4.03.

Trans. Miss. Soc II: 120-148, 141.

✓ (5) 'Dant' of London Re-Leman Commodore for Port Jackson.

arr. August. Dep. 4.9.03.

Trans. Miss Soc II: 120-148.

(6) 'Hannington' arr June 1804 (Campbell) - (a) II: 270-352.

✓ (7) Story of Puffit landed at Ulitea by Bass when a 'Venus' voyage.

(d) Turnbull, Voyage (1813), pp 163-166.

(8) Linnæus at Tahiti making drawings Sept 1802 - (d), p 131.

'Puffit' was a Endeavour

(9) 'Margaret' (Bongio) Sept 23 - Ellis, p. 161.
(d), pp. 128-193. (Sept. - Oct. 1802)
6th mo.

(10) 'Hartline' at Tahiti between Dec. 1802 and March 1803
Turnbull (d), p. 268

Cameys Spanish craft to Pat Jackson
Turnbull, Voyage (1805) III: 133-7.

(11) Visit of the 'Dart' (Capt. M. Lennan) to Tahiti, & bringing
away of W. Turnbull & Capt. Bongio, formerly of the ship
'Margaret', lost on a reef in $15^{\circ} 27' S$ and $213^{\circ} 45' E$
distant from Motouai about 200 miles, April 17.
S.G. Oct. 2, 1803, p. 1.

This was ~~probably~~ the second visit of the 'Margaret'. (see (9))
Turnbull (1805) II 121-237, III 1-107.
(1813) 264-385.

Trans. Miss. Soc. Vol. III.

- ✓ (1) 1804 Brig 'Hamington' arr August from P Jackson for S America - still bartering for keys with muskets and powder. Hogs value £30 or £40 for a musket not worth 10 shillings.
- ✓ (2) 1804 Dec. 29 Brig 'Hamington' and a large schooner put to sea - lashed between 3 and 4 cwt. powder, 13 or 14 muskets and one pistols. (Colr Ellis, p 171)
- ✓ (3) 1805 June 22 'Myrtle' (Capt. Baker) from P. J., p 53.
- ✓ (4) 1805 " 17 'Alexander' (Robert Rhodes), bar salt provisions, p 52
- ✓ (5) Oct 29, 1805. 'Taber' of Providence (Sawle) sailed Nov. 2. ^{arr'd} (cluded - did not trade on Oct 29 dep Nov 2)
- ✓ (6) 1806, March 1 'Lucy' of London (Ferguson), left London 14 months ago, searching for the 'Meriva', whose crew mutinied, p 173, 182. (cluded - a mutineer in a cage off San Juan - now en route to NSW) ^{Trailing doubtful on March 1 dep 9.}
- ✓ (7) 1806, ^{May} March 13 'Britannia' (Harrison) 18 months from England, p 182, 183. ^{en route P.J. & Enfad - no deficit of bark.}
- ✓ (8) " Aug. 4 'Taber' (Sawle) from China via Sandwich Id.
- ✓ (9) " Nov. 26 'Harknessburg' (E. Edwards), from P. J. 15 Sept. ↑ (Colr Ellis, p. 180)
- ✓ (10) 1807 Oct. 26 'Panamatta' Oct 26, 1807.
- ✓ (11) 1808 Jan. 20 'Sengapatam' (Capt. Clark) (Colr Ellis, 225, p. 189)

↑ (9) (b) 157-8 (c) 397-8.

Trans. Miss. Soc. Vol. III

- ✓ (1) 1806 Dec 29. 3 vols. in Tahiti Language sent by 'Hambledon' to Sydney. pp. 278-9.
- ✓ (2) 1807 May 12 'Elizabeth' (Capt. Corbell) for 2.5k.
- ✓ (3) 1808, Revival of missionaries to Huahine on acct of civil war in Tahiti
Nov. 10 by the 'Perseverance' from Sydney.
- ✓ (4) 1809 Missionaries to take passage in 'Hibernia' (Corbell) Oct 26, 1809, arr P J Feb. 17 (Shepherded Fiji 11 Nov.)
(also Ellis, L.S., p. 195) (see Lusher, 200)

- (1) 1806 March 14 'Hannington' arr. May 3 dep. - Ellis, L.S., p. 183.
- (2) " June 17 'General Wellesley' arr - Ellis, p. 187.
- (3) " July 30 'Pametta' arr - Ellis, p. 187.

- (1) 1806 Aug. 4 "Taler" (Sowles) - with account of the Otobekians.
Nouvel Observateur (1808) XIX: 351-4.
- ✓ (3) 25 Oct 'Perseverance' arr., p. 191 (also (2), p. 160)

Trans. Miss. Soc.

III

193

Paramatta from Eng to NSW & from there was sent to Tahiti for a cargo of bark, now returning to PJ (26.10.07)

194

Serangapan (Clark) s.s. ship & letter of voyage. Has been cruising of South S. America. Touched Tahiti for repairs en route NZ & P.J. and England

278

'Humberling' sails with letters. "The arrival of this vessel excites in our minds many fears respecting her safe arrival at Pat Jackson."

It seems she had no cargo other than letters and therefore no bark.

287

When we take out brig Perseverance of Sydney was at Natarua and left with missionaries Nov. 10 for Huahine.

1808

Mr Campbell one of the owners of the Perseverance later wrote for Sydney (4.3.09) that owners would make no charge for detention (48 hours) and passage, but adds "I am extremely concerned for the loss of the Paramatta, that sailed from this port about a twelvemonth ago; by which conveyance, supplies were sent to the missionaries, which amounted to 165 l. as stated in my last and present account."

Trans. Miss. Soc.

III: 329

Pelclo determined to seize 1st vessel, to get powder, &c.
Took 'Venus' killed first mate & threw rest of crew
into sea. Afterwards seized their lines & made them
prisoners.

Capt. Campbell, crew of 'Hamington' and crew of 'Hibernia'
retook the 'Venus' rescued the crew - narrowly escaped
being murdered himself - 'Hibernia' would have fallen into
rebel hands but for letter written by Byrdner & King
while at Nerua.

King ret'd to Tokata on 'Hibernia' but was again defected.
Decided to keep on defence till annual reinforcements from Raiatea
and Boakaa.

'Hibernia' was shipwrecked on a reef in the Fijis on way back
but got off again.

Who was captain of 'Venus'?

Dates of 'Venus' capture and 'Hibernia' recapture?

} Not in TMS

TMS IV

- 142 22.3.14 Took passage on Campbell Macquarie brig, lately arrived from NSW for Perth.
- 143 19.6.14 H B M's ship Raccoon (Black) touched at Ender.
- 147 22.11.14 Rossden on Active preparing to leave for NZ when Campbell Macquarie arr. from Ender.
- 149 Letter from Ender 14.1.15. Mutilda blown away 3.9.14
- 272 received case of books & papers of Queen Charlotte Bay, 1815.
- 425 Letter from Rossden says Active (in which Cook went to join mission) still away at Tahiti trip.
- 278 Cook writes on 6.1.16 that he is about to leave on Active.
- 429 Cook and Ender 8.5.16.
- 430 "The Active, a vessel belonging to Rev. Mr. Rossden, and in which Brother Cook and family came hither, is now among the islands in these seas, seeking for Perth, but we are apprehensive she will not be able to procure much of a cargo."
(Re their own vessel).

Peter the Swede really Peter Hagerstein - TMS II:121.

II: 141 'Unicorn' (Peter) from NW coast land for England via Cape Horn.
 "It appears that they have only brought the vessel here to procure refreshments, and for which their principal article of barter is gunpowder: so that this island beds have seem to be full of muskets and ammunition."

'Unicorn' on April 4. Dep April 11.

II: 143 Brig 'Dart' M'Lennan commander "on the seal-skin employ."

II: 145 "we have endeavored to supply ourselves with a few needful articles from Port Jackson; for the payment of which we have drawn upon the Rev. Mr. Marsden of N.S. Wales, and to reimburse him, we have, with some difficulty, sent by the Nantibus a tierce, and by the Dart still sent a butt of pulled pork."

146 "By the Dart, Messrs Turnbull and Byers, with their property, Mr Wood their wife, his wife and child, and three or four seamen, quit the island. As we have had no vessel of late from N.S. Wales, it is probable the fresh provisions here will soon be dropped, at least for a season. We have frequently thought that if the Missionary Society could keep a small vessel among these islands, and occasionally going to Port Jackson with a cargo of pork, etc. etc. it would be very beneficial to

the mission, and pay itself. It seems to us a rather worthy of consideration."

II: 271

"The Missionaries procured some articles which we needed, from the Homeington, which they paid for, partly by a quantity of pork, which they salted down for the ship, and partly by a bill drawn on the Society for 128l. 13s. 0d.

II: 290

Aug 26 Dart received water - not his intention to anchor again "as he is in no want of water or provisions, and has no bartering articles." Left Mellesman made "an agreement was made between him and Messrs. Tinsall and Burgess to take them and their property to Port Jackson."

291

Left orders to take "our batch of cured pork to Port Jackson."

296

Pomare's character.

311

'Homeington' had not meant to call at Tahiti until on return trip from S. American coast but a gale prevented him from taking on refreshments at Tahiti so he had to call.

"Enlarged our demands on Captain Campbell to the amount of near 150l for the fragment of which it was determined, that an endeavour should be made to procure and sell between five and six tons of pork. Campbell will take our pork at 3d per pound. To buy kyo, we have taken up 39 pieces of cloth of various patterns."

TRANS. MISS. SOC

III: 37
12.12.04

"We once recommended for consideration, the practicability of keeping a small vessel in these seas, to go occasionally backwards and forwards from the Society Islands with their produce, to New South Wales. We still think it is possible to be done, so as to lessen the expense of the Mission, if there were persons here qualified to carry on trade."

39
could only procure some bags with the duty to raise
£ 33 13.0 at 3d per lb, in the arrival of the 'Hannington'.
i.e. 2,692 lbs.

36
"An addition is making to the number of fire-arms that are in the hands of the natives, by almost every vessel that calls here. The Hannington has been keeping up a constant barter for bags, with muskets and powder; so that now there is scarcely a petty ratteras who has not one in his possession. The natives are as desirous as ever after such articles, and frequently give bags to the value of between thirty and forty pounds, for a musquet not worth ten shillings."

41
December 29. Hannington dep. "The Hannington, since her stay at Aporee, has bartered away between three and four hundred weight of powder, thirteen or fourteen musquets, and some pistols."

Trans. Miss. Soc

III; 51-3

1805 'Alexander' (Rhodes) from 2 SW with shale oil for 65
via Cape Horn, arr. June 13.

1805 'Myrtle' (Barber) from P J for NW Coast America
Barber finally left of Unicorn 1803

Provisioners, at request of Rhodes, sell him 5 cwt of salt
at 3d per lb. He wanted "sufficient to salt one and a half,
or two tons of pork". (This is apparently an indication of what a
salty vessel takes away for refreshments.)

Both ships lured for legs with muskets.

54

Rhodes sells "a 3-founder cannon to King for 50 legs, which
we collected in Pome".

Rhodes makes his own salt but badly & reckons it costs him

1/6 - 2/- a lb.

186-7

'Tabor' had been there about 9 months before en route to China.
She was now back from China en route Cape Horn & left
stopped for a small party of provisions having a favourable
wind.

192

Nov 26 'Hambro' ship (E Edwards) about 20 tons
"has narrowly escaped being lost. Indeed, the bark is so
small, that we are surprised she ever reached this place."

193

Quarters must unite to Pome as King lest he be offloaded
Chief will do

✓ 1809, Oct

- (1) 'Venus' (Berkbeck) & crew captured by Tahitians and recovered by 'Hibernia' brig (Carroll), who then proceeded with missionaries to P.S. (C), p. 164.
- (2) 1813(?) Aug. 'Queen Charlotte' (Skelly, former missionary) from Sydney to Pearl Islands, seized and brought to Tahiti by islanders - (a) IV: 132-3 (b) 175-6
- (3) 1813(?) Aug. 'Daphne' (Fodger) in same trade also taken possession of by divers, but the vessel retaken by the 'Endeavour' (Walker) - (a) IV: 133 (b) 176.
- (4) 1813 Sept 3 'Matilda' (Fowler) blown from Samoa to Leeward Islands & took 3 months to get back. Ret'd Dec 2.
 Perked Raiatea, Takaa, Huahine & kindly entertained -
 Date still be 1814 - see (5) & Ellis II: 117 (a) IV: 149, 150.
- (5) 1814 Sept 3. Visit of 'Matilda' (Fowler) to Society Is. - (b) 181
- (6) Aug. 1814 H.M.S. 'Aurub' (Tucker) - Pater's Cruise of the 'Essex' 2nd ed. (1822) II: 218-20.
- (7) 1818 Aug. 'Active' arr. - (b) 231-2.

- (1) Nouvelles Les Plus Récentes de Taïti: Le 'Good Hope'
nouvelles, le 25 Juillet, 1822, dans le Pat de Papeete
Extrait de la Gazette de l'Isle
- Nouvelles Annales des Voyages, XX: 225-33 1823
- (2) 1821 April ^{by} 'Hope' (J. Grimes) visits Huahine. July 1821 Reunion
- Capt Grimes' journal (quoted)
- Orme, Defence of S.S. Mission (1827), p 46.
- Meade, Huahine (1909) pp. 260, 261 (ref. 4).
- (6), 274.
- (3) 1822 Jan. Visit of Allen Gardner to Tahiti in ^{HMS} 'Doubtless'.
- Marsh, Heroic of Allen Gardner (1857) pp 29-32.
- Page, Allen Gardner (1897), pp. 26-7.
Puncte Journal on board HMS 'Doubtless', of George C.
Gambier. Visits to Tahiti & Huahine Jan 10-20, 1822.
- Orme's Defence of S.S. Mission (1827), pp. 33-45.
- (4) 1822 Feb. Visit of HMS cutter 'Hermion' to Huahine - (6), 308
- (5) 1822 'l'Estelle' (Lafond de Lurey).
- Lafond de Lurey, Voyages, III (1844): 72-153 (2 plates).

- (1) For Dufrenoy's visit (March - June 1823) see Lesson
- (2) For Kotzebue's visit (March 1824) see him.
- (3) Asiatic Journal March 1833 N.S. Vol. X (Pt 2), pp 110-1.
- (4) Revue Britannique (Oct 1825), p. 380
(Dec 1827), p. 359.
- (5) For Diller's visit Nov & Dec. 1825
- Diller, Voyage (1829) I: 271
- Darby, Sea Life (1885), pp 115-122
- (6) Beechey Voyage of the Blossom, ch. IX.
Beckenrose (1839) 182-9.
- (7) Asiatic Journal (Nov 1828) XXVI: 637-9.
(Visit of U.S. ship of war 'Peacock' (Taco) Sept 1826 &
befored treaty).
- (8) Asiatic Journal (Oct 1827) XXIV: 517-9.
- (9) Revue Britannique (Dec 1827) XV: 243-6.
- (10) Sydney Gazette, Aug. 24 and 31, 1827.
- (11) Asiatic Journal (Nov 1828) XXVI: 626-8.
- (12) Nautical Magazine (1834), pp 537-48.

- (1) See Waldgrave on Tahiti.
- (2) Coulter Adv. in the Pacific. (1845), Pt 262-90.
- (3) Bennett's whaling voyage (1840) I: 59-187; II: 25-55.
- (4) Evangelical Magazine for 9.5.10 (letter from Rowland Hassall).

Henry George (date)

1816

arrived at Enea from Tangarua July 16, 1816, going to

July 16

Takite for logs (v Henry to Rev. S. Haasden, July 26, 1816).

[Haasden Papers V: 45-6

A 1996

Endeavour (reborn)

- 1822 Capt. Chatter of the 'Endeavour' has given certain information to W. Henry
W. Henry to Rev. T. Hassall Sept 1822 (Hessall Gen. II: 472)
A 1677-2
- 1823 arrived lately at Esneo, Capt. Dalbo commanding.
(Hessall Gen. II: 635 A 1677-2
- ✓ 1824 purchase by Rev. J. Williams and disposal of.
(L25 to Rev. S. Fowler. Sept 17, 1824).
Fowler Papers, IV: 143 A 1995

Mary (reborn)

- ✓ 1810 arrived at Sydney from Otahite laden with furs, May 13, 1810
A 772 p. 23.

General Macquarie (ship)

- ✓ 1813 Seizure of crew of Capt. Cook G.D. v. 1 2. 8
SEE IN HRA under date 14. 8. 13. (Aug. 14, 1813)
- ✓ 1814 Property of G. Blaxcell Letter from W. G. Waterhouse to T. Moore,
dated June 4, 1815. A 756 p. 9

(According to SG this vessel was launched on Oct 8, 1811. Her purchase by
R. W. Loane is recorded in SG 31.7 19).

- 1826 Bill of sale of, Capt. W. G. Waterhouse's Office Oct 1826 A 759 p. 19.

References

1. Tomson, J. "The Journal of James Tomson ..." London, Golden
Cockerel Press, 1935. Pp. 200-203.
2. Kerr, R. "A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels ..." Edinburgh,
1824. Vol. XII, pp. 180; 191-5.
3. Beaglehole, J.C. (ed.). "The Voyage of the Endeavour 1768-1771"
London, Hakluyt Society, 1955. Pp. 82; 118.
4. Cook, James "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean ..." 2nd ed., London,
1785. Vol. II, pp. 10-11.
5. Idem, pp. 73-4.

- (1) Cook (1785) Vol II, p. 75, states that the Spaniards left "one bull, one goat, hogs, and dogs, and the mole of some other animal; which we afterward found to be a ram. The hogs are of a large kind; have already greatly improved the breed originally found by us upon the island; and, at the time of our late arrival, were very numerous."
- (2) Binglehole - Voyage of the Endeavour (1755), p. 82 (footnote) says -
 "It should be added that the island pigs, the objects of so much solicitation, were not a large race, as may be gathered from Cook's reference to 'a Pig of 10 or 12 pounds weight'. They differed considerably, says Ellis in 1829, 'from the present breed, which is a mixture of English and Spanish. They are described as having been smaller than the generality of hogs now are, with long legs, long noses, curly or almost woolly hair, and short erect ears.' - Polynesian Researches, I, p. 349."

Queries on Table

- (1) 1807 ✓ TMS: III has 1807 May 12 'Elizabeth' (Capt. Campbell) Feb. 28.
for NSW. Evangelical Mag (Oct. 1807) says she dep. P.S. March 7; S.G.: 1.3.07 says
- (2) 1808 ✓ TMS: III has 1808 Oct. 25 'Perseverance' arr. (p. 191), and
on Nov 10 takes missionaries to Huahine: (See especially, p. 287)
was Campbell captain?
- (3) 1806 TMS: III has entries June 17 'General Wellesley' arr. (also in
Ellis' L.N.S. p. 187); and July 30 'Pamanatta' arr. (also
in Ellis, p. 187); and March 14 'Hamington' arr. & May 3 dep.
(also in Ellis, p. 183) — a second voyage?
- (4) 1807 ✓ what was date of 'Hawkesbury' ret. to P.S. (Sept., 1806 — middle
1807?), or if we can't get this her date of leaving Tahiti
(see TMS III: 278).
(S.G. itinerary found)
- (5) 1814 ✓ TMS IV: 149 'Matilda' blown away from Moorea 3.9.14 (see
also Ellis' 'Poly Researches' II: 117. Vessel was from Tahiti, but
where to?
- (6) 1807 ✓ NSW Packet Almanack for 1808 says that 'Halcyon' arr. from
Otaheite with pork on Sept. 10. Anything on this in S.G. or
elsewhere? Was Blaisdell the owner (as in 1809)?
(S.G. itinerary found)
- (7) 1809 ✓ S.G.: 211.10 says that 'Halcyon' dep. for Tahiti Dec. 29 to
procure a cargo of pork (owner Mr. Blaisdell). Did she return?

HRB V: 122 has
Hamington dep. for coast
P.S. 1.5.04

Questions on Table, cont'd.

(9) 1803 ✓ NSW Packet Almanack for 1808 & 1809 says that 'Venus' left for Tahiti Feb. 5. Did she ret to PJ with park? She may have gone on to Bengal, from where she ret'd to PJ 8.5.05.

(10) 1808 ✓ SQ: 10.7.08 says that on July 8 the 'Hero' (Capt. Gardner) arrived from Otakete. Did she carry park and who owned her? (Not in HRA)
(see on card)

~~(11) 1813 Ellis 'Plyesian Researches' II: 132 has the following: "Towards the autumn of 1813, Mr. Skelby, formerly a missionary in Tagatabu, and subsequently in Natarua, arrived as master of the 'Queen Charlotte', at Ender, on his way to the Paumotu, or Pearl Islands." Ship taken there~~

~~OK - this is the voyage in which he returned to PJ 15.2.14. and Lockyer's Journal 122ff.~~

(11) 1810 ✓ TMS III: 329 gives details of recapture of 'Venus' by William Campbell of the 'Hibernia'. When did the 'Venus' arrive back in PJ and what was her cargo? She evidently did arrive back for SQ 10.11.10 speaks of her leaving again on June 26, 1810 "on an adventure of discovery", with Captain William Campbell in command. (Not in HRA)

Schooner of 20 tons
with 3 men
Date of recapture c Oct, 1809
- in Thom 122

(12) 1811 ✓ see also (10) above. In 18.5.11 SQ reports 'Venus' at Huahine. Did she not take on park? Did she go to Ranguesas to investigate sandalwood possibilities? She certainly went to the Tuamotus, where she was attacked. (Not in HRA)

Questions on Table, contd.

- (13) ✓ 1810 'Cyclops' diverted from Fiji to Tahiti - 59 4 2.10.
- (14) ✓ 1809 'Cumberland' expected any day at Tahiti (October, 1809) - Lusk's Journal, p. 123. (not in HRA).
- (15) 1819 Ellis II: 283 says that early in 1819 the 'Indra' came to Tahiti for commerce. (not in HRA)

~~Cumberland (Miss Swain) missed Endeavour's departure for Tahiti on 9.9.11.~~

1 Gaed Wellerley dep PT for Pulo Penang 24.4.07.

From deposition of James Elder re escape of John Heare (HRA VI:543)

the Gaed Wellerley was in Tahiti ~~about~~ about August, 1807.

- (1) Date of arrival of Haukesburg in 1806
- (2) Particulars re Halizen in 1807
- ✓ (3) Particulars re Nary Ann 1812 to estimate pork.

Nary Anne 313 tons 19 crew Birnie and Co from London.

See HRA VII: 648-9 It is true that she carried amongst a large mixed cargo 60 tierces of beef and pork, but I doubt if any of it came from Otagoite.

HRA VII: 762 says she left 3.10.12 for "fishing".

Notes

- (1) 1808 'Pamaretta' lost en route to Tahiti for pork (TMS III: 287)
- (2) LMS pork ship - for recommendation see TMS II: 146; and III 37
- (3) LMS making pork for 'Hamington' see TMS II: 311
- (4) 1804 'Hamington' venturing with arms III: 36 and 41
- (5) 1822 'St Michael' sold to Joseph Underwood for £460. SG 1.2.22.
- (6) 1824 Schooner 'Endeavour' now belongs to Reatea. SG 1.1.24.
- (7) 1814 Macquarie and Island trade - appointment of Magistrate at Tahiti. HRA VIII: ⁹⁶ 96.
- Proclamation requiring food for shipping (islands under HM protection)
HRA VIII: 98-100.
- (8) 1812 'Hamington' cost Campbell £2,260. HRA VII: 519-20, 757.
- | (9) Routes taken - see Nicholson's evidence.
- | (10) 1819 Coconut-oil 'useful for lamps and soap-making' - SG 9.1.19.

59 Checks

- (1) 1807 ✓ Checked that 59 13.07 says "yesterday morning sailed the ship
Ange and brig Elizabeth" Doesn't say for where
- ✓ 59 83.07 says that owing to a drought in Norfolk salt has
been risen to 1/- a lb.
- (2) 1807 ✓ 59 12.4.07 On Thursday arrived the Elizabeth (Capt E
Benker) from a cruise, with 32 tons of sperm oil. Apparently
visited NZ. 59 19.4.07 says this is the Elizabeth when
- (3) 1807 ✓ 59 7.6.07 "The 17th ult. sailed the new schooner Nancy for
the Eastward."
- (4) 1807 ✓ 59 14.6.07 "The Parramatta is ready for sea - and will
proceed immediately on her voyage to Otaheite"
- ✓ 59 28.07 is the last no. of the year. The next being
15.5.08
- (5) 1808 ✓ 59 15.8.08 "On Tuesday arrived the Venus, John Barberich,
master, from Otaheite 10 weeks, with a cargo of furs.
- ✓ The letter of Nangpe, Serinapatam, South Sea whaler (Edward
Clarke) got aground at Galapagos and sent to Tahiti for
repairs. All assistance rendered by Penant, who landed cargo
under his own roof.
- ✓ Nancy, colonial built vessel, which sailed from here for
Otaheite the 10th of December, had not arrived when the
Venus left.

sq checks catd.

- (6) 1808 ✓ 54: 22.5.08 "The *Pomaretta*, captain G. Lenn, arrived from Otaheite, Dec 18; sailed again April 14."
- (7) 1808 ✓ 5.6.08 *Serangapatam* and *Elizabeth* reputed gone to New Caledonia and might be expected about September next
- (8) 1808 ✓ 3.7.08 Endeavour buys 600 sea elephant teeth, said to be in high estimation among the natives of the Feejee
- (9) 1808 ✓ 54 17.7.08 One column account of the *Mercury* at Mangara (in $21^{\circ} 38' S$ and $158^{\circ} 20' E$).
- (10) 1808 ✓ 18 9 08 *Serangapatam* arr Sailed England July, 1806, touched at Otaheite and Norfolk
- (11) 1808 ✓ 23 10 08 News of Toga and Fiji of *Elizabeth*
- (12) 1808 ✓ 27.11.08 News of Fiji
- (13) 1808 ✓ 11.12.08 Full page of Fiji news.

I have gone right through the sq for 1805 again and 1806 and 1807 and 1808

~~202 149 (51 06) 156 (93 06)~~

~~received during 1806~~

(No 117 for 265 05 was missing)

- (14) 1806 ✓ 27 4.06 (Sunday) On Monday on the *Lucy* private ship of war, capt Ferguson, of 22 guns, left from Otaheite
- ✓ 25 5 06 vouchers for Pownall's letter of 9 12 04 to King as by his general com effect.

Australian Almanack for 1829

Shipping arrivals for 1828.

- (1) March 29 Industry (Ebull) 87 tons Society Islands
Amber root, etc.
- (2) March 29 Darling (West) 34 tons Society Is. Sundries
- (3) May 12 Snapper (Henry) 42 tons Society Is. Cocoa-nut Oil, etc
- (4) July 29 Samuel (Sundella) 66 tons Otobrite Cocoa-nut Oil, etc
- (5) Oct 15 Lad Rodney (Hendson) 165 tons Tugutoboo Cocoa-nut Oil, etc
- (6) Nov 27 Snapper (Henry) 44 tons Feeje Is. Park, shell, etc

Australian Almanack for 1830

Arrivals for 1829

- (1) Jan 10 Admiral Gifford (Welker) New Zealand Park & Flax
- (2) March 13 Samuel (Hall) South Sea Islands
- (3) June 18 Industry (Cunny) South Sea Islands
- (4) Aug 10 Dart (Hendson) Tugutoboo
- (5) Dec 10 Hurd (Tacha) Tugutoboo

Note Industry dep for Otobrite Jan 26.

Sophia (Elley) dep for Society & Sandwich Is. March 15.

William Stovell (Dandson) dep for Society Is August 23.

Homer (Jones) dep for Society 12 Oct. 24

Lady Blackwood (Dillon) dep for London Feb. 26

Australian Almanack for 1831

arrivals during 1830

- (1) March 5 Lady Blackwood (Dillon) 253 London rechartered
- (2) " 8 William Stoveld (Dandoen) 187 South Sea 12 rechartered
- (3) April 21 Transmere (Smith, jun) 86 South Sea 12 ballast
- (4) May 9 Snipper (Henry) 65 Friendly 12 rechartered
- (5) Dec 13 Olive Branch (Johnstone) 61 Society 12 rechartered

Departures

Nov 12 Queen Charlotte (Remaldson) 120 N Z & S S 12 rechartered

Tumbull, John. "A Voyage Round the World, in the years 1800, 1801,
1802, 1803, and 1804..." 2^d ed., London, 1813.

1 John Buzers was first officer on the 'Dartwell', and John Tumbull second officer, on her voyage to China in 1799, when they became aware of the lucrative trade which the Americans were carrying on with the N.W. coast.

On returning home they resolved to follow suit and succeeded in interesting some "gentlemen of well known respectable extraction" in their project.

2 They at length bought a new ship, the 'Margaret', "containing 10 carriage guns, with 2 swivels and proportionate small arms, and built wholly of British oak". Buzers took command and Tumbull took charge of the "cargo and trading part". Each of them as owners had considerable shares.

Necessary permission of East India Co. obtained (their license expiring then to visit China - III) left England end of 1800.

73 Found Sydney market glutted, and no money in the colony.

74 Decided that Buzers should go on the N.W. speculation (he died 9.3.01) and Tumbull stay to dispose of cargo.

1 This is the last ed. to which I refer.

Tombull, contd.

77 1801 out of 2,600 in Sydney the use:-

People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping,
bringing grain from the Hawkesbury, sales in Bass's
straits, chiefly employed in the water - 350

Petty traders & pedlars, who give a livelihood by
trading 40

Desired to become a part of very active commerce.

83 Colony "suffering greatly both for the want of animal food, and
all other sorts of provisions". Proposal not to stipulate for such

price ceiling of
the government -

Due to price of animal food and dry provisions, was forced by order of
the governor, leaving no protection to that of labour. - for

84 instance, the price of pork which was 6d per lb. if advanced to
10d, as finally, the colony would be fully equal to its own
consumption.

102 absolutely no money in circulation, as Government retained grain in payment
for the goods received from their contract. Therefore T. left for
Nepole (by not a well advised in advice) as reported some money
there

111 H.W. speculation complete failure. Left Nepole 9.8.02

Tumakall, cat'd

129 called off MAITIA. "The produce of this island may be obtained at a much cheaper rate than at Otahite, the natives being content to receive for it, in barter, articles of comparatively inferior value." Pop c. 120.

130 an. Rotarua Bay - Porfesse (Lt. Scott) collecting bugs.

131 (1) Destructive war previously for some time "said to be excited by the oppressive & tyrannical government of the family of Penae."

(2) a Mr LEWIN found a man "a landscape painter, sent hither from Botany Bay, for the purpose of taking views, and making drawings of objects in this island."

(3) General death in consequence of ravages of the war "would make it impossible to obtain any considerable supply of fah ... it was with difficulty enough could be obtained to supply the ship's company of the Porfesse."

Reason for no spirits for some years?

139 visit from royal family "nothing was so acceptable to them as fire-arms, for they considered everything else as useless trifles."

145 Things gradually improved a little and a regular system of trade began: - "at this time I had the charge of the ship, whilst the captain was employed in shore superintending the selling of provisions, and other necessary business. It so happened that for me I procured by him, fire-arms obtained, and at a cheaper rate, on board the ship,

Tomball, contd.

the natives being generally the dupes of their own eagerness for gain, and concluding that they were sure to make the most advantageous bargains when they trafficked with the people in the vessel."

- 155 after a month had procured only small stock. Dep. for Haskine
- 165 N.B.G. Then to ULITEA, where boarded PULPIT and wife
- 166 (Tahitian), left on Haskine by Bess & escaped to Ulitea (badly treated in both), were taken on board. 4 Europeans (incl. 3 convicts) & 2 Tahitians then deserted. Drove for market.
- 172-186 Calles cut - ship nearly run ashore. Gun to be raised. Only just got away owing to land breeze at night.
- 191 visited Numa (or MOBIDIA) the ^{most} leeward & smallest of Society Is. Papeete had been before - nearly had boat cut off. N.B.G.
- 199 at Oahu trading for salt. Most active American trade with is.
- 235 Transit trade large. (Excellent account of trading conditions in Hawaiian Islands in 1803).
- 243 at last obtained all salt required after visiting various islands to get it.
- 244 11.2.03 off Nangai.

- 245 5.3.03 Low island discovered.
 2 others seen later a.m. Neties named No current
 trees seen - neties darker than Tolitians
 ' named 'Mangata's Island (after ship) $143^{\circ}24'W$ $20^{\circ}26'S$.
 ' are SE of S 8-9 miles - other SW of W 8-9 miles.
- 246-7 7.3.03 Another island also identified $143^{\circ}28'W$ $20^{\circ}05'S$
- 247 10.3.03 slightly higher island with current trees
 8-7 miles in circ. Neties "one of them, probably a chief, or
 woman, had a few pearl oyster shells strung round his neck,
 no doubt by way of distinction; a prescriptive proof of pearls
 being in the neighborhood." Apparently we were near Endeavour's
 track.
- 248 Named Phillip's Island $16^{\circ}24'S$ $143^{\circ}57'W$
 Also nearly is named Holt's Is. $16^{\circ}12'S$ $143^{\circ}47'W$
- 248 (New Recorded or Anomalous Charts). (Eulogy of Anomalous' work).
- 250-1 Large or island with large lagoon. Neties - difficulty of
 intercourse with neties - employed looking-glass for pearl gorgon.
- 261 Bayes led before this visited islands in Toronto see further extracts.
 Lagoon 12-14 by 6-7 miles.
- 262 16.3.03 On MATIA - next distant spot of Poron's authority,
 being governed by deputy sent by him. $15^{\circ}48'S$ $147^{\circ}58'W$
 level on top. No high light, as in. of low low.

Tamblall, contd.

264

Am MATIEA (see us on p. 3 already visited but called MAITIA).

17° 49' S 148° 2' W

On 19.3.03 procured "upwards of twenty kyo, some of them very fine, in exchange for hatchets, muskets, knives, paper looking-glasses, &c. and had it not been for the fierceness of these animals, and their flying into the mountains when attacked, we could have procured double that number." Their most anxious to trade.

Meletia
H.E.M.

268

Am. Tahiti 21.3.03. Daring advice 'Maitia' had been ^{old Pomee dead}

& had taken away all the kyo she could procure. Not considered good news. No probability of procuring more.

269

Therefore decided captain should go to windward islands and procure live kyo while T with 2 or 3 assistants should remain & get on with sailing.

270

Pomee's permission to trade all over is for kyo, as Maitia "expressed from the multitude of its late visitors."

At first tried native trades and European, but couldn't manage sustained labour.

272

Beachcombers engaged - bully off & dived à la natie. "1 ~~4~~ were procured better or cheaper kyo, than through the medium of these men".

273

"Chief part of this business I entrusted to Peter the Swede, he being the most experienced man in the island". He despatched boat as thought best by him, and used men round island as required.

- 273 Note lungs also seized & captioned between Es & natives. "Peter" almost an Otahitean in his knowledge of the island."
- 274-6 Note agent got mulla land - phreased - benefact of Es. gets boat from Victory Bay - needed strict guard.
- 280 (Excellent portrayal of Paine's character).
- 298 ship 2 mths away instead of 3 weeks
- 300 ship wrecked in Palisiers - first wreck - crew sent Tahiti.
- 302 "The business of the Captain, as he prepared to renew the trade for pearls (the principal object of his visit) ..."
- wrecked on a low reef near a cluster of islands called the Palisiers in $15^{\circ} 38' S$ & $146^{\circ} 30' W$, which had never before been discovered. Trenchy of 2 Tahitians, who stole boat.
- Trouble of natives of neighbouring islands.
- 306 (Example of Jefferson performing duties as Magistrate).
- 308 "Otahite, within the last two years, had been so well supplied with European articles, that the natives had now become very difficult to deal with; and, as our stock was much reduced by the wreck, we were not infrequently at a loss to keep up the market." Therefore decided to try EIMEO.
- 311 Bet on Eimeo "There was but one kind of property which would procure them [i.e. kapa], and we were almost as scarce of this article as themselves: muskets and gun-powder was the

Tunball, cont

only currency."

315

"Few fowls or hawks I could have had any quantity of hogs I wanted, but they would trade for no other articles."

317

"Generally speaking, the hogs of Ender are larger than those of Otobite: their tusks are immense, a circumstance which, added to their fierceness, renders them dangerous to approach."

319

Now agree to engage with Penae as mercenaries or friends of hogs, women and cloth (from plunder). T agrees to lend boat and its contents but wouldn't join, pleading pretext to protect at Potaini submission of rebels.

321

(D) exit of Penae & effect on mission).

325 ff

327

"The natives of the Bounty were an acquisition as fortunate as unexpected for the circumstances of Penae. Being well skilled in the art of dissimulation, he had little difficulty in gaining them to his party, and with them an invincible advantage. His honors were unbounded; he had no scruple in making them, because he had no intention to perform. With the assistance of these heroes, for such were they considered by the natives, he was enabled to carry every thing before him; and in a very little time was acknowledged as king of the whole island."

Tambell, capt.

Since this period, however, there have doubtless been many risings and revolts; but, upon the whole, Pomare has prevailed over them all. Nor was this the only time he owed his safety to his European friends; as in the late war he would have been effectually ruined, had it not been for the assistance of the English, who happened at the time to be on the island."

360

Footnote

Nov. 6, 1809 Rebellions broke out

'Venus' captured 'Hulowia' rescued. (Letter from John Jones to
This is in TMS III: 328-30 → ^{missionaries}
dated 24.2.10).

TMS III: 330-1 →

|||

with the letter ~~dated~~ dated 5.3.10 says missionaries anchored at Sydney Cove 17.2.10 and on 24.2.10 'Fathombaland' schooner (Halford) ret'd from Tahiti & Society Is.

"The 'Dowdswell', a vessel by which we [the missionaries] understand sundry articles were sent for us, has not been heard of, neither here nor at Tahitee."

362

Letter from Mr. Hassall in E. Evangelical Magazine for 9.5.10

"... it is dangerous for any ship to visit the island [Tahiti]; for the rebel party are determined to take every vessel that falls in their way; as they have a great aversion to the English, on account of the attachment they have shown to Pomare." Peter the Swede dead

Tumball, contd.

375

"The situation of the missionaries amongst them [the Tahitians] was very unpleasant. A ship, however, was soon arrived, than they were employed by them to negotiate the exchange and barter. Should everything in this business not be to their satisfaction, a thing that almost always happens, from their insatiable avarice, the missionaries must bear the reproach. They cannot have exerted their interest with their countrymen, or they might have procured them better bargains, is the general retort of these covetous beings."

383

slow progress of mission ^{partly} due to collusion between royal family, chiefs and priests. Avarice of having influence over people.

385

Left Tahiti [on 'Dart'] 2. 9. 03. for PS via Tanager Islands.

1813

Government sends out £10,000 in dollars as circulating medium.

Hillbats barter as appropriate for Europeans as Tahitians.

277 "At the time of my departure from Norfolk Island the governor,
278 Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Foveaux, knowing the object of our
pursuit, and probably suspecting that sailors would make but
indifferent pork butchers, in the most kind and obliging manner,
furnished me with a recipe as practised by him in that island,
and by the colonists at Port Jackson. It is extracted from
Captain King's journal of the transaction on returning to the
Sandwich Islands.

'The legs which we made use of for this purpose,' says
the journalist, 'were of various sizes, weighing from four to
twelve stone (of fourteen pounds). The time of slaughtering
was always in the afternoon; and, as soon as the hair was
scalded off, and the entrails removed, the leg was divided
into pieces of four ^{or} eight pounds each, and the bone of the
leg and chine taken out; and, in the larger sort, the
ribs also. Every piece then being carefully examined,
and the veins cleared of the coagulated blood, they were
handed to the salters, whilst the flesh remained still
warm. After they had been well rubbed with salt, they
were placed in a heap, on a stage raised in the open air,

Pickling process, contd.

covered with planks, and pressed with the heaviest weights we could lay on them. In this situation they remained till the next evening, when they were again well raked and examined, and the suspicious parts taken away. They were then put into a tub of strong pickle, where they were always looked over once or twice a-day; and, if any piece had not taken the salt, which was readily discerned by the smell of the pickle, they were immediately taken out, re-examined, and the sound pieces put to fresh pickle. This, however, after the precautions before used, seldom happened. After six days, they were taken out, examined for the last time, and, being again slightly pressed, were packed in barrels, with a thin layer of salt between each.

He further adds, that I brought home with me some barrels of this pork, which was pickled at Owhyhee, in January 1779; and it was tasted by several persons in England, about Christmas 1780, and found perfectly sound and wholesome."

THE TAHITIAN PORK TRADE

Shipping arriving at Port Jackson from the Society Islands: 1800-1820³

<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Captain</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Value¹</u>
<u>1801</u> Oct. 2	H. P. S. <u>Porpoise</u>			Leut. William Scott	Royal Navy (?)	<u>Pork 31,000 lbs.</u>
<u>1802</u> Nov. 14	<u>Venus</u>	142	25	Charles Burtel	Barr, Burtel & Co.	<u>Pork 123,000 lbs.</u> <u>Salt 30,034 lbs.</u>
<u>1803</u> Dec. 19	H. P. S. <u>Porpoise</u>			Leut. William Scott		<u>Pork 40,000 lbs.</u> 2
<u>1803</u> July 21	<u>Hauteloo</u>	60	18	Roger Surfaen	Berry & Co.	<u>Pork 58,240 lbs.</u>
<u>1803</u> Sept. 30	<u>Dart</u>	173	16	D. Ingemann	J. M. Kenzie	<u>Pork 50,000 lbs. (est.)</u> ³ Wool 2000 lbs. (est.)
<u>1805</u> Nov. 6	<u>Hawington</u>	180	32	William Carttelle	Clancy Clay, K & Co.	<u>Pork 44,800 lbs.</u>
<u>1806</u> c. Sept. (est.) No. 2000 lbs. II. 75	<u>Hauteloo</u>	18	4	E. Edwards	Arthur Thorpe	<u>Pork.</u>

<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Captain</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Charge</u>
1807						
Sept. 10	<u>Halsey</u>				Gordon Blaxell	Paul 50,000 lbs (est.)
Nov. 9	<u>Elizabeth</u>	160		W. Stewart	J. Brantley & Gordon Blaxell	Paul 50,000 lbs (est.)
Dec. 18	<u>Paromatta</u>	102	10	John Glenn	Halletts & Co.	Paul 75,660 lbs. ⁴
1808						
July 8	<u>Hew</u>			Gordon		Charge not stated.
July 10	<u>Mercury</u>	53		Thomas Reedy	Reedy and Wells	Paul 45,000 lbs. (est.)
1810						
Feb. 16	<u>Helena</u>	200	33	William Campbell	(8 views & price) Gordon Blaxell	Paul 10,476 lbs. ⁵
Feb. 23	<u>Mutualbond</u>	35		Halford	Gordon Blaxell	Paul 47,040 lbs.
May 3	<u>Mercury</u>	53		Theodore Walker	Wells & Reedy	Paul 45,000 lbs. (est.)
Nov. 6	<u>Cyclops</u>	90	18	John Burbeck	Gordon Blaxell & Co.	Paul 85,000 lbs.
1811						
May 17	<u>Enderman (King)</u>	58		Theodore Walker	1. Pickles	Paul 49,280 lbs.
May 19	<u>Mercury</u>	53		Tait		Paul 47,000 lbs.
Sept. 4	<u>Tuel</u>	80		Folger		Paul, Paul & Co., and Howard
Sept. 18	<u>Cyclops</u>	90		William Campbell		Paul 15,000 lbs. 40 tons Paul & Co., 600 pounds

Paul-de-see, and Howard, all & multiple view loads

Paul-de-see

Date of Arrival	Vessel	Tons	Year	Captain	Owner	Cargo
1812	* Enderberr (schooner)	30		H. Kalle jun.	H. Kalle jun.	Pork 17,920 lbs.
Feb. 24	* Henry	53		W. Bennett	Mrs R. Raley	Pork 47,000 lbs.
May 27	Henry Anne	313		J. Moore		(?)
Aug. 12	* Enderberr (brig)	58		Theodore Walker	Iraac Mulets	Pork 89,600 lbs.
Oct. 10	Henry	53		W. Bennett		Pork 51,520 lbs.
Dec. 12						
1813						
April 30	Governor Burgoyne	136		R. S. Walker	Gardner Blackwell	Pork 20,000 lbs. 60 tons Pork shell
Nov. 9	* Enderberr (brig)	58		Theodore Walker	Iraac Mulets	No cargo.
Nov. 9	* DeLore	127		Perrell		Pork shell, etc. No fuel
Dec. 19	Tanco Henry	186	20	William Campbell	Lord & G.	Pork shell and powder
1814						
Feb. 15	* Queen Charlotte	119		William Skelley	Tanco Birnie	Pork shell, powder & gunn.
June 16	* Governor Burgoyne	136		R. S. Walker	Gardner Blackwell	Pork shell, powder.
Oct. 29	* Governor Burgoyne	136		R. S. Walker	Gardner Blackwell	Sashwood.
Nov. 22	Campbell Burgoyne	135	20	Bennett		Pork 44,800 lbs. 40 tons Pork shell.

Date of arrival	Vessel	Tons	Saw	Capt	Owner	Cargo
<u>1815</u>	* <u>Governor</u> <u>Boyce</u>	136		William Campbell	Gambon Russell	Saw lumber.
Feb. 23	* <u>Governor</u> <u>Boyce</u>	136		William Campbell	Gambon Russell	Saw lumber. ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}
Oct. 31	* <u>Queen</u> <u>Charlotte</u>	119		Houston	Tanco Prince	Saw lumber.
Nov. 15	* <u>Endeavour</u> (Aug)	58		Powell		Saw lumber.
Jan. 27	* <u>King George</u>	186		R S. Walker	Tack Underwood	Pak 26, 880 lbs. 80-90 tons ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}
Dec. 15						
<u>1816</u>						
May 28	* <u>Governor</u> <u>Boyce</u>	136		William Campbell	Gambon Russell	Pak 123, 200 lbs.
Aug. 8	* <u>Tual</u>	80		Bunnett		Pak 13, 440 lbs. 20 tons ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}
Oct. 5	* <u>Endeavour</u> (Aug)	58		Howard		Pak 17, 920 lbs. 27 tons ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}
Oct. 11	* <u>Queen</u> <u>Charlotte</u>	119		Powell		Pak 11, 000 lbs. 40 tons ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}
Dec. 2	* <u>King George</u>	186		R S. Walker	Tack Underwood	Pak 15, 000 lbs. (est). Saw lumber.
Dec. 29	* <u>acture</u>			Hanson	Hudson	Cargo not stated.
<u>1817</u>						
Oct. 8	* <u>Queen</u> <u>Charlotte</u>	119		Powell		Saw lumber.
Dec. 6	* <u>King George</u>	186		Baradge	Tack Underwood	Saw lumber, etc.
Dec. 10	* <u>Defiance</u>	127		William Campbell		Pak 8, 960 lbs. 18 tons ^{saw lumber.} _{and saw}

Date of Arrival	Vessel	Tons	Crew	Captain	Owner	Cargo
1818	* ¹ Active Yachtie			Trent Thornton Trent Thompson	Rev Samuel Bardsley Rev. Samuel Bardsley	Cargo not stated. No want out Pack 10,000 lbs. (est.). 6-7 K
1819						
Jan. 24	Haveria	73	11	John Nuelson	Laden Mrs. Soc	Pack 10,000 lbs (est.). Cement oil.
April 30	* King George	186		Beveridge		
Oct. 30	Haveria	73	11	John Nuelson	Laden Mrs Soc	Pack 35,000 lbs. (est.) Cargo not stated.
Dec. 29	* Active			Trent Thompson	Rev. Samuel Bardsley	
1820						
Sept. 26	Haveria	73	11	John Nuelson	Laden Mrs Soc	Pack 35,000 lbs. Cement oil. Insurance out.

3 1/2 cargo lbs.

Dillon at Tahiti

arrived from Valparaiso on the 'St. Patrick' in December, 1825,
 after 3-4 days at Motarai Bay, piloted into Papeete by an English
 sailor. Obtained 6 goats from Mr. Pitt, who lived
 half-way between Papeete and Motarai Bay.

2 American vessels and an English whaler, the 'Fawn' at Papeete
 Fresh fish daily, with as much bread-fruit as they wished. Plenty of
 fruit

P. 121

"Some casks of very good pork were procured from Captain Henry, a
 son of one of the missionaries, who had a curing establishment. A
 ration of this was served out about twice a week when at sea."
 also took plenty of bread-fruit and yams, and accounts for sea provisions.

all from Bangley, Capt George, Sea-Life Sixty Years Ago (London, 1885)

pt. 115-122

SALT PORK

Agreement between Capt. Payer Surgeon of the Venturus &
Wm. Cox Esq. —

NO DATE

Capt. S. agrees to furnish Wm. Cox with 5 Ton of
Pork from Ootahite such is reasonable in the public store
as the regular criterion to determine its quantity by,
at the rate of 6 pence per pound to be delivered at
Sledging free of all expenses Wm. Cox having furnished
Casks for the purpose of receiving it. — and that
such quantity of Pork he will deliver to Wm. Cox
on his return to this Port from his present voyage
to Ootahite being completed — under the penalty of
100 $\frac{P}{-}$ and Wm. Cox agrees to pay for it at that
Rate and Price or forfeit.

Supreme Court Papers Bundle 30. Item 111 M.L.Am. 27(C)

PORK

G. Bassett to J. MacArthur, 10.5.10 -

"The Venus Schooner which I had sent to Otago for pork was taken by the natives and stripped of every article she had on board as stores, and for Bunker, her Sails, Rigging, Belmanks etc destroyed and we were killed - she was however retaken by Captain Campbell who fitted her out as well as his means allowed him, and she is returned here with the total loss of her Voyage."

"... The Halimna has returned after an absence of eight months with nothing on board but Four Tons of Sealoh Wood and a few other trifling articles not sufficient to pay one fourth of her sailing expenses."

Excerpts from Barton, G. B. "The True Story of
Nungnet Catchpole" Evening News (Supplement) for
July 10, 1897, and subsequent issues.

Part XVII - A Girl's Career: describes the early part of Mary
Handcock (later Mrs Reiby) and Thomas Reiby and the
building of Reiby's first ship, the Raven, together with the
development of the sealing trade, in which she was employed.

Part XVIII - A Benevolent Despot: details the rise of the
Newcastle coal and timber trade, the Raven helping to take
to take the command and her suite of relations and events in
1804.

"When he next came at the river, the timber interested Reiby
a good deal more than the coal, because he had long been in
search of a kind that would be fit for ship-building
purposes. He had a new speculation in view. He had
made up his mind to build a good-sized schooner, and
run her between Sydney and the Society Islands, to supply the
Government with salt pork, and at the same time take
advantage of any other island trade that might offer.

PORK

Thomas Reilly

The demand for salt meat was so great in Sydney that his enterprise had very good prospects before it, although there were manifest difficulties in the way - including the risk of ship-wreck on unknown reefs, and the greater risk of being cut off by the non-eating notice of some lively island."

Difficulties of building ships - convenient materials scarce
Mercury on stocks 18 months before launching.

(1) "when at last she was fairly afloat she was christened the Mercury; and having completed her loading, which included the barter for pigs, and a large quantity of salt, to be used in curing them, she sailed on her first voyage in December, 1807." Reilly went in command.*

on embarking pig supply at Port Jackson sent to Port Jackson and had good reception. ^{Hobbsend} Difficulties at MANJEA ship vessel nearly cut off. Good account of trip.

* He had entered into partnership with Edward Wells, the firm being known as sometimes as Reilly and Wells and sometimes Wells and Reilly.

PORRIS

Thomas Reebey

(2) In return Reebey gave up the sea and Seidelers took command.
 1809. Ship went next to Fiji for sandalwood and got 35 tons.
 Account of voyage (particularly at Tazatabu) 1809

(3) October, 1809, second trip to Tahiti under Theodore Walker
 1809. Civil war at Hapehane, on to Basolua. Venus and
Helena

Projects of trading with markets not realized. Comed on
 openly as witness this advertisement -

"Wanted, 40 logskeds and 20 markets.
 Apply to Mrs Reebey. A liberal price
 will be given."

(4) July, 1810, third trip to Tahiti with Endearment,
 1810. which belonged to Isaac Nichols, merchant, ship-owner,
 principal superintendent of convicts, and postmaster. 'Reebey'
 to his friends & a VIP of the time.

(5) Reebey sails in Lady Barlow for China to sell his
 sandalwood - which he did satisfactorily at 16 1/2 dol
 per pekul.

Thomas Reilly

PORE

- (6) Schooner John Palmer purchased by W^m Reilly to replace the Mercury and her eldest son placed in command. Lost at sea.
- (7) W^m Reilly buys the brig Queen Margaret in 1817 at auction 'at the very low figure', as the auctioneer said, of £750. Tom, her son, usually took command.
-

INSURANCE

• Dexter, 419 in "The True Story of Margaret Gattfoll"
says -

"The profits of Sydney ship-owners at these times [i.e. first decade of 19th century] had need to be large, for their losses were frequently great. They had to be their own insurers, against all the perils that surrounded their frail craft, ... No speculative genius had ventured to float a Marine Assurance Company at the headquarters of Australian commerce, for no persons it could have taken would have enabled it to stand the demands upon its share capital. No doubt owners tried to minimize their risks - by building their vessels as cheaply as possible, commissioning in their stores, and manning them with unmixed convicts, Lascars, and islanders, at several wages. The profits in one good voyage fully one than covered the entire cost of the ship that carried it ..."

ENDEAVOUR, brig

- (1) 1815
Jan 17 being equipped for use of New South Wales New Zealand Company (Letter to John Thomas Campbell, June 17, 1815) [NSW - Col. Sec. - h-letters, 1815, p. 153]

C.S. 12.

ENDEAVOUR colonial ship.

- (1) 1816
Oct 4 returned on, from Sydney, escaped at Tongareva, but returned later to plunder the ship. (Harmont, T. - Letter to J. T. Campbell, Oct 4, 1816)

[NSW - Col. Sec. - h-letters, 1816, p. 147-50]

C.S. 15

- (3) 1816
Nov 25 frantically taken and plundered by fire of crew of ship, King George, at Tongareva Islands (Nichols. I. - Memorial, Nov 25, 1816)

[NSW - Col. Sec. - h-letters, 1816, p. 215-7]

C.S. 15.

- (4) 1817 belonged to Isaac Nichols (brig)

KING GEORGE

"About this period the King George trading vessel from the Colony came and raised a report of war amongst the natives stating that the other Islands were coming down upon us, this was done in order to induce the Islanders to purchase some old Cannon and gunpowder from Captain Beresford, the price of the cannon was ninety large bags for each gun. We frustrated the scheme and consequently were exposed to personal abuse from the Captain, who said we wanted to engross the trade to ourselves &c &c. Being, we replied, clothing, tea, sugar, flour and tools, then we will encourage barter; But spirits, Gunpowder and warlike implements we will offend."

"Note The owner of the King George was Joseph Underwood of Sydney now deceased. The Captain keeps an Academy at this time in Prince Street Sydney, and is now a member of the Wesleyan Society."

TAHITI AND SALT PORK

Excerpt from: Roe, Michael "New South Wales under Governor King". MS thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Melbourne, April, 1955.

P.75. "One of the lesser aims of Bass's last voyage was to bring South American breeding stock to N.S.W.⁶¹ This plan, of course, received the hearty support of King, whose scouring of the oceans for such resources has already been described.

This particular aspect of King's 'imperialist' cast of mind prompted him to attempt to establish a trade with Tahiti, by which he hoped to receive a constant and cheap supply of salt pork. Since the history of this plan strikingly illustrates the attitudes and values not only of King himself, but also of contemporary British society, it warrants a more careful examination than the mere statistical results would justify. Moreover the study of this scheme introduces us to an interesting series of proposals to colonise Tahiti.

76

The British Government had twice recognised possible 'imperialist' uses of Tahiti.⁶³ Phillip was advised to import therefrom women who would balance the ratio of the sexes in the infant colony of N.S.W., and livestock to supply it with food. He did not do so. At about the same time (1787) William Bligh was despatched on the famous Bounty voyage to secure ~~it/with~~ ~~bread~~ bread-fruit for the West Indies. The mutiny thwarted that venture, but Bligh succeeded at a second attempt. Bligh commented incidentally that surplus Tahitians might fill the empty spaces of New Holland.⁶⁴ The paganism of the Tahitians was a common theme of the journals of Englishmen who had visited the islands, it was therefore logical that the London Missionary Society, founded in 1794, should choose this as their first mission field.⁶⁵

Sir Joseph Banks was disturbed that several of the pioneering ~~gentlemen~~ brethren, most of whom were artisans and not professional clergymen, were dissenters, but his orthodoxy (surely paradoxical in an eighteenth-century President of the Royal Society)⁶⁶ was soothed by Dr Thomas Haweis, Director of the Society: "can any man suppose we have ever taught, or countenanced anything contrary to the doctrinal articles of the Church of England?" Moreover, "nothing hath ever happened in this Land, which had a happier Tendency to divert the minds of Men from the dangerous fields of political Contention to the peaceable object of general Philanthropy than the Missionary Society."⁶⁷ As Brother Jefferson was later to write Governor King from Tahiti: "We are friends to Subordination and Peace."⁶⁸

Thirty missionaries, some with wives, reached Tahiti in March, 1797.⁶⁹ Eighteen formed a station at Matavia, Tahiti, ten sailed on to Tonga; while John Harris and William Pascoe Crook finally disembarked at Santa ~~z~~ Christina in the Marquesas.

77

One of the first European visitors to the Tahitian missionaries was Charles Bishop who sailed the Nautilus into Matavia Bay in March 1798. His arrival coincided with (perhaps precipitated)⁷⁰ a clash between the missionaries and the natives, following which eleven of the former decided that the danger of their position justified sailing with Bishop to Port Jackson.⁷¹ Having arrived there Bishop went on to the seal fishery (and returned^s to this story subsequently) while of the eleven brethren some enjoyed the colony's moral laxity,⁷² others were shocked by it; most returned to England, some remained to play a part in the life of the colony; one (Clode) was murdered, one (Henry) returned to Tahiti.⁷³

The smaller missions had fared even worse. At Tonga three missionaries were massacred, and a fourth 'went native'.⁷⁴ John Harris fled from

Santa Christina to Tahiti after a woman courteously given him by the local chief had sought to violate his chastity.⁷⁵ His companion, W.P. Crook, was saved from imminent massacre in 1798 by the American adventurer, Betsey, commanded by the Captain Fanning who was later to sail in the Union to Port Jackson.⁷⁶ Crook returned to England, where he was appointed missionary to the Port Phillip expedition, and so ultimately reached N.S.W.⁷⁷

Harris stayed at Tahiti until January 1800 when another Betsey, a British South Sea Whaler, accompanied by a prize vessel,⁷⁸ anchored down. Harris offered to steer the prize as far as Tonga, where, he planned, he would reinforce the mission. However so parlous was the position there, that the surviving six decided to join the Betsey and make for Sydney.⁷⁹ Of this group only William Shelley and Harris there remained.⁸⁰

78

Thus the way was prepared for a deliberate and informed relation between Tahiti and N.S.W. to develop. In England other events were making for the same end. The letters from Haweis to Banks from which I quoted above had a particular aim: to secure Banks' influence in persuading the Home Office to employ as a transport the Royal Admiral, William Wilson, which the L.M.S. intended to purchase, and use in maintaining contact with the missions. The intention was, of course, to reduce costs by being hired by the Government to go to N.S.W. In support of his proposition Haweis could cite the "unspeakable advantages" which the convicts would derive from having missionaries as fellow-passengers. Haweis' lobbying succeeded; and the East India Company (Banks' patronage having again ^{been} ~~being~~ sought) reluctantly granted a licence for the Royal Admiral to carry back a China cargo.⁸³ Although at the last moment the Society decided it could not

afford to purchase the ^{vessel} ~~vessels~~, she duly sailed, bearing both convicts and missionaries, who at once set to soul-saving.⁸⁴ When one of them, James Mitchell, decided to join the business life of Sydney,⁸⁵ his passage to Tahiti was taken by William Shelley.⁸⁶

Thus the precedent was set of the L.M.S. seeking and receiving aid of Banks and the Government. Moreover the benefits that could derive from the comparative propinquity of N.S.W. to the missions had been realised and illustrated.

It would seem, indeed, that the Society's directors were very shrewd men. In September, 1799, King (still, of course, in England) informed Banks that: "Dr Haweis and four others ... waited on me yesterday, I have promised every protection & encouragement ...".⁸⁷ The interview must have greatly flattered the Governor-elect, so long denied the pleasures of high office.

79 King's promise was kept all the more readily because of his hopes that the connection with Tahiti could benefit N.S.W. In October 1800 he sent Pomarre (the local chief) six yards of red bunting "as a small token of my future intentions".⁸⁸ The missionaries received King's compliments, 12 pound of soap, and a request that they would respond with "a compleat collection of curiosities".⁸⁹ Having examined the relevant published voyages, the captains of whalers who had touched there, and the emigrant missionaries, the Governor decided that pork was the prime commodity which his colony needed, and which Tahiti could supply.⁹⁰

So, in May 1801 the Porpoise, William Scott, left Port Jackson, bound for Tahiti. To prepare his way King conferred the office of Justice of the Peace on the chief missionary, John Jefferson, hoping thereby to regulate the behaviour of visiting ships, "as it is of the utmost consequence that

the breeding stock ... as well as such property as belongs to your mission, should be preserved from such Lawless plunder".⁹¹ Scott was instructed to take into custody various ex-seamen whose residence on the island had caused much trouble; to establish harmony with the natives; and to seek the co-operation of the missionaries. The latter King exhorted and encouraged (by the offer of cash payment) to play their part.⁹² King sought ex-missionary Hassell's advice on how best to gain the Tahitian's sympathy and support. Mrs King was subsequently set to work on making Pomarre a Scarlet gown, and a selected assortment of goods sent for barter.⁹³

The Porpoise voyage succeeded: "a very timely supply of 31,000 ~~pounds~~ pounds of excellent salt pork, procured at a trifling expense of 2½d. per ~~lb~~ lb."⁹⁴ King happily reported. Both the missionaries and Pomarre had co-operated.⁹⁵ As the Porpoise needed repairing, the Government brig Norfolk was next sent to Tahiti - in November 1801.⁹⁶ At the same time King contracted with George Bass and Charles Bishop (formerly of the Nautilus) to sail in their Venus to procure Tahitian pork, to be purchased by Government at 6d. per pound.⁹⁷ When the Norfolk did not return, as expected, by April, King sent the Porpoise in her wake.⁹⁸ The Governor's letter to the missionaries sent by the Porpoise was less boyant in tone, but sought the usual assistance and particularly asked that the missionaries manufacture the salt necessary as a preservative, and that they send him Tumeric, Ginger and other natural products of the island.⁹⁹ In May 1802 another vessel, the oft-recurring Nautilus, set out to Tahiti to gather pork on private speculation.¹⁰⁰

At the end of the year the Venus and the Porpoise returned with a story of mixed blessings. Bass could provide the store with 86,556 lbs pork even after conducting some private sales; the Porpoise had secured 34,950 lbs.¹⁰¹ However - the Norfolk had been destroyed by a hurricane, a loss

which distressed King, and delighted the military officers.¹⁰² Moreover William House, the captain of the Norfolk, had witnessed, and recorded far greater tragedy than the mere loss of his vessel. His Journal tells a horrible story of native degeneration and European frustration, which I now propose to analyse so as to suggest the reason for the disintegration of the whole pork-trade plan.

The chief theme of the journal was the natives' urge to manipulate European contact to assist their own interests in inter-tribal warfare. As with most of the points made by House there had previously been evidence of this manipulation being an inevitable effect of European contact. Indeed Pomarre owed the strength of his position to the aid given him by the Bounty mutineers;¹⁰³ and so early realised the power of the fire-arms for which he came to have a devouring passion.¹⁰⁴ Further, it has been suggested that the dissension of 1798, which drove the eleven missionaries to N.S.W., exploded when the missionaries interfered with Bishop's peddling of fire-arms to the natives.¹⁰⁵ Pomarre's reply to King's first letter was particularly shrewd: " ... I stand in fear of the commonality ... and therefore wish your Excellency to present me with a few fire-arms whereby my authority may be maintained, and the peace of my kingdome preserved."¹⁰⁶ With some hesitation King sent six muskets (first voyage) and four pistols and eight muskets (second voyage) by the Porpoise. The Norfolk apparently carried no arms.¹⁰⁷

81

Once the Porpoise sailed from Matavia on her first voyage Pomarre was attacked by neighbouring chiefs. For a time his position, and that of the missionaries, was extremely dangerous; but at the last moment the Norfolk and the Venus put into harbour, and their crews (acting under God, writes the historian of the L.M.S.)¹⁰⁸ saved the day for Pomarre. Charles

Bishop was the most potent instrument of the Divine Will in this instance, for, undeterred by King's scruples, he and Bass had brought considerable quantities of ammunition and fire-arms, intended for barter.¹⁰⁹ Thus equipped he subsequently out-bargained House with ease;¹¹⁰ and was given a comfortable residence whereas the crew of the wrecked Norfolk had perforce to bunk down with the missionaries.¹¹¹

In spite of Bishop's intervention, the civil war continued. At the end of January House prophesied: "The War if it lasts long will impoverish the island. In a short time there will be no Hogs for they are now greatly risen in price to what they were upon my arrival."¹¹² By June, "a very great scarcity"¹¹³ had developed. For this desolation the weapons provided by the pork-traders, and the jealousy fomented by their presence, were largely responsible.

Arms were not the only European possession which the natives avidly desired and unscrupulously (by European standards) sought. Two of the earliest visitors to the islands - Banks and Wallis - had commented on the Tahitians' predisposition to theft, and acuteness in driving the hardest of bargains;¹¹⁴ and Bligh had been justifiably astonished by the chiefs' hoarding of every European article their hands fell upon.¹¹⁵ The same traits were quickly apparent to House.¹¹⁶ It was this covetousness which explains the natives' attitude to the missionaries. An official L.M.S. publication was subsequently to state:

"the prominence which instruction occupied in the proceedings of the mission appears to have excited disappointment rather than satisfaction, as the high priest observed they gave the people plenty of parau, talk and prayer, but very few knives, axes, scissors, or cloth. The favourable regard at first shown towards the missionaries must, therefore be ascribed to other causes ... The missionaries gave the king no encouragement to expect aid from them in his wars, yet he hoped to obtain some benefit from them ... and from the liberal supplies of European manufacture which they brought with them ... [and which] rendered the natives willing to make any sacrifice to accommodate them." ¹¹⁷

John Turnbull, ¹¹⁸ of the Margaret, ¹¹⁹ who visited Tahiti in 1802, and George Bass ¹¹⁹ were both struck by the contempt with which the brethren were treated, and the eagerness of the natives to squeeze advantage from their presence. ¹²⁰ Some of the missionaries evidently realized this humiliation: James Elder urged that the missionaries be equipped with fire-arms "to keep the Natives in Awe" and the apparatus of civilized living - "Is it a likely way to civilise the heathen to live in huts, and eat, and dress, as they do."¹²⁰ William Shelley also protested against the conditions in which the missionaries had to work.¹²¹

Thus it is not surprising that House should have found the missionaries often petty and unco-operative. Shelley's threats to whip one erring sailor "until he should see his back-bone" prompted the sour comment "I never knew that flogging was an article of their religion." The protests of the "Gentlemen of the Society" regarding his men's performance of guard duty and the killing of hogs at dawn (which disturbed the mission's sleep), also irritated House.¹²² It is clear I think that the missionaries having realised their failure had become neurotic and hyper-critical.

83

The missionaries, not unreasonably perhaps, objected to the Norfolk crew bringing their mistresses to sleep the night at the mission.¹²³ Thus (and in other ways)¹²⁴ House was troubled by that great theme in Tahiti's history: sex. Wallis's ship had been almost destroyed as her crew pulled out nails with which to pay the male relatives of the ladies of their choice;¹²⁵ a major factor in the Bounty mutiny was the desire of the mutineers to return to their lady-loves;¹²⁶ and even some of the missionaries fell to temptation. The Directors of the L.M.S. clearly believed that the flight of Hassall and the others in 1798 could be attributed to the strain

the unmarried missionaries necessarily endured in living in chastity among the beauties of Tahiti.¹²⁷

It would be ridiculous to criticise the European seamen for enjoying the physical pleasure the Tahitian women were quite prepared to give. However the consequence was the introduction of venereal disease, which raged with terrible effect. "I would rather forfeit anything", wrote Bligh, "than to have been in the list of ships that have been here since April 1789".¹²⁸

So European contact brought war and disease to Tahiti. House considered the demoralising influence of spirits and tobacco equally ruinous as these physical maladies,¹²⁹ and here again he repeated the ~~sentim~~ sentiments of his precursors to the island. His day-to-day account is particularly graphic in this respect, and proves not only the utter ineffectiveness of the mission, but also the unrelieved tragedy which European intercourse brought in its train.

84 King gave two reasons for his decision to abandon the pork trade after the Porpoise second voyage. First, supplies of pork on the island had diminished; second (emphasised by King) Government shipping had to be otherwise employed.¹³⁰ In my opinion these reasons are not sufficient to explain why the project was abandoned - other shipping could have been hired; the resources of pork could at least have been investigated. As shall be shown below other people took pork from the island in following years; why should not Government (or Government-hired) vessels have done so?

The answer to the problem, I believe, is that King was revolted by House's journal, and determined not to accelerate or be further responsible for the tragedy therein described. The Governor's genuine abhorrence of the "shameful depredations and wanton cruelties" committed by escaped seamen in

the South Seas, and (possibly) fear that he would be held responsible for the degradation of the Tahitians, would combine to reinforce a decision on moral grounds to discontinue the pork trade. King's complete volte face on the question of Pomarre visiting Sydney (originally urged by the Governor himself)¹³² further suggests his determination to forget all about his ill-fated scheme for developing those islands as an outpost which might strengthen New South Wales.

Therefore, from 1803 the contact between the colony and Tahiti was both fragmentary and non-official. The whaler Dart, having sailed from Port Jackson, gave essential support to Pomarre II at the crucial time of his father's death, and then (as did the Harrington some time later) took in a supply of pork.¹³³ Many Sydney homes were decorated with scenes from the Sandwich islands; and ropes and nets made by Tahitians were advertised in the Gazette.¹³⁴ In 1806 Samuel Marsden (acting for the L.M.S.) hired Andrew Thompson's sloop Hawkesbury to carry supplies to the mission, and she returned with a cargo of pork and coconuts.¹³⁵ William Shelley used the colony first to find a wife; second (acting through Hassall) to trade his ~~belongings~~ belongings for articles suitable for barter with the Tahitians; 85 third (having forsaken the mission) to find employment as the captain of Macarthur's Elizabeth on her speculative voyage in the seas he knew so well.¹³⁶ Pomarre II wrote to both Governor and Mrs King, presenting them with gifts, and begging for guns.¹³⁷ A similar letter, almost threatening ill-treatment of the missionaries, was sent to the L.M.S.;¹³⁸ and a fourth to Hassall asking for a still. When referring to the letter Hassall described the self-styled 'King' as "turned quite a savage beast, & seems happy in beholding the poor mangled remains of those he has killed". The inevitable conclusion to the first Act of the history of the Tahitian mission came in 1808-09, when the

brethren all fled to N.S.W.

We have now to return to events in England. The L.M.S. welcomed the pork trade, and Haweis in particular as it was a means towards an end he had long cherished, namely the establishment of a full-scale colony in Tahiti.¹⁴⁰ Having heard of the Porpoise's first voyage Haweis asked Banks to arrange for him to wait upon Under-Secretary Sullivan. Sir Joseph accordingly wrote to that official:

"my eclectic friends ... wish to send persons out to all parts of the Globe in order to Preach the Christian Religion & who will in my opinion with a very little assistance from Government Plant little Colonies in all Places in the South Seas where British ships may want to touch, of men who will teach the natives the Rudiments of Civilisation & serve as Consuls for British Captains when they wish to purchase Provisions & in all likely hood discover sources of Commercial enterprises of which we have no idea ..."¹⁴¹

Subsequently Haweis asked Sullivan that the Government provide a vessel to ply between Port Jackson and Tahiti. From Sydney she would carry missionaries and free settlers (who would, Haweis postulated, have been carried out gratis in transports) and would return with hogs, turmeric, cotton, dyes, woods, and barks. 10,000 settlers could eventually be accommodated.

86 So an L.M.S. report comments that "the correspondence which Governor King ... has commenced with Pomarre, is a particular interference of Providence;"¹⁴² so Haweis maintained a friendly correspondence with the Governor.¹⁴³ It must be remembered however that even at the peak of his optimism King did not support any organised colonisation of Tahiti;¹⁴⁴ nevertheless his granting of magisterial powers to Jefferson, and his offer of armed support to the missionaries¹⁴⁵ amounted to little short of Haweis' ideal. When rumours spread in Sydney that an armed force was to be sent both Shelley and Marsden expressed fear of the consequence,¹⁴⁶ and Haweis, too, told Banks that a garrison of soldiers was undesirable.¹⁴⁷

The Government was apparently unimpressed by Haws' scheme, and he pushed it no further after the pork-trade expired. However the convenience of Port Jackson was remembered. Hassall was urged to seek there (surely an unlikely spot!) for potential missionaries, and missionaries' wives.¹⁴⁸ In 1805 a Mr Warner secured a free passage to N.S.W. en route to the mission¹⁴⁹ - again on the request of Banks, who continued to lobby for the L.M.S. to the time of his death.¹⁵⁰ The hire of the Hawkesbury to supply Tahiti from Sydney has already been mentioned.

The idea of establishing a colony, although abandoned by the L.M.S. remained in the mind of John Turnbull, who had visited Tahiti in the Margaret in 1802. He submitted to Lord Castlereagh that a colony "would afford to the important settlements at Port Jackson, Van Diemen's Land, and Basses Straits a regular and certain supply of animal food, fully sufficient for their maintenance, at a trifling expense". Cotton, indigo, cotton and sugar could all be grown, and a pearl fishery established off the coast. Depopulation could, and had to be halted. Discipline might be maintained by fifty soldiers of the N.S.W. Corps.¹⁵¹

87 Turnbull's ~~ex~~ memorial was, apparently, turned over to Sir Joseph Banks, and the Colonial Office did not even bother to secure its return. A final reference in the records concerning the utility of Tahiti is a proposal by ex-Governor Hunter that ships carrying on a forced trade with Peru should regularly use Port Jackson and Matavia as refitting stations on the way.¹⁵² This (as Hunter probably knew) was precisely what the Betsey and the Cornwall had actually done years before. The inference is that Hunter wanted the British Government to make some sort of official establishment at Tahiti to facilitate this practice. But his proposal

found no support, and lapsed accordingly.

.....

.....

.

Footnotes

- 61 Bass/Waterhouse 5/1/03 HRNSW V 1.
- 62 See Chapter II.
- 63 See generally Ward, op.cit. ch.II.
- 64 A Voyage to the South Seas, p.115-16.
- 65 For an amusing and informed account of the LMS see Wright and Fry, op.cit. The Tahitian mission is dealt with in the opening chapter. This and other accounts of the mission obviously owe much to Wm. Ellis, History of the LMS, but I have been unable to see this work.
- 66 For further evidence of Banks' narrowness see ch.I (comments on the rum currency) and ch.V (attitude to John Macarthur's plans for the wool industry).
- 67 Sutro Banks Papers, letter dated 12/9/98.
- 68 HRA III 337.
- 69 The missionaries sailed in the Duff, Captain Wilson. The record of the voyage was edited by Wm. Wilson, and became a classic of its type.
- 70 See below.
- 71 The LMS Directors were very doubtful whether the move was justified. Haweis, e.g. considered the step a defection (A 1963, Document 5). ~~Charles~~ Charles Bishop did believe the move justified (C 192).
- 72 One of several direct references to this misbehaviour is in Youl's letter to the Society, February 1804, B.T. 49, p.126.
- 73 Missionary criticism of the colony, HRNSW III 707, 712, 731. Oakes, Smith, Cover, Hassall, and Main received land grants; James Puckey was briefly overseer of the convicts; Hassall, Oakes (and possibly Smith) petitioned Hunter for the right to import from the Minerva.
- 74 Although by the time he (namely, George Veeson) published his Authentic Narrative (1810) he had repented.
- 75 History of the Otaheitan Islands p.297.
- 76 The incident is described by Fanning op.cit. p.131 seq. For the Union's connection with the sandalwood trade, see ch.III.
- 77 Whitehouse, op.cit. p.2. See ch.X.
- 78 See note 7 above. [Note 7: The Bethlehem (April 1799) the El Plumier (December 1799) and a prize brought in by the Betsey, (February 1800). See notes 136, 171 and 246 HRA II. The information there given (and used in the following foot-notes) is taken from the proceedings of the

- Vice-Admiralty Court. (S.C. Bundle 26). David Collins (op.cit. p.411) and J. Thompson (HRNSW III 717) both commented on the significance of Port Jackson as a base for capturing prizes.].
- 79 Otaheitan Journals [and] Journal of the Missionaries on Tongataboo
p.311 seq. [Date and place. Victoria Public Library].
- 80 See ch.X. [Harris spent some years in N.I. before returning to Sydney].
- 81 Sutro Banks Papers, letters dated 25/3/99, 4/7/99, 18/7/99, 30/7/99,
etc. etc.
- 82 See Banks' notations on above; his letters to Haws Ab 67 (5); and
Haws/E.I. Coy, Document 3b [?], A 1963.
- 83 Document 4¹/₂, A 1963.
- 84 ibid, document 25.
- 85 Cf. Croker pp.cit. II, p.237.
- 86 Ellis, op.cit. II, p.41. It has already been noted that en route the
Royal Admiral sailed to N.Z.
- 87 5/9/99, p.84, A 78-6.
- 88 HRA III 142-43.
- 89 Otaheitan Journals ... p.206.
- 90 See Orders to Scott 20/5/01, p.137; letter to missionaries, same date,
Otaheitan Journals ... p.224-5.
- 91 HRA III 139 seq.
- 92 See note 90 above; and Shelley/LMS 24/10/01, B.T. 49, p.189.
- 93 Hassall/Burden 8/8/01, ibid p.176 seq. For list of articles sent for
barter see HRA III 142. Native protocol required the dress to be
given to Pomarre's son.
- 94 King/Portland 1/3/02, HRA III 432.
- 95 See their letters to King, ibid 333 seq.
- 96 ibid 326, 332-33.
- 97 Bowden, op.cit. chs. XVIII, XIX.
- 98 HRA III 699.
- 99 King/ Jefferson 26/5/02, p.252 A 2015, and Jefferson/King 9/8/02 HRA
III 725-26. It would appear from this that the instructions re
salt-loading [Boiling?] had not been sent.

- 100 The Nautilus left 1/5/02 (ibid 639). Her captain, Simpson, had contracted to supply Wm. Cox with 5 tons of salted pork at 6d per lb. (Register of Legal Instruments item 116).
- 101 HRA III 747 and IV 78. Bowden, op.cit., 108 seq. Note that not all Bass's pork had been secured at Tahiti.
- 102 See the pipes HRA IV 169, where the loss of the Norfolk is used to ridicule King's claim that Tahitian pork had been obtained cheaply.
- 103 Cf. Lovett op.cit. I, 181; Morrison op.cit. p.100 seq. The latter was himself a mutineer.
- 104 Cf. Bligh, Second Voyage, p.41 seq.
- 105 Missionary Records etc. p.114. Bishop's Journal makes no reference to any such episode.
- 106 Pomarre/King 31/12/00; HRA III 143. Jefferson/King 10/8/01, ibid 336-7. Cf. HRA III 724, Pomarre did not allow Scott to sail to any other island.
- 107 King/Missionaries, 20/5/01, loc.cit. List of goods sent for barter on 2nd Porpoise voyage HRA III 513-14.
- 108 Ellis, op.cit. II, p.53. Note that Bass had left Bishop and a party of men on the island while he sailed to the Sandwich Islands.
- 109 idem.
- 110 C 229, entries for 7/1/02, 30/1/02.
- 111 Bass/King 31/1/02. (Rusden Papers).
- 112 C 229, 30/1/02.
- 113 ibid, 11/6/02. See also Jefferson/King 9/8/02, HRA III 725-26.
- 114 Hooker, op.cit. p.82; Hawkesworth op.cit. I, p.257, 288, 313.
- 115 A Voyage ..., p.138 seq.
- 116 C 222, 30/1/02.
- 117 Missionary Records, etc. p.49-50.
- 118 Turnbull op.cit. I p.164-65, III p.10-11.
- 119 Bass/King 31/1/02, loc.cit.
- 120 Elder/Waugh 6/5/01, B.T. 49 p.168.
- 121 Shelley/Nobbs 30/10/06 ibid p.257.

- 122 C 222, 6/7, 1/8, 25/1/02.
- 123 ibid 9/6/02. As stated above, the men lived at the station following the Norfolk's destruction.
- 124 ibid 13/7/02 - "punished John Daily ... for desertion and for dancing stark Naked among the Natives".
- 125 Hawkesworth, loc.cit.
- 126 Cf. Fletcher Christian's letters quoted p.30 in I.W. Anthony, The Saga of the Bounty (New York, 1935).
- 127 Broomhall and Veeson were the defections. Elder's letter loc.cit. is a typical expression of the emphasis on the need for marriage. In fact however four of those who left in 1798 were married.
- 128 Second Voyage p.74.
- 129 C 222, 3/2/02.
- 130 HRA IV 78-9, V 172.
- 131 HRA V 323.
- 132 The change is reflected in King/Jefferson 26/5/02 loc.cit.; cf. King/ House 5/11/01, HRA III 332-33.
- 133 Narrative of the Mission p.7.
- 134 The Nautilus brought in three boxes of Sandwich Island scenes (HRA IV 365). S.G. 4/8/05.
- 135 Reports of the Missionary Society, p.218, 242.
- 136 Shelley's Journal B.T. 49 p.156 seq; Shelley/Hassall 18/8/02 p.73 seq. A 859; for the Elizabeth see ch III and ch.V.
- 137 Pomarre/King 9/12/04 HRA V 333-34. Pomarre/Mrs King 9/12/04 Ap 22.
- 138 Quoted Wright and Fry op.cit. p.30.
- 139 12/10/07. B.T. p.264. The letter to Hassall 1/1/07 is at p.157 A 859.
- 140 Cf. Sutro Banks Papers, Howe's letters 23/9/99, 3/3/00, and A 1963, document 4 7/8, in which Wilson, captain of the Royal Admiral, is instructed to report on the island's products.
- 141 C.O. 201/24, Banks/Sullivan 24/7/02, Howe's/Banks 13/7/02, and Howe's/Sullivan 6/9/02. (The latter is also at A 1963, Document 22 $\frac{1}{2}$).

- 142 Reports of the Missionary Society, p.137-38 (1802).
- 143 Cf. docs. 54, 73, 74 C.S.1.
- 144 King/U.S. King 8/11/01, HRA III 325.
- 145 cf. Hassall/Burder 8/01 loc.cit.
- 146 24/10/01, B.T. 49. p.186 (Shelley) and 4/11/01 p.197 (Marsden).
- 147 Haweis/Banks 15/7/02, loc.cit.
- 148 Hardcastle/Hassall 21/3/03, p.101 seq. A 859.
- 149 Banks/Camden 26/6/05 CO 201/38.
- 150 Cf. Banks/? 13/1/10, p.342 seq. A 78-3; collection of letters, July 1815, Sutro Banks Papers; Banks/Haweis 10/1/1820 Ab 67 (5).
- 151 Memorial of John Turnbull to Lord Castlereagh, 1805, Sutro Banks Papers.
- 152 Memorial of John Hunter, August 1806, B.T. II, 51.

.....
.....
.

Salt Pork 59 26.3.14.

Mr W Brington, Deputy Assisting Commissioner General, stated before the Comt of Criminal Taxation, that he considered English pork to be worth 10d per lb and upwards.

Mr D Westcott, Supt of Police, said that in Feb he had paid 6d per lb for Otobate pork, but that English pork was worth more.

Mr Robert Campbell said that 7d per lb was the store price for
pork [Heavily English].

Mr James Underwood proved that his brother had 5 or 6 months ago bought English salt pork at 7d per lb.

add official approval of King's plans quoted in Ward, p. 7.