



# State Library of New South Wales



Macquarie Street,  
Sydney. N.S.W. 2000

Our reference: 249 DD:ML

Your reference:

Telephone: 221 1388

Extn.

Telex: 21150.

24th April, 1978

Mr. H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST A.C.T. 2603

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 17th April 1978, the State Library of New South Wales holds a copy of the Nautical Magazine for 1864. 1863 is missing from the shelf. We are also missing volume 26 and volumes 64 to 96.

We are checking to see if a complete set has already been microfilmed which may be available for purchase commercially. Many rare and valuable magazines are gradually being filmed by reprint publishers throughout the world. If it has not already been filmed, I feel sure it will be done in the near future.

Yours faithfully,

(Miss) Diana M. Drake  
ACTING REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
17th April, 1978.

Mrs Jenny G. Morgan,  
Photographic Services Librarian,  
State Library of New South Wales,  
Macquarie Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000.

Dear Mrs Morgan,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th about the Nautical Magazine for 1864 being missing. I was afraid that this would prove to be the case, as I had asked for it twice on visits to Sydney but they could never find it, even though I offered a \$50 reward.

The complete run of the Nautical Magazine in the Public Library is one of the most important sources for Pacific historians and for many years I for one have been journeying down to Sydney to consult it.

Being one of the few complete sets in the world it must be worth many thousands of dollars and I suggest that it should really be transferred to the Mitchell, where it is so much harder for people to steal individual volumes; and that the 1864 and any other volumes now missing should be photocopied to complete the holding.

The invaluable typescript index of Australasian and South Seas material in the Nautical Magazine, by W.J. Jeffrey, is in the Dixon, and I think also the Mitchell.

You mention that the Fisher Library should have the volume for 1864. I know it says so in the Serial Catalogue but, as so often, they are quite wrong. The Fisher has a very incomplete set indeed, and certainly not the 1864 volume; they don't know how the erroneous information got into the catalogue.

However, I have recently been to Adelaide, where I found no copy in the Public, Barr Smith or Geographical Libraries; and then on to Melbourne where, glory be, there was a fine copy of the 1864 volume in the Public Library of Victoria; and most of the other volumes too, though there is no entry to that effect in the serial catalogue. So I copied out the pages I wanted without having to write to the British Library in London.

But please I have another request: for a photocopy of the Illustrated London News for Sept. 10, 1892, p.325, the item on the annexation of the Gilbert Islands, with sketches made on Butaritari, Tabiteuea and Abemama.

Yours sincerely,





# State Library of New South Wales



Macquarie Street,  
Sydney. N.S.W. 2000

Our reference: 220 JM:ML

Your reference:

Telephone: 221 1388  
Extn.

Telex: 21150.

7th April, 1978

Mr. H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST A.C.T. 2603

Dear Mr. Maude,

I must apologize for the delay in replying to your request for a photocopy of "Nautical Magazine", vol.32, 1863 pages 606-614 and 681-683. I have been trying, without success, to trace the volume you require, as it is missing from our shelves. Nor is it amongst the imperfect holdings in the Mitchell Library.

The Fisher Library at Sydney University is the only library in Sydney listed as holding this magazine for the date you require.

My apologies once again.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs) Jenny G. Morgan  
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES  
LIBRARIAN

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
16th February, 1978.

The Librarian,  
Public Library of New South Wales,  
Macquarie Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.2000.

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if the following item could  
be photocopied and sent to me:-

Nautical Magazine, vol.32 (1863), pp.606-614  
and 681-683.

A cheque to cover the above will be forwarded on  
notification of the amount due.

Yours faithfully,



H.E. Maude.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
16th February, 1978.

Dear Sue,

I hope that you are getting on all right, for I have one more piece of work.

Professor Crocombe wrote that on Penrhyn Island (Tongareva) the people were living in three groups on three separate islands before the Peruvian raids and that most of those living in two of these groups left for Peru but none from the third. So after they had gone the leader of the third group brought those that were left (presumably mostly women and children) in the first two groups to live in his village.

Crocombe quotes 'Chalmers, Journal, 4.7.72 and 13.9.72, South Sea Journals' as his authority for saying this.

Would you please, therefore, look up this Journal and copy anything Chalmers has to say on this matter; and anything else which he may say about the Peruvian slave trade.

I think I owe you for 4½ hours work and \$1.40 for photocopies and enclose a cheque for \$14.90. Be sure to let me know if I have cheated you.

I spoke to Dr Dorothy Shineberg about your joining her Pacific History class and how you knew where the islands were and were familiar with archives searching, and she said that she would be glad to have you. So it would be a good idea to see her sometime.

Yours sincerely,

*John*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
19th January, 1978.

Dear Sue,

I have copied out the two letters from the U.S. Consul in Tahiti dated 31.12.62 and 9.4.63 but need, if you can find it, a citation giving the Microcopy and Roll nos. They are usually on the box housing the microfilm. My citation for other U.S. Archives microcopies runs as follows:-

U.S. CONSULS in Callao, despatches from, 1854-1906.  
U.S. National Archives, Microcopy M-155, Roll 4  
(1.1.61-11.10.64).

The above is just an illustration and the letters which you have found should presumably be cited:-

U.S. CONSULS in Tahiti, despatches from, 1836-1906.  
U.S. National Archives, Microcopy (?), Roll (?)  
( ? - ?).

The four queries are what I am hoping you can find the answers to.

I see that the second letter refers to 'my former two despatches of Decr. 31st 1862 and February 21st 1863'. Can you please let me have the despatch of 21.2.63 and any others you can locate (presumably written after 9.4.63).

Just one more request. The despatch dated 31.12.62 encloses an 'Empresa de Colonizacion'. I can make out the printed part but would be grateful if you could endeavour to copy out the words written in, as they are very faint; and particularly the words on line 4 after 'natural de'.

Yours sincerely,



77 Arthur Circle,  
23rd December, 1977.

Dear Sue,

Many thanks for all the photocopies. You seem to have got on to quite a goldmine, which must make it worthwhile for you as well as for me; and I am very pleased to have them as I had not got most before, at least in that form.

When you can do some more perhaps the most wanted is to check through:-

United States: Department of State: Records.

Tahiti, 1836-1906 (G192 - G201).

Apia, 1843-1906 (G202 - G228).

The Tahiti correspondence is the most likely to have good material on the Peruvian labour trade so better do it first. In fact I have one letter already, from Joseph Vador, U.S. Consul, to the Hon. Christopher Robinson, dated 25.2.63, and there should be more, particularly about the trial of the doctor on the Mercedes A. de Whaley who was a U.S. subject. From about June 1862 to the end of 1864 is the period I use for searching and most letters come between November 1862 and November 1863. I don't suppose that either the Tahiti or Apia correspondence is very heavy and usually in official letters the subject is clear from the first paragraph.

You might also have a look at:-

Mendibura, M. de. Diccionario historico-biografico del Peru. 2nd ed. (1931-4). 11 v. (985 MEN).

And if there is any entry under:-

Jose Paz Soldan; or  
Juan Antonio Ribeyro;

please have them copied. You won't need any Spanish to recognize these names.

About Item (3), this Journal of William Wyatt Gill is date Mangaia 1863 and it contains a lot of information on the Rosa off Apia on 7 and 8.2.63 as well as on the slavers at Pukapuka, Rakahanga, Manihiki and Penrhyn's Island.

I enclose a cheque for \$66.60, which seems to be correct - if it is not let me know next time.

Wishing you all the best for Christmas and the New Year. I'll find some more work when you're ready and meanwhile will work myself on what you've provided.

Yours,



Date	Time	Expenses	Topic	Hours
9-12-77	9.50-1.00	\$1.90	South Seas letters	6 hours.
	1.45-4.35	Photocopying	mfm m43	
13-12-77	9.45-1.00	<sup>80c</sup> Photocopying	" " m44	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
14-12-77	10. <sup>50</sup> <del>45</del> -1.05	\$1.40 Photocopying	" "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
16-12-77	9.30-12.30	\$2.60 Photocopying	Despatches to SOS	3 hours
19-12-77	2.45-4.45	\$2.90 Photocopying	Assorted.	2 hours
<del>20</del> <sup>21</sup> -12-77	9.50-12.20	-	Assorted	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours

↑ I haven't paid for this photocopying yet.

19 at \$3



For Susan Cabbage

Please make photocopies of:-

- ✓(1) E. Krause, Rarotonga, to LMS, 23.1.63.
- ✓(2) W.W. Gill, Rarotonga, to LMS, 21.3.63.
- (3) W.W. Gill, Journal, Samoa to Mangaia, 9.2.63-23.3.63.
- ✓(4) H. Royle, Aitutaki, to LMS, 17.5.63. 5
- ✓(5) W.W. Gill, Rarotonga, to LMS, 1.7.63.
- ✓(6) J.L. Green, Tahaa, to LMS, 1.4.64.
- ✓(7) G. Platt, Raiatea, to LMS, 27.5.64.
- ✓(8) G. Platt, Raiatea, to LMS, 20.12.64.
- ✓(9) J.L. Green, Tahaa, to LMS, 8.6.65.
- (10) A.T. Saville, Huahine, to LMS, 14.9.71-23.12.71.
- ✓(11) G.A. Harris, Mangaia, to LMS, 28.7.82.

All the above should be in the 'South Sea Letters',  
except possibly (3) and (10) which may be in the  
'South Sea Journals'.

Also please make photocopies of:-

- ✓(13) SMH 10.9.64, an article entitled 'The Seizure of the Guano Islands by Spain'.
- (14) 'Austral Islands, Visit of the Rev. J.L. Green',  
Missionary Magazine and Chronicle, Sept. 1864,  
pp.264-267.
- (15) J.C. Williams, Consul at Apia, Samoa, to FO, 9.2.63.  
B.C.S.-N.A., Series 3, Vol.2.
- (16) Adm.1/5850, 1/5851, 1/6059. Letters from or to FO  
of 31.10.62, 3.1.63, 11.3.63, 19.3.63, 29.4.63.  
These were abstracted from the TS list of Adm.1 material  
in the NL MSS section.
- (17) Votes and Proceedings, NSW Legislative Assembly 1863-4,  
vol.2, despatches of 16.3.63, 21.5.63, 20.6.63, 4.7.63  
from Governor Young to SOS.

22-6-63

- (18) I'm not quite sure how you can find this item, but please have a good try:-

Parliamentary Papers. South Sea Islanders into Queensland. H.C. 6.7.63, pp.33,34,37.

It would seem that these three pages have something on the Peruvian Labour Trade: if so please photocopy them.

Please try to get these three books either on reserve for me so that I can come down and read them; or maybe you'll have to get them on inter-library loan:-

- (19) Novo y Colson, Pedro de. Historia de la Guerra de Espana en el Pacifico. Madrid, 1882.
- (20) Duffield, A.J. Peru in the Guano Age. London, 1877.
- (21) Becke, Louis. Rodman the Boatsteerer.

.....

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
16th January, 1977.

Dear Sue,

I enclose a list of items which require searching for at the National Library: some are single items which can probably be done fairly quickly but others (i.e. 7, 8 & 9) in involve searching microfilm series and may well take days.

I have plenty more but see how you get on with these and whether you like documentary searching or not. In London there are some 70 professional free-lance searchers who do nothing else and even in Sydney there are four. Frank Eyre, Regional Consultant to the O.U.P., was one for years.

The only thing you have to do is to write down a log of time spent, like this:

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>On</u>
16.1.77	9.30 a.m.	12.25 p.m.	National	LMS letters
16.1.77	3 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	"	Br. Consulate, Papeete, Papers.
19.1.77	11.45 a.m.	3 p.m.	Menzies	Misc. items for copying

It doesn't have to be too detailed and only takes a minute or two to make out. Remember to itemize also your photocopying and any other expenses on your Time Sheet, so that I can refund everything at the same time.

You can hand your Time Sheet to me whenever you see me (or at the end of the month, if you like) and I can pay you then and there, but you'd better work out the number of hours yourself because I'm not too good at it and it take me ages.

Ring us up if you have any books laid aside, or any photostats ready; or if you run unto any snags or are not sure about anything. You can usually raise us about 1 o'clock or from 6.30 to 9.

And if you need a Readers Ticket for the Advanced Studies and MSS Reading Room upstairs I can give you a letter to them. They may let you in on my ticket, which is No.434, or may give you your own without any trouble, or may not bother. The only person who has ever asked me if I had one is the Lift Operator, and he never waited for a reply.

I do hope that you like searching work; I have always found it terrific fun myself and if I had longer to live I would continue to do all my own as I used to. And please be sure to let me know if I can be of any help. It shouldn't be long before you get interested yourself in the Peruvian Labour Trade and then everything will become like a detective game or a search for lost treasure.

Yours,



P.S. The time-scale of the Labour Trade is approximately 1.4.62, when J.C. Byrne was given his Licence to Import Colonists from the Pacific Islands, to say 31.10.63, and you are unlikely to find any correspondence or other items outside these dates. That makes searching easier than in some topics, even though you are unlikely to get much help from Indexes.

- (1) Locate the Foreign Office, Confidential Print, Pacific Islands (F.O.534) and search the volumes for 1862 and 1863 for anything on the Peruvian Labour Trade. Please have anything you find photocopied. See p.217 of 'Searching for Sources' for this series; also for this and (2) below see Phyllis Mander-Jones' Manuscript Catalogue, p.239, which shows that the National Library Has copies) Be sure to record on any photocopies the vol. & page no.
- (2) Ditto for the Foreign Office, Confidential Print, America, South and Central (F.O.420).
- (3) Please have the Nautical Magazine, vol.32, pp.606-613, copied. I think that they are on the Trade, but you had better check first.
- (4) I also have references to the Nautical Magazine, vol.38, p.276, and vol.39, pp.191-?. Please see if these are concerned with the Trade, and if so have the pages on the subject copied.
- (5) Have a hunt for the book by Alexander, M.C. entitled William Patterson Alexander ..., and see if pp.372-375 are on the Trade. If so have them copied; and any other relevant pages. The book may be upstairs in the Pacific section.
- (6) See if you can locate the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi (Lyon) and then try to get vol.38 (1866) put aside for me.
- (7) Search the reels of the British Consulate, Papeete, (F.O. 687) correspondence for 1862 and 1863 for anything on the Trade and have it photocopied.
- (8) Ditto for the British Consulate, Apia, Post Records, including the F.O. despatches and the general inwards correspondence. See 'searching for Sources', p.217,

- (9) Ditto for the Royal Navy - Australian Station, vols 13-19: Pacific Islands, 1857-1900. Probably the years you want will be in vols 13 or 14. See the Journal of Pacific History, vol.1 (1966), pp.183-184, where you will see that this Series is on microfilm in the National Library; also it might be as well to consult vol.43 first as it is an index to vols 1-54 and you may be able to list all the items on the Trade from this.
- (10) Look up the London Missionary Society, Records relating to the South Seas, 1796-1906, and find the South Seas Letters and then have photocopied:
- Henry, George. Letter to L.M.S. dated 23.3.63, enclosing a letter from Maka, teacher on Atafu, dated 16.2.63.
- (11) Messenger de Tahiti. Issue for 27.6.63. Please have p.128 copied as I'm told it has a note on the activities of a Chilean recruiting ship called the Conception.
- (12) Please see if the Library has a microfilm of the F.O.61 series: Foreign Office, General Correspondence, Peru, 1823-1905; and let me know yea or nay.

.....

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
1st October, 1977.

Dear Robert,

I promised to send you a reminder about Ramon Campbell so here goes. According to La Prensa of Lima (issue of August 5, 1970) Dr Ramon Campbell, who was then Professor of Cultural Anthropology at the University of Chile, gave an address on 'The Traffic in Polynesian Slaves to America in the Nineteenth Century' at the Congress of Americanists held in Lima at the Colegio de Nuestra Señora de la Merced.

As you know, I have now completed the first draft of all but three of the fifteen chapters in my book on the Peruvian Labour Trade in Polynesia (which is divided into two parts 'Peru in Polynesia' and 'Polynesia in Peru') and I should be most grateful if Dr Campbell would allow you to bring back with you a copy of his paper so that it may be referred to (with proper acknowledgements) in the appropriate sections, cited where it throws new light on the contemporary documentation and included in the bibliography.

I should be very glad to defray all costs involved in obtaining, copying and (if you don't bring it back yourself) of airmailing this paper. In fact the cost is not a material factor, as my main concern is to give Dr Campbell all due credit for his interest in, and pioneering work on, this fascinating subject.

I gather that there were other papers on the Polynesian labour trade delivered at the seminar and perhaps Dr Campbell would be so kind as to tell you whether they were any good and how they may be obtained: possibly by writing to the Congress of Americanists wherever they have their headquarters?

Wishing you all success in your own researches, and a safe return with suitcases full of primary documentation, particularly on the Peruvian labour trade.

Yours,

*John*

Robert,

Herewith another effusion from Lucila. If you could please tell me what ails her now I should be most grateful. But don't hesitate to say if it is too much of an imposition as I am conscious that the damsel is rather long-winded (though I visualize her as beautiful and ever so romantic). Do you think I could properly ask her for her photograph? In any case I think the lucky Oskar Spate is going to take her out to lunch shortly; as the only employee of the Research School of Pacific Studies in South America.

*J.L.M.*

3.9.70.

*Muchas*

Multas gracias.

Harry:

Herewith please find translations of Lucila's latest epistle, plus the clipping she sent. As usual Lucila has taken a lot of space to say very little - one of her main points being that she won't be in town when Oskar Spate arrives. This is probably a good thing, as she is no doubt short, dumpy and addicted to black dresses, and nothing like the beauty that you so fondly visualize. *OK*, 10/9/70.



TRANSLATION (as dictated to my Thai secretary).

Lima.

19th August, 1970

Dear Dr Maude,

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter and also money order for £100 which this time arrived faster than previously. The truth is that I had really been worried about the microfilm material which I had sent you, so much so that I had requested the Australian Embassy that from now on they should allow me to send what I had gathered for you through them.

I am sending you 38 typewritten sheets, copies of documents transcribed in the letterbooks of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a table in two sheets, Both the table of "ships arriving in Peru with Polynesians" and the letter written by Carlos F. Costa from Concepción to the Minister of Foreign Affairs belonged to the file of documents which are to be microfilmed. Copies of these have been made on the typewriter because it is probable that they will not come out on a microfilm.

Regarding the microfilm copying, I must inform you that this is going to be delayed. The Kodak organization, which has portable equipment, is fulfilling various contracts in other organizations and ours will have to wait at least until the 15th of September. It is very likely that I will be in Mexico during the whole of September, but I have already left the file in question [for Kodak] with written instructions on which documents are to be microfilmed. In addition, the person who has typed the documents which I am sending has already been informed as to which documents are to be microfilmed and she will supervise the work.

Your letter has truly worried me. On reading it, I got the impression that perhaps my enthusiasm had been excessive regarding the documents that I have found. Perhaps you will not find them as interesting as I have. However, I sincerely hope that you have not been cheated and that the material will be of real use in your investigation.

I am sending you a newspaper cutting concerning a paper given by Dr Ramon Campbell entitled "The Traffic in Polynesian Slaves to America in the Nineteenth Century." This paper was given at the 39th Congress of Americanists held in Lima from the 2nd to the 10th of August. Perhaps you could get in touch with Dr Campbell. The curious thing is that among the Captains who brought Polynesians [to Peru] there is one called Campbell. Regarding the date when the importation of Polynesians ceased, it seems to me that there is an error in Dr Campbell's account, because in Peru it had practically ended in 1864.\* They tell me that there is no copy of the paper, but I am trying to obtain one from the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, which organized the conference.

I have received a letter from your friend Professor O.H.K. Spate informing me that he will be in Lima from the 15th to the 24th of September. I am sorry that I will not be able to take care of him because I will be in Mexico at that time.

Many thanks for your concern regarding my country. The necessary steps are being taken to rehabilitate the affected area, this being made possible through assistance received from all over the world. Australia has sent prefabricated houses as part of its aid programme. Thank you again.

Yours sincerely,

Lucila Valderrama G.

\* That's what Campbell said!

Translation of newspaper clipping from La Prensa, Lima,  
Wednesday, August 5, 1970. (*Surely an inaccurate report.*)

CONGRESS DEALS WITH SLAVERY

IN THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS

Easter Island (Polynesia) whose inhabitants diminished from 20,000 to 111 in the 1860s is on the increase again. At present it has 1,800 people, according to a statement yesterday by Dr Ramon Campbell (Chile) during his lecture at the Congress of Americanists held at the Colegio de Nuestra Señora de la Merced.

Dr Campbell was one of those who spoke on the theme "The Traffic in Polynesian Slaves to America in the Nineteenth Century."

Campbell said that although all Governments in America had abolished slavery by that period, a group of Peruvian, Chilean, Spanish, English and French impresarios began to bring slaves from Polynesia in 1862 because of the lack of labour in the guano islands.

The Polynesians were obliged to work in the guano islands, for example, off the coast from Pisco, and in the sugar works.

In their homeland they had been artists, carvers and sculptors; but they did not carry on their work in this ~~continent~~ "because an oppressed man cannot be an artist. The creative spirit of man goes out when he loses his liberty," Campbell said.

Thus, he continued, the past culture of the Polynesian "was lost in darkness."

This traffic was stopped in 1864 when Spain took the Polynesian Islands, but despite this a Spanish ship continued bringing slaves until Chile and Peru reacted strongly against it, Campbell said. !!

He added that although the governments <sup>paid</sup> ~~pay~~ to repatriate the Polynesians, these were lost at sea during the voyage. Of the 280 women who arrived, only one returned. !!

[The next three paragraphs contain no information of value.]

Dr Campbell is Professor of Cultural Anthropology at the University of Chile and a surgeon.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
22nd September, 1977.

Dear Pat,

As suggested, I have given you the following chapters of 'The Peruvian Slave Trade in Polynesia':-

- (1) Introduction.
- (2) Chapter 2 - Tongareva Tryout.
- (3) Chapter 3 - The Easter Island Trinket Trade.
- (4) Chapter 18 - Repatriation: the final tragedy.

The first three are second drafts and should, with a spot of luck, not have to be changed too much before we are satisfied (I average four drafts to reach a final format and composition).

The last chapter is emphatically a first draft only, much of it written at high speed during the past few days, and is merely sent so that one can see more or less how things worked out to a finale. It also demonstrates that whereas Part I is about the islands, Part II is concerned for the most part with developments in Peru.

Clearly the last chapter is not only raw, and perhaps contains too much detail, but it is also too long by far and parts of it will eventually end up in earlier chapters. Please regard it only as a source of information at this stage.

There will also be, somewhere at the end, a section (not long) on the effects of the Peruvian slave trade on Polynesian social organization, folklore and culture generally. This is necessary to stimulate the anthropologists to further effort in the field since, from lack of any knowledge about the episode, they have largely neglected to research its effects.

I understood that the Director proposed to take these drafts to the U.S. with him with a view to selling an American edition. When he returns we can perhaps discuss further whether or not the book is suitable for publication by the A.N.U. For purposes of comparison, Of Islands and Men had a print run of 4,000 copies and is now selling quite well through the last 1,000.

I should be grateful if it could be explained to anyone who may see these drafts that they are just that - drafts for information re content, since nothing has been published on the trade before - and that it is ~~realized~~ realized that they do not evince the polish and flow of a final MS as submitted for publication.

As to format, it is proposed that there should be no footnotes, only endnotes, in the final copy and I am working on a shortened form for the references. There would seem to be no reason for any illustrations, unless considered a selling aid, but there are a few maps and statistical appendices, a bibliography and an index.

Yours,

*Lee*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
11th September, 1977.

Dear Marney,

I have now been using your 100 foolscap pages (yes, exactly by count) of superb translation notes for over a week and am quite speechless with admiration for your ability in performing this marathon feat and with gratitude for your kindness in ever essaying to undertake the task; the more remarkable on both counts since you had so much else on your plate at the same time.

What I should have liked most, and proposed to suggest, was that since you had done most of the spade-work of Part II, on 'The Polynesians in Peru', you should take a few months leave from the Department and co-author it.

But now, alas, we find splashed in headlines in the Canberra Times the news that your husband has been translated to one of the few delectable locations still left in the ex-British colonies. So I guess that one must take an ecumenical view and chalk up Kenya's gain to our loss. If your parish takes in Ethiopia and Somalia it will at least be of interest to watch the Russians firing at each other in the Ogaden.

What you have so generously provided me with is, I am confident, everything that I still needed to complete the story of how the 'Perfidious Peruvians pirated peaceful Polynesians'. Every question that I have put to your translation so far has elicited an answer on one of its pages, and usually on several.

It is all so much better than I had hoped for in my most optimistic dreams and I really am most grateful to you for such a splendiferous gift. I should have liked to present you with an equally splendiferous present in return but Honor and others consulted have said that even if it were possible it would embarrass you.

So we set out to find you an 'objet d'art' of some description but were told by someone who has been in your home that you have them all. But you cannot have every book published - there must be some still wanted, even if it is only a Swahili Grammar and Dictionary and the Bible in Akikikuyu - so if you would please be so good as to hand the enclosed envelope to Mr Dalton in Garema Place he will pass over a few embellishments for your many coffee tables.

It is I know but a token and not the \$19,000 that the University proposed to charge for less than you have done for me. But it would please us greatly if you would choose a few books which you really wanted but never bought, for they would come with my heartfelt gratitude for all that you have done to ameliorate my declining years; and Honor's too, for she is pleased as Punch to see the book progressing with such favourable portents.

Again many thanks from us both,

Yours ever,

*J. M.*



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
28th August, 1977.

Mr Ian Pearce,  
Senior Archivist, <sup>Tasmania</sup>  
Archives Office of ~~Australia~~,  
91 Murray Street,  
HOBART, Tasmania 7000.

Dear Mr Pearce,

Thank you very much indeed for so kindly sending me the documentation on Captain T.J. McGrath and the Hobart whaler Grecian. It is just what I needed and lends valuable support to my identification of the Grecian as the ship which abducted approximately 144 Tongans from Ata Island and 30 from Niuafu'ou, later selling 174 (101 men and 73 women) to Captain Olano of the Peruvian barque General Prim, owned by the firm of Ugarte and Santiago of Lima, which had left Callao to procure islanders on 2.3.63 and returned on 19.7.63. Its a pity that McGrath was such an unconscionable liar.

You do not say if or what I owe for all the time and trouble taken over research and copying but I should be glad to send a remittance for what must have been several hours work.

With renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



Archives Office of Tasmania  
91 Murray Street,  
Hobart 7000  
Telex: TSL 58222

17 August 1977

Professor H. E. Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
FORREST  
A.C.T. 2603

Dear Professor Maude

In reply to your letter of 1 August 1977 I enclose some notes and photostat copies of information about the Grecian. Some of the material from MB2/33/35 was too large to copy in one piece so the pages will need piecing together. Unfortunately the enclosures to the Governors despatch no. 59 are no longer with the correspondence but it is possible that these could have been sent on to the New South Wales Government or copies may be held with the records of the Colonial Office or the Privy Council.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ian Pearce', written in a cursive style.

IAN PEARCE  
SENIOR ARCHIVIST

Enc.

File 78/115 WKT/JF

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
Australia,  
10th August, 1977.

The Director,  
Department of Manuscripts,  
The British Library,  
British Museum, Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if a photocopy of the following letter in the Layard Papers could be forwarded to me by airmail:-

39103 f.52. 29 April 1862. J. Barton, Consul in Peru, to Layard, concerning the proposed introduction of colonists into Peru by Byrne.

The above item is requested for reference in my forthcoming book on 'The Peruvian slave trade in Polynesia'.

A cheque on my London bank, the Midland Bank, Poultry and Princes Street, E.C.2, will be forwarded in payment of all costs involved on receipt of your advice.

Yours faithfully,



(Prof.) H.E. Maude.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
3rd August, 1977.

Dear Grant,

Thanks for your letter. I think you are wise not to do the local political in-fighting between Ribeyro and De Lesseps, and the other brawls occasioned by the influx of Polynesian colonists. It is not your cup of tea, nor mine either as I am not a Pacific political specialist, but I have decided to give it a chapter concocted from the 100 pages or so of notes which Marney has kindly produced from Lucilla's microfilms. Its only worth one of the 18 chapters in the book; if there was any information on the islanders as hacienda workers it would be different.

Re what you call the Eucher Report, I take it that this is the 11 page typescript described in my last letter, dated 'Lima, 25th June 1863'. If not do please lend it to me and I promise to send it right back.

I have just one query: could you possibly let me have the address of Dr Ramon Campbell of Chile as I have a question for him in connexion with his paper on Polynesian slaves? Just jot it down in pencil on any old piece of paper and stick it in an envelope.

Its good to hear that you are going ahead with your writing and publishing programme. And it is certainly best to do as you seem to be doing, i.e. publishing a series of articles as hors-d'oeuvres to whet the readers' appetites before producing 'the book' as a main dish.

Thanks also for the invitation to drop in when we are next in Sydney. This we'll be glad to do, or at least to phone and find out if you are in first. But it will be some time before we visit the big smoke again, unless I find some missing reference that must be located. At the moment the trails lead to Tasmania, where a whaler called the Grecian seems to have been kidnapping for sale to Peruvian ships.

I'm looking forward to reading your thesis, as the bits I have seen are most interesting.

Yours,

*Leam*

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS INTERNACIONALES  
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

CONDELL 249 - SANTIAGO DE CHILE - TELEFONOS 42040 - 259197

DIRECCION POSTAL: CASILLA 14187 - SUCURSAL 21, SANTIAGO

CABLES: INTERACADEMIC SANTIAGO

September 6, 1977.

Ambassador Ian Nicholson  
Embassy of Australia  
Santiago

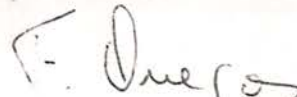
Dear Ian :

With regard to your inquiry about Dr. Ramón Cambell,  
his address is the following:

Secretaria Regional Ministerial de Salud  
V Región  
Valparaíso. Chile.

I apologize for the delay. With best regards

Sincerely yours,



Francisco Orrego Vicuña  
Director

FOV/mp.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
1st August, 1977.

The Librarian,  
State Library of Tasmania,  
16 Argyle Street,  
HOBART, Tasmania.

Dear Sir,

I am completing a book on the Peruvian slave trade in Polynesia for publication by the A.N.U. Press, with the assistance of the Australian National University and the Australian Literary Fund, and am trying to obtain information on the activities of the whaler Grecian of Hobart Town (Captain T.J. M'Grath) which left Tasmania for the South Sea Islands probably in late 1862 or early 1863.

According to an editorial and news item in the Melbourne Age of 28.11.63, p.4, col.6, and p.5, cols 4-5, headed 'The Slave Trade in the South Seas', the latter being copied in the Sydney Morning Herald of 4.12.63, a seaman named John Turner joined the Grecian on 24.2.63 in the Chatham Islands.

On 20.5.63, when in the South Seas, the captain proposed to the crew that they should cease whaling and engage in the slave trade as being more profitable. Turner and seven others refused and were put ashore at Tutuila (now American Samoa) on 27.5.63, but another seaman, John Bryan, stayed on board but was landed later at Levuka (Fiji) when he too objected to working on a slaver.

While Bryan was still on board the captain of the Grecian apparently kidnapped about 130 Tongans for sale in Peru. I have provisionally identified these islanders as the people taken from Ata Island in the Tongan Group and brought to Peru by the Peruvian barque General Prim on 19.7.63 from the Friendly Islands. Purchases of kidnapped natives by one ship captain from another were not unknown in the Peruvian trade.

John Turner arrived in Sydney on the schooner Petrel and then went on to Melbourne by the Scotia, and finally arrived back in Hobart by the Urania. He called on the Hobart owner of the Grecian to claim his wages but was told that the ship had not been heard of since leaving the Chatham Islands and that as a consequence he had no redress. The item concludes by conjecturing that the captain had appropriated the brig.

What I am most anxious to obtain is:-

- (1) the date on which the Grecian left Hobart;
- (2) photocopies of anything on the subsequent movements and activities of the Grecian; and
- (3) what became of her.

Should it not be possible for the State Library of Tasmania to help in this quest perhaps you would be so kind as to pass this letter on to any institution or private searcher who is able to provide information on the subject. In any case all costs involved, including labour, photocopying and postage, would be gladly defrayed by me on notification of the amount due.

Yours faithfully,



H.E. Maude,

Hon. Professor, University of  
Adelaide; Professorial Fellow;  
A.N.U. (ret'd).

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
9th July, 1977.

Dear Robert,

I am belatedly returning the microfilm of Hayter's Logbook and Journal which you kindly lent me. It was extremely useful in setting the dates on which Moresby visited the various Tuvalu Islands and in establishing the fact that Jack O'Brien was on Niutao and not Funafuti in 1872, but it states categorically that Moresby saw no one on Nukulaelae which must surely be incorrect.

I find a pencilled slip on my table reading:-  
New Bedford whaler 'Rainbow' (Capt. Nicholls) saw the 'Rosa y Carmen' at Sunday Island. 130 had died by then, and 70 were alive.

Presumably this was obtained from you, though in the present state of my memory I cannot be sure. Could you possibly phone Honor any time, or ask your Secretary to do so, and let us know if this surmise is correct and, if so, whether we can see the microfilm either in the Menzies or anywhere else in case it has any more about the episode.

I trust the new book progresses well,

Yours,

*Scam.*



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AUSTRALIA

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OXONIAN MELBOURNE  
*Telephone:* 26 3748



7 BOWEN CRESCENT  
MELBOURNE  
*G.P.O. Box No.* 2784Y

DFE.JR

1 July 1977

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

This is merely to acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
23 June, a copy of which I will pass on to David in Oxford.  
Trust all goes well with you both.

Yours,

*David*  
(David Elder)

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
23rd June, 1977.

Mr David Cunningham,  
Manager, Oxford University Press,  
G.P.O. Box No.2784Y,  
MELBOURNE, Victoria 3001.

Dear David,

I hear that you are in England so send this reply to your letter of the 9th May to await your return.

Re the Peruvian Slave Trade, this began in 1862 and ended the following year because it was becoming increasingly difficult to kidnap the islanders, who in any case would not work as slaves and died like flies, while the outcry from France, England and other countries was so great that the Peruvian Government was compelled to step in and put a stop to the traffic. Of the 3,090 landed in Peru about 100 survived and stayed there, some 20 got back to the islands and the rest were all dead within a year.

As to Dorothy Crozier I have been told (by a contact who wishes to remain anonymous, as I do myself) that her Clarendon Press (or is it OUP in London) contract specified no time limit by which she had to produce the manuscript. You may therefore find it somewhat difficult to contact her until she has completed it, lest you should specify a date by which it must be submitted. As she is employed full-time it is anybody's guess when she will be able to provide the goods but meanwhile she appears to be on a good legal wicket - or is she?

I offer this information in confidence and for what it is worth. I do not know her address myself, and there must be few who do. What she needs, I suppose, is a paid holiday sufficiently long to enable her to finish the work; I believe that there is very little still to be done on it. My only personal interest is to see the work in print before I depart this life.

Yours,

*Jermy*

# OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

A U S T R A L I A

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OXONIAN MELBOURNE  
Telephone: 26 3748

DCC:GH



9.5.77

7 BOWEN CRESCENT  
MELBOURNE  
G.P.O. Box No. 2784Y

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST, A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

Thank you very much for your letter of 4 May. It is good to hear from you in such high spirits.

Your work on the Peruvian Slave Trade sounds fascinating. Why is it confined to 1862-3? Perhaps the South American slave trade is worth a whole book on its own. Anyway we shall look forward to whatever manuscript we are offered.

In spite of numerous attempts to contact Dorothy Crozier by phone, by writing and through the agency of Niel Gunson, we have heard nothing from her at all and we despair of ever getting the Mariner manuscript out of her. Should we try to get someone else to edit the book?

With regards.

Yours,

*David*

(David Cunningham)

# OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

A U S T R A L I A

*Telegrams and Cables*  
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*Telephone:* 26 3748



7 BOWEN CRESCENT  
MELBOURNE  
G.P.O. Box No. 2784Y

DCC.JR

19 November 1976

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

The Island World of Yesterday

Thank you very much for your letter of 16 November. I am sorry that you feel it would put a burdensome pressure on you to be committed by a contract to produce the full manuscript of your book, but I quite understand the reasons. Let us not bother about a formal agreement for the time being. My object in sending one was to give you some convincing proof that we are in earnest about wanting to publish your papers when the collection is complete.

Can we leave it then simply as an understanding between us? You will work on the papers at a pace which suits you and then, providing the sums work out properly at the time, we shall almost certainly want to take on the book of publication. With no time scale I am afraid I cannot give an absolutely firm commitment because of constantly changing costs. I hope you will understand the reason for this.

With best wishes.

Yours,

*David*

(David Cunningham)

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
3rd July, 1977.

Dear Marney,

Thanks for your letter. I've had some good days sorting everything into seven springback files, all neat and tidy. You'd be surprised if you ever had the time to go over all the material there is now; I can hardly believe it myself.

Be not afraid - I am well under way again and can hardly eat for excitement. Its always the way with every paper I've written; one pays for it later when its all finished and a profound depression sets in, but this new pill called Tofranil may fix that.

I decided against giving the paper lest it sidetracked me too much from the main work at hand. After all ANZAAS is for the up and coming looking for employment or promotion; it would take from now till then to write the paper; not one person listening to it would know where Tongareva or Nukulaelae were; and by the next day no one would remember what it was all about. Anyway I saw the doctor on Monday and he said one thing at a time or I should be hospitalized. I feel much relieved now the decision is made.

Needless to say what I seek is help, or rather advice, on what appears to be a paper or thesis by Dr Ramon Campbell of Chile on the 'Tráfico de Esclavos Polinésicos a América en el Siglo XIX'. All I know about is contained in para.6 of the enclosed letter from the lovely Lucila and the cutting from La Prensa of Lima.

Do you think that there issa chance of my getting a copy of this and, if so, what is it - a paper or a thesis, or both - and should I write to him and if so where? Or should I write to the Congress of Americanists or a University Library?

Perhaps you would be so kind as to translate the newspaper cutting if it seems at all interesting? And does not Miss Valderrama G. say something about how to get it by writing to the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos? What about 'our man in Lima' do you think that he would get for us if I lied and said that I was a member of the ANU? The expense is neither here nor there, as I have a secret nest egg for buying documentation.

I've been wondering how to style the references to the Peruvian material; perhaps an extended reference in Spanish to the whole batch of documentation and a shortened one in English for the individual footnotes or endnotes?

Its odd about the ship you speak of as 'Manuelita Hernandez' or 'Manuelita Fernandez' for the only 'Manuelita' engaged in the trade is officially listed by the Peruvian Government as the 'Manuelita Costas' (she was wrecked on Manihiki on 12.11.62). Perhaps they were not too fussy about names?

No hurry about answering [I know how busy they keep you] and with many thanks,

Yours,

Pacific History

28th June, 1977

Dear Harry,

I'm sorry I had to leap out your door so fast last Friday, but in this cold weather one can't leave even a husband standing on the footpath for too long. I wanted, among other things, to talk to you about Coppel and the decision that we should work together to produce an up-dated version of the Dickson and Dossor. I know I shall need an enormous amount of help, and was going to ask if you would be kind enough to give it when things become desperate - as they are sure to.

I have (please excuse my excruciatingly bad typing) just translated the passage from Buse. I don't think there is more which is of interest. I shall return the book to the Library if you don't need it further.

I realized there had been a mix-up in our letters and have sent the two pages of Coppel's to him as you requested. I found your comments extremely interesting - I shall keep them in mind when working on our little project.

Please don't feel you have to bring the Peruvian battle to a conclusion just because I've done that little bit of translating. I've enjoyed it very much I assure you, but I think it would be a shame not to let the world know what you've so painstakingly discovered over so many years. That's why it's so good that you're going to reach a wider audience when you give your talk. I'd love to read your paper, but as you know, I'm not qualified to do anything like vetting it.

Incidentally, I always forget to tell you little things relating to the translations. For instance I have stuck to the textual spelling of all place names and names of ships - that is why the same ship appears as the 'Manuelita Hernandez' and the 'Manuelita Fernandez' for example. Also where words have more than one meaning I have chosen the most logical. If that's not possible I've given two different meanings. I've left some officials' names in Spanish because I don't know the exact equivalent in English. Everything in square brackets is me.

I haven't yet started my search for Basadre. I'm not very hopeful. When I get some S.E. Asian stuff out of the way I hope to return to the microfilm. There's still quite a lot to do. And if you have any doubts about what I've already done, please do ask me to clarify it if I can.

Sincerely,

*Murray*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
Sunday, a.m.

Dear Marney,

I regret to say that instead of my letter to you I must have enclosed p.1 of mine to Bill. At least that is my conjecture since on filing things this morning, as a good ex-public servant should, I find mine to you on my table and no sign of the original p.1 to the learned bibliomaniac.

So in case I have surmised correctly I am now enclosing mine to you, to peruse and put in the w.p.b., and p.2 of mine to Bill, which perhaps you will be so kind as to pin to his p.1 and send off to him (his address is at the beginning). Then we shall all be happy and back to square 1.

Sorry about this but as I wrote to you old age is now far advanced and I live on borrowed time. Also it was dark when I went to my study to collect the book and other things for you.

That was a truly superb instalment you brought with you on Friday, and it settles many things that I was in doubt about and also gives some quite new information that I had not even suspected. For instance I had spent a paragraph trying to explain, without convincing even myself, why the Eliza Mason had spent so long off Easter Island. Now we know she didn't: she went to the Marquesas first. 'Mirabile dictu', or as they say in these degenerate days: 'Who'd 'ave thought it'.

Yours,



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
24th June, 1977.

Dear Marney,

I finished the commentary on the Independence edition of 'The History of the Gilbert Islands' and also one on the departmental review, which is calculated to annoy everybody impartially, and have now got down to the accumulated correspondence. I find that the pile of letters worries me when it gets too high.

I've promised myself a real treat on Monday: to get back to my beloved slavers and their unsavoury activities; and with a clear conscience.

Meanwhile I am enclosing the book on Peru and Oceania that I spoke of. All that I can find on the slavers is a single paragraph on page 198 which, however, might be worth translating for its statement about repatriation at 'cincuenta pesos por cabeza'. It would be nice to refer to it, as well as to Jorge Basadre's great work: do you know if there is a copy in Australia? There may be another passage somewhere in the book about the slavers' designs on islands other than Easter; but I doubt it.

Also I enclose a copy of a letter which I sent to Bill Coppell (at his request) on the thesis catalogue which he did for the USP, in case you and he are cobbers on a regional ditto.

Honest, Marney, but for your help and encouragement I believe I should have given up by now - I feel old age creeping on apace - but I cannot and will not let you down after your monumental efforts,

Yours,



P.S. A letter has just arrived from Greg Denning to say that my talk on the Peruvian trade is on and has been moved from Archaeology and Anthropology to History, where there will be a much larger audience. It scares me a bit so I'll start to write on Monday and get you to vet the draft. Other people's comments are on the level of that which came from the OUP last week saying that it was a mistake to deal with the Peruvian slavers in Polynesia during 1862 and 1863 only and suggesting that I should cover their activities in the islands during the whole of the 19th century.



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
23rd June, 1977.

Dear Jenny,

Many thanks for letting me know about the title of Robertson's article on the Adelante voyage and also the volume and number of the Journal in which it is to appear.

I have amended my citation accordingly, though goodness knows when my work will appear as I got caught up for a couple of months in the usual requests to do odd jobs for others. In a few days I shall be free again.

If the grandmother generation is expected to look after the grandchildren its equally true that the grandfathers are expected to help the up and coming with all their problems.

How do people manage to live in England - I've just worked out what I'd have to pay in Income Tax if we move back home and it comes to well over double the Australian tax, which is bad enough in all conscience.

With love from us both - we really are oldies now and keep quiet as church mice.

Yours,

*John*

# THE JOURNAL OF PACIFIC HISTORY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES  
The Australian National University  
Box 4, PO, Canberra, ACT, Australia 2600  
Cables: "Natuniv" Canberra. Telephone: 49 5111

25 May 1977

Dear Harry

I know you were thinking of citing  
that article on the Peurwai barque Adelante  
by James B. Richardson in and thought you  
should know that although it was all set up in  
type for XII 1-2, the usual thing happened, we were  
sadly over-length, and it is now to go in  
XII 3-4. The full title is 'The Peurwai barque  
'Adelante' and the Kanaka Labour Recruitment.'

With love to both,

Jenny

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
4th May, 1977.

Mr David Cunningham,  
Manager, Oxford University Press,  
G.P.O. Box No.2784Y,  
MELBOURNE, Victoria 3001.

Dear David,

The Island World of Yesterday

We have just returned from 10 glorious days checking references in the Sydney Libraries, and in particular the incomparable Mitchell. What a superb institution it is, and may it never change.

What has happened to the 'Island World of Yesterday' is that one of its chapters - that on 'The Peruvian Slave Trade in Polynesia, 1862-1863' - has grown monstrously. In the euphoria engendered by my no longer having a date line to inhibit thought and research I became absorbed in this fascinating **subject**: in my opinion the last major untouched theme in Pacific Islands history.

Since we corresponded I have been systematically through the British Foreign Office, Consular and Admiralty records; the correspondence of the French and Hawaiian Charges d'Affaires in Lima; the U.S. State Department and Peruvian Department of Foreign Affairs archival material; the letters of the various missionary societies; and the mass of contemporary newspaper and periodical data, in particular the Messenger de Taiti and the Friend of Honolulu; and much besides.

With several hundred references collated I have been able to follow the 31 Peruvian, Chilean and Spanish slavers on their 35 voyages to 41 islands, including every inhabited group in Polynesia with the exception of Hawaii. The preliminary writing up of the material will take some 35,000 words, of which I have completed 30,000. But there are the usual historian's problems of meshing theme, locale and chronology to ponder over before I can rewrite the whole into the mind-gripping story of piracy, pillage, enslavement, murder and annihilation that it is.

As to publication I haven't really given much of a thought to the subject as it is essentially dependent on how it shapes out in the final laundering. But I do appreciate your interest in Pacific historiography and shall certainly give the O.U.P. most-favoured ~~publisher~~ treatment if it should turn out into the sort of work that might merit an Oxford cachet.

I trust that by now Dorothy Crozier is in constant touch with you and that Mariner is on its way to publication. When she came to tea with us not very long ago she seemed in reasonably happy vein, though we kept off the subject of her book.

Alas that I have to spend the next few weeks editing the History of the Gilbert Islands, being produced by a team of Gilbertese for the Independence Day celebrations. The typescript arrived today and my heart sank at the sight. But once finished I hope to get back to my beloved slavers as I have been asked to give a paper on them at the ANZAAS meeting in Melbourne during August.

Yours,

*John*

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7 BOWEN CRESCENT  
MELBOURNE  
G.P.O. Box No. 2784Y

DCC.JR

14 April 1977

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

The Island World of Yesterday

I would be very grateful if you could drop me a line to let me know how work on the book is progressing. As I said in my letter of 19 November last year we look forward to seeing the manuscript when you have completed it, and we hope in due course to be able to publish it. But we have no necessary deadline or time-scale in mind.

With regards.

Yours,

(David Cunningham)

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
19th April, 1977.

Dr Grant McCall,  
School of Sociology,  
The University of New South Wales,  
P.O. Box 1, KENSINGTON,  
New South Wales 2033.

Dear Grant,

Sorry I have been so dilatory in thanking you for kindly sending along that microfilm which you cleverly mad up from the 37 which the lovely Lucila sent from Lima.

For one thing I was anxious to find out first whether or not I should have to take advantage of your very generous offer to help with the translation of the correspondence. The A.N.U. quoted 3 cents a word, or say \$17,000 for the reel (about a fortnights work).

It just wasn't worth it, for they are indeed terrible frames: almost illegible and in most cases not of any great importance. I suppose Marney Dunn, who is working on them, has got over half way through but so far no gold - maybe a dozen minor facts worth incorporating in the narrative.

Marney says that is why Lucila was allowed to copy them; and that we can be sure that she never saw, or at least never copied, the real dope. She should know, I guess, being the wife of the Australian ambassador to various South American countries. Incidentally she says that she met Lucila when last in Lima. The Spanish interpreter to the Australian chancellery at Buenos Aires also came to help one day: a very nice girl.

I am not quite sure what the 9 x 10 prints of the rolls which you took in Peru are, but I take it that they are the 11 pages labelled 'Appendix V'. These are most useful for checking the names of the charterers of the ships engaged in the trade: many thanks for them.

Another reason why I delayed in replying is because I hoped to make out a table showing where you and I reach different conclusions on the Easter Island ships and the number of emigrants taken on board each. I shall do it when Clio has dried up. Not that I imagine it matters very much, for our totals are not too dissimilar; only the details.

They tell me that you are really a Doctor of Philosophy now but that you will not be dubbed and receive the accolade officially for another two or three weeks. Its a funny world, and I don't pretend to understand the workings of those in authority over us.

You mention my sending you on Easter Island a report on a French government inspection of Peru. If this is a carbon copy of 11 pages of typescript headed 'Document n.1 attached to the despatch of 13th July 1863 (Political Direc. no.75). Report of M. Eucher Henry on his Chancay Mission. Lima, 25th June 1863' and sent to 'Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires de France at Consul Général au Perou' then I have the original still. If not I have no original and should very much like to see the report on loan: I can send it back after photocopying it.

I'm glad that you like the University of N.S.W. and are evidently well dug in now. If you get a move up plus tenure at the end of the year you must indeed have done well and will be on the pig's back for life as a result. When one sees the hordes of unemployed anthropologists in the U.S. and meets people who are oracles in Oceanic studies and yet live from hand to mouth on temporary contracts to get tenure is the equivalent of winning the lottery.

Someday we must talk over whether you feel it worthwhile to write a piece on Peruvian politics and the labour trade. I know nothing about the subject and am leaving it alone; in fact, as you know, my interest is in the islands and the islanders: how they were obtained, transported, disposed of, fared in their bondage, and repatriated; the numbers taken, recaptured, escaped, died and repatriated - and that takes up between 45,000 and 50,000 words, which I can see will need to be rewritten several times before it is publishable. The material is all there but it does not flow as yet, as literature should. The dealings and dealings between the French, Hawaiian and British representatives and Ribeyro and Paz Soldan enter into the picture only in so much as they affect the island peoples. Usually they don't.

They tell me that you are up in Canberra these days but apparently no one knows your hideout. Meanwhile I leave in a few hours for Sydney and work at the Mitchell so must stop.

Wishing you all success; and above all tenure,

Yours,

*See*

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

P.O. BOX 1 • KENSINGTON • N.S.W. • AUSTRALIA • 2033

11 February 1977

TELEPHONE 663 0351

EXTN. 2097

PLEASE QUOTE



SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY

H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest A.C.T. 2603.

Dear Harry:-

I have your letter of 7 Instant and I thank you for it.

Under separate cover, I am sending you the 37 microfilm rolls. You will notice that I have joined them up on one reel which, I believe, makes them easier to use.

I look forward to seeing what you have put together about the labour trade. Your figure of 3,065 is higher than the one I worked with in my JPH article, which was 2,069 and taken from the Peruvian records. I assume that your material comes from British and French sources.

I just noticed that you asked me about "photocopies and manuscript material" from Lucila. The only thing I have from you is the above-mentioned microfilm reel. You should have the 9x10 prints of the rolls I took in Peru. I still have the rolls I took (mainly El Comercio, the newspaper), but your's is the only complete set of prints. Incidentally, should you require any translation assistance, please let me know. The only other "ms" material that I received from you was a report on a French govt. inspection of Peru, that you sent to me on Easter Island. Do you want that returned?

I am now going into my second year at New South Wales. I find both the teaching and the research possibilities very good there. I can teach what and how I wish, and up to about \$1,000. per year is available for research expenses per staff member. At this stage, I am still on the 3-year fixed contract, though both heads of school seemed to ~~be~~ favour ~~me~~ my being given tenure and accelerated promotion by the end of 1977. If that does happen, then I suppose that I will be at NSW for some time.

What with the thesis work in November-December, preparation for teaching, and just relaxing with the family (for the first time) I have only managed to get a few book reviews written this year. Once the thesis is approved officially (in writing, not just a verbal assurance) perhaps it will give me the stimulus to start publishing more substantial things.

Please give my best regards to Honor and I look forward to hearing from you again when my turn comes up in the pile of correspondence again.

Cheers,



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
7th February, 1977.

Dr Grant McCall  
School of Sociology,  
The University of New South Wales,  
P.O. Box 1, KENSINGTON,  
New South Wales 2033.

Dear Grant,

Congratulations on your Ph.D. You must be glad to get all that behind you and be able to concentrate on current interests. Also thanks for your Christmas Card: we were glad to hear that you are all flourishing and actually have a real garden.

I am, and have been for some time, flat out on the Peruvian Labour Trade. Honor rations me to write one letter a day after breakfast, so the correspondence just piles up, and the rest of the time I concentrate on the good old slavers: murder, rape, mayhem, and blood streaming all over the deck.

I've finished the first draft of the first part, all but two sections, and began ferrätting around last week for those 37 microfilm reels, etc., etc., that the divine Lucilla sent me. The Argêntinean type, before he vamoosed, said that he had deposited them in the Department of Pacific History, but it seems that you borrowed them for use on your thesis.

Fair enough and I seem to remember okaying it. But right now I need them badly so that I can check on my precious shipping movements, recruiting techniques and the like, so would you please send them by air freight (payable by me this end). If you still want any of them I will send them back in a month or two after abstracting what I want from them.

A preliminary count for the first part, mainly on ships, routes, islands visited and recruiting techniques works out at approximately 30,000 words, of which I've done 26,000, together with several tables. The second, on people, pressures, repatriation, and what have you, should not be so long. Honor has done a map showing the route taken by each ship.

The 31 ships engaged in the trade made 36 voyages and called at 41 islands, including every inhabited group in Polynesia with the exception of Hawaii. I spent over a month on an analysis of each call at each island, its purpose, the numbers taken and by what means.

The total taken from Polynesia works out at 3,065 and seems fairly exact as they have been checked from several hundred sources. Then there were the numbers recruited but who managed to get home again without landing in Peru, like the 151 Tuamotuans from Fakarave, Kauehi, Katiu, Tahanea and Motu Tunga, the 151 Gilbertese from Onotoa, Nonouti, Tabiteuea and Arorae, the five Easter Islanders found on the Sapiente Marina and Cora and repatriated on the Suerte, the three from Fakaofu and one from Nukufetau who got away at Tutuila and Rotuma. But I think that one should not count them.

I hope that all continues to flourish with you and yours and that you will have fixed up a more or less permanent job either with your present University or elsewhere. Right now I'm working at the fitting out of the ships: most were real slavers, with iron grilles over every opening from the hatches, swivel guns fixed to rake the decks, armed guards for the 'colonists' and the like.

Do please send all the microfilms, photocopies and manuscript material from Lucilla as soon as you can, so that I can finish off this section.

With best wishes,

Yours,

*Jerome*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
31st May, 1976.

Dear Grant,

Many thanks for your letter of the 11th March. It anticipated by two months our return from the Benighted Kingdom, partly because the grateful British Establishment voted us a holiday in Mauritius to recover.

Actually it was quite fun, and we both enjoyed living for a few months in the style to which we should by rights be accustomed, but which ~~antifactly~~ we had never experienced before: travelling on 11 jumbo jets and other assorted aircraft; staying over at Honolulu, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Miami, and chalking all expenses to H.M.G.

And of course the free alcohol, constant meals, and all trimmings never stopped from Sydney to Sydney since we found a luxury 'captain's club' (for first-class international travellers only) hidden in every airport where literally anything could be obtained from champagne to caviar 'on the house'. Also they gave us £40 a day in case something was missing.

We were met in London by representatives from the Foreign Office and Treasury (pretty good for a Sunday morning) and taken to the Royal Commonwealth Society at Trafalgar Square, where we stayed very warm and comfortable. A doctor was waiting to inoculate us lest we caught 'flu; and the next day we were escorted to Austin Reeds in Regent Street and rigged out like toffs from head to foot at the expense of the British taxpayer (bless 'em all). I only hope that my written memoranda and evidence in the witness box over several days served to save the Crown a few millions out of the \$70 claimed by the Banabans. Certainly the counsel and solicitors leading for the Crown were warm in their congratulations when I finally stepped down. And His Lordship the Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Court was very kind.

But enough of our sybaratic excursion. It was a once only experience of a world which I predict is ending: if not by evolution than by revolution. We wish you all good fortune with your thesis. The suspense between completion and hearing that all is OK must be a bit traumatic, but from your list of examiners I anticipate that you will be hearing the good news before long. I see from today's mail that you are giving an address to the Anthropological Society of NSW in July.

The main thing is that you have landed a good job: in these days a major feat and from what I hear on all sides more difficult than getting a doctorate. Tenure seems a thing of the past, whether in the States or antipodes, but each temporary post makes the next easier to land.

No, I know nothing about the fate of your article in the JPH, possibly because I have kept incognito since my return. When I last saw the manuscript it had been condensed into a fairly short note but I did hear, I think from Niel, that Jenny would have a crack at a less drastic condensation. She is absolutely first-class so I feel sure that you will approve the result. I have no present intentions of writing anything for the Journal, since I understand that each issue is now on a theme and my current interest is never likely to coincide with the next subject on the agenda.

It sounds a very good idea of yours to prepare a monograph for the Institute of Peruvian Studies, as it might well stimulate the local savants into doing some research and publishing themselves. Sans doubt there must be oral and documentary material of value if only one had the the local contacts, and the time to scour the country for it.

I expect, with luck, to be starting on the Peruvian Labour Trade before the end of the week, but such is my mail (20 letters today, but 5 would be a fair average) asking me to read MSS, write forewords, give references and, above all, provide information and advice on the islands, that I can scarcely hope for a straight run-through. It should, however, be ready by the end of the year.

The best way of setting about the job would seem to be for me to write it all out, as I have it and see it, and then to send it to you, and for you to fill in the gaps relating to Peru and Easter Island. I have written several papers with others helping me on specific points and in every case this is the way it worked out in the end. For one thing the subject matter is not divisible into 'Part I: Oceania; Part II: Easter Island and Peru', and then my style is not easily blendable with that of others: 'Victorian pseudo-literary' I suppose Robert would call it.

I was amused at your story anent Thor Heyerdall. Once it would have worried me but I have come to learn that enthusiastic monomaniacs grow into believing that the end justifies the means. They begin with an occasional academic fiddle and end with wholesale distortion: Macmillan Brown was a good example, or Churchward, or Spence.

I trust that by now you will have settled in your Paddington townhouse. A good address these days, as my English snob relations would say, and it cost exactly double what we paid for ours here. However I have little doubt that when you come to sell you'll get double again.

With all the best to you and the family, and wishing you 'good lecturing'. I shall light a candle to get you that Ph.D. In the Cathedral at New Orleans they were \$1.40 for the three-day ones, guaranteed to get anyone what they wished for, and 70 cents for the overnight variety, which might do the trick given luck.

Yours,

*Leem*

4 Cornish Place,  
HOLDER ACT 2611  
15 September, 1977

Dear Harry,

As you so rightly surmised, I really don't feel that I can accept anything for my feeble efforts, and certainly nothing so generous as that which you so kindly sent me. I really enjoyed doing those translations (on a very few sticky occasions, I must admit, I received a little help from Hugh whose Latin always helps him disentangle difficult constructions! And he enjoyed it too.) If I had thought that I would be reimbursed for it I should have at least typed the things clearly!

Even though I came in at the very end and have seen the story from only one angle, the project has been immensely interesting for me - much more so than any of the work I've been engaged on for the Department. I thank you for that amazing thought that I might help with the writing. I would not have known where to begin. But I am glad that you're finding the material useful.

All I ever hoped for was to perhaps be allowed a discount on the finished product, and as I know that it would upset you for me to refuse your gift I shall accept it graciously (something I must practice I'm told) and with a feeling of unbelief, hie me along to Dalton's and have the most marvellous time. And whatever I buy will remind me always of you both and of those poor Islanders and their Peruvian experience, and also of the pleasure I got from translating those wonderfully ringing diplomatic phrases - there really are some gems aren't there.

If you would like me to clarify anything at all please let me know (our home 'phone number is 885971). I shall be a free agent from next week and shall have all the time in the world on my hands.

In haste, I fear, but with many, many thanks to  
you both,

*Tranney.*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
16th January, 1977.

Dear Sue,

I enclose a list of items which require searching for at the National Library: some are single items which can probably be done fairly quickly but others (i.e. 7, 8 & 9) involve searching microfilm series and may well take days.

I have plenty more but see how you get on with these and whether you like documentary searching or not. In London there are some 70 professional free-lance searchers who do nothing else and even in Sydney there are four. Frank Eyre, Regional Consultant to the O.U.P., was one for years.

The only thing you have to do is to write down a log of time spent, like this:

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>On</u>
16.1.77	9.30 a.m.	12.25 p.m.	National	LMS letters
16.1.77	3 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	"	Br. Consulate, Papeete, Papers.
19.1.77	11.45 a.m.	3 p.m.	Menzies	Misc. items for copying

It doesn't have to be too detailed and only takes a minute or two to make out. Remember to itemize also your photocopying and any other expenses on your Time Sheet, so that I can refund everything at the same time.

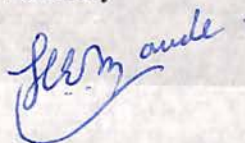
You can hand your Time Sheet to me whenever you see me (or at the end of the month, if you like) and I can pay you then and there, but you'd better work out the number of hours yourself because I'm not too good at it and it take me ages.

Ring us up if you have any books laid aside, or any photostats ready; or if you run unto any snags or are not sure about anything. You can usually raise us about 1 o'clock or from 6.30 to 9.

And if you need a Readers Ticket for the Advanced Studies and MSS Reading Room upstairs I can give you a letter to them. They may let you in on my ticket, which is No.434, or may give you your own without any trouble, or may not bother. The only person who has ever asked me if I had one is the Lift Operator, and he never waited for a reply.

I do hope that you like searching work; I have always found it terrific fun myself and if I had longer to live I would continue to do all my own as I used to. And please be sure to let me know if I can be of any help. It shouldn't be long before you get interested yourself in the Peruvian Labour Trade and then everything will become like a detective game or a search for lost treasure.

Yours,



P.S. The time-scale of the Labour Trade is approximately 1.4.62, when J.C. Byrne was given his Licence to Import Colonists from the Pacific Islands, to say 31.10.63, and you are unlikely to find any correspondence or other items outside these dates. That makes searching easier than in some topics, even though you are unlikely to get much help from Indexes.

(1) Locate the Foreign Office, Confidential Print, Pacific Islands (F.O.534) and search the volumes for 1862 and 1863 for anything on the Peruvian Labour Trade. Please have anything you find photocopied. See p.217 of 'Searching for Sources' for this series; also for this and (2) below see Phyllis Mander-Jones' Manuscript Catalogue, p.239, which shows that the National Library has copies? Be sure to record on any photocopies the vol. & page no. *Public Record Office Chancery Lane London. WC2*

*Finished*

*Finished*

(2) Ditto for the Foreign Office, Confidential Print, America, South and Central (F.O.420).

*Finished*

(3) Please have the Nautical Magazine, vol.32, pp.606-613, copied. I think that they are on the Trade, but you had better check first.

(4) I also have references to the Nautical Magazine, vol.38, p.276, and vol.39, pp.191-?. Please see if these are concerned with the Trade, and if so have the pages on the subject copied.

*Finished*

(5) Have a hunt for the book by Alexander, M.C. entitled William Patterson Alexander ..., and see if pp.372-375 are on the Trade. If so have them copied; and any other relevant pages. The book may be upstairs in the Pacific section.

*Finished*

(6) See if you can locate the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi (Lyon) and then try to get vol.38 (1866) put aside for me.

*Nearly Done*

(7) Search the reels of the British Consulate, Papeete, (F.O. 687) correspondence for 1862 and 1863 for anything on the Trade and have it photocopied.

*Not Started*

(8) Ditto for the British Consulate, Apia, Post Records, including the F.O. despatches and the general inwards correspondence. See 'Searching for Sources', p.217,



(9) Ditto for the Royal Navy - Australian Station, vols 13-19: Pacific Islands, 1857-1900. Probably the years you want will be in vols 13 or 14. See the Journal of Pacific History, vol.1 (1966), pp.183-184, where you will see that this Series is on microfilm in the National Library; also it might be as well to consult vol.43 first as it is an index to vols 1-54 and you may be able to list all the items on the Trade from this.

Microfilm  
Finished

(10) Look up the London Missionary Society, Records relating to the South Seas, 1796-1906, and find the South Seas Letters and then have photocopied:

Finished ✓

Henry, George. Letter to L.M.S. dated 23.3.63, enclosing a letter from Maka, teacher on Atafu, dated 16.2.63.

(11) Messenger de Tahiti. Issue for 27.6.63. Please have p.128 copied as I'm told it has a note on the activities of a Chilean recruiting ship called the Conception.

Finished ✓  
~~Newspaper~~  
Periodical

(12) Please see if the Library has a microfilm of the F.O.61 series: Foreign Office, General Correspondence, Peru, 1823-1905; and let me know yea or nay.

Microfilm ✓  
G 1810

Nay.

.....

- (1) Sydney Morning Herald for 1863 Yes
- (2) The Age (Melbourne) for 1863 (especially November 1863) Yes.
- (3) The Missionary Magazine and Chronicle for 1863 Yes <sup>S</sup> 266.58 <sub>LON</sub> London
- (5) U.K. Parliamentary Papers (they may be called British P.P.)  
 Correspondence relating to the removal of the Inhabitants of the  
 Polynesian Islands to Peru, 1864. Its in Vol.LXVI.
- (6) Ditto. South Sea Islanders into Queensland. 6.7.1863.
- (7) Ditto. No.391 (1867-1868)
- (8) Annales de la Propagation de la Foi (Lyon).  
 Vol.38 (1866), 39 (1867), 64 (1892). Yes.  
 (English edition) Vol.40 (1879), 44 (1883) - Not yet
- (9) Weekly Review and Messenger (Melblurne) for June & July 1863.

} Has them  
 get  
 Pass at  
 desk to  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Ansol

~~1864 only.~~  
 Newspaper room  
 .....

~~5 Nichols St. Downer.~~



## National Library of Australia

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ref: B63/2/10

Canberra ACT 2600 Telephone 621111  
Telegraphic Code Address: Natlibaust Canberra  
Telex Code No. 62100

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date: 31 August, 1976

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603

Dear Mr Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 17 August concerning your research for your forthcoming book. I am returning your readers' ticket, which I have renewed for another year. If any problems arise in your work in the Library or if you have difficulty in locating particular records, please come and see me in case we can help.

The Petherick Room (the name given to the Advanced Studies Reading Room) is at present only open in the daytime on weekdays, but books can be taken down to the Main Reading Room for the evenings or Saturdays.

Yours sincerely,

(GRAEME T. POWELL)  
Principal Librarian  
Australian Reference

# THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

## THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

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Telegrams: "Natuniv" Canberra

Telephoned  
JRM

2 April

Dear Harry,

I seem to have been ringing you at the wrong times, so I thought I'd write you a note about the Lopez tapes situation.

Mr Lopez now works in the Department of Immigration (tel. no. 46 6182). When I rang him yesterday, he was most helpful, and said that there was only one tape involved, and that it was on the machine when he returned it to the Department. He was rather vague about what he said about the tape to Annemarie, so it could well have been, as Annemarie said, that in fact nothing was mentioned about the tape reel on the machine — storage as it may seem.

Anyway, it seems certain that the  
Tape has long since been erased.  
Mr Lopez said he would be  
delighted to be of assistance to  
you at any time, if you want  
further work done on the Peruvian  
material — the microfilm,  
incidentally, are now with  
Grant McCall, who is, he  
told me yesterday, a fluent reader  
of Spanish, and does not need  
any translation work done  
for himself.

So that is the position.  
Grant McCall's extension is  
3278, should you want to  
call him.

Do let me know if there's  
anything else I can do.

Regards,

Norah.

The British Library, Department of Manuscripts,  
Photographic Section, Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, WC1B 3DG

Tel. 01-636 1544 Ext. 365, 340.

*Date as Postmark*

We acknowledge receipt of your order dated .....10.8.77.....

In any further communication concerning this order the following reference number  
must be quoted: MSS .....RD7715333 MSS.....

The current delay on ~~photographs~~/photocopies/~~microfilm~~ is .....12 weeks.....

Xeroxing of manuscripts is not permitted.

The following is an extract from The British Library's regulations for the supply of photographs.  
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AIRMAIL



Prof. H. E. Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
Fornest  
A.C.T. 2603  
AUSTRALIA

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T.2603, Australia,  
3rd August, 1977.

Dear Julia Hecht,

I finished the Pukapuka part of my book on the Peruvian slave trade in Polynesia but alas forgot about my promise to you until today when I was looking through the correspondence which had resulted from researching the slavers.

Probably you have by now long since submitted your thesis, though I cannot find it listed in the theses catalogues as yet. But in case you are still interested my conclusion is that 145 Pukapukans were taken to Peru: 85 (80 men and 5 women), including the Rarotongan L.M.S. teacher Ngatimovari, on board the Jorge Zahara (Captain Davis), which left the island on 27 January 1863.

Paddy Cooney, a resident beachcomber, acted as agent on behalf of B.D. Clark, who was J.C. Byrne's partner in the enterprise and supercargo on the ship (owned by Don Santiago Ugarte). Generous presents were given to the ariki and rangatira and 8 fathoms of cloth to the relatives or friends of each recruit. The recruits were told that another ship would bring their wives within two months and that all would be repatriated within two years. Promised wages were \$4 a month for agricultural and domestic service in Peru and one month's wages were paid in advance 'in order to leave without debt'. The Jorge Zahara (also called the George Sarah) was a schooner of 171 tons.

50 men and women, with 10 children, were taken by the barque Rosa y Carmen (Captain Marutani) in February 1863 ostensibly to make coconut oil for the Tahiti merchant J. Brander on Palmerston Island, with the additional bait of a trip to Sydney and repatriation within two years. The Palmerston idea was almost certainly concocted by Paddy Cooney, who had lived on Palmerston and who left on the Rosa. A large percentage of the 60 would have died on Sunday Island, where they were landed to recuperate from an outbreak of dysentery which was brought on board later in February by kidnapped islanders from Fakaofu.

Probably more would have been taken from Pukapuka, e.g. by the Dolores Carolina in April, had the islanders not been alerted to their danger by Captain W.H. Williams of the John Williams and the missionary W.W. Gill when she called there on February 23.

I see that W.W. Gill in a letter to the L.M.S. dated 18.8.71 says that Pukapuka had a population of 600 in 1862, but in 1871 only 340, due to slavers, etc.



May I please quote you in a later chapter as being informed that two Pukapukans returned and that the islanders resident in New Zealand were able to give you the names of 24 men and a woman who were alleged to have been taken?

Hoping all goes well with your work,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
3rd March, 1975.

Dear Julia Hecht,

Herewith the information on the 1796 landing on Pukapuka, taken from John Earnshaw's typescript translation of:-

Peron, Capt. Memoires du Capitaine Peron sur ses voyages .....  
Paris, Brissot-Thivars, 1824. 2 vols.

As you can easily borrow the French edition in Chicago I need only say that Peron engaged in Port Jackson as first officer of the American ship Otter (Captain Ebenezer Dorr) from Boston to the North-west coast of America with a cargo of seal skins.

They left PJ on 18.2.96 and passed through the Tonga Group, where they dropped five convicts on Eua. They then sighted Niue and:-

'On the 3rd April, at about 3 in the afternoon, sailing north west with the wind from the north east, we noticed, in the north-west, a quarter north, on our port bow a small island about 5 leagues away, and a little further along two others of about the same size. At 7 o'clock we were at about 2 miles from the first, and could see many coconut palms.

At 8 a.m. on the 4th we sailed close in shore and saw two men following us on foot; others appeared on hillocks, and under trees, waving mats and pieces of material. Taking this as a signal to go on shore; we went to the lee of the island, steering east, 5° south. A wide bay opened up before us formed by a shelf of coral stretching in a circular form from one island to another. Although the water was calm, not one canoe was to be seen. Four men and myself, accompanied by Mr Muir, our passenger from Port Jackson, entered the ship's boat. I directed it into a village that we had seen through the trees. As we rowed in shore the natives went down to the spot at which we would probably land. We were, however, suddenly stopped by a coral bank covered by not more than a foot and a half of water, and less in some parts.

I lifted our oars, and by signs enticed the natives to come towards us; they remained for a long time undecided. However, six of them came armed with spears and clubs, but at a short distance away five of them stopped, and the sixth, holding a club in one hand and a branch of coconut palm in the other, came as far as the edge of the coral shelf. Supposing the branch was an hospitable sign I got out of the boat with Mr Muir, and stood on the coral ledge. My sailors were ready to fire at the slightest sign, and I went towards the Indians, presenting them with the branch that we had been presented with, and extending the other hand as a sign of goodwill. They did not understand me or else they did not understand ~~my~~ my gesture. I showed them bananas, oranges, trying to explain to them what I wanted, and showing them knives etc. that we were prepared to give in exchange.

They looked at them and made signs to show that they did not want them. I cut the coconut leaves with the knives and gave them the pieces. This surprised them. They came a little closer and accepted the knives and the pieces of iron. I thought that by this time they were tamed, and showed them my desire to go to the village. But as soon as they understood this meaning, they began screaming and shouting and started standing between ourselves and their huts. They shook their weapons in the air, and pointed to our boats, meaning that we should leave as soon as possible. Mr Muir, imagining that they hadn't quite understood, started pleading with them in his own way, and tried to point out that we did not have any weapons by throwing up his arms.

The natives thought by this that we wanted to capture them and ran off, only turning around from time to time to see if we were following them.

A little later I again tried to show friendly signs to the natives, but the only reply I received was screams and furious shouts. Mr Muir and I turned towards the boat, and as soon as they saw that we were regaining the ship they dashed to their canoes, but what made them change their minds I do not know, and we continued.

After we had regained the ship, three canoes left the island and came within pistol range. Vainly did we try to make them approach, but neither the scissiors nor the pieces of iron could induce them. ~~WHETHER~~  
~~BY THE TIME THEY WERE NEAR ENOUGH TO ENTER THE~~ I again entered the rowing boat and went towards them. Whether by this time they were more assured or not, they waited for me, and received me with goodwill. I exchanged coconuts, stone axes, mats, ropes, and even the materials they were wearing for our goods. Before they left they showed signs of their satisfaction and invited us to go ashore.

This incident shows that it is possible to establish friendly relationships with the islanders. It is probable and even certain that they had never seen strangers. They were afraid of our appearance, of the whiteness of our skin, and the shape of our clothes, and they were completely ignorant of our tools and the objects with which we bartered. Everything united to convince us that we had the right to attribute to ourselves the honour of having discovered three new islands; and in this conviction I gave them the name of Iles de la Loutre, which was the name of our vessel. In order to distinguish them we named the eastern one Peron and Muir, the one in the north Dorr, and the name of Brown was given to the third, after one of our officers. On the 5th April at one o'clock thirty nine minutes and forty three seconds, in sight of, and at two leagues north of the three islands, after three observations from the sun to the moon the longitude was  $195^{\circ} 35' 30''$ , latitude  $10^{\circ} 52'$  south latitude.

Leaving the Iles de la Loutre on the 5th April, 1796 ...'.

Re the Peruvian labour trade I see that you are not interested in the details but rather in the numbers taken, which makes it easier to look up records.

The numbers quoted by you are as given in M.M. Gill's letter of 18.3.63. The first ship, which called at Pukapuka on 27.1.63, was the 171-ton Peruvian Jorge Zahara [George Sarah], in charge of an insolvent American hotel-keeper from Melbourne, B.D. Clarke, who was Byrne's partner in commencing the trade. As a morsel of interest to ethnohistorians like myself the following is a certificate written by Clarke at Pukapuka:-

'This may certify that eighty male labourers have been engaged to proceed in the Brig "George Sarah" to Callao, Natives of Poko Poko, that their wages is four dollars per month each, and that they engage themselves to work upon the agriculture and domestic Service of Peru during the full term of their Engagement, and according to the printed form in such cases usually prescribed.

(Sgd) B.D. Clarke.

January 27th 1863.

One months Wages has been paid in advance in order to leave without debt.'

The printed indenture form is too long to quote.

The second vessel, which called on 10.2.63 appears to have been the 270-ton Peruvian Rosa Patricia, which took Paddy and his Tokelau wife, 50 men and women apparently recruited voluntarily and 10 children abducted. Herewith two letters written 'in good idiomatic Castilian Spanish' left on the island, presumably by the Captain who seems to have been a pretty decent type:-

'Pukapuka,  
February 10th. 1863.

Mr. Guillermo Kast,

If by one of the coincidences of life you should come to land at this island, I beg you to see in these unhappy people, beings as worthy of compassion as there possibly could be; for they are simple, obliging and hospitable, and ready to receive good religious instruction. Treat them well, and do them whatever service you can.

(Sgd) F. Ahtos.'

The second is addressed to 'A. N. N.'

'Pukapuka,  
February 10th. 1863.

I beg that whoever may read these lines may treat these islanders well; by doing this you will be able to get whatever you need from them, for although they are docile and obliging they don't like to feel themselves brusquely treated; they are, moreover, isolated creatures who should be looked upon with compassion because of the unhappy situation in which Providence has placed them.

(Sgd) F. Ahtos.'

I see that your figures do differ slightly from Gill, in that both in his letter and Journal he has the 10 children form part of the second shipment. And of course Clarke has 80 men instead of 77 men and 3 women. Gill in his Journal says: 'All the men taken were picked men - only old men and children remained'.

Gill's figures total 140 but W.A. Williams, master of the John Williams, who called at Pukapuka (possibly with Gill on board?), says in a letter to the British Consul at Papeete dated 21.4.63 that he was 'informed by the Teacher that about two months ago a vessel from Callao came there and had taken away 150 people. Subsequently another vessel visited them from the same place, and on 10 of the natives going on board they set sail and made off to sea.'. That makes 160.

And again in a letter dated 18.8.71 W.W. Gill says that in 1862 Pukapuka had a population of 600 and in 1871 'only 340 due to slavers, etc.'. I don't know what the 'etc.' was. Harris, writing in Jan. 1890 says that Pukapuka 'has 489 people'.

Of course there may have been others taken from Pukapuka after the first two shipments, for Gill speaks of two further ships being expected there during April 1863, and Henry King, a seaman on the Marilda, which called at Pukapuka early in April, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ found the Peruvian Caroline Dolores (Captain Carlo St Iago) off the island (whether she took any islanders is not stated, but they had a long talk with the captain).

And again Henry English had been recruiting islanders from Manihiki and Rakahanga since 1853, latterly in the Marilda, and I fancy a few from Pukapuka too, for work on Fanning Island. They were invariably returned home but while away (with their wives and children) they depleted the population statistics.

Anyway I leave all these unknowns to you, and if I come across any later figures from Pukapuka I'll let you know. Its a pity that there appear to be no L.M.S. accounts of Peruvian visits after February. You say two islanders returned: I have only a record of one, named Pilato.

I'm not surprised that the Pukapukans had 'double descent': they always seemed to me to be more like the Gilbertese than any other Polynesians. Please let me know if you come across anything else on Pukapuka and the Peruvian labour trade.

Yours sincerely,

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
12th February, 1975.

Dear Julia Hecht,

Pity your letter didn't arrive a day or two earlier, for Tony Hooper was with me all Thursday morning, mostly discussing facets of early Tokelau history and in particular Jules Tiral and the pre-Jennings occupation of Olesenga. But he returned to Auckland on Saturday so I could not ask him about you.

You do not say what your doctoral thesis is on but it surely cannot be historically based - at Chicago? If so I shall never believe in the immutable verities again, for although I have had some correspondence with several historically-minded scholars of the Chicago school in my time - Martin Silverman, Vern Carroll and Margaret Mackenzie come to mind - one felt that they were on sufferance.

I wonder if the elders of Pukapuka still remember the day I landed intent on larceny, i.e. to take Nassau to settle my Gilbertese on. But we talked through the night and by morning their gentle recapitulations of oral tradition had convinced me that Nassau was rightfully theirs. So I recommended to the NZ Government accordingly: and they got it. I explored every inch of Nassau - a nice place, and I should have liked to have inherited it from Moors.

Yes, for the past 20 years I have been gradually, piece by piece, building up the story of the Peruvian labour trade. A European M.A. thesis (discarded through illness) started me off, and then in London my wife and I worked through the F.O., C.O. and Adm. correspondence in the P.R.O., followed by the correspondence of the various missionary societies; a French colleague worked through their records (mainly in the National Archives; and we went to Honolulu and spent some weeks on the Hawaiian documentation.

Then over the years we tackled the Pacific material, including the Consulate despatches and post records; the Admiralty Pacific and Australian station correspondence and reports; the local missionary documentation and the hundreds of references in serials (Both in English and French). A kind friend who had been working on the trade as a sort of sideline gave us another few hundred items, mainly but not entirely duplicating our own.

As you can imagine it has been a long work, though only a part-time one, and whenever we were working on any subject (our 90 odd publications cover the whole Pacific, more especially before European political accession) we copied and indexed anything on the Peruvian labour trade.

The trouble was that I knew little of the South American end, so in 1970 I got a grant for Lucilla de Valderrama to search the Lima and Callao records, resulting in (I think) 37 microfilm reels. And in 1973 the Pacific history and Anthropology Departments made a joint grant for another colleague to go to Easter Island, Santiago, Callao, Lima, the Chincha Islands and any other places from which islanders had been reported. He did a real thorough job.

This year I have an Australian Commonwealth Literary Grant to start writing and my bilingual Spanish friend and I have decided to tackle it together, with me writing up the Pacific Islands end, including the recruiting and repatriation, the ships and their voyages, numbers taken from each island, the social and other consequences, and the like, while he concentrates on the Chilean and Peruvian end, including the murky politics.

We have decided to do a quickie paper mainly for the University lecturers, who require something for use in their courses on Pacific studies, history, cultural dynamics, human geography, or whatever it is called in each institution, followed by a book-length work mainly for reference use by researchers and the general public. The paper would probably be published in JPS or JPH, in the hope of producing some suggestions from other Pacific specialists.

You will appreciate that the sheer bulk of the documentation is rather daunting: there must be well over a thousand separate items in three main languages and some of them are fairly bulky themselves. They cover every group in Polynesia (including Hawaii), most of Micronesia and parts of Melanesia (Byrne himself was involved for a time in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides). As an islander myself who has lived on, or at least visited, nearly all the places concerned, I feel at home with the Pacific picture, and always have; but I never felt at home with the South American end and this held me up. Thank goodness there is at last someone interested who is thoroughly at home there (he nearly got shot at Santiago).

I am not quite sure from your letter what your interest in the Peruvian labour trade is but would be glad to help if I can. There is not much on Pukapuka and I probably would be able to extract it until I get down seriously to work on the whole business in a few months time - at the moment everything is in chaos, just dumped in drawers and filing cabinets as it came to hand.

Someone writing a paper on the beachcombers of Tonga has just returned a translation from the French of the first landing on Pukapuka (Peron and Muir on the 4th April, 1796), or have you got an earlier? If you are interested and have not already got it I could send it to you.

How beautifully Frisbie could write at his best. I remember during the war and he was convalescing in the Suva Hospital I brought him under cover of darkness up the little iron backstairs into Sir Harry Luke's private suite at Government House, and the two great littérateurs yarned away through the night over a bottle of whisky (the Governor and the derelict, as he was then). And nobody knows but you and I.

Yours sincerely,

*John*

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
21st December, 1974.

Dear Grant,

You may be interested in having a look at, and if any use to you getting the University to copy, these three photos: two of the Chincha Islands taken in c.1863 and one of the shipmasters engaged in the guano trade in 1864.

Having processed all but a thousand or so of the published works gone, or going, to the Pacific Islands Library at Adelaide I am beginning to work on the manuscripts, maps, photographs and the like, and came across these while sorting.

Bob Langdon has probably told you that I am working on a number of projects these days, some in Canberra and some away, but I hope that the time will come in the New Year when I can get down to the Peruvian labour trade.

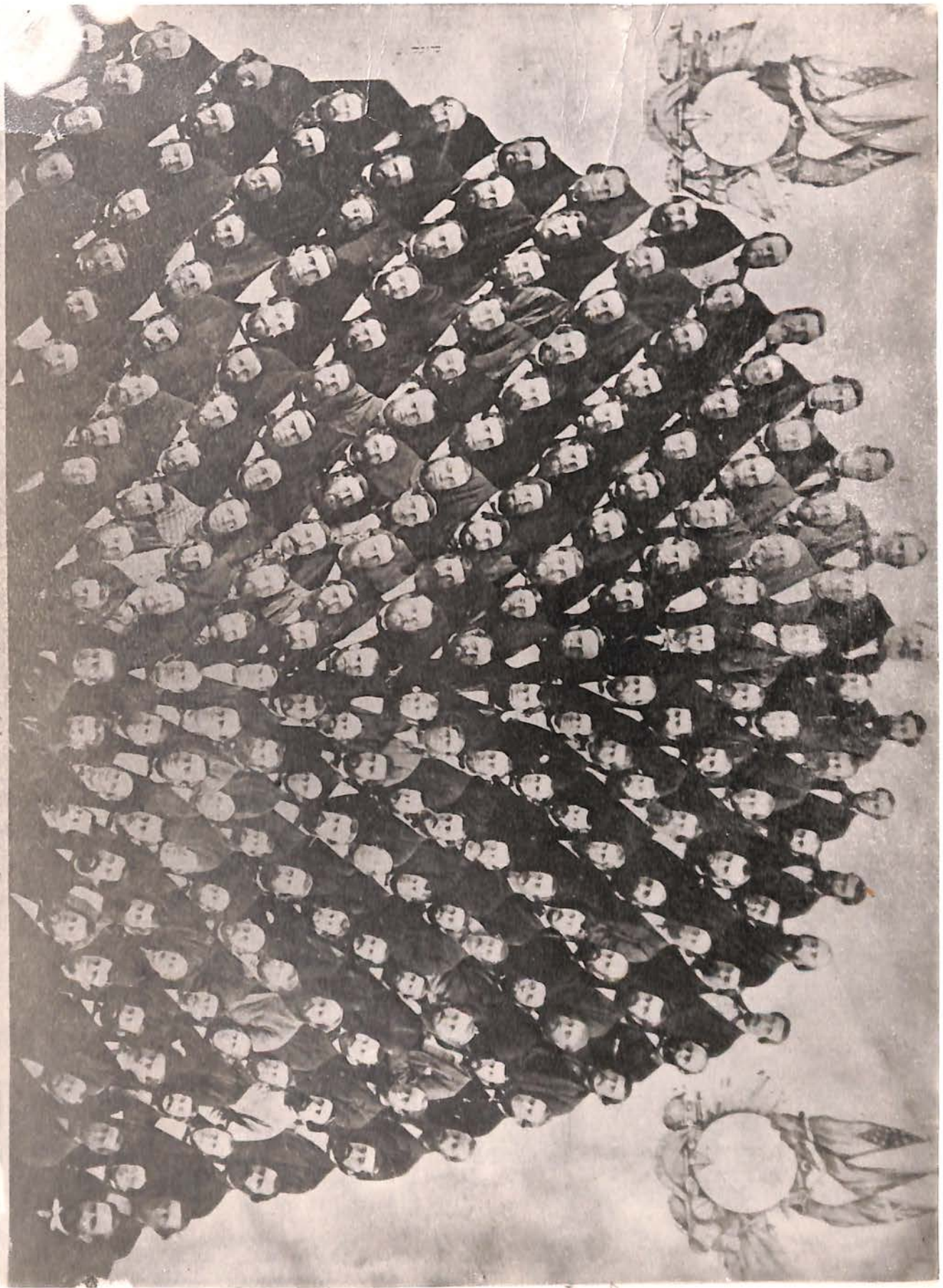
Meanwhile here's wishing you a Happy Christmas and a very successful 1975,

Yours,

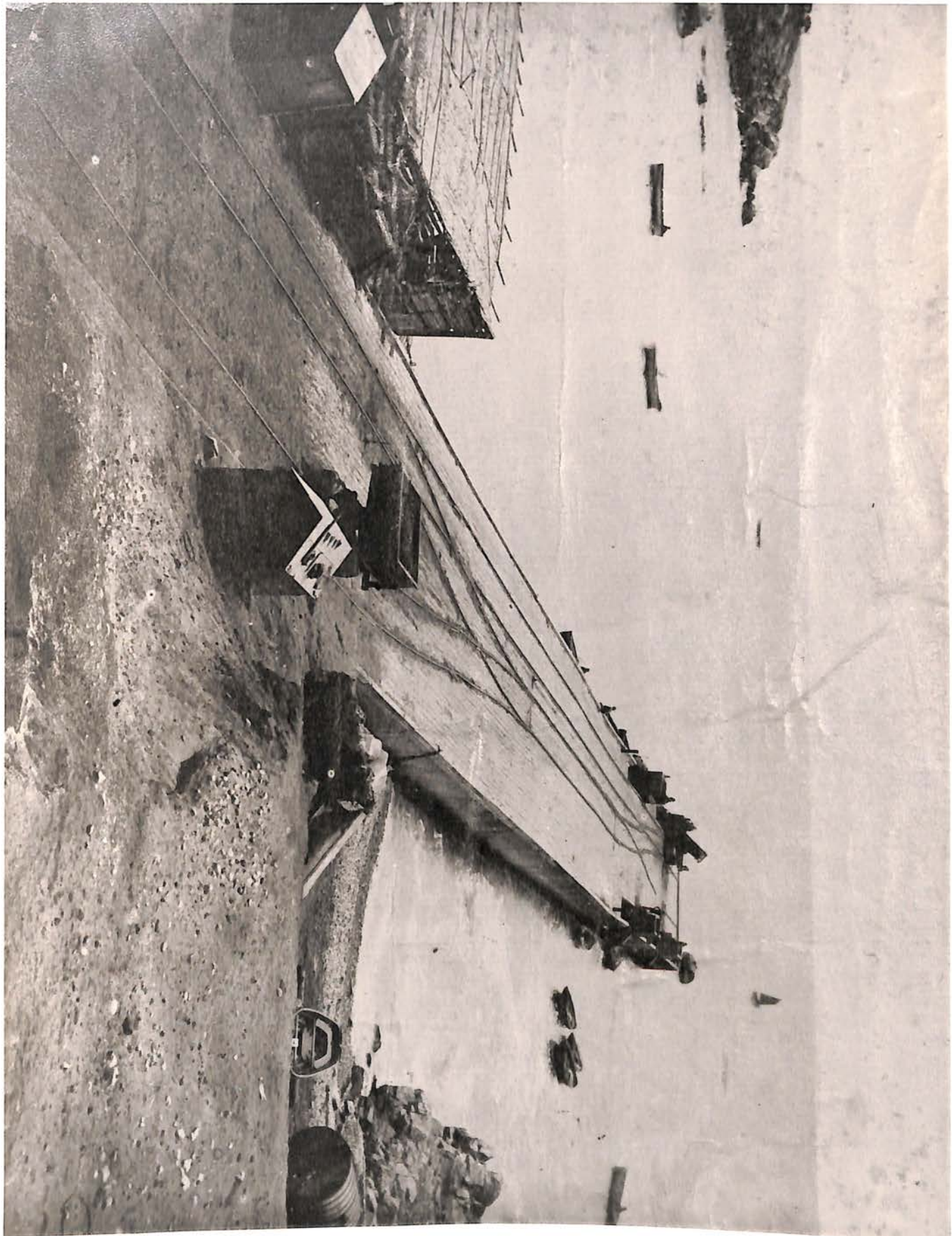
*John*



Masters of ships loading at Chiriqui Island's 1864













77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
4th April, 1974.

Professor J.D. Freeman,  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,  
The Australian National University,  
P.O. Box 4, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Derek,

Since the return of Mr Grant McCall from his fieldwork on Easter Island I have had an opportunity of discussing with him details of his visit to Peru and Chile for the purpose of collecting documentation and oral data concerning the Peruvian Labour Trade of the early 60s, and of sighting some of the material which he has succeeded in collecting.

In my view Mr McCall has done better than one could have anticipated in locating the dispersed scraps of information still extant on a trade which Peru has never regarded as one of the more creditable episodes in her history. He appears to me to possess a distinct flair as a searcher and recorder of facts on persons, places and events in which he is interested. As to whether he is equally able to evaluate, analyse and record his material in a publishable literary form I have had, of course, no means of judging other than from his field reports, which were above the average standard of similar narrative journals of work accomplished.

Mr McCall will require to use the material which he has acquired for the purpose of preparing his thesis, after which I suggest that such portion of it as may have been obtained as a result of the special University grant made to finance his visit to South America should be deposited in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, pending discussion with the new Professor of Pacific and Southeast Asian History as to whether ~~they should~~ be left there or more properly removed, under proper safeguards for its preservation, to his departmental Records Room.

*it should be /*

I understand that the taped translations made by Mr Lopez of the documentation on the Peruvian Labour Trade collected and sent from Lima by Srta Lucilla de Valderrama have been inadvertently erased in the Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, which had originally defrayed the cost of the collecting, microfilming and translation.

Yours,

*H.E. Maude*  
H.E. Maude.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
7th January, 1974.

The Secretary,  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,  
Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australia National University,  
Box 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Mademoiselle,

Pray excuse the anonymous superscription but I am not sure who is sitting in the secretarial chair these days.

Could you please be so kind as to have the enclosed letter forwarded to Grant McCall with his next mail, as on previous occasions?

It seems the only way, for he apparently gets nothing I send him by post.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
7th January, 1974.

Mr Grant McCall,  
Isla de Pascua,  
Chile.

Dear Grant,

As usual I am unconscionably late in replying to your letter of the 8th November; but it is no use apologizing. Let us face the fact that septuagenarians long retired from active work are notoriously bad correspondents.

I took off two months as a complete break from work, on medical advice, and then completely dismantled my old library and converted it into a very pleasant study with a large project table in the centre and just enough shelving around to house the actual books which I require for the work still left to be done before I can decently depart from this world.

In this rather unexpectedly spacious and pleasant room I started work again on the 1st January (as per New Year's Resolution) and your letter is one of the first to be answered.

I have just refreshed my memory by re-reading your Report on the visit to Peru which had been duly forwarded to me by the Acting Head of the Department of Pacific History. I consider (and have so informed Derek Freeman) that your whole trip was well worth while, even though the evidence obtained was perforce in the main of a negative character.

There would seem, in the light of your very thorough investigations, to be very little chance of any documentation still surviving in Peru relating to the Polynesian labour trade. From your p.16 it appears that the Government of Peru have no arrangements for the archival preservation of correspondence, but are accustomed to destroy everything after it ceases to be required for current use.

I did not realize that any civilized country possessed no central archives for the permanent preservation of all records of possible historical importance, and wonder that the Peruvian historians do not pressurize the administration to change its ways: one gathers from your Report that they have to rely largely on documentation preserved in Washington, Paris, and other countries (which might well not convey the Peruvian side of any particular issue).

My main hope had lain in the contemporary port archives at Callao, but I see that these were destroyed as a result of the 1879 war with Chile (if indeed they still existed then). However, all this destruction of records through one cause or another is not our fault but rather a fact which had to be ascertained: and your researches appear to be conclusive.

On the oral history side, too, there appears to be little hope of tracing the descendants of any Polynesian labour owing to the changing of names which apparently took place almost by compulsion (certainly by social pressure). Incidentally the danger of relying on unchecked oral statements is strikingly shown by your finding that the Chavez and Orellana families in Arica were by no means Pascuense in origin.

Many thanks for the book by Véliz on the History of the Chilean Merchant Marine, which contains several pages of quotable narrative on the labour trade from contemporary newspapers; I trust that you found the original documents were safe when you visited Santiago last month.

Also for the letter from your friend in France re the Embassy Archives and the excerpts from various letters from the French Consul-General. It all helps to get the story straight and if you would be so kind as to ask the aunt of your friend to have the documents photocopied I will refund the cost (approximately \$30) to the Department of Anthropology (or anyone else you nominate). These letters might prove of help to you too; who knows till we have seen them.

Certainly I have no objection to the use of M. Lucher's letter, or anything else which you have from me, in the contemplated booklet on the Polynesians in Peru. As you suggest, the more publicity the episode receives the more likelihood there is of some other data relating to it turning up.

You are dead right in your report when you say that Peruvian historians have missed out on a superb theme by not writing on the social implications of the Chincha Islands guano trade. It would make an excellent Ph.D. thesis. Incidentally I have several photographs of the islands taken, I believe, in the 1860s. Do you suppose that any Polynesians actually worked on the islands?

News from Chile was worrying for a time and I had been wondering whether you were still in this world when your letter arrived.

With renewed thanks for all the good work which you have put in, and I hope that it comes in useful for your own thesis. I'm glad that you got that extension of time that you needed; somehow I felt that you would have no difficulty.

With our best wishes to you both (or rather all three) for a happy and successful 1974,

Yours,

*Leem*

# THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

## THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

Department of Anthropology

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

BOX 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600 49-5111

Telegrams: "Natuniv" Canberra

14 January 1974

Mr H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST, ACT, 2603.

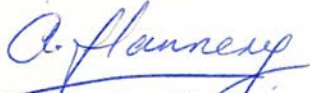
Dear Mr Maude,

This is just a note to let you know that I posted your letter to Grant McCall last Thursday afternoon.

The address to which all Mr McCall's mail is sent from the University is:

Hangaroa,  
Easter Island,  
CHILE.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Miss) A. Flannery,  
Secretary.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
7th May, 1973.

Mr Grant McCall,  
Isla de Pascua,  
Chile.

Dear Grant,

I owe you many apologies for not having replied before to your letter but everything has conspired against me. On my return to Canberra my solicitors warned me that my whole library must go to Adelaide forthwith, so Honor and I had to work from morning to night getting it sorted, packed and despatched. Nearly a hundred cases.

The the day after it was done Jim Davidson died unexpectedly and the work of looking after his sister, trying to find a will and settling his affairs fell on us. We are long overdue in Adelaide but, as Deryck Scarr has returned from England and kindly agreed to take over Jim's affairs, we leave tomorrow and will not be back until June.

I have carefully gone through my French correspondence on the Peruvian labour trade but can find no letter from Monsieur Hoki. It is true that he was sent from Papeete as Interpreter and submitted a report on the unfortunate Ivi Peto to M. Eucher Henry, whose letter I sent to you (not that of the French Chargé d'Affaires as stated by you). But there is nothing to suggest that Hoki's report was even in writing or, if so, forwarded to the French Government in Lima, still less by them to the Foreign Office in Paris. In fact I find it unlikely; though if it was in writing it should be in the archives of the French Chancellery at Lima, which has never been searched and should prove a veritable gold mine to you.

So whatever else you do or don't, you should go straight to the French Embassy and employ your natural charm on the Ambassador's wife until she lets you see and copy all their records on the labour trade.

I have never written to Gibbs and Company and doubt if they still exist. I did go through the London telephone directory for you and found any number of them, hairdressers and brothel proprietors and teashop managers and what have you, but nothing answering to your requirements. The trouble is that I don't know their initials but if you do I suggest that you lock them up in the telephone and business directories kept at every British Chancellery and Consulate and write direct.

You speak of putting off your Peruvian trip until July, and I suppose that the main consideration is to finish things, which usually takes longer than one envisages at first. I did mention to Derek in passing that you might need a few months off to enable you to complete your work, without being grubstaked from departmental funds, and his comment was: 'They all do'. But he showed no hostility to the idea, and I pointed out that not all were willing to forego monetary support in order to perfect their work on their thesis.

I shall not be working on the labour trade myself for a long time yet, as I have three other books to do first. In any case, as I said in my last letter, it would be stupid to start before your material, or the knowledge that no more exists, is to hand.

I must now run and get hold of everything that has to be packed for Adelaide - also we are taking a New Zealander with us and I have to meet him at the airport in an hour. Honor says that she will be writing to Julia from there and we both wish you good hunting in South America, particularly at the French Embassy and Consulate. You have probably heard that Roger Keesing from Santa Cruz has joined the Research School as the second Professor in the Department of Anthropology. He is reputed to be the most brilliant of the younger generation in America - I got to know them when they were working in the Solomons, but knew ~~their~~ father Felix better.

*Ris*

Yours,

*Lee M.*

*Actually Roger has another wife now, I believe.*

---

Sat to Pamela Fox Co

for my. *slm*

7.1.73

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
7th January, 1972.

Mr Grant McCall,  
Easter Island, Chile.

Dear Grant,

Thank you for your letter and the copy of your Second Field Report. It was amusing to find you landed in the classic colonial situation on Easter Island in which you either have to associate with the expatriates, accepting (at least outwardly) their values, or else with the indigenous population, in which case you are considered to have 'gone native'. We faced this problem all our lives in the islands and it is good to think that it still lingers on in a few isolated pockets of imperialist paternalism. The NATHEMY mutual, and I suppose to a degree symbiotic, relationship between fascuense and expatriates could make a good study.

You ask what I think of your idea of applying to have your Ph.D. scholarship suspended for say 6 months, during which period you will grabstake yourself. I think it an excellent proposal and, to the best of my recollection, has been done before for a variety of reasons, of which yours is the best reason of all: i.e. that it will enable you to make your dissertation a more valuable contribution to knowledge as a result.

A thesis is not meant to be a marathon fight against time and in most Universities scholars take as many years as they need to complete them (I knew one student who took 16). Even in the A.C.T. when I first joined the staff extensions were easy to obtain and most people in anthropology or Pacific history, where field-work is involved, took as many extensions as they could get - from four years onwards. Dick Gilson, I remember, took several and then, when they would give no more, went quietly ahead finishing his thesis without a scholarship: he was still at it when he dies seven years later.

Recently, however, money for scholarships has been getting tighter and tighter and, as a consequence, there has been a tendency to get tough on extensions of Scholarships. But I have never regarded this as applying to those who were able and willing to forego their scholarship, either for a period in the middle of their work, or more usually at the end. To my mind this is apt to result in a more mature and valuable thesis and surely, even from the Government's point of view (as the provider of the money), it is better to get a good return from all the expenditure of the Australian taxpayers' money than, as could be, none at all.

It seems to me that without obtaining all the material necessary to produce your thesis, and in particular investigating whatever can be found in Tahiti, it will be necessarily incomplete; and a thesis is too important (particularly when it appears in book form as a contribution to our knowledge of a subject, as I hope and expect that your's will) for a rushed, and therefore skimped, job.

Of course I do not know how Derek will react, as you said not to mention your idea to anyone (and I havn't), but I should have thought that in principle there would be no objection. Spate is out of it, and Tony Low, the new Director, is a sympathetic and more predictable type. I should apply finally, when the time comes, emphasizing two things: that you have discovered, as a result of your present work, the existence of new and invaluable material essential for its completion on both Easter Island and Tahiti; and that you consider this so important to the production of a really worthwhile contribution to knowledge that you are willing to acquire it without any cost to the University.

Your excursion to Chile and Peru sounds promising and I am very glad that you have decided to do it; and indeed most grateful that you are also collecting material of value in connexion with the Polynesian labour trade as a whole. I have prepared suggested draft letters of introduction to the Chilean and Peruvian authorities and contacts, and sent them to Derek Freeman for his consideration - I only hope that they are what you want.

The English company which was granted by the Peruvian Government the concession of selling guano from the Chincha Islands was Gibbs and Company and its American agent was at first Samuel K. George, a Baltimore dry-goods merchant, and later Barrera Brothers of Peru. I am not sure what labour was used in the Lobos Islands, from which guano was also exported (or even if Polynesians were actually employed in the Chincha Islands).

I enclose a list of material consulted and microfilmed by Lucinda and also the other sources in my possession. Nothing has been done on any reading of material since you left as I am flat out on quite other work and it seemed rather pointless to start work on the Peruvian labour trade and then have to knock off and begin again when the results of your researches were known. Better finish all the work I have in hand on other themes, and then make a straight run-through on the labour trade while it is fresh in my mind.

I think this completes everything mentioned in your letter so will conclude by wishing you all good fortune on your researches during 1973 and our best wishes to you both,

Yours,

*slm*

Enclosure

The Peruvian Labour Trade, 1862-1863

Senorita Lucila Valderrama has examined the following printed material:-

(a) Books -

- (1) Coronel Zagarra, Felix C., La condicion juridica de los extranjeros en el Peru (Santiago, 1872).
- (2) Paz Soldan y Unanue, Pedro, La Inmigracion en el Peru (Lima, 1891).
- (3) Rio, Mario N. del, La Inmigracion y su desarrollo en el Peru (Lima, 1929).
- (4) Tamayo Barrios, Alberto, La politica migratoria e inmigracion china en el Peru, 1849-1941 (Lima, 1969). Thesis.

(b) Newspapers and Periodicals -

- (1) El Peruano, 1861-1863.
- (2) El Comercio, 1861-1863 (file lacks end quarter of 1863).
- (3) Anales of the National University of San Marcos, 1862-1863.
- (4) Revista Americana, 1861-1863.
- (5) Revista de Lima, 1860-1863.
- (6) El Cosmos, 1862-1863.
- (7) La Bolsa, 1861-1862.
- (8) El Independiente, 1861-1862.
- (9) Diario de los Debates de las Camaras de Diputados y Senadores, 1861-1863.
- (10) Guia Politica de forasteros, 1861-1863.
- (11) Annales des Voyages, vol.191, 1861.

(c) Manuscripts

- (1) The manuscript documentation in the Peruvian Ministry of External Affairs was examined, and a file containing the full correspondence with the French Chargé d'Affaires regarding the importation of



Pacific Islands labour into Peru, was copied.

- (2) 14 letter books and over 200 documents in the Ministry were examined, and any material of significance to the labour trade was forwarded.
- (3) 20 documents concerning French claims in the Biblioteca Nacional were also examined, without eliciting matter of any pertinence to the enquiry.

Apart from the above, I have already obtained most of the material contained in the:-

- (a) British Foreign Office, Consular and Admiralty correspondence;
- (b) French and Hawaiian Ministry of Foreign Affairs correspondence;
- (c) London Missionary Society records;
- (d) files of the Messenger de Tahiti; and
- (e) English language newspapers and periodicals of the period.

In this task I was generously assisted by Derek Freeman, Ida Lesson and Jim Davidson.

*Leem*

H. E. Mande,  
7.1.1973.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Correst, A.C.T. 2603,  
31st December, 1972.

Professor Derek Freeman,  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,  
Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University,  
P.O. Box 4, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Derek,

With reference to our telephone conversation relating to Grant McCall's request for a series of introductory letters to various official agencies in Peru and Chile I enclose two drafts for your consideration, one for use in Peru and the other for Chile. It seemed, on reflection, that his objectives in Peru and Chile were somewhat different and that the same letter might not do for both countries.

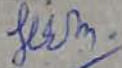
The enclosure to the Peruvian letter has been based on a synopsis of the Peruvian labour trade originally prepared by yourself many years ago, while that for Chile is drafted on the information at A to C on p.13 of Grant's second field report.

The Peruvian draft has been addressed to the British Council Representative in Lima, although he is not mentioned in Grant's list, since in practice he has been found the most helpful liaison for researchers working in that country. The letters to the other authorities could be, it is suggested, identical or similar to these prototypes.

A copy of the document from the French Legation in Lima mentioned on p.2 of your letter of the 26th October to Grant was duly forwarded to him under cover of my letter of the 23rd October, and its receipt acknowledged.

Hoping that these are what is wanted,

Yours,



P.S. I see that on p.3 of your letter to Grant you state that you have been informed that there is no Australian Embassy in Lima. I take it that this is a recent withdrawal, for on the 11th February, 1970, the British Council Representative in Peru sent a copy of a letter to me to 'Mr B. Ride, Australian Embassy, Lima'.

Draft Letter to Peruvian authorities

The Representative, British Council,  
Cajama (Barrutia) 70, Oficina 311,  
Apartado 1606, Lima 1, Peru.

Dear Sir,

This letter will serve to introduce Mr Grant McCall, a post-graduate research scholar in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology of the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University in Canberra, who has been conducting field studies for over a year on Easter Island, with the permission of the Chilean Government, and is now visiting various centres in ~~Chile~~ Chile and Peru for the purpose of supplementing his field data by an examination of all extant documentation relating to the history of the Pasencense community both on Easter Island and the mainland of South America.

While in Peru Mr McCall hopes to be able, in particular, to locate and study documentation in Lima and Callao, and possibly at other centres, bearing on the Polynesian labour trade of 1862-1863, which resulted in numbers of Pasencense and other Pacific Islanders being taken as immigrants to Peru, where they worked on the haciendas and also possibly in the guano mines on the Chincha Islands.

I am enclosing a note on the introduction of these Polynesians. Some information concerning the episode was collected for this University recently by Senorita Lucila Valderrama, the head of the Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones at the Biblioteca Nacional, with the kind help of the British Council, but it is hoped that Mr McCall will be successful in discovering other records and also in interviewing the descendants of those Pacific Islanders who remained behind after the repatriation of their compatriots.

Any assistance which you are able to afford Mr McCall in the conduct of his researches will be greatly appreciated by the Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies and myself.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. Freeman,  
Professor and Head of Department.

Note on the Introduction of Polynesians into Peru during 1862-63

Following the abolition of slavery in 1854-55, agricultural labour became exceedingly scarce in Peru. On 15 January, 1861, a new law was introduced permitting the introduction of Asiatic colonists 'intended for the cultivation of rural holdings' (El Peruano, 23.3.1861).

In a decree dated 1 April, 1862, permission was granted to J.C. Byrne, to introduce into Peru for five years, colonists of both sexes, natives of the South West Pacific Islands, intended for agricultural work and domestic service, subject to the formalities of the new law of 15 January, 1861 (El Peruano, 12.4.1862).

According to Darton (the British Consul in Lima), J.C. Byrne was an Irishman who had become a French citizen in 1857, and who had previously been engaged in the labour trade in New Caledonia.

In June, 1862, Byrne fitted out the Adelante, a vessel of about 150 tons, and sailed for the South Pacific. The Adelante returned to Callao early in October, 1862, with 23 men, 82 women, 30 boys, and 38 children, all from Tongareva, in the Northern Cook Islands.

Although these Polynesians were completely illiterate, contracts were drawn up in Spanish and English - to conform with the law of 1861. On arrival in Peru, these contracts were sold at \$200 the men, \$150 the women and \$100 the boys. Byrne had died on the return voyage, but seven other vessels had already sailed in September and early October to engage in the same trade, and before long some 25 ships were engaged.

These vessels called at scores of different Polynesian islands from Easter Island to as far west as Samoa and Tonga, leading to strong protests from the French and British Governments. Some vessels, while cruising in the Society Islands, were captured by the French, and the captains tried and imprisoned. Finally, in May, 1863, the Government of Peru took action and prohibited the further introduction of Polynesians.

It has not been possible to determine exactly how many Polynesians were taken to Peru. British Consular records for the port of Callao show that some 2,710 Polynesian natives arrived at Callao - the result of 20 different voyages - during the period October, 1862, to July, 1863. But these records are not complete, and in addition some vessels used other ports of entry. It seems probable that between 3,000 and 3,500 Polynesians were introduced during the course of the trade.

For the most part only the smaller islands of Polynesia were visited by the labour ships. In the case of several of the atolls of the Central Pacific almost the entire population was removed to Peru. Easter Island, in particular, suffered most severely; between 700 and 1,00 of its native inhabitants being taken.

It seems that most of the Polynesians after their purchase in Peru were taken to work on haciendas. Some perhaps were taken to the Chincha Islands. The mortality rate among the introduced Polynesians was very high.

Following the final prohibition of the trade, the Government of Peru made formal provision for such of the Polynesians that desired it to be returned to their own islands, a most formidable task. In El Comercio, 12.6.1863, the following statement appears: 'By our laws, the Polynesians are not obliged to respect contracts which some of them signed contrary to their will, and others ~~MAKANA~~ through ignorance. Thus, if some remain in Peru, it will be because they have comprehended that they will enjoy here comforts unknown in the islands'.

.....

Draft Letter to Chilean authorities

The Ambassador of the Commonwealth of Australia,  
Australian Embassy, 9th and 10th Floors,  
Forestales Building,  
Cor. Lander and Moneda Streets,  
SANTIAGO, Chile.

Dear Sir,

(1st para. as in Peruvian letter)

While in Chile Mr McCall hopes to be able to examine the Chilean naval archives in Valparaiso in so far as they concern Easter Island, together with those of the Dalfour, Millinson Company, which developed the island as a sheep ranch for over half a century, and any other extant records relating to the Ihuagueño.

In addition to this documentary research Mr McCall is anxious to obtain the opinions and observations of Chileans familiar with Easter Island and to ~~obtain~~ gain some knowledge of the continental Ihuagueño and their major characteristics for purposes of comparison with their insular compatriots.

(4th para. as in last of Peruvian letter)

Yours sincerely,

etc.

Acting Head  
Business Manager

Expenses of McCall in Peru  
4-12-72

In consequence of an agreement between this Department, Anthropology Department, and Mr Maude, we are committed to paying \$200 from our 1972 Field Survey vote towards the expenses of Mr McCall, a scholar in Anthropology, while he is conducting research in Lima towards Mr Maude's project.

This amount could be paid now, into Mr McCall's Canberra Account.

c.c. to Prof. D. Freeman  
Director  
Mr H. Maude

W A

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

BOX 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T., 2600

49-5111

Telegrams: "Natuniv" Canberra

27. 10. 72

Dear Harry,

Herewith copies of  
my letter to Grant  
McCall of 25. 10. 72  
in for your information

I sincerely  
hope that Grant will  
succeed in the talks  
with setting him

Yours ever,



DF:PF

Department of Anthropology  
and Sociology

26 October 1972

Mr Grant McCall,  
Easter Island,  
Chile.

Dear Grant,

This letter is about what I shall call the Lima Research Project. This project, as you will recollect, was put forward by Harry Maude in his letter to me of the 24 March 1972 (of which you will have a copy), and was dealt with very thoroughly by you in your three page document of the 25th May 1972 headed Lima Research.

In that document the funds requested by you for the proposed research trip to Lima totalled A\$500.

The Lima Research Project has now been approved by the Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies on the ground that it has a distinct bearing on your thesis topic. Funds have been provided as follows: Harry Maude is to contribute \$300 from the research funds he has received from the University, and Pacific History is to contribute \$200 from their grant for field expenses.

In your proposal of the 25th May 1972, you requested one month's extension of the period already approved for field work. This one month's extension is now approved by both myself and the Director. Allowing for this extra month, this will mean that you will now return to Canberra, (on my reckoning) about the end of October 1973, at which time just over two years of your course will remain, allowing adequate time for the completion of your thesis. Our proposal, then, is that we should absorb the month given to the Lima Research Project into your four year scholarship. Is this agreed? Do you have any comments on this proposal?

I note that you are proposing to take your family with you to Lima. I take it that the budget now approved of A\$500 will cover all your expenses. Is this in fact the case?

When you reply to this letter please let me know how you would like to have the A\$500 paid over to you.

I do not know how realistic the time of one month that we are allowing for your researches in Lima in fact is. Given the general planning of your researches we cannot, I think, afford any major extension to this period and you will have to get done what you can within the month we have allowed, making judgements, as the work proceeds, (and corresponding with Harry Maude as is thought necessary) about priorities.

Please keep a careful record of the time you actually give to the Lima project and all the expenses you incur, as these details may well come to be important should there be any variation from the present plans.

Harry Maude is very keen that the project should proceed and attaches great importance to it. If your thesis is to have an historical basis (as now seems very likely) the Peruvian labour raids will have to be fully considered and I would hope that the materials that you will gather in Lima (together with such information as you obtain from Harry Maude) will make an important contribution to your thesis.

Harry Maude has nothing to add to details given in his letter to me of the 24th March 1972, of which you already have a copy.

If there is any further information that you require from him I would suggest that you should write to him directly. I have asked Harry to send to you a copy of the document from the French Legation in Lima requested in your document of the 25/5/72. In that document you also asked to be supplied with the addresses of the French, British and Australian Embassies in Santiago and Lima and the Peruvian Embassy in Canberra. These details are as follows:

Embassy of Peru,  
22 Bougainville Street,  
MANUKA, A.C.T.

Australian Embassy,  
9th and 10th floors,  
Forestales Building,  
Cnr. Bandera & Moneda Streets,  
SANTIAGO, Chile.

British Embassy,  
Bandera 227 (Casille 72-D),  
SANTIAGO, Chile.

British Embassy,  
El Edificio Pacifico Washington,  
(Piso 12),  
Plaza Washington,  
Avenida Arequipa,  
P.O. Box 854,  
LIMA, Peru.

Franch Embassy,  
380 Rue Merced,  
SANTIAGO, Chile.

French Embassy,  
Avenida Nicolas de Pierola 757,  
LIMA: Peru.

There is, we have been told, no Australian Embassy in Lima.

As for a "good road map of Peru", you had better try to obtain this locally.

You asked that copies of the research proposal and a letter from the ANU should be sent to these agencies. Do you still want this to be done? Please let me have a reply as soon as possible. If you do think it is really necessary I will have Harry Maude prepare an abbreviated statement of the proposal.

If you propose doing the photocopying of documents in Lima yourself, please let me have a realistic estimate of the supplies of black and white film that you will require and I shall seek funds to obtain these and have them sent to you. Could we please have a deadline for this?

I am glad you are taking seriously the excerpt you cite from *El Comercio* of the 12/6/1863. As you suggest, it is possible that there may be descendants of Easter Islanders and other Polynesians taken to Peru in the years 1862/63 who might still be there. If you could locate any of them this would be of the greatest interest.

If you have any further comments or requests to make please let me have them in time for me to consider them and action to be taken before you leave Easter Island for Chile.

The prospect of your going to Lima to work on the Peruvian labour raids is an exciting one. You are admirably qualified for the task and I would hope that the results will be most rewarding. Even at this early date, may I wish you the very best of luck for the enterprise.

With every good wish,

Yours ever,

Derek Freeman

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

BOX 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600 49-5111

Telegrams: "Nativiv" Canberra

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND  
SOCIOLOGY

2 November 1972

Mr H. E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST, A.C.T. 2603

Dear Mr Maude,

This is just a note to let you know  
that your letter was forwarded to Grant  
McCall on 27th October.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Fox', written in a cursive style.

Pamela Fox  
Secretary

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
23rd October, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,  
Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University.

I should be most grateful if you could, as before,  
be so kind as to forward the enclosed letter to  
Grant McCall with his other mail.

When I post anything to him, or Julia, myself  
they never seem to receive it, for some reason  
best known to the Post Office.



H.E. Maude.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
23rd October, 1972.

Mr Grant McCall,  
Isla de Pascua,  
Chile.

Dear Grant,

My humble apologies for not having replied before to your letter, but you know what it is when one retires - at least for the first few years one wanders around in a euphoria of freedom, or lose one is ill. No wonder the actuaries give one five years to live after retirement, of which we have now had two.

But I have just learnt that your suggested visit to Santiago and Lima/Callao may be on after all, for both Professor Spate and Professor Freeman rang me up about it yesterday. Oskar Spate appeared to regard it as of importance only to Pacific History whereas I think both Derek Freeman and you conceived it as at least of equal importance to your own researches into culture change on Easter Island.

You will have heard that the Epsteins are gone and Derek is now the permanent Head of your Department. Certainly in the short time he has been in charge he has got things moving again to a remarkable degree and is taking a real interest in the progress and welfare of the doctoral students, who apparently had been rather neglected for some time.

Derek Freeman sounds impressed, as he should be, with the quality and businesslike detail of your reports and I am sanguine that his decision to be your supervisor after all represented a genuine change in his views regarding your work, and in particular your present project. I do not think that you need have any anxiety as to the ultimate success of your thesis now, as he has such a particular interest in it.

You ask for a copy of the table of contents of Lucila de Valderrama's microfilms, but unfortunately there is none. However they consist solely of material from the Ministry of External Affairs in Lima and she has searched through these archives quite thoroughly so you will presumably not have to worry about them. Its the material, if any, outside that particular Department that one is hoping may produce the good oil, and in particular the records which we conjectured may be in the Departments of Customs or Immigration.

I had been under the impression that these records, in so far as they concerned Easter Island, would be of use to you too. But if I am wrong it may well not be worth your while going at all, since your thesis is the most important thing from the Department's point of view as well as your own and I should not feel happy to think that you were visiting Lima if in fact it was of no importance to your own research. Derek seems to think that it is but Oskar appears to regard it rather as a special job for the Department of Pacific History. Anyway, I gather that the matter is really one which only you can decide and presumably it is being left to you accordingly.

Your second request is for a document (made in a letter to Derek) and I am sending a copy of what I hope is the item which you require. If not I'll try again.

Trusting that all goes well with you and your family, and with our very best wishes,

Yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'J. M. S.', with a horizontal line underneath.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
21st October, 1972.

Professor O.H.K. Spate,  
Director, The Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University,  
Box 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

Dear Oskar,

Grant McCall: Lima Visit

Thank you for your letter of the 20th October, kindly letting me know the terms and conditions on which it has been decided that Mr Grant McCall may be permitted to visit Lima on his present field tour in order to search for, and if found have copied, certain information relating to the Peruvian labour trade, particularly concerning Easter Island, in the archives of the Departments of Customs and Immigration at Callao and other possible repositories.

I note that the sum of \$300, in part defrayment of Mr McCall's travelling expenses, is to be met from the fund provided by the Vice-Chancellor for this and one other project. This fund is under the control of Mr R.J.C. Horan, and may be obtained by direct application to him.

I am most grateful to the Department of Pacific History for contributing \$200 towards the visit and to the Department of Anthropology for permitting Mr McCall to engage in the project. I should not myself regard such generosity as justifiable were it not that, as stated in my letter of the 24th March to Professor Freeman: 'this information on the Peruvian Labour Trade cannot be regarded as purely, or even mainly, of importance to historians, but that its incalculable cultural and demographic effects on the peoples of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia make it of at least equal importance to anthropologists, and indeed all social scientists concerned with the region. Furthermore the catastrophic effect of the trade on the Easter Islanders themselves makes its investigation an essential and major aspect of Mr McCall's own studies for his thesis.'

I have written to Mr McCall today forwarding certain information required by him in connexion with his proposed research.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

BOX 4 P.O. CANBERRA A.C.T. 2600

TEL. 49-5111

Telegrams: "Natiniv" Canberra

20 October, 1972

Mr H. E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
FORREST A.C.T.

Dear Harry,

Grant McCall - Lima Visit

I have discussed this matter with the people concerned,  
who are in agreement with the following suggestion.

Bearing in mind that McCall is a student in the  
Department of Anthropology but that the work is essentially  
in Pacific History, and specifically in Mr Maude's project,  
while at the same time it will have a distinct bearing on  
the actual thesis topic, an equitable solution would be:

Mr Maude to contribute \$300 from his fund;

Pacific History to contribute \$200 from field  
expenses;

Anthropology contributes essentially McCall's  
time, obviating the need for a suspension  
of course and scholarship.

Yours sincerely,



O. H. K. Spate  
Director.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
24th March, 1972.

Dr Derek Freeman,  
Department of Anthropology,  
Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2603.

Dear Derek,

In a recent conversation we discussed the desirability and feasibility of Mr Grant McCall, a post-graduate scholar in the Department of Anthropology, undertaking certain research into primary documentary sources relating to the Peruvian Labour Trade of the early 1860s in connexion with his proposed studies for a doctoral thesis on the Easter Islanders.

Since then Mr McCall has spent some time going through all the material on the Peruvian Labour Trade collected and kindly loaned to me by yourself, as well as the additional material collected by me from the Foreign Office and Naval records in the French, British and Hawaiian archives, the missionary correspondence and other related material, the photo-copied files of the Messager de Tahiti, and the documentation from the Peruvian Foreign Office and other sources in Lima forwarded by Srta Lucila de Valderrama, of the Biblioteca Nacional, who worked on this project for the A.N.U. two years ago.

This documentation was sufficiently impressive in its comprehensiveness for the Vice-Chancellor to arrange for a special grant to enable its preparation for publication. Its relative completeness, however, so unusual for a study concerned with a period as early as the middle of the last century, makes it the more desirable to attempt to locate and copy the remaining gaps in our knowledge.

These gaps concern in particular:-

- (1) the identities and antecedents of the main instigators and active participants in the trade;
- (2) particulars as to the numbers, islands of origin and, if at all possible, the names of the immigrant labourers, with the vessels on which they arrived in Peru;
- (3) the purpose or purposes for which they were recruited, and actually employed (i.e. for work in the haciendas or the Chinche Islands); and
- (4) any ancillary information covering their passages, stop-overs at Easter Island or elsewhere, and employment.

It is submitted, for your consideration, that an attempt might be made to collect some at least of this material during Mr McCall's visit to Easter Island and South America and that, in particular, he might be asked:-

- (1) to search the detailed records of shipping arrivals, with their passenger and crew lists, which are believed still to exist in the Departments of Customs or Immigration at Callao and which would be of extraordinary value;
- (2) conduct a similar search for particulars covering their repatriation, including the alleged destination of the vessels concerned;
- (3) consult with Srta Lucila de Valcarrera as to whether there are any possible untapped sources of information on the trade extant in Lima;
- (4) consult with Dr Ramon Campbell, Professor of Cultural Anthropology at the University of Chile, who has written on the subject of the trade, as to whether any additional sources of information exist in Santiago or elsewhere;
- (5) examine the records said to have been left by the late Father Sebastian on Easter Island relating to his detailed research into local oral tradition concerning the trade; and to
- (6) photo-copy, or arrange for the photo-copying, of any relevant documentation which may be discovered as a result of these investigations.

In support of this request I feel that we would both agree that this information on the Peruvian Labour Trade cannot be regarded as purely, or even mainly, of importance to historians, but that its incalculable cultural and demographic effects on the peoples of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia make it of at least equal importance to anthropologists, and indeed all social scientists concerned with the region. Furthermore, the catastrophic effect of the trade on the Easter Islanders themselves makes its investigation an essential and major aspect of Mr McCall's own studies for his thesis.

Apart from its obvious importance to Mr McCall himself, however, I would urge that the fact that this is the first occasion on which anyone connected with the Research School of Pacific Studies, and conversant with Spanish, has had occasion to work on Easter Island and in South America affords a unique and relatively inexpensive opportunity to obtain information of essential import to the School which is unlikely to recur.

Yours,

  
H.L. Maudslayi

Honorary Fellow.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T.2603, Australia,  
23rd January, 1971.

Dear Senorita Valderrama,

I am very sorry not to have acknowledged the receipt of your microfilms and letters, all of which have arrived safely, before this. What happened is that I got ill following my return from New Guinea and ultimately had to retire from the University on health grounds. Once this was approved my wife and I went away from Canberra for a holiday, to endeavour to recuperate my health, from which I have only recently returned.

Now that I am once again in Canberra I am trying to find someone among the Spanish community who is willing to work with me on translating those of the documents that require this and on reading to me the whole series so that I can take notes. My difficulty is that the cost of professional translation here is very great and now that I have retired I cannot any longer pay for this out of University funds but from my pension, which is not great. However, I hope to find some girl student who is willing to help maybe in the evenings at a rate which I can afford.

Thank you also for your careful and detailed Expense Account which is quite clear and from which I note that you still have 7.70 soles from the monies sent on behalf of the University but that there are 8 xerox copies still to be made for which I owe a balance of 48.30 soles. This I am asking my Bank to send to you so that we shall be all square.

As regards continuing the work in the Ministry of the Interior I think that it will be best for me to get the microfilms which you have already sent translated first, as this will enable me to see if there is anything which I essentially need to know still in which case I shall write to you giving full particulars of the information which I still seek and perhaps you will be so kind as to see if it is obtainable. But from a preliminary look through the material which you have already sent it seems to me that I now have the vital picture of the Peruvian end of the labour trade: it is not as if I am writing a detailed history of the Polynesians in Peru, which is a task which I hope that one of your Peruvian scholars may do some day. My concern is rather with their taking the Polynesians from the islands and their return, together with the broad outlines of what the labour did in Peru and the attitude of the Peruvian Government and the Peruvians themselves towards the trade; and who were the principal people engaged in it.

I was very interested in the newspaper cutting concerning the paper by Dr Ramón Campbell and will write to him in the hope that he may be able and willing to give me further particulars and perhaps a copy of his address. But it seems to me that Dr Campbell does not know much about the subject on which he was speaking.

We were sorry that you were away when Professor Spate was in Lima but he knew before he left that you would probably be in Mexico. I am still only able to work for half a day at a time until my health is full recovered. My doctor considers that now I am approaching nearer 70 than 60 I should no longer keep the 90 hour week to which I had been accustomed.

Still I am able to do a little and my Presidential Address on 'Pacific History - past, present, and future' is about to be published in Vol.VI (1971) of the Journal of Pacific History and another paper to the Library Association of Australia on 'The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies' is appearing in their Proceedings. My main concern these days, however, is with bibliography and as General Editor of the Pacific Monograph Series I have just made arrangements for the bibliographical coverage of the Pacific Islands in 10 volumes by an international assemblage of area specialists. Vol.I, the World Catalogue of Theses on the Pacific Islands has just been published and I have been commissioned to compile an Historical Catalogue of Pacific Islands Serials for next year, and finally the Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Pacific Islands for 1973. There is so much

to do and so little time left, life being so short.

With my sincere thanks for all your help and my best wishes for your future success and happiness.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

# Application for a Money Order Payable Outside Australia

(Excluding Papua/New Guinea)



OFFICE USE ONLY	Issuing Office
	<b>MANUKA A.C.T. 2603</b> No. of Order Issued

Through Commission, if applicable, to be included in Amount of Order.

The following particulars to be shown in BLOCK Letters by the Applicant.

I/We Henry Evans Maude

(First Name and Surname of Applicant)

of 77 Arthur Circle, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,

(Address of Applicant)

hereby apply for a Money Order for—

AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY

Amount in Words

Amount in Figures

DOLLARS	CENTS
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\$	c
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MONETARY CONTROL: Limited to \$20 (Australian) per week for all Countries

If the Money Order is payable in—

UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND, NEW ZEALAND OR FIJI

PLEASE SHOW, IN FIGURES, THE AMOUNT  
IN THE OTHER COUNTRIES CURRENCY.

fifty soles

Payable at LimaGeneral Post

Office

Peru

Country

Payee's Name Senorita Lucila Valderrama,Full Address Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones, Biblioteca Nacional, Abancay 4 Cuadra, LIMA 1, Peru.

## DECLARATION

I/We hereby state—

- That the proceeds of the Money Order applied for above are not in whole or in part for the use or benefit of a person permanently resident in Australia during a temporary absence from Australia.
- That I/We have not made application to any other sources for foreign currency for the purpose of the transaction for which the amount to be paid by means of the Money Order is required, or received foreign currency for that purpose.
- That the amount to be paid by means of the money order—
  - \* (a) is not to be used in the payment for goods; or
  - \* (b) is to be used in payment for goods for which an import licence has been obtained or which have been exempted from the application of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.

\* (Strike out whichever is inapplicable.)

Dated 30.1.71 Signed Henry Evans Maude

(Signature of Applicant)

NOTE.—It is an offence under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations and the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations to make a false statement or Declaration in this Application.

Lima, 3 de noviembre de 1970

Doctor  
H.E.Maude  
The Australian National University  
Canberra.

Estimado doctor Maude:

Por cortesía de la Embajada de Australia en el Perú tengo el agrado de remitirle la presente y un paquete conteniendo 448 copias en microfilm (13 rollos) En este mismo sobre adjunto, 10 xerocopias y 2 hojas mecanografiadas.

Las copias mecanografiadas corresponden al final del último documento en microfilm, no fue posible xerocopiarlas por estar algo ilegibles. Las 10 xerocopias corresponden al último documento del legajo.

Desafortunadamente y a pesar de haber trabajado con retraso el microfilm, tampoco pudieron terminarlo, de allí, que se haya concluido en la xerox.

Le envío en hoja aparte una relación detallada de las sumas recibidas y de los gastos efectuados, por si tiene que presentarla a la Universidad. Le queda a favor la importante suma de S/. 7.70 (siete sole con setenta centavos), que puede utilizarse en completar la xerox. De otro lado quedan por tomar 8 xerox o sea S/. 56.00 menos 7.70 a su favor sería S/. 48.30 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  libra esterlina)

Asimismo, sería posible que el Ministerio del Interior (antes de Gobierno), me autorizara a consultar el Archivo (documentos del s.XIX), tal vez se podría encontrar los permisos originales y datos sobre los solicitantes, aunque también es posible que no se encuentre nada. Si deciden continuar la investigación me avisa para solicitar el permiso correspondiente al Ministerio del Interior. De todas maneras yo creo que el material remitido es suficiente y que no es necesario seguir la búsqueda de otros documentos.

Lamento mucho no haber estado en Lima para la llegada de su amigo el doctor H.K. Spate, me hubiera gustado atenderlo, pero ya tenía compromisos contraídos en México y Honduras (fines de setiembre y comienzos de octubre), por lo cual aproveche mis vacaciones para viajar. Le ruego haga llegar al Dr. Spate mis saludos y mis excusas por no haber podido atenderlo.

Me gustaría saber si llegó a ponerse en contacto con el doctor Ramón Campbell, acerca de su trabajo sobre los polinesios en América en el s.XIX, tengo sumo interés en conocer que le respondió.

Tengo asimismo, gran afán en saber si los documentos enviados le han sido realmente útiles por lo que le agradecería, si fuera posible, que me diera a conocer su opinión sobre los mismos, cuando los haya revisado, Estuve haciendo averiguaciones sobre Byrne pero no he obtenido ningún dato.

Es mi deseo hacerle saber que estoy como siempre a sus órdenes y que estaré encantada de atenderlo en cualquier oportunidad.

A la espera de sus noticias quedo de usted atentamente.

  
Lucila Valderrama G.

Dear Dr Maude:

By courtesy of the Australian Embassy in Peru I have pleasure in sending you this letter and a packet containing 448 microfilm copies (13 rolls). In this same envelope, I enclose 10 xerox copies and two typewritten copies.

The typewritten copies represent the end of the last document on microfilm. It was not possible to copy those as they were somewhat illegible. The 10 xerox copies represent the last document of the bundle / file [legajo].

Unfortunately, and

I have sent you in a separate sheet a detailed account of the sums received and the expenses incurred <sup>in case you</sup> ~~for you~~ must present this to the university. There remains in your favor the important sum of 7.70 soles, which could be used to complete the xerox. On the other hand, 8 xerox copies remain to be made, which represent 56.00 soles, less 7.70 in your favor, or 5/. 48.30 £ 10/- Sterling).

In addition, it is possible that the Ministry of the Interior (formerly Government) will authorize me to consult the Archives (documents of the 19th century), and perhaps I might come across the original permits and information on those soliciting them, although it is possible that one might find anything. If you decide to continue the investigation please advise me so that I may request



the necessary permission from the Ministry of the Interior. In any case, I believe that the material I have sent is sufficient and that it is not necessary to ~~continue~~ <sup>continue</sup> the search for other documents.

I am very sorry not to have been in Lima for the arrival of Dr HK Spate. I would have been pleased to look after him - - - etc etc.

I shall be ~~interested~~ <sup>pleased</sup> to know whether he got in touch with Dr Ramón Campbell about his work on Polynesians in America in the 19th century. I have great interest in knowing what he said.

I am also most interested to know if the documents sent have really been useful to you, and I would thank you to let me have your opinion on them when you have gone through them. I have been making inquiries on Bygone, but have not found any information.

I wish to let you know that I am, as ever, at your orders, and that I shall be enchanted to attend you ~~in~~ at any time.

Robert,

Even though I am no longer connected with the University perhaps you would be so kind as to translate Lucila's (I hope) last letter as a parting gift, and let me know from her statement of receipts and expenditure whether either of us owes the other anything. Her 14 reels of microfilm look like being well worth copying for the Bureau.

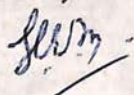
I have been trying to identify Chain Island in the Lockerby MS 'Directions for Fegee Islands', which is being prepared as Unpublished MS VII. He speaks of passing Vatoa and says 'you will then make Chain Island according to the Chart which is the first of the Fegee Islands', the next island on his route being Koro. Peter can't identify it from Im Thurn or Arrowsmith: have you any idea?

I may be in Castlemaine at the time of the Glover Auction in Melbourne. Is it possible to see the Catalogue anywhere without paying \$5, because I could easily run into Melbourne for one or more days if the Pacific Islands offerings were worth it?

On my first day of freedom I got a phone call in the morning from Douglas Oliver in Melbourne (en route to Harvard) asking me to go to the U. of Hawaii next year (so I said maybe) and one from the U.S. (Phaidon Press) in the afternoon asking me to write a popular book for them (I said 12½% for the first 5,000, and 15% after, but maybe I asked too little?). People certainly seemed to be on the ball.

Jim says that now I'm not supposed to go near the Department he wouldn't be surprised to see me there every other day. Many a true word can be spoken in jest?

Yours,



THE GLOVER  
**LIBRARY  
AUCTION**  
OF AUSTRALIANA

To be sold at WOOL COURT, MELBOURNE Show-grounds 30 NOV. to 4 DEC. 1970, commencing precisely at 10 a.m. each day.

2,800 lots, Included are LYCETTS views of N.S.W. and Van Diemens Land, 1824, Sir William BLIGH's account of the Mutiny - rare Hawkesworth's volumes of Captain COOK and Governor PHILLIP's voyages illustrated with copperplates, maps, charts and plans. These represent a fraction of valuable books relating to Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, and the South Seas.

Library considered to be largest and most comprehensive to be offered in Australia.

**CATALOGUES:** \$5 (post free Aust.) from the auctioneers. Items may be viewed at sale venue Melb., WED. THURS. FRI. 25 to 27 Nov., 12 noon to 9 p.m. daily and SAT. 28 Nov., 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

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231 Pulteney Street, Adelaide, South Aust. 5000

THEODORE  
**BRUCE**

TB 29P

RELACION DE GASTOS EFECTUADOS EN LA INVESTIGACION Y RECOPIACION DE DOCUMENTOS SOBRE "INMIGRACION DE POLINESIOS EN EL PERU", EFECTUADA POR ENCARGO DEL DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC HISTORY DE LA AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Lima, 2 de noviembre de 1970

Recibido en 1970

29 de Abril £	25	S/.	2,500.00
10 de Agosto	100	"	<u>10,340.00</u>
		"	12,840.00

Gastos efectuados hasta el 16 de Junio y cuyas facturas fueron remitidas en esa fecha

copias en microfilm	616.00	
correspondencia remitida	82.00	
1/2 ciento papel aéreo	<u>22.50</u>	720.50

Gastos posteriores al 16 de junio

448 copias en microfilm	2,688.00	
copias mecanografiadas y supervisión de la toma en microfilm	650.00	
10 xerox	60.00	
1/2 ciento papel aéreo	22.50	
correspondencia remitida sin incluir la enviada por la Embajada	<u>91.80</u>	3,511.80

86 horas de trabajo de la suscrita empleadas en la búsqueda de los documentos, revisión de estos, distribución del trabajo y comprobación del mismo

de Abril-agosto y 15 días de octubre a razón de S/. 100.00 por hora

Saldo a favor

<u>8,600.00</u>	<u>12,832.30</u>
	7.70

SON: SIETE SOLES CON SETENTA CENTAVOS.

*Lucila Valderrama G.*

Lucila Valderrama G.

Recibí de la Srta. Lucila Valderrama la cantidad de SEISCIENTOS CINCUENTA Y 00/100 SOLES ORO, por 38 hojas mecanografiadas y supervisión del trabajo de microfilm, por encargo de la Universidad Nacional de Australia.

Lima, 31 de Octubre de 1970.

S/. 650.00

  
.....  
Estela Stella M.

Recibí de la señorita Lucila Valderrama la suma de DOS MIL SEISCIENTOS OCHENTIOCHO Y 00/100 SOLES ORO, por 448 exposiciones de documentos sobre la inmigración de los polinesios al Perú, tomados en el Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, por encargo del Departamento de Historia del Pacífico de la Universidad Nacional de Australia.

Lima, 31 de Octubre de 1970.

S/. 2,688.00

.....  
Adolfo Américo Noriega  
Técnico en Reprografía.

SPORT CENTER  
 IMPORTACION DIRECTA  
 ARTICULOS PARA  
 ESCRITORIO,  
 DEPORTES Y  
 REGALOS

REPRESENTANTES EXCLUSIVOS  
 de las líneas "PILOT",  
 "MIZUNO" y "PENTEL"  
 del Japón

*La Pluma de Oro S. A.*

AV. ABANCAY 554 - TELEFONOS 27-1874 - 27-6860 - APARTADO 105 - LIMA  
 SUCURSAL: TARATA 273 - TELEFONO 45-1335 - MIRAFLORES  
 LIMA - PERU

FACTURA No... 6192

PEDIDO No.....

GUIA No.. AH...

Lima, 14 de Julio de 1970

Señor (es) LUCILA VALDERRAMA

Por lo siguiente: al contado:

DEBE:

Nuestras condiciones: PAGADERAS EN LIMA y los gastos por remesa del importe de esta factura son por cuenta del comprador.

50 Hja. Papel onion-sokin

S/ 22.50

RV SON: VEINTIDOS CON 50/100 SOLES ORO  
 S.E. U.O.

Registro de Ventas No. 6104516  
 Libreta Tributaria No. 9928936

Registro Patronal No. 164-42750  
 Patente No. 16131

La mercadería viaja por cuenta y riesgo del comprador. Nuestra responsabilidad cesa con la entrega de la mercadería al Agente, Ferrocarril o Correo. Después de vencido el plazo se cobrará el 1% mensual por el tiempo que transcurra hasta la total cancelación de esta factura.

Harry,

A Lady and her Work

I have forwarded your memo regarding Senorita Lucila Valderrama to Peter Grimshaw, and you should receive reimbursement in due course. I hope that any subsequent expenditure on this enterprise will be small.

Research material acquired in this way becomes, I think, the property of the Department. Since you will not be working on it until after your retirement, it will, of course, be placed on loan to you for the period that you need it.

*J. W.*

11.9.70



Jim,

The Peruvian Labour Trade, 1862-1863

We spoke on the above subject some months ago, when you kindly gave me permission to engage the services of Senorita Lucila Valderrama, Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones at the Bibliotheca Nacional in Lima, to search for documentation relating to the Peruvian side of the trade, as I had already obtained most of the material contained in the:-

- (a) British Foreign Office, Consular and Admiralty correspondence;
- (b) French and Hawaiian Ministry of Foreign Affairs correspondence;
- (c) London Missionary Society records;
- (d) files of the Messenger de Tahiti; and
- (e) English language newspapers and periodicals of the period.

In this task I had been generously assisted by Derek Freeman, Ida Leeson and yourself (who lent me an uncompleted thesis by a Mr [?] Ward of London].

Senorita Valderrama has by now nearly completed her work, having examined the following printed material:-

(a) Books -

- (1) Coronel Zagarra, Felix C., La condicion juridica de los extranjeros en el Peru (Santiago, 1872).
- (2) Paz Soldan y Unanue, Pedro, La inmigracion en el Peru (Lima, 1891).
- (3) Rio, Mario E. del, La Inmigracion y su desarrollo en el Peru (Lima, 1929).
- (4) Tamayo Barrios, Alberto, La politica migratoria e inmigracion china en el Peru, 1849-1941 (Lima, 1969). Thesis.

(b) Newspapers and Periodicals -

- (1) El Peruano, 1861-1863.
- (2) El Comercio, 1861-1863 (file lacks 2nd quarter of 1863).
- (3) Anales of the National University of San Marcos, 1862-1863.
- (4) Revista Americana, 1861-1863.
- (5) Revista de Lima, 1860-1863.
- (6) El Cosmos, 1862-1863.
- (7) La Bolsa, 1861-1862.

- (8) El Independiente, 1861-1862.
- (9) Diario de los Debates de las Camaras de Diputados y Senadores, 1861-1863.
- (10) Guia Politica de forasteros, 1861-1863.
- (11) Annales des Voyages, vol.191, 1861.

More important to our purpose, perhaps, she has succeeded in obtaining permission to examine the manuscript documentation in the Peruvian Ministry of External Affairs, where she has discovered and read through a file containing the full correspondence with the French Chargé d'Affaires regarding the importation of Pacific Islands labour into Peru, including memoranda on the origins and development of the trade and statistical tables concerning the arrival and departure of the labour vessels and the labourers on board.

Senorita Valderrama has apparently been granted permission, rather to her own surprise, to have this vitally important material microfilmed by Kodaks or, where the pages are too faded or damaged for copying, to have typescripts made. Only the material of significance to the history of the labour trade is being copied (and where there are both French and Spanish versions of a document only the French).

In addition she has examined 14 letter books and over 200 documents in the Ministry and forwarded any material of significance to the labour trade. 20 manuscripts concerning French claims in the Biblioteca Nacional were also examined, without eliciting matter pertinent to the enquiry.

Senorita Valderrama has submitted the following account concerning all this work:-

101 microfilm frames	s/.	616.00
50 airmail sheets		22.50
Postage on correspondence		82.00
2 xerox copies, by courtesy of the Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Zevallos		—.—
100 pages of typescript, at cost		1,500.00
60 hours worked by Srta Valderrama in searching		<u>6,000.00</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,220.50</u>

To this should be added the cost of microfilming the contents of the crucial Foreign Affairs file, which is estimated at £50. The expenses of finishing off the remaining work in Peru are not likely to be high. You may recollect that her search fee is at the rate of £1 (sterling) per hour, as agreed with Mr C.W. Fyfield, the Lima Representative of the British Council, who considered it to be the 'reasonable rate for this work in Peru'.

To meet the above expenses I sent Senorita Valderrama, at her request, an initial advance of 2,500 Peruvian soles (S/.100 - £1 sterling) at a cost of \$A.54.04 on the 17th April by airmail remittance through the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. As this took over a month to reach her, apparently via London, by which time she was nearly frantic, I sent her a second payment of S/.10,000 by telegraphic transfer on the 12th August at a total cost of \$A.208.25 and suggested that any balance due to her could be fixed up on receipt of her final accounts.

Since the only means of obtaining this valuable, and indeed essential, documentation is by sending Senorita Valderrama advances to meet her expenses, as she has no funds of her own, I should be most grateful if the expenditure incurred could be refunded to me by the Accounts Branch of the University in due course, any balance due either way being adjusted by a final payment on completion of the project.

It seems evident, from the bulk of the written documentation now assembled, that the historical account of the Peruvian Labour Trade, with its ramifications extending to the whole of Polynesia, as well as parts of Micronesia and Melanesia, cannot be abbreviated into an article, as originally envisaged, but will necessitate a monograph, or even a small book. This I hope to undertake immediately on retirement.

*Slm.*

11.9.70.

Robert,

Herewith another effusion from Lucila. If you could please tell me what ails her now I should be most grateful. But don't hesitate to say if it is too much of an imposition as I am conscious that the damsel is rather long-winded (though I visualize her as beautiful and ever so romantic). Do you think I could properly ask her for her photograph? In any case I think the lucky Oskar Spate is going to take her out to lunch shortly; as the only employee of the Research School of Pacific Studies in South America.

*S.L.M.*

3.9.70.

Multas gracias.

Oskar,

Herewith a letter from the lovely Senorita Lucila Valderrama G (whatever 'G' stands for), which I found enclosed in one to me.

Unless I am mistaken Lucila is the only employee of the Research School for Pacific Studies in South America, and I do hope that you are able to meet her.

She has worked most conscientiously and enthusiastically on searching for material relating to the Peruvian Polynesian Labour Trade of 1862-1863 and, among other documentation, has unearthed an invaluable file on the subject in the archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Lima.

Evidently she is a lady of some consequence for she has apparently succeeded in obtaining permission to have the whole of this file (bar some material considered to be unimportant) microfilmed by Kodaks.

It should round off nicely the already enormous mass of material which I have already assembled from the Polynesian side, including the British, French and Hawaiian Foreign Office correspondence, the Admiralty records, the Tahitian files, and the missionary documentation, with over a hundred extracts from newspapers and other contemporary ~~MAKER~~ publications.

Altogether it should make a nice book on an important but hitherto untouched aspect of Pacific history.

*Seam*  
3.9.70.

Department of Pacific History,  
26th June, 1970.

Srta. Lucila Valderrama G.,  
Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional,  
Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
LIMA 1, Peru.

Dear Senorita Valderrama,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th May and I am glad to hear that the remittance arrived at last. I cannot think why it took so long unless it had to be sent via London.

I look forward to seeing the material which you have kindly obtained in the Biblioteca Nacional and also the Ministry of External Affairs and am sure that they will be of the greatest use. I am hoping that you will be granted access to the documentation in the Ministry of Government: the French Government also refused me any permission to consult their archives in Paris, but when I asked a Frenchman to copy the documents for me he obtained permission without any difficulty.

When I receive your account of material consulted and time spent I shall be able to forward a remittance to cover your work due to date, and I shall try to find a way to get it to you faster.

Professor O.H.K. Spate, the Director of our Research School of Pacific Studies, is flying to Chile to deliver a lecture to some Convention, and will then visit Lima on his way to the United States. He proposes to call on you to pay his respects if he is able to stay there for more than a few hours between planes.

One of my students has just been examined for her Ph.D. in Pacific History, on the completion of her thesis. She flew to London from Denmark, where she now lives, and of her three examiners one came from Australia, one from Oxford and one from Hawaii. It is such a small world these days when we think nothing of flying round the world for an examination.

Here we are all thinking of you in your dreadful experience with the earthquake and busy collecting food, clothes and money to send to Peru. Our Government has been rather mean in its contribution and for this I apologize. I hope that you and your relatives did not come to any harm.

Yours sincerely,

*John M.*

June 17

Harry:

This is the best that I  
can do with dearest  
Lucila's latest effusion.

She writes a very woolly sort  
of Spanish, which simply  
can't be translated literally

A.P.R.

TRANSLATION

Lima,

25 May 1970

Distinguished Doctor,

I have received your letter of the 16th of this month and I am pleased to inform you that I have received the transfer of the money. I have now put together all the material which I have been able to obtain in the Biblioteca Nacional and which I believe will be very useful for your study; unfortunately, as the money has arrived somewhat late, it is necessary for me to wait my turn for the library's laboratory to reproduce it on microfilm, since it is at present busy with material which was ordered earlier. Nevertheless, I estimate that it will begin reproduce the material by the first of June.

I have also selected, by their description, several documents of the Ministry of External Affairs which I must investigate in the course of this week to see whether I can find anything relating to the subject of your study. In the Ministry of External Affairs I have apparently exhausted the printed material, and only the (unpublished) documents now remain. Perhaps some useful material may exist in the Ministry of Government, from which the greater part of the resolutions concerning the Polynesian immigration emanated. However, I believe that I will not have ~~excess~~ *access* to that material, although I will certainly try to obtain it.

With my next letter I shall send you a detailed account of the documents, newspapers and printed material which I have consulted so that you will know what I have done and will not repeat this research. In addition, I will let you know how much time I have spent on this research.

I believe that the material I have gathered will be useful to you, but if it is not, I will be glad if you will let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Lucila Valderrama G.



Lima, 25 de mayo de 1970.

Señor Doctor  
H.E. Maude  
The Australian National University  
Camberra

Distinguido doctor:

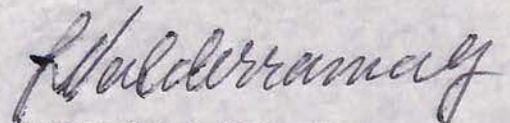
Recibí su carta de fecha 16 del presente cuando me disponía a comunicarle que había recibido la transferencia del dinero. Tengo compilado actualmente todo el material que me ha sido posible conseguir en la Biblioteca Nacional, que considero bastante útil para su investigación, desafortunadamente, como el dinero ha llegado algo retrasado, es necesario esperar el turno para que el laboratorio de la Biblioteca lo reproduzca por microfilm, ya que se encuentra actualmente ocupado con material que ha sido solicitado con anterioridad sin embargo, calculo que el 1.º de junio entrara a reproducción.

Igualmente he seleccionado por la descripción algunos documentos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, que debo revisar en el curso de esta semana para ver si encuentro algo relacionado con el tema de su investigación. Por lo pronto en el M. de Relaciones Exteriores he agotado el material impreso, ya sólo quedan los documentos. Donde debe existir quizá un material valioso es en el Ministerio de Gobierno de donde han emanado la mayor parte de las disposiciones sobre la emigración polinesia, no creo sin embargo encontrar acceso a esa repartición, aunque de todas maneras voy a intentar.

Una relación detallada de los documentos y periódicos, así como del material impreso consultado le voy a remitir en mi próxima carta para que ustedes tengan conocimiento y no repitan la investigación, asimismo les voy a indicar el tiempo empleado hasta el momento que les remita dicha información.

Creo que el material compilado les va a ser útil, sin embargo, si así no lo consideraran ustedes me gustaría que me lo hicieran saber al recibirlo.

Sin otro particular lo saludo atentamente



Lucila Valderrama G.

Department of Pacific History,  
16th May, 1970.

Srta. Lucila Valderrama G.,  
Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional, Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
61001, Peru.

Dear Senorita Valderrama,

I have received your letters of the 14th and 30th April on my return from a visit to Adelaide to deliver addresses at the Cook Bi-Centenary Celebrations, and thank you for your information and also for the two interesting xerox copies from Pedro Paz Soldán y Unánue's book on Immigration in Peru and the thesis by ~~Sábató~~ Tamayo, which are now being translated professionally.

Also I note that you have not received the airmail remittance for £25, which I see from my Bank Statement was sent to you on the 17th April. Sometimes these payments from Australia to Peru take a long time to reach the recipient, I suppose because they have to be sent via London, but I am asking my Bank to make enquiries. I hope, however, that you will have received the amount by now.

Please forgive me if I sometimes appear dilatory in replying to your letters but I have to do a lot of travelling and on my return to Canberra may find fifty or more letters awaiting answers, as I am Editor of the Journal of Pacific History, the Pacific History and Pacific Monographs Series, and Honorary Consultant to the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, in addition to many other duties.

With many thanks for all your interest and kind co-operation,  
Yours sincerely,



Robert,

Would you please be so kind as to let me know what ails the beautiful damsel from Lima in her letter. Don't bother about the two photocopies which she sends as I'll have to locate (how?) a translator to deal with them and other material in Spanish on the Peruvian labour trade.

In return I enclose an article in the Adelaide Advertiser in which it is suggested that the best way in which South Australia can honour Captain Cook is to establish a James Cook Memorial Fund to (believe it or not) enable the Library of South Australia to subscribe to the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

This excellent idea apparently emanates from John Young, and is an appropriate one for the Advertiser to feature since you were once its tame historian. Maybe you'll want to refer to it in Pambu - anyway keep the cutting.

*John*

3.5.70.

Harry:

Herewith translations of the letter mentioned above and the one that I rang you about yesterday. I have kept the two extracts sent with the first letter & will translate them on my return from Melbourne. Thanks for the cutting

*John* 8/5/70.

Translation

Lima, 14 April, 1970.

Dear Mr Maude

On March 20 I wrote to you replying to your letter and remarking on ~~on~~ some aspects of the work. In point 2 of my letter I asked you to indicate the dates of the newspapers (that had been) perused so that the work would not be duplicated; and in the 4th point I asked you to send me £25 for the reproduction by xerox or other means of the information discovered.

Unfortunately I have not received any reply. However, I have begun work and have already consulted several documents — theses and books — on the ~~the~~ subject. I enclose xerox copies from the book of Pedro Paz Soldán y Unzué, Immigration in Peru, which was made available to me by Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Zevallos, and ~~the~~ <sup>the thesis,</sup> The Migration Policy and Chinese Immigration in Peru, of Alberto Tamayo.

My first idea was to discover the information and reproduce it immediately so that the work would proceed ~~at~~ at a rapid rhythm. However as the copies must be paid for immediately, I have not been able to continue making them. I am now only taking ~~note of the necessary notes~~ ~~so that they may~~ note of the information to reproduce it when the money arrives.

(2)

I would be glad if you would reply to my letter as soon as possible so that I may know more exactly how to deal with the situation that presents itself.

Yours etc

Lucila Valderrama G.

Lima, 14 de abril de 1970.

Señor doctor  
H.E. Maude  
The Australian University  
Camberra.

Estimado señor Maude:

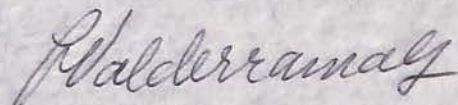
Con fecha 20 de marzo le escribí respondiendo a su carta y puntualizando algunos aspectos del trabajo, en el punto 2o. de mi carta le solicitaba me indicara fecha de los periódicos revisados para no duplicar el trabajo; en el 4o. punto le pedía me remitiera la cantidad de £ 25 (veinticinco libras), para la reproducción por xerox u otra forma, de los datos encontrados.

Desafortunadamente no he recibido ninguna respuesta, sin embargo, he iniciado el trabajo y he consultado ya, algunos documentos, tesis y libros sobre el tema. Le incluyo xerocopias del libro de Pedro Paz Soldán y Unánue, "La inmigración en el Perú", que me fuera proporcionado por el Embajador Carlos Ortiz de Zevallos y, de la tesis, "La política migratoria e inmigración china en el Perú" de Alberto Tamayo.

Mi idea inicial fue, encontrar el dato y reproducirlo inmediatamente a fin de que el trabajo se realizara en un ritmo más rápido, pero, las copias hay que abonarlas inmediatamente, por lo cual no he podido continuar haciéndolas. Sólo estoy tomando los datos necesarios para cuando llegue el dinero reproducirlos.

Me agradecería que me respondiera tan pronto como le sea posible a fin de poderme ubicar con más exactitud dentro de la situación que se haya presentado.

Sin otro particular lo saludo atentamente



Lucila Valderrama G.

TRANSLATION.

Dear Dr. Maude:

I received your letter of April 14 after I had written to you sending two xerox copies, and which must now be in your hands. I hope the material will be of some use to you.

As I indicated in my previous letter, I have continued making investigations and I have now gathered material which seems to me to be very interesting, but I have still not been able to have it reproduced because it is necessary to pay for it immediately. I told you also in my letter that one could save time by copying material as soon as it was located, as one thus avoided a new request (for the material) and the marking of the places containing the information required. In accordance with your statements, I have awaited the cheque or draft which you requested your bank to send to me, but unfortunately I have not received it.

Perhaps you should make a claim at the bank about the draft in question, since it is probable that they have forgotten to send it, which puts the work in arrears.

The material that I have gathered up to this moment is to be reproduced on microfilm, which is the most convenient means in view of the quantity. I estimate that what I have put together will represent 32 frames, or one roll of 33 frames or exposures of film. I believe that I will be able to find much more material right up to the time that I can send it.

Likewise, I am going to make inquiries about the person Byrne, the more as I understand that someone has been making investigations about him either to write his biography or to complete the genealogical tree of the Byrne family.

Yours etc.,

Lucila Valderrama G.

\* In the original it is:

es más tengo entendido, which, translated literally, means "it is more I have understood. I assume she means something like what I have written."

Lima, abril 30 de 1970.

Señor Doctor  
H.E. Maude  
The Australian National University  
Canberra

Estimado doctor Maude:

Recibí su carta de fecha 14 de abril en fecha posterior a la que yo le he remitido con dos copias xerox, y que ya debe obrar en su poder. Espero que el material recibido le sea de alguna utilidad.

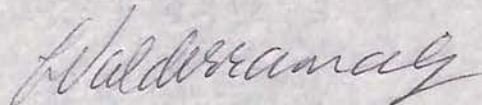
Como le indique en mi carta anterior yo he continuado con las investigaciones y ya tengo recopilado un material que me parece muy interesante, pero que no he podido todavía hacer reproducir, porque hay necesidad de abonar inmediatamente. Le dije también, en mi carta que se ganaba tiempo recopilando el material y haciéndolo reproducir inmediatamente, porque así se evita un nuevo pedido y señalamiento de los sitios donde se encuentran los datos que necesitamos. De acuerdo con sus indicaciones he esperado el cheque o giro que usted ordenó a su banco me remitiera, pero desafortunadamente no he recibido dicho giro.

Quizá sería conveniente que usted reclamara en su banco el giro en referencia ya que es probable se hayan olvidado de remitirlo, lo cual representa un atraso en el trabajo.

El material que tengo hasta este momento recopilado va a reproducirse en microfilm, lo cual resulta más conveniente por la cantidad. Calculo que lo que he reunido lleguen a 32 tomas o sea 1 rollo común de 32 tomas o fotografías en este caso películas. Pienso que hasta el momento de poderlo remitir me va a ser posible reunir un material más abundante.

Asimismo voy a indagar acerca del personaje Byrne, es más tengo entendido que alguien estuvo haciendo investigaciones sobre él, bien sea para escribir su biografía o para completar el árbol genealógico de la familia Byrne.

Sin otro particular y a la espera de sus noticias saludo a usted atentamente.



Lucila Valderrama G.



As from: 77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
14th April, 1970.

The Manager,  
The Commercial Banking Company of  
Sydney Limited,  
Bougainville Street,  
MANUKA, A.C.T.2603.

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if you would send an  
airmail remittance for the equivalent in Peruvian  
currency of £25 (sterling) to:-

Senorita Lucila Valderrama G.,  
Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y  
Ediciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional,  
Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
LIMA 1,  
Peru.

Yours faithfully,

  
H.E. Maude.

Department of Pacific History,  
14th April, 1970.

Srta. Lucila Valderrama G.,  
Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y Ediciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional,  
Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
LIMA 1, Peru.

Dear Senorita Valderrama,

Thank you for your letter, and I am delighted that you are interested in researching on the Peruvian Labour Trade; I am sure that between us we should be able to produce a real contribution to knowledge on a subject on which virtually nothing has been written to date.

To answer your points:-

- (1) Fine: it is settled that you shall write in Spanish and I in English.
- (2) It was someone else who consulted these numbers of El Peruano and El Comercio which you mention (I think in the United States). I quoted the dates of the issues for you to give you a lead into the subject but I have never seen the items myself and so would like copies of each, please. When I was last in England they had not even got these newspapers in the British Museum Library and there are certainly no copies in Australia.
- (3) Yes, please use whatever reproduction method which you find best in each case. Microfilming is usually the cheapest for anything long, like an article, and I have my own reader and facilities for enlarging for translation.
- (4) I have asked my Bank to send you an airmail remittance for £25, as you suggest.
- (5) There is no particular time set for the work. Originally I had intended to give a paper on this subject as my Presidential Address to the History Section of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in New Guinea during August, but I am now speaking on 'Pacific History - past, present and future' instead. So I shall not be beginning to work on the Labour Trade until late this year and then I have many months of research on the Pacific Islands end of the trade to occupy me. Much of the source material is in French.
- (6) I hope very much that you are successful in obtaining per-

There are two questions of particular interest which I am hoping that you may eventually be able to find the answer to:-

- (1) what is the background of this rather sinister man J.C. Byrne, who originally persuaded the Peruvian authorities to start (or rather sanction) this labour trade; and
- (2) were these Pacific Islanders brought to Peru to work in the guano deposits on the Chincha Islands (as is usually supposed) or for work on the haciendas?

Perhaps the result of our work, when published, may prove to be of interest in Peru as well as in this part of the world? In the meantime, I am most grateful to you for your kind co-operation.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

April 1, 1970.

Harry:

Herewith a translation, done straight on the typewriter, of Senorita Valderama's letter. It is free rather than literal, but straightforward enough except in one instance. The exception is paragraph 6 where it is not clear whether Senorita V. is looking for authorisation from you (as a plural body) or from the three institutions she names to work in those institutions.

As there are different words and constructions in Spanish for you, singular and you, plural, the good lady ought to be referring to the institutions. However, the previous sentence, if translated literally, confuses the issue because it reads: "The time that they (or you, plural) have calculated for the work is, I consider, very short."

I'm sorry to have to leave you to make the best of this you can, but your guess is as good as mine.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'RAL.', written over the typed name.

RAL.

Translation

Lima, March 20, 1970.

.....

Dear Mr. Maude:

I have received your letter of March 9 with the relevant information on the investigation that I am to do for you in Lima.

To carry out the work in the best manner, I believe it is necessary to ~~establish~~ settle certain points:

1. Correspondence, as you point out, can be carried on in English and Spanish; you will write to me in English and I will reply in Spanish, since I read English but do not write it.
2. From your letter and the attached note I see that at least some numbers of "El Peruano" and "El Comercio" have been consulted. Consequently, you should send me a statement of the numbers or dates consulted so that the work will not be duplicated.
3. As soon as I come across some information I will have it xeroxed or reproduced by some other method, including typewriting, as the case suggests.
4. It would be a good idea if you sent me £25 to cover reproduction costs and postage, which are charges that will be incurred immediately.
5. The time which has been calculated for the work is, in my opinion, very short. In any case, I will send you a statement of the newspapers and documents consulted (even though nothing has been found in them) so that you will have a schedule of the time employed and will know how exhaustive the investigation is.
6. Initially, I plan to carry out the investigation in the Biblioteca Nacional, Archivo Nacional and Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, if they (or you, plural) authorise me.

I must tell you that the work seems very interesting to me, and I will put all my enthusiasm into carrying it out.

Without anything further to add, and in the expectation of your next letter, I am, etc. etc.

Lucila Valderrama G.  
Head of the Bibliography and Publications  
Department of the Biblioteca Nacional

Lima, 20 de marzo de 1970.

Señor Doctor  
H.E. Maude  
The Australian University  
Camberra

Estimado señor Maude:

Recibí su atenta carta de fecha 9 de marzo del presente año, con los datos pertinentes al trabajo de investigación que debo realizar para usted, en Lima.

Ahora bien, creo que es preciso para la mejor realización del trabajo, concretar algunos puntos:

1o. La correspondencia, tal como usted indica, puede realizarse en Inglés y Español; usted me escribe en inglés y yo le contesto en español, ya que leo inglés pero no lo escribo;

2o. Por su carta y nota adjunta observo que ya han consultado, por lo menos, algunos números de "El Peruano" y "El Comercio", por tanto, sería conveniente que me remitiera una relación de los números o fechas consultados para no duplicar el trabajo.

3o. Inmediatamente que encuentre un dato lo hare xerocopiar o reproducir por cualquier otro medio, incluyendo la mecanografía, según los casos.

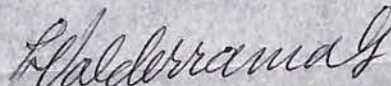
4o. Sería conveniente me remitiera £ 25 (veinticinco libras), para abonar los trabajos de reproducción y el porte de correo, que son gastos a realizarse inmediatamente.

5o. El tiempo que han calculado para el trabajo lo considero muy corto. De todas maneras le remitiré una relación de periódicos y documentos consultados (aunque no haya encontrado ningún dato en ellos), para que tenga una pauta del tiempo empleado y de cuan exhaustiva es la investigación.

6o. Pienso realizar inicialmente la investigación en: Biblioteca Nacional, Archivo Nacional y Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, si me autorizan.

Debo indicarle que el trabajo me parece muy interesante y pondré todo mi empeño en realizarlo.

Sin otro particular y a la espera de sus noticias saludo a usted atentamente



Lucila Valderrama G.  
Jefe del Dpto. de Bibliografía y Ediciones  
de la Biblioteca Nacional

Department of Pacific History,  
9th March, 1970.

Mr C.W. Fyfield, O.B.E.,  
Representative, The British Council,  
Camana (Urrutia) 780, Oficina 311,  
Apartado 1608,  
LIMA 1, Peru.

Dear Mr Fyfield,

I am most grateful to you for your kind assistance in locating a Peruvian Librarian who is able and willing to undertake research into local documentation on the Polynesian Labour Trade, 1862-1863. This material help is appreciated all the more since it is done in a private capacity to help a research historian in need.

As you suggest, I have written to Senorita Lucila Valderrama, and enclose a copy of my original letter in case it goes astray.

The urgency of the work is fortunately no longer a matter of primary importance, since I have decided to give my address in August on a more general theme, as I now gather that most of the audience will not be historians at all, and certainly not Pacific historians. I should, however, like to commence work on a monograph on the Peruvian Labour Trade with the Pacific Islands before the end of the year.

Please convey my thanks to your Librarian for her recommendation.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Department of Pacific History,  
9th March, 1970.

del  
Srta. Lucila Valderrosa,  
Jefe/Departamento de Publicaciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional,  
Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
LIMA 1, Peru.

Dear Senorita Valderrosa,

I have heard from the British Council in Lima that you might be willing to do some searching and copying for me concerning the Peruvian Polynesian Labour Trade, 1862-1863.

In the hope that this is so I am enclosing a note on the Labour Trade which should enable you to obtain a clear idea of its character. I have collected all the relevant documentation relating to the Pacific Islands end of the trade, including the British Peruvian Embassy correspondence, the British Admiralty Pacific Station correspondence, the French and Hawaiian Embassy correspondence, and a mass of official, missionary and private documentation emanating from the islands.

What I still lack is any of the Peruvian newspaper news paras and editorials concerning the trade, of which a number from El Peruano and El Comercio are mentioned in the enclosure, and also any accounts written in correspondence or other manuscripts, or works published at the time. It may be, of course, that someone has written a University thesis on the subject, which I should naturally like a copy of.

Ideally I should like copies of the Peruvian Foreign Office and other departmental correspondence in the Government Archives concerning the Polynesian labourers and the labour trade in general, but I do not know to what extent these are available.

Again, I am ignorant of the microfilming or other photocopying facilities in the Peruvian Government Archives and elsewhere in Lima, or whether everything has to be copied out in typescript or by hand. No translation is required, as there are many in Canberra fluent in Spanish.

As you will see, except for obtaining a copy of the Law of 15 January, 1861, the labour trade only concerns a period of a little over a year, from say April, 1862, to July, 1863, though there may be a few relevant items locatable outside this period.



I should be most grateful if you could undertake this search, for which I understand that your fee would be \$1 (or 100 sel/ces) per hour. I have obtained authorization to expend up to \$50 on this work (including the cost of copying), so perhaps you would be so kind as to let me have a statement when you have either finished the task or reached this sum, for the information of our Finance Department, in the latter case giving an estimate, if possible, of how much there is still to be done. The University Auditors require a brief account showing the hours worked, rate, and expenditure on copying, postage, etc.

If you prefer to write in Spanish please do so, as if I have any difficulty in understanding I can always ask a friend.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Hoade,  
Professorial Fellow  
in Pacific History.

Enclosure

Note on the Introduction of Polynesians into Peru during 1862-63

Following the abolition of slavery in 1854-55, agricultural labour became exceedingly scarce in Peru. On 15 January, 1861, a new law was introduced permitting the introduction of Asiatic colonists 'intended for the cultivation of rural holdings' (El Peruano, 23.3.1861).

In a decree dated 1 April, 1862, permission was granted to J.C. Byrne, to introduce into Peru for five years, colonists of both sexes, natives of the South-West Pacific Islands, intended for agricultural work and domestic service, subject to the formalities of the new law of 15 January, 1861 (El Peruano, 12.4.1862).

According to Barton (the British Consul in Lima), J.C. Byrne was an Irishman who had become a French citizen in 1857, and who had previously been engaged in the labour trade in New Caledonia.

In June, 1862, Byrne fitted out the Adelante, a vessel of about 150 tons, and sailed for the South Pacific. The Adelante returned to Callao early in October, 1862, with 83 men, 82 women, 30 boys, and 38 children, all from Tongareva, in the Northern Cook Islands.

Although these Polynesians were completely illiterate, contracts were drawn up in Spanish and English - to conform with the law of 1861. On arrival in Peru, these contracts were sold at \$200 the men, \$150 the women and \$100 the boys. Byrne had died on the return voyage, but seven other vessels had already sailed in September and early October to engage in the same trade, and before long some 25 ships were engaged.

These vessels called at scores of different Polynesian islands from Easter Island to as far west as Samoa and Tonga. [In many instances fraud and force were used. This led to strong protests from the French and British Governments. Some vessels, while cruising in the Society Islands, were captured by the French, and the captains, etc., tried and imprisoned. Finally, in May, 1863, the Government of Peru took action and prohibited the further introduction of Polynesians.]

It has not been possible to determine exactly how many Polynesians were taken to Peru. British Consular records for the port of Callao show that some 2,710 Polynesian natives arrived at Callao - the result of 20 different voyages - during the period October, 1862, to July, 1863. But these records are not complete, and in addition some vessels used other ports of entry. It seems probable that between 3,000 and 3,500 Polynesians were introduced during the course of the trade.

For the most part only the smaller islands of Polynesia were visited by the labour ships. In the case of several of the atolls of the Central Pacific almost the entire population was removed to Peru. Easter Island, in particular, suffered most severely; between 700 and 1,000 of its native inhabitants being taken.

It seems that most of the Polynesians after their purchase in Peru were taken to work on haciendas. Some perhaps were taken to the Chincha Islands. The mortality rate among the introduced Polynesians was very high. [An article in El Comercio of Lima, 20.2.1863, quotes the case of a Peruvian farmer who had required his Polynesians to work, from the first, like the other labourers on his estate, and the result was that over two-thirds of them had died.]

Following the final prohibition of the trade, the Government of Peru made the formal provision for such of the Polynesians that desired it to be returned to their own islands [El Comercio, 12.6.1863]. This would have been a most formidable task, and I have no indication to what extent it was carried out. In El Comercio, 12.6.1863, the following statement appears: 'By our laws, the Polynesians are not obliged to respect contracts which some of them signed contrary to their will, and others through ignorance. Thus, if some remain in Peru, it will be because they have comprehended that they will enjoy here comforts unknown in the islands'.

.....



# THE BRITISH COUNCIL

TELEFONOS: 27-9697  
27-9380  
CABLES Y TELEGRAMAS  
BRITCOUN LIMA

CAMANA (URRUTIA) 780 OF. 311  
APARTADO 1608  
LIMA 1

REPRESENTANTE EN EL PERU:  
C. W. FYFIELD. O. B. E.

LIMA/Z938/R4.

11th February 1970.

H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
Professorial Fellow in Pacific History,  
The Research School of Pacific Studies,  
Australian National University,  
Box 4,  
P.O. Canberra A.C.T. 2600,  
Australia

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for your letter of the 27th January.

I am afraid your request falls a little outside our terms of reference and I regret that I cannot offer any help in an official capacity e.g. our regulations would not permit me to act as an agent in any payment for the research you require.

I do appreciate, however, how difficult it must be to obtain the information you require at such long range consequently I have made a few enquiries and ~~an~~ librarian is pleased to recommend a Peruvian Librarian who is able and willing to undertake the research you require.

May I suggest that you write to her direct (a copy to us in case it goes astray - we will then pass it on) or with your permission we will ask her to write to you. Her name and address is as follows:

Srta. Lucila Valderrama,  
Jefe Departamento de Publicaciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional,  
Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra.  
Lima, 1

We understand her fee would be £1 = 100 soles per hour. This is a reasonable rate for this work in Peru.

Yours sincerely,

C.W. Fyfield,  
Representative, Peru.

cc. Mr. E. Ride,  
Australian Embassy,  
Lima.

CWF:drs.

Department of Pacific History,  
27th January, 1970.

The British Council,  
Apartado 1638,  
Camana 780,  
(Oficina 311),  
LIMA, Peru.

Dear Sirs,

Some years ago I wrote to you enquiring if you could be so kind as to find someone in Lima who would be willing to do a little easy searching and copying for me concerning the Peruvian Polynesian Labour Trade, 1862-1863.

In reply you indicated that this should not prove a difficult task, as there were pensioners and students who would be glad to earn extra money on work of this nature, but that you would need to know first in more detail what I was referring to as the Peruvian Polynesian Labour Trade and what precisely I required to know about it.

Shortly after the receipt of your letter I found myself engaged on other historical research relating to the Pacific Islands and I have only this year been able to return to work on this particular subject.

I am now enclosing a note on the Labour Trade which I think should enable any searcher to obtain a clear idea of its character. I have collected all the relevant documentation relating to the Pacific Islands end of the trade, including the British Peruvian Embassy correspondence (F.O.61), the Admiralty Pacific Station correspondence, the French and Hawaiian Embassy correspondence, and a mass of official, missionary and private documentation emanating from the islands.

What I lack is <sup>any of</sup> the Peruvian newspaper news paras and editorials concerning the trade, of which a number from El Peruano and El Comercio are mentioned in the enclosure, and also any accounts written in works published at the time. ①

Ideally, of course, I should like a copy of the Peruvian Foreign Office and other departmental correspondence in the Government Archives concerning the Polynesian labourers and the labour trade in general, but I do not know to what extent these are available. Possibly Peru has no 30 years rule covering accessibility as we have in Great Britain and many Commonwealth countries.

① If any be, of course, that  
none has written a  
thesis on the  
subject, which I should  
naturally like a copy  
of

Again, I am ignorant of the microfilming or other photocopying facilities in the Peruvian Government Archives and elsewhere in Lima, or whether everything has to be copied out by hand. No translation is required, as there are hundreds in Canberra fluent in Spanish.

As you will see, except for obtaining a copy of the Law of 15 January, 1861, the labour trade only concerns a period of a little over a year, from say April 1862 to July 1863, though there may be a few relevant items locatable outside this period. It is, therefore, not a vast field of research for which a highly trained specialist would be required.

I should be most grateful indeed if you could see your way to enlisting someone to undertake the above work for this University, as the Presidential Address to the History Section of the next Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Port Moresby early in August is to be on this subject.

Authorization has been obtained for an expenditure of up to £100 (sterling) to be used for this purpose, and I should be glad to forward a remittance in advance if desired. I do not know the current rate for work of this nature in Peru but in London we pay 15/- an hour.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude,  
Professorial Fellow  
in Pacific History.

Enclosure

Note on the Introduction of Polynesians into Peru during 1862-63

Following the abolition of slavery in 1854-55, agricultural labour became exceedingly scarce in Peru. On 15 January, 1861, a new law was introduced permitting the introduction of Asiatic colonists 'intended for the cultivation of rural holdings' (El Peruano, 23.3.1861).

In a decree dated 1 April, 1862, permission was granted to J.C. Byrne, to introduce into Peru for five years, colonists of both sexes, natives of the South-West Pacific Islands, intended for agricultural work and domestic service, subject to the formalities of the new law of 15 January, 1861 (El Peruano, 12.4.1862).

According to Barton (the British Consul in Lima), J.C. Byrne was an Irishman who had become a French citizen in 1857, and who had previously been engaged in the labour trade in New Caledonia.

In June, 1862, Byrne fitted out the Adelante, a vessel of about 150 tons, and sailed for the South Pacific. The Adelante returned to Callao early in October, 1862, with 83 men, 82 women, 30 boys, and 38 children, all from Tongareva, in the Northern Cook Islands.

Although these Polynesians were completely illiterate, contracts were drawn up in Spanish and English - to conform with the law of 1861. On arrival in Peru, these contracts were sold at \$200 the men, \$150 the women and \$100 the boys. Byrne had died on the return voyage, but seven other vessels had already sailed in September and early October to engage in the same trade, and before long some 25 ships were engaged.

These vessels called at scores of different Polynesian islands from Easter Island to as far west as Samoa and Tonga. In many instances force and fraud were used. This led to strong protests from the French and British Governments. Some vessels, while cruising in the Society Islands, were captured by the French, and the captains, etc., tried and imprisoned. Finally, in May, 1863, the Government of Peru took action and prohibited the further introduction of Polynesians.

It has not been possible to determine exactly how many Polynesians were taken to Peru. British Consular records for the port of Callao show that some 2,710 Polynesian natives arrived at Callao - the result of 20 different voyages - during the period October, 1862, to July, 1863. But these records are not complete, and in addition some vessels used other ports of entry. It seems probable that between 3,000 and 3,500 Polynesians were introduced during the course of the trade.

For the most part only the smaller islands of Polynesia were visited by the labour ships. In the case of several of the atolls of the Central Pacific almost the entire population was removed to Peru. Easter Island, in particular, suffered most severely; between 700 and 1,000 of its native inhabitants being taken.

It seems that most of the Polynesians after their purchase in Peru were taken to work on haciendas. Some perhaps were taken to the Chincha Islands. The mortality rate among the introduced Polynesians was very high. An article in El Comercio of Lima, 20.2.1863, quotes the case of a Peruvian farmer who had required his Polynesians to work, from the first, like the other labourers on his estate, and the result was that over two-thirds of them had died.

Following the final prohibition of the trade, the Government of Peru made the formal provision for such of the Polynesians that desired it to be returned to their own islands (El Comercio, 12.6.1863). This would have been a most formidable task, and I have no indication to what extent it was carried out. In El Comercio, 12.6.1863, the following statement appears: 'By our laws, the Polynesians are not obliged to respect contracts which some of them signed contrary to their will, and others through ignorance. Thus, if some remain in Peru, it will be because they have comprehended that they will enjoy here comforts unknown in the islands'.

.....



The British Council

Apartado 1608

Camana 780

(Oficina 311)

LIMA

PERU.

Robert,

Would you please be so kind as to let me know what ails the beautiful damsel from Lima in her letter. Don't bother about the two photocopies which she sends as I'll have to locate (how?) a translator to deal with them and other material in Spanish on the Peruvian labour trade.

In return I enclose an article in the Adelaide Advertiser in which it is suggested that the best way in which South Australia can honour Captain Cook is to establish a James Cook Memorial Fund to (believe it or not) enable the Library of South Australia to subscribe to the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

This excellent idea apparently emanates from John Young, and is an appropriate one for the Advertiser to feature since you were once its tame historian. Maybe you'll want to refer to it in Pambu - anyway keep the cutting.

*Sean*  
3.5.70.

Oskar,

Many thanks for letting me read this erudite exposition of Pacific historical geopolitics. It should go down eminently well with its tactful references to British activities in South America; a lot better than my paper on the Peruvian Slave Trade, 1862-63, which cannot but be critical of Peru, if not Chile.

The people I suggest you should get in touch with in Lima are:-

Mr C.W. Fyfield, O.B.E.,  
Representative, The British Council,  
Camana (Urrutia) 780, Oficina 311,  
Apartado 1608, Lima.

Mr E. Ride, at the Australian Embassy.

Senorita Lucila Valderrama G.,  
Jefe del Departamento de Bibliografía y  
Ediciones,  
Biblioteca Nacional, Av. Abancay 4 Cuadra,  
Lima.

Especially the latter, who is after all working for the Research School of Pacific Studies, and seems, from her letters, to be a very nice person.

*Slm.*  
9.6.70.

Señor.  
Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores

Concepcion Abril 24 de 1863.

S.M.

✓  
tomaron las autoridades francesas un dicho su buque en la Isla Paro situada a los 27° 50 minutos sur, al ir de la Isla de Otaiti y fue inducido a esta isla en donde cuedo el buque en poder de aquellas autoridades: dice que no tenia colonos a bordo y que lo apresaron injustamente, y que abandonó el buque.

Quedan en Otaiti los buques peruanos "Serpiente Marina" y Merced Abdeira de Woley, ambos buques parecen que quedan embargados y sus capitanes presos porque los tomaron con colonos embarcados, pongo lo expuesto en conocimiento de US. para los fines consiguientes.

En los puertos de "Lota, y del Tomé", ambos situados a una distancia de 8 leguas de esta ciudad, llegan a menudo buques peruanos a cargar carbon de piedra y trigo: en dichos puntos no hay Consul peruano, y la distancia perjudica a veces los intereses de los buques porque el viaje cuesta un dia de camino, y a veces suceden casos que exigen la inmediata presencia del cónsul, en mi concepto seria útil que el Gobierno nombrase un Vice-cónsul en cada punto, y por si VS. lo tiene por conveniente, le propongo al Ser. Don José Ml. Alenparte residente en Coronel, y al Ser. Don José Cavieres residente en el Tomé, ambos peruanos y personas decentes y de suficiente educacion, capaces a desempeñar bien este cargo.

Sin otra cosa que poner en conocimiento de VS. paso a reiterarme su muy atento servidor Carlos F. Costa.

Tomado del (Expediente seguido a la reclamación de Francia y Hawaii respecto a la inmigracion polinesia). Tomo 69-A 1862-1863 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú.

NOTA.- Se mecanografió por estar el documento en malas condiciones para microfilm.

Lima, Agosto 19 de 1970.

Señor Doctor  
H. E. Maude  
The Australian National University  
CAMBERRA

Estimado Dr. Maude:

He tenido el agrado de recibir su carta, así como, el giro por £. 100.00, que esta vez ha llegado mas rápido que el anterior.

La verdad es que estaba realmente preocupada por el material en microfilm que le había remitido, tanto, que he solicitado a la Embajada de Australia, que me permita enviarle a partir de ahora lo que he recopilado.

Le envío 38 hojas mecanografiadas, copias de documentos transcritos en los "Cuadernos copiadores de correspondencia" del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú y un cuadro en 2 hojas. Tanto el cuadro de Buques llegados al Callao con Polinesios, como la carta dirigida por Carlos F. Costa, desde Concepción al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, pertenecen al legajo de documentos que van a microfilm. Estos los han mecanografiado porque es probable no salgan en microfilm.

En cuanto a la copia microfílmica debo decirle que va a demorar. La casa Kodak que es la que tiene equipo portátil, está cumpliendo varios contratos en otras empresas y el nuestro tiene que esperar por lo menos hasta el 15 de setiembre. Es muy probable que yo viaje a México, por todo el mes de setiembre, pero ya he dejado el legajo señalado y las indicaciones escritas acerca de cuales documentos deben microfilm. Asimismo la persona que ha mecanografiado los documentos que le envío, ya está instruída acerca de los documentos que deben tomarse en microfilm y ella controlará el trabajo.

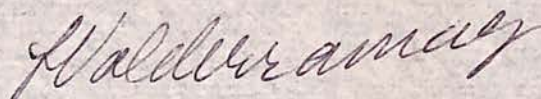
La verdad es que su carta me ha preocupado. Al leerla me he dado cuenta que tal vez mi entusiasmo ha sido excesivo, respecto a los documentos encontrados. Quizá usted no los encuentre tan interesantes como yo. Sin embargo, espero sinceramente no haberlo defraudado y que el material le sea realmente útil para su investigación.

Le envío un recorte de periódico, en el cual hacen referencia a la disertación del Dr. Ramón Campbell sobre, "Tráfico de esclavos polinésicos a América en el siglo XIX". Esta disertación tuvo lugar en el curso del XXXIX Congreso de Americanistas realizado en Lima, del 2 al 10 de agosto, quizá pueda usted ponerse en contacto con el Dr. Campbell. Lo curioso es que entre los capitanes que traían polinesios figura un Campbell. Respecto a la fecha de retractación me parece equivocado, por cuanto en el Perú se terminó todo prácticamente en 1864. Me dicen que no hay copia de la disertación, pero estoy tratando de conseguirla a travez del Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Organizador del Congreso.

He recibido carta de su amigo, el profesor O. H. K. Spate, comunicándome que viene a Lima entre el 15 y el 24 de setiembre, siento no poder atenderlo porque estaré de viaje en México, por esa fecha.

Muchas gracias por su preocupación acerca de mi país, se están tomando las medidas para rehabilitar la zona afectada, lo que se hace posible por la ayuda recibida de todo el mundo. Australia ha mandado vivienda prefabricada, como parte de su ayuda. Nuevamente gracias.

Atentamente.



Lucila Valderrama G.

# Sobre Esclavitud En Islas Polinésicas Tratan en Congreso

La Isla de Pascua (Polinesia) cuyos habitantes disminuyeron de 20 mil a 111 en la década de 1860, vuelve ahora a surgir. Actualmente cuenta con mil 800 pobladores, según afirmó ayer el Dr. Ramón Campbell (Chile), durante su exposición en el Congreso de Americanistas, que se efectúa en el Colegio Nuestra Señora de La Merced.

El Dr. Campbell fue uno de los disertantes del tema "Tráfico de Esclavos Polinésicos a América en el Siglo XIX".

Dijo Campbell que aunque todos los gobiernos de América habían abolido en aquella época la esclavitud, un grupo de empresarios peruanos, chilenos, españoles, ingleses y franceses comenzaron a traer esclavos de la Polinesia en 1862, pues escaseaban obreros en las islas guaneras.

Los polinésicos fueron obligados a trabajar en las islas guaneras, como por ejemplo frente a las costas de Pisco, y en los ingenios azucareros.

En su tierra tenían el oficio de artistas, talladores, escultores; pero no lo ejercieron en este continente "porque un hombre en la opresión no puede ser artista. El afán creador del hombre se apaga cuando falta la libertad", afirmó.

Así, continuó, la cultura pasada de los polinésicos "quedó en tinieblas".

Este tráfico fue cortado en 1864 cuando España tomó las islas de la Poline-

sia, pero a pesar de ello, un barco español continuo trayendo esclavos, hasta que Chile y Perú reaccionaron en forma viril, cuenta Campbell.

Añadió que, si bien los gobiernos pagaron por repatriar a los polinésicos, éstos fueron fondeados en el mar durante el viaje. De las 280 mujeres que llegaron sólo una regresó.

Polinesia está situada a dos mil millas de la costa americana y a dos mil 400 millas del Archipiélago de Tahiti, según datos del expositor.

Se cree que sus habitantes provienen de raza aria, asiática u otras que se pierden en la historia y que llegaron a las islas a través de Indonesia.

La isla de Pascua tiene actualmente dominio chileno.

El Dr. Campbell es catedrático de Antropología Cultural de la Universidad de Chile y médico cirujano.



Dr. Ramón Campbell.



Dr. Javier Pulgar Vidal.

Lima, Junio 16 de 1970.

Señor Dr.  
H. E. Maude  
The Australian National University  
CAMBERRA

Estimado doctor Maude:

Con esta misma fecha le remito, por encomienda aérea, el microfilm (101 - exposiciones), correspondiente a: El Peruano, diario oficial, 1861, 1862, 1863; El Comercio 1862 y 1er trimestre, 2º trimestre (incompletos) y 4º trimestre; 1863; Revista de Lima 1861, 1862, 1863; Revista Americana 1863; Diario de los Debates; La condición jurídica de los Extranjeros en el Perú, Santiago, 1872, por Félix Cipriano Coronel Zagarra; La inmigración y su desarrollo en el Perú, Lima 1929, por Mario E. del Río; Revista Peruana de Derecho internacional.

Por lo demás se ha revisado lo siguiente:

LIBROS

Coronel Zagarra, Félix C. La condición jurídica de los extranjeros en el Perú. Santiago, 1872.

Paz Soldán y Unanue, Pedro. La inmigración en el Perú. Lima, 1891.

Río, Mario E. del. La inmigración y su desarrollo en el Perú. Lima, 1929.

Tamayo Barrios, Alberto. La política migratoria é inmigración china en el Perú (1849-1941). Lima, 1969. Tesis.

PERIODICOS Y REVISTAS

El Peruano, órgano oficial. Años 1861, 1862, 1863.

El Comercio, 1861 (nada), 1862, 1863 (incompleto, falta el 2º trimestre)

Anales de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos 1862-63 (nada)

Revista Americana, 1861 (nada) 1862 (nada), 1863.

Revista de Lima, 1860 (nada), 1861 (nada), 1862, 1863.

El Cosmos, 1862-63 (nada)

La Bolsa, 1861-62 (nada)

El Independiente, 1861-62 (nada)

Diario de los Debates de las Camaras de Diputados y Senadores, 1861-1863.

Guía política de forasteros, 1861, 1862, 1863 (nada)

Annales des voyages, 1861: t. 191 (nada)

MANUSCRITOS

El trabajo con documentos manuscritos se está realizando en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

Se ha revisado en 1er. lugar los índices del archivo, sin embargo es lamentable que esta etapa no esté totalmente organizada. Asimismo ha sido necesario revisar documentos en un total de más de 200 sin encontrar nada.

Actualmente se está copiando mecanográficamente los documentos encontrados en los copiadore de correspondencia de los cuales hemos revisado 14 tomos y en contrado datos en 7 tomos.

Ahora bien, he encontrado un tomo voluminoso que comprende todo el proceso seguido a la reclamación del Encargado de Negocios de Francia en el Perú, incluyendo los antecedentes y relación de licencias otorgadas y cuadros de entrada y salida de los "canacas", el microfilmar dicho volumen representaría quizá unas 50 libras esterlinas, si admiten en el Ministerio que se tome el microfilm, por una empresa particular quizá la Kodak. Es realmente interesante el contenido del volumen, algunos documentos están en francés, en el original y luego traducidos



//

al español, prefiere usted que se tome la exposición del francés o del español, en ese caso Indíquelo.

Se ha revisado en la Biblioteca Nacional diversos documentos manuscritos relacionados con reclamaciones de los franceses en un total de 20, sin encontrar nada.

GASTOS

Microfilm 101 exposiciones	S/. 616.00
1/2 ciento papel aéreo	22.50
correspondencia	82.00
Xerox, 2, cortesía del Embajador Carlos Ortiz de Zevallos (M. RR.EE.)	_____
Total	S/. 720.50

Remitidas £ 25 = S/. 2,500.00

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Resta	S/. 5,720.00

Los S/. 5,720.00 son un equivalente de £ 57. más ó menos.

Esta cifra no incluye ni microfilm, ni mecanografiado del volumen correspondiente al juicio, que calculo equivaldría a otras 50 libras.

Ahora bien yo creo que se puede economizar dejando de lado todos los otros documentos y realizando sólo el volumen del proceso, se podría economizar, alrededor de 10 libras.

No se si la relación de gastos le habrá parecido clara en todo caso indíqueme, lo que no le parece, para poderlo aclarar. Si fuera posible me gustaría que me remitiera la 1/2 del importe de mi trabajo, hasta este momento, o sea £ 30.-, el resto podría remitirlo al final del trabajo.

Me agradecería tener respuesta pronto, para saber si han recibido conforme los documentos.

Sin otro particular lo saludo atentamente

*Walderrama G.*  
Lucila Valderrama G.



# BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

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Lima, 17 de junio de 1970.-

Señor(es) LUCILA VALDERRAMA.-

Por lo siguiente: **al contado.-**

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Note on the Introduction of Polynesians into Peru during 1862 - 63.

Following the abolition of slavery in 1854-55, agricultural labour became exceedingly scarce in Peru. On 15 January, 1861, a new law was introduced permitting the introduction of Asiatic colonists 'intended for the cultivation of rural holdings.' (ref. "El Peruano," 23. 3. 1861.)

In a decree dated 1 April, 1862, permission was granted to J. C. Byrne, to introduce into Peru for five years, colonists of both sexes, natives of the South-West Pacific Islands, intended for agricultural work and domestic service, subject to the formalities of the new law of 15 January, 1861. (ref. "El Peruano," 12. 4. 62).

According to Barton (the British Consul in Lima), J. C. Byrne was an Irishman who had become a French citizen in 1857, and who had previously been engaged in the labour trade in New Caledonia.

In June, 1862, Byrne fitted out the "Adelante," a vessel of about 150 tons, and sailed for the South Pacific. The "Adelante" returned to Callao early in October, 1862, with 83 men, 82 women, 30 boys, and 38 children, all from Tongareva, in the Northern Cook Islands. Although these Polynesians were completely illiterate, contracts were drawn up in Spanish and English - to conform with the law of 1861. On arrival in Peru, these contracts were sold at \$200 the men, \$150 the women and \$100 the boys. Byrne had died on the return voyage, but seven other vessels had already sailed in September and early October to engage in the same trade, and before long some 25 ships were engaged.

These vessels called at scores of different Polynesian islands from Easter island to as far west as Samoa and Tonga. In many

instances force and fraud were used. This led to strong protests from the French and British governments. Some vessels, while cruising in the Society Islands were captured by the French, and the Captains, etc., tried and imprisoned. Finally in May, 1863, the Government of Peru took action and prohibited the further introduction of Polynesians.

It is not possible to determine exactly how many Polynesians were taken to Peru. British Consular records for the port of Callao, shew that some 2,710 Polynesian natives arrived at Callao - the result of 20 different voyages - during the period October, 1862 to July, 1863. But these records are not complete, and in addition some vessels used other ports of entry. It seems probable that between 3,000 and 3,500 Polynesians were introduced during the course of the trade.

For the most part only the smaller islands of Polynesia were visited by the labour ships. In the case of several of the atolls of the central Pacific almost the entire population was removed to Peru. Easter Island, in particular, suffered most severely; between 700 and 1,000 of its native inhabitants being taken.

It seems that most of the Polynesians after their purchase in Peru were taken to work on haciendas. Some perhaps were taken to the Chincha islands. The mortality rate among the introduced Polynesians was very high. An article in "El Comercio," of Lima, 20. 2. 1863, quotes the case of a Peruvian farmer who had required his Polynesians to work, from the first, like the other labourers on his estate, and the result was that over two-thirds of them had died.

Following the final prohibition of the trade, the Government of

Peru made the formal provision for such of the Polynesians that desired it, to be returned to their own islands. (ref. "El Comercio," 12. 6. 1863). This would have been a most formidable task, and I have no indication to what extent it was carried out. In "El Comercio (12. 6. 1863), the following statement appears: "By our laws, the Polynesians are not obliged to respect contracts which some of them signed contrary to their will, and others through ignorance. Thus, if some remain in Peru, it will be because they have comprehended that they will enjoy here comforts unknown in the islands."

U S Dept. of State

Despatches from US Consul in Collier

v. 4 Jan 1, 1861 - Oct. 11, 1864

Pac Hist. M 40

U S Dept. of State

Despatches of US Minster to Peru v. 17-19

Dec. 27, 1859 - Aug. 25, 1864

3 vols. M 35 - M 37

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Date of Communication: 5-21-60

Subject:

*microfilm Order*

- Receipt of your above-dated communication is acknowledged. You will receive an answer as promptly as possible. *it in about 3-4 wks*
- A prompt reply to our communication of above date will be appreciated.
- Material requested is out of stock. If the number of requests is sufficient to permit a rerun, copy will be sent.
- Your communication of the above date has been referred for reply to



Department of Pacific History,  
21st May, 1960.

Mr James B. Rhoads,  
Acting Archivist in Charge,  
Foreign Affairs Branch,  
General Records Division,  
National Archives and Records Service,  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr Rhoads,

Thank you very much for sending me particulars of your microfilm holdings of correspondence between the American Ministers, Lima, and Consuls, Callao, and the Department of State during the years 1861-63.

I should be grateful if you would send me copies of the microfilms listed by you, i.e.:-

Diplomatic Despatches, Peru (Microcopy T-52)	
Roll T-17. December 27, 1859 - January 10, 1861.	\$4.00
Roll T-18. November 6, 1860 - June 12, 1863.	\$4.00
Roll T-19. June 19, 1863 - August 25, 1864.	\$4.00
Diplomatic Instructions, Peru (Microcopy 77)	
Roll 130. May 29, 1853 - January 6, 1865.	\$2.00
Roll 131. July 7, 1863 - June 23, 1883.	\$3.00
Consular Despatches, Callao (Microcopy 155)	
Roll 4. January 1, 1861 - October 11, 1864.	\$3.00
Callao, Register of Official Correspondence Received, 1861-63, 18 pages.	\$2.50

I enclose a Bank Draft for \$22.50 in payment, made out to the General Services Administration.

Yours sincerely,

H.B. Rhoads.

# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



*National Archives and Records Service*  
*Washington 25, D. C.*

April 14, 1960

## AIR MAIL

Mr. H. E. Maude  
The Research School of Pacific Studies  
The Australian National University  
Box 4, G. P. O.  
Canberra, A. C. T.  
Australia

Dear Mr. Maude:

Your letter of April 5 requests a microfilm copy of the correspondence between the American Ministers to Peru and the Department of State and the correspondence between the American Consuls at Callao and the Department, for the years 1861-1863.

The following correspondence (Record Group 59) is included in our microfilm publications:

Diplomatic Despatches, Peru (Microcopy T-52)  
Roll T-17. December 27, 1859-January 10, 1861. \$4.00  
Roll T-18. November 6, 1860-June 12, 1863. \$4.00  
Roll T-19. June 19, 1863-August 25, 1864. \$4.00

Diplomatic Instructions, Peru (Microcopy 77)  
Roll 130. May 29, 1833-January 6, 1865. \$2.00  
Roll 131. July 7, 1863-June 23, 1883. \$3.00

Consular Despatches, Callao (Microcopy 155)  
Roll 4. January 1, 1861-October 11, 1864. \$3.00

Positive microfilm of the above can be furnished for the prices indicated. However, if only one roll of film is ordered, the minimum fee of \$4.00 is charged.

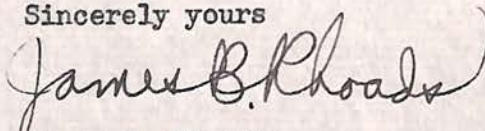
The original instructions from the Department of State to the American Consuls at Callao (Record Group 84), for the period from 1861-63, are interfiled with the miscellaneous correspondence. Microfilm of the

Mr. H. E. Maude

register listing this correspondence for the period from 1861-63 (Ibid., Callao, Register of Official Correspondence Received, 18 pages) can be furnished for \$2.50 at the rate of \$2.50 per fifty pages estimated to the nearest fifty. Xerox copies can be supplied for \$3.60 at the rate of twenty cents per page. If, after an examination of the register, you would furnish us with a list of the instructions desired, we will then send you an estimate as to the cost of reproducing them.

Remittance should be sent to the National Archives and Records Service by international money order or a check drawn in United States dollars on a bank in the United States and payable to General Services Administration.

Sincerely yours



James B. Rhoads  
Acting Archivist in Charge  
Foreign Affairs Branch  
General Records Division

5th April, 1960

Mr. Carl L. Lokke,  
Archivist in Charge, Foreign Affairs Branch,  
National Archives and Records Service,  
General Services Administration,  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lokke,

I am currently engaged in research into what is termed the "Peruvian Slave Trade", in which several thousand natives of the Pacific Islands were more or less forcibly abducted to Peru to work on the agricultural estates and guano islands.

As this exercise, which lasted from 1861 to 1863, was the cause of many protests by the foreign powers represented in Peru I surmise that there must have been correspondence on the subject between:-

- (a) the U.S. Minister (a diplomatic representative) in Peru; and
- (b) the U.S. Consul (a Consul-General) at Callao-Lima;

and the State Department.

I imagine that it is not possible to search for and photo-copy the correspondence in these years relating especially to the Peruvian Labour Trade with the Pacific Islands, but perhaps it might be possible to micro-film all the Peru diplomatic and consular correspondence from 1861 to 1863 (inclusive) so that I can search for myself?

If this is a feasible proposition, could you please let me know approximately how much it would cost?

Yours sincerely,

  
(H. E. Maude)