(1) El Comercio 18.9.62. 'They travelled in complete freedom, not guarded as are coolies', reported El Comercio, adding that: 'The new emigrants' race is infinitely superior, physically and morally, to the Chinese. They have nothing of their oblique look and brutish appearance and seem very like the chino-cholos of Peru. They have large eyes and very white teeth, with an appearance of candour and humility.'

(2) El Comercio 21.3.63. 'The blood shed in torrents in a popular revolution to restore the jurisdiction of national sovereignty duly exercised; to break the chains of slavery and the shameful servitude of the Indian, was not enough to put an end to the base, degrading traffic in men. Still the public is advised of the sale of human flesh, and there is no one to hurl a powerful rejoinder to this mud flung in the face of our country ...'.

(3) El Peruano 2.5.63:200. 'All, or at least a great part, of these unhappy people, without knowledge of our civilized customs, with the vices of a roving, idle life, without wants that might stimulate them to the exercise of their physical strength, and unconscious of their moral being, came to give up their lives in a foreign clime, victims of a fatal nostalgia or of diseases caused by a too sudden change of climate and mode of living; ... neither the kind treatment given them, the attempt made by many employers to give them congenial work, nor the relief given them from the tasks for which they were destined, nor many other means tried to interest them or to improve their harmful habits have been able to save them. Nothing has worked, nothing has produced the desired effect; and the mortality statistics of these unfortunate islanders has risen to a figure which causes as much compassion as surprise.'

(4) El Peruano 2.5.63:200. '... the Government of Peru, trying always to carry out its high mission for the honour of the country and the approbation of civilized nations, must prohibit the introduction of Polynesian labourers ...'.

(5) El Peruano 2.5.63:200. 'which would only be granted after it had been made evident that the labourers had been freely contracted and that no crimes had been committed during the voyage'.

(6) El Peruano 2.5.63:202. 'The farmer, tired by the struggle that he maintains with the refractory nature of the Asiatic, needed to look in other directions in pursuit of that desire to work, which is alone able to develop production; and combining his interest with that of the shipowners, announced a short while ago a new immigration with better conditions with regard to the type and physical organization of the individual. The Polynesian islands, whose proximity to ourselves made the business more accessible and convenient, were the spots from which the country could supply itself with the manpower it needs.

The holders of rural funds hastened to fulfil their contracts, under the most advantageous terms of service, which in its turn found paternal protection in the public authority, to the point where in a supreme resolution the means were laid down for reclothing the human personality with all the rights with which nature endows it and which the laws of society always have consecrated to it.'

(7) Cantuarias, Chilean Consul at Callao, 20.1.63. 'A week ago I went to visit the Prefect of this province to ask him, as the principal member of the commission named by the government to examine the contracts and further with whom the colonists and immigrants arrive,

if the recently arrived in the vessels 'General Prim' and 'Trujillo' brought these. He said 'no', but that the country needing its ships and considering (....) they obliged the privateers to return them to their homes, the commission had to pretend ignorance and consent in the slavery. It was for pure curiosity to go and visit the boats that arrived on the shore and impose on them, by consequence, the (....) zeal of this commission, will have to disembark all those Indians or negroes that come from Africa.'

Le Temps de Paris 27.6.63:126

News Items from the Captain of the Transport Dorade

The transport Dorade of the local station, which has returned from visiting the Tuamotus, Marquesas and the islands to the west of the Colony, brings the following news concerning the operations of the Peruvian slave trade carried out by the Peruvian ships of Penrhyn, Manihiki (Humphrey) and Rakahanga (Grand Duke Alexander).

The number of individuals of both sexes carried off from the first of these islands is estimated at 600. Today there only remain the aged, infirm and infants; at the most 120 persons.

The Adelaide has made two shipments from Penrhyn; the first in the month of July 1862 and the second in the following October. This island has also been visited during the past month by the George Sand, Apurena, Manuelita and Trujillo.

The George Sand returned there on the 12th January, 1863, after having visited the neighbouring islands, which enabled her to acquire some water casks belonging to the ships which were wrecked at Manihiki. She sailed again on the 21st of the same month, having on board about 30 natives from Rakahanga.

The Helen Elizabeth arrived there on the 25th January, 1863, and left on the 3rd February; finally, during the course of March, the Genara (?) appeared without anchoring; the captain merely communicated with the shore.

One of the natives of Penrhyn was taken by force to serve as interpreter on the succeeding expeditions; as for the others they had little trouble in deciding to leave on account of their poverty and hunger. The fruit of the coconut palms which constitute for these islanders the principal and, as it were, the sole food, have been struck by an unknown sickness up to the present day and for some inexplicable reason are nearly all dead; the stalks which have resisted the epidemic produce very few nuts, of a type yielding on the island barely two or three thousand dried up nuts. Such was the state of the country on the 20th July 1862, when the Adelaide first arrived; which came there, according to the captain and the agent Chick, looking for beachcombers and pearlshell.

The latter, having seen off the ship with its human cargo continued his journey on the George Sand which belonged without doubt to the same firm.

The Trujillo only took three men from Penrhyn.

The Ofuruna and Nonneleta were cast ashore on Nanebike.

The English corvette Hecate, on her way from Honolulu to Sydney, having called at Nanebike, and the Leafton was forwarned by the Chiefs of that island concerning the activities of the Peruvian vessels; he was resolutely offered to the taking away of the [illegible] and all the measures of the Peruvians about the kidnapping of men individuals.

Eighty Rehabanyai islanders were enlisted on ships, whose names are still unknown. The chief of the island ~~the~~ is, it is said, related to that on Nanebike and [illegible] authority. Of [illegible] found sailing in a canoe, from [illegible] slayed; the three made succeeding in saving themselves by swimming.

Relative to Jerusalem 11.1.63.

... Mr Larazaga (?) one of the company of the Truxillo, a gentleman worthy of all faith has assured me that the colonists are free of their own free and accord, in proof of which he has allowed me to take a copy of one of the contracts made by a chief and a missionary on behalf of forty men and twelve women the head of Rehman (Redman ?) copy of which I enclose. Mr Larazaga has also given me permission to proceed on board the Truxillo, that I may personally examine and enquire into all matters connected with the Traffic, the result of which examination I shall deem myself the honor to report. The same gentleman has assured me that many of these colonists can write, and that all those who could, have individually their own contracts in their possession.

LARÁNAGA

... I have already seen many of the emigrants and that they appear in good health, happy and content.

There follows the contract in Spanish specifying the clothing issued etc, dated

Nov 15, 1863 and signed by Captain B.... Tairi Czonitica and Todao (or Tocao) arihi

Kennedy ~~IPS~~ Fiji Soc. 1945: 35

Gilbertese Legends clearly mention Ellice 'the are sacred well-known fishes
also true descent for fishes in the Ellice Islands'.
1 or 2 fishes for Gilberts.
See fishes from Niue.

Tokelau 39 Duliet. also to Ellice – 'tradition brings the people from Samoa,
in sacred voyages, one of which formed though the Ellice Group.'

Newell (1895) v. 6. AAAS.

Tokelau Islanders

607 'So much we can still learn from the talafua (as they call their ancient songs) of this interesting people. Alas! there are but outcrops of these ancient songs in the few legends that remain. These islands were depopulated ~~in the~~ by the Peruvian slavers in 1863. Almost all should be landed in the ancient ~~folklore~~ folk-lore of the race sheltered in that great calamity.[x] [[x] Footnote. From Schaefer 247 men, women, and children were kidnapped, of whom only one returned, to die of consumption shortly after his return.]

Lister, J.J. 'Notes on the Natives of Fakaofo (Bowditch Island), Union Group.' Royal Anthropological Institute, Journal, Vol. 21, 1891–1892, pp. 43–63

Lister was naturalist on H.M.S. Egeria when she visited Fakaofo for 10 days in August 1889 (after a brief visit to all the Tokelaus in June to declare a British Protectorate).

Brief sketches on Physical characteristics, Language, Gestures, Mythology, Religious Beliefs, Social organization, Material Culture and History are obtained from the valuable Henry Polson, the local trader.

60 'In the reign of Liku . . . there were two raids made on the island by Peruvian slave ships – in which large numbers of the people were carried off – the slaves being arrested in their flight by a white man who was living on the island.'

Smith, S. Percy. 'A Note on the Tokelau or Union Group'. JPS. 31 (1922), pp. 91-93.

Translation of a letter written by an unknown Pastor on a visit to Fakaofo in 1858, when the people refused to be a trade as no food for him. Refle lived on of an island. Gives then count of the origin of the islands and a hurricane (tropic) in the Tokelau district.

Reele Olonga fell a load the slave at Atafu.

Population of Rakahanga 475. Manihiki 454 in 1961.

Nukuria p. 515

TONGAREVA

Hiva, Ethnology of Tongareva p 8.

1853 Lamont wrecked in Clotham on T 1854 Christianity introduced by natives from Penrhyn, LMS

L'g

people collected in 4 villages to facilitate the teaching of the new religion, which was readily accepted.

1864 nearly depopulated by Peruvian slavers. Stimulus quoted by Smith in

Smith, S. P., 'Tongareva or Penrhyn Island and its people' N Z Institute Trans, vol 22 (1889).

states that in 1864 at least 1,000 men, women & children taken.

Present pop. shows the influence of native pastors as being the chief influence for the decades.

The 4 villages are strongly demons of building large churches. Slaves offered good pay & a safe return; & pastors + people decided to go abroad to earn enough money to erect buildings worthy of the worship of God. Hence all died in exile.

Lect, History and Traditions of Niue

1846 Peniamina leaves Niue for Samoa as a native ship and returns as a missionary (in 1846) but later commits adultery and leaves again.

1849 Missionary sends Paulo, a Samoan, from Samoa and gradually converted the N people. He was followed by other Samoan teachers

1861 Dr George Lawes arrives as the first white missionary.

1866 First trader, Mr Patterson, commenced trading

1867 JW worked at Lefetu, Makefu

1868 Rev. F.E. Lawes arrives

1872 Dr George Lawes leaves.

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(41) 'after Niue had become Christianized the island soon became an easy prey for the slaver and wandering 'black birder'. Before this time the savage reputation of the natives had kept away boats of this type. Smith relates a story concerning a collier slaver who came in 1861 and carried off about 200 of the natives, most of whom were left to die at Sandery Island. Polly Hayes was alone . . . .' (42) 'the island could ill afford to spare the last factor of its sole population'

(43) 'It is highly probable that the Tongans brought over the first since plague which ravished Niue; a circumstance which led to a policy of rigid exclusion (30) not only against foreigners, but also against the people of Niue who endeavoured to return after visiting a foreign land. The unhospitable reputation given to Captain Cook may thus be accounted for.' In pp. 31–33 Lect describes how when John Williams in The Messenger of Peace kidnapped 2 Niueans to teach the Christianity in Samoa (Vea and Tuhua mana) their attempt to land again after one month resulted in a man before they were able to stay. As it was Vea brought with him a disease (kafu kula) resembling syphilis which was devastating to the Motu people & resulted in another man. May died or fell sick

TOKELAU ISLANDS

Macgregor, Ethology of Tokelau

(32) 1846 hurricane devastates Fakaofu. Survivors set out (probably for Nukunonu) to avoid starvation but only 2 survived, reaching Wallis Island where they found the Catholic missionaries who had been there since 1837. Missionaries had known of Fakaofu since 1832 but this was 1st contact.

1852: another hurricane & news of starvation on F reaches Samoa. Mgr Bataillon sends ship to Wallis where 16,000 rats loaded. Taken by Father Padel to F. 'South Americans had raided the island for labourers not many years before, and the Fakaofu people, in spite of their plight, refused to go on board the ship, as they feared some were to carry them away.' [not Peruvians in 1852].

1863 Father Elloy of Samoa visits F but finds them still pagans & his visit 'ill received'. At
(33) Nukunonu, where Christianity had been brought by a native, Justin, who had been for some years with the mission in Samoa he found no natives on land as all had fled fearing ship was another Peruvian raider 'who had carried away a great portion of the population during the interval of 1861-1863.' Finally Justin came when he saw the soutane of a Catholic priest on deck. Justin had naturally become chief of the island and had attempted to instruct his people in the Christian religion. His simple knowledge and enthusiasm had so fired the natives that in 1863 many of them sailed for Samoa to find a priest to baptize them. They arrived at Savai'i and were pilloted to Apia on Upolu, where they were instructed. Later they returned to Nukunonu in a European ship. In 1868 two Samoan catechists were left on the islands of F and N. At this time only 80 people were left on Nukunonu by the slave raiders.

1858. Bunny on JW visits F & 2 Tokelau men from Samoa left in hope of converting people, who refused to receive Portuguese. These 2 Rs were left on A & were successful. 1859 one of the 2 with 2 canoes sailed to N but found them Catholics. Then to F where chief ruled that those who wished to become Cs must go with Mafala, the teacher, to A. But blown to Samoa & retd same year on a mission ship, which retd again in 1865 & 1868.

Atafu all Protestant; Nukunonu all Catholic, Fakaofu both.

(34) 'The full account of the raids of South Americans upon these isolated and unprotected atolls can never be made. According to the reports of missionaries, the capturing of natives from the Tokelau Islands began before 1852 and lasted as late as 1867 or 1870. Both N and F suffered most. According to the Reverend Jewell 247 people were taken from F in 1863.' Probably it was at the same time that N was raided, leaving only 80 inhabitants. Just before

the arrival of the missionary ship in 1868 the Penrhyn had taken 116 men from F. and 30 men from A.[1]

[1] Annals of the propagation of the faith: Report of Mgr. L. Elloy, II, vol. 40, Eng ed., pp. 40-64 (1879); Letter by E Dole, vol 44, Eng. ed., pp. 169-178 (1883); Voyage apostolique aux Iles Tokelau, R R Didier, vol 64, Fr. ed., pp. 344-368 (1892).

[2] Newell, J E, Notes, chiefly ethnological, of the Tokelau, Ellice, and Gilbert islanders. Aust Assoc Adv Sci, vol 6, pp. 603-612 (1895).

Smith, S. Percy 'Notes on the Ellice and Tokelau Groups' Translated from the "Te Karere Nuiniu" 1899.
'Te Karere Nuiniu', p. 5 (Jan. 1899). JPS 29 (1920): 144–148.

P. 144 'Thirty years previously to their visit a slave vessel from Peru anchored there and took away 300 people to work at the guano fields in some islands adjacent to Peru, but not a single one of these people ever returned – everyone died'.
[This refers to a visit to Nukulaelae by a Penrhyn native missionary in June 1898, when he found 141 people on the atoll].

145 Twelve inhabitants came from Sana in one canoe, the other staying at Vaitupu.

148 Re the Peruvian slavers Smith says: 'Many thousand Polynesians were kidnapped by the Peruvian slavers in the early decades of last century. Some 200 were taken from Niue Island and landed at Sunday Island, because some violent disease broke out, and there all but two miserably perished. Easter Island was nearly depopulated at the same time – not one of the islanders ever reached home again. And there are many other incidents of the same nature; the slavers seem to have confined their attention to the smaller islands as a rule.

In the case of Atafu, the narrative I am translating says: 'On the arrival of the slaver at Atafu, Naka, the Penrhyn teacher, and another man went on board, where they learned that many Fakaofo and Olosenga people were on board, bound as prisoners. Naka, on leaving this hastened ashore to warn the people not to go near the ship. But on reaching the shore they found that the chief of the island and about 200 other men had gone off to the ship. Not a single one of these people ever reached their island home again.'

147 Re Fakaofo Smith says, quoting the Penrhyn teacher: 'When the ships arrived at their island the aiki, who was also chief priest, was asked by the people whether they should visit it or not. If the chief went off, all the other people would do so also – this was the law.'

Beckle (?) and the annual reports which quote him (without having it) speak of the population of the Ellice Islands as having been 'perhaps 20,000' in the years before 1860, but that the Group was depopulated by Peruvian slavers.

Roberts 1958: 394 speaks of them as being 'little shelled in war. They were thus easy prey when, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, the islands were [395] visited by blackbinders who by force and trickery kidnapped many of the race for labour in the guano fields and plantations of Central and South America, considerably reducing the number of the inhabitants. It is noteworthy that the islands of Funafuti and Nukufetau which have negligible entrances to their lagoons were most affected by the operations of these foreign kidnappers.'

Luke 1962: 160 says the islanders were 'snatched away literally by the thousand'.

Resteanse MS. 144. 'Resteanse, writing on Nukufetau about thirty years later, says that it was Jack O'Brien who was reputed to have helped the blackbinders, but Murray is more likely to have the truth; it may be that Jack O'Brien was the other white man who Murray was told had saved some of the islanders by warning them about the blackbinders. It is unlikely that the villain would be welcome on Funafuti after the raid and there are still O'Briens at Funafuti (but no Rosea.'
Newton 76 (1967): 198

Neesby 1876: 77 says the people on Nukufetau escaped the blackbinders through the intelligent leadership of the chief.

Newton 76 (1967): 199 (-202) [illegible] no [illegible] (Pure) slavers called except at the three southern islands (often examining the evidence in detail).

Newton 200 gives instances of trading into Ellice including Nanumanga chief's daughter married to son of Vaitupu chief – Gill 1885: 22 Vaitupu people on Nui – Murray 402.

Gill 27 records how Fijian slave vessels had depopulated several neighboring islands

✓For relationship and claims in Ellice see Roberts 400. All often first day and girl.

For National

✓ (1) Annales de la Propagation de la Foi (Lyon) Vol. 38 (1866). Pp. 52-71; 124-138. Letter of the Easter Island priest Eyraud. P. 54 should be the one on the Peruvian raiders.

✓ (2) Ditto. Vol. 39 (1867). Letter of Olivier on pp. 250-259. P. 50 should be on the Peruvian raiders.

✓ (3) Ditto. Vol. 64 (1892). Didier 'Voyage apostolique aux îles Tokelau'. Pp. 344-368. For Peruvian activities in Tokelaus and particularly Nukunonu.

Nothing

(4) Ditto, but English edition, vol. 40 (1879), pp. 40-64. Report of Mgr. L. Elloy on Tokelaus.

(5) Ditto, vol. 44 (1883), pp. 169-178. Letter of E. Dolé.

✓ (6) Duffield, A J. Peru in the Guano Age. London, 1877. Pp. 42, 120.

(1)

Lettre de F. Eugène Eyraud, au T R P. Supérieur général. Valparaiso, décembre 1864.

54 'En effet, un cri douloureux qu'un navire avait pris au Callao (Pérou), quinze sauvages avaient échappé à la nuit, et avaient communiqué la petite vérole à leurs compatriotes. Les Kanaques qui ont connu cette maladie en ont une peur indicible.'

(15)

55 'Un multitude d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants, qui pouvait monter à douze cents, n'avait rien de rassurant'

Lettre de R.P. Barnabé au T R P. Supérieur général. Valparaiso, 9 février 1865.

139 – 145

142 The E Islanders, on getting on board the Teresa-Ramos shd cue for Chile to buy Brother Eyraud to Valparaiso & reached E I on 10.10.64, immediately asked if there were on board any people from Callao. 'Le nom du Callao les ~~fait~~ fait frissonner de peur.'

Lettre de R P Pacôme Olivier, vice-provincial de la Congrégation des Sacrés-Cœurs de Jésus et de Marie, à Valparaiso (Chili), au T.R P Supérieur général de la même Congrégation, à Paris. Valparaiso, décembre 1864. 45 – 52

49 'L'émigration chinoise au Pérou ne répondant pas aux espérances que l'on avait conçues, des armateurs pérouviens eurent la pensée d'y substituer l'émigration Kanaque. Le premier navire qui entreprit ce trafic réussa de beaux bénéfices. Aussitôt on en arma, dans les ports du Pérou, un bon nombre d'autres, qui, sous prétexte d'aller engager des travailleurs, entreprirent une véritable traite des indigènes de l'Océanie. On n'achetait pas les Kanaques, mais on les attirait par de présents, on les enivrait, puis on levait l'ancre. Si les indigènes montraient de la méfiance et échappaient au piège, on organisait contre eux

des espèces de chasses : deux milles de ces malheureux ~~furent~~ furent enlevés de la sorte. L'île de Pâques fut mise à contribution pour une large part ; elle fut visitée à plusieurs reprises, et se vit enlever, dit-on, plus de mille hommes. Cependant l'éveil avait été donné. Le gouverneur de Tahiti fut aussi plusieurs des pirates qui parcouraient les Marquises et les Paumotous. D'un autre côté, les habitants de Gambier, ~~confirmant~~ les mauvais desseins d'un navire qui venait d'aborder, feignirent [50] de vouloir s'engager, s'embarquèrent en masse, s'emparèrent du navire et de l'équipage, et conduisirent tout à Tahiti. Il y avait à bord de ce navire quelques naturels de l'île de Pâques.

Le bruit se répandit alors que l'île de Pâques avait été presque dépeuplée par les pirates.

Sur les réclamations du chargé d'affaires de France à Lima, le gouvernement péruvien avait fait rapatrier des Kanaques. Un grand nombre déjà étaient morts sur les côtes du Pérou ; ceux qui s'embarquèrent emportèrent le germe de la petite vérole ; ils périrent la plupart pendant la traversée. La mort n'épargna que quelques malheureux destinés à transmettre la contagion à leurs compatriotes. C'est ainsi que la petite vérole fut importée aux îles Marquises, où elle entraîna la moitié de la population.

On assure qu'il en avait été de même à l'île de Pâques. Et alors, que restait-il d'une population en partie enlevée par les pirates, en partie décimée par la maladie ?

[51] ..... Il y avait à Tahiti quatre hommes, une femme

et un enfant indigène de l'île de Pâques, enlevés comme tant d'autres par les pirates, et qui désirait rendre à leur famille.' The most intelligent was called Pana.

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(2) Olivier tes more as pennis letter Valparaiso, 22.12.66. 250-259.

255. Le dernier roi, enlevé par les pirates, est mort au Callao (Pérou). His son was the first to be baptized. Distinguished by his intelligence and good disposition.

p. 465 - 468

Caillot, Histoire de la Polynésie orientale.

[465] Having not succeeded in the Chinese Emigration to Peru, the
[466] ship-owners of that country ~~to~~ substituted the emigration from Polynesia. A vessel left and made such good benefits that soon they sent out others. Dec. 4th,1862, the Cora left Callao and arrived on the 19th of the same month at Easter Island, where she met ~~3~~ seven other ships (Peruvian) which had come with the same aim. The captains of the different ships, not having been able to procure natives by persuasion, decided to take them forcefully and on the 23rd Dec. a gang composed of 80 of these rascals, among them 7 to 8 persons of the Cora, went ashore, armed, under the command of the Captain of the Rosa-Carmen.

"The troup dispersed in the neighbourhood, meanwhile several men of the crew attracted the natives by showing objects which aroused their cupidity. When about 500 natives had gathered the leader of the pirates gave the arranged signal, which was a shot from his ~~revolver~~ pistol. The men replied to the signal with a general discharge, and about 10 Indians fell down and did not get up again. The others, frightened, tried to escape in all directions, some throwing themselves in the sea, others in climbing the rocks, but 200 were seized and solidly pinioned. A witness assured that the one named Aguirre, Captain of the Cora, having discovered ~~to~~ 2 Indians in a hole of a rock, who tried to hide and were not decided to come near him, had the atrocious cruelty of killing both of them. The 200 Indians taken were shared between the ships, which put sails a few days after.[1)]

"Among the captives were the King Maurata and his son Tepito.

[467] Most of the Peruvian Corsars then went to the Marquises and the Tuamotu, where they again carried off natives.[2)]

1) Lavigerie, deputy for the public prosecutor ~~of the Imperial attorney~~, to the leader of the Judiciary Service, Papeete, Febr. 21st ~~2nd~~,1863. Summary ~~Final~~ inquiry hold in Tahiti on ~~behalf of~~ the kidnapping of ~~the~~ natives of Easter Island by Peuvian ships. According to the ~~Following the~~ natives, more than 1000 persons were taken (Le P.Olivier, Ann. de la P. de la F., t.xxxviii,p.49),Mgr. Tepano Jaussen(Easter Island,p.4), says about a 1000; the commander Pana (Revue maritime et coloniale,t.xxxv, p.114), speaks of 900. It is certainly possible that these num bers are exaggerated, but the one given by the prosecutor Lavigerie is probably to low.

(Got)

2)Their services were not bought; with the means of presents they attracted the natives, than made them drunk and then lifted anchor; or otherwise if the mistrust of the natives did not let them fall into the trap layed for them, they were surrounded and captured.

But there the corsars met a French war-ship which pursued them and forced them to leave the surroundings as quickly as possible. The Cora when she showed up at Rapa-iti had still less luck. The natives of the island, suspicious of their bad designs, pretended to want to be engaged and embarked in great numbers, took over the ship and the crew and led them under a safe guard to Tahiti

The few Kanakas of the Easter Islands who were aboard the Cora got their freeedom back. Unfortunately this did not happen to those the other corsars had taken. They were transported to Callao (Peru) and treated like real slaves. In the interior of the country they were forced to work the ground; on the Chinchas Islands they had to embark Guano.

But that undertakement did not succeed; hardly arrived, the four fifths of the captives and their King Maurata died of fevers, unaccustomed food, of excessive labour, and above all of depressions ~~of mind~~ and despair.

All would have died in these foreign parts if not for an energetic intervention of the French Government. On the reclamations of her ~~resident~~ in Lima, Mr. de Lesseps, consul-general, the Peruvian Government ordered the repatriation of the survivors. This generous action was not of benefit to the interested party and moreover was ~~deadly~~ for their compatriots who had stayed on Easter Island. The old captives who debarked, imported the ~~bugerm~~ of the small-pox; nearly all of them perished during the transfer. The repatriated who had survived transmitted the disease to the inhabitants of the island and a great number died.[1)]

[468]

It was precisely the moment when the epidemy diminued that the first tentative of conversion to Christianity of the natives of Rapa-nui took place. It was the work not of an ecclesiastic, but of a simple layman, named Eugène Eyraud.

1) Of the 100 freed that the ship had taken from Callao, only 15 escaped death and communicated the small-pox to their compatriots on Easter Island.(Letter of Brother Eugene Eyraud to the most reverend Father Superior general of the Congregation of Sacre-Coeur de Jesus et Marie.Valparaiso, Dec. 1864. Ann. de la Propagation de la Foi, t. XXXVIII,p.54). Above we saw Mr. Lavigerie say that 200 Kanakas had been taken on Easter Island, but in his report (p.114 of the Revue mar. etc.) Mr. Pana declared that ~~the~~ four fifths of the 900 inhabitants captured perished before they were repatriated; all this is not compatible, therefore I give this information for what it is worth. - Part of the deaths occured on the island were caused by the way of treatment the natives practised. They took baths in the sea, even during eruptions.(Dr. Don Guillermo Bate, doctor in charge of the Chilian Corvette O.Higghins. Report on the health condition of the inhabitants of Easter Island, Ann.mar. et col., t.XXXV,p.125)

Caillet says on p. 469 of his Histoire de la Polynesie orientale, that the two fifths being that help the population of Easter Island had been killed off by the smallpox thought it best to wait until the head was accurate now. This Butte Eugénie offered to prove by going alone.

at Tahiti there were four men, one woman and a child, the infant Tepito, successor to king Maurata. MAURATA

P479 f'n Tepito the king was very intelligent but unfortunately of lived two years we before being carried off with fever.

P. 481 The population further decreased from 1200 to 900 after the arrival of the missionaries. Mostly for consumption.

P469 'il s'embarqua sur la Sverte avec six indigènes de l'île de Pâques, dont quatre hommes, une femme, et un enfant, le roi Tepito, successeur du roi Maurata. Ces derniers, enlevés par les pirates et délivrés après leur capture, étaient restés depuis à Tahiti où ils attendaient leur rapatriement: M. Eugène Eyraud devait les renvoyer dans leur pays.

Easter Island

Métraux: Ethnology of Easter Island - Bulletin 160

[P. 20] 1825 Beechey I:51 says his officers put the population at 1,500.

1862 Captain Legoupil (Ollivier, Paroisse Ann de l'association de la propagation de la Foi, 38:45) of the Cassini saw between 1,200 and 1,400 islanders in the summer of 1862. 'There must have been at least 2,000, however, for in 1864, after slave raids and many deaths from smallpox, there were still 1,200 to greet Eyzaguirre.'

'Shortly after Legoupil's visit in 1862, Easter Island was raided by Peruvian slavers who took from 800 to 1,000 natives by force to Peru (Janssen, 'L'Île de Pâques Historique et Littéraire', Bulletin de Géogr. Hist et Descriptive, no. 2, pp. 240-270, Paris, 1893; Ollivier, idem, p. 49). The few men who returned introduced smallpox and during 1863 the mortality on the island was great.'

(Ref. to Janssen is to p. 242)

'In his first letter from the island, Eyzaguirre (Ann. Prop. de la Foi 38:44-71) speaks of a count of 1,200 men, women and children surrounding him on the shore. The entire population at that time is said to have been nearly 2,000.'

In 1866 Zumbohm (1879-80, vols 5-6, p. 663) estimated the pop. at 1,000, & believed it to have reached 4,000 at one time.

[P. 21] Powell, W. A., 'Detailed report upon Easter Island, or Rapa-nui' Royal Geographical Society Australasia (South Australian branch), Proc (Session 1888-89), vol. 3, pp. 138-141, Adelaide 1899, on p. 142, estimated the population in 1869 at 800; and Palmer, J. Linton, 'Observations on the inhabitants and the antiquities of Easter Island', Ethnol. Soc. London, Jour., I:371-377 (1869), p. 372, at 900 of whom one third were women.

With Peruvian 1863

652
1200
1852

Table 5

Labour Ships and their Captains

Type and dif of vce

Table 6

Numbers Landed or Held on board for Repatriation

2 columns to page
Ship + Landed + Held

Ship[1]	Registry[2]	Type[3]	Tonnage	Captain	Numbers Recruited	Landed in Peru[4]	Held on board at Callao[5]
Adelante (1)	P	Barque	151	Grassau	251	253	
" (2)	"	"	"	"	203	203	
" (3)	"	"	"	"	174		172
Apurimac	P	Brig	189	Grau	...	...	
Barbara Gomez (1)	P	Brig	172	Perry	...	...	
" " (2)	"	"	"	"	23		23
Bella Margarita	C	Brig	286	Herrisea	154	154	
Carolina (1)	P	Barque	150	Morales	122	122	
" (2)	"	"	"	"	73	73	
La Concepcion	C	Barque	?	Gerrasori	...	...	
Cora	P	Schooner	88	Aguirre	1	...	
Dolores Cardesa	P	Barque	220	Altura	149		130
Ellen Elizabeth	C	Brig	?	Muller	161		128[6]
Eliza Mason	C	Barque	176	Sasuategue	238	238	
Empresa	P	Frigate	312	Detert	36	36	
Genara	P	Schooner	98	Perry	43	43	
General Prim (1)	P	Barque	203	Olazo	115	115	
" " (2)	P	"	"	"	174		174
Guayas	P	Brig	189	Larrazabal	...	...	
Guillermo	P	Brig	178	Campbell	62	44	
Hermosa Dolores	P	Schooner	100	Garay	160	160	
Honorio	P	Barque	173	García y García	...	...	
Jorge Zalara	P	Schooner	171	Davis	88	85	
Jose Castro	P	Schooner	150	Acebedo	21	21	
Manuelita Castro	P	Schooner	132	García	...	...	
Margarita	P	Brig	198	Repoil	...	...	
Mercedes A. de Wolcy	P	Brig	196	Uribazo	151	...	
					2,399	1,547	627

[1] Numbers in brackets indicate the first, second or third voyage of the ship; those without numbers made only one voyage

[2] Country of Registry: P - Peruvian; C - Chilean; S - Spanish.

[3] No attempt is made to distinguish between Brigs and Brigantines as natural usage appears to have differed at the time

~~[4] Estimated numbers recruited abstracted from island totals of numbers recruited.~~

[4] Numbers landed in Peru taken from Peruvian official or British naval sources.

[5] Numbers who arrived at Peru and were held on board awaiting repatriation taken from Peruvian official or British naval sources.

[6] Held at Lambayeque.

Ship	Registry	Type	Tonnage	Captain	Number Recruited	Landed in Peru	Held on board at Callao
Micaela Aranda	P	Brig	156	Carcano	1	1	
Misti	P	Brig	193	Basagoitia	2	...	
Polinesia	P	Barque	220	Gazay	128		113
Rosalia	P	Barque	270	Bollo	196	196	
Rosa Patricia	P	Barque	197	Mota	102	43	
Rosa y Carmen	S	Barque	402	Marutari	290		128
Serpiente Marina	P	Barque	198	Martinez	2	...	
Teresa	P	Barque	219	Muñoz	203	203	
Trujillo	P	Brig	197	Basagoitia	126	126	
Urcereta y Raso	P	Barque	185	?	31		31
					1,081	569	272
					2,399	1,547	627
					3,480	2,116	899

Ella Elizalde ~~161~~ 128 = ~~3,048~~ 3,015

Res landed = 2,116
Not landed = 899
3,015

37
18 & 19

All checked against big tables 29.7.63

Adelante	253	Tagarina (R: 28.11.62)
Jorge Zelaya	85	Pedefuba
Trujillo	126	Rehelaya (76) Neue (50)
Elsa Teresa	238	Easter (Kyne: 31.3.63)
Bella Margarita	154	Easter (23.12.62)
Adelante (2)	203	Tagarina (202: 28.1.63; K: 31.3.63)
Teresa	203	Easter (26.2.63; K: 31.3.63)
Geana	43	Tagarina
Esperanza	63	Marquesas (27) ~~Carolina (3)~~ Atau (1) Mayara (5) Easter (30) (28.4.63)
Geral Pino	115	Easter (28.1.63)
Carolina	122	Easter (28.1.63; K: 31.3.63)
Guillermo	44	Easter (1) Tokelaus (43)
Hermosa Dolores	160	Easter (28.1.63; K: 31.3.63)
Jose Castro	21	Easter (28.4.63)
Rosa Patricia	43	Niue (33) Tokelaus (10)
Rosa y Carmen	128	(?) mixed lot (28.7.63)
Imelda Miranda	1	Easter
Rosalia	196	Easter (9.2.63; K: 31.3.63)
Jeanina	43	Easter (K: 31.3.63)
Carolina (2)	73	Easter (3.4.63)
Geral Pino (2)	174	Tonga (28.7.63)
Barbara Gomez	23	Easter (12.6.63)
Umereta y Ramos	31	Easter (28.7.63)
	2542	

2200 ~~1997~~ (all castes)
2542 ~~2339~~ (castes + official)

40
36
128

76
50
126

2200 (castes repeats)
2542 (castes + official)

Shipping and Recruiting Summary

Ship	Registry[1]	Type[2]	Tonnage	Captain			
1 Adelante	P	Barque	151 ✓	GRASSAU 6 La Concepcion	c Barque	(?)	GERVASONI
18 Jorge Zalona	P	Schooner	171	DAVIS 25 Polinesia	Barque	220	GARAY (2)
20 Nuestra Señora		Schooner	132	GARCÍA 14 Guayas	Brig	189	LARRAZABAL
29 Serafina Anna		Barque	198 ✓	MARTÍNEZ 24 Nisto	Brig	193	BASAGOITIA (2)
31 Trujillo		Brigantine	197	BASAGOITIA (1) 17 Honorio	Barque	173	García y García
2 Afortunada		Brigantine	189	GRAU 32 Ulmeneta y Ramos	Barque	185	
10 Elisa Nasser	c	Barque	176 ✓	SASUATEGUI			
4 Bella Margarita	c	Brigantine	286	HENRISEN			
22 Mercedes A. de Wholey		Brigantine	196	UNIBAZO			
3 Barbara Gerez		Brigantine	172	PENNY			
30 Teresa		Barque	219 ✓	MUÑOZ			
12 Guara		Schooner	98	PERRY			
11 Esperza		Frigate	312	DETERT			
13 General Prim		Barque	203 ✓	OLANO			
7 Cora		Schooner	88	AGUIRRE			
5 Carolina		Barque	150 ✓	MORALES			
15 Guillermo		Brigantine	178	CAMPBELL			
16 Hermosa Delores		Schooner	100	GARAY (1)			
19 Jose Castro		Schooner	150	ACEBEDO			
27 Rosa Poticeo		Barque	197 ✓	MOTA			
28 Rosa y Carmen	s	Barque	402 ✓	MARUTANI			
23 Nuevo Miranda		Brigantine	156	CARCAMO			
26 Rosario		Barque	270 ✓	BOLLO			
~~Teresa~~		~~Schooner~~	~~98~~	~~PERRY~~			
9 Ellen Elizabeth	c	Brigantine	(?)	MULLER			
8 Delores Carolina		Barque	220 ✓	ALTUNA			
21 Margarita		Brigantine	198	RIPOIL			

Numbers Recruited[3] — Numbers arrived at Peru

[6] From Peruvian (usually official) sources

[1] Country of Registry: P – Peruvian; c – Chilean; s – Spanish

[2] An attempt to make to differentiate between Brig and Brigantine as national usage differed at the time.

[3] Estimated numbers recruited (abstracted from Part I)

[4] Numbers landed in Peru later for official figures

[5] Numbers who arrived at Peru and were held or bound for repatriation

Northern	Southern	Central	East
Adelante (1)	Ana ×	Serpiente Dorada	
Jorge Zabala	Guillermo	Mercedes A. de Wheley	Bella Margarita
Manuelita Castro	Rosa Patricia	Barbara Gorey (1)	Teresa
Trujillo	Rosa y Carmen	Expresa ×	Good Prom (1)
Afonsoe	Nuela Berenda	La Grafica	Carolina
Adelante (2)	Mistic ×	Guayas	Hermosa Dolores
Gerara	Jose Castro ×	Eliza Moon ×	
Ella Elizabeth ×			Rosalia
Dolores Carolina			Teresa
Palmesca			Carolina
Adelante (3)			Barbara Gorey (2)
Good Prom (2)			Mercedes y Rosa

Ships to Islands

adelante (1) 15.6.62

Jorge Zahara 22.9.62

Manoelita Costas 23.9.62 ×

Serpiente Marina 26.9.62

Trujillo 28.9.62

Apurinac 28.9.62 ×

Mercedes A. de Woley 4.10.62

Barbara Gomez (1) 7.10.62 (29)

Adelante (2) 10.10.62

Empresa 22.11.62

General Prim (2) 2.3.63

Ships to Easter Island

Eliza Mason 3.10.62 (E1(6))

Bella Margarita 4.10.62

Teresa 25.10.62

General Prim (1) 26.11.62 (E1(10))

Rosalia 16.12.62 (E1(9))

Barbara Gomez (2) 3.4.63

Jeorcora (?)

Carlina 6.2.63

The December Raiders

✓ Cora 29.11.62 (1)

✓ Carolina 5.12.62 (2)

Guillermo 5.12.62 (3)

✓ Hermosa Dolores 5.12.62 (4)

Jose Castro 6.12.62 (5)

Rosa Patricia 6.12.62 (6)

Rosa y Carmen 7.12.62 (7)

Micaela Meranda 9.12.62 (8)

Ships to where?

Dolores Carolina 25.1.63

Margarita 26.1.63

Repatriation

Adelante 1.3.63 Cocos

Barbara Gomez ?.9.63 Rapa

Deceiver Raid Cora

(1) Shore party = capture of 5 Sayer: M.38. Prisoners always 7.

(2) Allotment of recruits = 9 Mariano: M, 28.2.63: 38. Captain says 9: M 37.
Brought on board & transferred to another ship for transport to Peru.
The boy found on board was one of the crew (8 went to Peru).

(3) Number of ships = 6 including Cora Two case after, making 8.

(4) Cora captain killed two boys in reaches M 28.2.63: 39.

Guillermo George S. Nichols.

Ship belonged to MM Conroy Thomas and Garland William M 28.2.63: 38.

Left Callao 4.12.62. Captain Rodriguez. (official sheet says Campbell).
Nichols says Carol (Campbell?) was supercargo.

and E.I. 22.12.62 6 ships there; 7th arrived next day

Deceiver's decision to raid & preparations M 39

Shore party = 11

Entire fleet party = about 80. Commander was captain of Rosa y Carmen

Killed = 10 natives (E.I. as Cora agrees).

Captured = about 200: seized and securely tied (afterwards Fletcher).

all the 200 were taken forthwith tied to the Rosa y Carmen

The following day they were divided up between the ships in preparation to the raiders from coast who had taken part in the raid. Guillermo's share was 13. 11 went to Peru 2 left on board (of which a little boy was kept & an old woman thrown overboard as too old to sell).

Second expedition next day forced to return due to opposition of natives.

Third expedition of 5 ships day following unsuccessful. 26th dep. Jose Castro & Guillermo lost.

Prisoners tattooed on arrival on board returning ships (afterwards Fletcher)

Guillermo Messaya 28.2.63: 38-9

Evidence of George S. Nichols, carpenter on Guillermo

Owners: Conroy Thomas and Garland William

Left Callao 4.12.62

Captain: Rodrigues

Arr: Easter Island 22.12.62

There were already 6 ships there & the following day another arrived. Two of the names forgotten but the five remembered were:-

Cordova
Rosa Carmen
Rosa Patricia
El Castro
Cora

Señor Camel, a passenger, was asked to try & persuade natives but without success as the other ships had little more luck. The night of our arrival the captains agreed on a large-scale expedition. The following day at about 7.30 a.m. the united crews landed armed on the beach. They numbered in all about 80, the Guillermo contingent comprising 11, all being under the command of the captain of the Rosa y Carmen.

When the expedition had assembled on the beach the captain of the Rosa y Carmen told us that when he fired his revolver everyone should fire at the same time to frighten the islanders and then chase them into the sea to be bound. Then having dispersed most of the band in the neighbourhood he stayed with the other captains on the beach together with one others who had various small objects, such as rings, mirrors, etc. The natives attracted by curiosity and the desire to possess these items drawn to them were not long in arriving in a great number.

After the signal, all the guns were fired and about 10 natives fell. The order given was to fire at first to frighten the Indians and not to aim at them except in self-defence.

~~at least~~ two other ~~security~~ ships visited Nyasa ~~called~~ ofte the Espresa in search of recruits but failed to secure any. 2

2
40
= 10,000

as far back as 1856 the coconut crop was reported to have failed and the villagers the Rev. Canon Burgesett took the a supply of

as far back as 1856 the islanders were reported to be starving as their coconut crop had failed and ~~in~~ the following year the Australian people sent them a ~~large~~ quantity of nuts

In 1857 the Australian people sent ~~the~~ the Tegucas a quantity of coconuts as their ~~co~~ crop was reported to have failed and they were said to be starving; and

There were eight ships engaged in the Easter Island raid of December 1862:-

(1) Carolina (Returned to Callao with 203 recruits)

(2) Hermosa Dolores (Returned to Callao with 160 recruits)

R (3) Rosa y Carmen (Sealed for Western Pacific)

R (4) Cora (Captured at Rapa)

R (5) Jose Castro (Returned to Easter Island for March raid)

R (6) Guillermo (at Rapa before Cora M 28.2.63 39) Ret'd Callao 9.4.63

R (7) Rosa Patricia (Sealed for Western Pacific)

R (?) (8) Nicolas Miranda (name not known; presumably sent to Rapa) Ret'd Callao 24.4.63.

The following called at Rapa after the Cora:-

(9) Nieste (Took part in March raid with Jose Castro).

(10) Esperza (on her way back to Peru - Jermyn to FO 28.4.63)

Empresa	Messager 28.2.63 : 33-34.	
Ua Pou	19 (8 men, 8 women, 3 boys)	m 28.2.63 : 33-4
Hivaoa	6 (5 men, 1 boy)	
Nukahiva	1 (1 woman) Voluntary acted as interpreter.	m 7.3.63 : 43-4
Tahuata	1 (1 man)	
Fatuhiva	nil	
	27 (14 men, 9 women, 4 boys).	

154
12
142

Landed at Callao 18.4.63 36 (28 men, 8 women)

Or 63 (55 men, 8 women) according to Jennefer to F.O. 28.4.63
of which some were landed at Huacho (or one in excess of these?) – Reference to Jennefer, 15.5.63.

Owned by German consul & confederist friends.
Placed incommunicado on arrival – coffin & doctor arrested.

Mercedes A de Wholey

Motutonga (motu Tunga) {54 (21.3.63:55) (P.6)
{70 (19.3.63:50)

Taarea (Takarea)

Katiu (Katiu) (Tonga people) ← {14 (21.3.63:54)
{25 (21.3.63:61) offered
{26 (19.3.63:50)

Kaouehi (Kauehi)

Fa'arava (Fakarava) ~~28~~ (P.3)
30 14.3.63: 50
28.3.63: 67
son in court

152 men, women & children (m 21.3.63: 59)

Arthur M. de Wholey & Co., owners — Lease to remit 800 – 1000 (28.3.63) to Christo:

In Transactions Decade 1862. Serjed at Nukono 3.12.63 (14.3.63: 47)

Cutout at 28.3.63: 67. — Mangaia people

see the 8 point charges on p. 68

30		54
25		14
54		25
		30
109		123
	151	151 ✓
	109	123
	42	28

Arua

~~Katiu~~ Katiu

Takarea

Motu Tunga

Fakarava (arched; after cabe). 8.11.63.

Kauehi

~~Katiu~~

Nukono

(28.3.63:66) {Arua
{Fakarava (Seized) 4.11.62. very ill cutouted out

" 67 Kauehi ← Lee Kruff & lost to Takarea (66) ✓ & on to Motutunga.

" 67 Katiu

Motutunga (Today) 26 a head.

Nanuta 28.3.63: 67 Kruff order but no cal sold cal.

Total and in Collar — 203
90
113

Rebelenga — 30

Pelefeka — 60 = 90

Tuyaeve — 113 = 203

203
60
143

Tara 26
Rua fera 19
Teanatua 150

1872

Tokelau	Tuvalu	
Nil	P 61	Nuitapetapu
30	P 64	Nuifa'ou
Nil	P 66	Wallis
Nil	P 69	Futuna
400	Pr 72-3	Nukulaelal
ca 70	76	Funafuti
Nil	77	Nukufetau
Nil	77	Nui
Nil	82	Arutea

Australian State Records

420

1485
430
154
2069

83
83
30
38
234

83
83
40
206

16
44
80
140

4
52
160
381
251
140
87
472
10
26
161

Total (ex. Easter) 1,744

14
2
126
85
41

80
60
140

2
5
26.1.62
3 10.62

1744
1353
3097

92
7
99

Easter (97)
31
29
30
31
26
116

7
30
31
31
21
120

27
25
52

5
31
6
42

1485
430
154
2,069

83
83
30
38
234

83
83
83
83
30
20
19
19
19
19
243

83
83
30
19
19
19
253

196
73
23
174
43
31
540
2069
2,609
161
2,770

1,744
973
2,717

6.1.63
26.11.62

5
31
6
42

83
83
40
206

33
16
34
83

33
16
14
63

Carried 43

13.9.62

Miller to Jermyn, 26.6.63, T.B.C. Papers, v. 10.

Joseph Thos Browne is described ~~as~~ of the British Consul in Tahiti as 'a person well known amongst these Islands ... Enclosed' –

On the 17th January 1863 I arrived at Nangarava. I immediately entrusted the local authorities, M. Captain Eccol performing the functions of the Imperial attorney for the colonial tribunals, so that this officer could fulfil the mission with which he was entrusted and I did not leave the Gambier Islands until the Procureur Impérial told me that he had completed his mission.

Three ships which without doubt formed part of the Collier expedition had directed their investigations

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY
NORTH RYDE, N.S.W. 2113
Doug Munro
HISTORY

120

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

AUSTRALIA
POSTAGE PAID
0.18
P.B. 15774D
NORTH RYDE NSW. 2113
16.12.76

51 cts

$1.95

2.64 fr

5.15 fr = $1

1 fr = $\frac{1}{5.15}$

264 fr = $\frac{264}{5.15}$

1 finta = 5.30 fr
600 finta = 3180 fr
$US 617.48

5.15 fr = $1
26.50 fr = $ $\frac{26.50}{5.15}$
$US 5.14

26.50 fr

The 30% of the tickets unsold, ~~or 600 finta~~ a sum equal of 600 finta [$US 617].

5.15 = $1

1 = $\frac{1 \times 2.64}{5.15}$

The school, as noted on Earth, allows the all-Ferm & the Ferman naughts equal a the naughts, and what that it was not clear of these as a lot of all

66
4
264

Ships available

✓(1)	28.9.62 – 6.1.63	Brig Trujillo	126		
(2)	7.10.62 – before 3.4.63 (no record of her return presumably she and without passes)	Brig Barbara Frietz		(no record of arrival Callao but sailed for French & late permitted to continue voyage on 19.11.62) She left 16.2.63 for Tahiti with nil deaths	
✓(3)	10.10.62 – 21.2.63	Bark Adelante	203	Tenerife +	
(4)	5.12.62 – 9.4.63	Brig Guillermo[1]	44	Easter I. + ? (23.12.62 at E.I.) (at Rapa)	
✓(5)	6.12.62 – 21.4.63	Schooner Jose Castro[1]	21	Easter I. Just E.I., place she got below 14.3.63.	
(6)	6.12.62 – 13.4.63	Bark Rosa Patricia[1]	43	Easter I. + ?	
✓(7)	7.12.62 – 10.7.63	Bark Rosa y Carmen[1]	128	Easter I. + ?	
(8)	9.12.62 – 24.4.63	Brig Nicolas Miranda[1]	1	Easter I + ?	
(9)	16.12.62 – 3.2.63	Bark Rosalia	196	Hanson Island (50 days – Easter Island only)	
(10)	25.1.63 – (?)	Bark Dolores Carolina		Pakefuka only April.	
(11)	26.1.63 – (?)	Brig Margarita		no record of return	
(12)	6.2.63 – 1.4.63	Bark Carolina	73	Baijee (55 days – Easter Island only)	
(13)	– 17.7.63	Bark Urrecta y Ramo	31	Necua Island.	
(14)	14.2.63 –	Bark Polinesia		no record of return	
(15)	1.3.63 –	Bark Adelante		no record of return (Cocos Island)	
(16)	1.3.63 –	Bark Honorio		no record of return	

[1] All 5 ships off Easter Island on 23.12.62

Adelante to Tenerife – 1st round trip took 91 days
2nd round trip took 107 days

Jose Zelina to Pakefuka – round trip took 207 days

Recruiting by Islands

Samoa	Savaii	4	Rosa Patricia		
	Niue	33	Rosa Patricia	28.1.63	Sarnela (40-7 exp'd)
		19	Rosa y Carmen	9.3.63 & in cells 100	Sarnela Lawlo
	(But Grana says 4 ships taking 160 – & in other letter 130)				Lawlo
	Nuafo'ou	30	Rosa Patricia (?)		Naesby
Tonga	Ata	130	Grecian	after 27.5.63	SMH 4.12.63
	(Transferred then to General Prim which and Callao 19.7.63 with 174?)				
Tuvalu	Nukufetau	1			Dunay
	Funafuti	180			Dunay
	Nukulaelae	200			
Tokelaus	Fakaofu	16			Nofola
		44			Nofola
		80 = 140			Nofola 57 left
	Nukunonu	60			Bird
		6			Bird
		10 = 76			Bird none left
	Atafu	34	Rosa Patricia		Maka
		2 = 36			
Cook Islands	Pukapuka	80	George Sarah		Richards
		60 = 140	Rosa y Carmen		Gell (also offers 140 left)
	Manihiki	Nil			Richards
	Rakahanga	50	Trujillo		Toirc
		30			Toirc
		7 = 87			Toirc 3.11.62
		253			Reid & Thomson
	Tongareva	~~234~~	Adelante		Offered Callao figures one-way
		35	Trujillo		
		203 = 472	Adelante		
	Atiu	5	Enfresa		Williams
	Mangaia	5	Enfresa		Gell

Marquesas	Nukuhiva	19	Express	Voyage de Tahiti 7 3 63
	Hivaoa	6	Express	"
	Tahuata	1	Express	"
Gilbert Islands		161	Ellen Elizabeth	Bassett

Dates Taken

Tayarera	(1) Pk Adelante	– July 1862	(234)	Official figures wrong
	(2) Brig Trujillo	– soon after	(35)	2-masted — arranged at Pahofaka to land to take in later
	(3) Pk Adelante	– Jan. 1863	(50–80)	
	Jorge Zabara	12.1.63		all recruits put on Adelante
	(4) (Brig)	– Feb 1863	(none)	
	Rosa y Carmen			
Pahokanga	(1) Brig Trujillo	– Nov. 1862	(50)	(52 – 40 m, 12 w)
	(2) Adelante	– late in Nov. 1862	(30)	With Tayarera
	Jorge Zabara			All recruits put on Adelante
	(3) (Brig)	– Feb. 1863	(7)	
	Rosa y Carmen			
Manihiki	(1) Brig Trujillo	– 10 Nov 1862		went to Pahokanga
	Afuémac	–		wrecked 12 Nov. 1862
	Manuelita Estay	–		wrecked 12 Nov. 1862
	(2) Adelante	– Jan. 1863		all recruits put on Adelante
	Jorge Zabara	–		Sail off to Pahofaka
	(3) Rosa y Carmen	– Feb 1863		Sail off to Pahofaka and Takaroa
Pahofaka	(1) Jorge Zabaza	– end Jan. 1863	(80)	
	(2) Rosa y Carmen	– Feb 1863	(60)	
	(3) Dolores Gaviria	– early April 1863		Had been to Pahokanga
Fakarefa	(1) Rosa Patricia	– 12 Feb 1863	(16)	Rosa Patricia
	(2)	– shortly after	(44)	
	(3) Rosa y Carmen	– soon after	(80)	
	(4)–(7)	– the 4 arrived after another	(nil)	
Nukuroro	(1)–(3) Rosa Patricia (?) Rosa y Carmen	– no dates	(60), (6) (10)	
	(4)–(5)	– no dates	(nil)	
Aratofa	(1) Rosa Patricia	– 16 Feb 1863	(34)	Rosa Patricia
	(2)	– 18 Feb 1863		2-masted — been to Tayarera, Pahokanga & Pahofaka
	(3) Rosa y Carmen	– 18 Feb 1863	(2)	3-masted went on to Fakarefa

Inhaleloe	(1)-(3)	three large Spirit Lands in 1863			Lehr
	or (1)-(2)	2 Penni dito	(200)	with Rex	Ferrary
Ewefute	(1)-(2)	2 dito from Inhaleloe	(180)	with Rex	
Inne	(1)	Trujello - Nov. 1962	(50)		
	(2)	Rosa Petrina - 28.1.63	(33)		
	(3)	Rosa y Carmen - 9.3.63	(19)		

Ships landings at Pacific Islands (other than E.I.)

15.6.62 – 13.9.62	Adelante	Tongareva	253
22.9.62 – 16.4.63	Jorge Zahara	Rakahanga ; Pukapuka	85
28.9.62 – 6.1.63	Trujillo	Tongareva , Rakahanga ; Niue	126
10.10.62 – 24.1.63	Adelante	Tongareva ; Manihiki ; Rakahanga	203
22.11.62 – 18.4.63	Enfrosa	Mangareva ; Atiu ; Mangaia	38
6.12.62 – 13.4.63	Rosa Patricia	Niue 28.1.63 ; Atafu 16.2.63 ; Fakaofa ; Nukuno	43
7.12.62 – 10.7.63	Rosa y Carmen	Earl. Island 19.12.63 ; Pukapuka Feb 63 ; Manihiki ; Pukarua ; Tepuka ; Atafu ; Nukuno ; Fakaofa ; Niue ; Sunday Island	
25.1.63 – (?)	Dolores Carolina	Off Pukapuka early April 63	
2.3.63 – 19.7.63	General Prim	Tonga (transhipped)	

Ships loading at Easter Island

(c) 3.10.62 – 26.1.63	Eloya Moon	238 (140m, 86w, 12c)	
4.10.62 – 24.11.62	Bella Magenta	154	
26.11.62 – 6.1.63	General Prim	115 (105a, 7w, 2b)	
25.10.62 – 21.2.63	Teresa	203	
5.12.62 – 25.1.63	Carolina	120 (a 122) Moa.	
5.12.62 – 25.1.63	Hernosa Dolores	160 (162)	
6.12.62 – 21.4.63	José Castro	21 (18m, 3w). Off Easter Island 23.12.62; 12.3.63.	
16.12.62 – 3.2.63	Rosalia	196 (149m, 37w, 10c). Hayam (a Hayrin) Island.	
6.2.63 – 1.4.63	Carolina	73. Baijee.	
3.4.63 – 11.6.63	Barbara Gomez	23 (9a, 14w)	
(?) – 9.3.63	Teresita	43	

Ships which came to grief and were a loss

23.9.62	Manuelita Castro	Wrecked on Manihiki 12.11.62	
26.9.62	Señorita Maria	And Pepeete early Nov. 1862; detained by French)	2 E 10
28.9.62	Ofuemroe	Wrecked on Manihiki 12.11.62	
4.10.62	Mercedes A. de Wolcy	Captured by French Dec. 1862	
~~[illegible]~~	~~Barbara Gray~~	~~Seized by French but permitted to return voyage 19.11.62~~	
29.11.62	Cora	Captured by Peruvians & detained by French	
(c) 26.2.63 [1]	Mirita	Easter Island 12.3.63; seized by French & condemned	
(?) [2]	Guayas	Nukuhiva & Tahiti; went straight back to Guayaquil	

[1] Dep. Valparaiso [2] Dep. Guayaquil

Ships whose routes are wholly or partly unknown

5.12.62 – 9.4.63	Bark Guillermo	Easter Island 23.12.62; Rapa.	
7.10.62 – before 3.4.63	Brig Barbara Gomez	Seized by French but permitted to return voyage 19.11.62 [1]	
9.12.62 – 24.4.63	Brig Micaela Miranda		
26.1.63 – (?)	Brig Margarita		
(?) – 17.7.63	Mariquita y Rosa	31 from Necker Island	
(?) – 27.7.63	(?)	200 (Jennyson to FO 28.7.63)	
14.2.63 – (?)	Polinesia		
1.3.63 – (?)	Adelante		
1.3.63 – (?)	Horario		

[1] On record of arrival at Callao with Merino so presumably without. Dep. Callao appr. 3.4.63.

① Niue 50 Tuvalu Nov. 1962 Gill 18.3.63
J & FO 9.6.63

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

Total Labour taken by Islands

① → (1) Samoa	Savai'i	4 = 4	Rosa Patricia			
(2) Niue		33	Rosa Patricia	28.1.63	Samuela	
		19 = 102	Rosa y Carmen	9.3.63	Samuela	Lawes
(3) Tonga	Niuafo'ou	30				
	Ata	130 = 160	Guerra - Gracel Pérez	ofte 27.5.63	SMH 4.12.63	
(4) Tuvalu	Nukufetau	1				Murray
	Funafuti	180				Murray
	Nukulaelae	200 = 381				Murray
(5) Tokelau	Fakaofu	16				Nofoa
		44				Nofoa
		80 = 140 (57 left)				Nofoa
	Nukunono	60				Bird
		6				Bird
		10 = 76 (one left)				Bird
	Atafu	34 (35?)				Noha
		2 = 36 (37?) = 252				Noha
(6) Cook Islands	Pukapuka	80	Jorge Zelaya			Rutardo
		60 = 140	Rosa y Carmen			Gill (also for 140 total)
	Rakahanga	50	Trujillo			Toini
		30	Jorge Zelaya			Toini Mensaje 27.6.63.
		7 = 87				Toini
	Tagareva	~~234~~ 253	Adelante			Official Mensaje 20.6.63
		35 491	Trujillo			
		203 = ~~472~~	Adelante			Official
	Atiu	5 = 5	Enfresa			Williams
	Mangaia	5 = 5 = 709	Enfresa			Gill
(7) Marquesas	Hapaa	19	Enfresa			Mensaje de Toini 7.3.63
	Hivaoa	6	Enfresa			Mensaje de Toini 7.3.63
	Tahuata	1 = 26	Enfresa			Mensaje de Toini 7.3.63
(8) Gilbert Islands		161 = 161	Ellen Elizabeth			Bassett

Trujillo took 3 from Tagareva
Mensaje 27.6.63.

Total taken from Islands (except Easter Island) = 1,813

Total taken from Islands (except Easter Island) = 1,813 (Ser A 1).

Total known to have been from Easter Island = 973 (see E I - gen (7))

Presumed total taken = 2,786

Total landed (according to official Peruvian returns) = 2,069

Total and after returns cured = 540 (see Shipping Inventory)

Gilbert Islanders = 161

Total arrivals in Peru = 2,770

Note: JDF states that the Total arrived at from Consular Reports of arrivals at Callao only = 2,716

Rosa Patricia (Bark)

6.12.62. Dep. Callao
28.1.63 Took 33 from Juic
8.2.63. Seen off Apia
16.2.63 Took 14 from Atafu (Probably 34)

The Fried 2.11.63

Cora

29.11.62 Dep. Callao
19.12.62 Arr. Easter Island. Met 7 other Peruvian ships there.
28 land (incl. 7-8 for Cora) rdc canoed of Captain of Rosa & Carmen
200 canoed off and stored between 8 ships.
Dep. for Rapa.

Sepete Maria attacked at Nanaliva

Fried 2.11.63 Ships with Cora at Easter Island:-

Rosa & Carmen
Carolina
Jose Castro
Dolores
Guillermo 15
Rosa Patricia 45 Cifee with Peter's fingers at Apia
Muscla Merada 20

Oroa a Proa

Hanoa Dolores took 160 for ships naked

Alleged Voyage of 'Trujillo'

Dep. Callao 28 9 62.

Arr Tengareva (Took chief, wife & 2 children as stowaways)

Arr Rokolanga (Took 70-80 volunteers)

Arr Manihiki (Drop chief]

Arr Nuku Nov. 1962 (Takes 50: men only)

Arr Callao 6.1.63 (with 126 - 92m, 20w, 14c)

35
50
50
135

Empresa

Dep Callao 22.11.62

Visited Mangareva - 26 recruits

" Atiu - 5 recruits

" Mangaia - 5 recruits

" Rapa - 27 recruits (19 men, 8 women) ?

Arr Callao - 18 4 63: 63 recruits (55 men, 8 women)

But it transpired later that she had landed some recruits at Hiva Oa.

Rosa y Carmen (Spanish)

Dep Callao 7.12.62 at Easter Island 19.12.63

Visited Nuku 9.3.63 (19 recruits) mainly?)

Off Sunday Island 15.3.63 - 1.5.63 (about 60 died)

Visited Pukapuka Feb. 1863 (60) 50 adults, 10 children. Still believed Rapa. Paddy Conway on board.

When off Sunday she had recruits from Atafu, Nukunonu, Nuku, Manihiki, Pukapuka & Easter I on board.

adelante

For Peruvian Govt reserved to finish abuses of all Jerry to FO.,

5 5 63 (in File 11)

Adelante funded 203
JZ " 85
288
110
178

JZ took 80 from Pahapeka
30 from Pakalanga
110

∴ Adelante took 178 from Tagarera

Adelante funded 178 from Tagarera
25 from Pakalanga = 203

Jorge Zebara 80 from Pahapeka
5 from Pakalanga (was) = 85

288

Rosa y Carmen

Atafu 18 Feb.

Pelsphan Feb.

Nene 9 Inch.

Sarah early in Inch.

" late in Inch SMH 3.6.63.

Sandy Island 15 Inch.

Loaded 128 (78 m, 35 w, 15 c) - J. to FO, 28.7.63

(1) JPS 1967 for Nutter on Ellice Inhabitants 6GN662/.P67
(Part II, Ch 1, p 6, l 31).

(2) Turner, George Alexander Journal of Voyages through the Tokelau, Ellice and Gilbert Groups, 1874 and 1878 PMB 129

(3)
American Anthropologist vol 4 (1891), p 376 Murdock, John The Count Isles & the Gilberts
6GN1/.A38

(4)
Journal de la Société des Océanistes (1945), vol I, pp 164-6

Also Vol 25 for O'Reilly on SHM MSS 6GN662/.S.6

LAFELIN?

(6) Leder Missionary Society, Samoan District. Correspondence with LMS stations in the Pacific Islands, 1877-1947. PMB 141.

(7) Townsend, Charles, ed H F. Moore, Ethnographic Notes in Cruise of Albatross, 1899-1900 PMB 121

TO BE SEEN

F.O. 61/202, No 5

F.O. 61/204, No. 79

Fahrenh.

261
64
197
140
57

57
36
21

6 a, 30 w, 21 c left

after 3 retd 60 on Fahrenh = 9, 30, 21

Retd from 2 wing cases 16 76

4, 4, 8 (from wing cases)
9 30 21 (rel 3 retd)
13, 34, 29 = 76

15 23

11 15
3 8
1
15 23

76
68
144

197
137
60

Royal Navy – Commander-in-Chief, Australian station. Kidnapping, 1869-75. Pictorial Archives Ref. RNAS 21. Wellington, N.Z. Pictorial Archives.

New South Wales. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain alleged cases of Kidnapping of Natives of the Loyalty Islands, &c.; together with minutes of evidence and appendix. Sydney, Government Printer, 1869.

Evidence of Charley ~~of~~ Potiroot. He had been to England & stopped there some time.

'I did not hear of an English ship coming from Sydney to take my countrymen, who did not want to come. Potiroot men not frightened of an English ship; long while ago, a ship came from Collaroy, took three Potiroot men, put them down below, and shut them up; they never came back; ten years ago he came; never heard of an Australian ship taking men away if they did not want to go.

I do not know that any more than one ship did so.

Montreal Magazine Nov. 1863 pp. 608-614
Dec 1863, 681-683

478
584
144
141
80
654
2,081

2
3

|||| 58 = 478

|||| = 470

||||||| = 654

$10.50

1 cut = 2 inds
10 = 20
$1 = 200

$10 = 2,000

A Day among Cannibals; or, Adventures of a Wholesaler at the Marquesas.

Montreal Magazine (July 1864), pp. 344-348

Evenings at Home at the Montreal Club. — Kidnapping South Sea Islanders. Montreal Magazine (Nov. 1863): 608-614; (Dec. 1863): 681-683.

at Sicily Island 'There were about 25 women and 40 children taken off Easter Island'. (609).

'The Peruvian government has arrested Don Jose Rodriguez and Don Juan Campbell for their acts in relation to the slave trade in Polynesia'. (612).

Beche, Louis, 1898(?) Redrum the Decapitator, and other stories.
Leeds, T. Fisher Unwin.

The Peruvian slaves at Huancayo and how the girl Peta escaped at Callao and eventually returned home. 106-124.

Rare Nan Kivell Collection – check catalogue for any illustrations

United States: Department of State: Records.

Apia, 1843-1906 [G 202-G 228]
Shanghai, 1847-1906 [G 2363-G 2415]
Tahiti, 1836-1906 [G 192-G 201]

Mendelburu, M. de Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú. 2nd ed. (1931-4) 11 v. [985 MEN]

Green, J. L. (see for dates)
Roman Catholic Church in Samoa

PMB 189 Gerfidese and other letters 1848-1934
PMB 190 " " " " 1855-1909.
PMB 184 Marellaccino letters 1836-1918
PMB 188 " " 1846-1920

Tonga f'n " confirm it was an offence for British subject to export in the slave trade — SMH

Rosa Petrina change 97 to 99 due to two for Utia and recalculate percentage

Change Easter Island totals in text

Check PRO 560, Adm 1/5817, Folio 139, no 3. (2 Cell :100) for Rosa Petrina statement to H.M.S. Orpheus.

Check Delmas, S, Essai historique de la mission des îles Marquises (Lyon) janvier 1881 (Paris 1929), 159-60

Write for Lexington simplicity.

Rosa Petrina

		97	99
Nuku	40	43	43
Fakahoa	16	54	56
Nukuhiva	6		
Utiroa	35		
	57		

Ambulante (1): 15.6.62 – Hurona – Indahura – Tagarina – 13.9.62.

Tlaxcala : ..... ? ..... 1 Easter 1.9.63.

Serafita Marina +	2			507
Bella Margarita +	154			347
Gabriel Prim +	115			590
				1444
Elisa Baron +	238	509	+2	
Cora +	1			
Guillermo +	2			
Rosa y Carolina +	63			128
				63
				65
Micaela Miranda +	1			
Carolina +	122			
Hanosa. Dolores +	160	349	+2	
Rosalia +	196			
Teresa +	203			
Jesusita +	43			
Justo +	2			
Carolina +	73			
José Castro +	21			
Bárbara Gomez +	23			
Inmaculada y Ramos	31	592	+2	
		1,450		
33 ships	9 ships lost	43	1450	
38 voyages		1,407	14	

Check figures for:–

72 Carolina (2)

32 José Castro

5
5 2

70
5 36
5 34
1416
1,450

50
22
28
3494
3,522

Repatriation of 8 Portuguese ex Goa effected by an agreement between the Govt. & M. Brander on 5.12.63 for 103 francs 93 centimes

agreement is in AH side date

English Contract for notices on Teresa ~~is identical of~~ follows in the minister

De Lesseps to Ministry 29.11.~~63~~62. but does not appear to be an enclosure. Probably it was intended to be an enc. to Dessaigne to Ministry of 12.10.62 (n. 17).

Bon to de Lesseps is dated 22.6.63.

Gontier to de Lesseps is dated 8.7.63

Minister appears to be M. Drouyn de L'Huys. L'Huys

There were 68 notices in French hands on 8.7.63.

Gontier's ~~letter~~ report was forwarded with cover of letter Bonet's letter of 13.7.63. ~~(in file)~~

Foreign Affairs to Colonies 18.8.63 notifies cessation of direct communication between de Lesseps & Rebeijo, which returns Bonet's letter above.

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(1)

Dr Bar believed that treated properly the islanders could ~~but~~ in time have become acclimatized and habituated to the food and work, and ~~been~~ to take an interest in the development of their new country. But under their present conditions they were dying at a rate equal to that experienced in the historic epidemics of plague, cholera and typhus; but alone all they were dying from have sickness.

from an intermittent fever (formerly malaria), ~~&~~ dysentery, consumption and bronchitis

'In a few months, a few weeks', he predicted, 'out of the two or three thousand who were brought to Peru will be only a sad memory':

... we did not ..... and avenge them.'

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(2)

Dr Gautier, the French naval fleet surgeon, who visited 57 of the islanders in the Lima and Callao hospitals and on board ship, wrote a scathing indictment of the way in which

Pearson buy 60a boys Gables

FO to Templer 26.11.62 Templer's instructions to watch the sea trade in SS vessels. Carefully noted & report but it disposition into the slave trade in dangerous.

To report as to what arrangements are made to house them comfortably for all treatment whether in shipboard as well as subsequent to their arrival in Pem. Also to forward extract.

11.6.62 - Byrne intended to buy 170 at $4 151 ters

Embodied by Templer in Gaden by letter of 27.11.62.

Pillo Gama said the 3 English sailors are in Tegerum.

5 villages.

Capt Pulsto's report in Enc. 2 in Aden letter of 29.10.63 to FO.

Pehfer refuses the the Tanganyika extract.

Templer to FO 12.3.63. "There has been reports of slaves being arrested here after chased British pulsts, and I can easily perceive that the French Agents have sent to draw me in to make common cause with them in order to put down the Portuguese Legislation."

Thornton tells off Barter for today a definite from Jones that should be kept under to the Persian Govt. Also refuse to believe Hildebrand can be Easte.

Read over Captain Reid

FO 61/212 358

Weekly Review 14.3.63: 8b; 25.4.63: 8a; 25.7.63: 6d.

2 Peruvian slavers have been captured off Tahiti, with 400 slaves on board. Officers & crews imprisoned

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Weekly Rev. & Messenger (Melbourne) 13.6.63: 2b,c; 27.6.63: 1b, 2a 2
27.6.63: 9d, 10a. 1
11.7.63: 7a,b,c, 8a 3

2 Letters from Waterfall & Gee at Ulupalakua 16.2.63, 1.4.63.
1 Public meeting at Sydney about off-ac for SMH
3 " " at Melbourne 6.7.63
23.7.63 Slaves at Sydney 1 for SMH. 1.8.63.
~~1.8.63~~ Letter to Duke of Newcastle from Sir Hay Bailey Govt. H.ac. 24.7.63.
~~24.7.63~~ 8.8.63: 8d.

Nautical Magazine Nov. 63 609-14, 681-3.

1864 [3307 P] Correspondence respecting removal of Inhabitants of Polynesia to Peru 5

Parl. Paper. SS Islanders ~~[illegible]~~ in Queensland
H.C. 6.7.68, pp. 33, 34, 37.

South Sea Islanders. Queensland. Copy of Extracts of all Correspondence relating to the importation of SS Is. in Queensland.
H.C. Parl. Paper, (391) 6.7.68
Refer pp IV, 82 Pp. 33.34, 37 on kidnapping of children and Peruvian vessels.

Palmer Journ Ethnol Soc 2 S. I 371 — 1869?

Overland Mthly II 551 San Francisco 1869

Charles Journal XLVI 633 — Edinburgh 1869

Eng Saturday IX, 250 Boston 1870

Journ R.G.S. XL, 167-81 1870

Allen, Queensland, 1870. 277-80

Liverpool Lit Phil Soc. Proc. 1875 XXIX, 275-297

Newfoe'ow Montreal Magazine Aug '68, p 449

Neve Montreal Magazine 74, 516-17

Nancy Mission Week 1876: 380 - 93

Nancy Mission Life 1876: 397-410 Kotzebue. Voyage in the Dove 1866.

Beale Wild Life in South Seas 14-28

Kelly Review & Herald 23.4.64 Gill's visit to Tahiti in 1864.

FA to Savy 12.10.63

De Lesseps has sent a bill for reimbursement of 10,279 francs 80 centimes which he received in the time through Chancery Indy 12 June to collect 53 immigrants for the French territories and for their subsequent care.

He asked de L to claim a reimbursement from the Peru Govt rather than claim for Colonial Dty.

Ditto notifies him by letter 16.12.63 of appt of exequateur to Polynesia

Ditto 27.1.64 approves de la Perouse's action re Guayaquil.

Ditto 2.8.64 De Lesseps had been instructed to demand an indemnity for the families of Polynesians killed as a result of ships burned by Peru. & also the expenses of repatriation. They have set him 125,000 francs; half in reimbursement of sums paid by de L. & half to indemnify the families who have suffered. Under how the amt should be divided

De L has had to halfway delay papers re repatriation owing to the prescription of the Colonist, but he thinks that the Polys still in Peru are very few, that they were voluntarily and are well treated. The great majority of ones have given up their remitted labour in return for an indemnity of 50 piastres.

Ditto 9.9.64. By letter dated 22.8.64 Colonies has told me that it proposes to remit a commission of general officers & if needed of local notabilities with the chairmanship of the Governor to work out the division of the indemnity among the kidnapped islanders. Amt is about 60,000 francs.

Ditto 21.10.64. Consular Separate Peruvian case finished. I report completing the deed of Bayles & Sons for an indemnity of 108,000 piastres

~~Gov. to Minty 14.9.64. Big letter 27.6.64. not to city not to Minty who was of a letter of 10.9.64, No 393,~~

Gov. to Minty 10.9.64 (393) has had for charge d'Affaires in Peru which of settlement of all matters relating to the labour trade. Cora – has 20,994.61 deposited in Treasury. Will ask for a fresh loan Lee Kruff & Undigo. Hears that Peruvians sent to S F & the Hawaii the rest to SF & finally to Lima myself. He could have easily got to Tahiti had he wished to.

Ditto 14.9.64. De L has notified him of the 125,000f. claimed for Peru by letter dated 27.6.64 – In the business of French matters who succeeded. Remarks to be distributed to Tongiers & Tonkin rest of him after expenses incurred in repatriation have been met. Most are Tongiers who died of smallpox. It may be difficult to establish who are entitled to indemnity but surplus should be used for community public works for benefit of Tongiers & Tonkin.

De L to Gov ~~in de~~ on 125,000 is dated 27.6.64
& Gov's reply to de L is dated 10.9.64. He enclosures Hahi now retd & circulated by de L. Tuhiti fora

De L in 27.6.64 says nothing happened to his continued demands for indemnities until today when the administration of General Perot

Hence the complaints of the Chargés of Spain made Peru anxious to placate France & settle all matters at issue, the 1st by the indemnity. Exactly during the Poly business is now settled & I am my notified of the definitive solution

being to serve the goodwill of France (a good offices)

83 families in Bikini

166 adults + 59 children = 225

said to be 2-300 families incl

Domingo, Govt, Gilbert, refuted arrival of Bikinians & his resignation on 25.9.62 & de Lesseps on 12.10.62.

also forwarded Minutes to Prefect of Gilbert 17.9.62

Govt refuted others about to leave

Ministry FA wrote to Ministry for Colonies 2.12.62 formally close & suggested that operations could take in charge of island trade

role of missionaries had alienated notice of Pres Govt, hence notice to Prefect should be referred to concert classes.

Suggests that Govt, Tahiti, be informed, as Teyssier near Tahiti.

Next of letter 11.12.62 Minister forwards copies of F Wendje to Roy Seldon of 9.10.62 & de Lesseps to Wendje of 15.10.62 (both in GBP) and asks if the terms of the letter are in accord with the views of his Dept. (i.e. the Colonies).

He says that as since writing his note to Roy Seldon de Lesseps has found the 7 new ships have left, so he prefers to reserve his reservations

Letter to Wendje 14.2.63 — ~~refers to Min~~ for Colonies being authorised Gov Tahiti with Colonial ownership Pacific Station to assist rescues for protecting FR subjects

He is directing de Lesseps to confine his intervention henceforth to cases where his help is invited by notice of the urgency of the case

Schnitzler writes re the Tagiura recruit for Tahiti. If Pom feels that this gives the a precedent for their own operations de L. will point out that it was done with all guarantees given to rights in our colonies.

De L to Smith 29 11 62 says that Pay Seldom of note 13.11.62 repeats his reservations. He does not admit that in the event of an infraction of the laws of a Polynesian territory re engaging the Pomaan Govt is responsible since the licensee is required to display as a sine qua non a notice of the Govt to attract signatures of the aliens affixed at the bottom of such extract

This de L thinks a serious argument as hence authorised the engagement may be by the Govt for the most of his expenses he is fined by the licensee.

Chilcott ship his crew with 200 Sic aliens on a 48 day round trip which makes it likely that it was to the Tuamotus

He will tackle him again if necessary.

Ditto to Ditto 12.3.63 forwards letter from Dessmann et Collier saying that despite Govt. efforts he considers methods of recruiting unsatisfactory & that Bella Tuamotu has brought more from Tuamotus & Tuamotus.

Ditto to ditto 29.4.63. Dessmann considers that the serious loss of the Pom Govt are ineffectual because of the tolerance of such rules of the Commission charged with applying them. Tahiti Govt must keep entitled licensed Fr subjects are preferred licensee of their superior physique.

Ex dated 12.3.63 is for Dangers & returns note of 1 ship for Tahiti without results in accordance with instruc of Govt.

States that most members of Commission in Tahiti are personally interested in the security returns. Note says body of the 38 in hospital – most with completion. one with smallpox and dysentery – most are for Europe.

Text is ditto to ditto 31.5.63

Affairs reviewed the by de la Pedrine.

Encloses de L'o log note of 20.3.63 to Pedrizzo.

Says he will direct d L to decline interview of Pom in affair of the 2 Pom ships taken at Tahiti. This is a note solely for the Protectorate Centre.

Ditto to Ditto 25.6.63

Forwards Decree of 28.4.63 re abolition of trade.

Tender satisfactorily carried done in great measure to energetic measures taken by de la Pedrine.

De L warning for Protectorate subjects & refuses to discard their refractory when returns of forced a release in exchange. De L requests a commission of enquiry Franco-Pomian. Probably same in Express case.

D to D 7.7.63.

DeL proposed Franco-Prussian Commission of Enquiry charged with seeing out Protectorate subjects serving in the Port. islands, to submit to a mixed tribunal their claims ~~to~~ with a view to the restitution of all taken by fraud or violence.

DeL's local proposal dated 12.5.63 Declined by Portugal owing to constitutional scruples which it seemed hard to explain within limits.

Yet strictly well-founded unless they cited P. Govt. itself takes proper action — the best justice only acts freely. It seems to me that if the P Govt. don't take action there are grounds for insisting on a mixed commission to act as a forum on the Govt.

Govt. have taken measures to restitute colonists yet based by any contract & those whose owners received their services. DeL this little could result.

What are his views re revision of sentences of 5 & 10 years on certain & pilots of Fernando?

Portugal's refusal to consider a Mixed Commission is dated 22.5.63.

D to D 8.10.63. Barbara Gray gave with 318 repatriates on 17.8.63 with a capitaine de frégate in charge. Passage of BG worst first for me than 150. Thus the passengers are bound to suffer for necessity.

Rosa y Carmen: Male 19 Sama 1 = 20 + Easter Island 63 Rebelaya 7
Pelefuka 50 = 120

Rosa Petrina: Male 33 Sama 4 = 37

50
33
19
102

Fekuka 137 Easter Island 63
Atafu 37 Rebelaya 7
Nukunono 76 Pelefuka 50
120 + 10

688 76
120 30
2
808 108
85

Nukulelai 200
Funafuti 180
Nukufetau 1 = Total 688 + 120 = 808 + 17 Samoa, 10 Pelefuka, 1 Rebelaya
= 836

Refuted at Petrina Rosa y Carmen 400 Sent off-loaded as 300 at Sandy Island
Rosa Petrina 250
650

Landed in Callao Rosa y Carmen 128
Rosa Petrina 43 Nukulelai 172
Guillermo 44
Manuela Miranda 1
Dolores Cordova 130
Pelinesia 113
459

Dead at Sandy Island 172 Easter Islanders
631 Guillermo left 1 child (not deported)

On Nukulelai 172
803

Lima Thesis

Supreme Resolution 28 april 1873.

27.11.62 Consul to Master Hence

letter in El Peruano of 24.12.62.

on 12.12.62 small fleet at Easter Island.

900 - 1,000 natives affected. Key & his son.

Prices land like animals & taken to the guano islands. sold to guano companies.

Sausse refuted the Fr & Br reps. who represented P C P Govt.

15 killed & took refuge

Now good at agriculture

---

(1) Legal - the new Decree of 20.12.62 no 16 sent.

Ministry of State, Police & Worship.

Introduction of Asia [illegible] for Polly. This was unfulfilled.

By P.185

3 areas agriculture - useful arts - domestic service

(2) Decree of 20.2.63 - Decree of 20.12.62

(2) [illegible] for [illegible] recruiters of C P Govt.

28.4.63. Sect. 18 stopped business.

Mario del Rio: It was founded by the foster

They died in a terrify very house at 750 bought in next deed as indicated in Cha. 3.

Put under Derpick

Perfect

We are ~~]. s~~ analysing ~~the Andes~~ what tribes obtained in Peru, according to Acosta or Polynesian

2 ~~sources~~ published accounts. (1) Anti-slavery Society's bulletin (Anti-S Reporter) & survey of Br Pacific 1863-4, 1870-73.

Ships equipped tech alt 50 days return between C & year of Pac. Ia.
But the used was in relation to success in fishing ventures – one used several vessels to gather colonists to justify investment, e.g. Express tech 4 vessels.

F'n 127 Sections to avoid replace used to dockyards at Callao, Arica, Huanchaco.
This lessened fetishing after the survey of Gov to Prefect of Callao. Tumbes Arica

65 Another way was to induce by force by the subsidy Early which cost 40 dollars & 25 were from Savage Islands & Dayak. When it stopped off Society 1 of its 300 or 53 were ~~who died~~. Alt 80 of the total according to Anti-S Rep died from dysentery, fever & crafts.

64 The system of securing the natives – native chiefs and out lying is (Ecuador) & they act to recruit is & gathered natives Rosa y Cortes etc.
R Grace for instance recruited natives in supplying 10 ~~natives or~~ canoes reduced natives invited to get see presents abroad another way by force

In Lima Fr Cd a'f rule a charge against Express before High Court

See charge to Minister with the following demands

Fr.
25 Pdays rule in existence ~~rule~~ just retained
which in my opinion constitute in the legislation a
sufficient cause for Govt to cease proceedings for trial

objected immediately

Dexter had many in Goldcoast & C. & Dexter had lodged in colon 2 notice
men in consequence of a bet. Both sentenced to first degree also
Cole & Salem also , rest dismissed.

Dexter then said

I have been accused by Fr Minister before Supreme Court for taking the front of the enemy
protection of the interests of the Fr domiciled arch. Dexter answer the agents of investigation

Govt Prosecutor asked for 5 years for D. over his extreme course & by in
monthly repetition of Bonlas Prosecutor Pablo Mac (Attorney) on behalf
of D asked for discharge because D. is a victim chosen to suffer for
all the responsibilities of carrying out an authorized traffic of negroes.

Counsel asked for the return of his chief.

E had a security hence like other agents without any authorization (at risking the consequences)

altering sections it has been said that they used to come to cut in the grass islands & the
mainland. Estimate showed that 4 fences for both.

73 How may arrived between 62 & 63

We have made a tentative est of the imports — there are some gaps —
but some are the same given of some authors
Del Rio say 750 Brn. this 1,000 for Existe
which was reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$.

75 By 1862 only registered 17 ships. Traffic started on 4 May at Callao
But some give total of notes of only 3 cases
But Rosa Larsen had robbed 200 notes & Espresa 4 closed in 1862
of also taken of free 200.
Public unity for proper letter investigation like to prefer personal figures.
I think 3 a week started during the traffic period
Av. 172 & that notices they were handed in other places than Callao
we can recommend a modest figure to fill the gap in directories
of 60 Ps for each of the 14 years, which do not offer.
So the we have of 1862 a total of 1,394 either boys in and
death in jungle.

159 We could attempt an estimate for the jungle 7% for those.

P. 80

1 Tille made thanks to Vice-Admiral — she allowed me to see & use.

2 Crew — had fractur of Rechoffer i.e. Espresa

3 April – Dec 1863 ships with Po left on carry in.

Not accurate figures — tells rather complete only 3 dist give values.

Prefer not to state amount with offence 60 natives for the gofs.

average journey 20–48 days. Extreme 19–105. letter in. & Collar.

1863 not nearest amount suggest 2,946

Yet certainly notably dry journey – but suggest 10 %

Good tedey has been to point out great notably with figures.

1862 shows few people per ship. Greater difficulty in obtaining natives (leaving?) &

greater negligence in Collar.

60 to ship (Gill).

Ws. ransched – anxiety to help repeat — Latitude – Trébille owned of Rechoffers.

Definite first figure 4,342

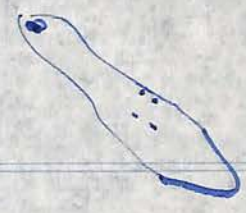
p.26 would be useful to know exact what this 'disease' which devastated the coconut palms at Tongareva was, if possible

p.44 Rev A. W. Murray

p. 258 H. B. Sterndale

p. 258 George Noble calls at Funafuti & captain happened to mention Beru etc etc

A SIMILAR INCIDENT OCCURRED AT NIUTAO IN 1887 — see Dana, Gods Who Die pp. 249-50



p. 102 Tom Rose already a religious instructor

p. 103 can one speak of Ninoku, the name of the Godeffroy's lease at Nukulaelae, as being "an islet in the lagoon"?

p. 104 how do you know O'Brien was tied to Godeffroys

p. 106 didn't Powell & Vivian travel together in John Williams in 1871, and not a separate intervals

p. 106 the other five atolls

Nanumanga
Nintao

both table reef islands do have have lagoons open to the sea but small, land-locked, interior lakes connected to the sea by subterranean ~~passages~~ passages, & therefore are tidal.

nice, nice

p. 266 replenishing population
Funafuti = local trader sired numerous progeny, from which majority of islanders claim descent.

Yet no mention of O'Brien on Funafuti by Murray or any of the other missionaries.
He turns up in Nuitao in mid-1880's & returned to Funafuti in ~~the~~ 1890's where he died in 1899

Hutson and Hecht 1973: 378. The first foreigner to take advantage of this depopulation of the islands was a man named Ben Hughes, who arrived on Fakaofo about 1863. He is described in several sources as an American, but he remains a shadowy figure, known only through vernacular accounts recorded some time after his departure. It seems certain that he was involved with the slave ships, and the fact that he was reported to have brought with him 'a wife and child and three natives of Penrhyn' makes it probable that he was the same 'Bene' who is recorded as being at Penrhyn at that period.[48] Hughes alienated one large islet of the atoll and introduced a number of labourers to work it, but he does not seem to have stayed for very long on Fakaofo. The islet was leased in 1867 to Antonio Pereira.

48 Macdonald MS. 1910 [in WPHC Archives].

49 Gill, letter to LMS, 18.3.63.

~~Hutson~~ Hecht and Hutson, based on A.G. Hanson's count of coconut palms, estimate the area of [as a text]. Ref. Hecht and Hutson 1973: 366-7, fn 3.

~~The arrival of~~ At one time in the early 1840s a Frenchman named Jules Tyrel visited Tokelau and, when he left, two youths who had served him on the island accompanied him to Uvea. One of these youths was TAKUA (later known by his baptismal name of Justin or Sustizo), who, after his baptism and several years spent in the service of the Church in Uvea and Samoa, returned to Tokelau to convert his countrymen.[42] Takua was still in Uvea when the party of Tokelauans arrived by canoe in 1846 and, according to the traditional Tokelau account, the party which left Fakaofo because of famine made a successful landfall at

Tahuroma, and took on provisions to continue the voyage to Atafu. Two young Tahuroma men are said to have joined this party at the last moment, clinging on to the stern of a canoe as they pushed it over the reef, and were among the survivors who eventually reached Uvea. When Tahua eventually returned to Tahuroma the people there were already acquainted with Protestantism; ~~yet~~ nevertheless he rapidly established the Roman Catholic faith and the London Missionary Society was never able to secure a foothold on the island.

Hooper and Huntsman 1973: 376–7.

En 1862, deux ou sept navires péruviens, semblables au négriers d'Afrique, fondirent à l'improviste sur les tribus insulaires de la Polynésie pour les enlever et les vendre ensuite comme travailleurs. Ils eurent l'effronterie de se présenter aux Gambiers, aux Marquises et aux Pomotous, mais un vapeur français se trouva là fort à propos pour leur donner la chasse et eut assez d'adresse pour s'emparer d'un de ces corsaires.

A l'île de Pâques, ils eurent toute liberté d'action; aussi que d'atrocités ils commirent! Ils s'emparèrent du roi Nanota, de tous les savants maoris, et enlevèrent de force la régime partie de la population de cette île infortunée. Ceux-là seuls se sauvèrent qui eurent le temps de se réfugier dans les cavernes. Un millier environ furent pris comme esclaves. Mais à peine arrivés au Callao

Graf 1 Box 8. 15

Graf 1 Box 9. 4-8

Graf 2 Box 6. 7, 8, 9. ✓

Graf 2 Box 7. 1 ✓

Graf 2 Box 12 1-2

Stokes

✓ Not worth mentioning N.f.a.

Thomson Te Peto te Henua U.S. Nat. Mus. 1889, p. 452.

See Kardex

Thomson's exploits are doubted by Mrs Routledge, i.e. that the individual rather long retired to Easter Island, could not make the officials recognize the island by its native name. Rapa natives referred to their island as Rapa-iti, and we understood so E Is. then called their is. Rapa-nui. The name of the island did not come to light before this period.

[This is reason as there are no references to Rapa]

Stokes, p. 942.

Comments on Tokelau Chapter - J. Huntsman - 23 April 1979

p. 100:

To my knowledge the distances between the three atolls have not been exactly established, so I have always used "about" mileage. My impression is that Atafu is further away from Nukunonu than 45 miles, probably about twice as far away as Fakaofo, after having spent a day going from Atafu to Nukunonu to Fakaofo. The different mileages given at different times may be attributed to two causes: (1) Nukunonu was not firmly placed until the late 1960s; and (2) distances may be calculated from different points. For example, if the Atafu-Nukunonu distance is calculated between the reef passages off the villages then they would be about 10 miles further from one another than if the distance was calculated from "lands' ends".

"...without any boat passage:" - A minor point: there are natural passes which under most conditions can be negotiated by shallow draft vessels, e.g., outrigger canoes, aluminum dingies, and even whale boats in calm weather.

The N.Z. Official Reports are still using the old figures for acreages (though now in hectares). To be absolved from any misrepresentation perhaps you should cite the specific footnote in Hooper and Huntsman 1973.

I would question whether protection from raiders was the rationale for population concentration. Though there are the traditional stories of "war" between the atolls, the strategy of those being attacked seems to have been to scatter. In any case, these were not common occurences and there are no stories of raiders from elsewhere in the precontact period. There are some reports of scattered settlement in precontact times, but I am rather dubious given the longstanding social patterns. We need some archaeology here. The reason for population concentration is to facilitate social and economic control (cf. ship analogy, H and H 1975: 417).

p. 101: When the U.N. Visiting Mission was anticipated in Tokelau in 1976, Fakaofo proposed placing a claim before it for Olosega. There was controversy over whether Fakaofo was to make the claim or Tokelau as a whole. After much recitation of traditional history (I heard it being practised on Nukunonu), it was decided that the claim would be put forward in the name of Tokelau. People firmly maintained that Olosega was not a possession of Fakaofo any more than Nukunonu and Atafu were. It seems that Fakaofo did exercise some kind of overlordship following the "wars" recounted in tradition, but this did not amount to possession. Tokelauans claim that Olosega was regularly inhabited and that Tokelauans were there when Tirel arrived. The Olosega controversy is not dead.

p. 102: Is there any mention of a recruiting role played by Tenaka (one of the Fakaofoans taken to Olosega by Tirel, see Hooper in JPH)? In Tokelau it is said that he conspired (perhaps in collusion with Eli) with the "blackbirders". There is a saying in Tokelau - Tenaka, kako Tenaka loosely translated 'Tenaka, will be Tenaka' - which is trotted out when anyone goes against his fellow Tokelauans for his personal advantage in relations with outsiders. I have been told that it was Tenaka who persuaded the Fakaofoans to board the ship. Also, it is claimed that Ben Hughes played some role in the catastrophe (see H and H 1973:378), though it may be that he simply used the threat of further raids to get his way.

p. 106: Regarding Takua (Justin) and his connections with the Uvea mission and Tirel see H and H 1973: 376.

I have been told that the Nukunonu party that travelled to Samoa went both to report the "blackbirders" and to be baptised. Baptismal records at Mulivai indicate that 5 men, 5 boys, 6 women (aged 18-40) and 2 girls were baptised on 8-9-63. Takua is not listed - presumably he had been baptised earlier in Uvea- but his wife is.

p. 107: If 80 were left after 76 were removed, then the population in January 1863 must have been 156. Could there have been additional people who came from Samoa along with the returned baptised refugees? More likely Bird's figure was very rough, which would be understandable since he did not have much cooperation in Nukunonu.

p. 108: Maka, being a Rarotongan, would have pronounced Foli as 'Oli, or at least written the name in Rarotongan deleting the F.

Thanks for the opportunity of reading the chapter. This entree has whetted my appetite for the full meal. I hope some of the above comments are useful. I have found your information and the references very informative.

With appreciation,

Judith Huntsman

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser. 18-2-1865; 2

Done
n.f.a.

Notes of the Week.

Just Rewards - The missionary packet Morning Star, which sailed on Wednesday last for the Marquesas, took a number of gifts from the President of the United States to the parties who assisted in saving the life of Mr Whalon, first officer of the whaleship Congress, of N.B., which touched at that group for supplies about a year ago. Mr. Whalon's story was published in our issue of Feb. 20th, 1864. The presents consist of two gold hunting case watches, one to Rev. J. Kekela and the other to Rev. A. Kaukau; two double barreled guns - one to the Marquesan chief, who rescued Mr. Whalon, and the other to B. Nagel, the German, who assisted the chief; a silver medal to the girl who hailed to the whaleboat, and told them to "pull away;" and lastly a spy-glass, two quadrants and two charts to the Marquesan mission - in all ten presents on [on] each of them, the following inscription, in Hawaiian, varied only in the name of the recipients, was engraved by Dr. Smith:

From the

President of the United States,

to

Rev. J. Kekela,

for his noble conduct in rescuing an American citizen from death, on the island of Hivaoa,

January 14, 1864

The presents were purchased here by Dr M'Bride to whom the President sent $500 in gold for the purpose. Accompanying them was a very neat letter from the Minister to Mr Kekela and his associates, thanking them for their noble conduct. This act of the President, in rewarding these persons, will have a good effect all through the ocean for it will be circulated far & near, and will show them that the President not only hears of the good deeds of Polynesian islanders, but stands ready to reward them.

Dore n.f.a.

Commercial Advertiser 20.2.1864
p.1 [Leading article?]

A Day Among Cannibals;

Or Adventures of a Whaleman at the Marquesas

.... They demanded a ransom as the only terms for his release. After a council among themselves they decided to release him for a whaleboat and six oars, upon which Kekela told them to take his boat. At this offer, however, Kekela's chief demurred, as this would deprive their settlement of their only boat. The discussion now waxed warm between the two chiefs, during which Kekela declared that he was ready to give up anything and everything he possessed, if he could but save the foreigners life — an instance of disinterested philanthropy, which the annals of the mission cannot equal.... It was agreed to give a musket & some other trade ~~goods~~ in exchange for Mr Whalon, which was immediately done, & he was led beyond the boundary....

Stokes, John F.G. 1930. Ethnology of Rapa Island. MS. Honolulu, Bishop Mus.
Museum Acc. 5657, Group 2, Box 7.1 P. 54.

MUAFAV
FAKAOHO

✓ Done

'The last great epidemic, the small-pox epidemic of 1863, is described by the survivors of the Muafau and Fakaoho contingent, who see the ancient causes of its introduction. They had been carried from their homes by a Peruvian slaver that was intercepted at Callao. The natives were transferred to another vessel and indeed returned to their homes. Small-pox and cholera broke out before Rapa was sighted, but instead of returning the natives to their homes of Tonga, Tokelau and Rarotonga, they were set down in Rapa. During this epidemic hardly a night passed without at least one death to a house.'

✓ Done

P. 940 'Certain kidnapped natives from Tokelau and central Polynesia were returned on one of the vessels which carried the survivors of the Easter Island raid back to their homes about the year 1863. The Tokelau people were landed in Rapa, and the survivors now well over 80 years of age, remember well incidents of the landing at Easter Island – how the sailors and other natives hesitated to ~~row~~ row the boats ashore for fear of the cannibalistic character of the Easter Islanders, and how a shirt was stolen from one of his companions who did take part in the rowing. The name for this lone island given the informant by the Easter Islanders on board was Hitiaiazagi, but he also heard the name Rapanui from a sailor on the ship

[I think that it is 'and the survivors now well over 80 years of age, remember ...']

Stokes was on Rapa from April 1921 to Jan 1922. 23:8 (322).

Preface p. 2. 'Mato, a native of Fakacho and a keen observer, was of great help. He arrived in 1864, was a farmer and fisherman, and one whom Mr. Stokes regarded as perhaps the most reliable native informant on the island.'

'Heke a Afora, better known as Mato'.

Report of the U.S. National Museum, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year ending June 30, 1889; p. 453 WM. J. THOMSON.

Not with natives r.f.a.

Throughout southeastern Polynesia this island is known as Rapa nui, but the name is of accidental origin and only traces back about twenty years. When the islanders, kidnapped by the Peruvians, were being returned to their homes, there was for a time a question as to the identity of those from Easter Island. The native name of "Te Pito te Henua" was not recognized by the French officials, and finding certain fellow-sufferers hailing from Oparo, an island lying 2,000 miles to the westward, were more successful under the local appellation of Rapa iti (Little Rapa), the euphonious title was dropped and Rapa nui (Great Rapa) substituted. Teapy, Waihu and various other names have been given to the island, but clearly without warrant.

Blue Gum Clippers & Whale Ships of Tasmania.
Will Lawson. The Shipbuilders' Society of Tasmania.

Georgian House, Melbourne.
An Australiana Society Publication 1949
pp. 73-75

Done / n.b.a.

Barratry & Blackbirding

The most stirring tale of the Grecian is one of lawlessness on the part of her master, Captain Thomas Mc Geath. In December, 1862, she sailed from Hobart on a whaling cruise with a crew of 21, and when about a week out, the Grecian called into Botany Bay to pick up a lady friend of her Captain; after which a remarkable cruise began which was to last for 15 months, during which she collected only about 6½ tons of oil.

The brig put into Wellington, New Zealand, where the oil was sold and the crew paid off, the Captain signing on some Maoris, Portuguese and Swedes. Some suspicions were also aroused at the unusual way in which the vessel was being fitted out, but the Captain being well known, no notice was taken officially. Having originally been a 6 gun brig it did not take much in the way of alterations to make her a dangerous vessel.

She cruised around New Zealand and brought up at the Chathams in February. Here a man named Turner joined her, on the understanding that he was to be landed in New Zealand or Australia. Once they were at sea, the Captain called all hands aft and proposed that they should seize the vessel and keep her and go slaving among the South Sea Islands. He said it would pay them better than whaling.

Turner and eight other hands refused to join in this plan and demanded that they be landed. Mc Geath landed them on one of the Savage Islands, where a white missionary told them they would

be allowed five minutes to get off the island. The mate, Travis, in charge of the boat which brought them ashore, took them on board again and was roundly cursed by Captain McGrath.

Turner again demanded to be landed at a port where there would be a British consul. The brig landed them at Tutuila, one of the Navigator group where the natives were hostile. There they remained for 17 days, but they had to give the natives all their clothes and possessions. The men managed to get to the other side of the island where the British Resident treated them kindly and lent them a boat in which to get to Upolu, 70 miles distant. They had nothing to eat on this voyage other than coconuts.

Captain's Queer Behaviour.

At Upolu they met Ryan, one of the Grecian's crew, who had gone ashore at Suva. He told them that the brig had called at the Friendly Islands, and after offering the natives "trade" goods, the Captain invited them on board. Men and women to the number of 130 came on board to dinner, and when they were below McGrath clapped the hatches on and sailed for Peru, presumably to sell them.

The Grecian turned up next at the Bluff New Zealand, in 1864, where McGrath proceeded against the agents of Mess. Seal, the owner, for £37/17/10, balance of wages due. The cross-examination of the skipper revealed many irregularities on board. For example no log had been kept. For this McGrath blamed the mate, Roberts, whom he dismissed and got another, named Bartlett, who was capable of keeping a log.

One day, the skipper said, the men complained that he had overworked them by making

them reef topsails when it was not necessary. He had 15 men out in irons that day but he did not "log" this fact. When he sold the oil in Wellington he bought provisions and eight quarter casks of rum, two casks of ale, 10 cases of Genevra gin, one quarter cask of brandy and two lady's side saddles. He gave the rum to the crew and charged them £52. He drew on his owners at Chatham Island for £120 disbursements on ship, but the draft was not paid. He did not sell the natives he took at the Friendly Islands but landed them at Vanua Levi, Fiji next day. The total disbursements for the ship since leaving Hobart had been £767/16/0 and he had actually paid that away. He had been obliged to buy provisions because those put on board were not eatable.

A verdict for the defendant owners was given with costs against the Captain, and the Customs fined him £1000.

The Grecian was brought back to Hobart on February 28, 1864, considerably out of order. She went no more to sea as a whale ship. After being slipped and overhauled, she was sold for £775 to James Young, and placed in the trade between Sydney & Hobart. A few months later she was lost at Red Head, New South Wales.

Captain McGrath ended his days in the South Sea Islands, where there was a market for "Blackbirds" as good as that in Peru, for plantations were being established in the Fijis. Perhaps he sold the Friendly Islanders there.

For Canberra.

AGASSIZ, alexander.
The coral reefs of the tropical Pacific.
(for Niue etc)

Done

POWELL, Thomas Savage Island: a brief account of the island of Niue and of the work of the Gospel among its people. London, John Snow and Co, 1868.

P. 67 'In April, 1863, Mr. Lawes wrote:– "Four ships have visited us. One took fifty, another thirty-eight, another nineteen, and set one; the last, which has not yet gone, has upwards of fifty. We have lost a deacon, about twenty-six church members, and three assistant teachers; and one hundred and eighty are left fatherless or widows. . . ." (Rest as in quoted page but they later with need & joining in prayer)

TONGAREVA

Lawes to LMS 21.7.63, 17.5.64.

Festetics de Tolna

Burnett, F. Through Tropic Seas.

Anti-Slavery Reporter Vol XI (3rd series) 1863

Peru, Slave Trade to 202, 229, 277

(1) 'Slave Trade to Peru'. Anti-Slavery Reporter n.s. vol 2, no. 9 (Sept. 1863) pp. 202–205.

Esperza Nicholas Dunar & Gun wounded & in chains & told of others that 'but for these vessels...'

(1) So fatigued to be pleased with captain's offer but capt. would not allow him to leave ship unmanned. But escaped with his handcuffs still capt was asleep & doctor drunk in one of Espinosa's boats.

at Huhea Anton set adrift just before sailing & alt 100 miles seeing ship sailed away set into sea. 19 caught. (202-3)

(2) Good account of Deseada raid (203). Guillermo's slave 13 – then old man & lay into sea.

(3) Capt of Esperza warned by de Lesseps against force in security but capt. hoped to get aid thro of landing them at Hanaka. (203)

(4) Report of Rev. Sunray of Sydney meeting to memorialize Br. Parliament

3 vessels said to be owned wholly or in part by a Callao firm connected with a Liverpool one.

25 vessels. 1500 taken. Fitzclarence

(2) 2(10): 229

Memorial by Br. & Foreign Anti-Slavery Soc. to Earl Russel dated 4.9.63. signed L.A. Chamerovzow

notice to not as extent taken in mid and on guano Islands.

'It is asserted that a well-known firm in Liverpool is largely concerned in this new slave-traffic'.

Easter Island converted into a depot after being depopulated. (229).

(3) Account of Sunday Island episode taken from SMH.

Ocean obtained account from Emily

'While lying at anchor at Apia ... Sunday Island is uninhabited now'. (277).

Anti-Slavery Reporter Vol 12 (1864)

Peru, slave trade to – 21, 122

(1) The Peruvian Slave Trade (January 1864) No. 1, pp 21–23.

Copy of letter from Wyatt Gill taken from SMH 21.10.63

'The following letter, bearing date Rarotonga, South Pacific, July 1st – ... reserve the for captives' 21–22.

Earl Russell says that communications have been made to the Peruvian Govt, who have promised to suppress the trade without delay (21) Peru Govt. has given most positive assurances that the natives of Polynesia who have been taken to Peru shall be restored to their country in Peruvian vessels and that an arrangement of this kind has been already carried into effect. and that to provide against future contingencies a Consul-General has been established at Tahiti. (22–3).

(2) No. 6 (June 1864), pp 122 –

Easter Island depopulated. 2,000 Polys taken Sold for 200–300 dollars.

Doomed to slavery in mines & on plantations (122).

Reprint of report re Sunday Island from 'Emily' which already appeared in 1863 (taken from SMH) (122–3).

Letter from Lanes on Nuie. 'When the ship sailed on the night of capture ... by whom they were long so cruelly wronged'. (123–4).

Letter from Englishman in Lima. 'Fifteen hundred natives of Polynesia ... subject to their masters' (124).

1 = 9	16 = 4
2 = 10	17 = 5
3 = 11	18 = 6
4 = 12	619 = 7
625 = 13	620 = 8
13 = 1	
14 = 2	
15 = 3	

Great Prin	23 days	
Carolina	28 days	
Eliza Mason	27 days	
Jose Carter	29 days	
Nueva Nuevita	19 days ✓	
Balance & only	27 days	8
Resolution	29 days	
Carolina	32 days	
Unverto y Rosario	74 days ✓	17.7.63
Hacria	65 days ✓	27.7.63
Herman Deluis	29 days	

FOR FINAL CHECK

✓ (1) Spanish translation of notes at bottom of large sheet of shipping departures sent from Peru – particularly passage saying only 4 Peruvian captains.

(2) Spanish translation – Chilean letters (photostated).

(3) Type out Contract Form (or Forms) for appropriate Appendix.

✓ (4) Read De Lesseps to Pareyon 15.5.63 (in French) in Spanish manifesto (see p. 7 of Nancy's notes).

(5) Check through the whole manifesto covering the British Loan correspondence.

✓ (6) Check my pencilled notes on the earlier Spanish manifesto letters.

✓ (7) Add the bit about Saco being a gentleman and not a seaman.

✓ (8) Pettrich Papers.

(9) Search for missing balance to Richards (formerly in Admiralty or FO files)

(10) Check English version of Annales de la Propagation de la Foi for Easter Island.

✓ (11) Add endnotes 10 & 13 in Ch. 2

✓ (12) Appendix 1 on bises Appendix 2 on statistics

✓ (13) Add somewhere that people of Atea who taken to Easter.

✓ (14) Trail in New York over Cora's refitting.

✓ (15) 21/10 – Dalendorff?

(16) Appendix giving words of Definitive Declaration 21/15.

(17) Appendix giving Clark's Pukapuka contract and the Rakahanga contract with chief & Taire.

(18) Check Palmer in RGS XIV, no 2 (June 1877), pp. 108, 119.

✓(19) Capture & surrender of Guillemin arrested for offences committed in islands based on Tahiti
Govt action (Ward).

✓(20) Lewis link with Queensland trade – Short; Dater.

(21) Treasury had held up a Bill to tackle slave trading in Australia & Pacific Islands –
FO to CO in red file & Parnby.

✓(22) Preoccupation of US with Civil Ware 1861–1865

(23) Extension of cane planting cause of death of labour.

✓(24) Reconcile notes of repatriates who died on Easter – in use file 13 & in another
Ch. 24/7 unknown – reconcile with Table

✓(25) Put Bishop Museum MS in Bibliography.

✓(26) General caution at end of Preface or Introduction that of 'probably', 'formerly',
etc. has been omitted but should be borne in mind.

Figures to be revealed

(1) Esmeralda recruited 26 Marquesans + 6 Cook Islanders = 32; but landed 36.

(2) Straighten out Easter Island figures.

(3) Change Sandwich Island death totals.

(1) 4 for Cerdic Island.

Make clear that the Trujillo duffed the interpreter

33 ships
38 voyages

Recruits taken to Peru (island tabla) = 1,824 In E 1

Recruits brought to Peru (official figures) = 1,665[1] 159 died en route
(130 at Sunday Island)

Recruits taken to Peru = 1,417 E 1

Recruits brought to Peru = 1,416 1 died en route

[1] 1,628 + 37 from Adelante (1)

RECRUITS BROUGHT TO PERU

Ship	Left Callao	Rec'd Callao	M	W	C	Total	
Adelante (1)	15.6.62	13.9.62	83	83	40	206	+37 Br. fup 244 - M30
Jorge Zahara	22.9.62	16.4.63	80	5	–	85	
Trujillo	28.9.62	6.1.63	92	20	14	126	
Adelante (2)	10.10.62	24.1.63	77	78	48	203	-1 Br. fup
Genaza	?	8.3.63	19	24	–	43	
Empresa	22.11.62	18.4.63	28	8	–	36	+27 (55m, 8w) Br. fup
Guillermo	5.12.62	9.4.63	35	9	–	44	
Rosa Patricia	6.12.62	13.4.63	40	–	3	43	
Rosa y Carmen	7.12.62	10.7.63	?	?	?	92 ✓	+ est. 36 E.Ip.
~~Micaela Miranda~~	~~9.12.62~~	~~24.4.63~~	–	–	1	1	
Ellen Elizabeth	(?).12.62	(?) 10.63[1]	?	?	?	161	3
Dolores Carolina	25.1.63	14.8.63[4]	55	43	32	130 ✓	5
Polinesia	14.2.63	16.8.63[4]	63	40	10	113 ✓	5
Adelante (3)	1.3.63	16.8.63[4]	129	25	18	172 ✓	5
General Prim (2)	2.3.63	19.7.63[2]	58	75	41	174 ✓	5
		Total				1,628	

✓ Br. fup cycle

5 D.F.A. figures, 19.9.63

[1] Vélez 1910:151

[2] J. & F.O. 28.7.63, El Comercio, 19.8.63.

[3] Island figures only – an Lambayeque.

[4] El Comercio, 19.8.63

The above are from the Book of Entries and Sailings, kept at the Office of the Captain of the Port of Callao – see Roletson to Jerningham, 3.4.63. (except for the last 3 but one)

RECRUITS BROUGHT TO PERU (6) Easter Island

Ship	Left Callao	Ret'd Callao	M	W	C	Total	
Eliza Mason	3.10.62	26.1.63	140	86	12	238	✓
Bella Margarita	4.10.62	24.11.62	142	12	–	154	✓
Teresa	25.10.62	21.2.63	163	23	17	203	✓
General Prim (1)	26.11.62	6.1.63	106	7	2	115	✓
Carolina (1)	5.12.62	25.1.63	104	12	6	122	✓
Hermosa Dolores	5.12.62	25.1.63	137	22	1	160	✓
Jose Castro	6.12.62	21.4.63	18	3	–	21	✓
Rosa y Carmen	7.12.62	10.7.63	?	?	?	36	✓ 'carrying one hospital' died on Easter Island
Micaela Miranda	9.12.62	24.4.63	–	–	1	1	
Rosalia	16.12.62	3.2.63	149	37	10	196	✓
~~Jeoreora~~	~~?~~	~~9.3.63~~	~~19~~	~~24~~	~~–~~	~~43~~	¹Br figs
Carolina (2)	6.2.63	1.4.63	72	1	–	73	✓
Barbara Gomez (2)	3.4.63	11.6.63	9	14	–	23	¹Br figs
Urmeneta y Ramos	?	17.7.63	?	?	?	31	✓
		Total				1,373	

✓ Br figs agree

Add Sahiento Marina v Ly³

22 adds crossed passages on 27 voyage

Ship	Left Callao	Route	Ret'd Callao
Micaela Miranda	9.12.62	Easter I.-Rapa-Atafu-Nukunono-Fakaofo-Rotuma	24.4.63
Rosalia	16.12.62	Easter I.	3.2.63
Jeoncora	(?)	Easter I.	9.3.63
Ellen Elizabeth[1]	(?).12.62[3]	Tongareva-Onotoa-Nonouti-Tabiteuea-Tamana (?)-Arorae	(?).7.63[5]
Dolores Carolina	25.1.63	Pukapuka - northern route - Rotuma	14.8.63
Margarita	26.1.63	(?)	(?)
Carolina (2)	6.2.63	Easter I.	1.4.63
La Concepcion[1]	7.2.63[3]	Hivaoa-Tahaa (wrecked on Tahaa (?).6.63)	----
Polinesia Guyas	14.2.63 15.2.63[4]	northern route - Rotuma Nukuhiva-Papeete (returned to Guayaquil without recruiting)	16.8.63 (?).5.63[7]
Misti	26.2.63[3]	Easter I.-Rapa-Papeete (condemned by French)	----
Adelante (3) General Prim (2)	1.3.63 2.3.63	northern route - Rotuma (Obtained Ata and Niuafo'ou recruits from Grecian)	16.8.63 19.7.63
Barbara Gomez (2)	3.4.63	Easter I.	11.6.63
Urmeneta y Ramos	(?)	Easter I.	17.7.63

[1] Chilean
[2] Spanish
[3] Left Valparaiso
[4] Left Guayaquil
[5] armed Lambayeque
[7] armed Guayaquil

UNSUCCESSFUL RECRUITING VENTURES

	Ship	Left Callao	Seyvel
1	Malvelita Costas	23.9.62	Wrecked on Manihiki 12.11.62
2	Serpiente Marina	26.9.62	Arr Pafeete ; expatriated by Fr authorities
3	Apurimac	28.9.62	Wrecked on Manihiki 12.11.62
4	Mercedes A. de Whaley	4.10.62	Captured by Fr authorities
6	Coza	29.11.62	Captured by Rafa Islanders and detained by Fr
10	Mistic	26.2.63[1]	Expatriated by Fr and condemned
5	Barbara Gomez (1)	7.10.62	Sent back from Pafeete by Fr
9	Guyas	15.2.63[2]	Sent back from Pafeete by Fr
8	La Concepcion	7.2.63[1]	Wrecked on Tahaa.
7	Margarita	26.1.63	no report of return
11	Hernando	1.3.63	no report of return

38 voyages

33 ships

10

11 wrecked etc

[1] Callao [2] Guayaquil

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

	Left Peru			Returned Peru				
	Date	Ship		Date	Ship	From	Recruits	
	15.6.62	Adelante	BK	13.9.62	Adelante	Tayarera	126	(no 253)
	22.9.62	Jorge Zebara	S	16.4.63	Jorge Zebara	Pukapuka	85	
	23.9.62	Amelia Cortes	S	(wrecked on Manihiki 12 11 62)		—	nil	
	26.9.62	Sofiate Maria	BK	(cond. Pofeete early Nov, 1862, with 2 E. Is on board. Detained by French)			nil	
	28.9.62	Trujello	BG	6.1.63	Trujello	Rakahanga; Nassau	126	
	28.9.62	Apurimac	BG	(wrecked on Manihiki 12 11.62)		—	nil	
C	3.10.62	Eliza Mason (Gena?)	BK	26.1.63	Eliza Mason	Easter Island	232	(140m, 86w, 12c)
C	4.10.62	Bella Margarita	BG	24.11.62	Bella Margarita	Easter Island	154	(142m, 12w)
	4.10.62	Mercedes B de Wiley	BG	(captured by French Dec 1862)		—	nil	
	7.10.62	Barbara Gomez	BG	16.2.63	Barbara Gomez	Tahiti	nil	
	10.10.62	Adelante	BK	24.1.63	Adelante	Tayarera (+?)	203	
	25.10.62	Teresa	BK	21.2.63	Teresa	Easter Island	203	
	22.11.62 (?)	Esperanza (?)	F	8.3.63 / 18.4.63	Esperanza	Tayarera / Mangareva; Atiu; Mangaia	43 / 38	(26 Mangareva)
	26.11.62	General Prim	BK	6.1.63	General Prim	Easter Island	115	(106m, 7w, 2c)
	29.11.62	Cora	S	(captured by Rapa Islanders & detained by French)		—	nil	
	5.12.62	Carolina	BK	25.1.63	Carolina	Easter Island (Oroa)	120	(102)
	5.12.62	Guillermo	BG	9.4.63	Guillermo	(Easter Island?)	44	
	5.12.62	Hermosa Dolores	S	25.1.63	Hermosa Dolores	Easter Island	160	(152)
	6.12.62	José Castro	S	21.4.63	José Castro	Easter Island	121	(18m, 3w)
	6.12.62	Rosa Patricia	BK	13.4.63	Rosa Patricia		43	
S	7.12.62	Rosa y Carmen	BK	10.7.63 x	Rosa y Carmen	(Roul Island?) Sunday Island.	128	(78m, 35w, 15c)
	9.12.62	Micaela Miranda	BG	24.4.63	Micaela Miranda			
	16.12.62	Rosalia	BK	3.2.63	Rosalia	Hayzan Is. (?) or Hayraca	196	(149m, 37, 10c)
	25.1.63	Dolores Carolina	BK		Dolores Carolina	(off Pukapuka early April)		
	26.1.63	Margarita	BG					
	6.2.63	Carolina	BK	1.4.63	Carolina	Baiyee (?) Easter Island; Tahiti	73 (ward 4) / 2 (released at Tahiti)	
	26.2.63 (Valp.)	Inoti	BG					
	3.4.63	Barbara Gomez	BG	11.6.63 x	Barbara Gomez	Easter Island	23 (6m, 4w) (ward 9) Rel 27.6.63	
	2.3.63	General Prim	BK	19.7.63 x	General Prim	(Fresaley Islands)	174	(101m, 73f)
				9.3.63	Teoncora	Easter Island	43 (19, 24)	(ward 4)
				19.7.63 x	Micaela y Rosa	(Necka Island)		
	(Temple 6 Feb 28.7.63)			27.7.63 x	? (Ex 181 Galveston or Ellen Elizabeth?)		200	* Presumably the Rosa y Carmen (see print p 35)

Left in 1863 but no record of any return: Palmerston 14.2.63, Adelante 1.3.63 (Reputedly returned dismasted on Cocos Island), Hornet 1.3.63

Note (C) arr. Easter Island 12–13 March 1863; seized by French and condemned — Tamaya de Tahiti 27.6.63

ref Villanueva 26.2.63 — Freed 2.11.63

Guyas left Guayaquil for Nukahiva & Pofeete & retd straight here without labour (Mazaya 27.6.63).

REPATRIATION

(1) Barbara Gomez — 360 enlisted for repatriation

344 died on board during voyage (from small-pox and dysentery).

9 — 16 landed on Rapa (7 died; 9 survived)

240 Rapans died ($\frac{2}{3}$ of est. pop)

Bielova

(2) Adelante — 482 enlisted for repatriation

200 died on board during voyage

282 landed on Easter Island

242 died on Easter Island

40 returned to Peru (Paita)

(3) Dimarte — 29 enlisted for repatriation (18 m, 11 w)[2]

9 — 14 died on board during voyage[2]

5 died on Nukuhiva

1,560 died on Nukuhiva & Mopan[4]

(4) (?) — 100 enlisted for repatriation to Easter Island

85 died on board during voyage

15 — 15 landed on Easter Island.[3]

(5) Ellen Elizabeth — 128 enlisted for repatriation to Gilbert Islands

17 died on board during voyage

111 — 111 landed on Tongareva (no survivors)

Said to be about 100 still alive in Peru in 1866

See M de T 28.11.63

[2] M de T 12.9.63

[3] F.O. Hardcastle & Cullet

[4] Cullet.

144 survivors in islands

100 " in Peru

(?) escapees in islands (1 Niue; 1 Futuna; 2 Nukuhiva; 1 Tongareva)

Say 3,000 died : 250 survived

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~~A. G. Lake, Administrative Officer, Ellice Islands District, letter from Tanamanga c. 1947 to Dr J. D. Freeman, Freeman Papers~~

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Acknowledgements

(1) Dr Brenner Douglas, La Trobe University.

Illustrations

(1) Proclamation to Tanganyika enclosed in Miller to FO 29.11.62, TBCP.

Abbreviations

(1) F.O. – Foreign Office

(2) Adm. – Admiralty

(3) T.B.C.P. – Tahiti British Consulate Papers ~~in the~~ Mitchell Library, Sydney.

(4) M.T. – Messager de Tahiti (Papeete).

(5) S.M.H. – Sydney Morning Herald.

(6) S.S.L. – London Missionary Society, South Seas Letters, in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

(7) S.S.J. – London Missionary Society, South Seas Journals.

(8) L.M.S. – London Missionary Society.

(9) M.F.A. – Archives of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores), Lima.

(10) B.L. – British Library, Layard Papers.

(11) U.S.D. – United States National Archives, Despatches from U.S. Ministers to Peru.

(12) U.S.C. – United States National National Archives, Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Callao.

(13) G.B.-P. – Great Britain – Parliament.

(14) M.A.E. – Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Paris.

(15) ABCFM – Micronesian Mission Papers, 1852–1907. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston.

(16) AOT – Archives Office of Tasmania.

(17) WPA – Western Pacific Archives, Suva.

~~(18) AFOM – Archives de la France d'outre-mer.~~

(18) AH – Archives of Hawaii.

(19) UST – United States National Archives, Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Tahiti.

(20) AN - Archives National, Paris, Section Outre-Mer, Océanie B 18, Carton 42, 1856 - 1868.

(21) FO & Ex - Foreign Office and Executive File, Archives of Hawaii, Honolulu.

(22) PMB - Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Canberra.

(23) CNA - Chilean National Archives.

FOR COLONEL LAWS

(1) Peruvian Slave Trade. H.M.S. 'Tribune' was sent from Callao to the South Sea Islands in 1863 [?] to warn the natives to beware of the Peruvian slavers. The date of the vessel leaving and other particulars are contained in the Chargé d'Affaires', Lima, despatch to the F.O. (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way through the reel).

On ascertaining this wish Laws to trace and send a microfilm of the report on the voyage.

Table

The Peruvian Labour Trade: a Statistical Recapitulation

Polynesians recruited for Peru		3,483
Released or escaped before leaving Polynesia	8	
Freed and repatriated before leaving Polynesia	156	164
Net Total leaving Polynesia		3,319
Died on voyage to Peru		304
~~Born on voyage to Peru~~	~~3~~	
~~Net loss on voyage~~		
Polynesians who reached Peru		3,015
Number who landed in Peru	2,116	
Number held on board ships for repatriation	889	3,015

Repatriation Statistics

(1) Diamant: Placed on board from labour ashore	29	
Died on voyage or immediately after	16	
Landed at Mahakiva		13[1]
(2) Barbara Gomez: Placed on board from labour ashore	178	
Kept on board from last recruit	23	
Removed from Rosa y Carmen	128	
Removed from Hermeneta y Rosa	31	360
Died before ship sailed	42	
Died on voyage or immediately after	294	336
Landed at Easter Island	15	
Landed at Rapa	9[2]	24
		360

[1] Excludes 2 who died immediately after landing

[2] Excludes 7 who died immediately after landing

(3) Adelante : Kept on board from her recruit	- 172		
Rescued from General Prim	- 174		
Rescued from Islas Canelas	- 130		
Rescued from Polynesia	- 113		- 589
Died before ship sailed	- 160[1]		
Died on voyage or on Easter Island	- 389		
Returned to Peru	- 40		
Landed in Polynesia	- ...		- 589
(4) Ellen Elizabeth : Kept on board from her recruit			- 128
Died on voyage	- 17		
Landed at Tagarova	- 111		- 128
Total deaths during repatriation	- 918		
Total returned to Peru	- 40		
Total repatriated to Polynesia	- 148[2]		- 1,106
Total taken from recruiting ships without landing	- 899		
Total taken from labour whole	- 207		- 1,106

[2] Includes 111 Micronesians

[1] Includes those who may have died before removal from the ships on which they arrived.

Adelante (1)	206	
Jorge Zalora	85	
Fuyello	126	
Elisa Mason	238	
Bella Margarita	154	
Adelante (2)	203	
Teresa	203	
Gesara	43	
Espresa	36	
General Prim (1)	115	
Carolina (1)	122	
Guillermo	44	
Hermosa Dolores	160	
Jose Castro	21	
Rosa Patricia	43	
Rosa y Carmen	128 +	Boleto to Jamaica 21.7.63
Nicolas Miranda	1	
Resolea	196	
Ellen Elizabeth	128 +++	
Dolores Carolina	130 –	4 ships = 310
Carolina (2)	73	
Polinesia	113 –	
~~Norte~~		
Adelante (3)	172 –	
General Prim (2)	174 –	
Barbara Gray (2)	23 ++	Boleto to Jamaica 11.6.63
Unanete y Pareo	31 +	Boleto to Jamaica 21.7.63
	2,968	

7/3 boletos

3015
2968
47

Deaths including on voyage

Daniite	5 out of 15	10	10 F	MT 12.9.63: 171
Barbara Grey	13 out of 15 at Easter Island	2	11 P	MT 6.2.64: 22
	7 out of 16 at Rapa	9		F'a 45 Saville.
		21		

·727

Barbara Grey	172
Adelante	151

2887
161
3048

75)482 (6
450
32

75

111
17
128

~~126~~
~~12~~
161
128
33

Left Gilbert 161
and Lanbayeque 128
and Tagaeva 111

Died on voyage to Peru 33
Died on voyage to Tagaeva 17
50

111
50
161

128
33
161
111
50

17 out of 128 = 13 %

46
111
157

To summarize the ~~record of~~ repatriation proceedings, an attempt was

There were 128 still alive, for 33 had died during the long passage: '... from

The figure of 33 deaths is obtained by taking 17 as the number ~~who~~ stated by Fullerton to have died during the passage to Tagaeva where 111 landed; 50 thus died during the round trip and therefore 33 during the voyage from the Gilberts to Lanbayeque

Thus when disease struck they were in no condition to resist it.

Table

Repatriation of Pacific Islanders

(a) Ships arriving after 28 April 1863 and prohibited from landing recruits

Ship	Arrived	Recruits and Collar		
Barbara Gosney	11 6.63	23		
Rosa y Carmen	10.7.63	128		589
Inmacta y Rosa	17 7.63	31		
General Prim	19 7 63	174		
Dolores Cardona	14 8.63	130		
Polinesia	16 8.63	113		
Adelante	16 8.63	172	178	207
Ellen Elizabeth	? 7.63[1]	161	161	178
			339	29
Total		932	932	161
		899		128
			33	33

(b) Repatriation Ships: Origin of Passengers

Ship	Origin of Passengers	No placed on board
Diamant	All shc, mostly ex Enfresa	29
Barbara Gosney	Ex Barbara Gosney 23; Rosa y Carmen 128; Inmacta y Rosa 31; shc 178	360
Adelante	Ex Adelante; General Prim; Dolores Cardona; Polinesia	460[2]
Ellen Elizabeth	. .	

(c) Repatriation Ships: Statistical data

Ship	No placed on board	No alive on 1.10.63	Sailed Callao	No alive on sailing	No landed in Polynesia	Island landed
Diamant	29	. .	20 7 63	29	15	Nukahiva
Barbara Gosney	360	. .	18.8 63	318	15	Easter Island
					16	Rapa
Adelante	482	513[3]	2.10.63	429	nil	Retd Peru 4
Ellen Elizabeth	161	. .	?.12. 63	161	111	Tagoreva

[1] arrived Lambayeque [2] 129 passengers died before transfer of passengers [3] 268 on Adelante; 245 on Rosa y Carmen

L. Gautier, surgeon, to Admiral 8.7.63

Medical Report on Polynesians sent in Peru

On 7.7.63 there were:

On Enfresa 30 male Polynesians.
at the St. André hospital 4 males
at the St Anne hospital 9 men + 1 child = 10.
at the Collège de Belen 12 men + 1 child = 13

Total 57

(a) On ~~Enfresa~~ : From Marquesas Roupou 8 males Uahou
On board ship. From Toaoc (Rennegade) 5 males Hiva oa
From Tahiti ?(Taitan) 1 male
" Mangareva 4 males (which Darido contested as
" Atiu 4 " ignorant of entire Enfresa) Well
" Easter Island 6 "

(b) In St André Hospital: From Marquesas 2 males
From Tegarera 2 "

At Collège de Belen From Marquesas 9 women
" Tegarera 9 "
" Easter Island 2 "

Not able to get away 1 man for Tegarera, 2 for Easter Island, 1 for Rogan Kia (?)

Medical State

	Men	Women	Children	Dead	
Well	9	12	1	1	
Fairly well	9	3	...	...	
Very feeble	7	4	...	...	
Ill	3	1	1	...	
Very ill	6	...	...	...	
Which not get away	2	4	...	...	
	36	24	2	1	= 63

i.e. 57 above + 6 who would in city.

De Lesseps to Ministry, No. 4, 29.6.63. Enc is Report of M. Bon, surgeon in the Department who volunteered to accompany the expedition to the frontiers.

Expedition brought back 55 Polyesians:–

From the valley of Chilloa 27 men + 9 women & children = 36

From the valley of Charcay 18 men + 1 woman = 19

Surgeon Bon to de Lesseps, 28.6.63

	Hacienda	Polys employed	Dead	Remaining	
Valley of Chillos	Capocabana	6	...	6	
	Pampa-Libre	25	25	...	(2 alive)
	Cavdirilla	21	16	5	
	Puebla-Viejo / Chacoalca	25	10	15	
	Vagabonds	10	...	10	Chillos 8, Pampa-Libre 2
	Chilloa	13	13	...	
		100	64	36	
Valley of Charcay	Boza	26	14	12	
	Palpa	32	30	2	
	Cuyo	20	11	9	
	Huando	25	9	16	
	Retes	10	8	2	
	Potrero de Retes	8	4	4	
	Vagabonds	1		1	
		122	76	46	
		222	140	82	

36 18/18/ 82 19/63/ 12 8 12 47 9 24 35 19/54 46 19/27 36 19/55 55 35/90 19 35/72 36 19/55 35/90/

Agreement

Sr. Don Antonio Pezzolo representing an Emigrant Society of the City of Callao
principal port of Peru, on the one part
and ... on the other part; all parties by their spontaneous determination engage themselves to
fulfil the following conditions:

Cfs/ Duties of Sr. Pezzolo, his representative or substitute:

1. To receive ... on board the Peruvian barque 'Teresa', and to convey ... to any Peruvian port.
2. To provide ... with wholesome food, a garment, and convey a blanket for bedding, and also five dollars in gold or silver coin.
3. In case of sickness ... shall be attended to, but without paying ... wages.
4. The monthly wages to be paid to ... shall be five dollars $5 – of which sum four dollars $4 – shall be given in Cash to ... and one dollar $1 – is to be deducted for ... expenses of ... passage, clothing, money and victuals in the port of ... annual.
5. Two gowns for men are to be given to ...

Cfs/ Duties of the Colonist or emigrant:

6. ... have to lend ... services in agricultural work, or in whatever other occupation ... may be put to, and in any appointed place, for the term of Eight years, to be reckoned from the day when notice is given to ... of this agreement notified.
7. ... will be left free in the fulfilment of ... religion.
8. ... shall not be obliged to work forcibly on holidays, excepting in domestic, customary, or necessary services.
9. ... promise to show respect and obedience to ... superiors.

Made in ... the ... of ... 186..

Cfs/ Sign of the Emigrant

Cfs/ Sign of the Interpreter.

Cfs/ Signature of the Captain.

Enclosed in Dr Lessepe to Ministry 29.11.62

Says no evidence in Great Cayto no proof of enlistment
QUOTE in REP.

1) EL COMERCIO 18. 9. 62.

To give some idea of the goodness of their character, suffice it to say that they were transported in complete liberty without it being thought necessary to guard them as is done with the coolies.

These new emigrants are of a race infinitely superior both physically and morally to the Chinese. They have nothing of the slanting eyes and coarse look of the latter and in many ways are like the Chino-Cholos of our coast. Their eyes are big, their teeth very white, and the air of innocence and humility one notes in their appearance, makes a favourable impression on those who look at them.

[Chinese-Peruvian-Indians]

2 EL COMERCIO 21. 3. 63.

Done

How is it that the torrents of blood shed in a people's revolution to restore the laws of national sovereignty, to shatter the chains of the slave and the shameful servitude of the Indian, have not been enough to put an end to the vile and degrading traffic in men. How is it that the public is still aware of the sale of human flesh and there is noone who launches an attack against this practice which is an insult to our culture and civilization.

3. EL PERUANO 2.5.63 : 200

All, or a large proportion of, those wretched people are unacquainted with our civilized customs and have the bad habits of a roving and inactive life. They do not suffer the hardships which would stimulate them to use their physical strength, and they are ignorant of their moral being. They have come to lead an existence on foreign soil, victims of either a fatal homesickness or of other ailments which likewise have had their origins in absence from the homeland. The kind treatment given them and the efforts which many employers have made to plan specially so that they may be suitably occupied, haven't succeeded in saving them. Neither has the relief allowed them from the tasks to which they were assigned, nor the many methods employed either to make them happier or to modify their bad habits. Nothing has worked; nothing has produced a beneficial effect. The mortality rate of these unfortunate islanders has risen to a figure which provokes just as much compassion as it does amazement.

4. EL PERUANO 2.5.63 : 200.

* But the Government of Peru, which always attempts to fulfil its lofty mission for the honour of the country and the ~~[illegible]~~ approbation of civilized nations, must prohibit the importation of Polynesian
* settlers.

5. EL PERUANO 2.5.63 : 200

* ..... in order that a special authorization may be granted, provided that the immigrants have contracts and have not committed any crime during the voyage.

6. EL PERUANO 2.5.63 : 202

The farmer, tired of battling with the laziness of the Asian, had to turn elsewhere in pursuit of that hardworking attitude which alone is capable of developing production. He combined his interests with those of the
* shipowner or privateer and announced
* recently a new migrant group, more suitable in regard to type and physique. The country could obtain the manpower it needed from the Polynesian Islands, whose proximity increased the feasibility and convenience of the transaction.
* So landowners hastened to sign their contracts, under the most agreeable terms for the slave, who, in his turn, encountered paternal protection from the
* public authority. This was taken to the point of a supreme resolution pronouncing ways to invest humanity with all the rights which nature bestows on it and which social laws have always afforded it.

7. CENTUARIAS, CHILEAN CONSUL AT CALLAO, 20.1.63.

Eight days ago I went to see the Prefect of this Province and asked him (as principal member of the commission appointed by the government to examine the contracts, and so on, with which settlers and immigrants arrive) if the recent arrivals on the ships "General Prim" and "Trujillo" had brought these papers. He answered no, but as the country needed six ships, and considering it inhabitable hasty to oblige the privateers to return them to their homes, the Commission had to turn a blind eye and consent to certain slavery.
* It was therefore only out of simple curiosity to go and see the boats arriving at their shores that the Commission found itself having to feign zeal and make a number of Indians and African negroes disembark.

FOR PHOTOCOPYING IN MITCHELL LIBRARY

The Friend, n.s. 12(9):69 (Sept.1863). 'Samoa or Navigator Islands'. Letter to Editor from Augustus Unshelm.

The Friend, n.s. 12(11):? (Nov.1863). 'The importation of Polynesians into Peru'.

The Friend, n.s. 13(2):14-15 (Feb.1864). 'Missionary Voyage to Marquesas Islands; a Report'.

The Friend, n.s. 13(3):17-18 (March 1864). 'A Day among Cannibals: or adventures of a Whaleman at the Marquesas'.

The Age 28.11.1863, p.4, col.6. 'The News of the Day' down to '...' and had sailed with them to Peru'.

The Age 28.11.18 63, p.5, cols 4 & 5. 'The Slave Trade in the South Sea Islands.'

The Empire 19.6.18 63:5. 'Slave Trade in the Pacific'.

The Empire 29.6.18 63:5, cols 4-6. ~~Prosecution of Peruvian traders~~ 'Peruvian slavers: Judicial Proceedings of the French authorities in Tahiti.'

The Empire 30.6.18 63:5, cols 4-6. 'Prosecution of Peruvian slave-traders in Tahiti'.

Wesleyan Missionary Notices no.24 (July 1863):369-375.

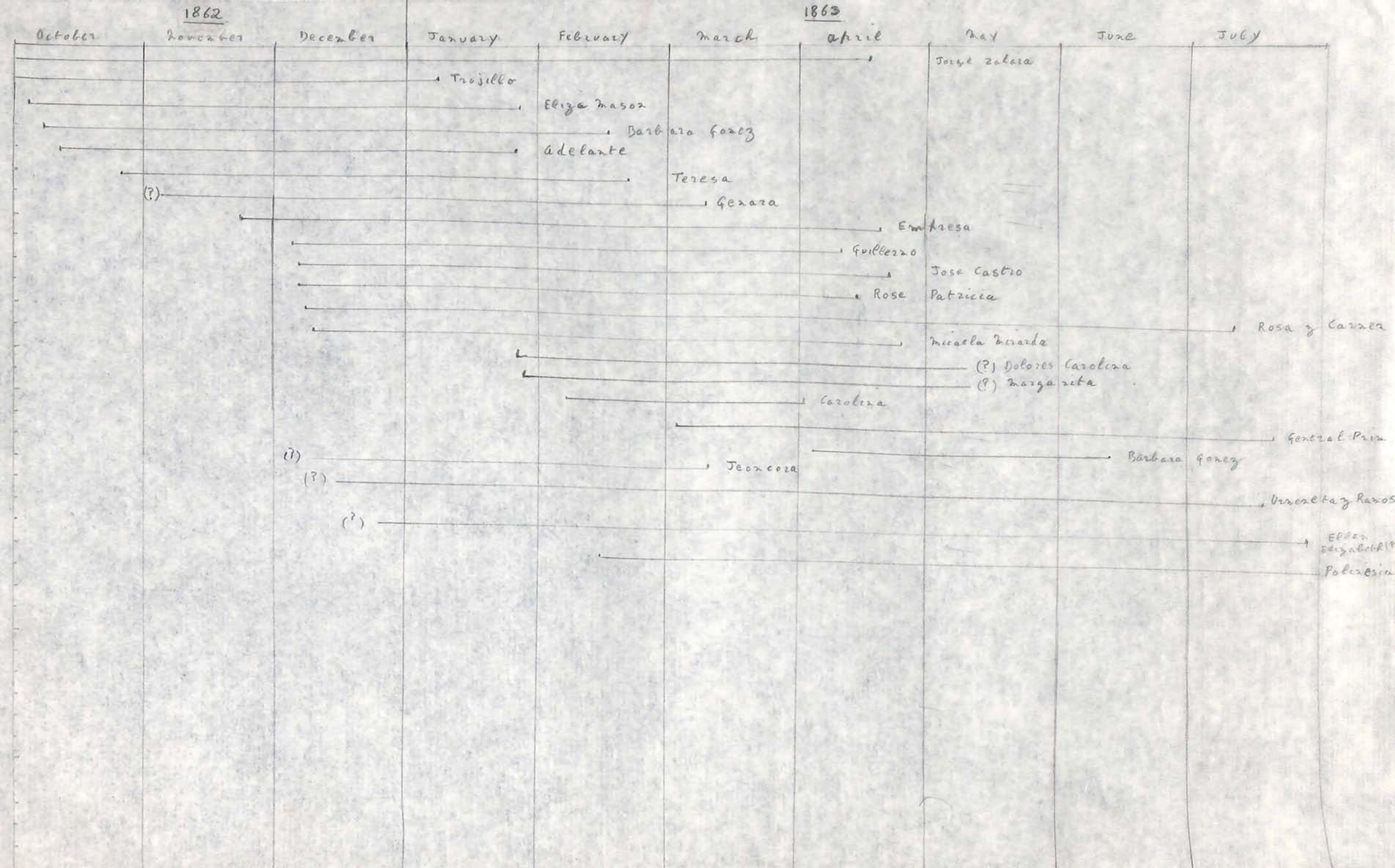
Weekly Review and Messenger (Melbourne), vol.I, no.37 (13.6.18 63):2b,c.

Weekly Review and Messenger (Melbourne), vol.I, no.45 (8.8.18 63):8d. Letter from Sir Henry Barkly to Secretary of State, 24.7.63.

Sydney Morning Herald 15.4.63:4, cols 2-3. Leading article.

Sydney Morning Herald 23.7.63:5, col.6. Slavers among the Southern Pacific Islands.

Sydney Morning Herald 29.6.63:5, cols 2-5.

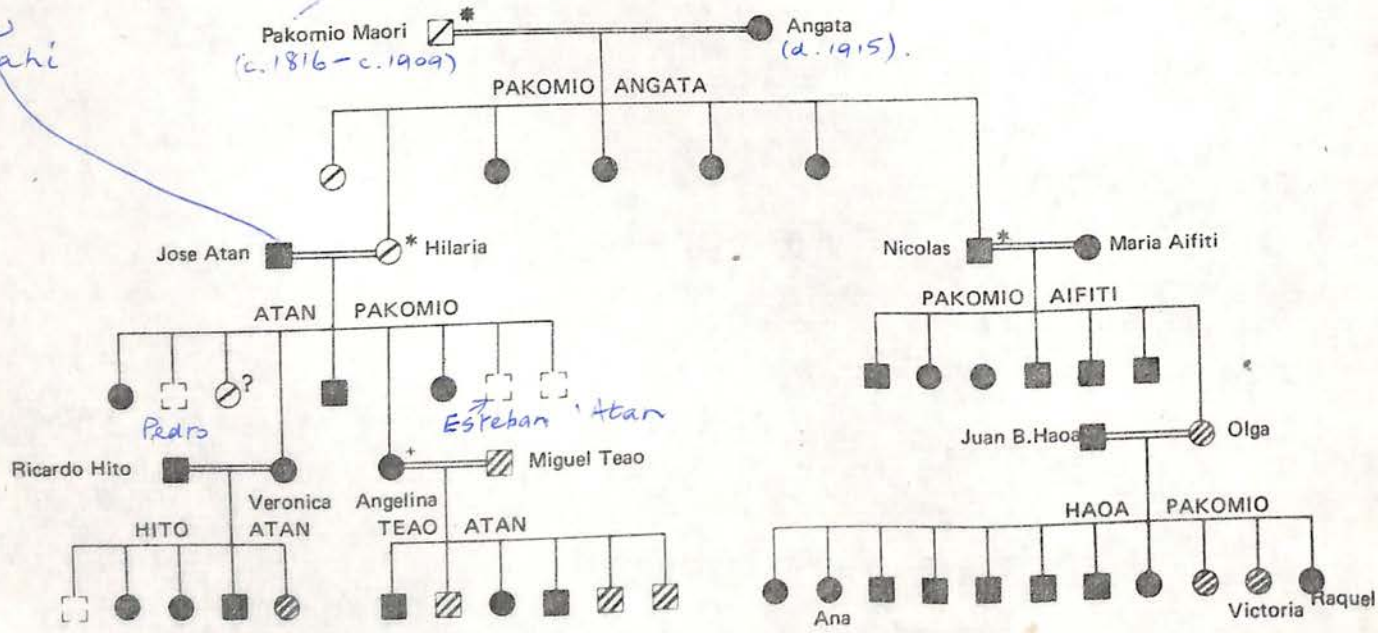

1862
1863
October
November
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
Jorge zalaza
Trujillo
Eliza Mason
Barbara Gonez
Adelante
Teresa
(?)
Gerara
Emtresa
Guillerzo
Jose Castro
Rose Patricia
Rosa y Carmen
Micaela Mirarda
(?) Dolores Carolina
(?) Margarita
Carolina
General Prim
Barbara Gonez
(?)
Teoncora
(?)
Urrozeta y Ramos
(?)
Eldar Elizabeth (?)
Polonesia

Only survivor of Peruvian raids in 1886.

Catechist before Nicolas Pakaraki

'alias' Ure Kino

Atamu Tuputahi



MALE
- black hair
- dark brown hair
- red(dish) hair
- hair and eye colour unknown

FEMALE

All persons brown-eyed except:
- ✱ blue eyes
- * partially blue eyes
- \+ dark hazel eyes
- ? eye colour unknown

Chart chiefly based on records of Canadian Medical Expedition to Easter Island, 1964-65.

THE PERUVIAN SLAVERS IN POLYNESIA

Introduction

I - Peruvians in Polynesia

II - Polynesians in Peru

.....

Contents

The Fleet – Cargo Loadings

Rosa y Carmen

Easter Island	63 +	Left Tokelaus with	271
Rakahanga	7 +	Lost in Samoa	6
Pukapuka	60 +	Left Samoa with	265
Fakaofo (1)	44 +	Left Niue with	284
Fakaofo (2)	80 + ex Mercedes Miranda	Landed in Callao	128
Nukunono	10 +	Lost through death on board	156
Atafu	2 +		
Samoa	5 +	Recruited 290	
Niue	19 +		

Rosa Patricia

Niue	40 +	Left Tokelaus with 102	Recruited 102
Fakaofo	16 +	Landed in Callao 43	
Nukunonu	6 +	Lost through deaths on board 54	
Atafu	35 +		
Atiu	5 +		

Guillermo

Easter Island	2 +	Left Tokelaus with 61	Recruited 62
Nukunono	60 +	Landed in Callao 44	
		Lost through deaths on board 17	

Samoa	2	Duke of Cornwall	(134 Nukulaelae + 14) = 148	+ 1 Rakahanga	= 149
Nukulaelae	250 ✓	Polynesia	(116 Nukulaelae + 12 = 128		
Funafuti	171 ✓	Adelaide	174 (Funafuti 171; Nukufetau 3)	= 174	
Nukufetau	3 ✓			450	
Nanumea	21				
Rotuma	3				
	450		26	14 12 26	

Ship Owners

			Serpiente Marina[1]
(1) Ugarte and Santiago	-	Adelante	General Prim
(Don Santiago Ugarte)	-	Jorge Zahara[1]	Rosa y Carmen
(2) Arturo Woley and Co.	-	Mercedes A de Woley	
	-	Barbara Gomez	
(3) Lazanagza	-	Trujillo	
	-	Apurímac	
(4) Flores Guerra	-	Teresa	
	-	Manuelita Costas	
(5) Muera	-	Serpiente Marina	
(6) Gregory Huetado Hurtado (?)	-	Bella Margarita	Hermosa Dolores
(7) Lacharler	-	Carolina	
(8) ~~S. Freundt~~	-	Guillermo < Conroy Thomas, Garland William } MT 28.2.63:38	
(9) F. Guerra	-	Jose Castro	
(10) Higginson	-	Rosa Patricia	
(11) Capt. Carcamo	-	Micaela Miranda	
(12) A. Moifino	-	Rosalia	
(13) Señores Bernales & Saco (estanco of Lima)	-	Serpiente Marina	- (middle h.48)
(14) Company of 7 mates, principle owner Don Diego	-	Manuelita Costas	- (delete h.49)

[1] El Peruano 30.3.63, Index of Antero Guerra (50).

Translation of Contract of Emigration. Words in MS underlined.

EMIGRATION. From the islands of Oceania. Contract.

Captain Don Juan B. Sasuategui representing the "Six Friends" Society established in the city of Callao, principal port of Peru, on the one hand, and Mapa and Panca (name of the native) on the other, both voluntarily, agree to fulfill the following conditions:

Obligations of Captain Sasuategui or of whoever represents or substitutes for him:

1st To receive him aboard the Chilean Bark "Elisa Mason" and carry him to any Peruvian port

2nd To supply him with good provisions, a suit of clothes, bedclothes, as well as five gold or silver pesos.

3rd In case of illness he will be cured, but without payment of wage.

4th The monthly wage that is paid him, will be five pesos $5 of which four pesos will be given in cash, and one peso $1 will be discounted for the costs of the passage, clothes, money and food in the port of arrival.

5th He will be given two suits of clothes each year.

Obligations of the colonist or immigrant

6th To offer my services at the place designated, for the term of Eight years, calculated from the day I am advised or the contract is ratified.

7th I will be allowed freedom in the exercise of my religion.

8th On holidays [I] will not be obliged to undertake forced labour with the exception of domestic service.

9th I offer my respect and obedience to my betters.

Made [concluded] at _____ on 20 of December 1862.

Sign of the immigrant X

Sign of the interpreter 0/20

Signature of Captain. Sasuategui

Ratified Witness Manuel Palac[?]

219

1106

Repat etc

(1) Deamant

Placed, etc			29
Died, etc	16	16	
Landed @ Nuk.	13	~~13~~	
		29	

(2) B — G —

Placed etc	178		
	@ 3		
	128		
	31		360

Died —

before ship sailed	42		
on voyage, etc	294	336	

Landed at —

Easter I	15		
Rapa	9 b	24	
		360	

(3) Adelante.

Kept on board	172		
Gen Pern	174		
N. Carolina	130		
Peluera	113		589

Died —

before sailing	160 c		
Cocos	389	549	
Retd to Peru	40	40	
Landed	—	~~549~~	
		40	

Pages to be xeroxed

VII ✓
VIII ✓
X ✓
9-10 ✓
27 ✓
62 ✓
64 ✓
69 ✓
87 ✓
89 ✓
135 ✓
141 ✓ 143 ✓
156 ✓
219 ✓
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342

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2 Sources for the pre-recruit population estimates are: Tongareva - Royle to LMS 17.5.65, SSL; Nukulaelae - Turner, G.A., 1878; Nukunonu - Gill and Bird, Journal 13.2.63, SSJ; Funafuti - Turner, George, Journal 21.7.76, SSJ; Fakaofo (23.1.63) - Bird to LMS 29.5.63, SSL; Easter Island - see Appendix 2; Rakahanga - Nautical Magazine 37:451-52; Atafu - Gill and Bird, Journal 13.2.63, SSJ; Pukapuka - Gill to LMS 18.8.71, SSL; Niue (August 1862) - Lawes to LMS 21.7.63, SSL. The figure for Ata is based on an estimated 200 having been removed by the Tonga Government to Eua after the raid - Wood to Freeman 30.12.1947, Freeman Papers. It is consistent with Gifford's statement that there were 100 school children on the island at the time, though his estimated maximum population of 200 for Ata is clearly an error - Gifford 1929:283.

3 Governor, Tahiti, to Ministry, No.414, 28.8.64, AN.

4 Pablo Gamero, quoted in Barton to FO 23.12.62, FO 61/204.

5 El Peruano 39.3.63, evidence of Antonio Guerra. The Trujillo is perhaps a doubtful case, but it seems certain that the nature of their employment was misrepresented to the Rakahangans and probable that the Niueans were told nothing at all; not even where they were going - Gill to LMS 18.3.63, SSL; Jerningham to FO 9.2.63, FO 61/210.

6 MT 28.2.63:39.

7 Gill, Mangaia Journal 1863, SSJ.

8 MT 14.3.63:52, 28.3.63:67.

9 De Lesseps to Ribeyro 20.3.63, MFA.

10 Crocombe, Marjorie, 1974:212; Buzacott, n.d.

11 MT 14.3.63:49.

12 Enclosure in Jerningham to FO 28.1.63, GBP 1864:6; Gill to LMS 18.3.63, SSL; Gill, Mangaia Journal 1863, SSJ; MT 7.3.63:43.

13 Some of these were stated to have been kidnapped but the number is unknown - Governor, Tahiti, to Ministry, No.359, 25.8.64, Enc.2, AN.

? clear as reconciled

Table 5

Repatriation Statistics

Repatriate Totals			
Taken direct from recruiting ships	899		
Taken from labour ashore	207		1,106
Repatriation Ship Totals			
(1) Diamant			
Placed on board from labour ashore			29
Died on voyage or immediately after	16	16	
Landed at Nukuhiva	13[1]	13	~~29~~
		29	
(2) Barbara Gomez			
Placed on board from labour ashore	178		
Kept on board from her recruitment	23		
Removed from Rosa y Carmen	128		
Removed from Urmeneta y Ramos	31		360
Died before ship sailed	42		
Died on voyage or immediately after	294	336	
Landed at Easter Island	15	24	
Landed at Rapa	9[2]		~~360~~
		360	
(3) Adelante			
Kept on board from her recruitment	172		
Removed from General Prim	174		
Removed from Dolores Carolina	130		
Removed from Polinesia	113		589
Died before ship sailed	160[3]		
Died on voyage or on Cocos Island	389	549	
Returned to Peru	40		
Landed in Polynesia	-		~~589~~
		40	
		589	
(4) Ellen Elizabeth			
Kept on board from her recruitment.			128
Died on voyage	17	17	
Landed at Tongareva	111	111	128
		128	
Summary			
Deaths during repatriation	918		
Returned to Peru	40		
Repatriated to Polynesia	148[4]		1,106

1 Excludes two who died immediately after landing.

2 Excludes seven who died immediately after landing.

3 Includes those who may have died before removal from the ships on which they arrived.

4 Includes 111 Micronesians.

ashore from a 'blackbirding' ship with swords and guns, dragging their struggling victims from among the onlookers into supposed captivity and exile.[19]

And when in 1924 Teau, the son of a Fakaofo islander called Hehe a Afora, one of the survivors landed on Rapa from the Barbara Gomez, returned to visit the land of his forbears he received a royal welcome, while his relationship to the Fakaofoan community was soon reconstructed and received with acclamation.[20] He had not forgotten; and neither had they - ~~but~~ yet it was no longer a time for tearful memories, but ~~rather~~ one for feasting and rejoicing.

Clearly the time has now come when the whole story of the Peruvian raids ~~can~~ should be told, nothing extenuating nor setting down 'aught in malice', without reactivating dormant feelings of injustice and injury, especially as the Peruvian of today cannot in justice be held responsible for mistakes and misdeeds committed four generations ago by freebooters, the great majority of whom were not even citizens of his country.

Not strong enough

P 223 French Establishments in Oceania — check title

P 229 — Paquete (ports?)

Tables 8 & 9 at 257.

Date on which Tahiti became a colony.

Hedley 1896:232 Population of Funafuti
increased by immigrants

Bridge not escape from Peru or
Tahiti. (Also Vera Cornell population
paper).

Byrne friendly fitted out the Adelante like an African slaver because he intended to use her for carrying bellicose Melanesians from the New Hebrides and Solomons.

The evidence shows, however, that crew ... became

---

e The 63 taken of the Rosa y Carmen is deducted from there being 70 on board when she arrived at Pelapuka of which 7 were from Rebelonga – Gill to LMS 18 March 63, SSL, Pacific Journal 1863, SSJ.

3255
178
2
256

1611

1614 ~~1610~~
3251
3479

Cl 3 – 42.

Cl 6 3 64

3
1
4

251
4
255

2 born on Adelante
3481

1611
3251

Adelate 254 (251+1) +3
Gowa 43
Adelate 173
Jagezeka 2

472

253

251
3
254

252

1614 1611
1640
228
3482

1611
1640
228
3479

251
3 born
254
1 died but entered
255

252

1 gel for Rebelonga 3483

3
1

Before considering how they fared on the journey and after their arrival, however, it may be helpful to recapitulate ~~in Table 2~~ the reconstructed routes taken by each of the ~~thirty-two~~ ships engaged in the trade with the estimated number of recruits taken on board them (Table 2), and ~~in~~ also ~~Table 3~~ the numbers estimated to have embarked at each of the thirty-three islands from which recruits were obtained (Table 3). The figures are discussed, and their degree of accuracy assessed, in Appendix 1.

Rex Possett.

British H.C.

2 A. r. Sat. reset

Michael Plant

a.23, f'n 8
p 322) of Fakarofa, a recruit the anthropologist J. F. G.
Hehe a Afora who survived the voyage, told Stokes in
1921 that he remained well hidden to the 15 Easter
Islanders: 'how the sailors and other natives hesitated to
row the boats ashore for fear of the cannibalistic
character of the Easter Islanders, and how a shirt was
stolen from one of his companions who did take part in
the rowing.' He heard his Easter Island
companions calling their island Hitoaizarafgi, but a
sailor ~~on the Bonita group~~ called it Rapa Nui —
Stokes 1930: 940. It is most likely that those on the
Bonita Group, who had recruited at Easter only two
months before, feared attack for more convincing reasons
than alleged cannibalism.

P. 135

Before considering how they fared on the journey and after their arrival, however, it may be helpful to recapitulate in tabular form the reconstructed routes taken by each of the ships engaged in the trade with the estimated number of recruits taken on board them, and also the numbers estimated to have embarked at each of the islands from which recruits were obtained. These summaries are set out in Tables 2 and 3 while the degree to which they may be relied on is discussed in Appendix 1.

while their probable degree of accuracy is discussed in Appendix 1.

... miles away from Tahiti and the other islands to Peru. But before considering how they fared on the journey there and after their arrival it may be

Add to Bibliography

170 refs

JAUSSEN, Tepano, 1893. L'île de Pâques. Histoire, ~~et~~ écriture et répertoire des signes des tablettes ... Paris, Leroux.

HEDLEY, c 1897. 'The Ethology of Funafuti'. Records of the Australian Museum, 3: 229-304.

POWELL, Thomas, 1868. Savage Island: a brief account of the island of Niue and of the work of the Gospel among its people. Lader, John Snow and Co.

* STOKES, J.F.G., 1930. Ethology of Rapa Island. ~~Bishop Museum~~ Ac. 5657, ~~Group 2, Box~~ Honolulu, Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

LAWSON, Will, 1949. Blue gum clippers and white ships of Tasmania. Melbourne, Georgian House.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (Honolulu), 20.2.64, 18.2.65.

Page 259 – first sentence of last para to be retyped as in Enclosure 3 of corrections

Page 306 – as in Enclosure 4 (at end of f'n 5.

For checking

(1) Table 5 becomes Table 1 and all other tables are renumbered accordingly; check all refs in text and amend accordingly

(2) All refs to Uyapte and Santiago should be changed to Uyapte y Santiago.

(3) Ch. 15 goes to Appendix so all refs to chs after 14 need renumbering

(4) Redo lettering of notes to Table 2 (new) as 2 of them have one.

For typing

(1) Cartouche on pp. 282-3.

(2) Table 1 (now Table 2).

Tagaroa

Rakahanga

Pukapuka

Atiu

Palmerston

Aitutaki

Rarotonga

Mauke

Savaii

Tau

Mohiseloe

Fnefati

Nanumea

Nukufetau

Ata

~~Niuafoou~~

Uka

Nuatu

Tokelau

Oneata

Tanna

Aurae

Christmas

Fanning

Caroline

Daka

Ovalau

Pitcairn

```
 83
 83
 30
 19
 19
 19
---
253
```

```
 507
 349
  549
-----
1405
   2
-----
1407
```

```
3)342
---
 114
 114
-----
 228
 114
-----
 342
```

```
342
288
---
 64
```

a Excluding the Tasmanian whaler Grecian (see chapter 11), which never visited Peru but transferred her accounts to the General Peru.

Although regarded of the Tokelau people as under the sovereignty of Fakaofo ~~the~~ an American Eli Hutchinson Jennings settled there in 1856 and developed the ~~island~~ existing coconut plantations. Known as Ilue, or Ilui, of the islanders he ~~was~~ to described in a Fakaofo account as 'cruel' and 'exceedingly brutal'.

243
172
415

149
128
174
451

450
147
147
17

145
85
60

149

448
2
450

450
415
35

23

149
134
15

147
127
174
448.

134
116
250

128
116
12

26

NK 250 – 134 DC 116 P
F 171 – A
NA 21
NF 3 – A
S 2
R 3
447
450

148
128
174
450

329
15
16
350
360

80e
0087
00091
90e
08

90.
0008

4e8
4e08
08
4
801

253 arrived

1 died en route 254 left

3 were born en route 251 left

If the 3 born are to be counted then 257 left

Table 2 includes the death but excludes the births = 254

Table 3 " " " " " " " = 254

76	T	85	JZ	50	T	4	RC
30	a	60	RC	40	RP	1	RC
7	RC	145		19	RC	2	DC
1	JZ ✓	16	RP	109		7	
1	DC	44	RC		35 RP		60 G
115		80	MM		2 RC		6 RP
	85 Pak	140			37		10 RC
	1 Rak			76	Pak	30	76
	2 Ten			50	Niue		Deserdoshi
	88			126			1 Rakahanga
							52

Reconstructed Routes and estimated Recruits embarked

Total estimated recruits embarked – by ships -3483

Total estimated islanders recruited – by islands

b including three children born en route.

FOR SPANISH ACCENTS

Page 13a (Table 1): Captains & Ships

P 25 Ugarte y Santiago

26 José Villegas

29 Apurímac Manuelita Costas Trujillo Genara

33 Teresa Rosalia Urmaneta y Ramos

37 Serpiente Morena José Castro

40 Jose Castro Rosalía

41 Munoz (2) La Concepción

42 José Castro ancud.

13a Acebedo or Acevedo

Carcazo or Carcamo (probably Carcamo)

Uribazo or Uribaso

— Casthle (?) 5/3 5/4

46 Martinez

49 Domingo Elias Andres Alvarez Calderon

50 Manuel Moralez

51 Juan-Bautista Uribaso

55 Detert Francesco Carnavaze

61 La Concepcion

65 Jose Castro

116 Jose Tomas Ramos

122 Martinez

127 Concepcion (town in Chile).

129 Iazzé (a fern in Ecuador)

130 José Antonio Barragán; La Concepción; Thomas Gervasoni.

For Press Editor

General

Enc. 1

(1) Place names should be Ta'u, 'Ata, 'Eua, & 'Uiha; also in Table 2.

(2) José Castro; Rosalía; La Concepción

(3) Endnotes – years in 19th century '18' is understood, in 20th '19' is written.

(4) Should these be in italics in the Bibliography?

(5) ch 4, fn 14 – make how the name Kasenetes should be spelt.

(6) all conversions in brackets require checking by 'Canoe Values' on p. 16.

(7) Pagination in endnotes should be changed to 43-4, 197-9 etc.

Part

Exc. 2

P. 27 / line 6 from end – Add ' It was a happy voyage, for when the islanders were found to be gentle, friendly and well-behaved they were allowed to roam the deck, excited at being on a ship and still not so set at the adventure lying ahead; the main events ...'

87 / 11-12 – 'Nukunonu, the central island, about 35 miles to the north-west and Atafu, the western island, at least another forty-four miles away'.

87 / 14 – 'without any reliable boat passage'

87 / lines 4 & 5 from end – Delete 'It was regarded as a possession of Fakaofo, but was not permanently inhabited' and substitute 'It was regarded as a Tokelau possession under the suzerainty of Fakaofo, but may not have been permanently inhabited'

89 / 8 – 'for the round trip of the Group. According to local tradition Jennings was accompanied by one of his Fakaofo labourers called Teraha, who assisted him to secure recruits particularly on Fakaofo.' [7]

118 / line 8 from end – move from 5 to end of para: ' ... eight thousand on the atoll [5] '

142 / line 4 from end – ' much evidence to support them, and the degree of Teraha's culpability in the Tokelaus, if indeed he was not misled by his master Eli Jennings, remains unknown [18]

93 / last line – ' ... agrees reasonably well'.

8 / last line – New Caledonia; Judith Huntsman for infinitely more for her encyclopaedic knowledge of the Tokelaus; and to ...

9 / 7 from end – ... support; to Hans Gunther of the A.N.U. for his superb cartography; to Amanda Lambert ...

Part II 162 – Unibaso. Ex. 3

P 163/5–6 – The arrival of the Serpiente Marina and Barlara Gosney at Papeete provided a unique ...

165/5 – no 'e' in 'Clarke'

168/22 – delete 'who' in 'who wat a state'

163/4 from end – delete 'on'

170/11 – 'down, got on deck and'

178/6 – delete 'of the true slaver type' (it is a repetition) (from front-European and front-Polynesian families,)

180/5 – '... letter fleet for recuperating, as its population at the time consisted of only

183/10 – substitute semi-colon at end of para, followed by 'and finally the officers noted the Union Jack which was always kept flying above by the little community'.

190/3 – Delete 'in front of foot, and'

201 – there are unfortunately two pages numbered 201, so the second has been numbered 201a.

207/last line – 'in satisfying that country's policies towards the migrants'.

214/17 – 'de la Richerie at Papeete and from other sources'

245/penultimate line change 'condition' to 'state'.

260/last para – Delete first sentence and substitute: 'No wonder grief suffered more for the Peruvian raids than the Tokelaus; and yet in recent years they have become a theme for burlesque representation – for hilarious caricature by village clowns. Truly a favourite performance (derived from tragic real-enough incidents of little over a century ago) is that of a group of foreign sailors ashore from a 'blackbirding' ship with swords and guns, dragging their struggling victims from among the islanders who suffered captivity and exile.[18]

And when in 1924 Teau, the son of a Fakaofo islander called Hehe Afana who was one of the six survivors landed on Rofa from the Barlara Gosney, returned to visit the land of his fathers he received a royal welcome, while his relationship to the Fakaofoan community was soon reconstructed and received with acclamation.[19] He had not forgotten; ...'

behind them a moan of delighted, shrieking children.

~~[illegible]~~

Footnotes

Exc. 4

Ch. 9, fn 2 — '... when from confiscated from Fakaofo were employed by them, but he left about 1858 on the schooner Tickler (Captain Martin) for Suvarrow, where he was murdered — Williams to Secretary 14.12.58, FO 58/59; Murray, Report for 1868, SSL; Stevenson 1877; Murray, Report for 1868, SSL; ...'

Ch 9, fn 2 Hooper 1975: 90, 93; Judith Huntsman, pers. comm 1979. For an ...

Ch 9, fn 7 Judith Huntsman, pers comm 1979; Bird to LMS ...

Ch 9, fn 19 '... Gill and Bird, Journal 13.2.63, SSL; for Takuu see Hooper and Huntsman 1973: 376-7

Ch 10, fn 23 — 'For the activities of the Ellen Elizabeth in the Gilberts and the possibility that the Margareta and Hermes were at Rotuma and subsequently recruited in that Group see Ch. 12 and especially fn 5.'

Ch 12, fn 5 — At end of fn add: 'There is always the possibility that the Margareta and Hermes were at Rotuma when the Ellen Elizabeth called there (see Ch. 10) and, hearing from Captain Waller that the recruiting prospects were good in the Gilberts, sailed south to Tahiti and the other southern islands of that Group, recruited there and were subsequently lost at sea; but the evidence for this intriguing conjecture, while plausible, is far from conclusive.

Ch 25 — Add the following two footnotes:

18 Huntsman and Hooper 1975: 415.

19 Bryan 1924.

Ch. 23, fn 12 — Add at end: 'The possible effect of influences originating in Nukulaelae on and the Tokelaus or the Rotan dialect is dealt with in Stokes 1930, 1955: 317.

Appendix 1, fn 5. Add at end: 'For the influence of the Kaaiga and kinship in general in the Tokelaus see Huntsman 1971

Bibliography

C. Published Works

HUNTSMAN, Judith, and Anthony Hooper, 1975. 'Male and Female in Tokelau Culture'. Journal of the Polynesian Society, 84: 415–430.

BRYAN, E.H. Jr., 1924. Field notes while with the Whitney South Sea Bird Expedition on the schooner France, at Fakaofo Island, April 2 to 5, 1924.

STOKES, J.F.G., 1955. 'Language in Rapa'. Journal of the Polynesian Society, 64: 315–40.

B Manuscripts and Theses

STOKES, J.F.G., 1930. Ethnology of Rapa Island. MS. Honolulu, Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

C. Published Works

HUNTSMAN, Judith, 1971. 'Kinship and Categories of Kinship in the Tokelaus'. Journal of the Polynesian Society, 80: 317–54.

A few minor editorial points

P. 9/11 – the former Head of the Department

43/6 from end – migration

64/ last line – liberty

94/4 from end – called Oli by Maka

140/4 from end – Hedraffery

140/3 from end – believed

179/6 from end – Ta'u

182/11 – to say exactly.

191/14 – delete 'for them'

213/ last line – 'house' should be in single quotes

226/2 from end – commodious

242/1 – shit fever

245/1 – landed

258/5 – in their history

265/9 from end – where

282/10 – gardener

328/13 – reported

331/11 from end – Reminiscences

336/8 from end – in the Marquesas.

For Pat

(1) Letter re corrections now enclosed.

(2) Spelling of Kosinski (Ch. 4, n. 13).

(3) Question of 'de Lesseps' at beginning of a sentence.

(4) Have not seen any notes by Spate so presume they have all been incorporated in Pato' (see p. 254).

Chaps 14, 15 + 16 moved.

For Final Checking

(1) Insert glottal stops in Polynesian place names.

(2) Write out standard rules for insertion of accents (list by pages).

(3) List pages for retyping.

(4) Change Chapter numbers and Table numbers due to 3 chapters moved.

(5) Check all Pató's marginal notes and queries have been ticked.

(6) Check all my changes are marked by a cross in the margin.

(7) Check Derek's underline queries from his notes & Nancy's copy.

STILL TO BE DONE

(1) Footnotes to some Tables.

(2) Ending.

(3) P. 256 – modern name for 'Los Matelotas'

7 The Tasmanian rubber Grenier has been omitted from the Table, as she never visited Peru but transferred her results to the General Prize.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2116 \\ 899 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

Sign of the immigrant: X

Sign of the interpreter: 0/20

Signature of the Captain: Sasuategui

Ratified: Witness Manuel Palacios

.....

(3) Contract between the captain of the 'Trujillo' and the High Chief and Mission Teacher of Rakahanga[3]

CONTRACT

LOS cuarenta hombres y doce mujeres que van en el 'Truxillo' de la Isla de Rakaan se contratan con el capitan de dicho buque previa autoridad del lugar para irse al Peru á trabajar en la agricultura del pays por el termino de ocho años, contados desde su embarque. Los hombres guadean [ganaran] 5$ al mes, y un pantalon, una camisa, y un sombrero. Las mujeres, 2$ y u vestido.

Firmamos tres por el tenor, por el Rey y el misionero y el capitan.

Rakaan, Noviembre 15 de 1862.

(Signed) Jose H. Basagoitia, Capitan
Zairi Crometica
Zocao Aiki

Nota. - Las firmas son del misionero y el Rey de la Isla.

(Translation) CONTRACT

The 40 men and 12 women who ~~come~~ go in the Trujillio from the Island of Rakahanga contract with the captain of the said ~~ship~~ vessel, with the authority of the place having been obtained, to go to Peru to work in the agriculture of the country for the term of eight years, counted from their embarkation. The men will earn $5 per month, with a pair of trousers, a shirt and a hat. The women $2 and a dress.

We three sign for the sense, for the King, the missionary and the captain.

Rakahanga, 15 November 1862.

(Signed) Jose H. Basagoitia, Captain
Tairi, Orometua
Teeao, Ariki

Note: The signatures are of the missionary and the King of the island.

Stokes, J. F. G. - Ethnology of Rapa. Ms. in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Box 7.
Introduction by Stella M. Jones.

Stokes went to Rapa as a member of the Bayard Dominick Expedition. He spent three months on Rurutu from December 1920, and went on to Rapa in April 1921. He stayed there until January 1922. His principal informants were: Teraau, son of Rapa's last king, of the Gaitapana family, then living in Tahiti; Mato, a native of Fakaho (i.e. Fakaofu), 'a keen observer,' who arrived at Rapa in 1864. He was a farmer and fisherman. Stokes regarded him as 'perhaps the most reliable native informant on the island.'

In a section on the language of Rapa, Stokes stated that several men and women, who had been kidnapped from Niuafo'ou and Tokelau, where the l is used, were landed at Rapa about 1864. They intermarried with Rapa natives, and from their unions nearly half the present population was descended. Some of those of pure Rapa stock used the l very strongly, while many of the mixtures inclined towards the r. As the Rapa dialect seemed to have been maintained through the women, it was 'very questionable' if the Niuafo'ou/Tokelau influence was very real.

Almost as reluctantly as Spate I've come to the conclusion that, subject to ~~some major~~ one major alteration discussed ~~in~~ below, the structure of this book should stand, if for no other reason (& there are others) that it is the first - & probably the last - definitive account of a foul trade.

Maude's major thrust is towards the impact of the recruiters on the individual islands & atolls. The slaving fleets honed in like so many packs of vultures. And it is Maude's cumulative detail that makes the graphic impact. (Let it be said that on second reading, the detail ceases to be so overwhelming, as ships' names become familiar).

One suggestion I do have is that Maude be asked to consider transferring Table 5 (Labour ships and their captains, p.162) to p.14 of the Introduction, with a few lines inviting the reader to familiarize himself with these at least of the dramatis personae.

My major suggestion, however, relates to chapter 15: 'Summary: Routes and Recruits' toward theend of Pt.I. Ch. 13 ends with the sentence 'with their departure the scene of action moves from Tahiti to Peru'. But in the narrative the scene of the action does not move to Peru; the following chapter could appropriately stand where it does (Thirty Pieces of Silver) and indeed I think it a fitting end to Pt.I. But then follows ch ch.15 & each time I've read it I've

P59/5

Notes ?

Maude – Slavers

Title Page – Best make it 1864 as on p. 14. (see p. 15).

P. 5 – The latest book from UH has Pago Pago so I guess this is 'outdated spelling based usage'

P 6 – If it felt that there should be a reference after Tacle on p. 6 it is Lowan 1936: 49-59. Otherwise perhaps add 'the Nuleans who escaped'?

– Re foreword or preface: this seems essentially a preface by English usage (see Fowler) and, it is submitted, by Australian (see Style Manual, 3rd Ed, p. 200).

– Suggest date of preface be altered to suit time of publication.

– Any time in 1980 would suit the alteration on lines 15-17 as we landed on Tarawa in 1930; but island should be changed to atoll.

P 8 – If we change 'then' to 'this' it should be OK?

P 10 – Map 8 is now 'Niue and the Samoan and Tokelau Islands' and the rest should be renumbered 9 to 12.

– I have retitled the maps in pencil to accord with the captions under each

– Map 5 should be 'The Marquesas Islands'.

P 11 – The date of the epigraph is 1936; it is taken from p 44 of his book Samoan Gold...

P 14 – I am glad that you asked me to reconcile pp 14 and 17 because I must have done them early on in the piece and they bring out (to me) some interesting points.

(1) As regards ships I did not include the Australian whaler Greenan but now think that I should have: this makes, with those set out in Table 2 (which does not and should not include the Greenan, as it was not a Peruvian labour ship and neither left or returned to Callao) 33 ships, of which Table 1 shows 27 as being of Peruvian registry, and these

you may not be able to find the item to make a proper entry the whole entry should be deleted as it merely serves to irritate the reader as it stands without being of any practical use.

(14) Items concerned only with places outside the area should be deleted (e.g. Footberg Anon 1941 Tokoloze 1949, and Anon 1950, Christmas Island ...). Others which I suspect without checking have nothing notional on the area (e.g. Horford 1967, Gill 1885, Lack 1959-60, Gaon 1959) should be checked through and if necessary deleted. If they have something it would be a great convenience to the reader to give the pages.

(15) In fact it would immensely to the value of your work if the provenation of incidental references in a work not mainly on the area were given (e.g. Dickey also cites pp 167-8 covering the area). This is the sole reason for many of my own cards. The title of a particular chapter (as in Macallum) is redundant, the provenation being brought (my annotated cards on Macallum has 15 references to the Gilbert and one, an important one, to Fanning and Washington).

(16) Queries in entries (93?) should be avoided and can nearly always be changed to say 'c.1893' or 'n.d.', etc.

(17) The philatelic entries are quite considerable but, should you be considering the preparation of a definitive bibliography, I can provide these.

(18) I have considered only the main author list because, in the event of publication in a definitive form, the other sections with the possible exception of your subject (called here topic) listing these would probably not be published for to do so would make the work so expensive to produce that initially no one could buy it. If, however, a

made, by a count of these in Table 2 plus the Grecian, 38 voyages.

(2) As regards islands, from the attached list it will be seen that, again including the Grecian, they called at 48 islands; and that these comprised 12 Polynesian Groups and one Micronesian Group (the Gilberts). This leaves four isolated islands — Easter, Pitcairn, Niue and Rotuma — which are so-called by geographers because they do not belong to any Island Group. The discrepancy is due to the inclusion of Tonga (only visited by the Grecian) and ~~including~~ two islands (freely classed as isolated) being included within groups. The group table has now been checked and is in accord with 'accepted modern usage', i.e. in Rotuma being included in the Austral Group and the French Leeward and Windward Groups being lumped together as the Society Group.

P 14 ~~I suggest that in line 12 'in the main four routes' would be clearer than 'four main routes'?~~

P 14 To make everything crystal clear perhaps '(see Table 1)' might be inserted in line 9, and '(see Table 2)' in line 10?

P 162 I agree with your excellent suggestion that Table 5 on p. 162 should be brought forward to p. 14 (I suppose as 13a?) and renumbered Table 1. To prevent readers having fits and bothered over there being only 32 ships in the Table and 33 in the text I suggest a footnote to the title of the Table to read 'Excluding the Tasmanian whaler Grecian (see Chapter 11), which never visited Pam but transferred her recruits to the General Prim'. Table nos will be renumbered in the text in pencil as we come to them.

P 17 Your pencilled redrafting seems to me to be fine (but the page is now deleted)

P 16 I have returned p. 16 from where I found it before p. 287 as it may have been misplaced. I seems to me that it should be here lest ~~it seems to me, however, that this order means that the reader is left~~ wandering to the end of the book, if he gets so far, at that rate

the many currency conversions from francs, piastres and pesos to US dollars have been made, the rates being very different to those current today (e.g. they are approximately $5 to the £). Again he might well be wondering what is the justification for these rates differing from his own. If f 16 is not considered appropriately placed where it is I would still urge that it be put before the actual text of the chapters begin. Cf. David Lewis, We, the Navigators, where the explanation about place names comes at p. xi immediately after the Contents list.

P 22 OK if one puts in 'about' before the sum.

I will try to get Béraud's initials (he is rarely called 'a colonist near Port-de-France named Béraud') but if I cannot and it is essential perhaps it would be best to delete his name and substitute 'by a colonist near Port-de-France'

P 23 Original Spanish text has 'D.J.L Brize' so better put that, with a '[sic]'?

P 25 Best put 'Ugarte y Santiago' to be sure.

P 26 Don't you think the first sentence would be clearer with semicolons?

P 26 Perhaps if one put 'Soon after leaving Nukahiva Byrne decided to stay on ...' and change 'Byrne' to 'he' in the next sentence all would be well.

P 27 I have checked and the name is Pablo Gamero.

Surely 251 is right? 253 left + 1 born − 3 died = 251.

P 28 Mr H. (for Henry) Watson.

P 29 If one changes the part in parenthesis to '(formerly because she had left from some main port)' it will be clear?

P 32 To avoid the repetition of South Sea or Seas from 9 lines above we had better put Oceania here.

Funny it was the juxtaposition of 'second' and 'three' which worried you so I have changed it to 'another three-masted vessel'.

P 40 El Comercio is correct.

P 41 would 'as to' be better than 'of'?

~~P 43 The page referred to is 220 but if Chapter is best then it is in Chapter 21.~~

~~I have another suspect indicates 25-30 is French.~~

P. 48 Three-masted is the correct nautical word and cannot be written 3-masted (see on p. 37) but I

P 50 Manuel Moroleg

Ship is always called the Mercedes A. de Wholey (she was named after ~~the~~ beautiful Madame Mercedes Ab^e^leiza de Wholey. The company is called in the more or less verbatim transcript of the trial of the officers and sufferings of the ship by Langomazino: Arturo M. de Wholey et Cie (he is entry in French) and I think that this is likely to be right. The person is sometimes called de Wholey and sometimes Wholey (e.g. Andres a Calderon, in assigning the official Deputy Lucre to him calls him 'M. Arturo Wholey' and in the trial he is usually called M Wholey but sometimes M. de Wholey). In view of the name of the company, ~~and the ship~~ and Madame I suggest that one can safely call him Arturo de Wholey: it sounds more consistent. I suppose that he was of French extraction and the 'de' was gradually disappearing as he became assimilated into Peruvian society.

P 50 All I know about the firm was that it was apparently called Yrla, Kelly and Company, and that it traded in the French islands from its head office in Papeete. These small merchant houses are little known to fame. Perhaps we had better call it 'Yrla, Kelly and Company of Papeete' or, if you prefer, cut out the reference altogether.

P 51 I have checked through the record of the trial in the Messager de Tahiti and have changed the wording to 'Lee Kroff told ~~at last one of~~ the islanders that' to be on the safe side, though I think that Gouldet said the same.

P 54 Marquesas Islands.

P 60 His name was definitely Edward Lucett, though the French sometimes called him Lucette and he was also spelt Lucatt.

P 62 How about a compromise: 'Six of the eight vessels engaged in the raids at Easter Island in December 1862 ...'?

P 64 I suppose one could say 'The *Rosita* from Valparaiso made for Rapa with her two recruits from Easter Island, where the stranded ...'?

P 65 I have no objection to deleting but perhaps the short sentence left could be added to the previous paragraph.

P 69 OK, but may be compromise by having just the one introductory paragraph, with slightly more emphasis on the important point, that contrary to what the reader would expect, Tagaroa has been already dealt with out of sequence in Chapter 2. I find that in practice not everyone reads Chapter 2 before Chapter 7. I suggest the following phrasing: 'Apart from the eleven men kidnapped at Atiu and Mangaia by the *Rosa Patricia* and *Empresa* on their way to and from Rapa, the sole recruiting grounds for Peru in the scattered Cook Group were four northern atolls of Tagaroa, which have already been dealt with in Chapter 2, Manihiki, Rakahanga and Pukapuka. The first ships to call at Manihiki were the *Apurímac* and *Nuevo Corazón*, where they were joined by the *Trujillo*, which had detached briefly to Tagaroa to abduct an interpreter.'

P 72 I agree, let us delete. But I think that the *Rosa y Carmen* should then be given a slightly better introduction, as follows: 'Shortly afterwards, however, the *Rosa y Carmen* arrived from Rapa and was actually boarded by the *Anita*, ...'.

E.R.H (Ernest Rudolph William) Krause

P 73 Fine.

P 77 Fahaofo is right and Gatta is wrong in saying I corrected the Tokelau map for Chapter 9, I was too busy trying to persuade him to have a separate map of the Tokelaus as originally requested, ~~for chapter 9~~ and by the time I had given in we did not get down to examining the map itself.

P 80 I take it that my paragraph 2 will pass with a shrug since you have not listed it. This particular dispersal of routes is by far the most difficult to guess and a modicum of help by way of recall would seem permissible.

P 90 Yes, delete endnote 13 and, on reconsidering, I think there's no need to put anything in the text.

P 92 P.G Bird is right.

P 94 Thanks for spotting the broker; it should be Gee.

But should Revs have a full stop in view of the ruling in the Australian Style Manual (3rd ed), p 53 (h)?

P 100 OK — (see Chapter 11).

P 101 OK — (see Chapter 11).

Off and on is the correct phrase for a sailing vessel standing off a lee shore and changing course to keep her position relative to the land.

P 105 Book is right: he gives '140' and 'over 140' in his 1876 book and 250 and 140 in his 1872 report.

P 107 Tuvalu is right. I have never seen, let alone corrected, capitals to maps other than those in final approved form. They contain other elevating mistakes such as 'Marquesa Islands' for 'Marquesas Islands' and incomplete titles such as to map 8. So far as I am aware these were merely drafts for approval before being finalized and I have my copies for correction on my desk at the moment.

P 119 Both changes seem to be great improvements.

P 126 Yes, please delete.

P 128 J.-J. (for Jean-Jacques) Cébert, but his name has been already given on p 52 and I have since ascertained that he was not appointed to the

(1) being asked to follow Ch. 13, the numbers carried in the Adelante (1) are 254 which is correct and agrees with the numbers in Ch 2. F'n c has been put against the number as you suggested to show how the 251 who left became 254. F'n j has been inserted as you suggested in pencil. I should be grateful if the line re total could be left as people seem to find it difficult without an explanatory line to understand that the totals in Tables 2 and 3 of 3483 are the same but that the first is calculated by numbers of enlistees on ships and the second by numbers recruited on each island. The two tables (2 and 3) had better be reconciled?

(2) how the Tongoroa total is arrived at. I should be grateful if the line re total could be left for the reasons set out for Table 2.

Gaumet Service until 1870, so he must go out.

~~Tuamotus ('résident français aux Tuamotu') as he was the agent for the well-known Branda firm and would hardly have doubled in an official position.~~ Re de Kersel I am stumped as he never uses his initials: I have seen or ten letters from him but all signed 'de Kersel' and the captain of the Latinde-Trouille refers to him as M. de Kersel.

already noticed on p. 57

H.J. (Henry James) Nicholson; G.B. (George Black) Duncan (see p. 56); H.W. (Henry William) Carr (see p. 55); A (Alfred) Lacombe.

P 132 While 'Gaumet' is a name of multitude I have treated the Penrin Gaumet as plural & 5 lines later the British

P 137 Delete repetition Gaumet is singular. Better make both plural?

P 139 OK so long as 'Bric' is inserted in brackets as you have done since I think his real name has not been given before

P 144 I agree: evidently I should come at the end of the table.

P 148 Number of voyages and freights at (ii) have been rechecked and are as stated 1 and 2-4.

P 149 I have added 'or British mark' to agree with f'n c to Table 5.

Yes, 3483 is correct from Table 3

Pp 145-7 (Table 2) The whole of the 'Indians Recruited' column in Table 1 (now Table 2) has been rechecked and it agrees with the total of 3,483 in Table 2 (now Table 3). The title is changed as it is now (1)

Pp 150-1 (Table 3) In Rotuma and Easter Island to have their total printed twice and Nine and Caroline Island only once? I have inserted an explanatory f'n b as in Table 2 to show (2)

P 152 OK - f'n 2 should be a at bottom of Table 3.

~~P 153 I am assume here we refer a reference to Appendix & some page references are not allowed. Perhaps you would be so kind as to do the necessary.~~

P 154 Right: but should not line 3 continue 'from this also'? If not, ~~would it not be best to delete the whole sentence?~~

P 155 Utopia sounds just right

~~P 158 Mark asterisk.~~

P 159-161 Changes OK.

P 163 The f'n reference to de la Rebeine relates to the first two sentences; the last two sentences are from Miller to FO (Miller being the British Consul).

P 164 all refs are being changed to 'Ugarte y Santiago' and 'Antonio de Wholey' for consistency.

P 169 Re 'recruit' or 'recruitment' – I was a government recruiting agent on at least six ships in the early thirties and in official correspondence and general usage we always talked of 'a recruit', and I have never heard of the word 'recruitment' before. But if the proper word outside the Pacific region is recruitment I have no objection. I guess island people, whether Europeans or natives, will understand what is meant from the context, even though it sounds bizarre to our ears.

P 172 Hamburgh was the old spelling but I see it is Hamburg these days.

P. 198 Both the interpolations are inserted in round brackets by the writers of the passages quoted so I take it that they are all right as is?

P. 202 Dr L. Gautier

P. 204 St-Sernin is referred to officially as 'M. de St-Sernin, lieutenant de vaisseau' and signs himself as 'C. de St-Sernin. Le lieutenant de vaisseau, commandant le Latouche-Tréville'. I do not know French usage but it seems best to call him Lieutenant rather than Mess. or Capitaine, though he was both by our usage.

P. 210 Paz Soldan is how he is always referred to in official correspondence and the Diccionario Histórico-Biográfico del Perú cites what I take it to be his father as Manuel Paz Soldan.

(3)

P. 238. This is the only occasion in the MS where I feel that your construction of a sentence is not better than mine. I recast the sentence into 'It was a fruitless division, but it resulted . . .' with a subordinate clause denoting why in the middle. But the substitution of a semi-colon for 'for' makes the continuity difficult to follow.

P. 216 Sorry, a typing error - drooling it is.

P. 229 H. (for Henry) Detert, already given on p. 55. Cleary I cannot locate without re-examination of the Spanish microfilms but he can be easily cut out, not being of any importance.

P. 230 I agree, I seem to be a dedicated repeater. Perhaps in line 8 put 'As regards the letter,'?

(3) →

P 242 It should be 'ship-fever'.

P 243 '... the captain of the Adelante committed ...'

P 246 agreed.

P 250 Perhaps it would be clearer to insert 'Gilbertese' within square brackets.

P 254 Oshen has an eagle eye, even for footnotes. F'n 5 should read: 'Minutes of a meeting held at Matautu, Savaii, 6-7 Dec. 1865, in Powell to Aborigines' Protection Society 24 May 1866, Aborigines' Friend and Colonial Intelligencer, 1866: 534-5.' and f'n 6 'Aborigines' Friend and Colonial Intelligencer, 1866: 536-7.'

P 260 It seems OK to me as you have it; I have never been taught how to make out tables and should have got Alanie to do them.

P 261 Yes, Table 9 now (probably it will be changed again by the time one has finished).

P 266 (see Ch. 9)

P 268 I think that for greater clarity f'n e should read: 'The 63 taken by the Rosa y Carmen is deduced from there being 70 recruits on board when she arrived at Pukapuka of whom 7 were from Rakahanga - Gill to LMS 18 March 63, SSL, Marquesan Journal 1863, SSJ.'

P 282 I have checked from the actual contract and it is typed correctly. Jennyfer, on the other hand, in sending a copy to the FO has: 'Agreement made at ... this ... day of ...' and I suggest that we insert the 'this' as he has done. Similarly Jennyfer has inserted 'agreed', which is not in the contract, and has changed 'gardener' to 'gardener'.

P. 282 I have checked from the photostat of the actual contract and find that Aranda has typed a faithful copy. In preparing a version for printing in GBP 1864: 9-10 someone at the FO has amended it to make better sense. I have therefore typed and substituted a copy of this amended version since it is actually the one referred to f'n 1 to Appendix 3.

P 284 Not my interpolation please but made by Captain Sasvategoi who had written in the Spanish version 'Mapa y Panca (nombre del indio)' in ink. The '$5' and '$1' are similarly in the Spanish text, but not in brackets. I was advised, however, that English usage is to have amounts in figures following amounts in words placed in brackets; but if you feel that the brackets should be reversed it's quite OK by me.

~~P 16 Please see my note under p. 16 at the beginning.~~

P 291 Please see note to p. 210. The family name appears to be 'Pay Soldan' and not 'Soldan' or 'Pay-Soldan'.

~~Yes, Buck 1932b it is~~

P 293 Eyzaud.

P 298 F'n 19. Can one really have 'ibid' in a Harvard system f'n. I have never seen it before.

P 299 Yes - Lanes wrote this letter on 27 March 1868. I have checked and it is so

P. 303 It should be 1876.

P. 305 n 23: Ch. 12; n 9: Ch. 18.

P. 310 n 5: 30 Nov. 63

P. 313 Ch. 7.

P. 314 Ch. 1.

P. 315 Ch. 1.

P. 316 n. 19 not necessary.

n. 22: Ch. 13.

n. 1 I suggest omit first sentence but keep second.

P. 317 n. 6. The order was right but the typist should have typed '24.12.62'.

P. 320 n. 15 : 30 Mar. 63.

P 323 n. 26 : substitute 'See Tables 6 and 8'.

P. 324 n. 12 : ref. not necessary

P. 325 Beaglehole 1938

P 326 n. 16 : 1915 is right

n. 1 : Table 9.

n. 21 : McCall 1976a is on p. 332.

P. 331 Reminiscences. Amesbury struck the wrong key.

P. 332 The Marquesas Islands were named after Las Marquesas de Mendoza and the 'a' is essential - see Spate's index p. 364 under Marquesas Is. or any atlas or geographical work. It is possible that you are thinking of French usage, but then they speak of Les Îles Marquises and not Marquise.

General I take it that all Spate's points were penciled in the margin - otherwise I would not know what they were.

Bibliography Have written separately.

Reconciliation of statements re numbers of island groups and isolated islands visited by Peruvians.

Marquesas Group

Nukuheva
Uapoa
Hivaoa
Tahuata
Fatuhiva

Cook Group

Tongareva
Manihiki
Rakahanga
Pukapuka
Atiu
Mangaia

Society Group

Tahiti
Huahine
Tubua

Tuamotu Group

Anaa
Fakarava
Kaukie
Takaroa
Katiu
Nuku Tunga
Mokeno

Tokelau Group

Nukunonu
Fakaofo
Atafu
Olosenga

Tuvalu Group

Nukulaelae
Funafuti
Nukufetau
Nanumea

Line Group

Caroline Island

Austral Group

Rapa

Kermadec Group

Sunday Island

Gambier Group

Mangareva

Tonga Group

Nuuafo'ou
'Ata
'Uiha

Gilbert Group

Nonuti
Tabiteuea
Onotoa
Tarawa
Aranuc

Isolated Islands

Easter Island
Niue
Rotuma
Pitcairn Island

Samoan Group

Upolu
Tutuila
Ta'u