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PITCAIRN ISLAND

(General)

(3) From the Death of John Adams (1829).

(4) Material for Gazetteer.

For Pitcairn Island before 1829 see in File 10.

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Notes on

PITCAIRN ISLAND

From the Death of John Adams (1829)

PITCAIRN ISLANDERS: Rescued to Tahiti

- (1) Darling to S.O.S. No. 45 of 25.5.31 reporting return of H.M.S. Conet from service of rescuing Pitcairn Islanders (in C.O. 201/220).
- (2) A.A. Sandilands, Commander of H.M.S. Conet, to Gov Darling, of 19.4.31 giving account of the removal, arrangements made for housing and feeding islanders and giving names and ages of all inhabitants removed. Also gives extract with J.G. Bicknell for feeding and letters to Messrs Prutchard, Holt and Wilson reporting them to supervise feeding and to Consul Charlton (absent) ratifying him of arrangements made. (This is inclusive to (1)). 12H
- (3) Darling to Sandilands of 26.5.31 thanking him for conduct in effecting removal (also inclusive to (1)). 1H

(2) and (3) are in ML Despatches from Governor of NSW
Enclosures, etc. P.R.O. copies 1830-31 A1267-12 Ph 963-75.

PITCAIRN ISLANDERS: Removal to Tahiti

- (4) Captain Laws of H.M. Sloop Satellite to Secretary of the Admiralty of 11.3.29 detailing process of land, protection and assistance to Pitcairn Islanders made by King Pene.

(Preserved in 172 Admiralty manuscript)

- (5) Letter from Tahiti, May 15, 1831, concerning the removal of Pitcairn Islanders to Tahiti

S.M.H.

21.6.32, p. 2

Copy of page 181 of an untraced book on the subject of Captain William Driver's return of the Pitcairn Islanders from Tahiti in 1831, together with Captain Driver's marginal comments, forwarded to me by Bengt Danielsson from Tahiti under cover of his letter of 1.5.60.

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(1) The Printed Page.

REMOVAL TO TAHITI - RETURN

181

zeal, and agreed to receive them into her dominions. There was, however, great difference of opinion among the Pitcairners as to the desirability of the change. Some were willing to leave the island; others (and among them Mr. Nobbs) were much opposed to the measure. But the strong ties of relationship and affection which bound together all the members of the little colony finally prevailed; and they determined not to separate.

Early in March, 1831, they all embarked in a Government vessel, the Sarah Anne, and arrived at Tahiti on the 21st of the same month. A tract of rich land was assigned to them by the queen, and the Tahitians assisted in collecting wood, and also in constructing houses for their new friends, whom they looked upon as relations. One old woman came from a distance to recognize a long-lost sister in one of the surviving women who had left Tahiti in the Bounty. To the Pitcairners, however, the climate was peculiarly unfavorable, for sickness soon broke out among them; and Thursday October Christian, the first born on Pitcairn Island, fell a victim to this prevailing malady.

Their simple austere mode of life, and their rectitude of conduct, rendered the licentious and lax morality of the Tahitians most repugnant to the Pitcairn people; and, notwithstanding the kind hospitality shown them - especially by the queen - they determined, if even at their own expense, to return to their beloved island home. Some months before the general removal, the Buffett family, and some other, returned to Pitcairn; but they found it

*Really the
Lucy Ann*

Captain Driver, cont'd.

a wilderness, and the plantations destroyed by the live-stock which had run wild during their absence. In September, 1831, an American brig brought away all the ~~remainder~~ remaining families from Tahiti, and the queen, who had adopted Reuben Nobbs, and wished to bring him up with her own children, allowed him to accompany his parents, notwith-

(2) Captain Driver's marginal comments.

"In August 1831 I visited Tahietia in the Brig Charles Doggett of Salem Massachusetts U.S.A. found the Pitcairn People there 65 in number. They were huddled together in a large thatch house at the Village ~~Boby/Ati/~~ "Boby Ati". 12 had died already. The remainder a forlorn, broken down looking set - many sick - All in dispair. ^a As there seem'd no hope of escape from the Vice and ruin which surrounded them, Tahietia at ~~this~~ this time defys description such was the immoral character of its People from Queen to "Moorio", ^(?) Unable to resist their prayers ^d and tears & also to see them Lost, which was the inevitable consequence of a residence where they were, I took them on board my Ship and after a very pleasant passage of 22 Days landed them safely on Pitcairn - Sunday Sept 4th 1831, thus ~~snatching~~ snatching them as "a Brand from Burning".

(Signed) William Driver

December 24th 1871

Nashville, Tennessee.

History should be just, but for the fact related in preceeding page the Pitcairn history would have been ended in a night of Sin and Oblivion, who can doubt it?

I hold a letter signed by G.H. Nobbs and family heads of the Island in

Captain Driver, cont'd.

proof of this Statement

Date Sept 4th 1831 (Signed) W. Driver."

(3) Copy of a printed notice concerning Captain William Driver, forwarded to me by Bengt Danielsson from Tahiti under cover of the same letter.

Captain William Driver

Capt. Wm. Driver was born in Salem, Mass. March 17, 1803. He went to Bently School until he was 12 years of age. He then went to sea as a cabin boy. At the age of 18 he was a Captain.

In 1831 Capt. Driver named the U.S. Flag, "Old Glory". The original "Old Glory," was presented to Capt. Driver by the ladies of Salem, Mass. and was presented to his oldest daughter, Mrs. M.J. Rowland, in 1873 when she was returning to her home in Wells, Nevada.

On September 3, 1831, he rescued the people of Pitcairn Island (Mutineers of the convict ship, Bounty) from Tihiti Island and carried them back to their homes on Pitcairn Islands. When rescued, there were only 69 souls, but in 1886 they were 1200 [sic.] in number. Capt. Driver sailed twice around the world and once around Australia. He made the shortest voyage around the world that was ever made in a sailing vessel, and by his discovery, saved many miles to the sea-faring men of his day.

He went to Washington, D.C. in 1865 at his own expense to collect the claims of the Nashville Public Schools, so that the schools might be put in running order. He could accomplish this mission better than any one else, as he

Captain Driver, cont'd.

had been Chairman of Claims, and was well known in Washington by the officials.

Capt. Driver died in Nashville Tenn. March 2, 1886 and was buried in the Old City Cemetery. A monument was erected to his memory by his son, Mr. Ebb Driver, bearing the inscription:- "His Country, His Ship, and His Flag 'Old Glory.' "

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Note: There is a portrait of Capt. Driver in the above notice

Smith, D. Bowen. *Journal of the Discovery of the
Bounty*. *Philosophical Magazine*, Vol. XXX, No. 2, April,
1935. Pp. 200-237.

Bowen's book is, as the Preface states, only a compilation. The
review in the *Advertiser* for October 1st, 1831, says: "this is
hardly a word, with the exception of the family letters of the
Hogwoods, which they (the public) have not read a hundred
times before."

An excellent review of Bowen's comes in your issue on pp. 202-209.

Nature in his introduction states that he was able to communicate
relative to the Admiralty respecting the horrible destruction of the
mutineers which should enable the Pandora to find them. (This
is Nature's account of the 'Hewings' visit).

G 309/24 Film 24, Box 7 L.M.S. S.S. Letters.

- (1) From Heads of Families on Pitcairn's Island + George Nobbs.
(13 or 14 signatures) Oct. 19th, 1830.

Petition to send a person capable of preaching the Gospel - complains of divisions on island because the two seamen are not ordained and sent by the society and are considered incapable of teaching the islanders.

- (2) Oct. 20th, 1831. Accusation of inhabitants of Pitcairns Island against John Buffett and George Nobbs. Written by Edward David, master of barque Nelson of London.

These two had been allowed to dwell on the island on condition that they teach the children to read and write. For their labours, at first excellent, JB and later GN were given wives, a farm and a house. But JB neglected his work, ~~seduced~~ seduced a girl, divorced his wife and married the girl. GN, who arrived later, was similarly treated, and also later neglected his duties and refused to help in the ordinary work, and is accused of trying to usurp a power of authority over them. Islanders ask for a teacher to settle among them and reconcile their differences.

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Sydney Herald, Monday, September 3, 1832. Supplement, p.1, col.4.

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Original Correspondence - South Sea Islands.

To Rev. Mr Marsden, from "D.D.", Tahiti, April 21, 1832.

Writer refers to return of Pitcairn Islanders to own island - notes that Marsden will have heard of this by return of H.M.S. Zebra.

States that P. Islanders by no means the people they have been represented to be by visitors to Pitcairn. Never attempted to settle themselves, though land given to them by Queen Pomare.

From the time they landed on Tahiti, determined to get back to own land. Indolent, dirty in habits. Disease broke out among them, which killed 7 or 8, and frightened them all, and made them more anxious to get back.

Finally a subscription entered into by all foreigners on Tahiti, and a vessel taken up to convey them back to Pitcairn Island.

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JOSHUA HILL

Strauss, Wallace Patrick. "Early American Interest and Activity in Polynesia, 1783-1842". Columbia University, Ph.D. thesis, Modern history, 1958.

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"Another churchman who visited Honolulu at about the same time as Stewart was the enigmatic Joshua Hill. He had been instrumental in suggesting to the Hawaiian Government the plan for deporting the Catholic priests in 1831, after he had unsuccessfully tried to persuade them to leave for some other island."

References:

- (1) Yzendoorn, pp.64-5.
- (2) Annales de l'Association de la Propagation de la Foi, (Lyon, 1828-42), VI (Jan., 1833), pp.112-13.
- (3) Alexis Bachelat to M. Hilarion, San Gabriel Mission, California, Dec.18, 1835, in Annales X (March, 1838), pp.371-2.

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J. Hill, Captain, to Lord Palmerston, Tahiti, 5th April 1832, writing while awaiting a conveyance to Pitcairn's Island:-

"My detention ~~here~~ thus, however contrary to my wish, has not been entirely lost, as it has enabled me to see things better & in their true light. Hence, it is with deep regret I have, by a careful development found the demoralizing condition of these people, together the foreign residents among them, such as to disgust even our carnal nature!

And it was this unfortunate state of things, at this very place, the Wapping of Tahiti, which, with certain bad management in the transferring business, that so much afflicted and drove back the poor innocent Pitcairn's people hence to their native Isle again, though indeed under every possible disadvantage and privation to themselves."

[G.B. For. Off. - Consular Despatches & Papers - Tahiti and Society Islands, 2, 1829/31]. F.O.58/14, fol.156.

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N.B. Hill's letter to Palmerston, 5 April, 1832 :

Explanation of pencilled additions, queries to the text.

- a. When a pencilled question mark is written in above a word, it means that I am almost certain that it is the correct word - but not completely sure.
- b. When a pencilled bracket, with a "question mark, is put around a word, it means that the degree of certainty is much less.
- c. A square bracket with no question mark means the addition of a word or letters not actually visible in the text.

In general, Hill's punctuation marks and capital letters are rather difficult to distinguish - but I think I have interpreted most of them correctly. When there was any reasonable doubt, I have added a question mark.

In addition, I have used dots (.....) to indicate where letters or a word are completely indecipherable (using both microfilm readers), or where letters or a word are missing - usually at the bottom of a page, or at the edge of a page.

H Forster .

Tahiti, 5th April 1832.

My Lord,

Since I had the honour of addressing the accompanying duplicate, (dated Jany 13/32) to your Lordship, I have been detained[?] here[?] for a conveyance to Pitcairn's Island. And although there has been in the interval, more than a dozen whale ships (English and American) touching here for refreshments, on their way to the coast of Japan, and at this time nearly as many (10) lying here, of the same description of vessels, bound to the same quarter[?]: my detention thus, however contrary to my wish, has not been entirely lost, as it has enabled me to see things better & in their true light. Hence, it is with deep regret, I have by a careful development, found the demoralizing[?] condition of these people, together the foreign Residents[?] among them, such as to disgust[?] men and [carnal] nature!

And it was this unfortunate state of things, [;?] at this busy place, [;?] the Wapping of Tahiti, which, with certain bad management in the transferring business, that so much afflicted and drove back the good innocent Pitcairn's people, hence to their native Isle[?] again, though indeed under every possible disadvantage and privation[?] to themselves. But at the Sandwich Islands the case is very different, & as it respects the American missionaries, upon that Station, they have not only laid the axe at the root of the evil, by totally abolishing[?] [sic] of strong drinks whatsoever; but as regards their influence, directly to the contrary to what it is here, I humbly think, if anything, that they possess rather too much, whereas here scarcely none[?] - whether towards the heads of the Government, the chiefs or the people.

So much for good example, in putting down drunkenness, thefts, fornication etc. which here is the order of the day. And, moreover, in a political point of view, - touching shipping and commerce, that I have presumed to intimate to your Lordship with respect to the propriety & advantage of our having an efficient character as "British Resident", at the Sandwich Islands, instead of the actual consulate, which, perhaps, was rather hastily granted by the late excellent M^r. Canning, at the immediate request of the King Riko-Riko[?], and his Minister Baki, whilst in England. And which situation has, really, from some

the word
looks very like
"carnal" but
does it make
sense?

mismanagement on the spot, become altogether negative to the British interest, not only at Honoruru (Isl. of Oahu) but as well at the other Sandwich Islands. Indeed the present incumbent told me himself that he [no longer?] influence whatever. Besides, when we reflect, the Sandwich Islands were regularly ceded to His Britannic Majesty through the late Captain Vancouver, R.N. and that the flag of these Islands actually unites the British Union, as it does, with the Stripes, indicating the of their Islands. I humbly conceive, that a suitable "British Resident", who thus in fact would become at once a popular & much more efficient Representative of England's interest than a trading consulate however better filled. Besides a British consul in a British colony, as it were ! -The North Americans, who have also there [sic] consul there, & who are ever "wide awake", as they ha[ve] it, pretend that, if the British union is in the colours of the Sandwich Islands, that the american stripes are also in it ! This ridiculous saying however I soon silenced by explaining the simple facts touching the subject.

last 3 or 4 words partially or wholly missing - end of page.

Indecipherable

Last letters of word obliterated

*Will appears to use a small "a" here and later for "American"

After visiting Pitcairn's Island, I think now of returning to the Sandwich Islands (should my presence not be requisite for [a] while, at Pitcairn's) and to continue there until I can hear further from home. Should your Lordship therefore, think fit to make the desirable change suggested for the Sandwich Islands; and will be pleased to send out such a character; who may, on the spot, perhaps better appoint a sub agency both there and here, in regard to the shipping [and commerce] thus without any additional expense at home & may be quickly levied upon the ships etc. And as I took the liberty to mention before I will take great pleasure in furthering ^{so} far as may be in my power, the general good of our country, as well that of these beautiful Islands in both hemispheres under our immediate protection.

*probably only one word. However, practically indecipherable - seems to have "e" and "m" in it.

And if your Lordship will be pleased to honour me with a line in answer - address to me, "to the care of the Rev. Mess. Bingham and Richards, Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands", I shall esteem it besides a particular favour. Hoping that some [of] my friends may have the kindness to wait upon & sp[^{oak?}o...] to your Lordship - respecting me.

*last few letters indecipherable

I have recently drawn up a new set of harbour regulations & laws for them here ; in regard to their too frequent difficulties

with English & American whale ships and which is now getting[?] translated for [f...t...]. I beg to add that if the nature of the Service (which is not an over active one) on the West coast of South America (instead of that of New South Wales) could spare a Ship of war, from time to time, to make the round of these Islands it could[?] not fail having a salutary effect. There had not, when I left the Sandwich Islands, been a British vessel of war, since H.M.S. Blossom, Capt . Beechey, ab . five years ago, whereas the americans[?] have had several both there & here. Besides the acts of Piracy committed upon English adventurers[?] among the Islands in this neighbourhood is already & will become more serious if not timely put down.

As for the Missionaries here, I regret to say that little or no influence is any more possessed by them, notwithstanding all that may be said in [Austins-friars] to the contrary, - hence bad examples here, as good ones set by the brethren at the Sandwich Islands^[have?] got[?] to such a length that there is no knowing where it will end - "Drunkenness, Thefts, Fornications etc" are truly "the order of the day". The young Queen, with her licentious set about her ; is the most deplorable example[s]; otherwise I should think the people rather fine materials[?] to work upon, if the missionaries here^[would?] wont take advantage thereof, instead of trading & looking so much to nourishing their families thereby. Hence I now conceive, that [I...too m....] if anything, beyond, that of making an example of an English Master of a whaler, should be a consideration for this government, on the part of that of H. Majesty's. Besides I have got most of the British seamen left by the Whale Ship aforesaid, off on b . different vessels.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord, Your Lordships most
t t
ob . humb. Serv .

J.Hill

Captain.

To
Lord Palmerston
[etc. etc. etc.]
London.

*This word almost completely indecipherable though "f" "t" fairly definite
*capital "s"s rather hard to distinguish

*Very hard to decipher. A second opinion considered this the most likely interpretation

*practically indecipherable - seems to be three words

*difficult to be sure about these capitals

Correspondence relative to the Society Islands 1822-43, pp.9, 10, 23.

Pp.25-7: Queen's request (6.1.32). "We also wish that you would put in office a man like to Captain Hill, and send him to Tahiti, as a representative of the King of Britain, that he may assist us. If this should not be agreeable to you, then give power or authority to the Rev. G. Pritchard, the missionary at this station."

Capt. J. Hill forwards the petition of which the above is an excerpt to Viscount (?) under cover of a letter dated 13.1.32, which is reproduced at p.25.

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Hill, Joshua

Tahiti - British Consulate Papers - In-Letters,
vol. 2, 1834/43, p. 1-6

Commodore Francis Mazar, HMS. Blonde,
Valparaiso, Dec. 3, 1834, to Rev. Mr. Pritchard,
Tahiti.

First part of letter is concerned with religion
and morals generally. At foot of p. 3 he con-
tinues: -

" I am much grieved by what I have heard
of the present state of Pitcairn's Island com-
pared with that in which the late John Adams left
it. When we consider his previous life and habits,
I think we must allow that very few Men have
been so useful and in fact that he could not
have effected what he did, but thro' the special
guidance & blessing of Him who can make the
most humble of his Creatures subservient to his
Honor & glory. I cannot help believing that a
power has been assumed there and a severity
pursued totally unauthorised by His Majesty's
Govt. - or by any competent authority. However,
I have forwarded to the Admiralty all the letters
I have recd. from both parties, and I trust
Justice will be done to any who have been oppressed.

For the mean time, I hope and trust that the
Tahitian Missionaries will exhort the Inhabitants
to return to their former habits of piety & virtue, and

to live in Charity with each other. I feel particularly interested about that once interesting and pious people, and regret very much that Capt. Seymour had not time to stop there."

A postscript to the letter reads: - "I am not aware that Mr. Hill has any authority from H.M. Government."

G.B. - For. Off. - Consular Despatches and Papers: Tahiti and Society Islands, vol. 2, 1829/31.

Letter from Hill to Lord Palmerston, 5 Apr. 1832, written while awaiting transport from Tahiti to Pitcairn, quoted elsewhere in the list of references to that series.

Hill, Joshua

Brodie, in his Pitcairn's Island, reproduces a number of letters by, and concerning Hill. There are also two letters by Hill, as well as comments on him by Capt. Fremantle of H.M. Sloop Challenger in Recent Accounts of the Pitcairn Islanders; communicated by John Barrow, in Royal Geographical Society-Journal, vol. 3, 1833, p. 156-168.

Because these seem important, I'm getting a photostat.

They include Extract from a private Journal kept by the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, who visited the island in H.M.S. Seringapatam in 1830, "shortly before its inhabitants were induced to emigrate to Otaheite"; and

Despatch addressed to the Governor of N.S.W. by Capt. Sandilands of H.M.S. Comet on removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Tahiti, Apr. 9, 1831; and

Extract from a letter from Capt. Fremantle, on H.M. Sloop Challenger, at Sea, 30th May, 1833, describing a visit to Pitcairn.

In his description of Hill, Fremantle describes him as nearly seventy years of age. It was about this time that Hill described himself as 62.

"Sandwich Islands. Extract from a Letter of M^r. Alexis Bachelot, Prefect Apostolic, since Deputé, from the treatment he received, at the suggestion of the Protestant Missionaries, as recorded in our last."

The letter is dated Mission of St. Gabriel, Upper California, December 18, 1835 and is reprinted in the Anthracitean Chronicle, vol I, no 22 (Oct. 15, 1839), p 2, cols 1-4; vol I, no 23 (Oct. 18, 1839), p 2, cols 1-4; vol I, no 24 (Oct. 22, 1839), p 2, cols 1-5. The first two issues only concern Mr. Hill. The letter is said to be taken from one of the numbers of "Les Annales". There is an incomplete file of "Les Annales" in the Mitchell.

Petition of Pitcairn Islanders to Captain of H. M. S. Octagon
(Jan. 1837), concerning Joshua Hill. In Robb's Papers.

Mitchell Library.

JOSHUA HILL

Bradley, "The American Frontier in Hawaii", pp.210-11.

"..... one of the visitors advised the Catholic missionaries to leave the Islands so that the Hawaiian people might not become confused by the claims of rival faiths." - The Mission at Honolulu to the American Board, 17.1.32, in Missionary Herald, XXVIII (November, 1832), p.351.

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Add to the chapter on Hill quotations from Moerenhout's account of his activities in Tahiti (and his character as exhibited by his conduct there). This is quoted by Hall on pp.85-6 of his "Shipwreck".

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Moerenhout's remarks on Hill's conduct in Tahiti is confirmed, according to Jore, by the American Warriner in his account of the cruise of the U.S. frigate Potomac around the world in the years 1831-1834.

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Jore's reference is WARRINER - Relation (New York, 1835), p.248. This reference is taken from Jore, L. "Epilogue de la mutinerie du Bounty".

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See also Shipley, C. "Sketches in the Pacific", 1851, pp.5-6.

P.5. The elder islanders who remembered anything about him preferred not to speak about his regime.

"Some gentlemen who were at Tahiti at the time Hill was staying in the house of Mr Pritchard, told me that Hill used to leave long documents and strips of letters, purporting to have come from people high in office, in P.6. places where they were certain to be found; but none knew either where he came from or whither he went; and Mr Pritchard himself either could not or would not remember anything about him."

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Pritchard, Rev. George. "Voyage to Tubuai and the Marquesas in the Olive Branch. 2.7.35-9.9.35." L.M.S. South Seas Journals Item 109.

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RAPA. 3rd August.: [The people had neglected to feed their teachers Hape, Mahana and Hota.]

Mr W. Young of Pitcairn's Island had been at Rapa in a small vessel called to get men to dive for pearl shells. Mr Young told them that the people at Tahiti did not take their teachers food and it was not necessary for them to do so.

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Visits of HMS Actaeon and
HMS Imogene

(1) For an account of the visit of HMS Actaeon (Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell) on Jan. 10, 1837, the deposition of Hill, return of Buffett and election of Nobbs to be schoolmaster, see the Nautical Magazine for 1838, vol. 7, pp.520-22.

(2) For an account of the visit of HMS Imogene on Dec. 7, 1837, with remarks on the removal of Hill and the islanders desire that Nobbs, Buffett and Evans should also be removed, see the Nautical Magazine for 1838, vol. 7, pp.742-46. This gives a complete and detailed population chart.

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Excerpt from p.94 of Gessler, Clifford: "The Leaning Wind".

Speaks of the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Tahiti and Norfolk island, and then goes on to say:-

"One other attempt was made to lure them away. A king of Hawaii wishing to offset Asiatic immigration by bringing in people who were more nearly akin to the Hawaiians, set aside lands on the island of Kauai for the Pitcairn people and obtained permission of the British government to transport them thither. But the descendants of the mutineers had had enough of being uprooted. They refused to leave Pitcairn."

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

(1) Privy Council Records, vol.3, p.242 (12.3.1849):-

"Mr Wyllie also with regard to the propriety of offering lands on the Sandwich Islands to the inhabitants of Pitcairns Island"

(2) The Polynesian, vol.XI, no.8, (1.7.1854):-

"Report on Labour and Population, by Prince Liholiho. I remember there was some correspondence once passed between one of our official men and H.B.M's Consul General, about providing a home here for the overplus population of Pitcairn's Island. No doubt such Parties would make a good and valuable nucleus of thrifty agriculturalists, but their immediate effect upon the labor market would be very small."

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Nobbs Papers

Nothing at all of so early a date as 1831, or any reference to the movement of that time. But I found a reference to Webster that may interest you.

John Adams (grandson of John Adams I) wrote to Reuben Nobbs at Valparaiso, dated Pitcairn's Island, Apr. 1850. This letter is mutilated, parts of each sheet having been torn from the top righthand corner. The dots in the text indicate missing words:

"March 24th [1850] Arrived the Barque "Noble" of Auckland, with a cargo of lumber and vegetables for California, having on board six passengers. She was seen on a Sunday morning close in to the Island, abreast of the landing place, the wind from the Eastward was blowing pretty fresh with squalls of rain. Some of us, myself among the number, went off to her in one of the whale boats. The Captain told us that he wanted to sail that same day and he wished that we would go and get him some water, we, thinking it to be a work of necessity went and got him six casks - just before we went after the water Captain Parker landed in his own boat taking with him three of his passengers and the supercargo. Their names were John Webster supercargo, Walter Brodie

passenger, and Hugh Carleton, and a young man named Allan Kerr Taylor whose father was, or at least is, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras troops, in India. Mr. Brodie is a middle aged man (thirty nine) and was some years ago a mate in the East India Company's service. Mr. Carleton is a man of the same age and is six feet two inches in height with very long beard reaching to his

When we went for the water. . . . the Baron de Thierry and a young Samuel Baile, the Baron de Thierry is 53 years and has quite a military air younger than he is - the other young man is 23 years of age, and a very little, little fellow - he is much smaller than John Evans senior - he is in fact almost a Tom Thumb. But to return to my story.

After we have filled the casks we took them on board and came back up to the watering place, and took the Baron and Mr. Baile and brought them over to the village, just as we got to the village we met the Captain down by Arthur Quintal Senior's house ready to go off - the Captain having made up his mind to stop another day told the above named passengers that they may remain on shore all night, to which they readily acceded. The Captain accordingly took Matt, and the Supercargo and went on board - that night the wind blew pretty fresh with plenty rain."

[The letter goes on much as Brodie tells the story in his Pitcairns Island, which you surely know well. In fact the two accounts are in almost complete agreement, even to the details about Thierry not wishing to share a house with the others, about the departure of Brodie, etc., and later of de Thierry for Honolulu. The one thing I wondered was if you had linked Webster as described by Brodie with John Webster on his way to California where he joined up with Boyd. Brodie, who thought the Captain probably acted on the supercargo's advice in sailing without them, describes him on p. 12 as "better known as a shopman behind the counter at Gibson and Mitchell's retail store in Auckland".

This may indicate he didn't like Webster, or may only mean he felt he (Brodie) was a very superior person. In a letter I saw elsewhere (I can find it again if you're interested) Brodie wrote of his highly aristocratic family connections - the nobility - also of the connection with the Walter family of the Times.

If he was right in his suspicion that Webster persuaded the Captain it was more important to get their cargo to California than to delay to pick up their passengers, then Webster was really responsible for the writing of Brodie's book and its contribution to the history of Pitcairn. My reference is to the third edition. On looking further into

Brodie I find that he reached California before
the Noble and confirmed suspicion of reason
for leaving passengers behind.

return letter in the shipping list, with the heading "General Trade List for
Oct. 19, 1850"

- (1) Traditions about the Bounty, always assuming a legendary, or even mythical, disaster.
 - (2) John Adams' Journal lost, having been carried away by the Master of a Boston whaler.
 - (3) Tradition affirms that Blythe's account & other literary references, and not unconnected persons by the crew with Polynesian names, was the true cause of the mutiny.
 - (4) Native world investigated by Young, and Adams' belief.
 - (5) Adams' bounding a mistake & sailing to Young's direction.
 - (6) Young, also investigated killing of crewing natives, as he felt unsafe while they were alive.
 - (7) Young a half-caste West Indian, born in St. Kitts, where he gained a knowledge of distilling.
 - (8) Young, with Adams, killed Gornet, believing themselves in danger.
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272 "John Adams, now the only remaining European on the island, dreamed that the Angel Gabriel came down from Heaven to warn him of the end of his days. This vision, which seems to have done no real other work than to a sense of his condition, was followed up by a visit, in which he was carried away to view the

Noticed letter, said

appointed place of punishment for and does. All this was depicted with such terrible distinctness as to cause the dreamer from that moment to become a new man. He found a primer in the house of one of his dead companions, from which, and from the prayer book, he taught himself to read. So simple his own, but the alphabet, at least, he clearly must have known before."

- (1) "Once he could read he taught the children."
- (2) "Studied the Bible and made the children learn most of the liturgy by heart."
- (3) "Reading in the Prayer Book that Ash Wednesday and Good Friday were enjoined as fasts, but not knowing the meaning of the proper terms, he caused every Wednesday and Friday to be so observed, and that in the strict sense of the term. To this rule the whole population actually adhered for several years (although feeling such abstinence merely during the season of hard work), until the arrival of the first schoolmaster, who explained away the error, not a little to their satisfaction."

Metaxos' letter, contd

Reminder of letter discusses land offers made to them in

- (i) Huahine (Queen)
- (ii) Honoio (Lavel - General Miller)
- (iii) Juan Fernandez (then idea)
- (iv) Norfolk Island (W. Bush's idea)

273

"The Queen of Huahine, one of the Society Group, has offered them an extensive tract of land, to which the descendants of Vane, a Huahine girl, who married one of the Bounty's men, have a family claim. This they declined to press, the land in that island being burdened with 'bureaucratic' - faced contributions to the chiefs on solemn occasions, for which they could not obtain a definite promise of being allowed to compound at the outset."

Their laws are national and their rule "never to make a law till it be wanted".

Instance - the Constitution - church - language - Bannan's attack
- his resignation -
on Pollo, - his escape in returning from Pongoreva freed by islanders
- also given more land as inducement to stay

PITCAIRN ISLAND

1854

Captain Miller, Tahiti, to H. Rouse, H. R. Canal, Valparaiso,
Private of 6.12.54.

"The two young men from Pitcairn's Island (sons of the Revd
Mr. Hobbs) who brought me a letter of recommendation from
you', left this place for their home on the 21st ultimo,
taking with them the Duplicates of Mr. Nicolas' two letters
communicating the intentions of H. R. Govt. relative to the
transfer to Norfolk Island of such of the Pitcairn people
as might be desirous of removing there."

¹ True in 12-letters for c 1854

PITCAIRN ISLAND

REFERENCES

"Aleck, and the mutineers of the Bounty; or, thrilling incidents of life on the ocean, being the History of Pitcairn's Island and a remarkable illustration of the influence of the Bible". New edition, revised and enlarged. Pp.176. Boston, Mass., J.P. Jewett & Co., 1855.

.....

A revised and greatly enlarged edition of "The Story of Aleck, or Pitcairn's Island", bringing the account up-to-date. Said to have been based on Barrow, Delano, Shillibeer, Beechey, the Naval Biography, the publications of Missionary Societies "and communications of sea captains, and other voyagers, made in a responsible form in newspapers or furnished in manuscript".

In the advertisement it is stated that: "The following narrative is actual history. The writer supposes every statement it contains respecting the island and its colony to be in accordance with fact, and is not aware of having added the slightest embellishment to reality". The work was intended primarily for children.

Material not seen by me elsewhere includes:-

- (1) Letter from S.P.C.K., Calcutta, to John Adams of 15.7.1819 (pp.110-111).
- (2) Account by Captain William Driver, sent to the author, of islanders on Tahiti and his returning them to Pitcairn (pp.135-145).
- (3) Account of Pitcairn by "a gentleman who was there in December, 1822" (pp.111-112).
- (4) Letter from John Buffett to the Rev. Bingham of 10.7.1824 (pp.112-113).
- (5) Brief account given by Captain ^uBynker to a friend of a visit to Pitcairn in 1837 (p.146).
- (6) Account from the Nantucket Inquirer of a visit to Pitcairn by Captain Emmons of the Cyrus in 1839 (pp.146-149).
- (7) Account by a whaling ship carpenter of a visit to Pitcairn in 1839, taken from the Christian Watchman (pp.149-150).

Note: (1) The Sultan gave the islanders a boat and took away the old still.

(2) Driver's account of the Pitcairn Island laws signed by John Adams and seven married islanders in 1829 (p.144):-

"Their laws, I think, are extracts from the Mosaic; they relate principally to land trespasses and thefts; for the former the offender is whipped; for the latter, he restores three-fold. Seduction subjects the parties to eighty lashes each, and the female to contempt, and the male to banishment forever from the island in the first ship that will take him. Every head of a family, as soon as married, signs the laws, and swears not to favour his own children should they transgress. The voice of two thirds of the people is necessary to sentence any one. As to the manner of conducting their trials, I am unacquainted. I believe ~~that~~ they have not had a case since the laws were written. The case of seduction above alluded to was before, and was, no doubt, the occasion of having the present written laws, which are signed by John Adams and seven others, who at that time (1829) were married men".

(3) Facing the last page of the British Museum copy (p.54) of "The Story of Aleck, or Pitcairn's Island" is pasted a newspaper cutting headed "India Gazette" and at bottom "Govt. Gaz. Dec.8. 1832", which gives a brief account of the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Tahiti in 1831. The account was by someone on H.M.S. Comet, which had arrived at Madras from New South Wales.

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Dixon collection

Nobbs, Rev. George Hunn.

MS.Q7

"Pitcairn Island Register from the destruction of the Bounty up to the Present Time". Ja.23, 1790- Sep.23, 1857. 1 vol. unpagged.

This is a copy of the one published under the editorship of Charles Lucas, made by Nobbs on Pitcairn, but it is not identical in its entries, and whereas the printed Register closes at Feb., 1854, this continues to Sep.23, 1857, and so records the transfer of the islanders to Norfolk on May 2, 1856, and their first year in the new settlement.

The Register described by Camden Morrisby in articles entitled "The Pitcairn Islanders" published in the Sydney Mail for Oct., 1922, appears to be this one.

There are also 3 notes and some newspaper cuttings concerning descendants of the mutineers inserted in the ms.

It is also, presumably, the new Register which Nobbs mentions making in July, 1854, by copying the contents of the old one (which had got wet and which he later sent to Murray) and continuing from that date. See Lucas, "Pitcairn Island Register Book", p.94.

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From: Letter from C. Dillon, 16.7.1959.

On the subject matter of the removal of the Pitcairners to Norfolk Is. I would refer you, in particular, to the following references:-

Part 2. pp.185-6. From State Library of Tasmania: Letters:-

Pakington to Denison 15.12.52, No.40.
Denison to Newcastle 8.6.53, No.129.
Newcastle to Denison 9.12.53, No.181.
Grey to Fox-Young 4.12.54, No.13.
Grey to Fox-Young, 15.4.55.
Molesworth to Fox-Young 24.7.55 (1).
Lahouchere to Fox-Young 21.1.56, No.11.

Part 3. pp.197. Parliamentary Papers (M.L.). Correspondence on Removal of Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island presented to both Houses of Parliament (U.K.) 1857 and 1856.

Page 198. 'Pitcairn' by Boyles Murray.

Page 200. Booklet issued by Commonwealth Government for Centenary (1956) Celebrations. List of Pitcairners taken from the N.I. Register.

Page 204. 'Story of Pitcairn Island' by Rosalind Young.

Page 206. 'Varieties of Vice Regal Life' by Denison, and NSW Historical Society's Journal March 1906 - Bladen.

Page 207. Information re original land allotments was taken from a map - dated 1860 - I saw on the island.

And so on. You will note the references, on the respective pages, on the appropriate subject matter. And you will find, at the end of the book, on yellow paper, the Index to Part 3 and the Bibliography.

Note: The page references are to Dillon's Norfolk Island - Its History.

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REMOVAL OF PITCAIRN ISLANDERS TO NORFOLK ISLAND

1899
1856

File 99/302 of Norfolk Islands in archives, on the Question of the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island.

Includes cuttings from the Daily Telegraph of 24.3.99; and

Sydney Morning Herald of 25.3.99;

and a letter from O.M. Quintal (of Norfolk Island) offering to pay for the costs of removal.

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These were the descendants of the islanders who went back to Pitcairn.

Alter p.7 to take in the following excerpts from:-

Barrow, John. "Recent Accounts of the Pitcairn Islanders".
Jour. of the R.G.S. of London (1833), III:160 & 161.

He is quoting excerpts from a private Journal kept by the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, who visited the island in H.M.S. "Seringapatam" in 1830.

Capt. Waldegrave says "The whole island has been portioned amongst the original proprietors, therefore a foreigner cannot obtain land except by marriage or grant.

Since the death of John Adams, the patriarch, laws have been established against murder, theft, adultery, and removing a landmark. The penalty to the first is death; to the second, three-fold restitution; to the third, for the first offence, whipping to both parties, and marriage within three months - for the second offence, if the parties refuse to marry, the penalties are forfeiture of lands and property, and banishment from the island. Offenders are to be tried before three elders, who pronounce sentence.

Marriage and baptism are celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

They consider the King of England as their sovereign, and pray for him at divine service."

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John Adams died in March, 1829. During his life all obeyed him as a parent, - "Father" was his only title. Shortly before his death he called the heads of families together, and urged them to appoint a chief; but they looked up to him whilst living, and have appointed none since his death."

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For incorporation (after re-wording) in page 7.

A letter from Capt. A.A. Sandilands of H.M. Sloop "Comet" to the Lieut.-Gov. of N.S.W., dated the 9th April, 1831, recounting the measures taken by him to remove the population to Tahiti, is given in full in:-

Barrow, John. "Recent Accounts of the Pitcairn Islanders".
Journal of the Geog. Soc. (1833), III:162-64.

It was done in the Colonial Govt. Barque "Lucy Anne" in Feb. and March, 1831, the proceedings being conducted by Mr Henry who was the son of one of the missionaries at Tahiti and had been present at the meeting held by King Pomare and the Chiefs "when the promise of land, protection and assistance was made to Capt. Laws, of H.M.S. "Satellite".

Though Tahiti was on the verge of civil war when the party arrived, it did not actually break out, and in any case both sides agreed to observe the promise made by King Pomare respecting the settlement of the islanders.

Capt. Sandilands arranged for 6 months food supplies to be provided for the immigrants by "bills to be drawn on the Colonial Government of New South Wales".

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The details of the removal of the islanders to Tahiti and concerning their eventual return are given in full in:-

Historical Records of Australia. Series I. Vols. XIV, XV, and XVI (for details of pages see relevant card in my Bibliography).

- (1) Capt. Sandilands was to remove the people "who may be disposed to remove from Pitcairn".
- (2) Mr Henry received £50 for his services.
- (3) All expenses were to be defrayed out of "the Military Chest and not out of the Revenues of New South Wales, the resources of the Empire being more properly

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Removal to Tahiti, cont'd.

chargeable with services of this nature". The total expenses came to £125.

- (4) In order to return the islanders to Pitcairn the Missionaries at Tahiti raised a subscription of 650 Spanish Dollars, and chartered a vessel. - p.689. (They also sold some of the iron bars which formed the ballast of the "Bounty"?).

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Note re p.9.

Capt. Fremantle's account of his visit, -dated the 30th May, 1833, is given in full in the ~~above/a/~~ article by Sir John Barrow in the Journal of the R.G.S. for 1833. It does not, however, mention the warning I have quoted not to interfere with the laws, but does give, in full, 2 letters (dated 28th December, 1832, and May, 1833, respectively) from Hill to the Earl of Ripon in which he asks to be nominated H.M. Govt's agent on Pitcairn in order "to have authority to keep things in order amongst these poor people". Hill states in his earlier letter that he had "also established a set of laws, as best suited for them, and placed three of the most efficient natives as a committee of elders, to superintend their affairs". This was no doubt Hill's first and simpler form of government, which was shortly after elaborated into the form detailed on p.9 of my text.

(?) I have not been able to find any reply from the British Government to Hill's letter, but a reply sent by Under Secretary Hay (dated the 31st May, 1832) to an earlier letter of Hill's (dated the 20th Nov., 1831), asking for soap is given on p.668 of Vol.XVI of the Historical Records of Australia. U.S. Hay authorized Governor Bourke of N.S.W. to (??) "forward to Pitcairn's Island a small necessaries as you may learn from these people that they most need, whenever there may be a favourable opportunity of communicating with that island; but you will distinctly understand that it is intended to incur any great expense on this account".

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- (1) Reproduce in appropriate part of text:-

Pitcairn was by far the earliest British settlement in the Pacific Islands or South Seas (1790) and also the earliest British possession in that area (1838).

- (2) Add at line 1 of p.13:-

"Captain Elliott's action, which was not ratified by the English Government*, the islanders still ...".

* Scholefield, G.H. "The Pacific: its past and Future ...". London, John Murray, 1919. P.216.

- (3) The "Briton's" stay at Pitcairn (from the Captain's log, which I saw at the P.R.O.) was on the 17th Sept., 1814. The log contained no details of the visit.
- (4) H.M.S. "Fly" was at Pitcairn from the 29th to the 30th Nov., 1838.
- (5) See Scholefield, p.220, on the proposal to settle the islanders in Fiji or Raiatea, or on Norfolk once again.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

The "Pitcairn Islanders' Fund"

Add at (X)

A second "Pitcairn Islanders' Fund" was organized by the Rev. A.W. Drew and between 1878-79 collected over £300 in subscriptions, enabling a whale boat and a quantity of clothes, tools and useful goods to be sent to the islanders, to which consignment the Board of Trade added a surf boat in acknowledgment of the islanders' efforts in rescuing the crew of the "Cornwallis".

(Footnote: A balance sheet and account of the fund was printed in 1879, a copy being on record in the Library of the Colonial Office).

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Substitute at (X) on p.23.

In 1882 the first of an important series of laws controlling the settling of strangers was passed. The previous year three of the shipwrecked crew of the "Arcadia" - Albert Volk, Philip Coffin and Albert Knight - had decided to settle on the island; they were welcomed by the community and within a few months both Volk and Coffin were allowed by the Chief Magistrate, then Moses Young, and a meeting of heads of families, to marry island girls.

When, however, Knight also desired to marry some months later his request for permission was opposed by the entire Christian clan, and his deportation summarily directed at a further meeting of the heads of families, on which council they were in a majority. The change of policy was apparently due to the fact that Knight's intended bride had broken a prior engagement to one of Christian's sons in his favour.

Outside the Christian family public opinion was sympathetic to Knight and the girl and, despite the orders of the Magistrate, their banns of marriage were duly published by the "Minister", Simon Young. Before the marriage could take place, however, H.M.S. "Sappho" arrived and, on Christian's urgent representations, Commander B.F. Clark reluctantly agreed both to Knight's deportation and to the enactment of the following law:-

.....

Before the law was finally written in the book it was formally passed by the usual meeting of heads of families, in accordance with what had now become established custom, and Commander Clark took the opportunity of making it clear that he considered that Knight was being very unjustly treated and that he only consented to taking him away in the hope that it would be the means of restoring peace in the community. (Footnote: Clerk, Commander B.F. "Reports on Pitcairn and Easter Islands". Ms. in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society, London, pp.2-6).

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PITCAIRN ISLAND

Governor: Recommendations for

Commander Clark, writing in 1882, was so alarmed at the general state of affairs, and in particular the number of illegitimate births and the increasing prevalence of petty larceny, that he recommended the appointment of an administrator from England: "However well", he says, "the former system of laws and magistrates may have answered in the days of their primitive innocence, it is quite unsuited to the present state of the place". (Footnote: Clark, pp.4-6).

Rear-Admiral Palliser (in Cd.9148) recommended a Governor to cure Pitcairn's ills (Scholefield, p.219). This was in 1898.

P.35, first lines: The placing of the island under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner was done by Chamberlain in consequence of the reports of Palliser and others (Scholefield, p.219).

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The above should be added at (X) on p.25 - It is from:-

Clerk, Commander B.F. "Reports on Pitcairn and Easter Islands". Ms. in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society, London, pp.4-6. (i.e. para. 1 is from that source).

Walpole, F. "Four Years in the Pacific ..." (Paris, 1850),
pp. 152-3.

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"Nearer to the coast than Taheite, is the romance-haunted Island of Pitcairn, the refuge of the crew of the Bounty after the mutiny. For many years, all traces of this island were lost, and its subsequent re-discovery has already been often told. The natives were removed to the Island of Taheite, but, disgusted at the immoral manners of the people there, entreated to be carried back; this was done, and they now inhabit their paltry island in content and quite. Considerable alarm was felt by them at the possession of Taheite by the French, lest they also should be included in the act of seizure. Their fears were happily relieved, and they are now under the English flag, nor has her gracious Majesty any more devotedly loyal subjects. In February, 1847, they were visited by a man of-war, who found them in much their usual state. The island is described as about four miles and a half in circumference, of a rich alluvial soil, capable of much cultivation, and rising, in the highest part, twelve hundred feet above the sea. There is a bad anchorage in Bounty Bay, but vessels touching here mostly

stand off and on. Like the other islands of these seas, the stones, down to the very water's edge, are clothed in verdure, and the spray of the surf showers over the green leaves on the iron-bound coast. The people spoke of the kindness shown to them by the vessels that had visited them, with truly tropical warmth of gratitude; and my informant says it was sweet to his own loyal heart to hear these simple-minded people inquiring, with earnestness, after the health of our beloved Queen, and if all prospered at home. The total population of the island is about one hundred and thirty-four souls; sixty-nine males, and sixty-five females - all natives of the island, save three Englishmen and one Taheitean woman, who came in the Bounty; she must now be close on eighty years of age, and is the widow of Young, one of the mutineers. Of the Englishmen resident, George Nobbs seems the chief. What a romance his life might furnish forth! He exercises the offices of clergyman, school-master, and doctor; and all spoke of him with respect and gratitude. He teaches the doctrines of the Church of England, and exercises all its rites. His school is well constructed, and learning under his mild rule is very popular. As doctor, he does his best, administering the physic of which he has the charge very judiciously. They seemed in want of books and paper, and also of a boat; for, though possessed of several canoes, the want of tools had prevented their making a boat. These wants were liberally

supplied directly they were made known to the squadron and merchants at Valparaiso. The oldest inhabitant, after Young's widow, is Mary Christian, daughter of Fletcher Christian, now in her fifty-third year. Byron has immortalized her as the Maid of the South Seas.

The island is visited yearly by about fifty vessels, nearly all of them American. The people are not so healthy as their simple fare and life would seem to warrant, and consumption, influenza, asthma, and fevers, are prevalent. They feed principally on vegetables, meat and fish being only allowed one day each in the week.

The form of Government at Pitcairn's Island is simple, and well adapted to the necessities of the people. There is a leading man, or magistrate, who is elected on the 1st of every January, by the majority of votes. All males and females above eighteen are entitled to vote, and married persons even before that age. Some of our theorists might take a lesson in universal suffrage from the savage; two committees are chosen at the same time, the one by the magistrate, the other by the people. When there is a dispute, a jury of seven is called, to whom the matter is referred; the most votes decide the point at issue, and the decision is final. Fletcher Christian, grandson of Fletcher Christian, of the Bounty, was magistrate for the year 1847."

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Tahiti: Communication with
Raiatea: Settlement on

in 1899,
Mr R.T. Simons, writing from Tahiti, stated that until the islanders produced some commodity marketable in Tahiti, nothing could be done to establish regular communication between the two places.

The S.D.A. authorities, however, were willing to employ a few young Pitcairn Islanders on their plantations at Raiatea to gain a knowledge of the cultivation and preparation of articles most likely to be suitable for trade purposes.

(Cd. 754, pp.4 & 5).

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AUCKLAND WEEKLY NEWS

NORFOLK ISLAND, 1891

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Auckland Weekly News

1891

Death of Buffett --

5.5.1891

On the evening of the 5th May one of the old Pitcairn identities passed away at the ripe age of 94. He had been connected with the Pitcairn community for the long period of very nearly 70 years. Early in the twenties (1822) the English whaler *Cyrus*, on her way home after an extended and successful cruise, and before starting on the then lonely and perilous passage round the Horn, called at Pitcairn Island for fresh provisions and to recruit. Just at that time the island elders began to feel the want of a school teacher for the young community fast growing up, and expressed their wishes to that effect to the captain of the *Cyrus*, who without hesitation willingly agreed to help them if possible. The result was that Buffett, then a young man on board, of fair education, was sounded, and he gladly fell in with the wishes of his captain and the community, went ashore with all his belongings, and thenceforward threw in his lot with the Islanders. He was not long, however, schoolmaster, as on the advent of Mr. Nobbs, some few years later, a majority of the parents wished for a change, and, of course, Buffett had to acquiesce. Mr. Buffett's residence, even on peaceful Pitcairn was not without its exciting episodes. In 1831 occurred at the instance of the English Government, the exodus to Tahiti and the community's return some months later curtailed through sickness of many of its members. Then again in 1836 during the "reign" of Mr. Joshua Hill, Buffett and his two compatriots, Nobbs and Evans, together with their families, were for a short period banished to the Gambier Islands, by this arbitrary gentleman, where the exiles were kindly treated and remained until the storm blew over. Lastly, the final departure from loved old Pitcairn to the new home at Norfolk Island, 3000 miles away. Buffett was an ingenious worker in wood, and his handiwork in the shape of cabinets and such like are widely distributed, the old familiar legend made from the wood of John Adam's house being always kept up, and no doubt adding attraction to the goods. Until three or four years ago Mr. Buffett had the full use of all his faculties, but for the last 18 months he has been totally oblivious of passing events. His funeral was largely attended, the Church of England chaplain being assisted by the Wesleyan minister, Mr. Salter, in the reading of the burial service.

Admiral Scott, in the *Orlando*, called in at the *Cascade* on the 18th April. Admiral Scott landed about mid-day, but he was off again at four, steaming away to Sydney. The Rev. C. Bice got a passage to Sydney in the *Orlando*. Then on the 29th H.M.s. *Rapid* called. She was on her way to Noumea from Auckland, and brought a mail; and again, on the 24th May, H.M.s. *Dart* from Sydney, bringing a mail, came in. She, too, went off to Noumea the next afternoon. We have been expecting the s.s. *Little Agnes*, but she has not turned up, so I suppose her owners, Messrs. Donald and Edenborough, have found more profitable work for her, worse luck. However, it can't be helped, but we all thought she was going to continue in the trade, and would have been very handy.

Bishop Selwyn is still on his back, and very prostrate, but both doctors agree that he is slowly improving. It is stated that an attempt to move the Bishop will be made at the end of June, a steamer (man-o'-war), having arranged to call for him at that date.

Notes on

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Material for Gazeteer

10 Donald Street,
Carlingford,
5th May, 1958.

Dear Mr. Maude,

We have recently received from Pitcairn Island, that is, from Andrew, some information on those place-names that you lacked. I thought you would like to have them just as Andrew sent them so I am enclosing portion of his letter.

I wonder if they will be in time for the book! There may be something interesting about them, anyway, that you will be pleased to see.

The bottle Andrew mentions is one that was dropped from a ship ten years ago and which they found on the east beach at Henderson Island last March, the 29th.

Captain Jones of the "Corinthic" took two boats and twenty-three men to Henderson on Friday, March 28. The trip took about six hours. Next day they were walking on the east beach, where they found the bottle. Efforts are being made to contact the Mr. Kelly, of New York City, who dropped it from the S.S. "Bernard Victory" in Lat. 24.33S and Long. 127.40 W. May 27, 1948.

While around on that beach Oscar found a cave that they had not known before. Portions of skeletons lay on the cave floor and as they talked of the bones and the uneven surface of the floor of the cave that night, they planned to go again and investigate more thoroughly, which they did through the week, as the weather was not favourable for returning home.

Seventeen men should be sufficient to find everything of interest! They removed some earth from a high part and discovered the skeleton of a woman and a tiny baby. From the position of the child's skull they thought it to be an unborn infant. In all five skeletons were found. On the skull of the mother were some hairs still. There seemed to be no remains of utensils or implements and no messages scratched anywhere. No one mentioned anything in their letters, at all events. The folk wonder if anything could be done to identify the people.

An AIR letter has just arrived from Agnes Ross. She tells of the death of Lucy on Friday, 11th April. Poor old soul had been very weak and ill for some time. Roy visited her before she died and he took a bad turn. Took him all his time to get as far as Linas's. Pastor Hawkes has ordered him to bed for a month's rest. He is improving but must be very careful.

*Parkin has gone to America as a delegate to the
General Conference (S.D.A.) in Cleveland, Ohio. June 19 it commences.*

Jessie has not been well since she had that bad turn of haemorrhage some time ago. She and Oliver have gone to N.Z. accompanied by Roger. They will have to be there some time, I suppose, as Oliver will have to earn money for their fare home. It cost them £150 to go. Fred Brown and Laura have also gone to N.Z. for treatment for Laura's bad eye.

It was not for medical care that Vernon and Lillian and Margaret went just recently. I think Lillian wants a look at the shops and gay things in the city! Vernon says this will have to be the last, as he is getting old now. They speak of putting Margaret in college somewhere. When they were in N.Z. before they had Margaret and her sister Mary. But when they returned to Pitcairn Molly, mother of the two girls, wouldn't let Mary go with them. So Vernon and Lillian have only Margaret now.

Probably you know Mr. McLoughlan, a judge, in Fiji. He has been on Pitcairn Island for a while. I understand he went to see about two couples who wanted to be divorced. In the end, Clarence and Pat were divorced but Radley was told to go home and live with his wife. But Joycie has been running after Wiles. Agnes tells us in this letter that Wiles has shaken her off.

Pat wants to return to her parents in Wellington. I hope she can get away. Her father has not been well - and sometimes people on the island who are not wanted may have some unpleasant experiences. Pat has been living at Ivan's home because of trouble at Andrew's.

Do you remember that big stone above the teacher's residence? Well that has moved! There was a lot of rain one night and water was rushing down the valleys about up to one's knees. During the night there was a landslide, Agnes tells us, "at the back of the school residence and Big-belly stone was undermined. Mr. Schubert was anxious so asked the men to try and remove them, which they did. They got a bunch of stones by the side of it and the bear's head off and rolled down the hill that afternoon. The house had a few narrow escapes and one piece lodged near the septic tank. Some coconut trees were broken down. The next morning the bear's large square package was rolled down and there were a few anxious moments as it was nearing the house, but it turned off in time. We were always pleased to hear the men cheer, then we knew all was well. Another old landmark gone!"

We hope your work is going along nicely, and that you are all well. What beautiful weather we are having now! Best wishes from us both.

Very sincerely yours,

F. P. Ward.

(Encl.)

Well, now the answers to your questions. One I can't say is the correct one but no one can give me any better reason why the place was called after the name Matt's Fever

1. Nellie; answer. Once a man went down fishing and he have his dog with him. (a she dog) and it fell in the water, so the place was called "Nellie" after the name of the dog.
2. Friday's Road; Friday (that + Friday Christian); he was the first who use that track going down to Ledside, when it was all covered with trees.
3. Nam Fall; Nam and his wife went down fishing and he fell and killed himself. quite a few people was down at the time. he fell he just left his head afloat die instantly.
- 4; White fish pool; a big pool where white fish use to live just before get to Young's Rock.
- 5; Johnny fall; Johnny was a young boy who try to get up in a cave just before going in to Christian's cave for birds eggs and he fall. he died just before reach his home.
- 6; Breadfruit Valley; A valley where once upon a time was covered with bread fruit.
7. Where Fred's Fall; just as you go down to the carving at Saint Pauls (where Virgil cut the carving from the cave) Fred Brown was going for fish bait and he fell and hurt himself. some of the men have to swim him out to his boat to get him home. he was badly

short but get over it and was now in new Zealand
8; Red dirt; just because the place was red ground
down Saint Pauls.

9; Ed's cocconut; his patch of cocannts.

10; Old Palm; a ridge with a big tree palm were the
men formerly use to go on to shoot white birds.

11; little George cocconut. Same as Ed's cocconut. Little George's
patch of cocconut.

12; Point Christian; just like, Solam's Rock, young's Rock,
and Christian Point. name after their share of the rocks
when the rocks was shared up for fishing in the old days

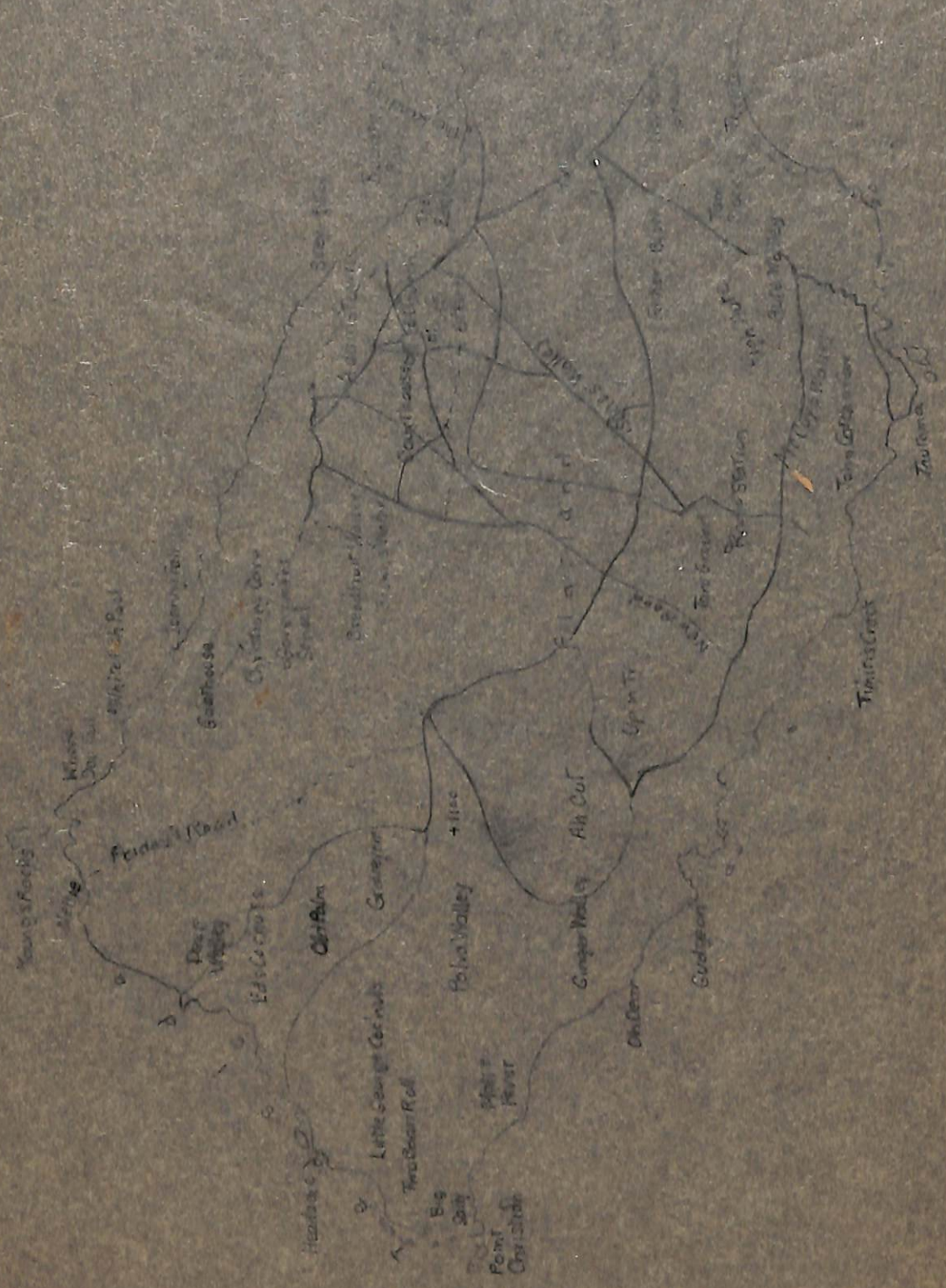
13; Matt's Fever; As I said before no one can give any answer
for sure, but I think can be because Matt have some reason
which cause him to go there often. like what we call
today. if any one start do something chopping wood regularly
we would say that person have the fever for wood.
so we thought that's why the place was called Matt's fever.

14; Ah cut. a cut between two hills, call "up ah cut."

15; Up in Ti. long time ago the place was covered with Ti roots
and when the men use to make kite or ground even
they use to go up in the Ti and dig barrow loads of them.

16; Isaac's Valley; Name after Isaac. Like John milk Valley
Isaac's Valley to plant and build his house.

I think that's about all you want to know so I
will give you the note in the bottle now and if



10 Donald Street,
Carlingford, N.S.W.,
11th March, 1958.

Mr. H. E. Maude,
4/98 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Just a month ago you wrote to me! I'm afraid I am a lot worse than you for answering letters - sometimes, at least. So no need to apologize to me! And I am only too happy to do some little bit to help in the project you have in hand.

Now that the "Pork Trade" is finished (or was finished a month ago!) you will be making strides along with the Pitcairn Island Gazeteer. My fingers just itched to send those eighteen names you mentioned in your letter and have Andrew make some comment or explanation on each. That is what was actually done with them in the long run, and we are waiting for their return before very long. I wonder if they will arrive in time!

I should think that a very good suggestion to send the Gazeteer material to Pitcairn Island for checking. Probably there would be no one better to whom to send it than the teacher, who could work on it with Andrew, perhaps.

A new teacher has just recently arrived on the island, as you probably know. He seems a fine young fellow, Ernie Schubert, by name. He is an Australian and a Seventh-day Adventist. Most of the people wanted a teacher of the same faith as themselves, though a few were opposed even to this. I am told that some thought if an Australian teacher came they would receive no more movies from New Zealand. So they were against an Adventist teacher coming! But a teacher, even an S.D.A., could have come from New Zealand or somewhere else. Mr Schubert, with his wife and young son, arrived at Pitcairn the 1st of March. It was a beautiful day and everything was landed safely.

How do I know? you will say. Well, we were talking to Thomas over the radio the evening after their arrival! They had been there some fourteen hours when our conversation took place. We have made another "sked" for the 16th. We talk to them Sunday night, which is, of course, their Saturday night. Two of our neighbours are "Hams" and they are kindly interested and help in making the contacts possible.

Thomas told of a little six-year-old girl, Linda, who had fallen about forty feet "Down Rope." She was rather badly hurt and they were fearful regarding her recovery.

They had a judge on the island at the time - from Fiji. He was making some slight alterations in the laws and looking into a request from two couples regarding divorce! Clarence and Pat were very unhappy. I believe they made things very unpleasant for Pat at home and I understand that she is now in Ivan's home. Radley and Joycie have had trouble, especially since Jenny paid a visit from New Zealand some time ago. The judge expressed the opinion that if he granted divorce to these couples there might be more who would want a divorce. And truly it is quite possible that some others might want to be modern!

We were told a while ago that it had been arranged so that anyone could help themselves to bananas no matter where they grew or to whom they had belonged formerly. This doesn't seem to be a good arrangement. John, for one, had asked that the bananas growing near his house should be left for him, which seems a very natural request, especially when "the owner" is a person in poor health. But I understand that even those bananas disappeared! Wouldn't it be a temptation to anyone to help themselves to the nearest ripe bananas if they were acting within the law! And some bananas would no doubt be cut even before they were properly ripe. I don't know what would bring about such an arrangement for picking bananas. It seems a most unsatisfactory condition to me.

But I must let you get on with your work! That was no small job - the Tahitian Pork Trade. You'll be glad that is finished.

Oh, and that article and the pictures in the December National Geographic Magazine. Weren't they fine pictures! And a very good map.

Kind regards and best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

J. P. Ward

4/98 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T.,
10th February, 1958.

Mr F.P. Ward,
10 Donald Street,
CARLINGFORD, N.S.W.

Dear Mr Ward,

Please forgive me for not having thanked you before this for so kindly sending me the additions for the Gazetteer of Pitcairn Island. I was having some difficulty in completing my paper on the Tahitian Pork Trade and had to drop everything else and concentrate on it.

But it is now over and being typed - much longer than I expected: about 14,000 words instead of 4,000, but that seems to be always the way when I write anything.

So your additions will come nicely in time and they are very much ones that I wanted. I see that of the 53 names given on the map in the September National Geographic Magazine we have 37. The 16 we haven't got are:-

Nellie	Ed's Coconuts
Friday's Road	Old Palm
Where Dan Fall	Little George Coconuts
White Fish Pool	Point Christian
Johnny Fall	Matt's Fever
Breadfruit Valley	Ah Cut
Where Freddie Fall	Up in Ti
Red Dirt	Isaac's Valley.

But of these I think several can be included as the map reference gives sufficient indication. I seem to have missed most of the names round the N.W. corner of the island. Though I went there a lot I suppose it was always alone.


The Gazetteer will take some time to complete I know - everything does if its carefully done. The next thing, I think, is to work out each entry into final form and type them all on cards. They can then be re-typed by a professional in final text form.

Probably at that stage it would be best to send the whole thing to Pitcairn for corrections, deletions and additions - what do you think, and if so to whome?

I shall also have to work up a map on a large scale and put in at any rate the main place names.

Many thanks for all your very material assistance in this project.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'H.E. Maude', written in a cursive style.

H.E. Maude.

✓ Young's Pools
Nellie
Friday's Road
Wheelbarrow Fall
White Fish Pool
Johnny Fall
✓ Goathouse
✓ Christians Cave
Breadfruit Valley
✓ Brown's Water
✓ Adamstown
✓ Biting Biting
✓ Bony Bony
✓ The Edge
✓ The Landing
✓ Ship Landing Point
✓ St Paul's Rock
✓ Adam's Rock
Wheel Freddie Fall
✓ Pool of Man (Man)
Red Dirt
✓ St Paul's Point

✓ Pedicle
✓ Handache
✓ Deep Valley
Edo Cocoon
Old Palm
✓ Graveyard
Little George Cocoon
✓ Two Bears Roll (Bear Roll)
✓ Big Sally
Point Christian
Mitt's Fever
✓ Palva Valley (Palma Valley)
✓ Oh Dear
✓ Ginger Valley (Gusa Valley)
✓ Godgeon
ak Cut
Up in Ti
✓ Flatland
Isaac's Valley
✓ Taro Ground
✓ Tinitis' Creek

10 Donald Street,
Carlingford,
29th Dec., 1957.

Dear Mr. Maude,

You don't have it so hot in Canberra as we do in Sydney, I suppose. Oh, but it has been hot here today! And two other days we were with friends in St. Ives - Christmas Day and Boxing Day. They took us to Ocean Beach, Manly, both afternoons. It blew up a cool change there.

Perhaps you have already had the gazetteer printed. If it is not too late here are a few names which you may not have. I am not sure whether they were in the list or not. I have had them nearly two weeks but there has been such a lot to do. The time has been so full and it has just rushed by.

We hope you have had a good Christmas. Maybe you are all still enjoying a lovely holiday.

1. Lucky (Up Lucky). About 100 yds from the top of the Ridge, in Palva-Valley. Moses Young found a nest of eggs there and the people said he was "lucky" to find it.

2. John Adams' Brade (Bread Fruit Patch). On the South side of Long Ridge looking down into Deep Valley. A small ridge - "Old Palm" - separates the spot from Deep Valley. There was formerly much bread fruit there but now it is all gone. ("Old Palm" - a palm tree used to be on this ridge - "good to go on and shoot birds.")

3. Headache. Due south-west of the west Landing at Water Valley. "Good place for nanvy fishing where Big George Stone is. Some men were fishing there at one time when one had a very bad head. It was "so sore they had to bring him home." (Have you seen the article in "Geog. Mag."? Fred is said to have stated that "the man died.")
4. Pancake. A rock just above Old Palm - broad and flat like a pancake. It is part of the road to Tedside, not far from the top of Big Ridge. Another reason for calling the rock "Pancake": A man once fell on the rock and said he fell "flat as a pancake."
5. Nedjun. Ned Young's ground. ("Nedjun" short for Ned Young.) On the right hand side of the road up to Oleander from Big Fence. ~~About 100 yards from the top of Oleander going up Farmpatch.~~
 "From the top of Oleander you walk about 100 yds to the right going up Farmpatch." (This wording gives a clearer idea of the location.) This last name is one you do not have on your list!

I am indebted to Andrew and Miss Ross for the information.

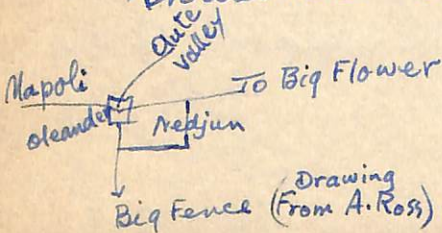
If I am too late in forwarding this matter I am very sorry. Pity it could not have been included.

Thank you for card and good wishes for Christmas and New Year.

Mr. Witherspoon is leaving Pitcairn I. January 14, he tells me.
 Every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Fred P. Ward.



10 Donald Street,
Carlingford,
9th Dec., 1957.

Dear Mr. Maude,

We were glad to receive your letter and to know that you had received safely the letter from Andrew. And won't he be delighted to receive a letter from you! He will appreciate that, I know.

It was too bad you should return to Canberra to find Mrs. Maude with an attack of asthma. She will be quite well again long before now. We hope you all have real good health so you can enjoy the holiday period.

And you are having trouble with letting your home! It was very unfortunate that the one occupying the place was obliged to change his place of residence. We hope you are successful in finding someone suitable to care for your home while you are away.

I am very glad if I have been of any assistance to you in the preparation of the Gazetteer and thank you for the copy you plan to send us. We shall treasure it, I assure you. Yes, Andrew's letter should be of much assistance. I was really worth very little.

Here's wishing you all a very happy holiday season and a prosperous New Year.

Very sincerely yours,
Fred P. Ward.

98 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T.,
25th November, 1957.

Dear Mr Ward,

You must indeed have been wondering when (if ever) I was going to write and thank you for your very helpful letter about the Pitcairn place names, and also for kindly passing on Andrew's letter to me.

I would have written long ago, but have been away in Sydney for some weeks working on the Tahitian Salt Pork Trade and only got back to Canberra a few days ago, to find Honor in bed with asthma.

I did hope to thank you in person when in Sydney but you know how it is once you get to the city - you being so far out and not on the phone I kept postponing it. And the Library not closing until 10 at night; I felt you might not appreciate it if I turned up for a social call without notice and after midnight.

But I most grateful to you all the same for the trouble you have taken in this matter, and also to Andrew who really has gone out of his way to deal with everything: I will write and thank him personally.

Andrew's reply is so much more detailed than anything I had hoped for and will enable me to complete the paper without further ado (once I have finished with salt pork).

I can see, however, from the names quoted by Andrew, that the Gazeteer will be only a partial one at the best and that there will probably be more place names omitted as Included. Let us hope that the more important ones will be in and that someone will be stimulated to complete the task.

The caretaker of our house at Wahroonga has just been carried off to prison, so my wife has to go down to Sydney again to arrange for renting it to someone else.

I will send you the Gazeteer (if anyone will publish it), and again thank you ever so much for your help, which was invaluable.

Yours sincerely,

Leery

10 Donald Street,
Carlingford, N.S.W.,
20th October, 1957.

Dear Mr. Maude,

You will be eagerly awaiting a word from Pitcairn Island regarding the two main place names you had mentioned.

Just a few days ago we received a letter from Andrew. About McCoy's Valley he informed us:

"McCoy's Valley runs right through the island. You remember Bob's Valley, where you come to Christie's house, well, the same valley starts down about Isaac's, runs through Glannies Big Tree, up Isaac Valley, through John Mills Valley, Up the Beans, then down McCoy's Valley and ends down Ahlihau. When you go from the Station to Auté Valley you pass through McCoy's Valley down."

There is really very little about Tautama:

"Tautama. When you go down you look from Ahlihau south to see Tautama, where Timiti was killed and thrown in a crack where we call Down Timiti's Crack (good place for Nanvy). From Timiti you look east you will see Menahli stone and the cave where Howland fall (Thornton's father) while bird hunting."

You have in your copy, I think, the names of several places that may be considered the extremities of Tautama. I meant to take a note of them to compare with our reply from Pitcairn I. but I did not do so. Maybe you will remember them.

In referring to Tautama perhaps mention could be made of the fact that it comprises several acres of land gently sloping towards the southern shore and hemmed in by high cliffs to the north. Much of this land is covered with broken stone implements - most of them apparently but partly finished. They give the impression that here was once a great industry carried on by people of the long past now shrouded in mystery.

There are a few names yet concerning which I wrote later. For these we still await a description. I hope something will come along in time to be included in the monograph.

We were pleased to see Mrs. Maude and meet your sister on the Friday before we went to Camp meeting. We hired a caravan from a neighbour who took us to Blacktown on Sunday and brought us home the following Sunday. We had a wonderful time and returned tired but happy.

You may be interested to know that at one meeting we were very fortunate in having the Rev. Young Bin Im address us. He

He is Secretary for the British & Foreign Bible Society in Korea, and he told a wonderful story of marvellous opportunity to publish the Scriptures in that country. There has been much opposition by the Communists, including bitter persecution. Even the Rev. Young Bin Im himself was in prison some time - in prison - a cell six feet by four feet - and that with eleven others! - because he was a Christian engaged in publishing the Scriptures. He told of the wonderful way the MS. for the Korean Bible was preserved. The Rev. gentleman who introduced him appealed to us all to "pray as you have never prayed before for the Rev. Young Bin Im and his work."

I am sorry I couldn't be of more use to you, Mr. Maude. We do wish you every success in your work and we shall be most interested to see the finished article later.

Kind regards to you all.

Yours sincerely,

F. P. Ward.
F. P. Ward.

Rec'd 24/10/57
Ans. 28/10/57
Pitcairn Island

3rd October 1957.

Dear Bro. Ward;

I received your letter of the 2nd September last Sunday nearly week ago, and was pleased to hear from you again. Summer is coming now good long days, and getting a bit warmer also,

I will start right on with the question you are about, will try to give the best names and places as possible. Now will on Tautama.

Uppy;- The ridge running from the edge of Tarrow-ground down the west side of Tautama between Tautama and Red Ridge. The same point run down to the sea, separate Tautama from Outer Valley, also a cave at the bottom of the point shape more like a hole, therefore we call it, ("down ha Hole") Now we start from this hole coming east.

Cask;- The small bight between Timiti's Crack and the Hole, we call it "down ha Cask", because Simon take a barrel down to catch water, when people have to go down Palva-valley to get water, He was living Outer Valley then and water was continually dropping from the bank and he get his water easier there. Above the Cask was a deep drain running from the Uppy ridge, at the bottom was a very deep hole, which we call ("Dark Hole") because it was dark in it.

Lem-mu-Pool;- A pool about 50 yards from the Cask towards Timiti, named because it was full of Lem-mu on the bottom.

Timiti's Point or Crack;- The middle point at Tautama. Name after the man whom they killed and through ~~in~~ in the crack.

John catch ha Cow;- Between Timiti and Blocking place, (Blocking place at the bottom of cliff East side of Tautama). Name, a cow get out of its pen and that's where John catch it. And blocking place is where we used to drive our goats before twice a year to look at them.

Following the coast line we come to the end of Tautama towards Rope,

2. continued

aCave separate the two places, also the two rocks just off the bank call "Marmarle."

Now we come back McCoys Valley. When you go from Taro-ground going Outer Valley, you passed through McCoys Valley, Now if I remember right this is McCoy's valley to plant, like John Mills Valley and Isaac's Valley. This Valley is just back of the edge overlooking Tautama, and run down toward the "Big Stone", which will come to later on.

Coming from the Edge at Taro-ground we come along to the Hollow above Tautama, coming down to Arlehow ridge and McCoy (the end of the ridge separating Rope and Tautama where ^{Hewland} Houlan fall while hunting birds' egg). The cave at the bottom is known as ("where Houlan fall.")

White Cow Pen; - Name, because they made a pen to put their white cows by itself. This place is between Arlehow and Water-Drop and Tatrimeo.

Below White Cow Pen is the "Big Stone" - some very big stone there.

Water-Drop; - Water is continually dropping in the sea, where a big cave is located, and at the edge of Water-drop is Tatrimeo, Name, because formerly it was covered with Tatrimeo, a very dangerous bush to work in, have thorns like roses. Now its nearly died out.

NO 7.; - Between Tatrimeo and Outer Valley, Named. In the old days when driving goats they use to make draws or numbers according to the number of men and NO 7. get this draw down the Tatrimeo.

"He-la-tottra; or "Ugly name side"; - The east side of Rope underneath the road going down Rope.

Mapoli; - That's the way it was called, whether it was spell right I don't know.

"Spread er Powder"; - The flat place under Christin's cave, where Christian spread the Powders taken from the Bounty to dried;

Continued. 3.

Ala;- Back of the west point of Tautama towards Outer valley, not as stated, named because all the stones are those hard Lava stone. we can only get there by using ropes apart from boats.

Now I think this is all the question you want, and if there is any more I can help let me know, I can try to do what I can, I think it would be very interesting to read what he have.

Well I think that's all for this time as I have more to write for the mail this afternoon for the Ceramic Saturday. Hope this find you well as it is with us here. Alwyn is very poor only skin and bone.

My best wishes and kindest regards, 73's.

Your friend.

Andrew Young
Andrew Young.

Dear Mr. Maude,

To get this to you as soon as possible we thought best to send it just as it is. I think you will understand everything quite well.

There may be one or two names that you do not have in your list - minor, perhaps, but interesting.

I must have copied what you had re "Ala" to illustrate to Andrew what was desired (among a few other names) and I note what he says at the top of this page - "Named because", etc.

I don't know what Lem-me is, you may. Very good of Andrew to write this concerning the place names.

Best wishes, Mr. Maude.

Very sincerely yours,
Fred P. Ward.

Odd Pitcairn Island Placenames

N.Z.P.A.—Reuters—Copyright
London

Professor A. S. C. Ross, of Birmingham, has reprinted a paper given to the fifth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences on "Some Pristine Place-names of Pitcairn Island."

This is based largely on notes made by the late Mr Moverley, schoolmaster on the island, who was able to collect many of the anecdotes on which Pitcairn names were derived. None of them can be much more than 150 years old. Some are less than 50.

Thus "Upside Nunk Fall" would baffle the inquirer who did not know that "Uncle" Alphonso Christian here fell over a cliff while chasing pigs.

"Where Minnie Off" is a rock from which Minnie was swept into the sea.

"Alan" is a rock on which Alan Christian's boat was nearly wrecked.

"Headache" is a place where Fletcher Christian, leader of the Bounty mutineers, once came ashore suffering from one.

Professor Ross adds that an odd thing about Pitcairn names is that none commemorates the death of Fletcher Christian. He thinks that this absence "lends colour to the strange story that Fletcher Christian ultimately returned to England incognito."

Copy

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Dec. 13.

Edmund Street,
Birmingham, 3.

Dear Mr. Ward,

How nice to hear from you; I enclose the little article (2 copies - one for your friend Mr. Maude, whose work on the place-names I should much like to see).

I should love to have a copy of your booklet; I feel, too, that you might make some very valuable criticisms of my book (with the late A.W. Moverley) on The Pitcairnese Language. May I send you a typescript a bit later on?

Moverley's death was extremely sudden (melanoma) and sad. His wife, Jane, married again after a time and is now settled down in Birmingham with a new baby.

Again so many thanks, kind regards,

(Signed) Alan S.C. Ross.

.....

Department of Pacific History,
23rd February, 1959.

Professor Alan S.C. Ross,
University of Birmingham,
Edmund Street, BIRMINGHAM, 3,
Warwick, England.

Dear Professor Ross,

I am most grateful to you for kindly sending me a copy of your paper on Some "Pristine" Place-names of Pitcairn Island, which was duly forwarded on by Mr Ward.

I was delighted to see that Moverley and you had studied the place-names and that your book on the local dialect is to appear soon, and will include a detailed account of them.

This is a particularly lucky break for me, as I was preparing a paper on these names myself and now need continue no longer. I have a programme of historical research which will keep me busy for the rest of my active life, and was loth to interrupt it with excursions into other fields; and now that they are to be treated adequately by more capable hands I can strike the item off my list.

I hope that you will find it possible to include a chapter on the dialect of Norfolk Island, which branched off from Pitcairnese in 1856 and now contains some very interesting features of its own. I believe someone at the University of Queensland was working on the dialect, but have not heard how he has got on. My son is doing a thesis on Norfolk at the moment but unfortunately it does not deal with the language.

I see from your paper, which is by me at the moment, that Moverley says that Big Sully's Road was where Sally was killed. Moverley must have been mistaken here, for I have often been shown where she did fall. I quote from my own entry under this name:-

Big Sullie's Road - A narrow and difficult passage across the face of the precipice which forms the west side of Ginza Valley, and is the only means of reaching the Pool 'o Vana from the east. This dangerous traverse, which is only attempted by the more daring, is said to have been ~~discovered~~ discovered by Sarah, the first wife of Matthew Quintal. Sarah's Tahitian name was Tevarua, but she was commonly known as "Big Sullie". Sarah appears to have been of an adventurous disposition and eventually lost her life (in 1799) by falling from Ridge Rope (q.v.).

Later on you speak of the White Cow Pen and wonder why Moverley remarks that the white cow must have been kept there before 1856. Would not this have been because the islanders did not have any cows after their return from Norfolk in 1859?

I must congratulate you on your paper and the very thorough way in which you are evidently dealing with the whole subject. I shall look forward to the appearance of your book with keen interest and would consider it a favour if you could request your publishers to send me advance news of its impending publication so that I can order copies not only for myself but also for others working on Pacific studies.

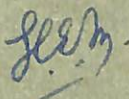
I wonder if you have seen the three excellent maps of the place-names in Sanders' Dip. Ed. thesis on the Pitcairn Islanders? Sorry, I see that it was a B.A. (Education) thesis submitted in 1953 to the University of New Zealand. You will find it listed in the Index of Social Science Research Theses on the South Pacific (1956 edition).

I am enclosing a little piece which I wrote recently on Pitcairn history, taking the people from the mutiny to the actual landing on the island. The next two studies cover the period from the arrival to the death of John Adams and the 1857 migration to Tahiti respectively. The latter, which is nearly finished, will appear I hope this year in the Bulletin of the Societe des Etudes Océaniques. I find it necessary to go back to the primary sources, as the secondary material is often very misleading.

Please let me know if I can be of assistance to you in any way at any time.

With best wishes for the success of your book on The Pitcairnese Language,

Yours sincerely,



H. H. Maude

from the

S M I T H S O N I A N
I N S T I T U T I O N



Washington 25, D. C.

Immediate release

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Washington, D.C., March 9, 1961.--Now it can be told, after 170 years--the definitive story of the settlement of lonely Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific by the mutineers of the Bounty.

The broad outline of this romantic episode is well known and has been the theme of several outstanding novels and plays. But what has hitherto been missed by every writer is the dramatic saga of the 9 months' voyage of Fletcher Christian, eight of his fellow mutineers, and a group of Polynesians in search of a home where they could live in peace and security.

The definitive account of this odyssey is given by H.E. Maude of the Australian National University: originally to the Polynesian Society and now recently published in the latest Report of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Maude, who himself lived for 9 months on Pitcairn, has used as his main sources the recently rediscovered journal of James Morrison, a mutineer who elected to remain on Tahiti, and two little-known accounts left by Teehuteatuaonoa (or "Jenny"), one of the Polynesian women who never became reconciled to life on Pitcairn and eventually succeeded in returning to her family on Tahiti. These have been checked by recourse to local traditions, missionary journals, and many other subsidiary authorities.

While Christian and his companions had little understanding of the problems confronting them as a result of the mutiny, it was obvious to those of the mutineers who thought on the subject at all that they could never return to England. Tubuai, in the Austral Group, was their first choice for a home, but disputes over women and food



supplies and the jealousies of local chiefs soon made it clear to Christian that the only safe refuge lay on some island not only unvisited by ships but also uninhabited by man.

Such a place was not easy to find in the thickly inhabited South Pacific archipelagoes, where the Polynesian race had been established for centuries; and actually it required a 4-month search, during which the Bounty explored the Cook Group, Tonga, and Fiji and discovered the important island of Rarotonga, before Pitcairn was finally found.

There the mutineers and their Polynesian women settled down, burning the Bounty to prevent discovery by passing ships. So ideal for its purpose was their choice of a hide-out that it was almost 20 years before the little colony was discovered--by an American sealer from Boston--and by then only John Adams of the original mutineers remained alive.

Pitcairn Island, a British possession, is still inhabited by the descendants of this adventurous band of men and women whose probable route through the South Pacific Islands is now traced for the first time by Mr. Maude.

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