

South-Sea-Stories.

A brief sketch of the fight at Temotu, Nonouti Island and cause.

During the tribal wars in the seventies of last century, on the Island of Tarawa and Abaian (in the Gilbert Is.) between the chiefs of these atolls, a party of defeated native refugees, recruited for service in the sugar plantations of Hawaii. Among them was a petty chief of Abaian who was adopted by King Kalakaua of Hawaii, and who took the name of Kalakaua.

This petty chief was taken into the King's bodyguard and was taught the use of firearms, becoming in time an expert shot with the rifle. From what can be learned, King Kalakaua was very generous to his namesake, and on the expiry of his term of servitude supplied his namesake with a considerable quantity of firearms and ammunition, and in addition, this chief and his fellow refugees expended their earnings in firearms and ammunition, with the object of attempting to regain the young man's chiefly status on his native home, the island of Abaian.

In due course they were repatriated, but were afraid to land on their own island, but landed on Nonouti. The chief known now as Kalakaua took possession of the island of Nonouti, and became high chief there. It appears that his rule was very tyrannical so much so that many of the islanders launched their canoes and made sail for Abemama to endeavour to obtain the help of the native king TemBinoka who was at that time, resident on Kuria Island, one of his kingly domains. The distance from Nonouti to Abemama was approximately 100 miles. So far as known, they

all reached Kuria at various times to beg assistance from King TemBinoka, who at that time was king of Abemama and Kuria and nominally of Maiana. King TemBinoka had owned a N.Z. schooner the "Coronet" which was afterwards wrecked off Kandava (Fiji). The King was also the charterer of the "Kate Macgregor" (I happened to be a passenger on the Jaluit barkentine "Estelle", and called at Kuria during the time the "Kate Macgregor", was taking onboard Firearms, ammunition and stores to proceed to Nonouti with TemBinoka and his war party, to attempt the relief of the natives there from Kalakaua's mis-rule.) The "Kate Macgregor" Captain Hayward, proceeded to Nonouti with King TemBinoka and his war party, anchoring off the southend of the island at Temotu.

On arrival, the party from Abemama landed with the exception of TemBinoka, and were met by Kalakaua and ~~the male members of~~ his party. A fight took place on Temotu with the result that Kalakaua and the male members of his party were practically exterminated, casualties on both sides being heavy. TemBinoka then constituted himself king of Nonouti. The female members of Kalakaua's party were taken as slaves, as were also a large number of the natives, males and young women.

The vessel left Timotu for Abemama overloaded with native prisoners. Captain Hayward was charged with throwing overboard a number of natives off Numatou N, end of the island of Nonouti.

William Louthier, one of the very old white residents, commonly known as "Billy the steward", trading on Nonouti, took the matter up of Captain Hayward throwing the natives over board, with the result that H.M.S. "Dart", commander Moore, proceeded to the Gilberts, and while policing the group,

called at Kuria and disarmed TemBinoka, the firearms after being received onboard, were thrown into deep water. TemBinoka was also compelled personally to cut the star of Nonouti, his newly conquered territory, out of his flag. The natives taken as slaves were not repatriated, as many of them intermarried with the Abemamans, and most of their descendants are there to this day.

When the "Kate Macgregor" returned to Abemama after the defeat of Kalakaua the entire population of the island was called to Bike (entrance Island) where great rejoicing was held over the great victory. TemBinoka's uncle, old Paul ^aBintake (the power behind the throne) was present, and when TemBinoka was relating the story of the fight and victory, asked TemBinoka, "What part did you take in the fight, and did you land with your fighting men?", TemBinoka replied, "No I did not land," on which Paul Binatake said, "I knew you would not land, you are too big a coward", at that TemBinoka raised his rifle as if to shoot. His uncle Paul said "shoot, you know that if you shoot me, you would speedily be a dead man", "coward, you dare not shoot me." Had TemBinoka shot his uncle, that y would have been the last of his reign, as old Paul Binitake was the power that enabled TemBinoka to hold his position as king. From that TemBinoka's power was on the wane, after the death of his uncle Paul, he had very little grip on his subjects. It would hardly be expected that the king would be able to take part in a battle on account of his immense size and bulk. He was one of the biggest men I ever saw, and could not trust himself on a ships gangway. He had a special gangway of his own. This gangway he would carry with him whenever he visited a ship. The gangway would

be passed onboard and carefully secured before he made any attempt to go aboard. As one who arbitrary controlled all the produce of the islands under his controll. Trading vessels visiting the islands flattered him quite a lot, in hopes of doing profitable business with the old autocratic tyrant. Most of the Captains and supercargoes had a present of some kind or other for him. It was generally some novelty he had not seen before. If he saw anything on board ship that he fancied he must have it. If it was something not for trade but privately owned. He would pay any price asked to get it.

One of the Captain's to get on the right side of the monarch, was in the habit of laying down a kind of red carpet for the old monarch to walk on. The time I visited the island on the three masted Schooner "Falcon". The kings mother, a very staunch old lady came onboard. She had a number of native ladies with her, some of them were the king's wives, others I think were maids in waiting. Wilcocks, our cook and steward was kept busy making pastry for them, the time of the visit having been announced. The old lady must have eaten something on that occasion that disagreed with her. She was apparently of too exhalted a rank to take a few steps and vomit over the side. It was the maids in waiting who did that for her. The writer was stationed in the Ellice group at the time that H.M.S. Dart", called on her way in charge of Commander Moore bound for the Gilberts. This was at the time he was on his way to stop a native war and disarm king TemBinoka. The "Dart" was a small surveying vessel. There is a sequel told of the disarming of the king. A German

trader turned up from Samoa, he had a lot of muskets onboard which he had been collecting to sell to the king of Abemama. When the king told him that he had been disarmed by the "Dart" and all his arme (s) and ammunition had been dumped into the sea, the German supercargo from Samoa was greatly disappointed as the king refused point blank, to purchase his consignment of firearms. He told the king he was a fool to be bluffed by a small vessel like the "Dart", which had very few mwn (men) onboard and no big guns Matafa (four eyes, because he wore spectacles) the German was so persistent in trying to sell his firearms, that the king lost his temper and refused to do any business with him.

the writer is beholden to Mr Murdoch for a number of stories relating to the Gilbert Islands, where he has resided many years. TenBinoka once entertained R.L. Stevenson & party who resided on Abemama for several weeks during the later eighties. The gifted Scotch Author wrote a very graphic account of his sojourn on the island there.

Tinsell Library photostat? with me.

Checked with photostat and correct.

*By G E L. Westbrook? About certainly based on material
obtained from G. M. Murdoch.*

The writer of the following notes (transcribed from a MS loaned by Dorothy Shineberg) is unknown, but appears to have lived for some time in the New Hebrides (for a period with Paddon at Aneityum) as the first part of his notebook contains detailed observations on Aneityum, Erromanga, Tanna, and other islands in the Southern New Hebrides.

He would appear to have visited Tarawa, where he met George Murdoch, and then spent at least some weeks on Nonouti at the time of Tem Binoka's invasion.

The pagination is as given in the notebook. The handwriting is at times illegible and his spelling of Gilbertese names very wide of the mark.

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Page 92. Address.

George - McGhee Murdoch. Tarawa.

Requests 0 - Nor - too [Onotoa?]

Tin teo bury Nung & Friends

Page 93. Tuesday 8th October 2 deaths

T Ganey and 0 - Pai

Tuesday 12th November - Deaths -

Tub wok. T. 0 yev. Mom Tae.

Bwear. Kikeng. Tan Ko nung. &

Tar Bo yer and Te Kii. &

Tin E Er _ & Na tin an-nung. &

Na Karaw Knac. na Bu Bu ting

Er " & "

Wednesday 14th Deaths

Na - tub wong " & Tage mar Nung

A Child

Friday 3 deaths.

December the 6th

Thursday 6th death by Murder

7th Ship at daylight

At 2 P.M. Heard of Deaths and Casualties 9 P.M. more deaths

9 in number 2 wounded belonging Tub Eu Eok [Taboiaki?].

8 Abiyan [Abiang] dead & wounded. / King shot 4 Natives on
Canoe 1 wounded.

8th On Board Report speaks of about 40 deaths. Natives
taken on Board by force. Robbery at house. Marauding these
24 hours.

Sunday 9th marauding and stealing going on. Natives ^{being} taken
by force. King ashore Captain also. After dark throwing
the natives overboard - Bawkev [?] taken on Board tied hands
and feet. Ship left through the night.

[94] 9th 10th 11th Simpsons Island natives still kidnapping the
natives and taken them to the South Island.

2 Abiyan [Abaiang] natives gave themselves up seriously
wounded.

14th Visited the sick wounded.

Sunday 16th the French Barque St Jacquet De Baucault of Nantes
came to anchor. 30 refugees under the order of the chief of
Simpsons. Spoke to him about his illegiall Act and Participation
in Slavery. Sund down - left ship.

Monday 17th Abbemamana [Abemama] natives still hunting up the
natives and obtaining trade by leeving on the Natives - the
number of natives abducted [?] by Binoka is 250 - To be shipped
if not [?] will be the result on the natives.

Tuesday 18th

The Abamanna [Abemama] natives still hunting up the Natives
one party of 24 was captured and shipped at 3 P.M.

A second party of about 20 was captured en route for the South
Island.

Had a visit from a mister J-C-Garnier Lieutenant of Port of Tahiti.-
And explained the ~~WHOLE PROCEEDINGS~~ Incidents of the Whole
Proceedings of this fighting Affray - and the results - he seemed
to be much interested as regards the natives welfare - he promised
me a visit on the morrow the 19th to discuss matters.

[95] Sunday December 16 1883
the Forecault of Nantes
arrived

[Note: the vessel was presumably
the Forcade de la Roquette].

April 9th - Schooner unknown - agnes donald

arrived 10th Canoe to her anchorage agnes donald.

[Note: this was clearly the schooner
Agnes Donald (Captain Hayward)].

Partich a woman - dead

Ten Kaoddy - A Child 8 years - dead

Kar - boer Tang wounded -

Bam teady - struck in seat.

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From Commander
I ? M Ship Hyaene
j No. 1176

To Admiralty
Berlin

Contents Happenings, Movements and
Conditions on the Station

Left Samoa on 20th December 1883 with the German Consul, Dr Steubel on board. Reached Funafuti in the afternoon of 25 December. In 1878 Captain Werner in Ariadne had visited Funafuti and made a contract with the natives to safeguard German merchant ships. Since then, no German ship has visited. We entered the harbour (lagoon) and despite showing a signal, no pilot came on board. Also at the village no natives were to be seen. Found two white traders - one for the German Trading and Plantation Company; the other for Henderson and Macfarlane of Auckland. All the natives had sailed under the missionary to another small island west of the south passage where they were building a church. Because the weather turned bad in the next few days, the natives came back on the evening of 28 December. We asked the king to come on board. We exchanged a few words and reminded him of the previously arranged contract. There was no trouble on the island, the population was friendly and they appreciated having the Samoan missionary who was living there. The king brought some unimportant presents and we expressed our thanks for them. At midday, 29th December we left Funafuti and on the evening of January 6th reached Abemana.

On the morning of the 7th we steamed into the lagoon and landed on the island. There were no Germans, but a Chinese representing a company in Sydney. The king would not allow any other traders. The king lived on the island of Kuria and his brother on another island. The king came on board next morning at 7 o'clock in European dress and stayed several hours. Left on the 7th ? January. The Consul wanted to visit Myana an island in the group where there is no government or king in existence, despite the fact that years ago a German was mishandled there. But he doesn't live there any more. It was not possible to go on land at Myana because of the west winds. Indeed, the next day brought such strong west winds and rain that it was not even possible to close to the island.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

26/1 Carlisle Close,
North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113
26 December 1975

Dear Harry,

On the reverse side I have typed out the gist of Geissler's report of the cruise of the German gunboat Hyaene, 1883/4; not the whole report but just the Gilbert and Ellice sections. It is not a translation but notes made by Roger McLean as Hans Gunther (Human Geography, ANU) read through the text. I haven't a clue how one would go about documenting the Hyaene report. It is among the material headed Entsendung von Kriegsschiffen nach Australien und der Südsee, which is described by Marjorie Jacobs in JPH, 7(1971), p.157. This material is on microfilm at the Mitchell and the reel containing the Hyaene report is catalogued as FM4 1021. There is also a newspaper report of the Hyaene's cruise (SMH, 2 April 1884) but it deals mainly with an incident in New Britain where measures were taken against Islanders who had been rash enough to burn down and plunder a German trader's station. You will probably be disappointed that the report itself contains so little on the Gilberts.

Best wishes,

Tony

BUTARITARI: MURDER OF AH SAM ON

T.E.Erskine, Commodore HMS "Nelson" to Thurston, Asst.H.C., 29.1.84: With reference to my letter of the 17th inst, I have the honour to transmit herewith for Your Excellency's information, copy of a letter I have received from His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, enclosing further correspondence on the above subject.

I have &c.

T E. Erskine

Commodore.

Augustus Loftus, Sydney, to Commodore Erskine, 21.1.84: I have the honor to forward to you herewith further information respecting the murder of a Chinaman at Makin.

I have &c.

Augustus Loftus.

M. Eury to The Principal Under Secretary &c, 15.1.84: Referring to my previous letters of 14th ultimo and 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose the other Statutory Declarations one from the Captain of the "George Noble" who held an investigation as to the murder of the Chinaman at Makin and who is also employed by the Chinese firm - also a Declaration from a European Robert Randolf, who was present at the investigation; these papers show that my son has been accused wrongfully. I respectfully ask that these papers be sent on to the proper authorities and again urge that steps be taken with as little delay as possible, to relieve my son from the present danger he is in. I would also respectfully request that I may be allowed to accompany the vessel which may be sent down to hold an investigation into the matter, in the interest of my son.

I have &c.

M. Eury.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Robert Rudolph of Apiamy an Island of the Kingswill Group, South Seas, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I was present at an investigation held by Capt. Evers of the schooner "George Noble" at the island called Makim (also one of the Kingswill Group) as to the murder of a Chinaman on this latter island.

The King of Makim had arrested a European named Arthur Eury and charged him with the crime, who I believe is thoroughly innocent, he only being arrested to shield two native relations of the King and at whom the evidence directly pointed. And I further sincerely declare that according to evidence taken, that the said Arthur Eury was not present at the time the deed was committed nor anywhere near the locality.

R. Randolf.

Subscribed and declared at Sydney this twelfth day of January 1884 before me.

P.C.Lucas.

BUTARITARI: MURDER OF AH SAM ON (contd)STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Frederick Ferdinand Evers, Captain of the Schooner "George Noble", do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows
I have been in the habit of trading to the island Makim one of the Kingswill Group, South Seas for several years. When I arrived there some time in November One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty three I found that a Chinaman had been murdered, and that a European named Arthur Eury had been arrested by the King of the island and charged with the murder. I called all the Europeans together on the island, and held an investigation and from the evidence there at taken I sincerely believe the said Arthur Eury to be innocent, and that suspicion distinctly pointed to two natives, relations of the King, and who were found drunk in the bush the morning after the murder, and I sincerely declare that from the evidence taken that the said Arthur Eury was not at the place or near it at the time of the murder.

F. Evers.

Subscribed and declared at Sydney this twelfth day of Janury 1884

P.C.Lucas.

'KATE MCGREGOR' AND NONOUTI

HC to Commodore Erskine, of 21.3.84: Governor of NZ has transmitted copies of certain papers relating to the proceedings of Mr H.C. Hayward, master of the Auckland schooner 'Kate Mcgregor'.

Agree with the opinions of the Crown Law Officer of NZ that the evidence of the seaman Alexander Russell is not alone sufficient to warrant any criminal charge being laid against Hayward.

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USCD : 12 USNA Consular despatches from Apia.

Vol.12 : March 10, 1883 -- Dec. 23, 1884.

23. Theodore Canisius to Adee, 17.4.84 -- No.94.

American Interests in Central Pacific: small ships trading there more extensively now ... but occasionally some trouble with the natives.

..... A.J. Kustel of the schooner "Annie F. Briggs" of SF, reported that though he had stopped at Nikunau several times without difficulty, the last time he was there he struck trouble ... cause was that the native missionary had put a taboo on the ship; Kustel stopped for fowls and supplies, but teacher went to the chiefs and got them to seize Kustel and bind ~~he~~ him, and requiring fine of several thousand sticks of tobacco for his release ... however, the HMS "Espiegle" passed within sight, and natives became afraid, released Kustel.

- Notes: (1) Dr Canisius, the US Consul, was a Westphalian by birth and a naturalised American (Hubner, Baron J.A. "Through the British Empire". Vol.2. London, John Murray, 1886. P.356).
- (2) Alex. Kustel (of California, but living in Apia) nominated as Vice-Consul by Canisius in 1882 (Canisius to Adee, 15.9.82 -- no.14: consular despatches from Apia, vol.12).

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MURDOCH: CONVICTION FOR SELLING FIREARMS

Commander Rooke to HC, 21.6.84: Paul Leonard, German trading for HERNSHEIM & Co., saw George Murdoch in act of selling snider rifles and ammunition to Tarawa natives, in March, 1886, and he has been doing so for last 2 years; and during last year has sold gin to natives.

M pleaded guilty, stating that he had recd instructions from Messrs HERNSHEIM and Co's Captain Schneider, of the schooner 'Estella' of Jaluit to sell firearms, ammunition and liquor to natives as their Agent on Tarawa.

Convicted and fined £10 sterling, on 22.6.86.

Collet's minute on file 167.86 states "Two years ago HERNSHEIM/s promised to stop the sale of firearms by their agents. I do not see anything to show that they have not kept their word, and so long as they do so the regulation should be enforced by us. At the same time we should let the Germans know we are enforcing it and will continue to do so as long as the German firms do not sell arms."

P.S. by Collet "Since writing the above I see the German Schooner Estella carried arms for sale but I do not know whom she belongs to."

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NONOUTI AND APAMAMA: WOODFORD'S REPORT ON

C.M.Woodford to Asst.H.C.(Thurston), 30.6.84: I have the honour to report for your information the following accounts of the recent fighting at the island of Nonouti, gathered from white men resident among the islands during my visit there as Government Agent of the ketch "Patience". I may state that I found great reluctance both on the part of white men and natives to speak of the occurrence, and the accounts given me differ in some particulars.

At the island of Onotoa a trader named Thomas Redfern reported as follows :- That the Apamama people were taken to Nonouti in the "Kate McGregor" commanded by one Hayward, that he Hayward, led the operations, and that two hundred prisoners natives of Apiang and Tarawa were taken and sold to a vessel from Owahoo.

At the island of Kuria a white man lately employed as cook by the King of Apamama, (who now lives permanently on Kuria), after much questioning gave the following version of the affair:- That two hundred time-expired labour from Owahoo, natives of Miana and Apiang, were landed on Nonouti by the schooner "Julia". That the chief of these people was a man by name Kalakawa. That this man with the assistance of the natives of one half of the island made war upon the other half. That some of the latter went to Apamama in canoes for assistance, and that the King of Apamama went to Nonouti in the "Kate McGregor" commanded by Hayward, and after calling upon Kalakawa to surrender, attacked him, with the result that Kalakawa was shot dead through the stomach by a cannon, and upwards of forty more were killed, of which number twenty seven were Apamama men, and that the King of Apamama now lays claim to the island of Nonouti.

In confirmation of the last statement the King of Apamama wanted the "Patience" to proceed to Nonouti for copra, but the Captain objected as we had already attempted to get into the lagoon of that island, but we had been unable to find a passage. On that date (Sunday 4th May) there was a white fore and aft schooner at anchor in the lagoon, and I was told at Kuria by an intelligent native youth that this was the "Kate McGregor" and that she was then full of Apamama people who were holding the island. However I believe that he was mistaken.

Throughout the southern islands of the group the extending power of the King of Apamama is a topic of common discussion, and the natives look upon the acquisition by him of the whole group as only a question of time. He has agents now at work upon the islands of Tapetewea and Peru, and he has on two occasions sent presents of tobacco to the latter island which have been after discussion, accepted by the natives.

I have further to report the following:- The "Patience" left Kuria on May 10th for Apamama, but did not arrive there till May 19th. On the 21st some canoes arrived from Kuria, having been only one day on the journey, and reported that since our departure a ship had called there, having previously come from Nonouti, where she tried to get copra from the King of Apamama's trader. This was refused, and they accordingly brought the man on to Kuria, detaining him on board against his will. He was sent on shore at Kuria, and upon the King's Secretary a man named Mobun going on board, he was also detained. When the King

NONOUTI AND APAMAMA: WOODFORD'S REPORT ON (Contd.)

found he was not allowed to return ashore he sent his wife and two children on board to him, and they were all four taken away together. It was variously reported to me as a ship from Sydney belonging to a Chinese firm, and a schooner belonging to a trader of the name of Custell. I am inclined to think that it may have been the white schooner seen by us at Nonouti.

Further, on the morning of April 26th while the "Patience" was at anchor off the island of Nukunau a murder was committed ashore, by a native who shot another for adultery with his wife. The occurrence took place within fifty yards of the Missionary's house, and seemed to be looked upon with the utmost indifference by the Missionary and the other natives. In fact within an hour the murderer was seated with others in the Talking-house of the village discussing the expediency or otherwise of trading for copra with the "Patience".

I was informed by a white trader on Peru that murders were frequent and unpunished.

I have &c.

Charles Morris Woodford.

(Minute by Thurston: Of no great value, being all heresay.
But evidently Capt. Mooré's visit will be opportune.

JBT.)

NONOUTI: ACTIVITIES OF GLEASON ON

to HC

Ag. DC (Churchward), Apia, /18.7.84: "Captain Kustel of the American Schooner Annie Briggs brought me today an agreement between a British Subject, by name Gleason and tem Binoka the King of Apemama for my opinion. It gave the sole management of prices and trade into the hands of the said ~~Ø~~ Gleason who with the King was to divide all business done in the island of Nanoyti under a mutual penalty of \$2000. The King, it now appears, repudiates the whole affair and will have nothing to do with Gleason.

I gave no opinion but promised to report the case.

Captain Kustel also informed me that until about 7 or 8 months ago this island was independent when an Auckland schooner, the Kate Magregor Captain Hayward conveyed the King and fighting party from Kuria for its conquest. Many people were killed and the island enslaved. Many slaves were taken back to Kuria

Gleason was trading on the island at the time of the conquest and says that he only made the agreement to be allowed to continue there.

Captain Hayward is reported to have returned to Nanoti in another vessel the Agnes Donald."

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- (1) Mentioned as having a trade store on Namumea - Pam (122), p.102.
- (2) Threats to Tarawa and Tabiteuea - Moore, Dart (1884), p.21.
- (3) His cargo stolen by Desgraves in 1889 and sold in Jaluit, with the schooner Minerva - Davis, Report (1892), para.85.
- (4) Friend (May, 1892), pp.34-6, reports that the King of Abemama is saving money to charter a steamer to conquer Butaritari.

"ORWELL" CASE: BERU

HC to Commodore Erskine, 9.12.84: fine "appears to have been one that was levied as a substitute for an act of war and is therefore one the disposal of which is entirely within your discretion. ... Venture to suggest that the amount (after the deduction of such reasonable expenses as may have been incurred in connection with the above case), should on their forwarding to you a receipt be allowed to be retained by H.&M. as compensation for the pillage.

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GILBERTESE ON SHIPPING

CS, Fiji, to Sec to HC, 19.5.85: Abamaman named Matapi is supposed to have fallen overboard from the schooner 'Agnes Donald' midway between NZ and Fiji.

Of the other 2 natives on board Tepatoa died in Suva Hospital and Tamait, a woman, is now in Levuka.

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The Friend, vol.33, no.9 (Sept., 1884), p.66.

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I. The missionary packet, "Morning Star", left Honolulu June 22nd, 1883, for her annual voyage to Micronesia. July 10th reached Tapitenea, southernmost part of the Gilbert Island group occupied by Hawaiian missionaries. Sent a mail to Honolulu by the J.W. Leaver via San Francisco. Gathered up the various missionaries from the different islands and landed them on the northernmost island, Butaritari for their general meeting, this work taking twelve days. On the way to Butaritari landed at Apemama, July 14th, the waifs who had drifted from their home, being picked up at sea, carried to Japan, sent to San Francisco, and thence to Honolulu to find their way home. Sailed from Butaritari to Kusaie making the passage in twenty days. Spent a week at Kusaie and August 20th sailed again for Butaritari, taking Rev. A.C. Walkup to the General Meeting of the Gilbert Islands Mission. Touched at Jaluit on the way to land 40 Mille people who had drifted down to Kusaie in their canoe, and waited there a whole year for an opportunity to get back to their home. As soon as the general meeting at Butaritari had closed its three days session, September 4th, left Butaritari to land the Hawaiian Missionaries and their freight at their several stations. At Apaian took down Mr Taylor's house to remain at Kusaie, as the year before Mr Bingham's house had been taken to make out of the two a dwelling house on Kusaie for Mr Walkup, who now has his training school for Gilbert Island catechists.

October 12th left the Gilbert Group for the Marshall Islands.

II. On the morning of February 22nd, in trying to enter the harbor at Dr. Pease's station on Kusaie, the vessel was wrecked on the reef.
