

23/12/97  
UNIVERSITY

H.M.S. "ROYALIST"  
AT JALUIT,  
3rd June, 1892.

I have the honour to inform you that  
on 27th May, 1892, the British Flag was  
hoisted at Apamama Island - Her Majesty Queen  
Victoria assuming a Protectorate over the Gilbert  
MARSHALL GROUPS.

PROCEEDINGS OF H.M.S. "ROYALIST" - 1892.

I have the honour to be

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ed. H.M. Davies

Captain A. Brandeis,  
Commissioner,  
JALUIT.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT JALUIT.

23rd. June, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on May 27th., 1892, the British Flag was hoisted at Apamama Island - Her Majesty Queen Victoria assuming a Protectorate over the Gilbert Islands from that date.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

Captain Brandeis,

Commissioner,

JALUIT.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT JALUIT.

23rd. June, 1892.

Sir,

Whilst at Tamana Island Gilbert Group on 31st., May last, I met a party of Arorai natives, who had been landed there in November 1891, by the German barque "JOHN WESLEY", Schneider Master.

They complained that in November 1891 they embarked in the "John Wesley" at Nukunau for passage to Arorai. They were twentysix in number - adults and children, and they agreed to pay \$5 per head - but did not know the children would be charged for. On learning this and not having sufficient money, they paid \$65, and promised to pay the remainder on arrival at Arorai. The Master agreed to this. This arrangement was made before the vessel left Nukunau.

The next day the vessel arrived at Tamana, and the Master informed them that, the wind being bad, he could not take them to Arorai- and they must either land at Tamana, or go on to Taputewea or Nonuti, these latter Islands being further from their home than Tamana, they had no alternative but to land.

Here they have been six months. They received no food on board the ship, and no passage money was returned to them. I took these natives to Arorai, and promised to apply for compensation for them, if their account proved correct.

If their account be true, and I have no reason to doubt it, I beg that you will cause reparation to be made to these poor Islanders, by the Master of the vessel, for breach of contract, which in the case of a white man he would have had to pay heavily for, also

that

(TRANSLATION)

that remuneration may be made to the natives of  
Tamana, who housed and fed these people for six  
months.

I am returning to those Islands shortly,  
and shall be glad to hear from you concerning the  
matter, as I cannot help thinking they have been  
very badly treated.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,  
CAPTAIN.

A claim for damages on the part of the Gilbert  
Island natives, against the Master Schnieders, on account  
of his alleged breach of contract, can only be made through  
Civil procedure.

An action, in this case, against the Master  
Schnieders, would have to be brought before the Imperial  
Court of this place by yourself, in the interest of the  
Gilbert Island natives, or, by a person residing here  
holding your power of attorney.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) Brandeis,

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

To,

The Commandant,

H.M.S. "EAGLE",

Captain Davis.

(TRANSLATION)

Imperial Commissioner,  
for the Protectorate of the  
MARSHALL ISLANDS.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",  
JALUIT,  
24th June, 1892.

24th June, 1892.

I have the honour to inform you that I  
Sir, am leaving this port on the 20th, instant, for  
In reply to your letter of 23rd. of this  
month concerning an alleged breach of contract on the  
part of the Master, Schnieders of the German barque  
"John Wesley", I have the honour to inform you, that  
the Imperial Commissioner has not the power to proceed  
against any person for an action, which does not  
constitute a breach of the regulations or Police  
measures issued by the Imperial Commissioner for this  
Protectorate. be led to think that it has.

A claim for damages on the part of the Gilbert  
Island natives, against the Master Schnieders, on account  
of his alleged breach of contract, can only be made through  
Civil procedure.

An action, in this case, against the Master  
Schnieders, would have to be brought before the Imperial  
Court of this place by yourself, in the interest of the  
Gilbert Island natives, or, by a person residing here  
holding your power of attorney.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) Brandeis,

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

To.

The Commander,

H.I. Br.M.S. "ROYALIST",

Captain Davis.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT JALUIT.

24th. June, 1892.

JALUIT,

June 24th. 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I propose leaving this port on the 26th. instant, for a cruize amongst the Marshall Islands, returning here previous to my proceeding South.

I shall be glad if I can of any service to you whilst visiting the Group.

In order to remove any unsupprehension as to my visit to the Marshall Group, I may mention it has no political aspect whatever, and you may rest assured that in my intercourse with the natives, they shall not be led to think that it has.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

Captain Davis,

Commander of

H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

Captain Brandeis,  
Imperial Commissioner,  
JALUIT.

JALUIT,

June 25th., 1892.

JALUIT,

June 24th. 1892.

Sir,

I have to reiterate you my thanks for  
Sir, kind offer you have made to me verbally, to  
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt  
of your letter of this date and to return  
you my thanks for your politeness.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have

I have the honour to be Sir,  
I order him to bring all the people on  
board of your vessel, Your obedient Servant,  
I enclose an English translation of which letter I  
beg leave to enclose.

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Captain Davis,

Commander of

H. I. Br. M. S. "ROYALIST",

AT JALUIT.

(signed) Brandeis,

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

Captain Davis,  
Commander of H. I. Br. M. S.  
"ROYALIST"

AT JALUIT.

JALUIT,

June 25th., 1892.

June 25th., 1892.

Sir,

I have to reiterate you my thanks for the kind offer you have made to me verbally, to take back to their Island a number of Butaritari people, staying now on Mille, whom the Mille Chief Kaiko, alias Moses, had brought from Butaritari to Mille on a pleasure trip some months ago.

I enclose a letter to Chief Kaiko in which I order him to bring all these Butaritari people on board of your vessel, immediately on receipt of my letter, an English translation of which letter I beg leave to enclose.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Brandeis,

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

The Chief, Kaiko,  
MILLE,  
Captain Davis,  
Commander of H.I. Br. M.S.  
"ROYALIST"

AT JALUIT.



(TRANSLATION)

JALUIT,

June 25th. 1892.

Greeting

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date with enclosure. I shall be glad to receive the Butaritari people on board, on arrival at Mille, for conveyance to their island. Therefore I order you herewith, to bring all those Butaritari people on board of the Man of War without loss of time on receipt of this letter.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER, *vis,*

(signed) Brandeis. APTAIN.

(L.S.)

Captain Brandeis,

The Chief, Raiké,

MILLE.

I.No. 244

Proceedings.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

H.M.S. "ROYALIST", HALL GROUP.

AT JALUIT, June, 1892.

Ms. 55.

25th. June, 1892.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that I  
arrived here on 23rd. instant.

Sir,

In compliance with orders, I hoisted the  
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your  
British Flag at Apemama Island, on 27th. May, and  
letter of this day's date with enclosure.  
I assumed a Protectorate over the Gilbert Group.

I shall be glad to receive the Butaritari  
Having visited the other Islands in the Group, I  
natives on board, on arrival at Mille, for con-  
proceeded for this port.  
veyance to their Island.

There are but 50 tons of coal of an in-  
ferior quality procur I have the honour to be

"Succulent", with some four tons on board  
Sir,  
having been wrecked on Your obedient Servant,  
instant.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

I was fortunate enough to obtain 100 tons  
of coal, whilst in the Gilbert Group, from the  
CAPTAIN.  
Nicaraguan steamer "MONTSERAT", engaged in  
collecting labour for Guatemala.

Captain Brandeis,

Went of coal, will I feel necessitate a  
Imperial Commissioner,  
your short visit to the Marshall Group, having many  
JALUIT.  
Islands South yet to visit.

As in all probability I shall meet the Flag,  
before the schooner I am sending this by, can arrive  
at Sydney, I reserve particulars of my cruise.

The health of the ship's company is good.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,  
CAPTAIN.

The  
Commander in Chief,  
R.N. Ships,  
AUSTRALIA.

Proceedings.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT Jaluit, MARSHALL GROUP.

25th. June, 1892.

No. 20.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that I arrived here on 23rd. instant.

2. In compliance with orders, I hoisted the British Flag at Apamama Island, on 27th. May, and assumed a Protectorate over the Gilbert Group.

Having visited the other Islands in the Group, I proceeded for this port.

3. There are but 50 tons of coal of an inferior quality procurable here. The German barque "Speculant", with some four hundred tons on board having been wrecked on this Island on the 15th. instant.

4. I was fortunate enough to obtain 100 tons of coal, whilst in the Gilbert Group, from the Nicaraguan steamer "MONTSERRAT", engaged in collecting labour for Guatamala.

5. Want of coal, will I fear necessitate a very short visit to the Marshall Group, having many Islands South yet to visit.

6. As in all probability I shall meet the Flag, before the schooner I am sending this by, can arrive at Sydney, I reserve particulars of my cruise.

7. The health of the ship's company is good.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,  
CAPTAIN.

The  
Commander in Chief,  
H.M. Ships,  
AUSTRALIA.

Copy of Telegram sent by Captain E.H.M. Davis, H.M.S.  
"ROYALIST" from Jaluit, Marshall Group to Britannia,  
Sydney, N.S.W. per Schooner (German) "TLINK", which  
left on 1st. July.

Captain Davis,

H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

My Dear Sir,

27th. June 1892.

We the undersigned respectfully petition  
you Steamer "Montserrat" of Corinto, under Nicaraguan  
colours recruiting labour, Gilbert Islands, for Guatamala.  
Has obtained fifty to date. Natives have been warned  
she will probably remain in Gilbert Group till middle  
August then possibly Carolines. Requires five hundred  
and forty. Agents are Eugene de Sabla and Company,  
California Street, San Francisco, from whose Agent on  
board I have obtained bond thirty dollars per head  
guaranteeing return stop. No coal procurable at  
Gilberts or Marshall stop. Probably return Fiji end  
July visiting Gilbert again on returning stop. Flag  
hoisted Gilberts EXODY stop. Schooner styled "POE"  
of Rotumah detained at Carolines Brothers de Graves  
charged Piracy and Murder, will probably be sent to  
Manilla stop. Proceeding today Marshalls.

(signed) E.H.M.D.

CAPTAIN.

BUTARITARI.

Hoping that we have not presumed  
too much in asking these favors.  
7th. July.

We have the honour  
To remain  
Dear Sir,  
Yours very respectfully,  
My Dear Sir,

Captain Davis,  
H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

We the undersigned respectfully petition

you now that the Gilbert Islands are under the protection of the British Government to further promote the welfare of this and other Islands by using your influence with the proper authorities to have appointed here a resident to take charge of the necessary alterations for the better government of these Islands.

We have all reason to believe that after your departure the King may prove himself quite unfit to act in accordance with your instructions, and to correct and carry out the many changes that are necessary.

We therefore beg you if possible to leave with us one with some authority to whom we may refer. If that cannot be done we take the liberty of asking you to kindly further our wishes by doing what you can to have matters kept in better order .

We might venture to suggest that as we pay so high a tax to the King for which we receive little or no benefit it would not be inconsistent with such a state of things to pay at least half of the tax to anyone resident here representing H.M.S. Government.

Hoping

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT SEA.

27th July, 1892.

Hoping that we have not presumed  
too much in asking these favors.

Gentlemen,

We have the honour

To remain

Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(signed) A. Wilson.

- (sgd.) G. Tuchtfeldt
- (sgd.) C. Wan San
- (sgd.) Wm. McMillan
- (sgd.) O. Thomsen
- (sgd.) A.J. Kustel
- (sgd.) Ben his X mark
- (sgd.) Ch. Baer.
- (sgd.) J.F. Luttrell.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

To,

A. Wilson Esq.,

and Gentlemen,

RESPECTFULLY

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

AT SEA.

8th. July, 1892.

Gentlemen;

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 7th. July, 1892.

I shall have much pleasure in forwarding your petition to the proper authorities. I regret I am unable to accede to your request, viz., to leave behind me any one from my ship in authority, to whom you might refer.

Before leaving Butaritari, I impressed on the King as strongly as possible, my wishes on the subject of reforms, and the carrying out of same. At the same time telling him, that in my absence, he was the only authority on the Island, now that the Protectorate had been established, and that he was to protect the interests of all Traders on the Island, alike.

I note your suggestion as to the payment of half your present license towards the support of a Resident, appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

To.

A. Wilson Esq.,

and Gentlemen,

BUTARITARI.

Suggestions made to the King of Butaritari by  
me, before leaving the island on 21st July 1892.

MARSHALL GROUP.

9th. July, 1892.

1. All past debts, to date to be paid to Traders before King claims license from Natives.
2. All debts incurred after date to be at Traders risk.
3. All Traders to be charged some license.

I have this day given instructions - the King

4. King to consideration of license:  
being agreeable - that, until all debts at present owing to Traders on the Island by himself and the Natives of Maraki be paid, no

5. No fines to be levied except by the King, copra shall be sold to vessels, or Traders

other than those on the Island.

This notice to be shown to all vessels

visiting Maraki, the resident Traders to

report to me any infringement of this order.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN, H.M.S. "ROYALIST."

for 1st offence	£ 5	or 1 month	on Public Works.
" 2nd	" 10	" 2	" " "
" 3rd	" 15	" 3	" " "

to be mentioned to the King by me before

On receipt please have the above interpreted to the King and inform him that any departure from these rules, which he promised me to carry out, will be reported by you to me.

Captain, H.M.S. "ROYALIST"

Ed. H.M. Davis.



Suggestions made to the King of Butaritari by  
me, before leaving the Island on 8th. July 1892.

ELLICE ISLANDS - 1892.

1. All just debts, to date to be paid to Traders before  
King claims license from Natives.

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  2. All debts incurred after date to be at Traders risk.

---

  3. All Traders to be charged same license.

---

  4. King in consideration of license:
    1. Not to trade with Traders except those resident  
on the island.
    2. To settle all native disputes with Traders.

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  5. No fines to be levied except by the King.

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  6. Fines to be greatly reduced, and made more commensurate  
with offence committed.

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  7. All fines to be entered in a book, with full  
particulars - from 12th. June 1892.

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  8. Fines not to be considered King's property the  
greater portion to be expended on Public Works,  
particulars being noted in a book.

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  9. Nut trees to be planted on spare land.

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  - 10.\* No card playing permitted.

For 1st. offence	£ 5	or 1 month	on Public Works.
" 2nd	" £10	" 2	" " " "
" 3rd.	" £15	" 3	" " " 10 "
- x omitted to be mentioned to the King by me before sailing.

On receipt please have the above interpreted to the King  
and inform him that any departure from these rules, which  
he promised me to carry out, will be reported by you to me.

Captain, H.M.S. "ROYALIST"

(sgd.) Ed. H.M. Davis.



1. Name of Chief & his Religion. Malaki King, Protestant.  
3 Kaupuli. Lapanna King, Protestant - elected on  
3rd. August '92 by wish of people, in my presence,  
with Malaki, Maika and Hosea as Kaupuli.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary - Does he Trade?  
Tsiyah, Samoan, London Mission, Protestant. No.
3. Name of Whites - Nationality. For whom Trading.  
None.
4. Number of native Population - Religion. 95, Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Decreasing, not known.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls at 16 men not until 20 years of age.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Papoi, a few bananas, a  
little sugar cane, fowls.
9. Exports Annually. About 10 tons copra.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" - 1886.
12. Communication with other Islands etc. Schooner from  
Fiji about every four months.
13. Landing. Fair in canoes.
14. Anchorage. Good in Fungawa in 10 fms. Reported good  
all along the SW coast.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines or make sinnet in lieu.
16. REMARKS:  
People poor but appear healthy, one case of  
elephantiasis, and a few ringworm. Some hardwood  
trees reported on Motuloa Island called "Kanava"  
used for canoe building - has the appearance of  
Pume, natives say some trees are 18 feet in circumference.  
Lutello, a native of Tonga, formerly a missionary in  
Pelew Islands, has been causing a great deal of  
trouble here - much quarrelling has ensued. When  
New York Island was given up by Weber & Company, the  
lease having expired, Lutello wanted the people to make  
the town there and live there, and lately has annoyed  
the Missionary to go. He wished to wait for the  
Missionary ship to decide. Lutello refused and took  
the

the roof off the church and Missionary's House, and removed all the windows and doors, he deposed the King and made Malaki King. For the welfare of the Island I directed that Lutello should quit the Island - either voluntarily, or I should try him as a British Subject for his behaviour - he elected the former, and I granted him, his 2 sons and 2 small daughters, a passage to Fiji, on their way to Tonga. Two of his sons, married to women of Nukulailai, remain on the Island. I ascertained that Lutello had previously to deposing Petaia deposed Lapanna, whom the people had elected King; also that Manatu a native of Niutao, Panappa of Nukulailai, and Petaia of Samoan descent were amongst the troublesome ones on the Island. I caused all the inhabitants to assemble and told them I regretted to see the present state of affairs on their Island, and I should try and remedy it, Lutello would at once leave the Island, so in future he could influence no one. I told Manatu he had better return to Niutao by the first opportunity, and warned him and Panappa and Petaia as to their future behaviour. Neither of these three would be allowed to serve as Kaupuli. I then called on them all to elect a King of their own choice which they did, unanimously electing Lapanna; Malaki who is Lapanna's nephew, Maika and Hosea were elected Kaupuli. I said when the Missionary ship "John Williams" arrived, the white Missionary would confer with the King and Kaupuli as to whether the church should be moved or not; in the meantime I asked them to put a temporary roof on the church, and repair the floor of the building, so that it could be used for service. This they willingly promised to do. They appeared very satisfied at the steps I took in the matter, particularly at the removal of Lutello, who, they asserted, had caused all the trouble on the Island. I left a note with the Missionary, for the "Missionary in charge of the Ellice Group", telling him what I had done in

in the matter. The King and all the inhabitants asked to have Queen Victoria's Flag hoisted on the Island.

Religion of Missionary - Does he Trade?

- 1. Name, Samoan, London Mission, Protestant, No. JOHN, Native Teacher.
- 2. Name of Whifes, Nationality, for whom Trading.  
John Brins, English. Henderson & MacFarlane.
- 3. Number of Native population, Religion. 211 Protestants.
- 4. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
- 5. Marriage Laws. Girls marry about 15 or 16.
- 6. Labour. None.
- 7. Productions. Copra, Taro, Purple, Bananas, Sugar cane, Bread fruit, Eggs and Ducks.
- 8. Exports Annually. About 25 to 30 tons of copra yearly.
- 9. Weapons and Ammunition. One or two guns.
- 10. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" - 1850.
- 11. Communication with other Islands. Henderson & MacFarlane's about 3 or 4 monthly.
- 12. Landing. Very good in lagoon.
- 13. Anchorage. Very good in lagoon. Off church in 11 fathoms.
- 14. Laws and Customs. Money fines, adultery, stealing, illicit connection \$10, or more value in sinners. Fines for adultery etc. enforced years after the occurrence, even after the death of our parties.

15. REMARKS:

Natives poor, but seem very happy and contented. Remained here two days; after small arm race and marines had drilled on shore, natives gave dances and songs and made presents, and were very thankful for tobacco etc., the steamer being two months overdue the tobacco had run out. Landed Tenatababari here, the King arranging to have him looked after. Some natives of Nukulaloi asking for passage to their island & embarked from, also Charles Bernard a native of Kingston, Jamaica.

FUNAFUTI.

visited 31 July '92.  
2 Aug. '92.

with his wife and children for the same place.

1. Name of Chief or King, His Religion. Eria King.  
Protestant. 10 Kaupuli and Police.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary - Does he Trade?  
Waina, Samoan, London Mission. Protestant. No.  
Joani, Native Teacher.
3. Name of Whites, Nationality. For whom Trading.  
John Brine. English. Henderson & MacFarlane.
4. Number of Native population, Religion. 231 Protestants.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry about 15 or 16.
7. Labour. None
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Puraka, Bananas, Sugar cane,  
Bread fruit, Fowls and Ducks.
9. Exports Annually. About 25 to 30 tons of copra yearly.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. One or two guns.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" -1886.
12. Communication with other Islands. Henderson &  
McFarlane's about 3 or 4 monthly.
13. Landing. Very good in lagoon.
14. Anchorage. Very good in lagoon. Off church in 8 fathoms
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, adultery, stealing,  
illicit connection \$10, or make value in sinnet.  
Fines for adultery etc. enforced years after the  
occurrence, even after the death of one party.
16. REMARKS:

Natives poor, but seem very happy and contented.

Remained here two days; after small arm men and marines  
had drilled on shore, natives gave dances and songs and  
made presents, and were very thankful for tobacco etc.,  
the steamer being two months overdue the tobacco had  
run out. Landed Tentababari here, the King arranging  
to have him looked after. Some natives of Nukulailai  
asking for passage to their Island I embarked them,  
also Charles Bernard a native of Kingston, Jamaica,  
with

with his wife and children for the same place.

Large numbers of natives of both sexes visited

the ship. They will not soon forget the "Royalist's" visit.

The King said they all wanted British Protection.

Alfred Vesticaux English. Doing nothing.  
Emile Fcaisor German

4. Number of Native population. Religion. 270 Protestants.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Normal.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry at 16 or 17.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Papaf, Pandanus, 4, 144 ft.  
Sugar cane, a few Bananas, a few Fowls.
9. Exports Annually. About 50 tons copra.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. M.M.S. "Miranda" 1885.
12. Communication with other islands etc. Steamer "Archer" every 3 or 4 months. Occasionally a Samoan schooner.
13. Landing. Good in canoes.
14. Anchorage. Reported good anchorage outside lagoon opposite village also inside lagoon, off the village.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, adultery stealing \$5 or 300 nuts.
16. REMARKS:

Natives appear poor and half starved. The King in appearance was no better than anyone else on the island. The village is large, and not well kept. The Missionary appears tired of his work, and, I was told, very very prone to take offence, and neglect his work, leaving it to anyone to perform. This may be exaggerated but I think a change might benefit the island. I here met Zichia, referred to under "Oaitupu" and told him he had nothing whatever to do in governing "Oaitupu". In future he was not to interfere with the King or Kauputi, if he persisted he probably would be punished, and I told him that the next Man of War visiting Oaitupu would enquire as to his behaviour during my absence. The King asked me to hoist the English flag on the island.

1. Name of Chief or King. His Religion. Uta King.  
Protestant, 1 judge, 10 Kaupuli and Police.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary - Does he Trade?  
Lolande, Samoan, London Mission. Protestant. No.
3. Names of Whites. Nationality. For whom Trading.  
Alfred Resticaux English. Doing nothing.  
Emile Fenisot German " " "
4. Number of Native population. Religion. 270 Protestants.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Normal.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry at 16 or 17.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Papoi, Pandanus, a little  
Sugar cane, a few Bananas, a few Fowls.
9. Exports Annually. About 20 tons copra.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" 1886.
12. Communication with other Islands etc. Steamer "Archer"  
every 3 or 4 months. Occasionally a Samoan schooner.
13. Landing. Good in canoes.
14. Anchorage. Reported good anchorage outside lagoon  
opposite village also inside lagoon, off the village.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, adultery stealing \$5  
or 300 nuts.
16. REMARKS:

Natives appear poor and half starved. The King in appearance was no better than anyone else on the Island. The village is large, and not well kept. The Missionary appears tired of his work, and, I was told, very very prone to take offence, and neglect his work, leaving it to anyone to perform. This may be exaggerated but I think a change might benefit the Island. I here met Zachia, referred to under "Oaitupu" and told him he had nothing whatever to do in governing "Oaitupu". In future he was not to interfere with the King or Kaupuli, if he persisted he probably would be punished, and I told him that the next Man of War visiting Oaitupu would enquire as to his behaviour during my absence. The King asked me to hoist the English Flag on the Island.



1. Name of King. His Religion. Taloka King.  
Protestant. 10 Kaupuli, 20 Police.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary - Does he Trade?  
Kirisome, Samoan, London Mission. Protestant. No.
3. Name of Whites and Nationality. For whom Trading.  
Martin Kleis, Dane, Henderson & McFarlane.
4. Number of Native population. Religion. 387 Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls 15 or 16 years of age.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions: Copra, Taro, Papoi, Pandanus, a few Bananas, Fowls and Ducks, a very little Sugar cane and Bread fruit.
9. Exports Annually. About 100 tons of Copra in good year.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None - since heard Tukaike has one or two.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" - 1886.
12. Communication with other Islands etc. Henderson & McFarlane's steamers every 4 or 5 months.
13. Landing. Indifferent in canoes. None for boats, a long reef to wade over, several dangerous blow holes in it.
14. Anchorage. None recommended.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, adultery, stealing etc. \$5 or work.
16. REMARKS:

Natives appear poor, and not very clean. A good deal of elephantiasis, and Tekoutani amongst the children. The King appears to be a very weak man, and entirely under the influence of a native Tukaike, formerly a Mission teacher at Onoatoa, dismissed by the Society for adultery. On his return to Nui, being rich he coerced the King to taboo trade. He is related to the Missionary by marriage. He obtained goods from the Trader, and refused to pay his debt of \$50. Many natives wish to sell fowls etc to the ship at their own prices, but said Tukaike had fixed a certain price and anyone selling under that price was fined by the King

King. I made Tukaike pay his debt, turned him out of the Kaupuli, never to return to it again - advocated free trade to the King and Kaupuli, pointing out to him that taboo only made men deceitful to him. He, then and there, freed from Tukaike, raised the taboo, and promised to be guided no more by the man. I warned Tukaike as to his future behaviour, and that the next Man of War would enquire into his conduct in my absence. The King requested me to ask Queen Victoria to hoist her flag on the Island.

8. Production. Copra, Taro, Papoi, Pandanus.
9. Exports Abroadly. About 50 tons copra, in good season.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Emerald" - 1881.
12. Communication with other islands etc. Henderson & Macarlong's steamers occasionally.
13. Landings. Fair in Canoes.
14. Anchorage. None.
15. Laws and Customs. Adultery and fornication, make 5 fathoms of road, other crimes, small fines, mostly road work.
16. REMARKS:

Natives do not appear quite so clean as on other islands. Elephantiasis and a little ringworm here. Church and Missionary's house well built and clean. Met King and all important men of island in Manaba. They wished Queen Victoria to take them under her Protection. Answered various questions concerning trade. Advocated free trade. A few fowls, eggs and pigs procured here. The judge appears to be a very good man. Talks English a little. With the King's permission I landed Isitowaka, a native of Tarawa, to remain on the island until a British Man of War took him away.

1. Name of King or Chief and his Religion. Vandunga, King, Judge and 10 Kaupuli. Protestant.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary. Jeremia, Samoan, London Mission. Protestant. Does not  
would try and have his island placed under British trade.
3. Name of Whites. Nationality. For whom Trading.  
Jno. Buckland, English. Henderson & McFarlane.
4. Number of Native population. Religion. 615 all Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry about 16.
7. Labour. None.
8. Production. Copra, Taro, Papoi, Pandanus.
9. Exports Annually. About 50 tons copra, in good season.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Emerald" -1881.
12. Communication with other Islands etc. Henderson & McFarlane's steamers occasionally.
13. Landing. fair in Canoes.
14. Anchorage. None.
15. Laws and Customs. Adultery and Fornication, make 5 fathoms of road, other crimes, small fines, mostly road work.
16. REMARKS:  
Natives do not appear quite so clean as on other Islands. Elephantiasis and a little ringworm here. Church and Missionary's house well built and clean. Met King and all important men of Island in Maniaba. They wished Queen Victoria to take them under her Protection. Answered various questions concerning trade. Advocated free trade. A few fowls, eggs and pigs procured here. The judge appears to be a very good man, talks English a little. With the King's permission I landed Tentonani-bia a native of Tarawa, to remain on the Island until a British Man of War took him away.

1. Name of King or Chief, his title, etc. None.
2. Religion of Missionaries, Name of Trader Protestant, 13 families.
3. Name of Whites, Nationality, for whom trading. None.
4. Number of Native population, Religion. 773, Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws, Girls marry at 16 or 17.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions, Copra, Taro, Pandanus, Fowls.
9. Exports Annually, 15 to 20 tons copra - is fair year.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War, H.M.S. "Miranda" - 1886.
12. Communication with other Islands, etc. A vessel occasionally.
13. Landings. Indifferent, in canoes.
14. Anchorages. None.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, very light ones.
16. REMARKS:

People clean and particularly glad to see the ship. Several cases of elephantiasis and Tenosynovitis. Fowls plentiful. No vessel having called for 7 or 8 months. Tongas much in demand. More so than money. Large number visited the ship. The King and Council requested me to ask Queen Victoria to hoist the British flag on their island. The Missionary appears to be a very good man.

1. Name of King or Chief. His Religion. Neko.  
Protestant. 15 Kaupuli.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary. Does he Trade?  
Luke, Samoan, London Mission. Protestant.
3. Name of Whites, Nationality. For whom trading. None.
4. Number of Native population. Religion. 373, Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry at 16 or 17.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Pandanus, Fowls.
9. Exports Annually. 15 to 20 tons copra - in fair year.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" -1886.
12. Communication with other Islands, etc. A vessel occasionally.
13. Landing. Indifferent, in canoes.
14. Anchor age. None.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, very light ones.
16. REMARKS:  
People clean and particularly glad to see the ship.  
Several cases of elephantiasis and Tennemanu. Fowls plentiful. No vessel having called for 7 or 8 months, tobacco much in demand. More so than money. Large numbers visited the ship. The King and Council requested me to ask Queen Victoria to hoist the British Flag on their Island. The Missionary appears to be a very good man.  
The King, Judge and Kaupuli after a meeting asked me to get a British Flag hoisted. I said I would ask the Queen. Some slight trouble here as to prices of copra, fowls, etc. I advocated Free trading, natives and Traders their own prices. After discussing the matter, the King agreed to this. Those who would take Traders prices for copra could do so. Those who wanted more might try and get it from vessels calling.

1. Name of Chief or King. His Religion. Vaitoro.  
Protestant. Judge and 18 Kaupuli.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary. Does he Trade?  
Amos, Samoan, London Mission. No.
3. Names of Whites. Nationality. For whom Trading.  
Edmund A. Duffy. English. Henderson & McFarlane.
4. Number of Native population, their Religion. 690.  
Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Girls marry at about 17.
7. Labour. 1 man in steamer "Archer".
8. Productions. Copra, Pandanus, Taro, Fowls and eggs.
9. Exports Annually. 30 to 40 tons copra.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" - 1886.  
a German '89.
12. Communication with other Islands. Steamers "Archer"  
and "Balmain" about 5 monthly.
13. Landing. Indifferent in canoes.
14. Anchorage. None.
15. Laws and Customs. All money fines. Adultery \$2 or  
make quantity of native rope. Very little immorality  
on the Island.
16. REMARKS:

Natives very clean, light coloured. Some quite Samoan

in appearance. A little Elephantiasis here. Fowls

plentiful, 6d. each. Eggs and pigs. In Lochen

Island is a fresh water lagoon about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in width

by  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile long, with a few fish in it. Numbers of

natives, including women and girls visited the ship.

The King, Judge and Kaupuli after a meeting asked

me to get a British Flag hoisted. I said I would ask

the Queen. Some slight trouble here as to prices of

copra, fowls, etc. I advocated Free Trading, natives

and Traders their own prices. After discussing the

matter, the King agreed to this. Those who would take

Traders prices for copra could do so. Those who wanted

more might try and get it from vessels calling.

OAITUPO.

visited 19 May '92.  
30 July '92.

1. Name of Chief, His Religion. Tuputa, Protestant.  
20 Kaupuli and Police.
2. Name and Religion of Missionary. Does he Trade?  
Iere, Samoan, London Mission, Protestant. No.
3. Name of Whites, Nationality. For whom trading.  
Henry Nitz. German. Own account.
4. Number of Native population. Religion. 456 Protestant.
5. Increase or Decrease - Cause. Increasing.
6. Marriage Laws. Women marry at 17 or 18.
7. Labour. None.
8. Productions. Copra, Taro, Puraka, Pandanus, Fowls.
9. Exports Annually. Copra about 50 tons.
10. Weapons and Ammunition. None.
11. Last visited by Man of War. H.M.S. "Miranda" -1886.
12. Communication with other Islands etc. About every  
4 months steamer "Archer" to other Island and  
Sydney.
13. Landing. Fairly good in canoes, 2 or 3 passages  
through reef off village, south end.
14. Anchorage. Fair 7 to 12 fathoms, S.W. of Island.
15. Laws and Customs. Money fines, in default clean roads etc.
16. REMARKS:

Natives not over clean. Water in wells very brackish.  
Want of sufficient vegetables causes a sort of scurvy.  
Several cases of elephantiasis. Chilian  $\text{\textcircled{S}}$  mostly used.  
up, English coinage used. Two lagoons on the Island.  
A few pigeons to be shot. People very thankful to get  
their friends back again from Niutao. Complaints made  
here about Zachia a native, formerly a Mission teacher  
at Tamana, Gilbert Group, who since his return to the  
Island had told the King he was no good, and that he  
wanted to be King etc. He left the same morning I  
arrived with some natives for Nukufetau. Mr. Nitz  
having verified these statements, I informed the King  
to

NURAEITA or SOPHIA ISLAND.

to pay no attention to Zachia, and if he interfered again, to punish him. I also said I would see him at Nukufetau and warn him as to his future behaviour, which the next Man of War would enquire about.

The King said that all the people were anxious that Queen Victoria's Flag should be hoisted on the Island.

and on to visit a landing in ship's boats. No canoe came out. Several natives appeared on the beach, and hoisted up an American ensign. After waiting some time off island, I proceeded on our course.



NOTARY PUBLIC,  
NURAKITA or SOPHIA ISLAND.

visited 4 Aug. '92.

Captain Davis,

R.M.S. "ROYALIST".

My Dear Sir,

Stopped off Island, August 4th. 1892. Too much  
sea on to effect a landing in ship's boats. No canoe  
put off. Several natives appeared on the beach, and  
hoisted up an American ensign. After waiting some  
time off Island, I proceeded on our course.

We the undersigned respectfully petition you  
now that the Gilbert Islands are under the protection of the  
British Government to further promote the welfare of this  
and other Islands by using your influence with the proper  
authorities to have appointed here a Resident to take charge  
of the necessary alterations for the better government of  
these Islands.

We have reason to believe that after your departure the King  
may prove himself quite unfit to act in accordance with your  
instructions and to correct and carry out the many changes  
that are necessary. We therefore beg you if possible to  
leave with us one with some authority to whom we may refer.  
If that cannot be done we take the liberty of asking you to  
kindly further our wishes by doing what you can to have matters  
kept in better order.

We might venture to suggest that as we pay so high a tax to  
the King for which we receive little or no benefit it would  
not be inconsistent with such a state of things to pay at  
least half of the tax to anyone Resident here representing  
H.M.'s Government.

Hoping that we have not presumed too much in  
asking these favours.

Yours very respectfully,  
(signed) A. Wilson.

{sgd.} Wm. McKellan	{sgd.} Ben his X mark.
{sgd.} C. Thomson	{sgd.} Ch. Buer.
{sgd.} J. J. Koster	{sgd.} J. S. Luttrell.
{sgd.} C. Tackfield	{sgd.} C. Van San.

BUTARITARI.

7th. July, 1892.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

AT SEA.

5th. July, 1892.

Captain Davis,

H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

My Dear Sir,

Gentlemen, We the undersigned respectfully petition you now that the Gilbert Islands are under the Protection of the British Government to further promote the welfare of this and other Islands by using your influence with the proper authorities to have appointed here a Resident to take charge of the necessary alterations for the better government of those Islands.

We have reason to believe that after your departure the King may prove himself quite unfit to act in accordance with your instructions and to correct and carry out the many changes that are necessary. We therefore beg you if possible to leave with us one with some authority to whom we may refer. If that cannot be done we take the liberty of asking you to kindly further our wishes by doing what you can to have matters kept in better order.

We might venture to suggest that as we pay so high a tax to the King for which we receive little or no benefit it would not be inconsistent with such a state of things to pay at least half of the tax to anyone Resident here representing H.M.'s Government.

Your obedient servant,

Hoping that we have not presumed too much in asking these favours.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

Yours very respectfully,  
(signed) A. Wilson.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (sgd.) Wm. McMillan   | (sgd.) Ben his X mark. |
| (sgd.) C. Thomsen     | (sgd.) Ch. Baer.       |
| (sgd.) A.J. Kustel    | (sgd.) J.F. Luttrell.  |
| (sgd.) C. Tufchfeldt. | (sgd.) C. Wan San.     |

and Gentlemen,

BUTARITARI.

Suggestions made by H.M.S. "ROYALIST",  
by me before leaving the Island AT SEA. 31<sup>st</sup>. July 1892.

8th. July, 1892.

1. All just debts to date to be paid to Traders before King claims license from Natives.

Gentlemen,

2. All debts incurred after date to be at Traders risk.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 7th. July 1892.

I shall have much pleasure in forwarding your petition to the proper authorities. I regret I am unable to accede to your request viz., to leave behind me anyone from my ship in authority, to whom you might refer.

Before leaving Butaritari I impressed on the King as strongly as possible my wishes on the subject of reforms and the carrying out of the same, at the same time telling him that in my absence he was the only authority on the Island now that the Protectorate had been established and that he was to protect the interests of all Traders on the Island alike.

I note the suggestion as to the payment of half your present license towards the support of a Resident appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

To.

A. Wilson Esqre,  
and Gentlemen,  
BUTARITARI.

RESIDENCE AND NATIONALITY OF WHITES  
IN THE MARSHALL GROUP

Suggestions made to the King of Butaritari  
by me before leaving the Island on 8th. July 1892.

1. All just debts to date to be paid to Traders before King claims license from Natives.

---

2. All debts incurred after date to be at Traders risk.

---

3. All Traders to be charged same license.

---

4. King - in consideration of license-
  1. Not to trade with Traders, except those resident on the Island.
  2. To settle all native disputes with Traders.

---

5. NO fines to be levied except by the King.

---

6. Fines to be greatly reduced and made more commensurate with offence committed.

---

7. All fines to be entered in a book with full particulars from 12 June 1892.

---

8. Fines not to be considered King's property, the greater portion to be expended on Public Works, particulars being noted in a book.

---

9. Nut trees to be planted on spare land.

---

- 10\* No card playing permitted
 

For 1st. offence	\$5	or one month on Public Works.
" 2nd.	" \$10	" two " " " "
" 3rd.	" \$15	" three " " " "

\* omitted to be mentioned to the King by me before sailing.

On receipt please have the above interpreted to the King and inform him that any departure from these rules, which he promised me to carry out, will be reported by you to me.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,  
CAPTAIN, H.M.S. "ROYALIST".

- (1) Descendants. Chinese Traders
- (2) Germans who have not re-qualified
- (3) Includes: 7 Seamen, 1 Artisan.
- (4) Includes: 5 Seamen, 2 Artisans, 1 Domestic, 1 no occupation
- (5) Includes: 4 Seamen, 2 no occupation
- (6) Seamen.
- (7) Includes: 1 Seaman.
- (8) Includes: 1 Artisan.

RESIDENCE AND NATIONALITY OF WHITES

IN THE MARSHALL GROUP.

JUNE 1892.

TAXATION

RESIDENCE.	(1)											(2)		REMARKS	
	BRITISH	AMERICAN	GERMAN	CHINESE.	DANES	SWEDES	NORWEGIANS	RUSSIAN	BRAZILIAN	PORTUGUESE	JAPANESE	SWISS	NO NATIONALITY.		TOTAL
JALUIT	6	10	20	11	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	53	3 Germans in Govt. employ
KILI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
EBON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
NAMORIK	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
AILINGLABALAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
MILLE	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
ARHNO	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
MAJURO	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
MALOELOB	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
LIKIEB	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	
MEJIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
PROVIDENCE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
NAURO (or PLEASANT ISLAND).	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1 German in Govt. employ.
Total	(5) 16	(4) 18	(3) 30	11	(8) 1	(7) 2	4	(6) 1	1	(8) 2	(6) 2	(6) 1	3	92	

- (1) Domestics. Chinese traders not allowed in Marshall Group.
- (2) Germans who have not re-qualified for Nationality.
- (3) Includes: 7 Seamen, 3 Artisans, 1 Domestic, 2 no occupation.
- (4) Includes: 3 Seamen, 2 Artisans, 1 Domestic, 1 no occupation.
- (5) Includes: 4 Seamen, 2 no occupation.
- (6) Seamen.
- (7) Includes: 1 Seaman.
- (8) Includes: 1 Artisan.

MARSHALL GROUP.

TAXATION

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - 1891.

<u>LICENSES.</u>	<u>MARKS PER ANNUM.</u>
Jaluit Gesellschaft 1st. class	9,000
A. Crawford & Company. 2nd. class	6,000
Henderson & Mc. Farlane 2nd. "	6,000
Trading vessels each trip - 1,000 marks estimated 4 trips yearly	4,000
Public House (limited to one)	800
Each Trading Station	100
" " " (at NAURO)	200

POLL TAX:

Each Foreigner over 16 years of age. 20

Natives 354,000 lbs. Copra\* 354,000 lbs.

(The Chiefs receive 1/3 of this native tax in return for collecting the copra).

\* Does not include salaries of Commissioner or Secretary.  
Total number of natives in Marshall Group including NAURO  
Island is about 15,000

\* This copra has usually been sold to Jaluit Gesellschaft at 1 cent per lb. In future it will be sold by Public Auction.

MARSHALL GROUP.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - 1891.

ESTIMATED		REAL.	
By what Firm exported		Quantity in lbs.	
Receipts	42.200 marks	Receipts	43.327 marks
*Expenditure	20.500 "	Expenditure	15.055 "
Balance)		Balance)	
Creditor )	21.700 marks	Creditor)	28.272 marks.
	<u>        </u>		<u>        </u>
Stewiers & Company ) SAN FRANCISCO)			278,236
Henderson & McFarlane ) SYDNEY)			574,167

This balance, if insufficient to pay Commissioner and Secretary's salaries, is, I understand made up by the Jaluit Gesellschaft.

\* Does not include salaries of Commissioner or Secretary.

"ORLANDO" at SYDNEY.

15th. September, 1892.

MARSHALL GROUP.

EXPORT OF COPRA DURING 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the information of Your Excellency the documents noted at the foot hereof.

By what Firm exported

Quantity in lbs.

I shall be glad if Your Excellency will return them to me as soon as possible after perusal.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Jaluit Gesellschaft )  
JALUIT )

Your Excellency 2,261,349

Most obedient Servant.

Crawford & Company )  
SAN FRANCISCO )

876,885

(signed) C.F. Scott,

Henderson & McFarlane )  
SYDNEY )

574,167

Rear Admiral,  
Commander in Chief.

His Excellency,

High Commissioner  
for the Western Pacific,

etc

UVA. FIJI.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST" - 212, August 1892. No. 24.

Letter reporting having placed the Gilbert Islands under British Protection with particulars in regard to the Islands.

(11 enclosures and 2 sub-enclosures).



GILBERT ISLANDS - ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER THE GROUP.  
"ORLANDO" at SYDNEY.

15th. September, 1892.

Commander in Chief,

25th. Sep. '92.

AUSI Sir,

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

at FIJI.

I have the honour to forward for the  
information of Your Excellency the documents noted  
at the foot hereof.

2. I shall be glad if Your Excellency will  
return them to me as soon as possible after perusal.

In compliance with I have the honour to be  
April 1892 ordering me to proceed Sir, the Gilbert Islands

and to place them under British Your Excellency's  
honour to report that I have the Most obedient Servant,

arriving at Fiji on the morning of 15th. May. Having  
completed with coal and taken a cargo on deck I  
proceeded on 15th. May for the Gilbert Group.  
(signed) C.T. Scott,  
Rear Admiral,  
Commander in Chief.

Previous to sailing from Fiji I endeavoured to  
His Excellency, and Interpreter for the Group but was  
Sir John B. Thurston, K.C.M.G., Missioner recommended Mr.  
Cox High Commissioner, Trader on Malana Island as  
the most for the Western Pacific, worthy interpreter if his  
services etc etc.

3. SUVA, FIJI. at TAPUEVA one of the Islands of  
the Gilbert Group on 24th. May, and making enquiries of

H.M.S. "ROYALIST" - 9th. August '92. No. 36.

Letter reporting having placed the Gilbert Islands  
under British Protection with particulars in regard  
to the Islands. Being Her Majesty's Birthday the ship  
(11 enclosures and 2 sub-enclosures).

The Commander in Chief,

H.M. Ships,

AUSTRALIA.

GILBERT ISLANDS - ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER THE GROUP.

Commander in Chief,

8th. Sep. '92.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST,"

at FIJI.

9th. August, 1892.

No. 36.

My Lord,

In compliance with your "Secret" memo of 22nd.

April 1892 ordering me to proceed to the Gilbert Islands and to place them under British Protection, I have the honour to report that I left Sydney on 27th. April to obtain arriving at Fiji on the morning of 11th. May. Having completed with coal and taken a cargo on deck I proceeded on 13th. May for the Gilbert Group.

2. Previous to sailing from Fiji I endeavoured to obtain a competent Interpreter for the Group but was unable to do so. The High Commissioner recommended Mr. Corrie, a British Subject, Trader on Maiana Island as the most competent and trustworthy interpreter if his services could be procured.

3. I arrived at TAPUTWEA one of the Islands of the Gilbert Group on 24th. May, and making enquiries of the Traders there, ascertained that no Foreign Power laid claim to that Island or any other in the Group as far as they knew. Being Her Majesty's Birthday the ship was dressed and a Royal Salute fired at noon.

4. I in their presence - and that about half the inhabitants on the Island (having previously satisfied

The Commander in Chief,

H.M. Ships,

AUSTRALIA.

4. The same day I proceeded to APAMAMA Island and stopped off ENTRANCE Island the following day. I landed, and from "JACK" the Pilot who is one of the King's advisers ascertained that no Foreign Power laid any claim to APAMAMA.

By him I sent word to the King that I would return about 27th. May as it was proposed to hoist the British Flag at APAMAMA.

5. I then proceeded to MAIANA Island arriving on 26th. May having obtained the services of Mr. Corrie as Interpreter, I sailed the same night for APAMAMA and anchored off ENTRANCE Island at 9 a.m. on the 27th.

27 May. 6. Mr. Corrie informed me that no Foreign Power laid claim to the Group as far as he knew, but that several of the Traders on the various Islands had some time ago applied to the Imperial Commissioner at JALUIT, Marshall Group to obtain for them German Protection as the British Government appeared to have forgotten them, no British Man of War having visited the Group since 1886, - whereas German Men of War were constantly cruising in the Group and affording protection to Traders irrespective of their Nationality. The White men preferred British Protection but there being no regular communication with Fiji they looked to JALUIT for German help. His own deeds, for instance, for purchase of lands in the Gilbert Group Mr. Corrie had registered in the Imperial Commissioner's office at JALUIT.

7. At noon on the 17th. May I proceeded to the King's village at APAMAMA across the lagoon some seven miles from where the ship was anchored taking with me a Guard composed of Bluejackets and Marines. On landing I was received by the King and his Council, and in the Maniaba or Public Meeting House - I in their presence - and that of about half the inhabitants on the Island (having previously satisfied myself that no Foreign Power laid any claim to the Group) explained to them the nature of the step I was about to take.

Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

I pointed out, in accordance with the Instructions from the Colonial Office the advantages to be gained by their accepting British Protection. Also that no taxes would be levied on them without their consent - or their just laws and customs (relating to natives only) be interfered with.

I informed them that if they wished a white man to reside in the Group, for their better protection and to whom they could refer questions, they themselves were unable to decide - the Queen would send one, but they would be expected to contribute towards his support, which considering the number of Islands in the Group, and the large population would not be very heavy for them, and their contribution could be paid in either cash or native produce. This subject they were to talk over amongst themselves.

With reference to labour that any natives accepting engagements in Her Majesty's possessions would be looked after by Her, but that if they emigrated to Mexico or Countries out of the Pacific or went in ships other than British, the Queen would be unable to afford them protection.

8. They all expressed their willingness to have the British Flag hoisted and thoroughly understood all I had said to them. The question of the Resident they would consider.

9. After reading the Proclamation I hoisted the Union Jack on the King's Flagstaff with the usual honours. I then handed the Proclamation to the King - a copy of which I beg to enclose. I also enclose copy of a Notice I left with the Missionary concerning the sale of arms etc., and intoxicating liquors, for the information of the Traders.

10. The King's village being out of sight from the anchorage I suggested to the King that the Flag should be left in charge of "Jack" the Pilot at ENTRANCE Island who could hoist it on the approach of any vessel. He agreed to this and on my return to the ship I hoisted the Flag there - the "ROYALIST" saluting it with twenty one guns.

11. The peculiar constitution of the Group of sixteen Islands, having thirteen separate Governments - each with it's own King or Council of "Old Men" rendered it expedient, in my opinion, to avoid any chance of ill-feeling which might arise against any individual Island, that the same ceremony should be gone through in each Island having its own Government. I therefore visited the Islands of the Group, on the dates named, and having, as at APAMAMA thoroughly explained my mission performed the same ceremony - leaving a Flag and copy of Proclamation and Arms and Spirituous Liquor notice at each Island.

12. It appeared to me the unanimous wish of the Inhabitants of every Island I visited in this Group that the British Flag should be hoisted. Their knowledge of, and reverence for "KAPITORIA" (Queen Victoria) was to me surprising considering how remote these Islanders are from the outer world. I encouraged them to visit the ship, and the greatest object of interest to them on board was a photograph of Her Majesty.

13. To this letter I attach a form containing such particulars of each Island of the Group as I was able to collect.

#### Type of Natives.

14. The natives of the Gilbert Islands are, on the whole, a peaceable and law-abiding people. They somewhat resemble the Malay type and are not at all unlike Coreans. They have straight hair in many cases aquiline features, and in one or two of the Northern Islands faces almost Egyptian may be seen, some of them quite handsome. The children are as a rule, clean, bright, and happy and very fond of bathing.

#### Clothing.

15. Articles of European clothing are occasionally worn. The reedi or grass petticoat being the general dress, many of the young girls still wearing the ti-ti, a very

short

short grass petticoat from 4 to 8 inches in depth. In some of the Islands mats are used as the only dress by men.

#### FOOD.

16. The staple food is cocoanut, Taro of a coarse description, Pandanus, and fish of which a large variety is to be found in the lagoons; a few being poisonous, - these however seldom take the bait. The fruit of the Pandanus is also dried and pressed, the result being a substance resembling dried dates. Molasses is obtained from the cocoanut tree - also Toddy a sweet liquor - obtained from the stem of the flower. This if allowed to ferment becomes very intoxicating. On most of the Islands a heavy fine is inflicted on "Sour Today" drinkers.

#### MORALS.

17 The standard of morality of these Islander is decidedly high. Polygamy and infanticide are almost extinct altho' in some of the Islands of the Group a certain amount of immorality exists, on the whole they compare most favourably with other Islands in the Pacific. Married women are jealously guarded. Eight months before my visit to ONOATOA, a man was hanged, or rather allowed to hang himself for killing a man who, in church, had put his tongue out at his (the murderer's) wife.

Girls marry at from 10 to 17 years of age. In some cases children are betrothed at, and even before birth. As a rule the families are not large. In some Islands they are restricted to 3.

#### TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

Women in the Gilbert Group are well treated by the men. In one or two Islands for adultery and illicit connection, they were subjected to flogging. At my intercession this had been discontinued.

#### ADOPTION.

18. It is a common custom to adopt one another's children. This is often done at, or before, birth of a child. Such an offer

offer being considered an honour, it is seldom refused and not infrequently, a child is received by its foster-mother a few hours after its birth. Adopted children are considered of more importance in a family than the others. At ONOATOA I found it was the custom when a child died for the foster-father to sleep nightly for a certain period, in the grave.

#### ORNAMENTS.

19. The ornaments are few, necklets made of small shells, porpoise, sharks and occasionally human teeth are worn. The necklet mostly in use by both men and women consists of girls hair plaited very finely. The young men of fashion use, to keep their mats in position a girdle of girls hair plaited into a rope, sometimes an inch or more in circumference.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Plaiting this hair from short lengths of about 8 to 12 inches long and mat making form the chief part of the industry of the women. Hats, baskets, and fans, are also made, but not of a very fine description.

#### HOUSES.

20. The houses are spacious, consisting of one apartment only, a thick gabled roof is raised about 4 feet from the ground, supported on slabs of coral, the sides being open. Mosquito bars are an absolute necessity and are found in nearly every house.

#### ARMS AND ARMOUR.

21. On some of the Islands the natives are more turbulent than on others and on these may be found a few of the old native weapons, sharks teeth, spears and swords, also complete suits of armour made of rope from the cocoanut fibre. Occasionally fighting belts are worn over these, made from the skin of the stinging ray.

A number of arms of every description from the Old Tower Musket to the latest repeating rifles have been supplied at

various times by the Traders. Of these some 600 were voluntarily handed to me by the Kings and "Old Men" on the assumption of the Protectorate and it was with the greatest pleasure I received them - and in cases where the natives failed to obey the King's mandate to give them up I was glad to enforce his orders. I think it unlikely that any more of these wars such as that which was in progress at TARAWA on my arrival there, and which are disastrous to the Islands will again take place. I think it also unlikely that any Traders, British or Foreign, will after my visit, risk selling arms to the natives.

#### GAMBLING.

22. Card playing having been introduced into these Islands to the detriment of the natives I took such steps (after I became aware of this fact) in the Islands I subsequently visited to check this growing evil.

#### CANOES.

23. The Gilbert Islanders are expert boatmen. Their outrigger canoes are built of planks cut from the cocoanut tree sewn together with twine made of cocoanut fibre, the seams being corked with pandanus leaves. In some of the Islands whale boats are being built, imported lumber being used instead of the heavy cocoanut planks. They are fastened together in the same way as the canoes. The canoes have large matting sails and lie very close to the wind.

#### TATTOOING.

24. Tattooing, for both men and women of which each Island had its separate pattern, is dying out.

#### EXPORTS.

25. The export of copra might be greatly increased, if spare land were cultivated and trees more uniformly planted.

#### DROUGHTS.

26. The Islands, of coral formation, and having no soil whatever on them, are subjected to occasional droughts.

Hurricanes.



HURRICANES.

Hurricanes are unknown. (is at a standstill).

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is bad, the average height of the Islands being almost 8 feet above high water mark and the width varying from 50 to 500 yards, the water is necessarily brackish.

CLIMATE, - DISEASES.

The climate is very dry and equable. The chief diseases being of a cutaneous description are, no doubt, caused by want of vegetables, and brackish water. Venereal disease is almost unknown in this Group.

I append remarks from the Staff-Surgeon of this ship concerning diseases which came under his observation in the Group.

TRADERS LICENSES.

As mentioned in the attached form, on several of the Islands, Traders pay a tax to the King for a license to trade. This custom I did not feel justified in interfering with as I was not aware to what extent protection would be afforded in the future.

DEBTS.

On many of the Islands debts have been incurred by the natives to the traders, which, to some extent, have been guaranteed by the King. I recommended that these should be immediately paid off and no further credit given. I also warned the Traders that in future, debts contracted must be at their own risk. This applied more particularly to

BUTARITARI.

TABOOING TRADE.

It is the custom in these Islands with a view to increase the value of copra for the Ruling Power to place a taboo on Traders until they pay a higher price for copra. This bears hardly on the power classes, who having but few nuts cannot afford to delay their sale (a taboo often lasting

Enclosure No. 4.

some months during which time all trade is at a standstill). Knowing the trouble arising from Natives selling surreptitiously to the Traders, I recommended Free Trade to both sides, which in every case was agreed to after a little persuasion.

LABOUR - Nicaraguan Steamer "Montserrat".

30. On the 9th. June at MARAKI Island I found the steamer "MONT SERRAT" under Nicaraguan Colours recruiting labour for GUATAMALA. In spite of my warnings the allurements of this vessel caused many natives to recruit and on 21st. July (when I last saw her) 268 adults accompanied by upward of 100 children had already shipped. The vessel hoped to obtain 600 adults, whom I think she will have no difficulty in obtaining. They are accompanied by several white traders who have accepted positions as overseers on the plantations to which these natives are going. I took such precautions as suggested themselves to me, to ensure the safe return of these Islanders, on completion of their engagements. (This case I have specially reported in "Royalist's" letter No. 22 of 1892).

MISSIONS.

31. As stated in the attached form the Northern Islands of the Gilbert Group are under the Boston Board of Missions having their Headquarters at KUSAIE in the Caroline Group. The Southern Islands are under the London Mission with their Headquarters at SAMOA. Within the last 4 years a Roman Catholic Mission has been established in the Group with NONUTI as its Head Station.

Whilst giving the Missionaries all the credit due to them for the pioneering work in connection with these Islands, I am of the opinion that the whole question of Mission work now requires thorough investigation. My time was so fully occupied by the large number of cases which I found demanded my immediate attention, and occupied most of my time that I was unable to gain anything like the amount of information on various subjects in the Islands, that I could have wished, but the main points that came under my notice concerning

Missions and which I repeat require immediate investigation are these. On most of the Islands complaints were made that the Missionaries traded. This they denied. (At Butaritari 2 deeds for the sale of land by a Missionary came under my notice one for \$1000 the other \$75).

The pay and cost of maintenance of the native Missionaries, and the subscription to the Mission are a very heavy drain on the natives.

The charge for books I consider too high. All dancing and singing (except hymns) has been forbidden. At nearly every Island I was asked if the Queen would let them dance and sing. I said that when a white man came to reside in the Group he would probably see about it, but I was sure the "Ti" dance would not be permitted. (This is danced by young girls with the scantiest of clothing, and generally ended in quarrels amongst the men).

The fines levied at the Missionaries instigation, for trivial breaches of Church discipline should be abolished.

32. There are many smaller points which require looking into in individual Islands. The cause I believe of most of these irregularities is the want of proper supervision by white Missionaries.

33. I have asked many of the Roman Catholic Converts why they prefer the Roman Catholic Religion, they invariably answer, "Oh that Roman Catholic Missionary man he no trade, he no fine, he give 'um book - no makee pay - Oh he belong good man".

This Mission has, as far as I could ascertain about 2,180 Converts, yet it has no less than 5 Europeans resident in the Group to administer to their wants, whereas the English and American Missions have but one each, who I believe visits the Island not oftener than once a year.

If matters are not placed on a better footing in the English and American Missions it would not surprise me if in a few years the whole population became Roman Catholics.

#### ELLICE GROUP.

34. On my return to Fiji hearing that a Protectorate was

Enclosure No. 5

was about to be established over the ELLICE Islands - to this letter I attach some particulars concerning the Islands of that Group, visited by me, which may prove of interest to the Colonial Office.

35. The general remarks in this letter concerning the GILBERT GROUP, apply more or less to these Islands.

TYPE OF NATIVES.

The natives here somewhat resemble Samoans.

DISEASES.

I also attach remarks by the Staff-Surgeon on such diseases as came under his notice in the ELLICE Group.

MISSIONS.

36. As regards Missions here I will give an instance of what I think a hardship.

At one Island in the Group with about 250 inhabitants and whose export of copra brings them in £150 annually, the natives have to pay the following :-

Subscriptions to Native Missionary \$100 - £20

Food for Native Missionary & family

about 20 young nuts) 20 cents per  
10 old nuts ) diem - \$73 £14  
Taro etc. )

20 Mats - these can be sold to Missionary ship at \$1 each \$ 20 - £ 4

Subscription for White Missionary (Has been \$100 at times) \$ 70 - £14

Total £52

Leaving out the children the adults have to pay about 8/- per annum for the privilege of being a Protestant.

Bibles are charged for at \$2 or 8/-

Smaller Bibles at \$1.50 or 6/-

Hymn Books \$ .50<sup>c</sup> or 2/-

Each person must have a Bible and Hymn book. All these books are too extravagantly got up for poor people.

HURRICANE in 1891.

37. The Ellice Group in February 1891 was almost devastated

Enclosure No. 6

devastated by a severe hurricane, during the lifetime of the oldest inhabitant this is the only one that has ever occurred.

Enclosures 7 and 8

38. I append a list of Residents in Gilbert and Ellice Groups -

Enclosure 9 Statement of copra exported from Gilberts in 1891, and -

Enclosure 10. A Petition presented by Residents at BUTARITARI with my reply enclosing suggestions to the King of BUTARITARI for the better government of that Island.

Enclosure 11.

A to D. I also attach list of Residents in, and statistics of, the MARSHALL Group which may prove interesting.

39. I regret the report is not as complete as I could wish it to be.

The number of cases which demanded my attention left me but little time to prosecute enquiries, which, had time allowed I should have done.

40. I trust that at no distant period a Resident may be appointed to these Groups to promote the welfare of the inhabitants. His establishment with very little taxation might be self-supporting. Up to the present ten Islands of the GILBERT Group representing over 20,000 inhabitants have signified their willingness to contribute towards his maintenance. Answers from other Islands of this Group representing some 5,000 inhabitants I have had no opportunity of receiving as yet.

41. A schedule of enclosures is attached.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES TO "ROYALIST'S"

LETTER No. 36 OF 1892.

PROCLAMATION.

1. Copy of Proclamation.
  2. Copy of Notice relating to Sale of Arms and Intoxicating Liquors.
  3. Tabular Report on GILBERT Islands.
  4. Remarks on diseases etc., noticed on GILBERT Islands by Staff Surgeon Twigg.
  5. Tabular Report on ELLICE Islands.
  6. Remarks on diseases etc. noticed on ELLICE Islands by Staff Surgeon Twigg.
  7. Residence and Nationality of Whites in Gilbert Group.
  8. " " " " " " " Ellice Group.
  9. Copra exported from GILBERT Islands - 1891.
  10. Petition from Residents at BUTARITARI to Captain Davis, enclosing his reply and list of suggestions for King's guidance.
- 2 sub-enclosures.
11. List of residents in - and statistics of - the MARSHALL Group.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

ARORAI	TAKANA	ONDATON	IRIPI
MUEUNAN	TAPUTEVNA	NOHUTI	ARABUKA
KURIA	APAKANA	MATANA	TARANA
APIANG	MARAZI	TARITARI	MAEIN



(COPY)

NOW THEREFORE I Edward Henry Meggs Davis Captain  
in Her Majesty's Fleet and Deputy Commissioner for  
the Western Pacific Commanding Her Majesty's Ship  
"Royalist" do hereby proclaim and declare to all  
men that from and after the date of these presents  
the abovementioned Islands have been placed under  
British Protection.

Given under my hand at APAMAMA this  
Twentyseventh day of May One thousand  
Eight hundred and Ninety two.

Given (signed Ed. H.M. Davis. on this  
Twenty seventh day of May One

WITNESS: thousand Eight hundred and Ninety two.

(signed) F. St.L. Luscombe Lieut.

(signed) R.D. Corrie, Trader.

Captain H.M.S. "Royalist",  
and Deputy Commissioner.

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(COPY)

Her Majesty Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India having this day assumed a Protectorate over the Gilbert Islands I would remind all residents in the Group other than Natives that it is contrary to Law to supply Firearms, Ammunition, Explosive substances or Intoxicating Liquors to any Natives of the Pacific Islands.

This is hereby made known for general information.

Given under my hand at Apamama this  
Twenty seventh day of May One  
thousand Eight hundred and Ninety two.

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

Captain H.M.S. "Royalist",  
and Deputy Commissioner.

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NAME OF ISLAND

DATE VISIT

REMARKS

PRODUCE

AMOUNT OF EXPORTS

NAME OF EXPORTER

PAMAM

Arrived clean and of fine physique; nearly all natives clean and healthy, particularly the children. 500 natives in Mexico, 80 at Tanna and Washington Islands. "Old Men" asked me to take away all guns from the islands. Received these from Northern part. Remains will be given to West Man of Washington. Some religious differences existing between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Took steps to prevent this in future. Settled some differences between Traders and Natives.

150 tons  
Cocoa  
Copra

Account  
Tobacco  
Cocoa  
Copra

TA

Arrived clean and healthy, particularly the children. 500 natives in Mexico, 80 at Tanna and Washington Islands. "Old Men" asked me to take away all guns from the islands. Received these from Northern part. Remains will be given to West Man of Washington. Some religious differences existing between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Took steps to prevent this in future. Settled some differences between Traders and Natives.

150 tons  
Cocoa  
Copra

Account  
Tobacco  
Cocoa  
Copra

GILBERT ISLANDS.

OL

Very quiet. No natives well dressed. About 60 Traders and Natives emigrating in Steamer "MONSERRAT" are not deducted from numbers shewn herein. -----

150 tons  
Cocoa  
Copra

Account  
Tobacco  
Cocoa  
Copra

T

Natives far from clean. Fish and fowls plentiful. Church's large building 150 x 40 ft. Laws include a fine of \$50 and flogging for adultery both parties. I told the "Old Men" the Queen would be sorry to hear they flogged women in Tanna and suggested they should if possible rescind the law as to flogging women. They held a meeting and before I embarked they informed me that in future no woman should be flogged. About 18 natives are away in Mexico, Fiji and Honolulu. Finding some Aroa natives here weatherbound for last 6 months I gave them a passage to their island for which they were very grateful. The party consisted of 35.

100 tons  
Cocoa  
Copra

Account  
Tobacco  
Cocoa  
Copra

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED.	RULING POWER	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS AND OTHERS	NATIONALITY.	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORTS	REMARKS.
APAMAMA	25 May 27 May 16 July	PAUL King (aged 10) and Council of Eight	700 about 150 Protestants.	American	Copra Taro Breadfruit Pandanus	Johnny (?) (formerly Ambonoko's Cook) John Johnson Fred Chlsen	American American German	Own Account Not Trading Awaiting passage.	150 tons Copra.	Natives clean and of fine physique; nearly all well clothed. Tembinoko the old King died at end of 1891, and was succeeded by his brother Simon who after ruling 4½ months died of drink. He was succeeded by Paul. The King does all the trading himself. Does not appear to wish white traders on Island. The King has a number of European built boats. His house is clean and has European furniture. Kuria and Aranuka are dependencies. The King owns everything here.
TAPUTEWESA	24 May 29/ 30 May 21/ 23 July	"Old Men"	4,000 about 100 Protestants 600 Roman Catholic	American and French	Copra Taro Pandanus	Alfred Hicking Thos: Linehan Kum-On Kapur Chas. Koma-Kolai Ticutica	British American Chinese (British) Honolulu * Native	Jaluit Gesellschaft do. On Chong & Co of Sydney Crawford & Co of San Fr'sco do. do.	120 tons Copra 1 ton Sharks fins.	Natives clean and healthy, particularly the children. 300 natives in Mexico, 80 at Fanning and Washington Islands. "Old Men" asked me to take away all guns from the Island. Received those from Northern part. Remainder will be given to next Man of War calling. Not much law or order on this Island. Some Religious dissensions existing between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Took steps to prevent this in future. Settled some differences between Traders and Natives.
ONOATOA	30 May 24 July	"Old Men" 60 Police 50.	1,050 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus	Thos: Redfearn. Hy: Williams	British do.	Own Account do.	150 tons Copra 1½ tons sharks fins	Very quiet people, clean and well dressed. Amongst other laws a fine of 10 nuts imposed on any native not attending church 3 times a week. About 60 natives away in Mexico, Fiji and Samoa and 50 or 60 in Honolulu. A small quantity of Jackfruit grown. A native was hanged about 8 months previous to visit for murder. He was allowed to hang himself in the Maniaba or Meeting House.
TAMANA	31 May 25 July	"Old Men" 30. Police 20.	684 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Breadfruit Papoi	Frank Thomas Hy. Schumacher	British German	Own Account Crawford & Co.	100 tons Copra 1 ton Sharks fins	Natives far from clean. Fish and fowls plentiful. Church a large building 150 x 40 ft. Laws include a fine of \$50 and flogging for adultery both parties. 1,000 nuts and flogging for illicit connection. I told the "Old Men" the Queen would be sorry to hear they flogged women in Tamana and suggested they should if possible rescind the law as to flogging women. They held a meeting and before I embarked they informed me that in future no woman should be flogged. About 12 natives are away in Mexico, Fiji and Honolulu. Finding some Arorai natives here weatherbound for last 6 months I gave them a passage to their Island for which they were very grateful. The party consisted of 35.

NAME OF ISLAND.	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS	NATIONALITY.	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORTS.	REMARKS.
ARORAI	1 June	"Old Men" 41	1,050 Protestants	London	Copra Papoi	Jno. Petersen	Dane	Crawford & Co.	200 tons Copra.	Natives appeared clean and healthy but poor. 10 away in Mexico, 30 in Fiji. Fines for immorality severe. Women were flogged up to 3 years ago. Natives have many whale boats carved built, the planks being sewn together with native twine. They are now using imported lumber for these boats finding their native woods too heavy. Fowls and are very plentiful. It was rumoured at Tamana that a woman had been flogged for adultery since my visit on 1st. June.
NUKONAU	2 June	"Old Men" 70 to 80 Police 200	1,779 1621 Protestants 158 R.C.	London	Copra Papoi Pumpkins	Thos. Day Richd. Tomlinson Robt. Holmes Jean F. Even	British " American French	Own Account Jaluit Gesellschaft Crawford & Co Own Account	120 tons Copra 1 ton Sharksfins.	Houses poor looking. "Old Men" appeared to lack necessary authority. About 200 natives away mostly in Mexico, a few in Fiji and Samoa. Fines rather heavy. Church not yet finished awaiting iron roof from Sydney. No Roman Catholic teacher stationed here.
PERU	3 June	"Old Men" 100 Police 138.	2,277 Protestants	London	Copra Pandanus Papoi	Ah Yong Harry Hansen Thos. Eckstrom	(Chinese) British German American	On Chong & Co Henderson & Mc. Farlane Crawford & Co	200 tons Copra and a little sharksfin	Village of Taboiak where Flag was hoisted very dirty compared with most Islands and bad smelling. Natives appeared poor but had a good idea of the value of money. 80 away in Mexico, 5 in Fiji. Two small fresh water lakes on Island with good fish in them. "Old Men" own the fish. Natives allowed to fish in these lakes once a year.
NONUTI	4/5 June 17/ 21 July	"Old Men" 100	About 3,000 1600 Protestants 1400 R.C's.	American and French	Copra Pandanus	Joseph W. Henty Jas. J. Gleeson Asia: T. Lowther Robt. Ladette Joseph Bell Max Brechtefeld James Cory Hans A. Jorgensen	British " " " " German American Dane	Own Account Crawford & Co Own Account Crawford & Co Not Trading Jaluit Gesellschaft Own Account Crawford & Co	Natives not over clean have thievish propensities. "Old Men" wish the arms taken away. Received 50. Remainder will be collected for next Man of War. Natives taken in 1884 by French ship to Tahiti returned in 1887, having embraced Catholic Faith, petitioned Bishop to send Priest to the Island. Catholic Mission landed in Group in 1888. This Island is their Headquarters Pere Bontemps in charge with 4 other Europeans. This Mission appears to make great headway in the Group. Resident Traders speak very well of it. 130 Natives away as labour mostly in Mexico, remainder in Samoa and Fiji. There are few laws in this Island around Rotumah, in the North almost anarchy prevails. Spoke to Natives about Toddy drinking a great deal existing in the Island. A British Trader fined £10 for selling spirits to natives. Ten natives found guilty of assault on Fiji labour Schooner were fined.	

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS	NATIONALITY	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORTS.	REMARKS.
ARANUKA	6 June (called off Island)	Depend- ency of APAMAMA	100 a few Protest- ants	None	Copra Taro Pandanus	None	-	- -	40 tons Copra.	Too much sea to land in ships boats. No canoes came off. Everything in the Island belongs to the King of APAMAMA.
AURIA	6 June	Depend- ency of APAMAMA	About 30 a fewPro- testant	None	Copra Pandanus Breadfruit Papoi	None	-	- -	150 tons Copra	Natives here of fine physique about the best in Gilbert Group. The Island is very productive for its size. A few turtle obtainable here. As in Apamama everything belongs to the King.
TARAWA	7 June 9 " 13 " 15 " 16 " 18 " 11/ 15 July	TENMATON King	About 3,000  About 600 Protest- ants	American	Copra Pandanus Papoi	Nai Yong Ed. Meyer Albt. Kustel Peter Grant Ant: Kou- fanoufa Carl John- son Eno Karauia	(Chinese) British German American " Austrian Swede Raratonga (British) Native	On Chong & Co Jaluit Gesellschaft Own Account " " " Crawford & Co Own account A. Kuste. Peter Grant	400 to 500 tons Copra  one ton Sharks- fin	Natives of fine physique. Island appears very poor owing to Civil War existing between North and South ends. Having got chiefs of both sides on board a Treaty of Peace was signed. King asked me to take all arms away. I agreed to accept them. After Flag was hoisted, King had some difficulty in getting arms in. Requested assistance which I gave him. King fined 100 natives for disobedience of order. Received in all 180 guns. Many of these procured from American Traders who also sell spirits to Natives. Took steps to prevent this in future. A native of this Island was tried, found guilty and executed here by order of the King for the murder of Ah Sam a British Subject at Butaritari in 1883. Previous to execution the prisoner confessed his guilt. The King here appears a weak man. Has only ruled 3 months. The late King was killed in the war, shot by a native whilst asleep. This man together with a Chief of Apiang (who had taken a very active part in the late war) continuing to give trouble and refusing to deliver up arms - the King requested should be removed from the Island. They were received on board "Royalist" and placed on separate Islands in the Ellice Group. A native of Raratonga a British subject, Trader on this Island sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Fiji for selling ammunition and spirits to natives.

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS	NATIONALITY.	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORT.	REMARKS
APIANG	9 June	KAIA	2,700	American	Copra	Albt. Randolph	British	Own Account	250 to	Natives appeared very clean and well dressed. King appeared to rule well. Desired arms might be removed from Island, and received about 60. No labour has left this Island for the past 4 years. A fine on this Island of \$25 for drunkenness, adultery and stealing punished by forfeiture of land. A good deal of immorality reported here amongst children. A trader, British subject (Chinese) sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and \$50 fine for murderous assault on a native. Taken to Fiji in "Royalist". King imposes annual tax of \$50 for a Trader's License.
	10/11 "	King Council of 4	400 Protestants		Pandanus	Peter Garrick	"	" "	300 tons Copra	
	14 "	Police			Breadfruit	So Kong	Chinese (British)	Wightman Bros. (San Fr'sco.)		
	15/16 "	17			Papoi	Ah-Too Ah-Me	do. Chinese (American)	On Chong & Co		
	10 July					Chas. H. Tierney Thos. Wilson Paul Schultz	American Russian German	Wightman Bros Own Account Jaluit Gesellschaft		
						Thos. Tilton Thos. Wyley	Negro (American doubtful) British	Own account for Thos. Tilton		
MARAKI	9/10 June	TENTATOON King	2,000	American	Copra	Wm. C. Mc. Carthy	American	Own account	230 tons	Natives clean and healthy well dressed. Heavy money and nut fines on this Island. Stealing and Drunkenness \$50, tax for Trader's License \$50 per annum. Native tax paid to King. Males \$1, females \$½ per annum. A very few natives away as labour, in Honolulu, Fiji and Samoa. It is reported Polygamy and infanticide still exist to a small degree. King a fairly good ruler. Handed over some 200 arms collected in his Island. Finding fines imposed by H.M.S. "Miranda" in 1886 still unpaid, enforced them.
	13 "	Council of 12.	600 Protestants		Pandanus	Hy. Holder- sen	Dane	" "	Copra	
	9 July	Police 28			Papoi	Jno. Sand- bergen	Dutch	Jaluit Gesellschaft		
MAKIN	21 June	MARICE Chief in charge Dependancy of BUTA - RITARI.	About 300 Protestants	American	Copra Pandanus Papoi: Pumpkins Water-melons	Em. Hugill Ah Chew Ah Mong	British Chinese (British) do.	Wightman Bros On Chong & Co " " " "	160 tons Copra 1 ton Sharks-fin.	Laws and customs in this Island same as those in Butaritari. Land mostly belongs to natives in Butaritari who leave Agents in charge. Butaritari was formerly called "MAKIN" (pronounced 'Muckin') and MAKIN in distinction "Little Makin". The Kings of Butaritari all come from this Island.



DISEASES, CLIMATE, etc., of the

GILBERT ISLANDS.

is most nourishing from the amount of oil it contains. Tody is got from the flower stem of the coconut tree, before the stem has burst completely into leaves.

The Gilbert Islands are remarkably free from endemic diseases. The climate at the season of our visit was extremely dry and equable. A great want is a pure water supply. The wells are mere holes in the sandy soil and are manifestly dirty in many cases. On the Island of Nonoati where I spent a whole day on shore the wells were brackish and the water from them had a disagreeable odor. White Traders have in more than one instance complained to me that they were affected with swelling of the lower limbs and prostration which they put down to the bad water. One old man who had been recently stricken with paralysis was reported to be cured by drinking the water.

White Residents suffer much from Dyspepsia owing to a monotony of food and a want of due proportion of fresh vegetables.

Vegetable foods grown in the Islands are

(a) Popoi an inferior kind of Taro which has a large bulbous root, it only grows in swampy soil consequently its cultivation is limited as the natives have to sink pits of considerable depth to gain the requisite moisture for its growth.

(b) The fruit of the Pandanus or screw pine is used, it is eaten more as a fruit from which the juice is sucked.

(c) The Jack fruit grows in some of the Islands.

The cocoanut of course is the mainstay of the people in every sense. The milk from it takes the place of drinking water tho' it is much more relished by newcomers than by Residents. The young soft "meat" is eaten

(signed) Geo. D. Twigg.

Staff Surgeon, R.N.



3

eaten at all times with relish and is most nourishing from the amount of oil it contains. Toddy is got from the flower stem of the cocoanut tree, before the stem has burst completely into blossom it is bound round tightly with cord the end of the stem is now cut off and from it the toddy flows into a vessel tied underneath to catch it. A good tree will give a quart of toddy each day. Toddy forms a pleasant sweet tasting drink when fresh. In about 3 days from the time it is collected it ferments and becomes alcoholic and consequently highly intoxicating.

Notwithstanding the above conditions Europeans live to old age frequently in these Islands. In Nonoati one old gentleman who had been recently stricken with paralysis was reputed to be over 80 and another on the same Island was hale tho' over 70. There are no malarial fevers here as the narrow strips of land have no swamps nor is there any decaying vegetation. There is no venereal disease as far as I could ascertain. I saw one case of Elephantiasis in the person of a white trader. In some Islands ringworm is moderately prevalent. This disease is susceptible of speedy cure.

Epidemic Catarrh seems to come periodically this the traders say is due to change of wind, i.e., when it becomes somewhat colder. The natives sleep on the shingle floor of their houses on a mat. The houses have no side walls merely a sloping roof to within about 3 feet of the ground all round so that at night they are exposed in a marked degree to every change of temperature.

The natives are a healthy looking well nourished race. On all the Islands there is a good supply of the younger generation coming on.

(signed) Geo. D. Twigg,

Staff Surgeon, R.N.

NAME OF ISLAND

POPULATION  
REMARKS

MISSION

PRODUCTS

ANNUAL EXPORT

count about 210. The natives are very primitive. The King said the people were very anxious that Queen Victoria's flag should be hoisted.

Copra.

400  
Mc. Parlane  
Natives very clean and light coloured resembling Samoans in appearance. Very little elephantiasis or Ringworm here. After a meeting of the people the King asked to have the British flag hoisted. Money fines moderate in default make quantity of rose. Amongst other laws, a divorced woman cannot marry again, until her former husband is again married. Very little immorality on the island.

Copra

**ELLICE ISLANDS.**

in this season. The island is visited by several cases of Elephantiasis and Tannians (or rot) in protection. Money fines are very light. Several Copra 30 tons see a British man of war. Large numbers visited natives appeared clean and particularly glad to

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER.	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS	NATIONALITY.	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORT.	REMARKS.
OAITUPU	19 May 30 July	TUPUTA King 20 Kaupuli and Police	456 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Puraka Pandanus Fowls	Henry Nitz.	German	Own account	About 50 tons Copra.	Several cases of elephantiasis and ringworm amongst the natives. Water in wells very brackish. The King said the people were very anxious that Queen Victoria's Flag should be hoisted.
NANOMEA	27 July	VAITORU King Judge and 18 Kaupuli and Police	690 Protestants	London	Copra Pandanus Taro Fowls Eggs	Edmund A. Duffy	British	Henderson & Mc. Farlane	30 to 40 tons Copra	Natives very clean and light coloured resembling Samoans in appearance. Very little elephantiasis or Ringworm here. After a meeting of the people the King asked to have the British Flag hoisted. Money fines moderate in default make quantity of rope. Amongst other laws, a divorced woman cannot marry again, until her former husband is again married. Very little immorality on the Island.
NANOMANA	27 July	NEKO King 15 Kaupuli	373 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Fowls	None	- -	- - -	15 to 20 tons Copra in fair season.	Natives appeared clean and particularly glad to see a British Man of War. Large numbers visited the ship. The King and Kaupuli asked for British Protection. Money fines are very light. Several cases of Elephantiasis and Tennemanu (or rot) in this Island.

HO EMAN  
KALSI

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER.	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS AND OTHERS	NATIONALITY.	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL EXPORT.	REMARKS.
NIUTAO	28 July	VANDUNGA King Judge and 10 Kaupuli	615 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Papoi	Jno. W. Buckland	British	Henderson & Mc. Farlane	About 50 tons Copra in a good season	Natives do not appear quite so clean as those in other Islands. Elephantiasis and a little ringworm here. The King asked that Queen Victoria should take Niutao under Her protection. For adultery and fornication fine, make 5 fathoms of road. For other crimes smaller fines, mostly roadwork.
NUI	29 July	TALOKA King 10 Kaupuli - 20 Police.	387 Protestants.	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Papoi A few } Bananas } Fowls } Ducks } a little Sugar Cane and Breadfruit	Martin Kleis	Dane	Henderson & Mc. Farlane	About 100 tons Copra in a good season.	Natives appear poor and not over clean. A good deal of Elephantiasis and "Tekoutani" amongst the children. The King appears a weak man, easily led by others. Moderate money fines on Island. After a meeting the King and natives asked for British Protection.
NUKUFETAU	30 July	UTA King Judge 10 Kaupuli and Police.	270 Protestants.	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Papoi a few Bananas a little Sugarcane a few Fowls.	Alfred Restieaux Emile Fenisot	British German	Not trading " "	About 20 tons Copra	Natives appear poor and half starved. The King no better in appearance than anyone else on the Island. The village visited was large but not well kept. The King requested that the British Flag might be hoisted on the Island. The Missionary here does not appear to be over-zealous. This Island is capable of producing much more copra. Money fines are moderate.

NAME OF ISLAND	DATE VISITED	RULING POWER	POPULATION AND RELIGION	MISSION	PRODUCE	TRADERS	NATIONALITY	FOR WHOM TRADING	ANNUAL REPORT	REMARKS.
FUNAFUTI	31 July 2 Aug.	ERIA King 10 Kaupuli and Police	231 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Puraka Bananas Sugarcane Breadfruit Fowls Ducks	John Brine	British	Henderson & MacFarlane	25 to 30 tons Copra	Natives poor but appear very happy and contented. Many visited the ship. The Island appears capable of producing much more copra if trees are planted properly. The King said all the people wanted British Protection. Money fines, or in default make value in Sinnet. Fines for adultery and illicit connection if discovered are enforced years after occurrence, even after the death of one party. The lagoon is remarkably free from dangers. There is good anchorage in it. Coal might easily be shipped here. Least water at North entrance 3½ fms.
NUKULAILAI	18 May 3 Aug.	LAPANNA King 3 Kaupulis MALAKI MAIKEA HOSEA	95 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Papoi a few Bananas a little Sugarcane Fowls	None	- -	- -	About 10 tons Copra.	People poor but very healthy. Only one case of Elephantiasis and very few of ringworm. A few hardwood trees called Kanava growing on MOTULOA Island, used by natives for canoe making. Some reported 18 feet in circumference. The King and all the inhabitants asked for a British Flag to be hoisted.
NARAKITA (or Sophia Island)	4 Aug.				Copra	None	- -	- -	-	Too much sea on to effect a landing in ships boats two canoes came off from the shore. Several natives appeared on the beach and hoisted an American Ensign. After waiting sometime proceeded in course.
										(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis, CAPTAIN.

DISEASES, CLIMATE, etc., of the

FILICE ISLANDS.

A native disease known as Tennemanu or Rot affects a considerable number of people. Seen principally on the legs or upper extremities. One man examined by me had suffered from it for 10 years. Commences as a crop of large pustules or small boils pale looking and tense, these ulcerate and discharge a thin semi-purulent fluid. After a time when crop after crop of pustules has come and gone the subcutaneous tissue becomes indurated and thickened causing swelling of the limb the skin of which feels firm and is covered with white superficial cicatrices due to the healing of the pustules above alluded to. Has a tendency towards recovering.

TE-KAUTANI. This disease the natives say lasts about one year and affects only children. Has a very characteristic appearance. Masses of piled up warty looking eruptions affecting all parts of the body. There is no inflammation, ulceration or swelling of surrounding skin. After a time these masses separate and leave a red weeping surface. Causes a good deal of irritation and makes children fretful. A Mr. M. Kleis, trader in these Islands says that he has cured many cases of both the above forms of disease by small doses of calomel. He says that in 4 days the eruption can be quite removed from a child by this remedy.

Elephantiasis of the legs and scrotum is not uncommon in the Group. In some cases of this disease the natives operate by cutting a diamond shaped out of the scrotum, afterwards bringing the cut edges together. A Shark's  
tooth

HUMANITY AND NATIONALITY OF NATIONS

IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

tooth set in a wooden handle is used as a knife.

The climate of the Ellice Islands is much less agreeable than that of the Gilberts. There is a much larger rainfall and the air is damp and sky often overcast.

The natives are not well provided with clothes or small necessaries as trading vessels seldom visit these Islands, they being small and having little copra for export.

The water supply is universally bad in the Ellice Islands being brackish and otherwise impure. The Traders drink

only rainwater, the Natives as yet however have not the means or do not take the trouble to collect rainwater.

(signed) Geo. D. Twigg,

Staff Surgeon, R.N.

QROATUA	2													
KAHAI	2													
MUNUPEA	2													
TAUPEWAA	1													
HOVATI	3	1												
MAKUEA	-	-												
AKITA	-	-												
MARKEA	-	2												
MAKAE	2	1												
TAUVA	-	2												
TAUVA	2	1	1	1										
MAKAE	-	1												
MAKAE	4	10												
MAKAE	3													
Total	21	22												

(\*) Includes: 1 Koro, 1 Koro, 1 Koro, 1 Koro, 1 Koro.  
(\*) Includes: Koro.

RESIDENCE AND NATIONALITY OF WHITES  
 IN THE GILBERT GROUP.

JUNE 1892.

JULY 1892.

RESIDENCE	NATIONALITY											REMARKS		
	BRITISH	AMERICAN	GERMAN	BRITISH	AMERICAN	DANES	SWEDES	NORWEGIANS	AUSTRIANS	FRENCH	RUSSIAN		DUTCH	TOTAL
ARORAI	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TAMANA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
ONOATOA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
PERU	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
NUKUNAU	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
TAPUTEWEA	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
NONUTI	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	13	5 French R.C. Mission.
ARANUKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KURIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
APAMAMA.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
MAIANA	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
TARAWA	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	
APIANG	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	
MARAKI	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
BUTARITARI	4	10	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	22	1 British Seaman
MAKIN	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Total	21	21	9	9	1	3	2	2	1	6	1	1	77	

(1) Includes: 1 hotelkeeper, 1 barman, 1 seaman, 1 no occupation.

(2) Includes: 1 Seaman.



RESIDENCE AND NATIONALITY OF WHITES  
IN THE ELLICE GROUP.

JULY 1892.

EXPORT OF COPRA DURING YEAR 1891

(as far as is known)

By what Firm	BRITISH	DANE	GERMAN	REMARKS
Jaluit Gesellschaft Jaluit				1,409,459
NANOMEA Crawford & Company	1	-	-	
NIUTO San Francisco	1	-	-	1,043,989
NANOMANA Wightman & Co.	-	-	-	
NUI San Francisco	-	1	-	not known
OAITUPU On Chong & Company	-	-	1	
NUKUFETAU Wheeler	1	-	1	No occupation. 513,559
FUNAFUTI Henderson & Co. England	1	-	-	
NUKULAILAI Wheeler	-	-	-	not known
NURAKITA Various	-	-	-	not known
TOTAL	4	1	2	

GILBERT GROUP.

1891 September 1892.

EXPORT OF COPRA DURING YEAR 1891

(as far as is known)

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the information of Your Excellency the documents noted

By what Firm Exported.

Quantity in lbs.

I shall be glad if Your Excellency will return them to me as soon as possible after perusal.

Jaluit Gesellschaft  
Jaluit.

1,409,459

Crawford & Company  
San Francisco

1,043,929

Wightman Bros.  
San Francisco

not known

On Chong & Company  
Sydney, N.S.W.

213,556

Henderson & Mc.Farlane  
Sydney, N.S.W.

not known

Various

not known

H.M.S. "ROYALIST", 10th August '91. No. 33

Letter of Proceedings.

11 enclosures.

List of Arms received at SYDNEY.  
of the "QUEEN" 15th. September 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the information of Your Excellency the documents noted at the foot hereof. I shall be glad if Your Excellency will return them to me as soon as possible after perusal.

Name	Quantity	Remarks
APIANG	7	10 left with King with ammunition.
MARAKI	3	06 Sir 006 12 do. do.
MAYANA	2	29 Your Excellency's 14 do. do.
TARAVA	7	27 18 Most Obedient Servant, 10 do. do.
SONUTI	1	5 45 51
YAPOTEVZA	8	10 7 27 1 5 3 50

His Excellency,  
Sir John B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.,  
High Commissioner,  
for the Western Pacific,  
SUVA, FIJI.

Spiders	235
Winchesters	44
Various	30
<u>H.M.S. "ROYALIST"- 16th. August '92, No.35.</u>	
Remington (cut short)	1
Fielding Pieces	3
Revolvers	11 enclosures.
Total	316

The remainder, being useless, were thrown overboard.

(Signed) E.H.H. Davis,

CAPTAIN

PROCEEDINGS.

List of Arms received by me from Natives  
of the GILBERT ISLANDS.

18th. August 1899.

Name of Island at which collected.	WINCHESTER	SNIDERS.	VARIOUS.	M. L.	REVOLVERS	PISTOLS.	FOWLING PIECES	Total No of Arms received	REMARKS.
APIANG	7	38	16					61	10 left with King with ammunition.
MARAKI	13	77		106		10		206	12 do. do.
MAIANA	2	19	5	29				55	14 do. do.
TARAWA	17	97	18	37	2	7	1	179	10 do. do.
NONUTI	1	5		45				51	
TAPOTEWEA	8	10	7	27	1	5	2	60	
								612	

Delivered to the High Commissioner, Fiji, for custody her  
Commander in Chief's order.

Sniders	235
Winchesters	44
Various	30
Remington (butt short)	1
Fowling Pieces	3
Revolvers	<u>3</u>
Total -	316

The remainder, being useless, were thrown overboard.

(Signed) E.H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN

PROCEEDINGS.

H.M.S. "ROYALIST",

At SUVA, FIJI.

16th. August 1892.

No. 32.

My Lord,

Since my letter of Proceedings dated 11th.

May at Suva Fiji, I have the honour to report that

H.M.S. "Curacoa" arrived at Suva at 4.30 p.m. that day.

2. I completed with coal from the hulk "Mikado", taking in addition about 30 tons on deck in bags. This coal is of an inferior description, similar to that received by this ship in November last, no other coal being procurable, I had no choice but to take it. I discharged two men to Hospital suffering from fever and ague, thinking it unwise to take them to the Islands.

13 May

3. On the 13th. I weighed and proceeded under steam at 11 a.m.

14 May.

At 8.30 p.m. on the 14th. I stopped the engines, and proceeded under sail only, with a light E.S.E'ly wind.

16 May.

On 16th. at 9 a.m. sighted FOTUNA Island.

17 May.

On the 17th. at 6.45 a.m. proceeded under steam

18 May.

and at noon on the 18th. when off NURLAIIAI

Island, ELLICE Group, communicated with natives in canoes. A current of about 6 to 10 miles a day setting to the N.W'd was experienced to the ELLICE Group on the 19th.

The Commander in Chief,

at

H.M. Ships,

AUSTRALIA.

19 May. at 1 p.m. I stopped off OAITUPU Island.

Mr. Nitz a German trader came on board, - he had no news. Since noon the preceding day experienced a set to S.W'd of 20 miles.

At 2.15 proceeded. At 6 p.m. stopped engines, and proceeded under sail. No appreciable current experienced

20 and  
21 May on 20th. and 21st. current setting to S.W'd  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile an hour.

22 May. On 22nd due West 1 mile an hour, and on 23rd.

23 May. N 85° W., 20 miles in 24 hours.

On that day at 7.20 p.m. proceeded under steam, and on the

24 May. morning of the 24th. sighted TAPUTEWEA Island, Gilbert Group, and at 9 a.m. stopped and anchored off N. end of the Islands in 5 faths. The current experienced being W by N, 18 miles in 20 hours. Dressed ship in honour of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, and at noon fired a Royal Salute.

Having communicated with several traders on the Island, at 8 p.m. I weighed and proceeded for APAMAMA, stopping off

25 May. ENTRANCE Island at 1 p.m. on the 25th.

experiencing a set of 1 mile an hour to W.N.W.

Having communicated with "Jack" the Pilot who is in charge of that Island, I sent a letter by him to the King, intimating my intention of hoisting the Flag on APAMAMA, Island on the 27th. idem.

4. I proceeded at 5 p.m. for MAIANA when I arrived and anchored in 10 fms. at 10 a.m. on the 26th.

26 May. experiencing the same current as on the previous day.

The anchorage off N.W. end of MAIANA is a good one, the bank gradually shoaling.

5. Mr. Corrie an English trader on the Island, who has often given his services to H.M. Ship as interpreter, and who was recommended to me by the High Commissioner as being

being by far the best and most trustworthy Interpreter in the Group, had just left his station on business, but seeing a vessel approach the Island, he returned. In reply to my request for his services, he said he would be most happy to come, if I could make it a little later, as he had some business which required his presence just then- but being aware that I could get no other reliable man, I pointed out to him the importance of the mission I was engaged on. He managed to come and I left MAIANA the same night anchoring off ENTRANCE Island, APAMAMA

27 May. the following day at 9.a.m.

6. At noon that day I proceeded in boats with a party of seamen and marines for the King's village which is 6 or 7 miles across the lagoon from ENTRANCE Island and not visible from the ship. Having ascertained from Mr. Corrie and other traders on the Islands with which I had communicated, that they were unaware that any Foreign Power laid claim to the Gilbert Group, I, in compliance with your secret memo of April 22nd. 1892, explained my mission to the King and his Council in the Maniaba or Meeting House in the presence of some 300 or 400 Natives and having read the Proclamation, declaring a British Protectorate over the Gilbert Group from that date. I hoisted the Union Jack on the King's Flagstaff with the customary honours.

The vessel being scarcely visible from the village, I proposed to the King that the Flag should be left in charge of the Pilot on ENTRANCE Island, and hoisted on the approach of any vessel there on his Flagstaff there - to which he agreed. I handed the Proclamation to the King, to be kept in his charge - and in the Missionary's care, I left a notice for the information of the Traders, concerning the prohibition of the sale of arms etc., and supplying of intoxicating liquors to natives (Copies of both Proclamation and

and Notice are attached to my letter No. 36 of 9th. August, containing the special report of the establishment of the Protectorate over the Gilbert Group and my Island Report). The best anchorage at APAMAMA I found to be in 8 fms. just clear of the tide rips with :- Centre of Sand Island bearing N 67° E.

North Point Entrance Island N 82°E,

South Point Entrance Island S 67°E.

On my return to the ship I hoisted the Union Jack on the staff at ENTRANCE Island, H.M.S. "Royalist" saluting it with 21 guns, I left the Flag in charge of "Jack" the Pilot.

7. That peculiar constitution of the Gilbert Group, consisting of 16 Islands or clusters of Islands, with no less than 13 different Governments, necessitated in my opinion, a repetition in the other 12 Islands of the ceremony performed at APAMAMA.

28 May. 8. I proceeded at 7 p.m for NONUTI Island and arrived there the following afternoon. I was unable to find a good passage over the reef, it being low water, so, to avoid delay, I proceeded for TAPUTEWEA, intending to take NONUTI on my return North. I weighed and proceeded at 2 p.m. arriving the same evening and brought up in 9 fms. off the North end of the Island at 7 p.m.

The current about this part of the group runs to W N W about one knot an hour.

29 May. The following morning, May 29th. I shifted berth to the Southward, anchoring in 5½ fms, with the following bearings :-

N. point of Island N26°N

Church at UTIROA N83°E

Sand Bank 360°E.

At 3 p.m. - I landed a party of seamen and marines - and, after talking to the "Old Men" in the Maniaba, hoisted the Flag, leaving it and a copy of the Proclamation, and Notice concerning



concerning arms and intoxicating liquors - at this Island - as I did at all other Islands visited.

After the Flag was hoisted, the "Old Men" proposed that they should give up their arms now that the Queen was going to protect them, as they said the possession of them always led to fighting, which had but just finished at the South end of the Island. They suggested that I should take them, to which I agreed - and told them that I should be glad to receive them on my return to the Island.

9. A trader on the Island KUM-ON (Chinese) a British subject, made a complaint that a native TEU-TOO had robbed him. I made enquiries into this matter, and decided to finish it on my return. (This matter forms subject of "Royalist" letter No. 18 of 1892). KUM-ON also complained that the natives tabooed him fishing. Having ascertained that he used dynamite on their fishing ground, I ordered him to do so no more, but told the natives they were not to prevent his fishing there in the ordinary way.

10. I was informed by Alfred Hicking trader, that on the 10th. February 1887, Fred Thomas and James Garstang, traders and British subjects, went on board to Fiji schooner "MIDGE" anchored in the lagoon. After leaving her at night, they were never heard of again, and are supposed to have been drowned. These men left no effects of any value - but some months afterwards, Charles Komakoloi, a Honolulu native, who was occupying Thomas old house found \$83 buried in the building, supposing this money to have belonged to Thomas he handed it to me on my arrival. I have transferred it to the High Commissioner at Fiji, to be placed to the credit of Fred Thomas' Estate.

11. I left TAPUTEWEA at 8.30 p.m. on 29th. May and arrived off ONOATOA Island at 11 a.m. the next day - the

30 May. current experienced during the passage of 11½ hours

hours, being, S 30° W., 12 miles.

I anchored in 6 fms. off the N.W. end of the Island - a very good anchorage. At 3 p.m. I landed a guard - and hoisted the Flag, after interviewing the people in the Maniaba. The party having returned on board, I left the same evening for TAMANA, arriving off that Island

31 May. at 8 a.m. next day, the current having been almost due West about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile an hour. I kept the ship under weigh, there being no good anchorage off the Island, and landing met the "Old Men" in the Maniaba. They were very pleased to have the Flag hoisted here. Finding that by the laws of this Island, both Men and women were flogged, in addition to being fined, for being found guilty of adultery and illicit connexion, I asked the "Old Men" to have a meeting, and see if they could not dispense with the flogging in these cases, as far as women were concerned. They held their meeting, and told me that in future, no more women should be flogged in the Island.

Some ARORAI natives, who had been landed here by the German barque "John Wesley" in November 1891, being unable to reach their own Island asked me to give them a passage - I consented to this, and received thirty-five of them on board. (This case is reported in Island Report ARORAI).

12. At 4.20 p.m. I proceeded for ARORAI, arriving off that Island at 4.20 a.m. - having experienced a most unaccountable current of 1 knot an hour to the East'd during the passage. I anchored off the S.W. side of the Island with the stream anchor, in 17 fms. - but dragging off I kept the ship underweigh. At 10.45 I landed and hoisted the Flag. I landed the natives brought from TAMANA - they were most thankful for their passage.

13. A complaint was made to me that a married woman had been taken away from the Island as labour, by the Fiji schooner "Eastward-Ho", in February last against her husband's

3 June

At 7 a.m. on 3rd. June, I shifted berth to Espiegle anchorage, where I anchored in 7 fms. This is a bad place for landing in ships boats. In most of the Islands after half-tide it is necessary to wade on shore over the reef - in some cases as much as a mile - but here, the reef extends a great distance, with deep water between it and the shore.

I landed during the forenoon, and hoisted the Flag at the village of TABOIAK.

This village was far from clean in comparison with many visited. I was told that a Schooner flying a Raratonga Flag, shipped three natives as crew at this Island in February last, - engaging them for three or four months. It was asserted by some, that these men were taken against their will. Mr. Eckerstrom a Trader on the Island, handed me a paper, purporting to be an agreement, to ship for four months at \$15 a month in the "FOR" of Raratonga - the Master engaging himself to return these men to their Island. This document has three native names attached as signatures, - the Master's name does not appear, neither the name of any witness to this agreement. (This matter is referred to in the Island Report, under "Peru").

There are two small fresh water lakes on this Island, with very good fish in them. The fish belong to the "Old Men", but the natives are allowed to fish in them once a year.

17. I left Peru Island at 4.15 p.m. and dropping a target, carried out practice with the 6" B.L.Guns. At 6 p.m.

I proceeded for NONUTI Island, where I arrived at 10 a.m.

4 June.

on 4th. June - the current between these Islands running to the N.W'd. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  knot an hour.

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4 June.

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18. (Lunar's Court). Whilst there I assembled all the

natives

18. I anchored off the S.W. end of the Island, near the boat passage, in 15 fms, rather close to the reef. At 10.15 I landed and hoisted the flag at the Maniaba at METTUNG. The natives here had a large flag-staff and Red Ensign flying, which someone had given them. There is not the same law and order prevailing in this Island, as in some I visited. I was asked by the "Old Men" to take the guns away. I said, if they wished me to receive their guns, I would. They had a consultation, and said that they couldn't be answerable for those who lived at ROTUMAH at the North end, as they were a bad lot, - but that at METTUNG, and to the Southward, they would give their guns up with pleasure, now that the Queen was going to protect them - and they promised to collect them for me by my return. Finding several cases required investigation, I remained on shore for the night - the distance to the ship being 24 miles by Ship passage.

19. I found James Gleeson, A British subject, Trader, had been trafficking in spirits, - and the following day, 5 June, I tried him summarily by a High Commissioner's Court - and convicting him fined him £10 ("Royalist" letter No. 16 of 1892). This money I have handed to the High Commissioner.

20. Having heard in the Group, rumours that the Fiji Labour Schooner, "EASTWARD-HO" had been attacked by natives of NONUTI Island, I made enquiries into the matter. (This forms subject of "Royalist" letter No. 17 of 1892).

The natives implicated, belonged mostly to ROTUMAH, the place before referred to and where I held the High Commissioner's Court. Whilst there I assembled all the

natives

natives I could, and told them, that now the Flag was hoisted they would require no firearms, and I hoped on my return I should find them all collected, as they had promised to do so at METTUNG. They said they would give them all up.

21. NONUTI is the Head Quarters of the Roman Catholic Mission in this Group.

The Mission originated by natives going as labour to Tahiti, embracing the Roman Catholic faith. On their return to their Island, they petitioned the Bishop to send them a Missionary - and in 1888 Peres Bontemps Joseph, and Gaillard, with two brothers of the "Order of the Sacred Heart", were landed in the Group, by the French Man of War "La Favorite". I visited their Mission station, and Pere Bontemps told me, how very glad they were to see the British Flag hoisted - under it all Missions were treated alike, as they should be, all tending to one end - viz., "to benefit the natives".

22. I found Mr. Lowther, a British subject, and a very old trader in the Group, had had a stroke of paralysis, which had left him dumb. He is now considerably over 80 years of age, and being almost a pauper, I was glad to be able to relieve his immediate wants. Before leaving the Group I arranged that he should be cared for by Mr. Max Brechtefeld, a German Trader to whom he is indebted some £300. Mr. Brechtefeld kindly offered to look after Mr. Lowther, whose recovery, I think, is improbable. (See Island Report - "NONUTI").

5 June 23. I left Nonuti at 5 p.m. on 5th. June and proceeded for ARANUKA, arriving off that Island the

6 June following morning.

This Island is a dependency of APAMAMA, and although not necessary to hoist the Flag there, I thought it advisable to land. A heavy surf was running, and no canoes coming off - I decided not to waste time, and proceeded for KURIA Island

Island, where I anchored in 10 fms, on the West side, between the Islands. The current experienced from NONUTI was running about 1 knot an hour to the N.N.W. I landed and made a few enquiries from the inhabitants, who are a particularly fine race. Everything here,--as at ARANUKA - belongs to the King of Apamama. Kuria, although a small Island, is very productive in copra. A few turtle may be procured here.

24. At 3 p.m. I left Kuria Island, and observing a sail to the Southward, closed with her. She proved to be the British Barque "LOONGANA" of Sydney, belonging to On Chong & Company, who owned several trading stations in the Group. I was glad to meet her, as I was enabled to gather a good deal of information from her Master, Mr. Bowers, concerning the case of a robbery reported at TAPUTEWEA, which, as before stated, constitutes subject of "Royalist" letter No. 18 of 1892.

25. At 7.50 p.m. I proceeded on my course for TARAWA Island. I arrived and anchored outside the sunken reef 7 June. in 12 fms. at 8.30 a.m. on 7th. June, intending to proceed into the lagoon when the sun was in the right direction. The current on passage was the same as that experienced the previous day.

26. A Civil War had been going on in this Island for nearly a year, at 9.30 a.m. I sent Lieutenant Beaumont - with Mr. Corrie, Interpreter, to the Head Quarters of the Southern Chiefs, to say I wished to see them and the King, (who belongs to that party) on board the "Royalist". Having arranged that they should go on board, when the ship arrived in the lagoon. Lieutenant Beaumont proceeded to the North end, to interview the Chiefs of the other side. At 11.30 a.m. I weighed and proceeded into the lagoon I entered by a channel about a mile North of the one marked

"TENNATION was the King". The Northern Chiefs said "There on is no one else". I said that answer did not satisfy me.

on the plan, which "MIRANDA" used in 1886 - with sand Islet bearing S. 80° E. I got nothing less than 16 fms., in the passage. When inside the lagoon, a reef with 6 fms, lies abreast of the passage - leave this on Port hand -. All the reefs can be seen with a good light. I anchored about 3 cables from the edge of the shore reef, in 9 fms. - Sand Islet being distant about 3 miles - with the following bearings:-

S.W.pt. BITITU Id.	S. 42° W.
Sand Islet	S. 25° W.
Extreme of Land to North'd.	N. 34° W.

27. At 3.30 p.m. the King and 7 Chiefs of the Southern Party, with 20 followers came on board in European built boats. At 7 p.m., 7 Chiefs of the Northern Party came on board - TENTIRINAICH being the Head. I held a meeting on the Quarter Deck, under the electric light, which they saw the first time. I read the Treaty of Peace signed on board the "MIRANDA" in 1886 - and asked why they had not kept to it. There was only one Chief present who had signed it - TEMBERU - an influential Chief of the Northern Party. They had no answer to make. I enquired what led to the present war. TENTIKINAICH stated that he disputed the ownership of a piece of land with another Chief TENTARGE - High words ensued between them - others joining in, it led to war between the North and South. I asked, was a trivial dispute between two individuals to cause war between 3,000 inhabitants? The Island was in a state of poverty - no copra, no money, and no food - all owing to a dispute between two men. They said the late King (who was shot about two months ago by TENTONANIBIA) was asked to decide the question, and he refused to do so. I asked who was the rightful King now was he present? The Southern Chiefs of course said "Yes", "TENMATON was the King". The Northern Chiefs said "There is no one else". I said that answer did not satisfy me.



If TENMATON were not the right man who was? Pressed, they could give no answer, and eventually I asked each Chief, individually, if he recognised TENMATON as King. They all answered "Yes". I then told them that the Queen had taken all the Gilbert Islands under her protection, and that on the following day I should hoist her Flag on their Island. I had come there to help them, and, as they were unable to decide about the land, I should do so for them. The land in question would be forfeited to the King - the war was at an end - and I wished them to sign a Treaty of Peace. The Northern Chiefs at first demurred at my decision about the land, but eventually agreed to it. I suggested that now Her Majesty had taken them all under her protection, they would require no arms, and that, as at TAPUTEWEA, they should get rid of them all. This they agreed to readily, and asked me to take them, which I promised to do. I then drew up a Treaty of Peace, which was signed by the King and the 14 Chiefs. This document is included in the Island report under TARAWA. They all appeared to be glad of an excuse to end the war, for the island is in a most impoverished state - food becoming daily scarcer. The trees are bare - the nuts having been eaten - there is no copra - the Taro is finished and none planted - the money has all been spent on arms and ammunition - and canoes dare not go out fishing, so on the whole, they must have been glad we arrived. After the Treaty was signed, they all sat down to a hearty meal, probably the first they had had for many months. I arranged to hoist the Flag at TERATEI, the principal village, the following day, and I told the King he was in future to live there. I did not wish him to remain any longer in the South where he had been living near an American Trader KUSTEL, whose influence was having a very bad effect on him. I found the King flying an American Ensign in his boat, which I replaced by an English one.

KUSTEL, who had threatened to shoot him. (This is reported in "Royalist" letter No. 24 of 1892).

KUSTEL has been selling arms and gin to the natives for a long time past. He was absent from the Island at the time of my visit, but I left a letter for him, with the Missionary, - in which I especially called his attention to the British law concerning the supply of arms, and intoxicating liquors to natives.

29. Most of the traders called on me, and made several complaints, which although they were not British subjects, I told them I would enquire into, and endeavour to settle - now that the Island had been placed under British Protection.

8 June. 30. The following day, I proceeded at noon for TERETEI, meeting the King and the Southern Chiefs on the way - they evidently not caring to land until I arrived. I was met in the Maniaba by about 500 natives. Having explained my mission, and hoisted the flag - I told the people that the war was over, and that in future there were to be no North and South Parties - there was to be one party only - and I hoped that now that peace was established they would try to improve the Island by planting more trees and growing more Taro. The King said he had ordered all the guns to be collected, but the notice was too short. He handed me 34 and said he would try and get the remainder in, by the time I returned to the Island.

31. The King asked me to speak to TENTONANIBIA, the man who killed the late King. There was some difficulty in finding him, but before I embarked, I saw him. I told him I did not think he had any reason to be proud of his exploit, having shot the King in his sleep - but I would look on it as an act of war, and I asked the King not to punish him in any way for what he had done. I advised TENTONANIBIA to go to work, and earn his living, - and warned him that if he persisted in giving trouble to the King, - I should have to punish him myself. He promised to behave himself in future.

32. Whilst on shore I enquired into a complaint made by Peter Grant, and American subject, of annoyances received by him, at the hands of the natives. This case was settled - the King agreeing to pay him \$25 as compensation. A charge was brought against Grant by a native, of his having burnt his house down. Although I had reason to believe the charge was true, the native was unable to substantiate it, having no witness. I therefore dismissed the case.

I also received a complaint from Grant, that a fine inflicted on the King of MARAKI by Commander Rooke of H.M.S. "MIRANDA" in 1886 - on his behalf, had not yet been paid to him. I told him I would enquire into it.

Mr. Meyer, a German subject, complained that a native had taken his boat - also that another native had stolen goods, from the house of a Marshall Island native, who was trading for him. (These cases are attached to Island report under TARAWA).

33. As I was about to return to the ship - TEROY a native of TAPUTEWEA, who is the Missionary in charge of TARAWA - arrived in his boat from MARAKI. He informed me that a large steamer was recruiting labour at that Island - he did not know her flag - she had come from Butaritari, and was leaving shortly for Apiang.

34 I returned to the ship about 7.30 p.m. and later, the King called on me. He then returned to the South Camp.

I intended leaving for Apiang early next morning to warn the King about the Labour Steamer, but having my doubts as to the King of Tarawa's sincerity - I landed at the South Camp at 6.30 a.m. and told the King, who appeared

9 June rather astonished at my early call, that I feared he was not acting in good faith towards me - that I did not think he had given up all the guns in his camp - also that he should have remained at TERATEI, and not have returned

returned to the South end of the Island. He acknowledged having kept back a few guns, as he feared the Northern Party, and that, in a short time he would go and live at TERATEI. I told him to abide by the Treaty he had signed that he had nothing to fear from the Northern Party, as if any of them broke their word, and commenced fighting again, I should punish them - and I advised him to go next day, and take up his abode at TERATEI, hold a meeting in the Maniaba directly he arrived, and frame laws for the guidance of his people. He handed me eight Winchester and Snider rifles, and assured me those were all he had in his camp, - and he promised to go to TERATEI next day.

The King is a weak man, and lately has taken to drinking. Just previous to our arrival, a chief of his party, disgusted at his behaviour, had deserted to the Northern Party, taking some 125 men with him - leaving the King with but a handful of men - so our arrival probably averted his downfall.

35. I returned on board and proceeded out of the lagoon at 10 o'clock - stopping off the South end APIANG Island at 3 p.m.. I landed, and sent a message to the King that I was coming to his Island the following day to hoist the flag - warning him at the same time of the Labour Steamer about to visit APIANG. At 4 p.m. I proceeded for MARAKI Island, arriving and anchoring off the centre of the Island, on the West side, in 8 fms. at 8.30 p.m. that day. The best anchorage, I afterwards ascertained, was in 16 fms. off centre of village at N.W. end of Island.

36. I found lying here the Nicaraguan Steamer "MONTSERRAT" of CORINTO, recruiting labour for GUATAMALA. Having ascertained the object of her visit to the Group - and having no instructions to prevent natives leaving of their own free will - I took such precautions as I deemed fit for the protection of such natives of the Gilbert Islands as might decide to emigrate in the vessel. I at once informed the Master that the Gilbert Islands had been placed

placed under British Protection, and requested him before leaving the Group, to let me have certain particulars concerning the natives he had recruited. (This correspondence forms the subject of "Royalist" Letter No. 22 of 1892).

Hearing that Peter Garrick a British Subject, and trader on APLANG Island, was employed on board, in same capacity, recruiting labour, I wrote to him warning him that any infringement of clause 9 of the Pacific Islanders Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875 would render him liable to be tried for felony, for each offence committed.

The same night the Master of the "MONSERRAT", and the Labour agent, Mr. Ferguson came on board. I understood at first that the vessel was under Costa Rican colours, but Mr. Ferguson informed me that she was under the Nicaraguan Flag. He asked me to inspect the vessel and stated that he counted the fullest inquiry, as every precaution possible had been taken to ensure the comfort of the 500 or 600 natives he hoped to recruit.

Hearing that about 40 natives had shipped as labour the same night I sent word to the King, to come and see me early in the morning, before he had any communication with the "MONSERRAT". When he came on board he told me that about 40 of his people had signed to go away in the vessel - that they were all going of their own free will, and altho' he did not like their going, he could not prevent them. He also said that Mr. Ferguson had come to him in the first instance, before speaking to the natives. I told him I had come to hoist the British Flag on MARAKI, and that the Queen could not protect any of the natives who emigrated in Foreign vessels, or who left the Pacific. He assured me they all wanted to go. I then went on board the "MONSERRAT" taking the King with me, also Mr. Corrie my interpreter. On my arrival on board I told Mr. Ferguson, that he must not assume that, because I came on board the "Montserrat",

I in any way approved of his recruiting labour in the Group. On the contrary, I disapproved of it entirely, but having no orders to prevent it, I should not disallow it. But Her Majesty having taken the Gilbert Islands under Her protection, it was my duty to look after the interests of Her subjects and I wished to hear from the natives then on board, that they fully understood the step they were taking, and that they were all going of their own free will. They all assured me through the King and Mr. Corrie, that they wished to go, and were satisfied with all arrangements made for them. The ships papers were mostly in a foreign language, but Mr. Ferguson gave me an idea of the translation, and I have reason to believe they were correct. They were granted by William L. Merry, the Nicaraguan Consul General at San Francisco, on the 23rd. December 1891 - and permission to recruit labour for certain Planters in GUATAMALA (Eugene de Sabla, being one) was obtained from the Secretary of State of Guatamala on 1st. May 1891. For every native labourer landed in Guatamala, the Planter places \$30 in the hands of the Guatamala Government, to ensure his return to his Island, at the expiration of his engagement. Mr. Ferguson informed me that the labourers are engaged for 3 or 5 years. If for 3 years the pay per months without any deduction, is \$6 for males and \$5 for females. If for 5 years, males \$7, females \$6 - children between 12 and 15 years of age are not recruited without the consent of their parents, children under 12 are free to accompany their parents. The vessel carries a Medical Officer, Dr. McGettigan, M.D., of San Jose, California. The Accommodation seems very good, and the provisions and clothing, all that could be desired. The vessel was fitted out at considerable cost, and in a very liberal manner. She carries several additional boats, and two life rafts, also a steam cutter. She took in at MANAIMO, British Columbia 1400 tons of coal.

The mere fact of the vessel being a steamer reduces to a minimum, much of the discomfort to be found in sailing vessels employed in the labour trade.

On the whole, I am bound to admit that, having made a close scrutiny of the arrangements on board the "MONSERRAT", I have every reason to believe the natives will be comfortable and well cared for, until landed in Guatamala. Of their treatment after that, of course, I can say nothing. At my request Mr. Ferguson gave me a bond, for £6 per head, to return each native at the expiration of his term of engagement, to his proper Island. He promised to supply me with a triplicate copy of the "Labour Contract" of each native recruited - and also agreed to other suggestions, made by me, on behalf of the natives. Amongst others (remembering the loss of the "TAHITI" Brig. last year, on her passage to Mexico), I insisted on the same amount being paid if the native died by "shipwreck on passage or other cause - not attributable to the native himself". I subsequently ascertained, that after my interviewing the natives on board, five belonging MARARI landed, having decided not to go on the vessel.

37. At 10 a.m. I weighed and proceeded to the North end of the island, where at 10.45 I landed and hoisted the flag, at the King's house I asked him why the fines imposed by the Captain of the "MIRANDA" had not been paid - he was one of the Chiefs who had signed to pay these fines by December 1886. He said he had forgotten all about them. I told him they must be paid, and, as he had kept the rightful owners so long waiting for their money, he would have to pay interest on the original fine - the total of which was \$450 - he would now have to pay \$625. He promised to pay this on my return in a few days.

When the King heard the other Islands had given up their arms, he said he would like me to take all they had at MARAKI as they were the cause of much trouble. I agreed to

to receive them. Mr. McCarthy, an American subject, and a trader on this Island, said he wished to give me some information concerning the death of James Byrne (or Byron) a British trader, who died on this Island in August 1888, under very suspicious circumstances. Being anxious to get to APIANG whilst the "MONTSEERRAT" was there, and she having already started for that Island, I told Mr. McCarthy I would take his evidence on my next visit.

38. I then embarked and proceeded for APIANG, when I arrived and anchored off the Bingham Channel in 8 fms., at 5 p.m. the same day. From MARAKI to APIANG I experienced a current of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  knots an hour, setting to the N.W'd. The anchorage off TERIO Island, I do not recommend. The ground is very foul, and shoals very suddenly. The best anchorage is off the South boat passage in 10 fms. - with the following bearings :-

Extreme of land to South	S. 34° E.
Boat passage Point	S. 82° E.
Centre of TERIO Island	N. 50° W.

I found but 4 or 5 feet in the South boat passage - the passage between it and the Bingham Channel, is best for boats. There are heavy tide-rips in Bingham Channel.

39. The "MONTSEERRAT" was lying at anchor here. Having but 80 tons of coal remaining, and knowing that the "MONTSEERRAT" would be glad to get some of hers off her 'tween decks, I arranged to purchase 100 tons at £2. per ton, and she came alongside the same evening.

40. I landed at 5.30 p.m. and hoisted the Flag at KOAINAOR, the King's village KAIA, the King is an intelligent man. He was very pleased at the Queen taking the Island under Her protection, and offered to give up all his arms, as they would not now be required. I agreed to receive them. The people at this village appear very clean, well dressed, and happy. I told the King about the "MONTSEERRAT" and he

said



said he did not think any of his people would go in her. The King made a complaint to me that Su-Kong a Chinaman and a British subject, had, about a year ago fired at and wounded a native, for having given cocoanuts to his wife.

11 June. I remained on shore for the night, and the following morning, June 11th., seeing that it was necessary to try this case with assessors. I sent to the ship for Lieutenants Luscombe and Beaumont, having previously notified Su-Kong of the charge against him. At noon I held a High Commissioner's Court in the Maniaba at KOINAOR, for Su-Kong's trial at 6 p.m. I adjourned the Court, until the 14th. idem, for the production of an important witness then at TARAWA Island.

41. I returned to the ship at 10 p.m., and having received 100 tons of coal from the "MONTSEERRAT" I proceeded at midnight for BUTARITARI (or TARITARI as it is erroneously named on the chart) where I arrived the following day at

12 June. 11.30 a.m. anchoring outside the lagoon, to the Southward of the entrance in 7 fms. The current between APIANG and BUTARITARI was setting to the North'd nearly one knot an hour.

42. I landed during the afternoon and the majority of the Traders I met were highly pleased when they learnt the object of my visit. Prior to my arrival in the Group, I had thought APAMAMA, from its central position and TEMBINOKO'S power would be the Island most suited on which a Resident might reside, should one be appointed over these Islands. But on my arrival here I saw at once that BUTARITARI must in future be "the" important place in the Group. The lagoon is easy of access - the anchorage good. A substantial coral pier is in course of construction, and the head stations of the principal trading firms in the Group are established here. The Island itself is very productive and enjoys more direct communication with the outside world than any other in the Group.

I proceeded to the King's House, and found him seated with several white men around him. I briefly stated my mission, informing him I had hoisted the British Flag over the Group, on May the 27th having ascertained on board the "MONTSERRAT" that he had been on a visit to SAN FRANCISCO, returning to BUTARITARI by that vessel - I asked him if he had enjoyed his trip's he said he had. I then asked him if it were true that whilst at SAN FRANCISCO, he had applied for American protection. He said "yes" - and to my further enquiries hesitated and answered that he had received no reply to his application, but "thought" someone was coming to see about it. I then told the King that whomever he expected, would be rather late, as the British Flag had been hoisted a fortnight previously, over the whole Group.

Some of the white men interrupting I told them my immediate business was with the King of the Island, at which they intimated that they would withdraw - I told them on the contrary I preferred they would stop, as all I had to say to the King, I wished to say in public. I then asked the King to assemble all the principal men in the Maniaba, and as many of the natives as could be got together and I would there explain my mission fully to them. I also invited all the white men to be present, and said any complaints they wished to make I would enquire into.

43. Several traders were then introduced to me - some, as representing firms, amongst the latter was a Mr. RICK, agent for Messrs CRAWFORD and CO. of SAN FRANCISCO - whom I was subsequently informed (on my next visit to the Island) was introduced to me on that occasion as a "Commercial agent of the United States". It did not strike me at the time, that he held any Official position as he himself, in conversation I had with him never referred to it - and it was only as I was embarking to return to the ship - that my attention was

drawn

drawn by some trader present, that there was a Consular Official of the United States resident in the place. I said it was impossible, or he would certainly have made himself known to me, on such an important occasion as that of a Protectorate being established by a Foreign Power over an island in which he held an official position.

44. The King having informed me that they were all assembled in the Maniaba - I informed all present that a British Protectorate had been established over the Group by Her Majesty on 27 May. No objection was raised by the King or others present - of whom Mr. RICK was one.

45. I was astonished to find that Traders on this Island were charged as much as \$100 dollars per annum for their license to trade. On asking the King what he did in return for this money, he replied "nothing". Having previously received several complaints from Traders, that they got but little or no satisfaction from the King in return for the large license they paid,- I informed him that, as in other Islands where a license was paid to the King, I should insist on two things being done viz;- that he should afford protection to the Traders, adjusting all differences between them and the natives, including payment of just debts, and that he should trade only with the residents traders on the Island provided their prices were reasonable. If he were unable to carry out these duties in return for such a heavy license- in the interests of the Traders I must try and find someone in the Island who could.

46. WANSAN (Chinese) a British Subject, stated that he had complained to the King that a robbery had been committed on his property, and he had received no satisfaction. I spoke to the King about it. He admitted nothing had been done in the matter, and agreed to pay WANSAN'S claim of \$65 at my suggestion.

47. Having hoisted the flag on the King's Staff, H.M.S. Royalist saluted it with 21 guns.

48. Whilst on shore, I heard it rumoured that the murderer of the Chinaman AH-SAM, at this Island in 1883, was known. ARTHUR EURY a British Trader was tried for this murder on board H.M.S. Dart in July 1884 and acquitted after a three days trial. The accused, NANTARABE, was now living at TARAWA Island, and since his departure, NANTARABANE, a native of Butaritari, had spoken of the murder, saying he had witnessed it. I arranged with the King, to take this witness also NANUNURI, the accused's brother, on board, and have the case inquired into at TARAWA. NANTARABE was subsequently tried, found guilty, and executed at TARAWA on 16th June. (This case is reported in "ROYALIST" Letter No. 25 of 1892)

49. Finding the Island was in debt to the Traders, the large sum of \$40,000 I told the King this must be paid without delay and I warned the traders against incurring further debts. I also spoke to the King on the subject of fines, which I recommended should be more commensurate to the offences committed.

50. Hearing that a girl had been most unmercifully flogged, quite lately because she had got drunk - I spoke to the King on the subject, and he promised me that in future, no women should be flogged on the Island.

51. The King appears to be somewhat weak, but has an able chief adviser in his son, styled the 'Crown Prince', which title rather astonished me, considering the majority of the whites on the Island are Americans. It did not require much perception to see that the King was in the hands of an American ring of would-be monopolists - to the exclusion of all other traders on the Island. I gave him advice on many matters, urging reforms, which he promised me he would at once carry out. I pointed out to him that he was the sole authority on the Island, and he must not be

be guided by one white man more than another. They were all traders, and only traders. I should visit the Island again, when I hoped to see a change for the better in his Government. Her Majesty had hoisted Her Flag, and as her representative, I would give him every assistance I could - and, as in the future H.M. Ships would more frequently visit the Island than heretofore, he could always rely on assistance from the Captains of those ships. Before leaving, I spoke to the "Crown Prince" and told him that I hoped he would assist his father to the best of his ability in ruling the people justly, and insist on his fulfilling his promise of carrying out the reforms I had suggested to him. This he promised to do.

52. I then returned to the ship, and at 8.30 p.m. proceeded for MARAKI. I arrived off the Island next morning, the 13th. June, and stopping off the N.W. end, I

13 June. landed. The King paid me the fines imposed by Commander Rooke of H.M.S. "MIRANDA" in 1886 - with interest consisting of :-

£300 for Peter Grant (now on TARAWA).

£300 for Fook Chune (on account of On Chong & CO.).

£ 75 for James Byrne (of Byron) deceased.

He also handed me 144 guns and rifles of various descriptions. Mr. McCarthy also handed 12 old rifles, which had been left by natives with his predecessor - in pawn for trade supplied. He preferred sustaining the loss to letting the owners redeem them.

53. Embarking, I then proceeded for TARAWA, anchoring off the sunken reef, in 10 fms. - with North point of Island N.25° E. 5½ miles. I proceeded into the lagoon in boats, and landed at TERATEI. I spoke to the King about the witness I required in SU-RONG's case (Letter No. 23 of 1892) and strange to say, the boy was sitting close to me in the Maniaba. I took him and his father on board, and proceeded at 9 o'clock that night for APIANG, where I arrived and anchored 11 p.m.

54. Before leaving TARAWA, I told the King, he was to secure NANTARABE, and keep him till my return, as I wanted him on a charge of having murdered AH-SAM in Butaritari (BUTARITARI) about nine years ago. This he promised to do.

14 June. 55. The following morning, 14 June, I landed early with the assessors, and the witness TEIKANANAK, and resumed the trial of SU-KONG in the Maniaba at KOINAOR. The boy's evidence was conclusive. SU-KONG was found guilty, and sentenced to one years imprisonment and to pay a fine of £50, and in addition £2 10 0 costs. (Interpreter). (This case is reported in "Royalist" Letter No. 23 of 1892). I received the prisoner on board and made arrangements for his business to be looked after in his absence (Papers referring to SU-KONG'S affairs, are enclosed in Island report under "APIANG"). I have also sent a copy of them to the High Commissioner, for custody - pending SU-KONG'S release from Gaol.

56. The King laid a complaint before me that THOMAS TILTON, a negro Trader on APIANG, and claiming to be a citizen of the United States - had assaulted a native TENTARGE, securing him with chains within his fence. TEKUA, a native of APIANG also complained that about 4 years ago, he obtained trade to the value of \$30 from TILTON. Being unable to pay cash for it - he agreed to let TILTON have the nuts off his trees for three years, in payment for the trade received when the three years expired TEKUA claimed his land but TILTON refused to give it up. I enquired into both cases, which are reported in Island report of APIANG.

57. TILTON is not at all a desirable subject to remain in the Group. I warned him as to his future conduct, telling him I knew his past history which was far from creditable. His dealings with the natives for land were not honest and if he did not show some improvement I should recommend his removal from the Group. This man is a notorious hypocrite

(This trial is reported in "Royalist" Letter No. 24 of 1892) he

he can produce tears at a moments notice, and with his grizzly white head, his arm shattered with dynamite and his whining tone, easily commands sympathy from those who do not know him well. His Naturalization papers from the United States Government he had conveniently "mislaid".

15. June. 58. The King handed me a number of arms, of which I left 10 Remington Rifles in his possession, for the use of the Police.

59. At 4.45 a.m. on the 15th. I weighed and proceeded for TARAWA Island, - anchoring outside the sunken reef, in 10 fms. at 7.15 I landed, and found the King had secured Nantarabe. I told him I charged Nantarabe with having murdered Ah Sam (Chinese) a British Subject, at Butaritari in 1883, - and, that as the murder occurred before the British Protectorate was established, - he and his councillors were to try the case and I would prosecute on behalf of Her Majesty. Lieutenant Luscombe was present at the trial which was held in the Maniaba at TERATEI. At the close of the prosecution that day - the King having heard the evidence of the witnesses I had brought from Butaritari - said he was satisfied as to the guilt of the prisoner, but he (the prisoner) begged that the evidence of 3 of his relations now living on APIANG, might be taken.

60. For that purpose, I proceeded the same evening at 7 o'clock for APIANG taking with me TENMACKE, a Chief, and Secretary to the King, as a witness to the evidence I intended taking. I arrived off APIANG at 11.30 p.m. and anchored.

16 June. At daylight the following morning I landed, and obtained the evidence I required - and started from APIANG again at 11 a.m., anchoring off TARAWA at 2 p.m., when I proceeded on shore and continued the trial.

61. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death by the King and his councillors. He then confessed to the murder - and was subsequently shot in my presence. (This trial is reported in "Royalist" Letter No. 20 of 1892).

62. The King complained that TENTABABARI an influential Chief of APIANG, and who had been very active during the late war in TARAWA, was still on the Island. I told him to send his Policemen for him, and then to send him, in one of his own boats, to the King of APIANG, with a message from me, that he was not to be allowed to leave his Island again. He also said that many men still retained their arms, in spite of the fine he had levied of \$50 for every native found with a gun in his possession. I advised him to send his Policemen to them, and if unable to obtain them, to inform me, on my return to the Island.

The King having expressed a wish that his son might come on board for a few days, I thought it a good thing to let him see how things were managed in other Islands and I embarked him and another native for the cruise round the Marshall Group.

16 June. 63. At 10 p.m. that night I weighed under sail for MAIANA Island proceeding under steam at 4 a.m. on the

17 June. 17th. At 7 a.m. I arrived off the North end of the Island, and anchored in 9 fms.

64. At 9 o'clock I landed with a guard, entering the lagoon by a passage about seven miles to the Southward of the North Point of the Island, which I understand, has never less than six feet in it. The boat passage marked in the plan No. 732 is only suitable for boats of light draught. At noon I hoisted the Flag at the King's village which is situated about the centre of the Island. The King asked me to take the arms he had collected on the Island, as he did not want them. I received them from him, leaving 14 in his care, for the use of the Police. The Maniaba here though small is the cleanest and neatest in the Group. The following day the King and a number of natives visited the ship, and were well pleased with all they were shown.

65. Here I discharged Mr. Corrie, Interpreter, to the shore- and the King kindly consenting that TEKIA TOA, his Chief of Police, a most able man and a very good interpreter, might



might accompany me as Interpreter, until I returned again to the Island - I entered him in that capacity.

18 June. 66. I left MAIANA at noon, and at 4.30 p.m. observing the steamer "MONTSEERRAT" at anchor in TARAWA lagoon, I stopped off that Island, anchoring with the stream anchor in 10 fms. Having communicated with the "MONTSEERRAT" I weighed and proceeded at 9 p.m. for Butaritari, intending merely to land the witnesses in Ah-Sam's murder case there - and proceed to the Marshall Group, but the 20th., being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession, I decided to remain over that day at the Island to impress more strongly on the King and the natives the fact of the establishment of a British Protectorate over the Island, and to remove any possible ideas of American annexation that might still exist in the minds of any of the natives, with reference to the King's late visit to San Francisco.

19 June. 67. I arrived off the Island at 11.30 a.m. on 19th. June and anchored off the South end, at 2 p.m. I weighed and proceeded into the lagoon - anchoring at 3.45 in 9 fms. about a mile off the King's house, on the following bearings:-

Extreme of land to Eastward	N. 54° E.
Observation Islet	N. 73° W.
N.W. Islet	N. 37° W.
Passage Point	S. 67½° W.
End of Pier	S. 22½° E.

The position of this Island is fairly correctly marked on the chart of the Gilbert Group but in the plan No. 732 the compass has been wrongly placed, the North Point being about 30° too much to Westward - and the scale is also wrong, making the Island appear about half its proper size.

In entering the lagoon, I kept close to the large break on the Port Hand, and got nothing less than 9 fms. either in the passage or in the lagoon, the course steered being about N.E., carefully avoiding a very small shoal on Starboard hand, about a mile and a half from the entrance with only two fathoms on it. Round that shoal, and steer straight for the King's Flag-staff

Flag-staff - about S. SE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. British-Trader on the

68. Having particularly warned the men as to their behaviour on shore, I gave special leave to both watches that afternoon till 8 p.m. There is a hotel here - Jones, Wightman Bros., being the owners. No liquor is allowed to be sold to the natives.

69. On landing, I saw the King, and ascertained that he had already been acting on my advice, and that some steps were being taken, to reduce the debts of the Island. I explained to him that the following day was the anniversary of Her Majestys Accession, and invited him to come on board, and bring as many of his people as he wished to see the ship an invitation he availed himself of by coming on board the next morning with about 200 natives. The boats were manned and armed, and the ships Company exercised at General Quarters. At noon a Royal Salute was fired. The King and his party appeared much pleased, and landed about 2 o'clock. I supplied the King with a second Union Jack in order that he might keep one flying daily, and gave him some Red Ensigns for his boats. In the evening the Search lights were worked.

21 June. 70. At 9 a.m. on the 21st I weighed and proceeded for the Marshall Group.

71. Prior to sailing Mr. RICK, agent for CRAWFORD and CO., sent me a parcel of letters, and a note asking me to mail them at Sydney. I wrote to him that I would gladly do so - saying at the same time, I noticed on some of the Envelopes was printed "United States Consulate, BUTARITARI, GILBERT Islands" - and as I had not been officially informed that there was any official of the United States Consulate at BUTARITARI, I should be glad on my return, to be informed who the Gentleman was - for the information of my Government.

72. At 6 p.m. I stopped off MAKIN Island and landing saw the Chief in Charge KARICE. This Island is a dependency of BUTARITARI - KARICE was aware of the establishment of the

Protectorate

Protectorate. From Mr. HUGILL a British Trader on the Island, I heard a report that HANS JORGENSON, a Dane, now trading on NONUTI Island had committed a rape on a small half - caste child, the daughter of the late Charles Jones, a British Subject and formerly a trader at MAKIN some months ago. The girl was now on MAKIN Island. I decided to enquire into this matter on my return from the MARSHALL Group.

Enclosure No. 1. 73. At 7.15 I proceeded from JALUIT where I arrived and anchored at 2.30 p.m. on 23 June - having experienced variable Easterly winds on passage, and a North-erly current of about half an knot an hour.

74. I found there was but 50 tons of very inferior coal in the Port, for which the JALUIT Gesellschaft asked £3 per ton under the circumstances I was glad to take it at the price - Had it not been for the 100 tons I procured from the "MONTSERRAT" it is doubtful whether I could have completed my work in the GILBERT and ELLICE Groups. A German barque the "SPECULANT" struck on the reef just outside the town, on the weather side, a week previous to my arrival - and eventually became a total wreck. This vessel had some 300 or 400 tons of coal on board. All hands were saved.

Enclosure No. 1. 75. I visited Captain BRANDEIS the Imperial Commissioner - and notified him of the establishment of a British Protectorate over the GILBERT Islands. He returned my visit the following day, and was saluted on leaving with 9 guns - he having informed me his rank was that of a Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2. 76. I wrote to the Commissioner concerning some ARORAI natives, who had been left at TAMANA Island, GILBERT Group, by the German Barque "JOHN WESLEY". I attach a copy

Enclosure No. 3. of my letter - also his reply - with a translation

Enclosure No. 3B. of the same. On receipt of his answer, I communicated with the agents of that vessel, the Jaluit-Gesellschaft. (This matter is specially reported under

under "ARORAI" in Island report).

77. When I informed the Imperial Commissioner of my intention to visit some of the Islands of the Group, he did not appear very anxious that I should do so - and seemed of opinion that my visit would in some unsettle the minds of the natives of the Islands I might visit, whom he assured me were very contented under German Rule.

Enclosure No. 4. I told him my instructions were to visit them, and before sailing I wrote informing him I was leaving on a certain date to visit some of the Islands of the Group offering to do anything could I be of service to him - at the same time assuring him that my visit had no political import, and that I should not allow the natives to think it had. He informed me that some natives of BUTARITARI had been taken to MILLE Island, by MOSES a chief of that Island, who had also left some MILLE natives at BUTARITARI. He had ordered MOSES to return them, but his schooner having sustained a damage on a reef - I offered to take back the BUTARITARI people for which he was thankful.

Enclosure No. 5. A.B.C.D.

78. I gave General Leave to each watch for 24 hours. The boilers were filled with rain water procured from the shore, in order to save coal. I purchased a bullock for the ships company.

By the "FLINK" a German schooner then about to leave for Sydney, I sent mails also a short letter of Proceedings, and a telegram for "Britannia" Sydney, concerning the Steamer "MONTERRAT", copy of which I enclose.

Enclosure No. 6.

Enclosure No. 7.

27 June. 79. At 10 a.m. on 27th, I proceeded out of JALUIT, intending to visit a few of the principal Islands of the Group, my limited supply of coal necessitating a curtailment of my original programme, viz:- to visit all Islands on

which

which British Subjects were resident. Prior to sailing I embarked Mr. ANDREW WILSON, a British Trader of BUTARITARI as an Interpreter. I may here mention that no native Interpreter could be procured for less than £3 per diem, and I need hardly say that it was not for the consideration of the pay allowed him by Article 243 of the Australian Station Order Book that Mr. WILSON agreed to accompany me. I would respectfully suggest that the remuneration of Interpreters on some parts of the Station be left to the discretion of the Captains of H.M. Ships.

28 June. 80. I arrived at PORT RHIN, MILLE Island at 5 p.m. on 28th and anchored in 15 fms. having experienced a Northerly set of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a knot an hour on the passage and Easterly winds with rain and unsettled weather.

29 June. 81. The following morning I proceeded in Steam cutter and galley to MILLE across the lagoon. The wind increasing from E.N.E. a heavy sea got up, and landing at MILLE was dangerous. I arranged that the BUTARITARI natives should embark as soon as the weather permitted a canoe to be launched. Had there been the slightest shelter for the boats, I would have remained till the weather moderated. There being none I decided to return to the ship which occupied nearly four hours.

30 June. The following morning, I embarked 10 natives for BUTARITARI, and at 8 a.m. proceeded out of the lagoon. The light being bad I anchored a boat on the small reef on which the German Cruiser "BUSSARO" had grounded about a month previous to our visit.

82. I arrived off the South end of ARHNO, at 5 p.m. the same day, and anchored on the edge of the reef in 20 fms. with the South point of ARHNO Island distant about 7 miles. I landed and met two of the Traders. They informed me that CHARLES DOUGLAS, a British Subject, and Trader on that Island had died a few weeks previously from the effects of a fall sustained on board the Steamer "ARCHER" some three months ago

ago. They had no further news.

1 July. 83. At 6 a.m. the next day I weighed and proceeded for MAJERU Island. At 8 o'clock stopped engines, and made sail, to an E.S. Easterly Breeze. Passing through FORDYCE Channel I stood along the North coast of MATERU. The wind increasing with heavy rain squalls, accompanied by thick unsettled weather, it was impossible to make the entrance to the lagoon, and seeing no chance of the weather clearing I decided not to wait.

84. I had now but 124 tons of coal left, and no prospect of obtaining a further supply, so I gave up the idea of visiting any more of the MARSHALL GROUP, from which after all being under the German Flag I could obtain but little information of any interest. At 3 p.m. I shaped course for

3 July. JALUIT, arriving there at 10 a.m. on 3rd. July.

85. From the Imperial Commissioner I obtained information concerning the vessel which had taken the three natives of PERU from that Island in February last (referred to in Paragraph 16 of this letter). It appears that a schooner purporting to be the "POE" of Raratonga, which name appeared to be painted over another had put into PONAPI, Caroline Islands, it being the intention of DEGRAVES, the Master, to sell the vessel there.

The cook of the vessel gave certain information to the Authorities, who seized the vessel, and it was thought she would be sent to Manila. It is supposed the Schooner belongs to Samoa and was chartered by Mc.Arthur & Company of the place to collect copra and pearl shell at various Islands. DEGRAVES embarked as a passenger at SAMOA.

Calling at some Island, his brother joined the vessel also, as a passenger. The following night the elder DEGRAVES shot the Master and supercargo - the younger brother throwing them overboard before life was extinct. The following morning the crew died of poisoning. The cook was supposed by the DEGRAVES to be half-witted - his life

was spared. The schooner then called at PERU Island GILBERT Group, shipped the three natives, and after calling at APAMAMA proceeded to PONAPI, where the DEGRAVES'ES intended selling the vessel, and then clearing out.

The cook, however, was not quite the fool he pretended to be, and when he saw his chance, gave the DEGRAVES'ES in charge. The vessel had \$4,000 on board, and about 25 tons of copra.

The DEGRAVES, who appear to be of French extraction, are not altogether unknown in the Pacific. In 1889 the elder DEGRAVES, then under another name arrived at JALUIT in a cutter, the "MINERVA" with a cargo of copra. He sold the vessel there to Dr. INGALLS, also the cargo which it appears he had stolen from the King of APAMAMA. Whilst this man was at JALUIT he visited the Imperial Commissioner, and the Official Seal was missed just after he left the office. This seal was eventually found on board the "POE" at PONAPI. This information was brought to JALUIT by a German Schooner, and when she left PONAPI, the PERU natives were supposed to be still on board the "POE".

86. The "JOHN WESLEY" having arrived from HONG KONG, I made further enquiries concerning the ARORAI natives, left by her at TAMANA Island (vide Para. 76 of this letter). I made satisfactory arrangements with the Jaluit Gesellschaft on their behalf also for some MALANA natives left by a vessel of the same Company at BUTARITARI - to whom the company returned half their passage money.

87. Mr. READ a British Subject the agent of MESSRS CRAWFORD and CO. of SAN FRANCISCO - informed me that his firm intended keeping a supply of either American or New South Wales coal at JALUIT, and he assured me that the price would not exceed 50/- per ton. This firm also keeps a good supply of rain water for which they charge 6/0 per ton.

88. Before leaving the Imperial Commissioner told me the "ROYALIST'S" visit had afforded them all at JALUIT much pleasure

pleasure. He expects to leave JALUIT in November next, his period of service expiring then. A Government Pilot is always at the disposal of foreign men-of-war here no charge being made for his services. Correspondence in connection with my visit to the MARSHALL Group is attached. The particulars concerning the Islands appear in the Island report.

3 July. 89. At 6 p.m. I weighed and proceeded for the Gilbert Group, arriving and anchoring in the lagoon at BUTARITARI

6 July. at 2 p.m. on 6th July. I here found the American Mission vessel "MORNING STAR" just arrived from America and was disappointed at not finding the White Missionary in charge of the American Mission in the Gilbert Group on board he remaining in the states on leave of absence. Whilst visiting the various Islands in the Group, I observed in many instances, matters connected with the American Mission's establishments there which required thorough investigation, and I had hoped to confer with him on the subject. I have referred to this subject in my Island report.

90. On my arrival Mr. RICK called on me. On his card was printed, "U.S. Commercial Agent". He said he intended calling sooner, but he had been unable to get a boat and that he thought I knew he held that position. I told him I understood he was merely the Agent of CRAWFORD and CO. and as such of course, I was very glad to see him - but his position as United States Commercial Agent I was unable to recognize, until he was accredited to Her Britannic Majesty. Correspondence concerning Mr. RICK forms subject of "ROYALIST" Letter No. 31 of 1892.

91. Finding the American Schooner "FLEUR de LYS" lying here of which ALBERT KUSTEL is master and owner, I called alongside her on my way ashore, and requested KUSTEL to meet me at the King's house in the morning concerning the charge brought against him by a native of TARAUA (see para. 28 of



this letter, also "ROYALIST" letter No.24 of 1892 concerning full particulars of this case).

92. On landing I saw the King, and informed him I had brought back ten natives from Mille, and gave him particular instructions concerning one man, who had contracted venereal disease whilst in the MARSHALL Group. This disease being almost unknown in the GILBERT Islands. I impressed on him that this man should be carefully watched, and if necessary isolated to prevent such a direful calamity as the spreading of this disease in the Islands of the GILBERT Group. I also asked some of the Traders to see he carried out my instructions in the matter, as the King seemed unable to realize the seriousness of my remark.

From the leading Traders I ascertained that the debts on the Island were being reduced, and plenty of copra was being made.

93. J.F. Luttrell and Adolf Rick, both American Subjects approached me with a view to my settling a dispute between them, as to the ownership of a certain coral wall. At first I was unwilling to mix myself up in disputes between Foreigners but thinking it desirable in the interest of this Island, now under Her Majesty's Protection - to settle the matter I complied with their request. The particulars of this case are fully explained in my Island report under "BUTARITARI".

94. WAN SAN (Chinese) a British Subject, informed me that the King had paid his claim of \$65 referred to in para: 46 of this letter.

95. Having received complaints concerning the conduct of Alfred Hanson, a Swedish Subject, charging him with having committed offences of a serious nature, since the establishment of the Protectorate over the Group, I considered it necessary to deal with these charges without delay, and ordered him to appear at the King's House the following morning.

7 July. 96. The next day I landed and at the King's house saw KUSTEL, with reference to the charges against him which as before stated, is reported in Letter No.24 of 1892. I then

heard

heard the charges against Hanson and finding him guilty, I fined him \$200, to be paid within two months to the King \$50 to be paid as compensation to the complainants, the balance to remain in the King's keeping, until he received orders as to its disposal, from a British Authority. (This case is fully reported in "Royalist's" Letter No.27 of 1892).

97. Returning on board, I investigated the dispute between J.F. Luttrell and Adolf Rick, which occupied some hours, - and later took the evidence of NEITERA, the half-caste daughter of the late Charles Jones, (referred to in para. 72 of this letter), who had that evening arrived from MAKIN Island, whence I had sent for her.

8 July. 98. The following morning I landed and proceeded to the King's House, and spoke to him on several matters in connection with the government of his Island.

On the subject of fines I directed him to keep a book, entering full particulars of each fine inflicted, how paid, and the disposition of the money, - the larger portion of which I informed him, should be expended on Public Works. Having heard that fines had been imposed by others than the King himself - I directed that this should not be done in future. I told him this in the presence of MAKKA the Missionary - as I have reason to believe this man was connected with these irregularities.

The fine book I informed the King was to be shown to the Captain of the next British Man of War visiting BUTARITARI. Complaints having been made to me that certain people were trading on the Island, not having paid the license imposed on other traders by the King - I spoke to him on the subject and said he must treat them all alike. Also, that until the natives had paid their debts "at present" owing to the Traders he was not to collect his native tax from them, which I understood he was doing, in order to pay his own debts which amounted to over \$1,000.

With reference to his San Francisco trip (the expenses for which

which Mr. Rick - Agent for A. Crawford & Company of San Francisco-informed me "His Majesty was disposed to decline entirely to pay"), I considered (having reference to para: 51 of this letter) that the King needed protection- and with my own Interpreter elicited the following:

That Captain White of the schooner TARAWA (belonging to Crawford and Company) asked him to undertake the trip, assuring him he would be put to no expense whatever. Had he to pay his own expenses he would not have gone, as he could not afford it, but Captain White pressed him to go. TENTEPEA, a half-caste told me he was present and corroborated all the King had said with reference to Captain White.

Before leaving for San Francisco he had seen no one from other Islands in the Group concerning American Protection, and until his arrival in San Francisco, had entertained no thought of applying for it. His sole object in visiting San Francisco was to purchase a schooner the negotiations for which however failed, through want of funds. After his arrival at San Francisco he was induced to apply for American Protection, which he did, but as yet he had received no reply. I told the King that if after what he had told me, Messrs. Crawford & Company applied for repayment of his own, and his attendants expenses for this San Francisco trip, he was to decline to pay them, until the claim had been investigated by some British Authority. I again warned him against taking the advice of any one Firm in particular - and knowing the influence Mrs. Rick had gained over him, I recommended him to abstain from being guided by her.

He was anxious that a Resident should be appointed and was willing to contribute towards his support. In conclusion I told the King that I hoped on the next occasion of a British Man of War visiting BUTARITARI a vast improvement

ment in the affairs of the Island would be found to have taken place, assuring him that if he faithfully performed his duties as King, he would always receive the support and assistance of Her Majesty's Government.

Enclosure No. 8.

99. On leaving the shore a petition was handed to me by some of the Traders, urging the appointment of a Resident to the Group.

Enclosure No. 9

1 enclosure.

(Copy of this petition with my reply is attached.)

100. Having discharged Mr. Wilson, Interpreter, to the shore, I proceeded at noon on the 8th. July, for MARAKI Island where I arrived and anchored at 6 p.m. the

9 July.

following day. I landed and obtained evidence from Messrs. McCarthy, Holdersen and Sanbergen, Traders, and others concerning the death of James Byrne, (or Byron), British Subject, which occurred in August 1888, under very suspicious circumstances. The Staff-Surgeon of this ship was of opinion that such a lapse of time having occurred since Byrne's death, it would be useless to disinter the body in the hopes of finding traces of poison in the remains.

(This case is reported in "Royalist" Letter No. 29 of 1892).

The King handed me a few more guns he had collected, and I authorized Mr. Sandbergen a Dutch Subject, and a trader, to break up four old muskets he had in his possession, which had been pawned with him for trade. He had no wish to let them be redeemed, and asked me to take them, but having no time to wait till he got them from his house, and as they were useless, I told him to destroy them.

101. Complaints were made by the Traders, that the King was in the habit of trading with outside traders visiting the island, to their disadvantage at the same time charging them for a license. I spoke to the King about this and said if he continued to do this the Traders would not pay their license. He said he would not charge them any more, and

and then he would be free to trade when he liked. This being the case, I suggested that, the Island being in debt to the Traders about \$2,100 (these debts having been incurred before the Protectorate was established, and he having made himself responsible for them) no copra should be sold to outside traders until the debts were settled. The King agreed to this, and I left a memo to this effect with the traders, for the information of any vessels calling at the Enclosure No.10. Island, (a copy of this memo is enclosed). The King said he would book his fines as I requested also that he was agreeable to contribute towards the support of a Resident, should one be appointed to the Group.

10 July. 102. The following morning I weighed at 6 a.m. and proceeded for APIANG Island, anchoring off the South boat pass at noon. I proceeded in boats, into the lagoon, and landing, saw the King. He handed me 12 more guns which he had collected. I asked him if TENTABABARI, the Chief, had returned from TARAWA, as I had ordered him. He said "No", and implored me not to send him back, as he was a bad man, he had no land, and created trouble in the Island.

103. Finding that Peter Garrick, a British Subject, Trader, had given up his station on this Island and accepted an engagement to go to Mexico in the steamer "MONTSERRAT", without replying to my memo concerning a debt of \$275 claimed by Su-Kong at present a prisoner in my charge, I authorized the King to withhold that amount from Garrick's native debts, which he had arranged to collect on Garrick's behalf. The money to be held by the King until he received orders as to its disposal, from myself, or some other competent British Authority. (See Island Reports, APIANG).

104. A similar complaint was also made at this Island, of the King trading with outside traders, whilst charging resident Traders \$50 per annum for their license - also  
that

that he did not make natives pay their just debts. He promised that this should not occur again. The King was willing that a Resident should be appointed, and promised to contribute towards his support. I spoke about all fines being entered in a book - and he agreed to do this, and to show it to the next British Man of War calling at APIANG.

105. Returning on board I proceeded at 6 p.m. for TARAWA Island anchoring off the Sunken Reef in 10 fms. at midnight.

11 July. The following morning I landed at 7 a.m. taking with me the King's son who was much improved by his trip. The King had not yet up his residence at TERATEI as I had ordered him. He was at the South end of the Island so I sent for him. Learning from TENTIKINAICH, that TENTABABARI and TENTONAN-IBIA, had refused to give up their rifles when ordered by the King, and that the former had not returned to APIANG, I sent for TEMBERU, the other important Chief, at that end of the Island, and told him - and TENTIKINAICH that I required both men to be brought to me by 5 p.m. Hearing that a large number of men had refused to obey the King's order and give up their guns and that the King was powerless to make them - I saw that if the guns were not taken in all probability war would break out again on the ship's departure. I therefore determined to enforce the King's order. I sent word to the ship to land a Lieutenant and 20 men at the North end of the Island to camp there, and to prevent any natives leaving with arms in canoes for APIANG, which is but a few miles distant from that end of the Island, intending the following morning to walk the Island down and search for guns.

106. During the afternoon, I obtained evidence from Peter Grant and his wife concerning the death of Byrne, a Trader, on MARAKI Island in 1828.

107. At 5 p.m. the Chiefs brought the two men I had sent them for, also their guns. I placed them in irons in the Maniaba, in charge of the King's Police. I remained the night at the Mission station, leaving my boat's crew on sentry at the Maniaba in case the prisoners gave any trouble.

12 July. 108. At 8 o'clock the next morning a party of small-arm men and marines landed from the ship, also the King who had gone on board overnight to see me. The King fully agreed with my determination to collect the arms, and enforce the fine on anyone found with arms in his possession. With reference to TENTABABARI and TENTONANIBIA, he said he could do nothing, and begged me not to leave them on the Island as he felt sure that on my departure, fresh trouble would arise should they remain on the Island. I asked these two men what they had to say - TENTABABARI said he was sick and could not bring his gun but this I ascertained to be untrue, TENTONANIBIA said he was afraid so he kept his rifle. I told them, as they seemed determined to give trouble, I should remove them from the Group, and for that purpose sent them on board. I then started with the King, his Chiefs and 20 Police, also the party from the ship. We searched the Island to the North end some nine miles. The result being 18 guns, the owners in each case being unable to pay the fine of \$50 were awarded 3 months labour, on a coral pier to be constructed at TERATEI.

During the day, the Mission school children at TERATEI visited the ship with a number of teachers in the King's boat. That night, both parties from the ship, with the King and his Chiefs returned on board.

13 July. 109. Landing the following morning at 7 o'clock at TERATEI, I started the natives punished the previous day, on the pier to be constructed, leaving native policemen in charge of them.

The island, remained unsearched, when the parties embarked. The previous afternoon, I had cause to doubt the sincerity of TEMBERU, the most important of the Northern Chiefs, who I felt certain, was cognizant of the fact, that many arms were being concealed by natives. I ordered him to meet me the next morning at the Maniaba, with all the arms he could collect. This he did bringing 21 guns with their owners. These men being unable to pay the fine imposed by the King, I set to work with the others. By night we had collected 28 guns the party returning to the ship at 7 p.m. which during the day had entered the lagoon.

14 July. 110. On the morning of the 14th. I landed three parties to complete the search of the Island, and by nightfall we had collected 36 more guns, in all cases the owners being unable to pay the fine, were awarded three months labour on the pier or roads. In all 101 natives were punished.

111. During the day, on passing Kustel's station, I obtained sworn evidence from his wife a very intelligent half-caste woman, concerning the charges against her husband. (Reported in "Royalist's Letter No. 24 of 1892). I also obtained evidence from various witnesses, in connection with charges I had to prefer against ENO, a native of Raratonga, a British Subject, trader on the Island - for contravention of the Arms and Spirituous Liquor Acts.

112. It was 9 p.m. before all the parties had returned to the ship.

15 July. 113. The following morning I held a High Commissioner's Court for the trial of ENO on four charges preferred by me against him. Finding him guilty I sentenced him to twelve month's imprisonment, retaining him on board for passage to Fiji. (This case is fully reported in "Royalist's Letter No. 26 of 1892).

114. Owing to the break-down of the steam cutter, on the previous day - a certain portion of the Southern part of the



the Island, remained unsearched, when the parties embarked. Unwilling to remain another day at the Island I ordered the King to collect the remaining arms, and hand them to the first British man-of-war calling at the Island. I placed in his charge for the use of the Police, 12 Snider Rifles, with 100 rounds of ammunition.

115. TEROY the head Missionary who lives at TAPIANG and about 30 of his scholars visited the ship this day.

116. Before leaving the King said he would be very glad to assist in supporting a white Resident in the Group. I gave him a list of rules and fines, which I ordered him to carry out, (copy attached to Island Report "TARAWA" keeping an account of all fines inflicted and the disposal of any money received. I considered these steps absolutely necessary, the King being a weak man and the state of the Island very unsettled. One MAIANA man and one APIANG man being still on TARAWA I ordered the King to send them back to their own Islands by the first opportunity. I pointed out to the King that I had given TARAWA far more attention than any other Island in the Group, in order to firmly establish his authority on the Island - and that on the next visit of a British Man-of-war, I trusted that the state of the Island under his rule, would show that my endeavours had not been in vain. He promised to do his best, and to carry out my instructions.

117. At 11 a.m. I proceeded out of the lagoon, for MAIANA Island where I arrived and anchored at 5 p.m.. Hearing from Mr. Corrie, that as yet the debts on the Island owing to the traders, had not been reduced since my last visit a month ago, I sent a message to the King, to see my wishes carried out. As the Traders on this Island pay no license to the King I did not feel justified in taking more stringent steps in this matter as I was of opinion that no license being paid, the King should not be held responsible for debts

debts incurred by natives.

118. I found that Mr. Murdoch a British Subject and Trader here had accepted an engagement in Mexico for one year, and had left in the steamer "MONTERRAT" with 71 natives who had recruited from this Island.

119. I handed to Mr. Corrie £17.50 for distribution amongst the natives referred to in para: 86 of this letter, being the half of their passage money refunded by the Jaluit Gesellschaft.

120. I landed TERIATOWA the Chief of Police of this Island who had been my Interpreter for the past month. This man is far more intelligent than the generality of the Gilbert Islanders - and possesses the merit - a rare one of being able to interpret exactly what one wishes to say. He is most useful and willing, and I strongly recommend that any Resident appointed to the Group should obtain - permanently if possible - this man's services for altho' only a Policeman in MAIANA he is the King's Adviser and right-hand man.

121. I received a message from the King, that they all wished a Resident in the Group, and were willing to contribute towards his support.

122. At 9.15 that evening I proceeded for APAMAMA arriving, and anchoring off ENTRANCE Island at 10.30 a.m. the next day 16th. July.

16 July. 123. Jack the Pilot came on board which surprised me as on my former visit he was seriously ill and unlikely to recover. He attributed his recovery to Staff-Surgeon Twigg, who had prescribed for him some six weeks previously.

124. The Pilot accompanied me in the boats into the lagoon, to visit the King, whom I understood was at a village further North than his own.

125. I found the American schooner "EQUATOR" working up the lagoon, and boarded her. She was bound to BUTARITARI. Pere Bontemps was on board, and from him I obtained sworn evidence

evidence concerning the charge of rape against Jorgensen ("Royalist" Letter No. 30 of 1892).

The Master of EQUATOR - Charles Tierney - in conversation, referred to the United States Consular Authority at BUTARITARI. I informed him that since the establishment of the British Protectorate there was no such official - and on his enquiry informed him that no one was authorized to levy fees or harbour dues on his vessel unless it were the King himself.

126. On arrival at the village, I ascertained that the King had that morning returned to his proper village. I then proceeded to find NERURIA, the native wife of the late James Byrne, Trader of MARAKI, to obtain evidence from her concerning his suspicious death - referred to in para. 100 of this letter. After some time I found the woman and obtained her evidence. ("ROYALIST'S Letter No. 29 of 1892)

127. It then being late I returned to the ship, and unable to see the King I sent some boats ensigns to him and a message by JACK, the Pilot saying I was sorry I had missed seeing him - that all the other Islands in the Group I had visited, had asked that a white Resident should be appointed, and were willing to contribute towards his support, and I hoped APAMAMA, would do the same.

128. I landed the Pilot, and at 8 p.m. proceeded for NONUTI where I arrived and anchored off the South end of the Island in 8 fms. at 1.30 p.m. the following day.

17 July. 129. The steamer "MONTSEERRAT" was lying here. Having but 60 tons of coal remaining, which was not sufficient to efficiently perform the work I still had to do in the GILBERT and ELLICE Groups. I arranged with the "MONTSEERRAT" to spare me 83 tons paying on this occasion 60/- per ton, as they might possibly be obliged to purchase coal at HONOLULU - paying \$15 for it there. With the 100 tons purchased from this vessel on 11th June the average price was 54/-.

130. Having secured the services as Interpreter of Mr. Murdoch, then on board the "MONTSEERRAT" on his way to Mexico, the same night I proceeded to ROTUMAH at the North end of the Island, and remaining on shore for the night, the following morning made further enquiries concerning the attack on the 18 July. schooner "EASTWARD HO", (para: 20 of this letter).

Having satisfied myself that TUKAIKA the boy whom all the trouble was about, was fully 16 years of age, I decided to take him to Fiji to serve his term of engagement. The 10 natives concerned in the attack on the vessel, I fined \$50 each. (This case forms subject of "ROYALIST'S" letter No. 17 of 1892).

131. Having received from the Chiefs of Rotumah, a few arms they had collected in their own immediate district, I authorized TAI-TAU to collect all arms from METTUNG to the North end of the Island, and arranged with Mr. Max Brechtelde, Trader to receive them, and to hand them over to the first British Man-of-war calling at NONUTI.

132. I then proceeded to the village of METTUNG where the flag was hoisted. On the way, Pere Joseph of the Roman Catholic mission, met me in his boat, and informed me the "ROYALIST'S" Steam cutter had broken down at the South end of the Lagoon. He most kindly offered to tow her in his boat out over the reef to the ship an offer I gladly accepted as I knew our own boats were employed coaling ship. At METTUNG the "Old Men" handed me the guns they had collected. Hearing there were still some arms remaining to the Southward - the Old Men promised to collect them, and place them in the Missionary's charge, until a British Man-of-war arrived.

The "Old Men" informed me they were willing to contribute towards the support of a Resident in the Group. I recommended them to enter all fines in a book, and to plant all vacant spaces with cocoanut trees.

133. I then returned on board the ship and took further evidence

evidence with regard to the charge of rape preferred against JORGENSON, a Dane, trading on this Island (para: 72 and 97 of this letter). One of the principal witnesses in this case being about to leave the Group in the steamer "MONTSEERRAT" for reasons stated in "ROYALIST'S Letter No. 30 of 1892, ( which deals fully with this case). I decided 19 July. to try JORGENSON and on the 19th held a court of enquiry at which I summoned as witnesses to the proceedings, Lieutenant Spencer Beaumont of this ship, and Mr. Murdoch, a British Subject, Trader, on MALANA Island who also acted as Interpreter.

The court decided that although the actual charge was not brought home to the accused for want of a witness to the act, yet there was sufficient evidence to justify his removal from the Group, which I ordered. Having no right to fly American Colours, I took his flag from him, informing him I should hand it to the first American consular authority I met. JORGENSON arranged to leave in the "MONTSEERRAT".

134. I then took evidence in connection with a complaint made by S.W. Henty, British Subject, Trader on the Island of some cases of robbery from his house by natives. As he only made his complaint when I was on the point of sailing, I was unable to complete the case, and informed him that probably on the next visit of a Man-of-war, it would be enquired into. ( Papers concerning this case appear in the Island Report "NONUTI").

135. James J. Gleeson, British Subject, and trader on this Island leaves by "MONTSEERRAT" having accepted an engagement in GUATAMALA - as interpreter and overseer to the natives recruiting from NONUTI. Up to this date the "MONTSEERRAT" had recruited 268 adults, accompanied by upwards of 100 children, from the Islands of the Group visited by her.

21 July. At 2.30 a.m. on 21st July, I weighed and proceeded for

for TAPUTEWEA, where I arrived and anchored at 9 o'clock. On landing I found that not only all trading with white men tabooed by the "Old Men" until the price for copra were raised - but they, had also issued orders, that any native working for a Trader, in his house or boat, should be fined 5,000 nuts. The latter was in my opinion quite outside the reasonable limit of a taboo, and directed especially against the white men and against the men only - and in distinct opposition to my instructions, given when the flag was hoisted, viz:- that native law should not apply to white men.

After interviewing the "Old Men" I inflicted on them a fine of \$500, to be paid in cash within three months to the Missionary at UTIROA, - to be handed to the Captain of the first British Man-of-war visiting the Island. (This is fully reported in my Island Report).

I found the "Old Men" had had some trouble in collecting the guns, from the natives, which they wished me to receive. They handed me a few they had collected, and I then told them to send an order to the Chiefs of the various districts, to collect all the arms in their own districts, and place them in the Maniabas.

136. Hearing there was some trouble between the Protestants and Roman Catholics on the Island, and that the latter were holding a meeting at TEMANUR at the North end, about 7 or 8 miles from UTIROA, I proceeded there on foot, taking some of the "Old Men" of UTIROA with me. collecting the arms at the various Maniabas on the way. I reached TEMANUK at dusk, having collected 13 guns I spoke to the natives assembled at the Maniaba, with reference to their trouble, They accused the Protestants of ill feeling towards them naming KAPUA, TICUTICA and JOSEPH, as ringleaders. Seeing it was too late that night to arrive at any settlement of the dispute, I told the head men to meet me at the Maniaba at UTIROA, the following morning, when I would enquire into the

the dispute. I told them also that the taboo was raised, and every man free to trade where he liked. They seemed very pleased at this - for in all the villages I passed through the houses were piled full of nuts, and the poorer natives, tho' quite willing to sell them, dare not do so, on account of the "Old Men's" orders.

Before leaving, I arranged with the chief that I would land a party next morning to walk to the extreme North end of the Island, and he was to send some police with them to collect the arms.

22 July. 137. The following morning I landed at UTIROA, and in the Maniaba enquired into the Religious dispute. "ROYALIST'S Letter No. 28 of 1892, enters fully into this matter. My decision was that KAPUA, native of HONOLULU, a trader on the Island and formerly a missionary - should leave the Island with one month. TICUTICA and JOSEPH, natives, were warned as to their future conduct.

I wrote to Pere Bontemps telling him the steps I had taken in the matter.

138. The "Old Men" said they would be glad to contribute towards the support of a white Resident in the Group and that they would enter all the fines in a book as I desired. I distinctly impressed on them that they only made laws on the Island, and levied fines no one else could do so.

139. From Henty's late wife I collected further evidence concerning Henty's complaints of threats by natives, (para: 134 of this letter). I also got from her evidence concerning the charge against Jorgenson, ( para: 133 of this letter), which materially strengthened the evidence against him.

140. Whilst on shore I ascertained that about 20 natives of ONOATOA endeavouring to reach PERU, had been driven to this Island by stress of weather. They asked me to help them and as ONOATOA was my next port of call, I was glad to be able to give them a passage. I hoisted in their boat one whale boat, and one canoe, and received them on board, 19.

all told.

141. Embarking I found the party from the North end had returned - bringing with them 31 arms of various descriptions which with 14 that I had that day collected, made a total of 58. Finding it would take at least 4 days, to collect the arms to the Southward, and not having that time to spare, I ordered the arms to be kept in the Maniaba, till a British Man-of-war arrived, when they were to be sent to UTIROA. A native TARAWA was reported to me as having two guns in his possession and refusing to deliver them up. I ordered him to bring them on board. He sent the guns - but refused to come himself. For refusing to obey my orders I fined him £10 to be handed to the Missionary for the Captain of the first British Man-of-war visiting the Group. For refusing to obey the "Old Men's" orders, I fined him 5,000 nuts, to be paid to the "Old Men". Both fines to be paid by the 23rd October.

23 July. 142. The next morning I enquired into the case of theft by a native from KUMON (Chinese), a British Subject (referred to at para: 9 of this letter). I settled the case to the satisfaction of all parties present (Letter No. 18 of 1892).

143. Before leaving, I discharged Mr. Murdoch, Interpreter to the shore, where he intended waiting the arrival of the steamer "MONTSEERRAT". Mr. Murdoch was extremely useful to me. He took charge of letters for various Islands at which I should not stop, at which the "MONTSEERRAT" intended calling. In them I asked the Missionary to ascertain the "Old Men's" views as to supporting a white Resident in the Group, and other matters. I also arranged with Mr. Murdoch that on his arrival at GUATAMALA, he should write me full particulars of the "MONTSEERRAT'S" voyage, and later on from the plantation he should inform me of the work, health, treatment etc. of the Gilbert Island natives.

144. With reference to the fine of £500 imposed by me on the Island - to any one unacquainted with the Gilbert Islands

and



and their inhabitants - it may seem a harsh measure - but from my knowledge of these people, I am convinced it was necessary to act as I did, to prevent a repetition of the offence, as soon as the ship had left the Group. A mere warning would have had no deterrent or lasting effect on these people. On the contrary, it would have been construed as a sign of weakness on my part. If on the next visit of a Man-of-war the fine has been paid to the Missionary, my orders with reference to the fines being entered in a book, complied with; and the arms collected, as promised by the "Old Men"; and the Island in a satisfactory state - I would suggest that half the fine be remitted, and placed in the hands of the "Old Men" to be expended in Police maintenance, or Public works in connection with the Island.

23 July. 145. At 10.45 a.m. I weighed and proceeded for ONOATOA,

24 July. Island, where I arrived at 9.45 the following morn-

ing, anchoring in 5 fms.. I landed and saw the "Old Men" who told me they wished to have a white Resident in the Group, and would contribute towards his support. I spoke to them with reference to the levying of fines, also about entering all fines in a book, which they promised to do. It being Sunday, I did not see the Missionary, who was some distance away. The eccentricities of Trade in these Islands cannot be better exemplified than by that existing at present in this Island. The Traders purchase their copra from the natives at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ton, and sell it to vessels calling at  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The difference of course has to be made up in the price charged by the Traders for Tobacco, calico etc.

146. Returning on board I proceeded for TAMANA where I arrived at 9 p.m.. I lay off the Island during the night there being no good anchorage. I landed the following

25 July. morning, and met the "Old Men". They were willing to contribute towards the support of a white Resident in the Group; and promised to enter all fines in a book. The Taboo which existed on my first visit was off, and the Traders seemed

seemed on better terms with the natives. I handed the Missionary Revd. Henry  $\beta$ 10 for distribution amongst those natives who housed and fed the ARORAI natives, whilst they remained on TAMANA, (Referred to in paras: 76 and 86). I heard, whilst at this Island, that a woman had been flogged at ARORAI since my visit there on June 1st., for adultery. When at that Island, I was told the flogging of women had been abolished for the last three years.

147. I left TAMANA at 10.30 a.m. for the ELLICE

27 July. Islands. At daylight on the 27th. I sighted NANOMEA, the northernmost Island of that Group. On the passage I experienced light and variable winds, from E.N.E. to E.S.E. with a S.W'ly current of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  knot an hour. At 9 p.m. I stopped off the S.W. end of the Island, and landed in a canoe, on the fringing reef whence I had to wade on shore. Everything was quiet on the Island. The King is inclined to put prices up for Traders, of whom there is only one resident in the Island. I spoke to the King on this subject. Before leaving, he said the inhabitants would like to be placed under British Protection, the same as the GILBERT Islands. A large number of natives visited the ship, including a number of young girls. The natives here are very clean, light coloured, and good looking resembling Samoans.

148. At noon I proceeded for NANOMANA stopping off that Island at 6 p.m. I landed and saw the King. Landing here is dangerous even in canoes. In coming off, one canoe was swamped. They asked me to hoist the British Flag I told them I could not - but I would ask for it when I arrived at FIJI. Numbers of natives came on board, selling everything they possessed, for tobacco. There was none on the Island. Trader resides here, and no vessel had called for seven months.

149. At 7.10 I proceeded for NIUTAO, I sighted the Island

Island at daylight, and at 8.20, stopped off the S.W. end.  
28 July. I experienced no current between NANOMANA and NIUTAO. The landing here is but fair in canoes. It is eleven years since a Man of War visited this Island. The King said he wished the British Flag hoisted, I told him I would try to obtain this request. 24 Natives of OAITUPU asked for a passage to their own Island, also 2 for NUKUFETAU. I granted them passage for which they were very grateful.

150. With the King's permission I landed here TENTONANIBIA of TARAWA Island (vide paras. 31 and 108 of this letter).

A MAIANA man in the employ of Mr. Buckland a British Trader, living on the Island, agreed to take him in, and I left a tin of biscuits and some tobacco with him. I told

30 TENTONIBIA that he was to remain on this Island, and earn his living, and I hoped he would give no trouble, - that any Man of War calling would enquire into his conduct. He assured me he would give no trouble.

29 July. 151. At 2 p.m. I proceeded for NUI where I arrived the following morning, landing at 8 a.m. in a canoe on the reef. There is a long reef here to wade over. The King, who appears to be rather a weak man, asked for British Protection which I promised to apply for.

A Native TUKAIKE, formerly a Missionary at ONOATOA, (Gilbert Group), and dismissed by the Society returned here about ten months ago. Since that time he has managed to get into the Kaupuli, and has interfered with the Government of the Island, causing trade to be tabooed, in fact he wants to take charge of the Island. I found he was in debt to the Trader \$50, which he had refused to pay him. I ascertained he had plenty of money, and insisted on his paying his debt. I advised the King to turn him out of the Kaupuli, where he

he had no right to be, and told the King he should be guided by him no more. The King assented to this, dismissed him, and took off the taboo. I told the man himself, if he again interfered in any way with the government of the Island, he would probably be removed. Martin Kleis, a Dane, who appears to be a man of good character, told me he had been trading for 9 years on NUI, and until TUKAIKE returned 10 months ago, he had known no trouble on the Island..

On looking over the report of the H.M.S. "MIRANDA'S" visit to these Islands in 1885, Commander Rooke, under ONOATO, remarks, "Tukaike a teacher, and native of Nui, seems to rule the Island".

Eight natives of Oaitupu asked me for a passage to their Island, which I gave them.

30 July. 152. I left Nui at 2 p.m. and arrived off Oaitupu Island at 9 o'clock next morning. The current between these Islands was but 5 miles Westward in 18 hours. Mr. Nitz a German Trader came on board, and I landed in his canoe. Landing here is a trifle better than at the northern Islands of the Group. The King was anxious to have the British Flag hoisted over his Island, but he did not want a white man to come with it. He was glad to get the natives back from NIUTAO and NUI. He complained to me that Zachia, a native and formerly a Missionary on Tamana, had since his return given him much trouble. He had told him (the King) that he was no good, and that he wanted to be King, etc.. He had that morning gone to Nukufetau. I promised to see him there, and to speak to him, for which the King thanked me.

153. I left Oaitupu at noon and arrived off Nukufetau at 6 p.m. I did not enter the lagoon, but stopped off and landed on the Westernmost Island, where there is a gap

gap in the reef - and landing in canoes is fairly good. A Pilot came off, he had just come over from Oaitupu, and Zachia came in his boat, I landed and saw the King. He said he would like the British Flag hoisted. He thought I had come for that purpose. I sent for Zachia, and warned him that if he again interfered with the King of Oaitupu he would probably be punished: he had nothing to do with the government of the Island, and I would ask the next Man of War visiting Oaitupu, to enquire as to his conduct after my departure.

154. A Mr. Restieaux, a British Subject, is living on the Island, he is doing no business. He formerly traded on Funafuti for Messrs. Weber and Company, and I was informed (not by him) when that firm ceased trading in the Group, they left Mr. Restieaux with absolutely nothing. He made no complaints to me - he asked for a few newspapers, and a little tobacco, as there had been none on the Island for many months. Mr. Restieaux who is now 60 years of age, appears a well-informed man. He has a family of 6 children by a native wife, and I understand is in the poorest circumstances. I was glad to be able to send him a few necessaries of life. At his age, coconuts did not seem a very nourishing diet.

155A. Having landed the 2 natives from Niutao, I proceeded at 8.30 p.m. for Funafuti, and arrived off the 31 July. Northern entrance to the lagoon the following morning at 8.30, having experienced a N.W'ly set of 7 miles on passage from Nukufetau. I entered the lagoon about high-water by the Northern entrance, between Observation Island, and the next Island to the Westward, - not midway but nearer the West Island. The least water obtained was 27 feet. After entering the lagoon, a fairly straight course to the church clears all dangers. A shoal about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the entrance had  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fms. on it.

I anchored in 10 fms. off the village, with the church bearing S54° E, distant about 1 mile. I noticed there were several islands on the West reef.

155B. Should it ever be necessary to store coal in the Ellice Group, this place appears to me the most suitable. The water is always smooth in the lagoon, and the beach fairly accessible at all times of tide. With one or two punts, coaling could be carried out with ease.

I caused a rough plan of the anchorage off the village to be made which will be forwarded when complete.

156. I landed. It being Sunday everyone was at church. After Service I saw the King and the Missionary. I decided to remain there two days, to clean the boilers etc. On the following day I carried out gun practice from the boats - and landed small-arm men and the Marines, and Field guns' crews for exercise. After which the natives, who were very glad to see the ship here gave a dance in their native costume. Nearly all the inhabitants on the Island visited the ship.

157. I landed here with the King's permission TENTABABARI the Apiang Chief, whom I had removed from Tarawa Island, (para: 108 of this letter).

The King said he would look after him, and he could teach his people how to grow "Taro", as is done in the Gilbert Group. The man promised to do so, and to work, and give no more trouble. I warned him against trying to leave the Island, as British Men of War visiting the Island would enquire after him. I left a notice with John Brine a British Trader on the island, warning ships visiting Funafuti, against taking Tentababari from the Island.

158. I granted a passage to Nukulailai to Charles Bernard, a native of Jamaica, with his wife and 3 children, also to 4 natives of Nukulailai, who had been waiting for some months for an opportunity to return there.

2 August.

159. At 2.30 p.m. on the 2nd. August, I proceeded out of the lagoon. On leaving the anchorage, a S.W. course to the 4th. Island from the Main Island takes you clear of the shoals. The best passage is between the 4th. and 5th. Islands, (not between the 3rd. and 4th. as marked on plan 766).

It was about low water when I went out and the least we got was about 21 feet. There was a heavy swell on at the time. The North Channel is in my opinion decidedly the safest, there being less chance of finding a swell there. It is reported that no ship passage exists between Funafuti and the cluster of Islands to the S.W..

160. I arrived at Nukulailai Island at 8.30 the

3 August.

following morning, and anchored off Fungawa, in 10 fms. with the following bearings :-

N. extreme end of Land N.21° E.

N. point Fungawa Island N.37½° E.

S. extreme of Land S.51° E.

The position of the South point of Nukulailai Island on Plan 766 is given as - Latitude 9° 18" South, Longitude 179° 50' E.

By observations taken by Officers of this ship, its position was ascertained to be:- Latitude 9° 24' S., Longitude 179° 52 E.

161. I landed, and found affairs in the Island were in a bad state again owing to an ex-missionary.

These men without doubt, are the cause of most of the trouble in the Ellice Group. In this case, the man Lutello was a native of Tonga, and formerly a missionary in the Pele Islands. After enquiry into the matter, I decided that he must leave the Island, and he elected to return to Tonga. I received him on board, also 4 children for passage to Fiji, on their way to Tonga. (This subject is fully reported in my Island Report under "Nukulailai").

Before

Before leaving I found it necessary that the old King Lapanna (deposed by Lutello) should be re-instated - this was done with the unanimous consent of the inhabitants. Malaki (Lapanna's nephew) King on my arrival became one of the Kaupuli. The King was anxious that the British Flag should be hoisted on his Island and I promised to try and effect this for him.

162. I weighed at 4 p.m. - making sail and stopping the engines when clear of the land. The following fore-  
4 August. noon Nurakita Island was sighted, and at 1.30 p.m., I got under steam. There was a heavy swell on and too much sea to land in ships boats, and no canoes came off. Some natives appeared on the beach and hoisted an American ensign. I noticed several native houses, and two large buildings on the Island. After waiting some time, and as it did not appear that any one wished to communicate, I proceeded for Fiji, where I arrived at 9.45 a.m. on the 9th. instant.

163. From Nukulailai to the Fiji Group I experienced Easterly, and E.S.E'ly winds, with a heavy swell from the Southward, and a S.W'ly current of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  knot per hour.

164. Here I handed over to the proper authorities the native prisoners and passengers - and delivered to the High Commissioner for custody, - pending the receipt of Instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as to their disposal, such of the arms received from the Islands of the Gilbert Group as were serviceable, the  
Enc. 11 remainder were thrown overboard (vide lists attached).

165. The health of the ship's company has been exceptionally good. There is, no malarial fever in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups. Whilst amongst these Islands the weather was most equable. To my Island report I attach some notes from Staff-Surgeon Twigg of this ship,

of



of the diseases etc., which came under his notice in the two Groups abovementioned.

166. I obtained 184 tons of coal from the Agent of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, for which I paid 37/6 per ton - a reduction of 2/6 per ton being made, on account of my having reported as to the inferior quality of some coal supplied by the same Company to this ship in November last.

167. Having waited on His Excellency the High Commissioner, and given him such information concerning the Islands visited by me, as he desired, I propose leaving for Sydney this afternoon.

168. To this letter of Proceedings I attach Schedule of enclosures.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed) Ed. H.M. Davis,

CAPTAIN.

E R R A T A

<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>LINE</u>	
<u>Part 1.</u>			
1	4	1	for 'when' read 'where'
3	11	4	the word after 'NW' is 'end'
		9	the word after 'West' is 'about'
5	20	5	the third word is 'implicated'
8	34		three lines from the bottom, the word after 'and' is 'frame'
9	35 36 (2) 36 (3)	2	insert 'of' before 'APIANG'
		2	the word before 'capacity' is 'some'
		2	MR FERGUSON
		5	for 'counted' read 'courted'
11	38 40	1	for 'when' read 'where'
		4	the word after 'year' is 'ago'
12	42 (3) 45	6	for 'trip's' read 'trips'
		11	for 'residents' read 'resident'
13	50	1	for 'girls' read 'girl'
		3	for 'woman' read 'women'
14	56	7	insert the word 'the' before the word 'nuts'
15	59 63	7	for 'takn' read 'taken'
		1	for 'ight' read 'night'
16	68 69	2	for 'have' read 'gave'
		1	between the words 'I' and 'King' insert the words 'saw the'
17	74 78 (2)	last	after '300' insert 'or 400'
		3	for 'condemning' read 'concerning'
18	81	5	delete the comma after the word 'permitted'
19	89	5	insert the word 'the' between the words 'of' and 'American'
20	93 94	7	delete the fullstop after the word 'matter'
		1	for 'as' read 'a'
24	109	10	delete the fullstop after the word 'King'
25	116 (2) 117 119	3	delete 'on' at the end of the line
		1	for 'MANAMA' read 'MAIANA'
		1	for 'CIRRIE' read 'CORRIE'
26	132	6	for 'and' read 'an'
27	135	1	'GLEESON'
28	137	6	for 'TICUTIOA' read 'TICUTICA'
29	143 144 145	10	for 'plan...tion' read 'plantation'
		14	for 'h..ds' read 'hands'
		last	for 'Tobacco Calico' read 'Tobacco, Calico etc.'
30	142 (2) 149 151 (2)	1	for 'qui t' read 'quiet'
		6	for 'ho..ted' read 'hoisted'
		last	insert comma between the word 'this' and the word 'dismissed'
32	160	below line 6	add new line 'S. end Fungawa Island East'
33	163	4	for 'abour' read 'about'
35	2 5	6	for 'leaving' read 'hearing'
		5	between 'would' and 'to pay' insert the words 'of had'
37	3	1	the word after 'any' is 'misapprehension'
43	3 of text		insert fullstop after the word 'warned'; change 'she' to 'She'

	12 of text		for 'Rotuman' read 'Rotumah'
55	38	margin	for 'S7b' read 'Sub-enclosures'
56	Item 4		for 'Ellice' read 'Gilbert'
59	Remarks: Tabiteuea	7	after the word 'order' insert the word 'on'
63	Remarks: Maraki	4/5	'Females $\frac{1}{4}$ per annum'
65	Annual Reports		The traders listed are part of the Butaritari list. delete lines 6, 7 and 8
66	2 (a)	3	for 'snik' read 'sink'
67	Remarks: Nanomana	6	The third island listed is 'Nanomana' (Nanumanga) for '(or not)8 read '(or rot)'
68	Nuitao Trader		Read 'Buckland'
77	The islands listed in the left hand column are:-		Jaluit Kili Ebon Namorik Ailinglabalab Mille Arhno Majuro Maloelab Likieb Mejit Providence Nauro (or Pleasant I <sup>d</sup> )
78		15	the note in brackets: for '73' read ' $\frac{1}{4}$ '
85	3	3	insert 'ditto' after the 'German' and under the words 'Doing nothing'

Part 2.

2	3	3	for 'selde' read 'seldom'
3	14	7	for 'causes' read 'caused'
4	5	1	for 'an' at the end of the line read 'on'
5	21	1	add 'p' to the word 'Grou'
		3	delete the fullstop after the word 'Islands'
6	3	1	for 'and' read 'an'
10	1	1	for 'Affects' read 'affects'
	3	1	for 'MR. McKLEIS' read 'MR. M. KLEIS'
12			As at page 77 of Part 1.
16	7	3	add 'etc' between the words 'Arms' and 'to'
	13	2	for 'Bargue' read 'Barque'
19	16	(1) last	for 'mepro' read 'Messrs'
		(2) 12	delete fullstop after the word 'pay'
		(3) 5	for 'ensign' read 'ensigns'
20		2	insert fullstop between the words 'here' and 'whilst'. Change 'whilst' to 'Whilst'
		17	change fullstop to comma
		24	for 'mepro' read 'Messrs'
		32	delete fullstop and insert '-'
22	1	8	for 'far' read 'par'
27	2	16	for 'so' before the word 'Wightman' read 'to'; and for 'to' after 'Bros' read 'so'
	3	1	for 'the' read 'they'
28	1	2	for 'mepro' read 'Messrs'
29	1	last	after 'R. Maka' delete the fullstop and insert '-'

31	16	5 13	for 'QUATAMALA' read 'GUATAMALA' insert 'of' between the word 'engagements' and the figure '3'
36	3 11 16	6 2 2	for 'CHAS TIERNEY' read 'CHAS. H. TIERNEY' for 'Wolf and Ever' read '"Wolf" and "Eber"' insert '-' between the words 'man' and 'assisted'
37	4	2	for 'QUATAMALA' read 'GUATAMALA'
40	3	4	delete the fullstop after the word 'compensation' and insert a '6'
41	1	1	for 'sume' read 'sum'
42	witnesses		for 'K.D. CORRIE' read 'R.D. CORRIE'
47	2 3	3 5	insert fullstop after the word 'make' for 'hearby' read 'hearty'
54	Signature of witnesses		for 'R.W. Corrie' read 'R.D. Corrie'
62	11	1	for '884' read '1884'
65	1	1	'On Feb 10th 1889 two traders James Garstang and Fred. Thomas....' 6 7 last 'Ulverstone Lancashire'
	6	2	delete fullstop after '"Royalist"'
68	1	2	delete fullstop after the word 'up'
71		1	for 'secured' read 'seemed'
82	3	4	the word after 'or' is 'Nonuti'
85	3 5	2 last	for 'bargue' read 'barque' for 'seen' read 'soon'
86	Heading		'visited 23rd to 27th June, 3rd July'
88	3	13th name	'CAMERON' for 'scht' read 'Schn'
90	16	11	for 'on' read 'an'
91	16	3	delete '(?)'