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ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

HONOLULU, H. I.

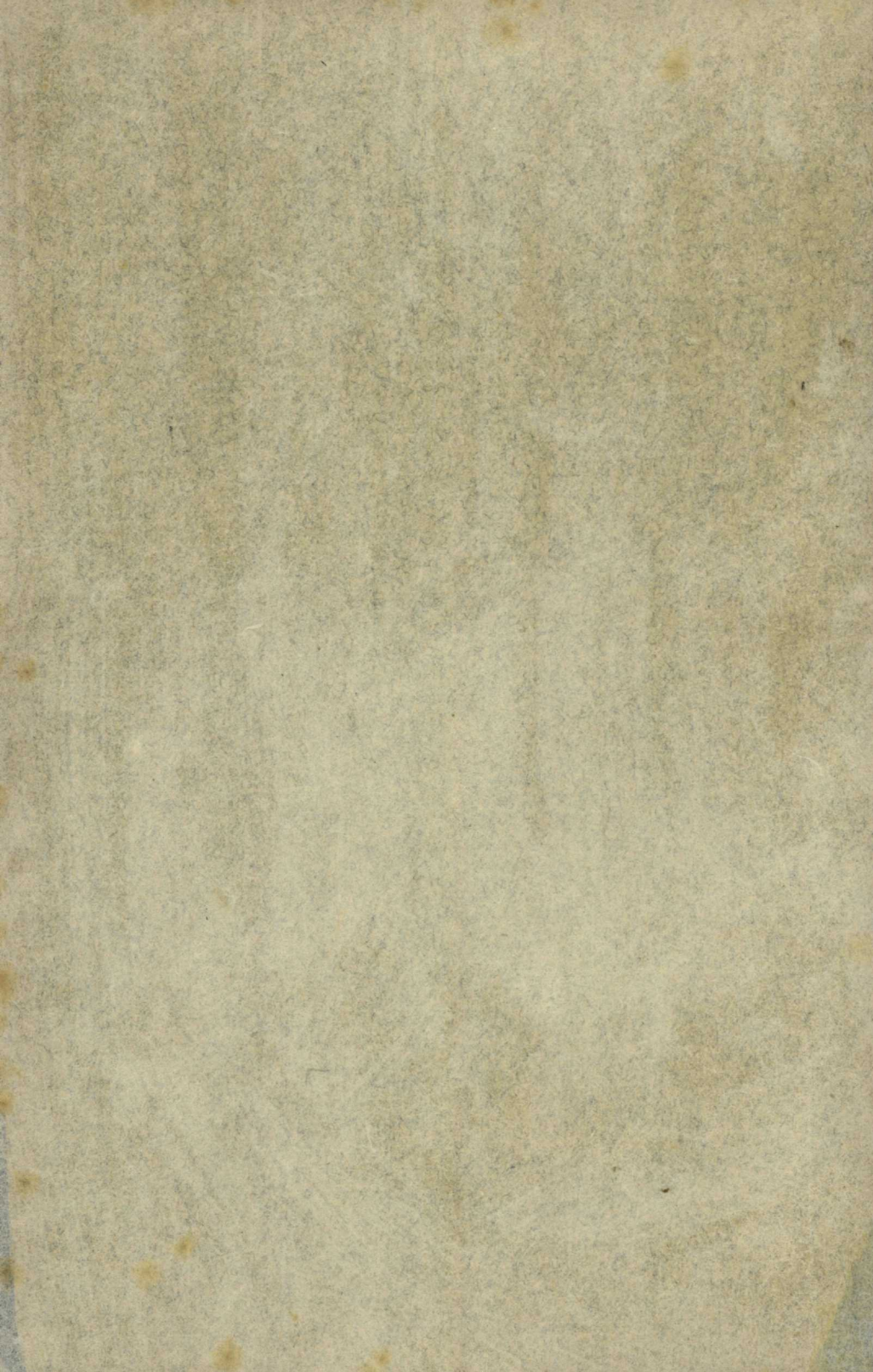
1896.

HONOLULU :

ROBERT GRIEVE, ELECTRIC BOOK AND JOB PRINTER
118 Merchant Street, (up stairs.)

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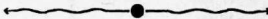
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OFFICERS, 1897.

PRESIDENT	W. R. CASTLE
VICE-PRESIDENT.....	S. B. DOLE
“ “	W. F. ALLEN
“ “	J. S. EMERSON
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.....	W. D. ALEXANDER
RECORDING SECRETARY.....	C. M. HYDE
TREASURER.....	T. R. MOSSMAN
LIBRARIAN.....	MARY A. BURBANK

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Nov. 28, 1896, at 7:30 P. M., the President, Hon. W. R. Castle, being in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Hon. W. F. Allen, in the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. G. P. Castle, read the Treasurer's Annual Report, showing total receipts of \$294, and disbursements \$292.95. There was in the Savings Bank a deposit of \$271.40 to the credit of the Society. He reported also the receipt of a donation of \$2000 from the Trustees of the Charles R. Bishop Fund.

It was voted that the Corresponding Secretary should write to Hon. C. R. Bishop in grateful acknowledgement of his generous gift, the only permanent fund of the Society, to which it is hoped that others will make additions from time to time.

The Librarian, Miss M. A. Burbank, read her Annual Report, giving the details of the additions to the Library during the year.

The Corresponding Secretary read his Annual Report, making mention of various items of interest in his department.

The Recording Secretary read some recommendations from the Board of Managers, which were adopted by vote of the Society.

Messrs. W. F. Wilson, J. Q. Wood and J. L. Dumas were elected to Active membership; and as Corresponding Members, Hon. J. W. Foster of Washington, D. C., Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Emily B. Ryder, of Bombay, India.

It was voted to publish a list of the bound volumes of books in the Library of the Society.

The officers for last year, with the exception of Mr. G. P. Castle, were re-elected. Mr. Castle's resignation as treasurer was accepted,

with a vote of thanks for his faithful and efficient service, and Mr. T. R. Mossman was chosen to fill the vacancy. The officers now are:

President.....	Hon W. R. Castle.
Vice-President.....	President S. B. Dole.
“ “	Colonel W. F. Allen.
“ “	Mr. J. S. Emerson.
Corresponding Secretary	Prof. W. D. Alexander.
Recording Secretary	Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.
Treasurer.....	Mr. T. R. Mossman.
Librarian	Miss Mary A. Burbank.

Dr. N. B. Emerson then read a paper written by Mrs. E. M. Nakuina, giving the legend of Nanaue, the Shark-man, which by vote of the Society, was requested for publication.

Prof. W. D. Alexander read an autograph letter by J. B. Rives, of date March 22, 1825, which he had purchased of a dealer in Paris in 1894, and now presented to the Society. The reading of the letter was followed by that of extracts from Capt. Duhaut-Cilly's narrative of his voyage around the world, which served to explain the letter as well as M. Rives' subsequent history. Prof. Alexander was thanked for the gift which he had made to the archives of the Society, and was requested to publish it as part of the Occasional Papers of the Society.

The Recording Secretary gave an abstract of the legend of Wai-anuenu, the name of the idol recently found on Kauai, purchased by Hon. G. N. Wilcox, and by him presented to the B. P. Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History.

C. M. HYDE,
Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE
HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I hereby submit the following report of the finances of the Society for the year ending November 28, 1896.

The receipts during the year have been:

Membership dues and initiations	\$174 00	
Interest on Two Hawaiian Government Bonds..	120 00	
		\$ 294 00

The disbursements for the year have been:

Collection and distribution.....	\$ 17 00	
Salary of Librarian for the year.....	100 00	
Salary of Janitor.....	48 00	
Purchase of books, pamphlets and papers.....	52 30	
Stationery and copying.....	10 15	
Printing reports and circulars.....	33 00	
Postage.....	7 50	
Accrued interest payable on Bonds.....	25 00	
		\$ 292 95
Leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements		\$ 1 05

The present available funds are this day as follows:

Funds in the Savings Bank.....	\$ 271 40
Cash in hand this day.....	44 65
	\$ 316 05
To this may be added 2 Hawaiian Gov't. 6 per- cent. Bonds	2,000 00
Making the financial resources of the Society...	\$2,316 05

In reference to the item of Government Bonds, I may say that during the year this Society has been presented with \$2,000 by the Hon. C. R. Bishop, which was invested in these bonds. This, as you will see, brings in a revenue of \$120 per annum, which will materially aid in carrying on the work of the Society.

There have been eight new members added to the Society this year.

Respectfully submitted,

G. P. CASTLE,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To the Officers and Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

GENTLEMEN:

During the past year there has been little to report. The books ordered and received are as follows:

“Moko,” or Maori Tattooing, by Major-General Robley.

London Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles Lettres for the year 1821.

Kotzebue’s Voyage in 1826, etc., in the Discovery-ship “Pret-priatic.”

Ledyard’s Narrative, edition of 1783, a present from Mr. V. L. Tenney.

From Mr. H. M. Whitney, a book on Hawaii, by C. de Varigny.

Various statistical works have been received from the U. S. Government, and three books, together with a number of pamphlets, from Prof. D. P. Todd, of Amherst College.

Rev. O. H. Gulick has presented several pamphlets, and others have been received from New Zealand. Numerous circulars from publishing houses and other firms in various countries have come to hand.

Mr. Henry F. Poor presented in April last, a large quantity of valuable historical material, and has since supplemented that gift by bringing clippings from newspapers, and a pamphlet, entitled “Hawaii, the Story of a National Wrong,” by Julius A. Palmer, Jr.

Of the Hawaiian newspapers taken by the Society, the daily “Ka Leo” ceased publication May 18th, 1896. The daily “Oiaio” also ceased publication June 26th, and the weekly “Oiaio” has not been brought to the Library since Sept. 4th, thus leaving the “Kuokoa” the only Hawaiian paper now coming to the Society.

The Library of the Historical Society has not been consulted as much this year as in previous years.

It would probably be an advantage to have a printed list of the books in the Society's Library, both for the benefit of the members, and as an aid in obtaining new acquisitions to the collection.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. BURBANK,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

Again I am obliged to apologize for the meagerness of my report.

Since the publication of Mr. James Hunnewell's valuable narrative, and of the last annual report, no more papers have been published by this Society. Two papers, however, have lately been contributed, which will be read this evening, and a number of our members have prosecuted historical researches during the past year. A translation by Miss Henry of an ancient Raiatean poem entitled "Honoura," has been published in the Journal of the Polynesian Society, and has attracted much attention in New Zealand. I am informed also that Dr. Emerson's translation of David Malo's Hawaiian Antiquities is nearly ready for the press.

THE ANCIENT NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND.

The publication in one of our former reports of an interpretation of the word "Aotearoa," a Maori name for New Zealand, which made it mean the *long white cliffs* or the *long white world*, drew out an interesting letter from ex-Judge Fenton of New Zealand, a veteran Maori scholar.

He shows that "few native names are descriptive, except of rivers and mountains. Almost all other names are derived from ancestors or are names brought from their old homes." He suggested that "Aotearoa" may be the name given by the ancient

colonists of the Arawá canoe to New Zealand, as being the first land they saw after leaving their former homes, and that a small island south or south-west of Rarotonga was so called, in which, however, he seems to have been mistaken. He also affirms that "there are no white cliffs of any length on the coast of New Zealand. There is an occasional landslip and that is all. Otherwise the coast, where it is not a swamp, is clothed with vegetation to the water's edge." On the other hand, we learn from Miss Henry that the name "*Te Aotea*" formerly included all the groups west of Raiatea, and it seems possible therefore that the Maoris coming from the Society Islands, might have brought this name with them.

According to S. Percy Smith, Esq., an ancient name of New Zealand was Hukurangi, and another still earlier name was "*Te Ika a Maui*," i.e., the Fish of Maui, who is said to have drawn it up out of the depths, or in other words, to have discovered it.

"But," as he remarks, "the crew of the Arawa canoe could not have given this name to it, because the Morioris of the Chatham Islands were acquainted with it, and any one who has studied the question, knows that those people left New Zealand long before the Arawa canoe arrived there, say about 1350, A. D." "It would not be strange," he says, "if these people should turn out to belong to the same wave of migration that originally peopled Hawaii and New Zealand, before the irruption into the former islands of the southern element, and before the historic immigration into New Zealand just referred to. Their use of the causative sign *Hoko* (Hawaiian *Ho'o*) instead of *whaka*, *faka*, or *fa'a*, is significant."

ON THE NAME OWHYHEE.

In regard to the name Owhyhee, which Capt. Cook applied to Hawaii, the same correspondent suggests that he might have brought it with him from Tahiti. A Tahitian, Tupaea, whom he took with him on his second voyage, drew for him a chart, exhibiting the geographical knowledge of the Tahitians at that time, besides dictating to him a list of names of islands. Among these names is *Owahei*. In an ancient Maori chant the names of *Rehia* and *Owaihi* occur, and are evidently applied to places beyond the islands from which the ancestors of the Maoris came.

As was stated in a former report, *Aihi* or *Vaihi* is the ancient Tahitian poetical name of these islands. Hence it is suggested that Capt. Cook, on hearing the name Hawaii, concluded that it was the *Owahei* of Tupaea's list, and altering it slightly, adopted Tupaea's name.

The Maori traditional name exactly represents Capt. Cook's spelling of Hawaii. For the Samon island of Savaii, Capt. Cook wrote *O Heevai*, as taken down from Tupaea's dictation, which is quite different from the old Tahitian name of the Sandwich Islands, *Vaihi* or *Aihi*. But the names Savaii and Hawaii would be identical in Tahitian, viz., *Havaii*. More than three-fourths of Tupaea's names of islands can be identified.

ON THE URIWERA PEOPLE.

Furthermore, S. Percy Smith, Esq., states that lately, on returning from the Uriwera country, he purchased five M. S. volumes of old Maori history written by a chief, who claimed it to be an honor to be descended from the *Tangata Whenua* (Kanaka Honua) or aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, who inhabited that country before the arrival of the Hawaiki Maoris.

Mr. Elsdon Best has been making valuable collections among these primitive mountaineers. It is wonderful what interest those simple people have taken in writing down their history and traditions. They take pride in having them recorded, and are anxious to see them in print. One old fellow would never give any information on ancient matters in a house or tent where food was cooked, but insisted on Mr. Best's going with him to the hill. In this we see a relic of the old tabu about contact with food in any shape, when engaged in sacred duties.

THE STEAMER "BEAVER."

In reply to inquiries regarding the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer "Beaver," our esteemed correspondent, Judge Swan of Port Townsend, has furnished a detailed account, which is worthy of publication.

The "Beaver" was the first steamer that ever entered the Pacific

Ocean. She was rigged as a brigantine, and came out under sail. Owing to this fact, she did not excite much interest when she arrived at Honolulu in January, 1836, on her way to Vancouver, B. C. The venerable craft was finally beached near Vancouver about three years ago, and has since been cut up into canes and snuff boxes, which have been sold as relics.

From our corresponding member, Appleton Sturgis, Esq., of New York, we learn that he has a large collection of Hawaiian curios, including four house idols, a feather necklace, besides some hundreds of clubs, paddles and carvings from the South Seas, many of which are not represented in any museum in the United States.

During the coming year we may hope to receive papers from Rev. S. Desha, Dr. H. M. Lyman, Mr. E. H. Bailey and other members.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. ALEXANDER,

Corresponding Secretary.

THE LEGEND OF THE SHARK-MAN, NANAUE.

Kamohoalii, the King-shark of Hawaii and Maui, has several deep sea caves that he uses in turn as his habitat.

There are several of these at the bottom of the palisades, extending from Waipio towards Kohala, on the island of Hawaii. A favorite one was at Koamano, on the mainland, and another, at Mai-aukiu, the small islet just abreast of the Valley of Waipio. It was the belief of the ancient Hawaiians that several of these shark-gods could assume any shape they chose, the human form even, when occasion demanded.

In the reign of Umi, a beautiful girl, called Kalei, living in Waipio, was very fond of shell-fish, and frequently went to *Kuiopihi* for her favorite article of diet.

She generally went in the company of other women, but if the sea was a little rough, and her usual companion was afraid to ven-

ture out on the wild and dangerous beach, she very often went alone rather than go without her favorite sea shells.

In those days the Waipio River emptied over a low fall into a basin partly open to the sea, which is now completely filled up with rocks from some convulsion of nature, which has happened since then. In this was a deep pool, a favorite bathing place for all Waipio.

The King shark-god, Kamohoalii, used to visit this pool very often to sport in the fresh waters of the Waipio River.

Taking into account the many different tales told of the doings of this shark-god, he must have had quite an eye for human physical beauty.

Kalei, as was to be expected from a strong well formed Hawaiian girl of those days, was an expert swimmer, a good diver, and noted for the neatness and grace with which she would "*lelekawa*" (jump from the rocks into deep water) without any splashing of water, which would happen to unskillful jumpers, from the awkward attitudes they would assume in the act of jumping.

It seems Kamohoalii, the King-shark, had noted the charms of the beautiful Kalei, and his heart, or whatever answered in place of it with fishes, had been captured by them. But he couldn't expect to make much of an impression of the maiden's susceptibilities in his own formidable *propria persona*, even though he was perfectly able to take her bodily into his capacious maw, so he must needs go courting in a more pleasing way. Assuming the form of a very handsome man, he walked on the beach one rather rough morning, waiting for the girl's appearance.

Now the very wildness of the elements afforded him the chance he desired, as, though Kalei was counted among the most agile and quick of rock-fishers, that morning, when she did come, and alone, as her usual companions were deterred by the rough weather, she made several unsuccessful springs to escape a high threatening wave raised by the god himself, and apparently, if it had not been for the prompt and effective assistance rendered by the handsome stranger, she would have been swept out into the sea.

Thus an acquaintance was established. Kalei met the stranger from time to time, and finally became his wife.

Some little time before she expected to become a mother, her

husband, who all this time would only come home at night, told her his true nature, and informing her that he would have to leave her, gave orders in regard to the bringing up of the future child. He particularly cautioned the mother never to let him be fed on animal flesh of any kind, as he would be born with a dual nature, and with a body that he could change at will.

In time Kalei was delivered of a fine healthy boy, apparently the same as any other child, but he had, besides the normal mouth of a human being, a shark's mouth on his back between the shoulder blades.

Kalei had told her family of the kind of being her husband was, and they all agreed to keep the matter of the shark mouth on the child's back a secret, as there was no knowing what fears and jealousies might be excited in the minds of the king or high chiefs by such an abnormal being, and the babe might be killed.

The old grandfather, far from heeding the warning given by Kamohoalii in the matter of animal diet, as soon as the boy, who was called Nanaue was old enough to come under the tabu in regard to the eating of males, and had to take his meals at the *mua* house with the men-folks of the family, took especial pains to feed him on dog meat or pork.

He had a hope that his grandson would grow up to be a great, strong man, and become a famous warrior, and there was no knowing what possibilities lay before a strong skillful warrior in those days, so he fed the boy with meat, whenever it was obtainable. The boy thrived, grew strong, big and handsome as a young "*lama*" tree.

There was another pool with a small fall of the Waipio River very near the house of Kalei, and the boy very often went into it while his mother watched on the banks. Whenever he got into the water, he would take the form of a shark and would chase and eat the small fish which abounded in the pool. As he grew old enough to understand, his mother took especial pains to impress on him the necessity of concealing his shark nature from other people.

This place was also another favorite bathing place of the people, but Nanaue, contrary to all the habits of a genuine Hawaiian, would never go in bathing with the others, but always alone, and when

his mother was able, she used to go with him and sit on the banks, holding the kapa scarf, which he always wore to hide the shark-mouth on his back.

When he became a man his appetite for animal diet, indulged in childhood, had grown so strong, that the ordinary allowance of a human being would not suffice for him. The old grandfather had died in the meantime, so that he was dependent on the food supplied by his stepfather and uncles, and they had to expostulate with him on what they called his shark-like voracity. This gave rise to the common native nickname of a "*manohae*" (ravenous shark) for a very gluttonous man, especially in the matter of meat.

Nanaue used to spend a good deal of his time in the two pools, the one inland and the other opening into the sea. The busybodies (they had some in those days as well as now), were set to wondering why he always kept a kihei or mantle on his shoulders; and for such a handsomely shaped athletic young man, it was indeed a matter of wonder and speculation, considering the usual attire of the youth of those days. He also kept aloof from all the games and pastimes of the young people, for fear that the wind or some active movement might displace the kapa mantle, and the shark-mouth be exposed to view.

About this time children and eventually grown up people began to disappear mysteriously.

Nanaue had one good quality that seemed to redeem his apparent unsociability, he was almost always to be seen working in his mother's taro or potato patch when not fishing or bathing. People going to the sea beach would have to pass these potato or taro patches, and it was Nanaue's habit to accost them with the query of where they were going. If they answered "to bathe in the sea," or for "fishing," he would answer, "take care or you may disappear head and tail." Whenever he so accosted any one it would not be long before some member of the party so addressed would be bitten by a shark.

If it should be a man or woman going to the beach alone, that person would never be seen again, as the shark-man would immediately follow, and watching for a favorable opportunity, jump into the sea. Having previously marked the whereabouts of the person he was after, it was an easy thing for him to approach quite close,

and changing into a shark, rush on the unsuspecting person and drag him or her down into the deep, where he would devour his victim at his leisure.

This was the danger to humanity which his king-father foresaw when he cautioned the mother of the unborn child about feeding him on animal flesh, as thereby an appetite would be evoked which they had no means of satisfying, and a human being would furnish the most handy meal of the kind that he would desire.

Nanaue had been a man grown some time, when an order was promulgated by Umi, King of Hawaii, for every man dwelling in Waipio to go to *Koele* work, tilling a large plantation for the King. There were to be certain days in an "*anahulu*" (ten days) to be set aside for this work when every man, woman or child had to go and render service, excepting the very old and decrepit and children in arms.

The first day every one went but Nanaue. He kept on working in his mother's vegetable garden to the astonishment of all who saw him. This was reported to the King, and several stalwart men were sent after him. When brought before the King he still wore his kapa kihei, or mantle.

The King asked him why he was not doing *Koele* work with every one else. Nanaue answered he did not know it was required of him. Umi could not help admiring the bold, free bearing of the handsome man, and noting his splendid physique, thought he would make a good warrior, greatly wanted in those ages, and more especially in the reign of Umi, and simply ordered him to go to work.

Nanaue obeyed, and took his place in the field with the others, and proved himself a good worker, but still kept on his kihei, which it would be natural to suppose that he would lay aside as an incumbrance when engaged in hard labor.

At last some of the more venturesome of the younger folks managed to tear his kapa off, as if accidentally, when the shark-mouth on his back was seen by all the people near.

Nanaue was so enraged at the displacement of his kapa and his consequent exposure, that he turned and bit several of the crowd, while the shark-mouth opened and shut with a snap, and a click-

ing sound was heard such as a shark is supposed to make when baulked by its prey.

The news of the shark-mouth and his characteristic shark-like actions were quickly reported to the King, with the fact of the disappearance of so many people in the vicinity of the pools frequented by Nanaue; and of his pretended warnings to people going to the sea, which were immediately followed by a shark bite or by their being eaten bodily, with every one's surmise and belief that this man was at the bottom of all those disappearances.

The King believed it was even so, and ordered a large fire to be lighted, and Nanaue to be thrown in to be burnt alive.

When Nanaue saw what was before him, he called on the shark-god, his father, to help him, when, seeming to be endowed with superhuman strength in answer to his prayer, he burst the ropes with which he had been bound in preparation for the burning, and breaking through the throng of Umi's warriors, who attempted to detain him, he ran, followed by the whole multitude, towards the pool that emptied into the sea. When he got to the edge of the rocks bordering the pool, he waited till the foremost persons were within arms' length, when he leaped into the water and immediately turned into a large shark on the surface of the water, in plain view of the people who had arrived, and whose numbers were being continually augmented by more and more arrivals.

He lay on the surface some little time, as if to recover his breath, and then turned over on his back, and raising his head partly out of the water, snapped his teeth at the crowd who, by this time, completely lined the banks, and then, as if in derision or defiance of them, turned and flitted his tail at them and swam out to sea.

The people and chiefs were for killing his mother and relatives for having brought up such a monster. Kalei and her brothers were seized, bound and dragged before Umi, while the people clamored for their immediate execution, or as some suggested, that they be thrown into the fire lighted for Nanaue.

But Umi was a wise King and would not consent to any such summary proceedings, but questioned Kalei in regard to her fearful offspring. The grieved and frightened mother told everything in connection with the paternity and bringing up of the child and with the warning given by the dread sea-father.

Umi considered that the great sea-god, Kamohoalii, was on the whole a beneficent as well as a powerful one.

Should the relatives and mother of that shark-god's son be killed, there would then be no possible means of checking the ravages of that son who might linger around the coast and creeks of the island, taking on human shape at will, for the purpose of traveling inland to any place he liked, and then reassume his fish form and lay in wait in the many deep pools formed by the streams and springs.

Umi, therefore, ordered Kalei and her relatives to be set at liberty, while the priests and shark *kahunas* were requested to make offerings and invocations to Kamohoalii that his spirit might take possession of one of his "*hakas*" (medium devoted to his cult), and so express to humanity his desires in regard to his bad son, who had presumed to eat human beings, a practice well known to be contrary to Kamohoalii's desires.

This was done, whereupon the shark-god manifested himself through a "*haka*," and expressed his grief at the action of his wayward son. He told them that the grandfather was to blame for feeding him on animal flesh contrary to his orders, and if it were not for that extenuating circumstance, he would order him to be killed by his own shark officers, but as it was, he would require of him that he should disappear forever from the shores of Hawaii. Should Nanaue disregard that order and be seen by any of his fathers' shark soldiers, he was to be instantly killed.

Then the shark-god, who it seems retained an affection for his human wife, exacted a promise that she and her relatives were to be forever free from any persecutions on account of her unnatural son, on pain of the return and freedom from the tabu of said son.

Accordingly Nanaue left the island of Hawaii, crossed over to Maui, and landing at Kipahulu resumed his human shape and went inland. He was seen by the people, and when questioned, told them he was a traveller from Hawaii, who had landed at Hana and was going around sightseeing.

He was so good looking, pleasant and beguiling in his conversation that people generally liked him.

He was taken as *Aikane* by one of the petty chiefs of the place, who gave his own sister for wife to Nanaue.

The latter made a stipulation that his sleeping house should be separated from that of his wife, on account of a pretended vow, but really in order that his peculiar second mouth might escape detection.

For a while the charms of the pretty girl who had become his wife, seem to have been sufficient to prevent him from trying to eat human beings, but after a while, when the novelty of his position as a husband had worn off, and the desire for human flesh had again become very strong, he resumed the old practice for which he had been driven away from Hawaii.

He was eventually detected in the very act of pushing a girl into the sea, jumping in after her, then turning into a shark, and commencing to devour her, to the horror of some people who were fishing with hook and rod from some rocks where he had not observed them.

These people raised the alarm, and Nanaue seeing that he was discovered, left for Molokai where he was not known.

He took up his residence on Molokai at Poniuhua, adjoining the *Ahupuaa* of Kainalu, and it was not very long before he was at his old practice of observing and accosting people, giving them his peculiar warning, then following them into the sea in his human shape, then seizing one of them as a shark and pulling the unfortunate one to the bottom, where he would devour his victim. In the excitement of such an occurrence, people would fail to notice his absence until he would reappear at some distant point far away from the throng, as if engaged in shrimping, crabbing, etc.

This went on for some time, till the frightened and harassed people in desperation, went to consult a shark *kahuna*, as the ravages of the man-eating shark had put a practical tabu on all kinds of fishing. It was not safe to be anywhere near the sea, even in the shallowest water.

The *kahuna* told them to lie in wait for Nanaue, and the next time he prophesied that a person would be "eaten head and tail," a favorite expression of his, to have some strong men seize him and pull off his *kapa* mantle, when a shark mouth would be found on his back. This was done, and the mouth seen, but the shark-man was so strong, when they seized him and attempted to bind him, that he broke through them several times. He was

finally overpowered near the seashore and tightly bound. All the people then turned their attention to gathering brush and firewood to burn him, for it was well known that it is only by being totally consumed by fire that a man-shark can be thoroughly destroyed, and prevented from taking possession of the body of some harmless fish shark, who would then be incited to do all the pernicious acts of a shark-man.

While he lay there on the low sandy beach, the tide was coming in, and as most of the people were returning with fagots, etc., Nanaue made a supreme effort and rolled over so that his feet touched the water, when he was enabled at once to change into a monster shark. Those who were near him saw it, but were not disposed to let him off so easily, and they ran several rows of netting *makai*, the water being very shallow for quite a distance out.

The shark's flippers were all bound by the ropes with which the man Nanaue had been bound, and this with the shallowness of the water prevented him from exerting his great strength to advantage. He did succeed in struggling to the breakers, though momentarily growing weaker from loss of blood, as the people were striking at him with clubs, spears, stone adzes, anything that would hurt or wound, so as to prevent his escape.

With all that, he would have got clear, if the people had not called to their aid the demi-god Unauna, who lived in the mountains of upper Kainalu. It was then a case of Akua vs. Akua, but Unauna was only a young demi-god, and not supposed to have acquired his full strength and supernatural powers, while Nanaue was a full grown man and shark. If it had not been for the latter's being hampered by the cords with which he was bound, the nets in his way, as well as the loss of blood, it is fully believed that he would have got the better of the young local presiding deity, but he was finally conquered and hauled up on the hill slopes of Kainalu to be burnt. The shallow ravine left by the passage of his immense body over the light yielding soil of the Kainalu hill slope, can be seen to this day, as also a ring or deep groove completely around the top of a tall insulated rock very near the top of Kainalu hill, around which Unauna had thrown the rope, to assist him in hauling the big shark up hill. The place was ever afterwards called Puumano (Shark Hill), and is so known to this day.

In attempting to burn Nanāne, he was so large, that the blood and water oozing out of his burning body put out the fire several times. Not to be outwitted in that way by the shark son of Kamohoalii, Unauna ordered the people to cut and bring for the purpose of splitting into knives, bamboos from the sacred grove of Kainalu. The shark flesh was then cut into strips, partly dried, and then burnt, but the whole bamboo grove had to be used up before the big shark was all cut up. The God Moehoalii, (another form of the same God Kamohoalii) father of Unauna, was so angered by the desecration of the grove, or more likely on account of the use to which it was put, that he took away all the edge and sharpness from the bamboos of this grove forever, and to this day they are different from the bamboos of any other place or grove on the islands in this particular, that a piece of them cannot cut any more than any piece of common wood.

MRS. EMMA M. NAKUINA.

NOTE. This story was obtained from Kamakau, a woman of Waipio, now over ninety years old. She was born at the time of the building of Kiholo. Details of the latter part on Molokai were obtained from D. Napela, who was born and lived all his life time in the vicinity of the scene of the story. He died about five years ago. I should say he was past seventy at the time of his death. He was quite an intelligent old man, and had been the government school teacher at Waiālua, Molokai.

E. M. N.

ON AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER, BY JEAN B. RIVES.

INTRODUCTION.

In the year 1894 I purchased of a firm in Paris an undoubted autograph letter by Jean B. Rives, a native of Bordeaux, France, and for a time a favorite of Liholiho or Kamehameha II. who was destined to exert an important influence on the history of these Islands.

This letter exhibits him in the character of a promoter of a joint-stock company formed in France to exploit the resources of this

country, and his object in writing it seems to have been to obtain a large sum of ready money on the strength of his shares of stock, which shares were based upon the landed property which he claimed in Oahu.

It is not necessary for our present purpose to enter into detail in regard to his character and career in Hawaii previous to his return to Europe. His countrymen, Capt. de Freycinet and M. Arago of the discovery ship "Uranie," have a good deal to say of him in their published accounts of their visit to Hawaii in 1819, which may be found in the library of the Historical Society, and which are referred to in his letter.

The best explanation of the following letter of M. Rives, which is now presented to this Society, is to be found in a narrative by Capt. Duhaut-Cilly of the ship "Le Heros," in which they made a voyage together to the western coast of America in 1826-7.

The following is a translation of the greater part of the introduction to Capt. Duhaut-Cilly's book.

"In 1824, the King of the Sandwich Islands, Rio-Rio, moved by curiosity, and perhaps also by some idea of profit, went to England on board of a whaleship which had recruited in one of his islands. He was accompanied by his wife, his Ministers Karaimoku and Boki, and by a Frenchman named Rives, who served him as interpreter and secretary.

"On arriving at London, he became there an object of curiosity and of ridicule. * * * * *

"Rio-Rio and his wife were attacked by small-pox, and succumbed to the disease. The King's attendants and the embalmed bodies of the King and Queen were sent back to the Sandwich Islands on board of H. B. M.'s frigate "Blonde," and a consul was accredited there with the title of Consul-General of all the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

"M. Rives, having remained at London, sought to take advantage of his position to further his private interest, and spread the

NOTE. Some errors in the above account should be noticed. Karaimoku did not accompany his sovereign to London, but remained in Hawaii as prime minister under Kaahumanu, the Queen-Regent. The disease of which Kamehameha II. and his wife died was not small-pox but measles.

report that before his death, King Rio-Rio had conferred on him the power to conclude in his name and in that of his successor, an exclusive commercial treaty with any government or any company which would undertake this business; but although there could not have been a more favorable time for it, since at that period a great number of enterprises of this kind were formed in London, and upon base much more ridiculous, he could not succeed in gaining any advantage from his manœuvres.

“Frustrated in his hopes, he came to Paris, where he had relatives, and there began again to talk about his powers and the brilliant advantages which might be derived from an expedition to the Sandwich Islands, to the coast of California and to the north-west coast of America.

“A ship-owner, without credit and without consideration, at first entered upon this business, but as he had to apply to other persons in order to obtain the necessary funds, and as it was not desired that his name should figure among honorable names, this hard condition having disgusted him, he finally withdrew and took no further part in it.

“The expedition of which I am about to speak, was undertaken by the bankers Laval, Martin Lafitte of Havre, and Jacques Lafitte, who was induced by his love for the public good rather than by the desire to augment his immense fortune, to furnish his capital, in the hope of opening a new branch of industry and a new outlet for French commerce.

“A treaty in which M. Rives granted in the name of the government of the Sandwich Islands immense advantages to the stockholders, was signed at Paris towards the end of 1825. He promised among other things, large profits upon the goods which might be shipped, the developement of the resources of extensive lands, which he said he possessed in those islands, the monopoly of the sandal-wood, which was their principal wealth, and many other dazzling inducements.

“Without giving entire credence to these brilliant prospects, they thought nevertheless that they saw a possibility of success in forming with that archipelago relations which might become of great importance for our commerce in general, but hardly had they begun to put this project into execution when a deeper

knowledge of M. Rives' character made them fear that they had confided too easily in a man whose talk showed more each day an imprudence and lack of means, which he has only too well proved by the sequel.

"However, not wishing to fail engagements already entered into, the leaders of the expedition continued to act, but they resolved to withdraw from him the management of this operation, and it was then that they proposed to me to undertake it, as well as the command of the ship which they intended for it.

"Flattered by this mark of confidence, and besides naturally inclined to adventurous enterprises, I shut my eyes to whatever painful there might be in so long an absence, and did not hesitate to bind myself with irrevocable engagements. My instructions constituted me agent with power of attorney for all the stockholders; I was to require that M. Rives should fulfill punctually all the clauses of his contract; I was to watch over his actions, and in a word, he was to be accountable to me for all his affairs, who had the right to withdraw from him, if necessary, all co-operation.

"I returned to Bordeaux, where I purchased a fine ship of 370 tons, which received the name of "Le Heros," and which I brought to Havre, in order to complete her equipment, and to receive the cargo. The Minister of Marine, who had appeared to take a certain interest in this expedition, had promised to furnish me some instruments suitable to render it useful to the progress of navigation; but I demanded in vain the execution of this promise, and I departed without obtaining any thing except a special passport and a collection of marine charts, which I gave back on my return."

The following letter of M. Rives was probably addressed to one of the members of the banking firm mentioned above.

A TRANSLATION OF JEAN B. RIVES' LETTER.

PARIS, March 22, 1825.

SIR:—

I have given the greatest attention to the reading of your letter of the 17th and 18th of this month. Mr. Morice replies to the greater part of the details into which you enter, some of which

are not worthy to fix your attention for an instant. As for me I shall confine myself to informing you definitely what are my intentions in regard to the new propositions which you have made. You will permit me to repeat to you that the article of the 7,500 francs in exchange for 30 shares was an object which in no state of the negotiation could concern anybody but you and me; and yet you efface it without telling me anything which could give rise to the remotest idea that the annulling of this condition could contribute anything to the success of the business, or could interest directly or indirectly the directors or the stockholders. However, being convinced of the necessity of concluding as soon as possible in order to be able to insure to the company by my prompt departure, all the advantages which my presence must assure to it in the Sandwich Islands, on the north-west coast, on the California coast, etc., I consent to regard as null and void the engagement which you have made with me in this respect, but on condition that either (1), by causing to be paid you 2,000 £ sterling of the surplus of the 12,000, which the company is expected to give me for my domain, for the privileges which I will cause to be obtained, for my services, etc., for these 2,000 £ sterling to be added to the two which are promised me according to your arrangements; or (2), in the case of absolute impossibility of causing these 2,000 £ to be granted me, by procuring them for me in one way or another, by giving up 25 shares (out of those which are to come to me), if they are at 100 £ each, or 50 shares, if they are only 50 £.

I have not concealed from you, sir, that this sum of 10,000 francs was indispensable to me for the accomplishment of some projects which I have formed here, and which it is not in my power to renounce. I hope that this consideration will suffice, to make you understand that I must hold absolutely to this that the sum in question be remitted to me at the conclusion of the treaty.

In regard to the 25,000 francs, which were to return to my cousin out of the 75,000 francs replaced by the 50,000 francs which I ask in consideration of the cession of the 25 shares at 100 £ or of 50 shares at 50 £ and the 25,000 other francs, which were to be equally remitted to him in exchange for 30 original shares, he renounces it also without exacting anything in return, because he

feels like me that in the interest of the company, it is of the highest importance that my departure should not be much longer delayed by discussions so evidently injurious to the general interest. However, I would be pleased, and I would be obliged to you in the occasion, if you could find the means of letting him have those 50,000 francs, or at least, half of them in consideration of an equal number of secondary shares.

I hope that the observations which Mr. Morice made to you in the letter of this date, and what I have just had the honor to say to you, will enable you to surmount easily all the difficulties.

In that case I see nothing more which prevents you from proceeding without delay to the drawing up of the treaty which I am to sign, or you in my name, and in which you will be able to insert all the clauses already agreed upon between us, and which are recorded in one of the documents which you have taken away.

If I could foresee that they would not ask of me any other stipulation, I would authorize you with pleasure, from this moment, and without any reserve, to sign the treaty drawn up on these bases, but it is possible that they may wish to join to the first clauses other clauses which I do not know of, and you are too wise and too much experienced in business, not to approve of my prudence in asking you to let me know beforehand all that I will have to engage myself to. This is not, be assured, because my confidence in your equity and your abilities is not very great; but once more, I do not believe that I ought to consent blindly to things which I am ignorant of, and to conditions which it might not be in my power to fulfill. I cannot close this letter without telling you, sir, how much I have been afflicted to see that you have taken amiss the observations contained in one of the letters of Mr. Morice. Surely I am and always will be very far from thinking that you have not the most honorable principles.

But in my place you would have been, without any doubt, as surprised as I on seeing in one of your letters that you positively demanded not to let me share at all in all that you could obtain above the fourth of the profits; for you have made use of these same expressions, at which all these gentlemen have been not less astonished than I. I am rejoiced that you told us that such has never been your intention.

As you ask in your letter of the 10th, I bind myself formally to give up to you the half of the 4,000 £ sterling, which are destined to me out of the 12,000 £ to pay for my domain, etc.; more, the half of the fourth of the profits to which I will have a right, and finally the half of all that you will be able to cause to be granted to me over and above the fourth. If you wish that this engagement be under another form, command me; I will send it to you without delay with the letter to Messrs. the Directors, which we have not been able to have drawn up yet according to your intentions by Mr. Segris, absent from Paris several days, and in which besides it will be necessary to make a modification, if you obtain, as I flatter myself, 2,000 £ sterling more to my profit out of the 12,000. I have seen in your last letter what were your intentions, I hope to prove upon occasion that I am animated with the same sentiment. I engage you to exert all your efforts to conclude as promptly as possible, and I pray you to accept the assurance of my affectionate sentiments and of my perfect consideration.

J. B. RIVES,

Secretary of the Sandwich Islands.

P. S. I would have been well pleased to say some words to you myself about the accounts of cession of territory by the King of the Isles to England, upon the good information furnished me by the aide-de-camp of the Duke of York, and upon the light which M. Arago may have shed in his work on the subject of the Islands, their inhabitants, and of me in particular; but besides that Mr. Morice converses with you about it enough to make you see the value which ought to be attached to these absurdities.

I regard it (and you must believe that I have reason), useless to repel the one, and as beneath me to reply to the others.

Inculcate that well in the mind of your gentlemen, and besides when we shall see each other, it will be very easy for me to efface from yours the impression which this malicious nonsense may have made on it.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE "HEROS."

The "Heros" sailed from Havre on the 10th of April, 1826. On arriving at San Lucas in Lower California, they met the brig "Waverly," Capt. Sumner, from Honolulu, engaged in the hunting of seals. Here, as Capt. Duhaut-Cilly relates:

"The news which he (Capt. Sumner) gave us from the Sandwich Islands was not flattering to the success of our operation. Our expedition was known there, and M. Rives, far from being looked for as a friend, was on the contrary accused, if not of contributing to the death of King Rio-Rio in England, at least of not having watched with due care over his life.

"I even heard Capt. Sumner tell him in English, that if he valued his life, he ought to give up any project of going to the Sandwich Islands. I had besides a conversation with the officers of the brig, which confirmed the report of their captain, and which made me doubt not only the existing credit of M. Rives in those islands, but also that which he claimed to have enjoyed before accompanying the King to London; although he endeavored in vain to persuade me that Sumner, who disliked him, only circulated this report in order to discourage him and to deter him from returning to that archipelago where he dreaded his influence. My faith in his statements had already received more than one shock, and this last discovery shook it to its foundations." * * * *

Later on Capt. Duhaut-Cilly draws a rather unflattering portrait of his supercargo, whom he evidently disliked. On the 29th of March, 1827, they anchored at Santa Barbara, California, where he and M. Rives landed and made a call on the commandante, Don Jose Noriega. On this occasion they met a couple of young ladies, whereupon as the captain relates:

"I saw one of these young damsels smiling at us in a manner almost imperceptible; perhaps I myself excited her malicious gayety; however, the grotesque mien of my companion, his teeth blackened by the immoderate use of tobacco, and his monkey's head, placed upon a slender body of four feet eight inches, all this *ensemble* ought to tranquilize my *amour propre*."

It seems that Capt. Duhaut-Cilly was not aware that in November, 1826, the ship "Comete," Capt. Plassard, had sailed from

Bordeaux with an assorted cargo of goods and church ornaments, which were to be paid for by M. Rives on their arrival at Honolulu, and also with the first Catholic Missionaries to these islands as passengers. On arriving at Monterey, he states:

“We were not a little surprised to see the French flag floating over a ship which lay at anchor. It was the “Comete,” of Bordeaux, which had come last from the Sandwich Islands. I shall not enter into any detail about this strange expedition; I will only say that M. Rives had been the instigator of it, and that it had been set on foot by the chief of a bureau under the Minister of the Interior, who had all our secrets, and who had abused our confidence in this manner. This operation plainly shows the inconsequence and the bad faith of M. Rives, and if it had succeeded, it would have completely overturned that of the “Heros.” * * *

“We left this ship (the “Comete”), in the roadstead, in the greatest embarrassment, the captain absolutely not knowing what to do with his cargo. * * * * *

“Besides the articles which could be sold in California during the trip which I was about to make, I had agreed with M. Rives that if we could freight a suitable vessel, he should proceed to the north-west coast with all those goods that were intended for that trade, and that we should sell them in the Russian establishment of Sitka. We acted on this resolution, and having settled our business in Monterey, we headed for Santa Barbara, where we arrived September 13, 1827. There we met a schooner under the Sandwich Island flag, commanded by an American. We proposed to the supercargo of this vessel to let us charter it for the proposed trip to the north-west coast, and after the lapse of a few days the business was settled, and it was decided that the “Waverley” should come to rejoin us at San Diego, in order that M. Rives should embark in it.

It was agreed with M. Rives that during my absence, which might be from five to six months, he should return to Monterey with the “Waverley,” that he should load on board of that schooner the goods which he should deem suitable, and that he should at once betake himself to the American establishment on the Columbian River, and that if he should not succeed in disposing of all his cargo there, he should go from there to the Russian colony of

Sitka, in Norfolk Sound, where we hoped that he would advantageously trade off the remainder, in exchange for seal and sea otter skins. He was then to return to Monterey, where we would meet on my return from Peru. All being thus arranged, I set sail on the 20th of October, 1827, for Lima, leaving the "Waverley" ready to sail the next day for Monterey." * * *

The next summer Capt. Duhaut-Cilly returned from the South, expecting to meet his assistant, but as he says:

"On my arrival at Monterey, I expected to find M. Rives returned from the north-west coast. Not only was this hope disappointed, but I learned on the contrary that instead of undertaking this voyage as he had engaged to do, he had changed his destination, and had gone to the coast of Mexico with the "Waverley" and her cargo. * * *

"I then changed my plan, and to employ the ship, I decided to take on board for the Sandwich Islands, as many horses as the number of water casks which I could procure, would permit. I was told that these animals always sold well there, and their feed cost me but little." * * *

Again in August, 1828, he writes as follows:

"I could not wait any longer for M. Rives, and still less go in search of him at that season of the year. I had made up my mind on this point, when the "Waverley" appeared. Contrary to expectation, M. Rives was not on board. I learned by the captain's report, and by the letters which he himself addressed to me, all that had occurred since his departure from Monterey. My apprehensions were verified. All the property which he had taken away was dilapidated and dissipated in consequence of his imprudent conduct and his incapacity."

Capt. Duhaut-Cilly took as passengers to the Islands the captain and crew of the British ship "Teignmouth" from Calcutta, which had been wrecked in the Bay of San Jose del Cabo. He sold his horses in Honolulu for high prices, ranging from \$65 to \$110 apiece. In November, 1828, we find him ready to sail from Honolulu, for Canton, China. I quote again:

"I was not willing to leave Anaroura (Honolulu) without being certain (*fixe*) in regard to the pretended powers which M. Rives had arrogated to himself, and for my responsibility, I requested

the English and American Consuls to be present at the explanation which I wished to have with the Regent, Boki, of whom I asked a conference on the subject. A Spaniard, named *Marini*, who had resided in the country a number of years, was also present as interpreter of the Government.

"It would be useless to report all that I learned at this meeting; it will be sufficient to know that M. Rives while acting in the name of this Government, had played the part of a swindler (*chevalier d'industrie*), and of an intriguer. I caused written proofs of his bad faith to be delivered to me, signed by the Regent, the Consuls of England and of the United States, and by the interpreter."

I express no opinion on the above, but give it for what it is worth. Probably there are documents on record at Havre, which would throw additional light on the subject. In regard to Mr. Rives' later career, Mr. R. C. Wyllie, in his report to the Legislature of 1851, on page 232, stated as follows:

"As M. Bachelot anticipated, M. Rives never returned to the Islands. Shortly after the ship "Comet" arrived, he made his appearance in Mazatlan, and attempted to land some blankets, which were confiscated. A claim in behalf of his heirs against the Mexican Government was preferred by the Baron de Deffaudis, for that and other things, on the 7th of November, 1836, for \$22,654. M. Rives himself had died in Mexico of cholera, on the 18th of August, 1833."

Submitted to the Historical Society by

W. D. ALEXANDER.

THE LAST HOURS OF LIHOLIHO AND KAMAMALU.

COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO H. R. H. PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI, PRESENTED TO THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY THE AUTHOR, THEO. H. DAVIES, ESQ.

“THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,

“July 26, 1889.

“MY DEAR MADAM :

“I have at least succeeded in getting a clue to the information you wanted with regard to the circumstances attending the death of the King and Quæen in London, in 1824. I have made several attempts without success, and I am very glad to be able at last to send you some reliable intelligence.

“The “Eagle” arrived at Portsmouth in May, and the King and Queen with their suite arrived at Osborne’s Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, on the 18th. This was then a very fashionable hotel, and is still a first-class hotel, known as the “Caledonian,” and overlooking the Thames Embankment near Charing Cross. On Friday, May 28th, Mr. Secretary Canning gave a grand entertainment at Gloucester Lodge to more than two hundred persons of the highest rank to meet the Hawaiian sovereigns, who arrived about 11 o’clock, attended by their suite and the Hon. Mr. Byng.

“They were received by Mr. Canning, and presented to the brother of King George IV., the Duke of Gloucester, who, with the Duchess, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Wellington, etc., attended the entertainment. On the 31st, the King and Queen occupied the Royal Box at Covent Garden Theatre, and were received at the King’s door by Mr. Kemble and Mr. Fawcett. The King bowed several times before taking his seat, and remained standing whilst “God Save the King” was played. The play was “Pizarro,” the Queen shed tears repeatedly at some of the scenes. They were loudly cheered by the people both within and without the theatre when they retired.

“On Friday, June 4th, it was announced that by command of King George, the Royal Box at Drury Lane would be prepared for the Hawaiian King and Queen, and Mr. Macready would appear in “Rob Roy.”

“Next day they visited the Royal Military Asylum, with which they were much delighted, and on the 11th they witnessed a balloon ascent at White Conduit Gardens.

“On Monday, June 21st, the “Times” announced that the King and Queen were to be shortly introduced to His Majesty, but on the 19th it was announced that the King and Queen were laid up with the measles. On the 8th of July the Queen died at half-past six in the evening from inflammation of the lungs. The King took his farewell, which was most affecting, at ten in the morning. The physicians were Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Ley, Dr. Holland and Mr. Peregrine, who issued an official statement of the death, adding: ‘The King, in the midst of this deep sorrow, manifests a firmness of mind which has penetrated everybody about him with a feeling of respect. We have every reason to believe that His Majesty’s anxiety and depression have aggravated all the symptoms of his disease, which, but for this cause, might now have terminated prosperously.’

“On Saturday, the 10th, the body of the Queen lay in State at the Hotel, the coffin being covered by a black satin pall and her State feather cloak of crimson and yellow. At five o’clock Monday morning the coffin was removed in a hearse drawn by six horses to St. Martin’s Church (close to the National Gallery), and deposited in a vault underneath the church. The King of England had daily reports sent to him of the health of Liholiho, and Mr. Canning called on Sunday, July 11th, and the King insisted on seeing him. Mr. Canning expressed his concern, and hoped he would not suffer his feelings to aggravate his illness. The King said he was most gratefully sensible of the kindness and attention he had received, and that he would strive to endure the trial with fortitude. On the following Wednesday the King died at four in the morning. During the night he had become much worse, and Dr. Ley was sent for, and the King seizing his hand said in Hawaiian: ‘I am dying, I know I am dying.’ At 2 o’clock he became alarmingly worse, and seemed to know no one. He kept

saying 'I shall lose my tongue,' and just before he died he said faintly: 'Farewell to you all—I am dead, I am happy.'

"Sir Matthew Tierney arrived at the hotel at half-past one, and saw the body, and stated that death was caused by a large abscess on the lungs. Sir Henry Halford having to leave London, Sir Matthew Tierney had taken his place.

"On Saturday, July 17th, the remains lay in State in a large apartment on the ground floor of the hotel, the central part of the room was divided from the rest by a frame-work 14 feet square, open on three sides, the floor being covered with small feather cloaks. Around the frame-work were placed very large cloaks, and a number of capes and helmets. The large royal cloak was at the head of the coffin.

"On Sunday, July 18th, at 5 o'clock, a hearse and six horses conveyed the coffin to St. Martin's Church, and it was deposited beside the coffin of the Queen.

"On Sept. 1st, at one in the morning, it was reported that three men attempted to break into the church to steal the King's body, for which it was said 200 £ had been offered, but every avenue to the church was strictly guarded and the men made off. On Tuesday night, 7th, at 10 o'clock, two hearses, followed by two mourning coaches with the suite, conveyed the remains from St. Martin's Church to the London Dock, where they were embarked on board the Frigate "Blonde" for conveyance to Honolulu.

"On the following Saturday, Sept. 12th, King George IV. received the suite at Windsor Castle, and on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, the "Blonde" sailed for Honolulu.

"I have had to pick this out of a lot of information I had found, but I thought this would be what you wanted, and I could not very well leave it to some one else to write. I think you will find it very interesting.

"If I can be of any use it will always give me great pleasure to place my services at your disposal.

* * * * *

"I am, Madam, very faithfully yours,

"(Signed)

THEO. H. DAVIES.

"H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani."

A COPY OF A LETTER BY M. JEAN B. RIVES.

MONSIEUR:—

J'ai porté la plus grande attention à la lecture de vos lettres du 17 et du 18 de ce mois. Mr. Morice répond à la plupart des détails dans lesquels vous entrez et dont quelques-unes ne méritaient pas de fixer un instant votre attention. Quant à moi, je me bornerai à vous faire connaître quelles soient définitivement mes intentions sur les nouvelles propositions que vous avez faites. Vous permettrez que je vous répète que l'article des 75,000 francs contre 30 actions était un objet qui, dans aucun état de la négociation, ne pouvait concerner que vous et moi; et cependant vous l'effacez sans me rien dire qui puisse faire naître l'idée la plus éloignée que l'annulation de cette condition puisse en rien contribuer au succès en rien contribuer au succès de l'affaire, ou intéresser directement ou indirectement ni les directeurs ni les actionnaires. Toutefois, convaincu de la nécessité de conclure le plus tôt possible, afin de pouvoir assurer, par mon prompt départ, à la société tous les avantages que ma présence doit lui assurer aux Isles Sandwich, à la côte N. O. à la côte de Californie, etc., je consens à regarder comme non-avenue l'engagement que vous aviez pris avec moi à cet égard, mais à condition que, soit en vous faisant accorder, 2,000 livres sterl. du plus sur les 12,000 que la société est censée me donner pour mon domaine, les privilèges que je ferai obtenir, mes soins, etc., pour ces 2,000 L. st., être ajoutés aux deux qui me sont promises d'après vos arrangements; soit, dans le cas d'impossibilité absolue de me faire concéder ces 2,000 l. st., en me les procurant, d'une manière ou d'autre, moyennant abandon de 25 actions, (à prendre sur celles qui doivent me venir), si elles sont de 100 li. st. chacune, ou de 50 actions si elles ne sont que de 50 livres. Je ne vous ai point dissimulé, monsieur, que cette somme de 100,000 fs. m'était indispensable pour l'accomplissement de quelques projets que j'ai formés ici, et auxquels il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de renoncer. J'espère que cette considération suffira pour vous faire comprendre que je dois tenir absolument à ce que la somme en question me soit remise à la conclusion du traité.

A l'égard des 25,000 francs qui devaient revenir à mon cousin

sur les 75,000 francs remplacés par les 50,000 francs que je demande moyennant cession des 25 actions à 100 livres ou de 50 à 50 livres, et des 25 autres mille francs qui devaient lui être également remise contre 30 actions primitives, il y renonce aussi sans rien exiger en retour, parcequ'il sent comme moi que dans l'intérêt de la société, il est de la plus haute importance que mon départ ne soit pas plus long-tems différé par des discussions si évidemment nuisibles à l'intérêt général. Cependant, je serais bien aise, et je vous en saurais gré dans l'occasion, si vous pouviez trouver le moyen de lui faire avoir ces 50,000 francs, ou au moins la moitié, contre un nombre équivalent d'actions secondaires.

J'espère que les observations que vous fait M. Morice dans la lettre de ce jour, et ce que je viens d'avoir l'honneur de vous dire, vous mettront à même de lever facilement toutes les difficultés.

Dans ce cas, je ne vois plus rien que vous empêche de procéder sans retard à la rédaction du traité que je dois signer ou vous en mon nom, et dans lequel vous pourrez insérer toutes les clauses déjà convenus entre nous et qui sont consignées dans une des pièces que vous avez emportées. Si je pouvais prévoir qu'on ne demandât pas d'autre stipulation, je vous autoriserais avec plaisir, dès ce moment, et sans réserve, à signer le traité rédigé sur ces bases; mais il est possible qu'on veuille joindre aux premières clauses d'autres clauses que j'ignore, et vous êtes trop sage et trop habitué aux affaires pour que n'approuviez pas ma prudence en vous demandant de connaître auparavant tout ce à quoi il faudra que je m'engage. Ce n'est pas, soyez en assuré, que ma confiance en votre équité et vos lumières ne soit très grande; mais encore une fois, je ne crois pas devoir consentir aveuglement à des choses que j'ignore et à des conditions qu'il pourrait ne pas être en mon pouvoir d'accomplir.

Je ne puis finir cette lettre sans vous dire, monsieur, combien j'ai été affligé de voir que vous aviez pris en mauvaise part les observations contenues dans une des lettres de M. Morice; assurément je suis et serai toujours très éloigné de penser que vous n'avez pas les principes les plus honorables. Mais à ma place vous auriez été, sans aucun doute, aussi surpris que moi en voyant dans une de vos lettres que vous demandiez positivement à ne me

faire participer en rien à tout ce que vous pourriez obtenir au dessus du quart des bénéfices; car vous vous êtes servi de ces mêmes expressions dont tous ces messieurs n'ont pas été moins étonnés que moi. Je suis charmé que vous nous disiez que telle n'a jamais été votre intention.

Ainsi que vous le demandez dans votre lettre du 10, je m'oblige formellement envers vous abandonner la moitié des 4,000 liv. st. qui me sont destinées sur les 12,000 à payer pour mon domaine, etc.; (Sans prejudice des deux mille livres sterling, qui je vous demande plus haut de me procurer, soit en obtenant 2,000 liv. de plus sur les 12,000, soit moyennant abandon d'actions à prendre sur celles qui me viendront); plus la moitié du quart des bénéfices auquel j'aurai droit, et en fin la moitié de tout ce que vous pourrez me faire accorder en sus du quart. Si vous voulez que cet engagement soit sous une autre forme,—mandez-le moi; je vous l'enverrai sans délai avec la lettre a M. M. les Directeurs que nous n'avons pu faire rédiger encore suivant vos intentions par M. Segris, absent de Paris depuis quelques jours, et à laquelle d'ailleurs il sera nécessaire de faire une modification, si vous obtenez, comme je m'en flatte, 2,000 l. st. de plus à mon profit sur les 12,000. J'ai vu dans votre dernière lettre quelles étaient vos intentions genereuses, j'espère prouver dans occasion que je suis animé du même sentiment.

Je vous engage à faire tous vos efforts pour conclure le plus promptement possible, et je vous prie d'agrèer l'assurance de mes sentimens affectueux et de ma parfaite considération.

J. B. RIVES,

Secr. des Isles de Sandwich.

Ce Mardi 22 Mars, 1825.

P. S. J'aurais bien bonne envie de vous dire quelques mots moi-meme sur les contes de cession de territoire par le roi des Isles à l'Angleterre, sur les bonnes informations à mon égard de M. l'aide-de-camp du Duc d'York, et sur les lumières que peut avoir répandu M. Arago dans son ouvrage du sujet des Isles, de ses habitans et de moi en particulier; mais, outre que M. Morice vous en entretient assez pour vous faire voir le prix qu'on doit ajouter à ces absurdités.

Je regarde, et vous devez croire que j'ai raison, comme inutile de repousser les unes, et comme au dessous de moi de répondre aux autres.

Inculquez bien cela dans l'esprit de vos Messieurs. Au surplus, lorsque nous reverrons il me sera très facile d'effacer du vôtre l'impression que ces méchantes sottises peuvent y avoir faite.

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