

FIFTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907



HONOLULU:  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LTD.  
1908



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## Officers, 1908.

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|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| President.....               | Hon. Geo. R. Carter   |
| First Vice-President.....    | Prof. W. D. Alexander |
| Second Vice-President.....   | Dr. N. B. Emerson     |
| Third Vice-President.....    | Mr. A. Lewis, Jr.     |
| Recording Secretary.....     | Mr. A. F. Judd        |
| Corresponding Secretary..... | Rev. W. D. Westervelt |
| Treasurer.....               | Mr. W. W. Hall        |
| Librarian.....               | Miss E. I. Allyn      |



## Table of Contents.

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|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| List of Officers for 1908.....  | 2     |
| Minutes of Annual Meeting, Jan. 14, 1908.....   | 5     |
| President's Address .....   | 7     |
| Report of Treasurer.....  | 10    |
| Report of Librarian.....  | 11    |
| Early Improvements in Honolulu Harbor, by W. D. Alexander . . . . .   | 13    |
| On the Importance of Settling the Sandwich Islands on the Plan of a Proprietary Government, by T. Horton James, Esq. .... | 36    |
| Legend of Pele and Hiiaka, from a Journal of Hon. G. D. Gilman . . . . .  | 52    |
| List of Corresponding Members.....  | 54    |
| List of Active Members.....   | 55    |



## Minutes of Annual Meeting, held January 27, 1908.

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The Society held its Annual Meeting at the University Club at 8 p. m., January 27, 1908, the president, Prof. W. D. Alexander, in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, as they had been published in the reports of the Society.

The following persons were elected to membership on recommendation of the Board of Managers:

Corresponding member: Mr. William Churchill.

Active members: Messrs. A. Lewis, Jr., A. Gartley, J. A. Wilder, W. T. Pope and Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year on the recommendation of the Board of Managers:

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hon. G. R. Carter.....         | President               |
| Prof. W. D. Alexander.....     | First Vice-President    |
| Dr. N. B. Emerson.....         | Second Vice-President   |
| Mr. A. Lewis, Jr.....          | Third Vice-President    |
| Reverend W. D. Westervelt..... | Corresponding Secretary |
| Mr. A. F. Judd.....            | Recording Secretary     |
| Mr. W. W. Hall.....            | Treasurer               |
| Miss E. I. Allyn.....          | Librarian               |

Article V of the Constitution was amended so as to make the annual meeting come "in the month of January" instead of "on or about November 28".

A statement prepared by Professor W. D. Alexander as a substitute for the report of the Corresponding Secretary, who was absent, was read, and also a report by the Librarian. These were ordered accepted and placed on file. The Treasurer being absent, his report was ordered accepted and placed on file when received. All these reports were ordered published in the next annual report of the Society.

Professor W. D. Alexander read an historical paper on the improvement of Honolulu harbor. Mr. L. A. Dickey read "A Letter to a Noble Lord on the Importance of Settling the Sandwich and Bonin Islands," etc., written by T. Horton James, Esq., and published in London in 1832. Dr. N. B.

Emerson read an extract from a journal written by Mr. Gorham D. Gilman entitled "Rustications on Kauai and Niihau in the summer of 1845," etc.

Voted to thank the retiring President, Professor W. D. Alexander, for the preparation of the program for the evening and for his faithful and efficient work for the Society in the past.

Voted to print in the next report of the Society the papers that were read during the evening.

Voted to thank Brother Dutton for documents relating to Father Damien, and to request him to prepare for the Society, to be placed upon its records, an account of his own life.

Brother Dutton was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The President announced that Judge S. B. Dole had presented the Society with copies of the original and final drafts of the Constitution of 1894, which were then exhibited.

Chief Justice A. S. Hartwell announced that he would present the Society with the four successive drafts of the abdication signed by the Queen, prepared by himself at the request of Mr. Paul Neumann and others.

Dr. Emerson announced that he had received a message from Mrs. W. F. Allen to the effect that she had copies of a number of newspapers which she would present to him for the Society. Voted that upon the receipt of these the thanks of the Society be extended to Mrs. Allen.

Adjourned.

W. F. FREAR,  
Recording Secretary.



## President's Address.

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In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, it falls to my lot to make the usual report in regard to matters and things in general relating to the objects of our Society.

While it is much to be regretted that no meeting of our Society has been held since the last Annual Meeting, there has still been not a little done by its individual members to advance these objects.

From a letter dated Nov. 13, 1906, received from Mr. W. H. Holmes, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, we learn that Mr. H. M. Ballou's "Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands" is being printed at the expense of that bureau. Mr. Holmes also stated that he had made arrangements to publish "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii" by Dr. N. B. Emerson, which treats of the poetry of the ancient Hawaiians, and in particular, of the dances, legends and chants connected with the worship of Laka and Hiiaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele.

I am happy to state that an exhaustive bibliography of works published in the Hawaiian language is being prepared by Hon. Geo. R. Carter, who has rearranged and indexed the Hyde collection, containing 81 bound volumes and 129 pamphlets. This collection is now appropriately housed in an oak sectional book case in our library. I understand that he is now at work on the Baldwin collection, presented to the Society by Mr. D. D. Baldwin, which contains many rare Hawaiiana.

During the past year, an interesting and valuable collection of genuine "Hawaiian Folk Tales," edited by Mr. T. G. Thrum, has appeared, which has gone far towards supplying a long felt want. Another important contribution to Hawaiian Archaeology is his second article on Heiaus and Heiau sites throughout the Islands, followed by illustrated "Tales from the Temples," which appeared in the Hawaiian Annual for this year.

By inadvertence, my last report failed to contain any reference to an extremely interesting memoir by Dr. W. T. Brigham, on certain "Old Hawaiian Carvings," found in 1905 in a burial cave in Hamakua, Hawaii.

The extensive Fornander collection of Hawaiian myths and chants is now being translated by Mrs. E. M. Nakuina, by

direction of Hon. C. R. Bishop, to whom it belongs. Another document to which I have more than once called attention, is the life of Kamehameha I by S. M. Kamakau, published in the "Kuokoa" in 1867-8, which certainly ought to be translated.

Mr. Wm. Churchill, formerly United States consul at Samoa, has sent us a copy of his memoir on "Weather Words of Polynesia," published by the American Anthropological Association, and promises us a copy of his own Polynesian Library, to be published this winter as a bulletin of the American Geographical Society. He has willed this library to the Polynesian Society. He has also written a long paper for that society on "Samoa Phonetics in their Broader Relations," and is at work on other papers.

In this connection I will quote from a letter received from our friend, S. Percy Smith, the founder of the Polynesian Society, in which he says: "I posted to you last week a copy of the Niue vocabulary which Tregear and I have compiled. It is an interesting dialect as showing what the Samoan was like before they dropped the 'k' and introduced 's' instead of 'h'. I am thankful that so much more of the language of Polynesia has been preserved, though it is but a vocabulary and not a dictionary. I want to see the Rarotongan and Marquesan dialects published, and then we shall know most that is worth knowing of Polynesian. I have some 6,000 words of the former ready, but I fear I shall never complete it. I also have some 2,000 Marquesan words on the cards, but this also is incomplete. The Rev. Herbert Williams' great Maori Dictionary is getting on, but he is a very busy man, and it will yet take a year to finish before he can begin publishing it. The Government has undertaken to print it. My particular friend, Dr. A. K. Newman, has taken up the 'Whence of the Polynesians' from the Indian standpoint, and has accumulated a very large amount of evidence supporting Fornander and myself. His book is just preparing for publication." I may mention here that there is a prospect that the Dictionary and Grammar of the Gilbert Island language, prepared by the Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., may be published by Longmans, Green & Co., London.

One of the latest accessions to our Library is a noteworthy book by Prof. Macmillan Brown of Christchurch, N. Z., entitled "Maori and Polynesian," on the vexed question of the origin of the Polynesian race, which is ingenious and suggestive, even if it is not always convincing.

On the subject of Historical Landmarks, I would note that

the patriotic "Daughters of Hawaii" have decided to place a tablet at the Nuuanu Pali to commemorate the battle fought in that vicinity in 1795.

The last Legislature also provided for the erection of a suitable monument in the town of Lahaina, on the spot where the Constitution of 1840 was proclaimed by Kamehameha III.

Brother Dutton of Kalawao, Molokai, has presented the Society with some documents relating to the late Father Damien, which are of historic value, and for which he merits our thanks.

In conclusion, let me say that not merely lengthy papers on special subjects, but any communications, however brief, on historical events, or traditions, or ancient beliefs and customs, will be thankfully received by the Directors of the Society.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

# Treasurer's Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, Dec. 31, 1907.

## RECEIPTS.

|       |    |  |          |
|-------|----|--|----------|
| 1907. |    |  |          |
| Jan.  | 1  | Balance from last year.....            | \$ 5.00  |
|       |    | Rec'd. from Annual dues.....           | 97.00    |
| Mar.  | 30 | Drawn from Savings Bank.....           | 30.00    |
| May   | 27 | Drawn from Savings Bank.....           | 50.00    |
| Aug.  | 26 | Drawn from Savings Bank.....           | 40.00    |
| July  | 1  | Interest on funds in Savings Bank..... | 12.25    |
|       |    | Interest 6 mos. on McBryde Bonds.....  | 60.00    |
|       |    |  | \$294.25 |

## DISBURSEMENTS.

|             |    |  |            |
|-------------|----|--|------------|
|             |    | Paid janitor, 12 months.....                                 | \$ 18.00   |
|             |    | “ for collecting dues.....                                   | 4.40       |
|             |    | “ for printing cards.....                                    | 3.50       |
| Mar.        | 30 | “ Dr. Rodgers for preparing and arranging Annual Report..... | 30.00      |
|             |    | “ for postage .....  | 3.28       |
|             |    | “ for 56 volumes books.....                                  | 69.22      |
|             |    | “ for printing 500 copies Annual Report..                    | 74.80      |
|             |    | “ extra for cleaning room and books....                      | 2.50       |
|             |    | Deposited in Savings Bank.....                               | 72.25      |
|             |    |  | \$277.95   |
|             |    | Balance to new account.....                                  | 16.30      |
|             |    |  | \$294.25   |
|             |    | Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1907.....                           | \$ 16.30   |
|             |    | Balance in Savings Bank Dec. 31, 1907.....                   | 285.25     |
|             |    |  | \$301.55   |
|             |    | In hands of Treasurer, McBryde Bonds....                     | \$2,000.00 |
| E. & O. Ex. |    |  |            |

WM. W. HALL, Treasurer.



## Report of the Librarian.

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To the Officers and Members  
of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Gentlemen: It is my privilege as Librarian of the Society to submit to you the following report for the year 1907:

Your President, Dr. Alexander, has been able to purchase for the library the valuable work, *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi Recueil Periodique*, 56v. 1822-83, and has also donated the following books:

Anatomia: He Palapala ia e Hoike ai i ke ano o ko ke Kanaka Kino. 1838.

Brown: Maori and Polynesian, their origin, history and culture. 1907.

Corney: Voyages in the Northern Pacific. 1896. Reprinted from 1821.

The Gospel of St. John in Parallel Columns, English and Hawaiian. 1854.

He Hoikehonua, he mea ia e Hoakaka'i. 1845.

Ka Wehewehehala oia hoi ka Hulikanaka. 1847.

Ny Teny N'Andriamanitra, Atao Hoe, Tesitamenta, ny Jeso-sy Kraisty.

Churchill: Weather words of Polynesia. 1907.

Other donations are:

Five years' church work in the Kingdom of Hawaii, by the Bishop of Honolulu. 1868.

Hawaiian Phrase Book. 1884.

He Kuhikuhi o ke Kanaka Hawaii. 1857.

Ke Kumu Mua Ano Hou, i Hoonaniia i na Kii Maikai. 1861.

O ka Hoikehonua no ka Palapala Hemolele. 1838.

Te au Buka a Mose, Kiritiia ei Tuatua Rarotonga. 1838.

Te au salamo te maata i Tataia e Davida Ra, Kiritiia ei Reo Rarotonga. 1841.

Campbell: A voyage around the world from 1806-1812. 1825.

Thrum, comp. Hawaiian Folk Tales. 1907.

Reports and papers of various institutions have been received in exchange for the publications of the Society. Mr. W. R. Castle has given the files of the Pacific Commercial

Advertiser 1903-1907, of the Hawaiian Gazette 1903-1906, and of Nūpepa Kuokoa 1903-1906.

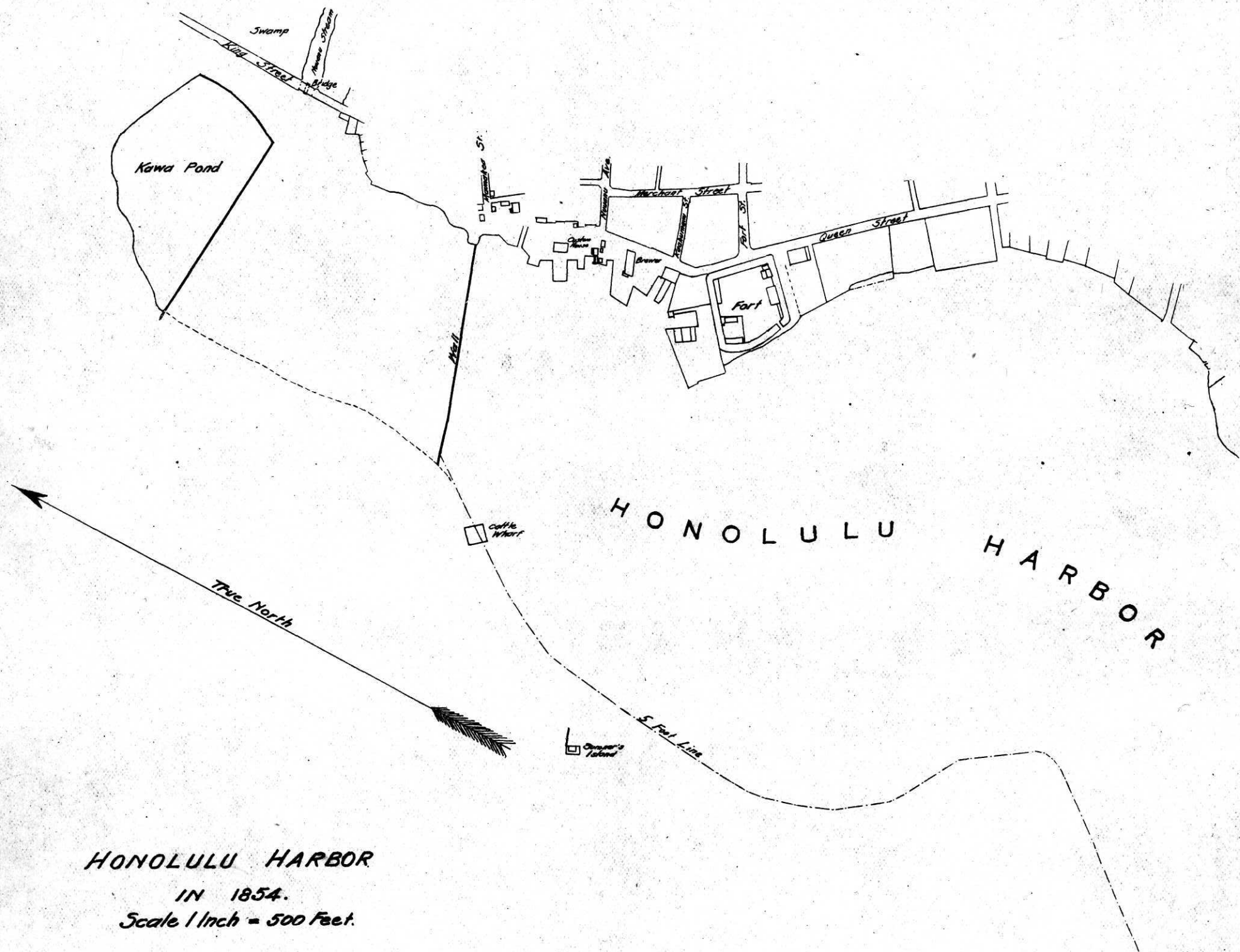
Through the kindness of Rev. W. D. Westervelt, the Maury Wind and Current Charts, also the Explanations and Sailing Directions to accompany these charts have been bound and placed in the Historical room. A large handsomely mounted photograph of the entrance to the Palace grounds has been given by Mrs. W. H. Phillips, the former Librarian.

Seven new members have been added during the year: there have been two deaths and two withdrawals, making a total membership of 112.

The classifying and re-arranging of the bound volumes of the library, begun by Miss Hillebrand, was discontinued at the time of her resignation. It would seem desirable that this work should be completed at an early date. The suggestion has been made that the papers and reports of the Society also the files of periodicals and other valuable material be bound, thus ensuring their preservation, and making the contents more easily available

EDNA I. ALLYN,

Librarian.



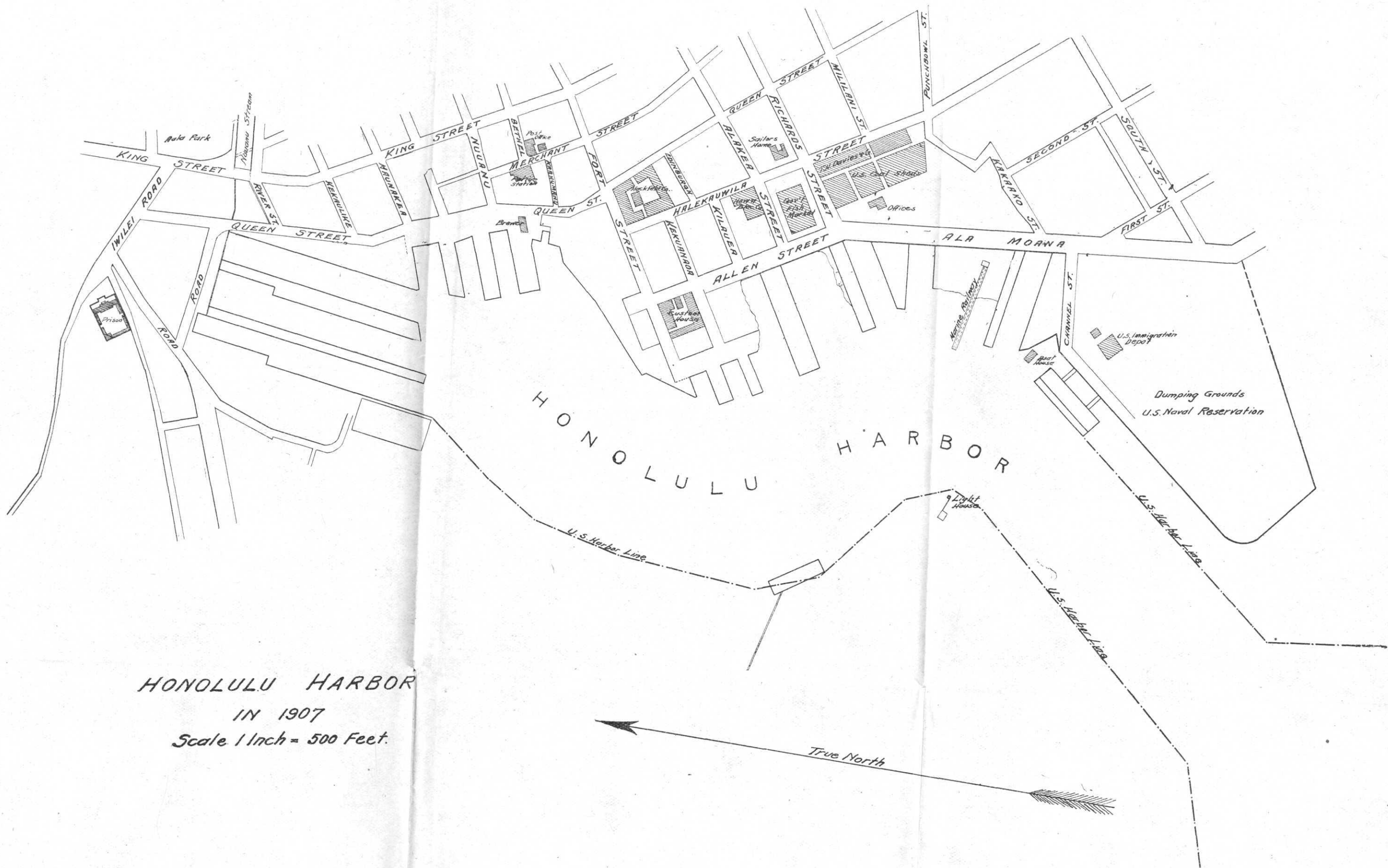
HONOLULU HARBOR

IN 1854.

Scale 1 Inch = 500 Feet.







HONOLULU HARBOR  
IN 1907  
Scale 1 Inch = 500 Feet.



## Early Improvements in Honolulu Harbor.

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The harbor of Honolulu, (the Hawaiian name of which is Kou), was discovered by Capt. Brown in the schooner "Jackal" on Nov. 21st, 1794, and named by him "Fair Haven," which happens to be a translation of the word "Honolulu." The harbor was soon afterwards the scene of the treacherous massacre of its discoverer and of Capt Gordon of the sloop "Prince Leboo," by Kalanikupule and his uncle Kamohomoho with their warriors. The conquest of Oahu by Kamehameha, which followed four months later, was a just retribution on them for this crime.

Under Kamehameha's firm and just rule, Honolulu became a favorite resort for shipping. In 1816 the old fort, "Kekuanohu," was built on the seaward side of what is now Queen street, and across the lower part of Fort street. It was a quadrangle, measuring about 340 by 300 feet, with walls twelve feet high and twenty feet thick at the base, faced with coral rock, filled in with rubble and earth, and mounted 52 guns in 1838.

On Capt. Kotzebue's arrival in 1816 in the Russian discovery ship "Rurick," it was towed into the harbor by eight double canoes, each manned by from sixteen to twenty rowers. A John Harbottle acted as the King's pilot. Peter Corney, who was here in 1818, states that "The ships in those seas generally touch at Owwhyhee, and get permission from Tameameah before they can go into the harbor of Woahoo. He sends a confidential man on board to look after the vessel, and to keep the natives from stealing, and before entering the harbor of Honoroora they must pay \$80.00, harbour duty, and \$12.00 to John Harbottle, the pilot. This duty," he goes on to say, "has only lately been laid on, on account of the King's brig, Taamano (Kaahumanu), having to pay for her anchorage at Macao, China, when sent there with a load of sandal-wood in 1816 (under the command of Capt. Alexander Adams). \* \* \* The chief generally sends a number of large double canoes to tow the ship in, as the entrance to the harbour is not more than a quarter of a mile wide. Small vessels, when about to enter run close to the east side of the reef, where hundreds of the natives are collected, and by throwing

a rope to them the vessel is hauled up to the anchorage." In later years teams of oxen were employed for this purpose.

On Rev. C. S. Stewart's arrival in April, 1823, "the ship 'Thames' was towed into the harbor at sunrise by twenty well-manned whale boats." At that time Alexander Adams was chief pilot.

In December, 1826, the master of the whaling bark "Caroline" made the following statement in his journal: "There are generally calms and light airs before daylight till 7 or 8 o'clock a. m., at which time on a given signal, (the firing of a large gun), from the ship outside, it is customary for the whalers and others in the harbor to send their boats to tow in the outside vessel, under direction of the pilot, into the inner harbor."

The first wharf constructed at Honolulu is said to have been a little north of the foot of Nuuanu street, and to have been at first an old hulk, sunk at that spot about 1825. In 1837, with the consent of the King and Kinau, the hulk was removed and a wharf built under the superintendence of Capt. John Meek, and at the joint expense of Ladd & Co. and E. Grimes & Co.

In 1827 the wharf and ship-yard of Robinson & Co. were built at Pakaka Point, adjoining the Fort. As Mr. Gorman D. Gilman has stated in his Reminiscences, Mr. James Robinson was on board of the "Hermes," when that ship and the "Pearl" were both wrecked on the same night on an unknown reef S. E. of Midway Island, and 1000 miles W. N. W. of Honolulu, which was afterwards named "The Pearl and Hermes Reef." Mr. Robinson built a schooner from the wreck, in which he and eleven others reached Honolulu in October, 1822. This seeming disaster proved to be the foundation of his subsequent business and of his fortune.

Another wharf was built at the joint expense of Messrs. R. Charlton and W. French, at the foot of Kaahumanu street. In the records of the Privy Council, we find that on Feb. 4th, 1847, it was voted to authorize the Minister of Finance to sell a wharf site to Mr. P. F. Manini for \$1200.00. This wharf must have been situated near the foot of Mauna Kea street.

Again, on the 25th day of May, 1848, after considerable discussion, the Minister of Finance was authorized to purchase the right and title of J. J. Caranave to half of a wharf and a road leading through the premises of Ladd & Co., for a sum not to exceed \$4000.00. The able men who administered the Government in those days wisely decided that for the public good the water front should be retained under the control of the Government.



Accordingly, on the 27th of December, 1849, it was Resolved, "That no wharf lots belonging to the Government be sold to private parties, and that the Minister of the Interior so reply to Mr. C. W. Vincent and to Elizabeth Brown in answer to their application." Another application by the administrator of the estate of Louis Gravier for wharf lots Nos. 3 and 34 was also rejected.

At an early date attention had been called to the gradual filling up of the harbor by the mud brought down by the Nuuanu stream, and we find the following entry in the journal of the Privy Council under date of June 24th, 1847: "Capt. Penhallow's letter of this date to Dr. Judd, on the subject of the filling up of the port, was read, and it was proposed that Capt. Baillie (of the British sloop of war "Modeste") and Capt. de la Borgne (of the French corvette "Sarcelle") with Judge Lee be requested to give their opinion on the question as to what ought to be done with a view to remedying the evil. Mr. Richards drew up the following resolution, which was passed, viz: "Resolved, That Governor Kekuanaoa be directed to request Capt. Baillie and Capt. de la Borgne to accompany Judge Lee, and to examine the mouths of the streams which empty into the harbor of Honolulu, and to give their opinion as to the best means to prevent the wash from filling up the harbor, whether it be necessary to destroy the fish-pond, and how much of it, whether it be necessary to build any new wall, and to give their conclusions in writing." Capt. Penhallow was the harbor master at that time. In the report of the Minister of the Interior to the Legislature of 1848 it is stated that the above committee recommended "the construction of a breakwater or wall, to intercept the deposit of mud and to change the direction of the current, which recommendation has since been acted upon." This breakwater extended from the Emmes wharf, near the old lime kiln, about 940 feet W. S. W. across the inner harbor.

The water of the Nuuanu stream for many years after flowed past the prison and over the reefs northwest of the harbor.

It appears to have been the plan of the Government at that time to make this wall the boundary of the harbor on the northwest, and to fill in the shallow water between it and the shore. This view is confirmed by the fact that on Mar. 13, 1855, the greater part of this area, comprising 15 acres, was awarded to W. L. Lee by L. C. A. 11,225, afterwards known as the Youman's tract. To trace the injurious results of this mistaken policy in after years would lead us far outside of the limits of this paper.

To Mr. R. C. Wyllie, more than to any other man, is due the construction of the Esplanade, the importation of a steam tug, and the commencement of the work of dredging the harbor. On arriving here in 1844, as secretary for Gen. Miller, the British Commissioner, he published in the "Friend" a series of valuable "Notes on Hawaii," in which among other suggestions he strongly recommended the demolition of the Fort, and the filling up of the extensive flat west of it, (which was then covered, on an average, with three feet of water at high tide), and the construction thereon of wharves and warehouses. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the following year, and in 1850 drew up the following "Act to Improve the Harbor of Honolulu," which illustrates his far-sighted and statesmanlike views:

"Whereas; the Fort of Honolulu was left a dismantled wreck in August last; whereas it stands in a locality badly chosen, and is in itself altogether useless as a protection to the port, or place of defence; whereas the increased commerce of the port requires increased wharfage, and sites for stores, warehouses, &c.; whereas by filling up the reef to seaward of the fort to deep water line, from Robinson's wharf to the eastern point of the harbor, a line of wharfage of great length and an extensive area fit for streets of warehouses and merchants' offices, coal yards, &c., would be gained; and whereas another line of wharfage and stores may easily be gained on the west side by filling up the shallows between the point of land westward of the river, all around to the western point of the harbor, by which operation on both sides of the harbor it would be converted into an immense dry dock, capable of containing several hundred ships: Therefore;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the King's Majesty by and with the consent of the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled, That it shall be lawful for the King and Privy Council to cause a survey to be made and an estimate prepared by two competent engineers showing as nearly as possible the expenses of carrying into effect a plan in the foregoing preamble, showing the time required to carry them into effect, the superficial area of ground that would be gained, and the probable annual revenue that would arise from the ground rent of wharf lots, warehouse lots and house lots; adding an estimate of the cost of constructing a Fort on the seaward point of each side of the harbor, each to have 12 guns of heavy calibre and of the most improved description, and a small tower for signals by day, and for a

light by night, and adding further an estimate of the value of the materials of the fort as it now stands, and accompanying such survey and estimates with a map or plan of the whole improvements.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That after examination of such survey, estimates and plan by the King and his Privy Council, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to sanction the same, and by and with the advice of his Board of Finance, to borrow on the islands or in any foreign country, on the security of such improvements and of the revenue therefrom derived, such a sum as shall not exceed \$10,000 borrowed for every one thousand dollars of yearly revenue to be derived or reasonably estimated to be derived, such loan to be for twenty years, but redeemable before at par, at the pleasure of the government, and to be raised by the sale of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum, payable semi-annually, with 40 coupons attached to each bond; one of which shall be cut off, as every half year's interest is paid.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That after the sanction of the King and Council, it shall be lawful for the Minister of the Interior to advertise for sealed tenders for two months from all such engineers as may be willing to undertake the execution of such survey, estimates and plan, which sealed tenders said Minister shall open in presence of the King and his Board of Finance, who shall have power, of such tenders to select two, the authors of which they shall employ to make, separately, such survey, estimates and map, and to whom, on the order of the King and Board of Finance, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance to make payments as required; but not to exceed in all, to any of the two, the amount of this tender.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That after the receipt of the separate surveys, estimates and maps and plans made by the two engineers, and a careful comparison of those of the one with those of the other, it shall be lawful for the King and Board of Finance to divide the plan into sections, and to have the work done by sections, by separate contractors, and to advertise for tenders for the performance of such sectional contracts, preferring always the lowest tender, providing the party give satisfactory security for the performance of the work.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Minister of the Interior, after the King and Council shall have sanctioned such work, with their approval, and the approval

of the Board of Finance, to appoint some properly qualified engineer to superintend the execution of the work for the Government, and to see that the contractor for each section performs the work of that section, in strict accordance with the specifications given him, so that the work of all the sections may be done in one style, and harmonize with the general plan.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful also for the King and Privy Council to procure an estimate of the probable cost of a small steam tug, so constructed as to be available as a dredge for cleaning out the harbor, to tow vessels out of or into the harbor, and when necessary, to bear two long and heavy guns, so as to operate on any hostile vessel or vessels breaking the quarantine laws, that might be at anchor outside; and further to obtain an estimate from a competent engineer of the expense required to deepen the entrance of the harbor, so as easily and safely to admit all ships of the line, and to order the amounts of such estimates to be paid, but, for the present, to go to no further expense relating thereto.

Section 7. And be it enacted, That if, in the opinion of the King and Privy Council, it would be preferable that all the improvements and fortifications specified in this Act should be undertaken and executed by a private company, it shall be lawful for them to incorporate the same by Royal charter, under such powers and privileges as they think proper to agree to with such company, provided that such charter be carefully prepared by the law advisers of the Crown.

The Minister of the Interior is charged with the publication, circulation and execution of this Act, throughout all its stages, as they may successively receive the sanction of the King and his Councillors.

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For various reasons, however, no action was taken on the subject until 1854. During the stormy period that intervened, Mr. Wyllie and his colleagues certainly had enough both of foreign and domestic troubles to fully occupy their minds. Besides, the legal title of the Government to the Waikahalulu reef was contested by Queen Kalama. The "Ili" of Waikahalulu had been assigned to her in the "Mahele" or Division of 1848, but it was not understood at the time to include the seaward portion of the land. The Land Commissioners generally assumed as a principle of Common Law that "the rights of the King as Sovereign, extend from high water mark, a marine

league to sea, and to all channels between the islands, and that no private rights can be sustained except rights of fishing and of cutting stone, as provided for and reserved by law," as was declared by a resolution of the Privy Council, passed Aug. 29, 1850. Accordingly, they generally refused to award any thing more than fishing rights beyond that limit. The only cases in regard to which there was any question were in and around the harbor of Honolulu.

In March, 1852, the King and Privy Council having granted a lease of a part of the reef in question to the North Pacific Steamship Co., Kanaina entered a protest, claiming the reef in the name of Queen Kalama, but his claim was disregarded by the Council. After a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, the Land Commission awarded the Waikahalulu Water Lots to the Government (by L. C. A. 11,219) on Jan. 31, 1854.

Queen Kalama, however, was unwilling to abide by this decision.

From the minutes of the Privy Council we learn that at a meeting held March 30, 1854, "Mr. John Young read a letter from the Queen to the Council respecting some land makai of Honolulu, and also one from the King. Referred to a committee consisting of Prince Liholiho, Kekuanaoa and Judge Lee." Again, on April 17, 1854, "Prince Liholiho read the report of said committee on a reference by His Majesty to the Privy Council of the decision of the Land Commission adverse to the Queen. Consideration of the subject postponed." On April 24th, 1854, "Mr. Wyllie moved the adoption of the report, which was carried. A committee was appointed consisting of Kekuanaoa and Prince Lot, to consult further with the King."

On April 28th, 1854, "Prince Lot Kamehameha reported the view of their Majesties on the subject, and Mr. Young laid before the Council the following letter, signed by their Majesties, respecting the Queen's right to the reef, and offering to surrender it for \$25,000, as follows:

"I have heard the proposition of the committee appointed by you to express the opinion of the Privy Council respecting the right of my Queen to a separate part of Waikahalulu, adjoining the land of Victoria Kamamalu, called Kaakaukukui, makai of the city of Honolulu. The committee has also informed me that my Queen had a claim to one-eighth of the said place, or the sum of \$10,000, as her right in equity. We do not at all yield the rights which we have by law to the place

now in dispute, but for the sake of peace, we consent to receive the sum of \$25,000 for our rights therein. For the truth of the above statement, we each of us with our own hand subscribe our names, this 28th day of April, 1854."

Signed KAMEHAMEHA.

" H. K. KĀPAKAHAILI.

Gov. Kekuanaoa thought that the Land Commission having awarded the reef to the Government, the Privy Council was not in a position to decide the matter. John Īi thought that the question should not be appealed to the Land Commission, but to the Supreme Court, as provided by law. Judge Lee stated that to settle the question, he would be willing to allow them \$15,000. Mr. Wyllie inquired whether this Council having before it the Award of the Land Commission, giving the reef to the Government, could with propriety acknowledge any other right, especially as that Award could not be reversed except by a civil suit before the Supreme Court. Prince Lot thought \$25,000 too much, but that he would be willing to award \$15,000 to be granted to the Queen. Mr. Allen explained that the arrangement was to be made in the way of an equitable compromise to avoid litigation, with which Mr. Wyllie expressed himself satisfied. It was then

Resolved, That for the sake of peace, and to quiet all claims that the Queen alleges to have in the Reef of Waikahalulu, this Council recommends a Grant of one-eighth of said reef, as recommended by Liholiho, Kekuanaoa and Lee in their report, or in lieu thereof the sum of \$15,000, and that the Minister of the Interior is hereby instructed to lay the subject before the Legislature at his earliest convenience, it being understood that the Queen shall receive only the interest of the money Grant for the first five years, provided that such be the pleasure of the Legislature.

Prince Liholiho was deputed to make this known to the King.

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Meanwhile Mr. Wm. Webster, a highly competent engineer and surveyor, had been employed to make an accurate map of the property in question, as well as a plan and estimates for its improvement. On the 11th of February, 1854, the following editorial appeared in the "Polynesian," edited by Mr. E. O. Hall:



"At the present moment the Government has not a wharf where a ship drawing 16 feet of water can load or discharge, and the harbor is fast filling up with the wash from the shore and the Nuuanu stream. Nor can wharves be constructed without first filling in the low land between a proper depth and the shore. The whole improvement proposed is a connected work, furnishing desirable building locations as well as a long line of valuable wharf privileges, all of which are indispensable to the increasing business of the port of Honolulu.

"If undertaken by the Government, we feel assured that the investment would be a safe one in a pecuniary view, as our calculations show, and if by a chartered company, fortunes would be realized from it by those who should invest their capital and undertake the work. But **let it be done**, either by the Government or by a company, as shall appear to be the most expeditious mode of accomplishing the object."

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In the report of the Minister of the Interior to the Legislature of 1854, the following recommendation is made:

"The increasing commerce of this port renders more extended wharf accommodation exceedingly necessary; to provide for which a plan has been formed for the improvement of the water lots seaward of the Fort, upon the basis of a loan, which is proposed to be raised upon the credit of the property to be improved. This plan, when fully matured, will be laid before you for your consideration, and I hope that you will not suffer the present session to pass without providing for this great commercial necessity, either by authorizing the Government to undertake the proposed work, or by giving your sanction to a sale of the property to private parties, who will carry out this or some similar plan."

The report of Mr. E. H. Allen, the Minister of Finance, contains the following passage on the same subject:

"If you wish to make the improvements of the water lots seaward of the Fort, and to negotiate a loan for that purpose, it will be for you to consider whether it will not be better to include in the estimate for that expenditure the cost of the dredging machine, as it will be essential for the improvement of the harbor, as well as aid materially in the work of filling up the lots. The condition of the harbor and the increasing deposit of earth render a dredging machine a necessity.  
\* \* \* It is found on examination, that on the bar at the entrance of the harbor, if the sand were removed, which a dredging machine might readily do, there would be at high water, at least, 25½ feet of water.

This improvement is incumbent on us as a Kingdom. It is due to other nations that we should offer an entrance to this harbor for the largest ships of the line. \* \* \* The interests of navigation and commerce are at this time very great in the North Pacific, and will increase by the wealth of the American coast, and the opening of the ports of Japan with its millions of people prepared for trade."

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Such were the considerations placed before the Legislature of 1854, together with the plan and estimates prepared by Mr. Webster. From his paper, which is clear and concise, I will quote as follows:

"To improve this property, a retaining wall will have to be carried around, as shown on the plan, nearly in the line of 5 feet depth of water, from James Robinson & Co.'s wharf to the buoy marked A on the plan, and the whole space filled in between that wall, the shore, and the boundary of Victoria Kamamalu's portion of the reef.

"The land thus reclaimed will have an area of 43.34 acres, and a frontage on the harbor of about 2080 feet, and it will extend on the average, to within 100 feet of 20 feet depth of water at low tide. Nearly 355,000 cubic yards of embankment are required to fill in the above space, and to raise its level to three feet above the level of high water.

"The material for this embankment can be most readily obtained from the slope of Punch Bowl Hill, where there is an abundance of easily worked material, well adapted to the purpose, and from whence there is a straight and level road to the property."

To transport this material, he recommends "that a mile and a half of railway, and a sufficient quantity of wagon wheels, axles, tires and other fittings, 90 complete sets be imported." For building the retaining wall, he assumes that the coral stone in the Fort walls, amounting to about 1500 cubic yards, be used for the purpose. He also divided the land to be improved, including that portion occupied by the Fort, and part of the Mauna Kilika yard, into 232 building lots. The streets by his plan were to be laid off 60 feet wide, except the rear street, which was 40 feet wide, and the front street, which was 40 feet from the retaining wall, exclusive of the wharves to be added. It was also part of his plan to leave as an open square the central block containing the lots from No. 125 to No. 136, inclusive.

His estimate of the total expense was \$156,000.



Soon after the meeting of the Legislature of 1854, a bill drafted in accordance with the recommendations of the Privy Council was introduced by the Minister of the Interior, and referred to a joint committee, of which Hon. E. H. Allen was chairman.

On the 23d of May, a laconic message from the King in regard to the title of the Waikahalulu reef was laid before the House of Representatives, as follows:

"Na ka Poe i kohoia. Aloha oukou.

Ua lohe wale au, e haawi ana oukou i \$15,000 no ke kule-ana o ka'u wahine ma ka lihi o Waikahalulu, e pili ana makai o Honolulu. Eia ko'u. E oluolu ana ka'u wahine, ke haawi mai oukou i \$30,000: aka, ina oukou i manao aole e hiki pela; o ke oki no ia. Me ka mahalo ia oukou,

"KAMEHAMEHA."

A free translation of the foregoing is as follows:

"To the Representatives. Salutations to you.

"It has been reported to me that you contemplate appropriating the sum of \$15,000 to purchase the right and title of my wife to the reef of Waikahalulu on the seaward side of Honolulu. This is my communication to you. My wife will be satisfied if you appropriate \$30,000 for that object; but if you deem that to be impossible, then that will be the end of the matter.

Respectfully,

"KAMEHAMEHA."

As will be seen hereafter, the Legislature compromised the matter by meeting the Queen's demand half-way. On the 5th of July, 1854, the joint committee of the two houses reported in favor of the bill, which had been introduced by the Minister of the Interior. On the 8th, Dr. Judd presented a petition from a responsible company for the right to purchase the Waikahalulu reef for \$100,000, payment to be made in four equal installments at intervals of 60 days each, with the privilege of taking the material for filling out of the harbor on the west side, beginning at the wall or breakwater, and from the foot of Punch Bowl Hill, and of laying down rails to the hill, with a free right of way while the work was going on, etc.

In the debate that followed, Hon. Asa Thurston opposed the bill, and favored selling the property at public auction. Hon. C. C. Harris supported Thurston's motion to strike out the first six sections of the bill. Motion lost by 7 to 13. On mo-

tion of Mr. Bowlin, the third section was struck out by the house. Hon. El. P. Bond moved "to lease or sell at auction," after advertising three months, which was supported by Harris. In the following debate Mr. Thurston apologized to the House for having applied the offensive epithet, "*hupo*," to some of his opponents. Finally, section 7th, providing for the sale of the property, was struck out, by 16 to 3, and \$22,000 was voted for Queen Kalama's claim. The bill passed third reading July 13, 1854, by 20 to 3, Hon. C. C. Harris opposing and Hon. G. M. Robertson defending it. For a report of the debate, see Appendix.

The full text of the Act will also be found in the Appendix. The first section authorized the Minister of the Interior, under the direction and with the approval of the King and Privy Council, to improve the Waikahalulu water lots, by building a retaining wall seaward of them, filling them in with suitable material, and adding such wharves as the commerce of the port may require.

The second section directs the said Minister to cause the Fort to be removed, and its materials to be used in building the retaining wall, and in filling in the said lots. Another section authorizes him with the approval of the King and Privy Council to lease any of the said lots at public auction, after advertising the lease three months in at least two Hono!ulu papers, and six months in at least two San Francisco papers. No authority was granted to contract a loan.

Lastly, the Minister was directed to "adjust all private rights which may conflict with the title of the Government to the said lots," for a sum not exceeding \$22,000.

Yet the minutes of the Privy Council show that as late as Sept. 11, 1854, Mr. Young read a communication to that body, stating that the Queen offered to sell her claim to the Government for \$25,000. Thereupon a resolution was passed, stating that an Act had passed the Legislature appropriating \$22,000 to adjust all conflicting claims, and that a case was then pending in the Supreme Court, viz., H. K. Kalama vs. the Commissioners to quiet land titles, that the Minister of the Interior is directed to settle said claim for \$22,000, and that the Minister of Finance thereafter shall issue to the Queen Exchequer Bills to that amount, payable at the pleasure of the Government, with semi-annual interest."

The deed of the Waikahalulu reef property from Queen Dowager Kalama to the Government, in accordance with Webster's survey, was executed Jan. 17, 1855, and recorded March 22, 1855, in book 6, page 538.

In looking back at this transaction, after the lapse of 53 years, during which the value of the Waikahalulu property has increased from \$100,000 to \$800,000 in 1898, producing in 1900 an annual income of \$20,371.00, the course of the Legislature of 1854 in refusing to authorize the sale of the same, either as a whole or in separate lots, is fully justified.

It is a matter for congratulation that this valuable property has not fallen into the hands of a private corporation, and that the Government, representing the people, controls nearly all of the water front of Honolulu, except on the western side.

To commence these improvements, the Legislature of 1854 appropriated \$30,000 for dredging the harbor, and \$15,000 for improving the Waikahalulu lots. Before the removal of the Fort, it was necessary to build a new prison, for which \$10,000 was appropriated in 1855. It was begun in 1856 and completed August 22d, 1857, when the work of demolishing the Fort was commenced. The prison cost \$27,000, the architect being Mr. R. A. S. Wood.

Among the many signal services which Chief Justice W. L. Lee rendered to the Hawaiian nation, not the least was his mission to the United States in 1855. Being obliged by the state of his health to make a trip to New York for medical treatment, he was charged by the Hawaiian Government with two important missions, in both of which he was successful. One of these was the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the other was to procure a dredging machine, pile-driver and steam tug for Honolulu harbor.

While in Washington in July, 1855, he obtained from Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, full information and plans for the dredger, etc., with estimates of cost. He afterwards proceeded to Troy, N. Y., where he examined various dredging machines and steam tugs, and obtained detailed estimates of their cost. Part of the machinery he had made in Philadelphia, where he also purchased a hundred tons of coal. In September he engaged one Thomas Hughes, an expert machinist, who had long been employed in constructing dredging machines, to come to Honolulu, build and operate the dredger for at least a year. To execute these orders, the sum of \$21,026.38 was placed at Judge Lee's disposal, of which he expended only \$17,105.74.

In reporting these facts to the Legislature of 1856, Mr. Wyllie strongly urged the improvement of the west side of the harbor, saying, "The reef on that side of the harbor belongs to Messrs. William and John Sumner, from whom I believe it could be bought at the present moment, on reasonable

terms." Unfortunately his advice was not taken, and the opportunity for the Government to acquire a clear title to that side of the harbor, at a moderate cost, was lost.

I find, however, the following statement in a report on harbor improvements made by a committee of the Privy Council May 16, 1856.

"The undersigned regret to say that after repeated efforts with Messrs. Sea and Sumner, and with their law agent, Mr. Montgomery, they entirely failed to elicit from either of them any thing whatever, in regard to their willingness to sell their rights to the reef on the west side of the harbor,—or on what terms they would sell those rights."

Chief Justice Lee had already returned from Boston via Cape Horn, in the ship "Raduga," Feb. 22, 1856, bringing with him the machinery and apparatus for the steam dredger and the pile-driver, as well as the frame, propeller and engine for the Government tug-boat.

The dredger, "Kaulu" by name, was completed and launched April 26, 1856. The tug-boat, of about 70 tons burden, built by Mr. James Munroe at the foot of Mauna Kea street, was launched July 31st of the same year, and christened "Pele" by the Queen. It did good service for thirty years, until it was superseded by the "Eleu."

Meanwhile rapid progress was made in dredging the harbor, building a coral stone retaining wall, 14 feet in height, and 7 feet in thickness, and in filling in the reef within this wall. This work was continued at intervals until 1870, by which time 22 acres of land had been filled in, (forming the Esplanade), and a sea frontage of over 2000 feet built up with a depth of water ranging from 20 to 30 feet, at a total cost of \$239,047.59.

The Honolulu Light House was built in 1868, at a cost of \$6,348.00, and lighted for the first time Aug. 2nd, 1869.

The deepening of the bar and channel was not carried out during this period for various reasons, such as the extreme poverty of the Government, the want of an adequate dredging machine, and the erroneous belief that the bar consisted of coral with a thin covering of sand. It was not accomplished until 1892.

The Treaty of Reciprocity concluded with the United States in 1876, ushered in a new era of prosperity, trebled the revenues of the Government, and enabled it to carry out many desirable improvements, which had hitherto been despaired of as impossible.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

## APPENDIX A.

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AN ACT RELATING TO THE WATER LOTS CALLED  
WAIKAHALULU, MAKAI OF THE FORT  
AT HONOLULU.

Approved August 10th, 1854.

Whereas, the improvement of the water-lots, makai of the fort, known as Waikahalulu, is demanded by the wants of the commerce and navigation of the kingdom; and whereas His Majesty has called the attention of the Nobles and the Representatives in his last speech to this subject, so important in his view to the prosperity and business of the Islands; therefore;

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

Section 1. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized, under the direction and with the approbation of the King and Privy Council, to improve the water-lots known as Waikahalulu, by causing a retaining wall to be erected at such depth of water seaward, as he may direct, and to fill up the said lots with suitable material, so that warehouses may be safely built thereon, and also to extend from said exterior wall, such wharves as the public wants may require.

Section 2. The said Minister of the Interior, in case said improvement is made, shall cause the fort of Honolulu to be removed, and the material thereof shall be applied to the building of said retaining wall, and to the filling up of said lots.

Section 3. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to draw upon the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of improving these water-lots, such sums as may, from year to year, be inserted by the Legislature in the appropriation bill, for the improvements mentioned in section first.

Section 4. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the King and Privy Council, to lease the above property, or any portion or portions thereof, at public auction, provided, that no such lease shall be made until three months after the same shall have been advertised in at least two newspapers published in Honolulu, nor until six months after the same shall have been advertised in at least two newspapers published in San Francisco and no sale of

the above property shall be made without the previous consent of the Legislature.

Section 5. To enable the government to accomplish either of the purposes under the provisions of the preceding sections, the Minister of the Interior, with the approbation of the King and Privy Council, is hereby authorized and directed to adjust all private rights which conflict with the title of the government to the property aforesaid, called Waikahalulu, for a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars, and to obtain the necessary legal conveyances for the same, and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to issue exchequer bills to the person or persons specified by the Minister of the Interior, as entitled to the same, and for the amounts specified by him, the whole amount of which shall not exceed twenty-two thousand dollars, as aforesaid, and the same shall be payable at the pleasure of the government with semi-annual interest.

Section 6. This act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

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## APPENDIX B.

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### PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII.

**July 10th, 1854.** The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Reef Improvement Bill, the debate being on the first section, which provides that the Minister of the Interior shall build a retaining wall and fill up the property at the expense of the Government. Mr. Maikai moved its passage. Mr. Kalama moved to strike out the section. He was afraid of the debt which would be incurred.

Mr. A. Thurston spoke earnestly against the measure. Did not think it demanded by the commerce of the kingdom. The loan contemplated would involve the nation in a burdensome debt.

'Tis childish to expect that the lease of the property would bring in \$600,000 in 20 years, the amount (principal and interest) contemplated in the bill.

Mr. Thurston was in favor of a sale of the property at public auction, the proceeds to be devoted to public improvements. He moved to strike out the first six sections, providing for the prosecution of the work by the Government and the raising of a loan.

Mr. Kaumaea supported the bill.

Mr. Harris supported Thurston's motion to strike out. He opened his remarks by a mysterious reference to a supposed communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations to the House on the danger of contracting loans. He considered this to be a Cabinet measure. The Ministers clung to this bill with the tenacity of men clinging to their offices. It is to them as the very breath of life.

All their measures thus far had been thrown out by this House, and Mr. Harris had no doubt that this one would be also. Mr. Harris said that this pledging of the faith of the Government, was pledging the Government's life. The talk about "increasing commerce" was folly. The only basis for an increasing commerce was home consumption.

The whaling interest, although a godsend to us, is not a legitimate basis of trade.

The fleet may any year abandon our ports.

Mr. Thurston said he wished to have it understood that, although he was opposed to involving the Government in debt, he was as warmly in favor of the remainder of the bill as any other member.

Mr. E. P. Bond made a similar remark to Mr. Thurston's. Mr. Thurston's motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 13.

The first two sections were adopted. The third section, authorizing the negotiation of a loan, was warmly debated. Mr. Maikai supported the section.

Mr. Bowlin enlarged on the evils to result from such a loan. He said the country had resources in itself on which it would be better to rely, than on a loan. To illustrate—the Ministers and clerks of the Honolulu House received some \$10,000 in salaries, and did less altogether than one clerk in the State Department at Washington, who receives \$2,000. Better cut down these salaries and reform the bureaus. Let it be understood that its work will be carried on at the expense of the projectors, and they will conclude that the improvement is not needed. Mr. Bowlin said that when the property comes to be leased he will be ready to enter into competition for a small portion of it, but that he would give more for it without the improvements proposed than with them.

Mr. Bowlin said that the measure of the session, peculiarly adapted to promote commerce, the bill to abolish tonnage dues, though brought up as a Cabinet measure, after being passed in the House, had been quietly laid on the table in the Ministers' own House, and yet, the Ministers talked about leg-



isolating to foster commerce. Mr. Bowlin would not have felt authorized to say anything about proceedings in the Upper House had not members of that house traveled out of their way to make a formal protest against the action of the Lower House in throwing out the Militia Bill.

On motion of Kalama the section was stricken out, and the 4th section was amended to authorize the Minister of the Interior to draw for such sums as may be appropriated from year to year to carry on the improvements.

Mr. Bond moved the following substitute for the 4th and 5th sections, viz:

"Section 4. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the King and Privy Council, to lease or sell the above property or a portion thereof at public auction, provided that no such sale or lease shall be made until three months after the same shall have been advertised in at least two newspapers published in Honolulu, nor until six weeks after the same shall have been advertised in at least two newspapers published in San Francisco, Provided further that, if the said property or any portion of it shall be sold in its unimproved condition, the purchaser shall stipulate to make within 18 months after the day of sale, such improvements as may be agreed upon at the time of sale."

"Section 5. No sales of the above property or of any portion of it shall be made excepting in accordance with this Act."

A motion was made by Mr. Richardson that the words "or sell" be stricken out of Mr. Bond's section, so as to confine the Ministers to a right to lease the property. Mr. Marsh opposed the amendment. Mr. Richardson sustained his motion. He did not wish to see the Government's right in the land alienated. He was in favor of the principle of making no disposal of the property without due notice of the time and place of the lease, and also of offering it unimproved, if the Government cannot afford to improve it, and, therefore, favored the remainder of Mr. Bond's section. Mr. Harris thought the policy which suggested the amendment was a dog-in-the-manger policy. If any one could be found to lease the land, it would be to erect upon it a parcel of shingle palaces, which would be burned up some time, and carry the shipping in the harbor with them, or tumble down before the leases were out.

Kalama supported Mr. Richardson's motion.

Pending the discussion, the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.



July 11th, 1854. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Reef Bill.

An exciting but very desultory debate was had upon the question, whether the property should be sold or merely leased; the native members being generally against selling, and apparently not very anxious to lease even. \* \* \* After a great deal of confusion an amendment striking out the word "sale" was carried. \* \* \* Mr. Marsh moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment, for the reason, he said, to allow Mr. Harris to say what he wished. Mr. Harris said his intention had been to point out a feature in the amendment, viz: that one providing that no sale of the property shall be made without the consent of the Legislature. He believed that by omitting this restriction, the King and Privy Council would be able to sell to good advantage a portion of the property. The Government needed all the money they could get this year. The question to reconsider was debated at length, during the course of which Mr. Thurston made use of the word "*hupo*", in reference to the course advocated by certain members. Mr. Kalama and several other members took great umbrage at this word, and for an hour longer confusion was the order of the day.

Mr. Z. Kaauwai objected to the disorderly conduct of some of the members. He had sat in the Legislature of 1851, and in that session everything went on smoothly. The members treated each other with politeness—the rules were strictly observed, and every one who wished to speak had been listened to with respect. So also in the Legislature of 1852, of which he was a member. The present was the first session in which he had seen these scenes of disorder, which he viewed with reprehension. Members indulged in language wholly unfit to be used in that House. The member for North Kona had called the majority by the name of "*hupo*." He was one of the number at whom that opprobrious epithet had been thrown. He did not understand that the Representatives had been sent here to act the part of disorderly boys. They had assembled together for the purpose of devising measures to promote the welfare of the nation, and they had taken a solemn oath in the presence of God, faithfully to discharge their duty. He was one of those who had conscientiously voted against the proposition to sell the Government water lots, for which they had been styled "*hupo*", and he now called on the Chair to request the member from North Kona to retract that word and apologize for it.

Mr. Thurston said he was sorry for having applied the word "*hupo*" to the members who had voted in the majority, and retracted the same.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The 6th section was struck out.

On a motion to strike out the 7th section, providing for the sale of the lots, Mr. Bowlin called for the yeas and nays, which resulted 16 to 3, so that the section was struck out.

The 8th section, authorizing the Minister of Finance to commute all claims on the said property, not to exceed the amount of \$22,000, was then taken up.

Mr. Bowlin said that if this section was amended so as to make the \$22,000 apply to the purchase of the Queen's right alone in the property, he could then vote for it.

Mr. Robertson said that the intention of the section was to provide for the Queen's claim, but it could not be so stated in so many words in any bill originating in this House, because a bill for that purpose had some time since been rejected.

Mr. Harris moved to refer this back to the Committee to report on the nature of the Queen's claim.

Mr. Robertson said he could report nothing new upon that subject, or any thing that was not well understood by the House at large.

An exciting scene here occurred between the two members, and some hard words were passed, Mr. Robertson seeming to think that a slur was attempted to be cast upon him, and Mr. Harris thinking that his colleague had not treated him with proper courtesy.

Mr. Thurston moved a substitute for the 8th Section, giving the Queen \$22,000 for her claim, the interest on which was to be paid semi-annually, and the principal at such time as the Legislature may provide. The amendment was lost, and the section as it originally stood, passed, as also did the 9th and last sections.

The Committee rose, and the bill was ordered for Saturday, when the House adjourned.

**July 13th, 1854.** The Government Reef Bill was read a third time. On a motion to pass it, Mr. Harris said that the bill as it stood at present, was worth nothing, and meant nothing towards improving the property in question. It takes away the power from the Privy Council to sell, and limits it to leasing, which last was not a favorite mode of investment.

Mr. Harris went on to recapitulate the arguments against the bill, as it now stood, and concluded by moving to strike

out all except that portion of the bill which provides for the payment of claims.

Mr. Robertson in reply, opposed the motion to strike out. Although he favored a loan, which the bill in its original form provided for, yet he thought it better to trust to appropriations by the Legislature, than to relinquish the expression in the bill of a desire to improve the lots. As to the Queen's claim,—it was now pending before the Supreme Court, and he did not think it *proper* that this House should, under the circumstances, publicly discuss and decide upon it.

After some further discussion, during which a motion to go into Committee; and several motions to amend were negatived, the bill finally passed, 20 to 3.

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### APPENDIX C.

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Foreign Office, 23d December, 1854.

Sir: On behalf of the Cabinet, I have the honour to make known to you that His Majesty the King has expressed His Will that before going to the expense of Ordering a Dredging Machine from the United States, a Careful examination be made to ascertain whether the Water on the *Bar* of the Harbour Can, or Cannot, by some other mode or apparatus, be so deepened, at once, as to admit heavy Frigates or Ships of the Line; and that under the Authority thus given by His Majesty, the Cabinet has appointed you to make that examination, in concert with the Captains of the Foreign Ships of War now in Port, who perhaps may condescend to assist you in the matter.

You are requested to hand to each of them (of) the letters which you will receive, herewith (that are addressed to them) to read this note to them severally, and to fix upon a time for the examination that may suit them and your own Convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) R. C. WYLLIE.

To Wm. Webster, Esq.

Civil Engineer

&c &c &c

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NOTE—The words in brackets are interlined in the original.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF A DREDGING MACHINE, CAPABLE OF DREDGING IN 30 FEET OF WATER, AND APPURTENANCES.

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dredging Machine, 25 Horse Power..... | \$20,000        |
| Twenty Scows @ \$500.....             | 10,000          |
| Freight, &c. ....                     | 5,000           |
| Erecting . . . . .                    | 5,000           |
| <b>Total cost</b> .....               | <b>\$40,000</b> |

COST OF ONE DAY'S WORKING OF THE ABOVE MACHINE.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Coal, two tons.....  | \$ 40.00        |
| Engineer and breaksman.....  | 12.00           |
| Two firemen .....  | 2.00            |
| Oil . . . . .  | 2.00            |
| 120 men towing and emptying scows and throwing up<br>the earth to form embankment..... | 120.00          |
| Superintendence, breakage, &c.....   | 30.00           |
|  | <b>\$206.00</b> |

Say the machine will excavate 800 cubic yards per day, then  $\$206.00 \div 800 = 25\frac{3}{4}$  cts., to this I would add for contingencies  $9\frac{1}{4}$  cts., which will make the rate per yard 35 cts.

The above Dredging Machine will excavate under favorable circumstances from 1000 to 1200 cubic yards per day.

### APPENDIX D.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,  
IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1858.

"After numerous careful experiments made in September, 1856, it was found that, just as Mr. Dougherty, the builder of the dredge boat, had predicted, it was by no means calculated to remove the obstructions on the bar. From its floating on the surface, without any sufficient hold in the water, it dragged its anchors, was carried on to the leeward reef, where it grounded, but fortunately, was got off without material dam-

age. After that first experiment, another was made in presence of the Prince and myself, with the pilots, Captain Meek, and the harbormaster, Mr. Holdsworth, conducted by our efficient steam captains, and by our able machinist and engineer, Mr. Hughes, the result of which was the confirmation of Mr. Dougherty's opinion, and the establishment of the fact that our present dredging boat cannot remove the obstructions on the bar, except so slowly as to consume as much time and money as with a proper dredging boat, and the facilities of a foreign loan ought to suffice both to deepen the water on the bar, and to improve the harbor and reefs, on the most extensive scale that we have contemplated.

"This important fact having been thus ascertained, at a conference held on the 2nd of October, 1856, at which all the parties above named attended, it was agreed that under the circumstances, the only proper mode of proceeding was to give up all further attempts on the bar; to apply the dredge boat exclusively to the clearing out of the harbor inside of the bar, and to the filling up of the reefs,—and to devote the propeller to the tugging of vessels in and out, that she might earn some money whenever she could be so employed without prejudice to the dredging of the harbor."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR 1870.

"A Light-house has been erected on the inner reef, at the inner end of the deep water channel, supplied with a Fresnel light of the 4th order, at an elevation of 25 feet above high water mark. This light can be seen at a distance of ten miles, and in combination with another Light Tower on the Esplanade, marks the deep water channel, thereby enabling vessels to work into the harbor with perfect safety at any hour of the night. The cost of these lights has been \$5,636.76."

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following brochure, which was found among the papers left by the late Rev. D. Baldwin, is worth republishing, as it evidently expresses the political views of Richard Charlton, Esq., (who was the British Consul at Honolulu from 1823 until 1842), and of his partisans.

It may also serve as a sample of the slanders which were industriously circulated in those days, and which, like Falstaff's lies, were "gross as a mountain, open, palpable."

W. D. A.

# The Sandwich and Bonin Islands.

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A Letter  
To a

NOBLE LORD,  
On the Importance of Settling  
THE SANDWICH and BONIN ISLANDS,  
In the North Pacific Ocean,  
On the Plan of a Proprietary Government;  
Together with

HINTS  
On the Probability, in that case, of Introducing  
BRITISH MANUFACTURES  
Into the  
GREAT EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

By T. Horton James, Esq.  
London.

Printed by W. Tew,  
34 Queen Street, Cheapside, near Southwark Bridge.  
1832.

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16 Great Trinity Lane,  
London, 22nd August, 1832.

My Lord,

Having lately arrived from a voyage round the world, and having spent some months among the Sandwich Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, I cannot resist the temptation of urging to the Government the desirableness that such a valuable group should become as soon as possible, substantially a British Possession. Ever since our illustrious countryman (53 years ago) completed this last and noblest of his discoveries, the Sandwich Islands have been gradually retrograding in happiness, population and productions; and from 400,000 fine athletic people in Cook's time, they have now dwindled down to about 75,000 souls, hardly able to obtain food, and groaning under a Missionary tyranny of American enthusiasts, worse than that of Dr. Francia in Paraguay.

There can be no doubt that, but for the fatal accident at Karakakooa Bay, on the 14th of February, 1779, which deprived the world of our great navigator, these superb islands would many years since have been entirely British, for, had

Cook lived to return to England, he must have recommended the immediate settlement of them, to the then Ministry.

Accordingly, since Cook's time, by whose splendid talents they are ours by right of discovery, Vancouver in 1792 obtained the written and formal cession of them to Great Britain from the then principal Chief, Tamahameah. But it was neither the good fortune of Cook, nor even of Vancouver to discover that which now forms the most important feature in the value of this fine cluster of islands, viz: the Harbour of Honolulu in the island of Woahoo, and although this island ranks only third in point of size, yet when its fine Haven is considered, it is decidedly the most valuable of them all. All navigators had concurred in the superior fertility, greenness and beauty of Woahoo; but it is only a few years since that the narrow channel was discovered, leading to what the natives call Honoruru or "Fair Haven," where there is water enough at low spring tides for a frigate to enter with perfect safety; and within a natural Dock, capable of containing 50 to 100 square rigged vessels, besides small craft, free from every danger. To show the importance of the discovery of this Harbour, I need only state that there is no other place where a ship can be hove down, within 3000 miles. In addition to this fact, I have compiled a List of Arrivals of Shipping for one year, in this Port of Honoruru, (the year 1830), exhibiting the names of 131 large vessels, amounting to 41,000 tons, entering the port, either for the purposes of trade, refreshment or repairs; an amount in this remote island that would do credit to many Ports of Europe, averaging as it does, 100 tons per day, and upwards. In this list you will observe that the largest proportion of ships are American, and employed in the American Fishery for Spermaceti Whales, which the English participate in only to a very trifling degree; the Americans being in the proportion of about five to one of English.

The principal islands forming the cluster of the Sandwich Islands, you are aware, are as follows, viz: Owhyhee, the first and largest, being two-thirds as large as Jamaica,<sup>1</sup> and exactly the size of Corsica, containing 4,000 square miles, and about 50,000 inhabitants, dispersed principally along the leeward coast. It contains two lofty mountains, each higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, and the crater of a volcano of the most stupendous and terrific character: but unfortunately there are only two spots that can be called Harbours, viz, the Hidos (Hilo) on the East, where H. M. Ship Blonde, Captain Lord Byron, lately anchored; and Toyeah on the North-west; but the beauty,



soil and capability of the Island are inferior to none in the whole world: and at Toyeah (Kawaihae) there is a plain of 70,000 acres ready for the plough. There are several American Missionaries there. The next in size is Mowee, a splendid and lofty island, as large as all the French West India Islands put together. It contains at this present time about 14,000 persons collected along the coast, especially at Lahaina, a tolerably good roadstead. There is a plain in Mowee of most excellent land, containing 50,000 acres, without a tree, and ready for the plough.

There is an American Missionary also here of great influence,<sup>2</sup> and so much involved in trade, that he will not allow any white person to remain on the Island, for fear that he should oppose him in the sale of fire-wood and articles for the refreshment of vessels, of which there are generally ten or a dozen at anchor in the season.

The next in point of size, although the first of all in importance on account of its excellent Harbour, is called Woahoo, a large and fertile island, abounding in lofty pinnacles and luxurious valleys, four times as large as Barbadoes,<sup>3</sup> and of the same size as Cephalonia, exhibiting one of the prettiest pictures in nature. Its Port, Honolulu, may be called invaluable, for there is no other of any description that deserves the name within 3,000 miles, viz: at Otaheite to the South, and the coast of California on the East: the sooner this island is in our possession the better, not merely in name but in fact.

The next in point of size and value, is 75 miles off, but in sight, called Atooi (Kauai), a fine island, exactly the same size as the last, very mountainous, the first which our great countryman discovered, or rather landed at. Could he get up from his grave, and see the desolation and havoc which civilization, as it is called, has produced, none can properly judge of his feelings but those who have travelled on it, as I have done, within the last nine months. The population has dwindled to one-tenth of what they then were, (55 years ago only,) and by the frenzied fanaticism of the Connecticut Missionaries, (see note a), this island, which might be made an earthly paradise, bids fair to become entirely depopulated in a few years. The chief hovels of the oppressed people are at Wymea on the south coast, and Anare' (Hanalei) on the north.

The next island in importance is called Ranai, a small island in comparison with the others, but still rather larger than Tobago.<sup>4</sup> It has good shelter on one side for small vessels, and is capable of the highest cultivation, but not possessing, like



the other islands, mountains 10 to 18,000 feet high, it does not rain so much here and is thought to be badly watered; because in the other islands every man may have a stream at his door; for it rains in some of them on the high land every day in the 365, owing to the immense elevation of their mountains in the interior.

The next in size is Morokai, a very good and pretty island, but very thinly inhabited, owing to the natives having gradually removed to the neighboring islands, more frequented by the ships. The island is about the size of Antigua<sup>5</sup> or Zante, and might become much more productive and populous.

The next in size are called Onehow (Nijihau) and Towrowa (Kahoolawe), rather poor places, but celebrated for producing the largest and finest vegetables of all the group. They are just the same size as Jersey and Guernsey. The natives here, as in all the Islands, though poor and wretched, are kind and hospitable in the extreme. The other two islands have a name, but nothing else: though under a British system, they doubtless would acquire a proportionate degree of importance with the others.

The group of the Sandwich Islands, here briefly described, are seated in the Pacific Ocean, 19 to 20 degrees from the equator, and enjoying, without exception, what may be pronounced the finest climate in the world. Unlike the West Indies, surrounded by a sort of Mediterranean Sea, by extensive continents, and influenced by all the atmospheric phenomena acting on them; by Columbia on the South, Mexico on the West, and the United States on the North; producing violent and instantaneous changes in the air, with sweeping hurricanes and earthquakes, destructive alike to property and life; I say, unlike these, the Sandwich Island group, though so large, yet compared with the vast ocean they are surrounded with, are but specks, and being so distant from any other land, enjoy a climate as it were of their own; and hurricanes, earthquakes, and even gales of wind, are totally unknown. It even never thunders or very rarely, and by going up a little higher in the interior, the happy inhabitants, when the present black generation are passed away, (and they are fast going) may enjoy any climate they please, from the burning chocolate plains below to the ice and snow of the Arctic regions: no man ever having yet ascended to the top of Mowna Roa,<sup>6</sup> and most likely no man ever will be able, as it is 6000 feet higher than Mont Blanc.

These immense and cloud-capped mountains are forever pouring down their gentle streams to the plains beneath, and it was these innumerable cascades which are the distinguishing feature of the Sandwich Islands, and which threw La Perouse and his companions into such ecstasies, when he first made the high cliffs of Mowee.

But the strongest reason for at once taking possession of the Islands is the intense wish of all the inhabitants that it may be done; added to the vast importance of their geographical position with regard to commerce. A three weeks' voyage takes you from any of the Islands, which are all in sight of one another, to the rich coast of Mexico and California on the East; the same duration of voyage taking you to Canton and the coast of China, Manila and Japan, on the West; towards the North, three weeks takes you to the numerous and valuable Fur Settlements of the Russians at Sitka, Petropowloski and Norfolk Sound; while three weeks to the South carries you to Otaheite and the whole group of the pretty little Society Islands. Such a position is the happiest in the whole globe, and offers to an enterprising nation like the English, advantages incalculable. The Sandwich Islands may also be considered the very headquarters of the Sperm Fishery, which I presume to say, is only in its infancy in this country, compared with what it will become when these fine Islands shall be settled from England.

The only white inhabitants on the Islands are first the Connecticut Missionaries, of whom and their ultimate views to dominion there, I shall say nothing in this place; next a few American gentlemen, owners of vessels, who liking the climate, have built themselves houses; and a few English gentlemen, and about 200 to 300 Artizans, English and American. These all to a man desire most strongly, that the English Government would send a Governor there, and promote the settlement of the country; perhaps of the two, the Americans were most loud in their entreaties to me that I would make known their wishes in this respect, as soon as I arrived in London.

The Missionaries, their families and servants, are the most numerous class, and are living in a rich profusion of all the elegancies and comforts of life,<sup>7</sup> supplied by their willing and simple contributors in the Eastern states of America, by cargoes at a time. These men are desirous of no change, but wish to have the Islands all to themselves.

The black natives are most anxious to be taken from the oppression of the Chiefs; and indeed it would be an act of the

noblest benevolence that the British Government should step in, and destroy the overbearing tyranny now exercised towards the labouring classes of the Sandwich Islands. [Here follows an account of the Bonin Islands, which I omit.] \* \* \* As however the British Government may not, at the present moment, have any great predilection for the increase of its colonies, especially so distant a territory as the Sandwich Islands, they might be granted *in fee simple* to a Company of Merchants of London, in the manner in which the Argentine Republic have lately granted the entire property of the Malouines or Falkland Islands, to Monsieur Vernet, on his undertaking to convey a certain number of Emigrants to that spot; and which Islands, considering the short time that has elapsed since the first landing of the settlers, have already become a very important, as well as most convenient station for vessels to refresh at, coming round Cape Horn. \* \* \* It may be thought an objection to this plan of settling or rather of granting the Islands to a London Joint Stock Company, which would undertake to convey settlers to the spot, and be empowered to grant or sell them lands, that we have no right to interfere with the existing state of society in these places; that there is already an independent native government established there, and that every well disposed person has liberty to settle and carry on a peaceable trade among them; and that in confirmation of this, there was a King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, resident a few years ago in England, recognized by the authorities of this country.

I can only say, in answer to this, that the natives are completely in a state of nature. The persons at present called *King* and *Queen*, *Madam Boki*, and the whole of the black tribe, being little removed above the natives of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land.<sup>8</sup> And that there never was such a ridiculous and laughable piece of humbug, to use a vulgar word, as was practised upon the English people, when these drunken blackguards under the name of King and Queen, were introduced here into polished society in England, and waited upon by the junior branches of the British nobility. *Madame Boki*,<sup>9</sup> as she is nicknamed, may be seen in almost a state of nudity, every day, in her straw hovel, in Woahoo, beastly drunk: a quart or a bottle of strong raw rum, in the course of the morning being nothing to her. And this *lady*, the only one of the lot that has survived the visit to Europe, from her intemperate habits, cannot be expected to live long. If then, this woman, who it must be admitted is the highest person by birth, man-

ners, dress, &c., among the native chiefs of all the Islands, notwithstanding the good example which she has had of a better state of things, during her temporary residence in the Adelphi, is so bad and abandoned, what can be supposed of the others, who have not had such advantages? The demi-civilized chiefs of the Islands, I have no hesitation in saying, are infinitely worse than any savages I have ever seen in all the Pacific Ocean; and it is mortifying to an Englishman's feelings, that he should not consider himself on his own soil, when he is treading those islands, so dearly purchased by the blood of the greatest Navigator that ever lived.

The Russians attempted some 8 or 10 years ago to make a settlement in the Sandwich Islands, seeing how convenient they would be to keep up a communication with their numerous and wealthy settlements on the N. W. Coast of America: and a vessel of war, belonging to the Czar landed her guns in the port of Anare', (Hanalei), on the North side of the Island of Atooi (Kauai), and built a very commanding fort, which still exists, though the settlement was soon abandoned, in consequence of a hint from the court of St. Petersburg, that it would be displeasing to Great Britain. The Americans also, not fond of foreign dependencies, and not a colonizing people, would be very glad if they could avail themselves of such a central situation as these Islands offer, for the more easy carrying on their increasing trade with China, and as a permanent resort for their hundreds of spermaceti whalers, but they also refrain from interfering with the prior rights of Great Britain; and so, what with the apathy of the English; the fear of giving offence on the part of the Russians, and the generous avowal of the Washington Government that they cannot set up any claim to the Sandwich Islands; those beautiful and invaluable places are rapidly going to ruin, at present prostrate at the feet of an ignorant and fanatical hierarchy of Mechanic Missionaries from America, who interfere with every thing concerning the trade and resources of the Islands, as well as its internal government, and connexion with vessels putting in for repairs and refreshment, after foreign voyages, to the great loss and embarrassment of the owners and captains. The daily depopulation of the Islands, owing to the existing tyranny, will, it is to be feared, leave, in a few years, the country without inhabitants. But surely it is better that an English system should be introduced, and tillage commenced, while there are yet a few thousands of the natives left for the purpose, strong and willing to work, than that we should wait

until the Islands are a desert, and then have to import the natives of other countries to do the labour.

In the hands of an English Company the Sandwich Islands would immediately become a Colony of the first rank and importance, quite as valuable after some years, as the British West Indies; for in addition to the great variety and value of their productions, and their proximity to China and Japan, they are seated in the very centre of the Sperm Whale Fishery, and could give, by that branch of industry alone, a great impetus to the present drooping and melancholy state of the Shipping Interests of Great Britain.

Moreover, such a plan of granting these Islands would be nothing new; for were not the successive Colonies of New England, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of Maryland, of Virginia, of Carolina, of Georgia, &c., granted as proprietary Governments to enterprising and eminent Englishmen; such as James, Duke of York, Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook and the Plymouth Company; to Lord Bulkeley and Sir George Carteret; to Admiral Penn, for his share in the capture of Jamaica; to Lord Baltimore, Lord Deleware, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, to Lord Grenville, to Colonel Wood and to Sir Wm. Alexander in Nova Scotia. It would be desirable indeed that this plan should be followed, not only with the Sandwich Islands but many other places on the globe; now wasting to decay, and wanting nothing but the hand of man to create in all of them a prodigious wealth.

Besides, it is important to consider at this moment the probable effect of the present agitated state of the public mind in England, on the question of *Slave Labour* in our West Indian Colonies. Those who are best informed on the question, and they are generally the least noisy, it is needless to say, have the most gloomy forebodings of the early fate of Jamaica and our Caribbee Islands, should the present false and feverish philanthropy of the English public continue.<sup>10</sup> Then where are we to obtain our four million cwts. of sugar now supplied by English estates in the West Indies; and how will the Exchequer support the loss of nearly five millions of revenue from this one article alone? That this is probable we have only to look at the wretched and altered state of St. Domingo since the emancipation of the blacks; where they exported in 1786 nearly 150 millions of pounds of sugar, and 80 millions of coffee, this fine island now in the year 1832 hardly exports a dozen cargoes. In the Sandwich Islands of course there will be nothing but *free labourers* and any additional supply of

labour that may be required, above the limited means of the Islands, can be procured from the Islands of the Marquesas and New Zealand. In the certainty of a great falling off at all events, in future years of the supply of sugar from the British West India Islands, it will be consoling to think that a commencement has been made in the Pacific, of quite as valuable a group; and whose supply of tropical productions will amply make up for any new demand in Great Britain, consequent either on the increase of population, the reduction of duties, or the loss of our West India possessions.

As for the Island of Mauritius, it is to be lamented that the British Legislature should ever have countenanced the introduction and consumption of French sugar amongst the British people to the serious detriment of the West India proprietor. The Isle of France is, with the exception of the authorities, garrison, and a few British residents, as much a French Colony as ever; all the owners of estates, nearly, are Frenchmen, the language spoken is the French, and I believe there is not any English newspaper on the island. And the curious history of the manœuvre of obtaining the equalization of duties, a few years ago, was known by almost every body except those most interested in it, viz: the British Parliament: and it is to be hoped the day will come when these sugars will again be considered foreign.

One word in conclusion, as to the Sandwich Islands. If the British Government should still refuse to colonize them or grant them, which perhaps would be the cheapest manner of the two; if, I say, they should still persist in refusing to do either, it is at least to be hoped that the beach at Karakakooa (Kealakekua) Bay, the most sacred and classical spot in the wide and vast Pacific, will not be allowed to remain in its present degraded state, without a Memorial or Monument to the great man, to whose intrepid and insatiable devotedness to Nautical Discovery we are indebted for the knowledge of these Islands.

While the captain, and officers of a French Corvette, not many months ago, as well as the officers of an armed ship of His Russian Majesty, on her way to China, all went ashore in succession in this celebrated bay, prostrating themselves on the Black Lava Rock, and actually kissed the spot, hallowed by the massacre of Capt. Cook, and forever identified with his imperishable name; we, his countrymen, are satisfied with a cold and silent approbation, and have allowed the place to remain for 53 years without any thing more than a rude heap



of loose volcano stones, about 4 feet high, to mark the memorable scene of his sudden and savage murder.

If the French Government sent out a corvette in 1826 for the purpose of affixing a Tablet of Brass on the south head of Botany Bay, marking the spot last touched by La Perouse in 1778, surely we ought to do as much for a still greater man, our countryman, and on the spot of his ever to be regretted loss,

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,

T. HORTON JAMES.

P. S. As the writer of the foregoing letter will shortly embark for these interesting Islands, he has been careful rather to understate than exaggerate what he witnessed there, particularly in regard to the American Missionaries. The dark deed<sup>11</sup> on the voyage from Atooi has not been alluded to, nor the infamous treatment of those accomplished Catholic Missionaries, Messrs. Bachelot and Short,<sup>12</sup> with a few others of an interesting nature.

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#### SUPPLEMENT.

##### (a) The American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands.

It is extremely painful to be obliged to say so much against the American Missionary system, as I found it existing in these highly favored Islands. Whilst travelling in Europe, the writer had always been friendly to Missionaries generally to the South Seas, and therefore visited the various groups of Islands quite prepossessed in favour of them; but truth compels him to say that the personal observation on the spot, of the effects produced by the conduct of the American Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, wrought on him a sad and melancholy disappointment. No doubt, among so numerous a body as the American Missionaries there are many very valuable men, who would do honor to any employment they might be engaged in, and among these I have great pleasure in recollecting Mr. ——— in Owhyhee, but "*exceptio probat regulam*"; and it is to be regretted that such instances are not more numerous.

The system of exacting a Spanish dollar<sup>13</sup> from every black man and woman before the Missionary will marry them, is certainly not one of their instructions, and is highly oppressive



among a population that can hardly obtain a dollar by any exertions, coupled as this priestly regulation is with a summary denouncement against all those who cohabit together without the form of marriage. A sermon which I heard in the Island of Woahoo was frightful; it was something in these words: "You will go to the horrible place of torment in everlasting flames, unless you rely solely on our Lord Jesus Christ. It is no use your being honest, no use your being sober, feeding the hungry, and healing the sick, and leading what the world calls a virtuous and upright life one toward another; all this I say is of no use; you and your children will be cast into the fiery pit, which burneth for ever and ever, the bottom of which is paved with the little bones of infants not a span long."<sup>14</sup> I would ask any body if this is the way to begin with people in a complete state of nature. The preacher was a young man of about 20, that had just arrived from the establishment at Princeton in New Jersey; but it is to be hoped he will follow in the path so abundantly set before him by his elder brethren, and end with the same amount of discretion as he has now of zeal, and thereby accumulate, as I was informed, the head Missionary, but *ci-devant* chair-maker has done, twenty thousand dollars worth of property in his house at Honoruru!

No wonder the population is gradually falling off, when, added to this system of frightening the people, and charging them a dollar for getting married, they are compelled to attend church and school four days out of the seven,<sup>15</sup> and the fifth day is spent in compulsory labour for the chiefs; thus leaving only two whole days for the purpose of tillage and growing their necessary food.

The Missionaries have prohibited<sup>16</sup> Fishing, Bathing, Jew's Harps, and the Surf Board, and every other description of amusement among the native population; besides which they have introduced an old law of the Connecticut Puritans, and will not allow an English or American gentleman to ride horseback on Sundays, or drink spirituous liquors, or play at bowls or billiards on any day in the week; whilst they themselves are driven about the town and about the country four in hand, with their wives and families, Sundays and week days, not by horses, which are plentiful and cheap enough in those Islands, but by human beings,<sup>17</sup> by four naked black fellows, their own hearers and probably fellow communicants! The Missionaries wanted to proclaim the Ten Commandments of Moses, as the

supreme law of the land throughout the Islands, but some difficulties<sup>18</sup> were started, and the plan was abandoned.

In short, civilization, as it is unfortunately going on at present in the Sandwich Islands, under the mismanagement of the American Missionaries, is only another name for *extinction*. The bulk of the people are in a state bordering on starvation,<sup>19</sup> because the adults are taken away from their enclosures of taro and potatoes to learn to read and spell; thus beginning at the wrong end, and the time that should be devoted to the agricultural and mechanic arts is now fruitlessly wasted in teaching old men of seventy to spell a *b ab!*, and where one naturally looks for the outward signs of industry, the spade, the hoe, the fishing net, etc., there is nothing but a vain and idle exhibition of the *palapala* or spelling book, bought of the Missionaries at a high price.

In fact, the whole system, with an honorable exception or two, is nothing but a money-making fraud, and instead of tending to the benefit of the wretched people, may be considered almost as a visitation of wrath, and a direct cause of the depopulation<sup>20</sup> before spoken of.

First, by a tax on marriage much above the means of nine-tenths of the people, which tax is not received by the King or Government such as it is, to be disbursed and circulated again, but goes directly into the pockets of the Missionaries, to be hoarded by them, and taken out of the country when they have sufficiently feathered their nests, and by denouncing eternal torments on those who marry according to the ancient usages, that is, without paying a dollar to the reverend fathers.

Second, by starvation, employing the natives four days out of the seven in useless school learning,<sup>15</sup> or otherwise taking them from the cultivation of the soil.

Third, by disease, prohibiting bathing, which in that climate is almost as essential to existence as fresh air; the natives from being the fine healthy people they were in Cook's time, are now covered with vermin and scorbutic eruptions.

Fourth, by prohibiting their innocent sports, and by fruitlessly attempting to bind human beings to a mode of life which is contrary to their nature, their spirit is broken, and they have now become listless and enervated; and should the present system continue, there will ere long be none but the white population for the Missionaries to preach to.

## NOTES.

- 1 p. 37 The area of Hawaii is 4015 square miles.  
The area of Jamaica is 4193 square miles.  
The area of Corsica is 3377 square miles.
- 2 p. 38 The American Missionaries were debarred both by their principles and by the rules of their society from engaging in trade.  
The missionary at Lahaina was the Rev. Wm. Richards, one of the most unworldly of men.
- 3 p. 38 The area of Oahu is 598 square miles.  
The area of Barbadoes is 166 square miles.  
The area of Cephalonia is 348 square miles.
- 4 p. 38 The area of Lanai is 139 square miles.  
The area of Tobago is 114 square miles.
- 5 p. 39 The area of Molokai is 261 square miles.  
The area of Antigua is 108 square miles.
- 6 p. 39 The elevation of Mauna Loa is 13,675 feet.  
The elevation of Mont Blanc is 15,810 feet.
- 7 p. 40 The salary of a missionary and his wife at that time was \$450.00. They could not hold any individual property in houses, land or live stock, and were liable to be transferred at any yearly meeting from one station to another. See Lyman's "Hawaiian Yesterdays," pp. 13 and 17.
- 8 p. 41 This libel on the Hawaiian people is unworthy of notice.
- 9 p. 41 It was unkind to caricature Liliha (alias Madam Boki) in this way, when she was the head of the anti-missionary faction, allied with Charlton and his adherents.  
Of the party which accompanied Liholiho to England in 1824, there were surviving at that time besides Liliha, Kekuanaoa, James Young, and Kapihe, alias Naihekukui. There were also a number of female chiefs superior to Liliha "in birth, manners, dress, &c.," among whom may be mentioned Nahienaena, the King's sister; Kaahumanu, the Queen-Regent; Kapiolani, Kinau, Kekauluohi and Kalakua.
- 10 p. 43 The abolition of slavery in the British West Indies took place in 1834.

- 11 p. 45 By the "dark deed on the voyage from Atooi," our author probably refers to the assassination by night of a chief who had been taken prisoner in the fight at the Waimea fort Aug. 8th, 1824. See Bingham's History, p. 236. Mr. James is the only writer who ever hinted that the Missionaries were implicated in this crime.
- 12 p. 45 While the deportation of Messrs. Bachelot and Short to California in December, 1831, is much to be regretted, there is conclusive evidence that it was mainly a *political* measure, taken by the chiefs in the belief that they were identified with the faction of Boki and Liliha, who were plotting the overthrow of the Government. It has always been denied by the chiefs that they were prompted to this course by the American missionaries. E. g. See the King's letter to the U. S. Consul, of Oct. 28, 1839.
- 13 p. 45 No charge was ever made by the American missionaries for performing the marriage ceremony.
- 14 p. 46 Who was Mr. James' interpreter?
- 15 p. 46 The charge that the poor natives were compelled "to spend four days out of the seven in church and school" is as false and ridiculous as the one about the prohibition of bathing. Mr. James would have condemned them to ignorance and virtual slavery to a foreign joint-stock company.
- 16 p. 46 The absurd statement that the missionaries "prohibited Fishing, Bathing, Jews' Harps and the Surf Board, &c.," needs no refutation.
- 17 p. 46 It is true that in early times small four-wheeled vehicles were used, like the *jinrikshas* in Asiatic ports, for the conveyance of the female chiefs as well as of foreign ladies, but it is not true that they were drawn by unwilling or unpaid labor. As early as 1829, however, a number of wagons and gigs drawn by horses had come into use in Honolulu.
- 18 p. 47 Near the close of the year 1825, Kaahumanu and Kalanimoku having called a meeting of the chiefs to discuss the Ten Commandments as a basis for future legislation, a party of the leading foreigners "violently and riotously interrupted the council with such menaces and threats that the chiefs were intimidated and for the time relinquished their purpose."

- 19 p. 47 As to the alleged abandonment of industry and the consequent starvation of the natives, Consul Jones in an official report in 1829, said of the 125 American ships which annually visited the Islands: "A large majority visit these islands, certain to obtain here any thing of which they may be in want."
- 20 p. 47 The depopulation of the islands was at its height at the beginning of the 19th century, and in 1820 was going on much more rapidly than at any time since. In spite of epidemics introduced from abroad and of vices fostered by foreign influences, the rate of decrease has been greatly reduced by the benign influence of Christianity.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

(b) Here follows a list of Arrivals in the Harbour of Honolulu for the Year 1830.

No. 1, amounting to 40,125 tons.

No. 2 is a list of ships and vessels belonging to the Port of Honolulu, Oct., 1831, amounting to 2890 tons. Only three are set down as belonging to native chiefs, viz: the Waverley, Karaimoku and the Tamarahana.

No. 3, prices of provisions at Woahoo, October, 1831:

|                                   |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| Beef, per lb.....                 | os | 6d |
| Goat Mutton .....                 | os | 2d |
| Pork . . . . .                    | os | 3d |
| Goats, each .....                 | 5s | 0d |
| Butter, per lb.....               | 2s | 0d |
| Eggs, per doz.....                | 1s | 6d |
| House rent, 16 dollars per month. |    |    |
| Yams, per bushel.....             | 3s | 0d |
| Taro, per bushel.....             | 3s | 0d |
| Cabbages, per doz.....            | 1s | 6d |
| Sweet Potatoes, per bushel.....   | 2s | 0d |
| Bananas, per bunch of 35 lbs..... | os | 6d |
| Pine Apples, each.....            | os | 3d |

No. 4. Estimate of the probable Produce that might be raised in the first five years, in the Sandwich Islands, together with its Value, under all the difficulties of a first settlement:

| DESCRIPTION.   | QUANTITY. | VALUE.    | MARKET.   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|
| Sugar, tons .....  | 2,000     | £ 40,000  | N. W. Coast of America and New South Wales.     |
| Rum, puncheons.....  | 1,000     | 20,000    | N. W. Coast of America and Russian Settlements. |
| Molasses, barrels .....                                    | 3,000     | 3,000     | Russians & Shipping.                            |
| Tobacco, lbs. ....   | 100,000   | 1,000     | Do.   |
| Ginger and Tumeric, cwts. ....                             | 1,000     | 1,000     | England.  |
| Coffee, lbs. ....  | 50,000    | 12,500    | Do.   |
| Cotton, " .....  | 1,000,000 | 25,000    | Do.   |
| Indigo, " .....  | 20,000    | 5,000     | Do.   |
| Tortoise Shell, lbs.....                                   | 10,000    | 10,000    | Do. and China.                                  |
| Beche de Mer, peculs .....                                 | 5,000     | 20,000    | China.  |
| Sandal Wood, " .....                                       | 10,000    | 20,000    | Do.   |
| Cocanut Oil, tons .....                                    | 1,000     | 25,000    | England.  |
| Sea Otter Skins .....                                      | 10,000    | 130,000   | China.  |
| Martin, Beaver, Seal and other Skins.....                  | Various   | 50,000    | England.  |
| Cocoa and Chocolate, none, as it requires 10 years growth. |           |           |   |
| Maize, Rice and Pepper, only limited by want of hands.     |           |           |   |
| Sperm Oil, tons .....                                      | 15,000    | 75,000    | England.  |
| Black Oil from Sea Elephants on California Coast .....     | 10,000    | 20,000    | Do.   |
| Ship's Disbursements for Beef, Pork, Vegetables, etc. .... | .....     | 100,000   |   |
| Total .....  |           | £ 557,500 |   |

N. B. The Sale of Land in the Sandwich Islands might be made, under a judicious plan of settlement, to pay all the expenses of the Civil Government, and leave a good profit to the Company.

NOTE. There is not a single *English* Missionary in the Sandwich Islands.

## An Extract from a Journal written by Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, in his Youth, entitled "Rustications on Kauai and Niihau, in the Summer of 1845."

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This is one of several ancient journals presented by Mr. Gilman to the Historical Society. About three years after his arrival in the Islands, he was engaged to manage Mr. Titcomb's silk plantation at Hanalei, Kauai, for a few weeks, during the owner's absence. At the end of this time, Mr. Gilman visited the famous caves of Haena, of which he gives a full description, and then continues as follows:

"As the termination of the sea beach and the commencement of the famous 'Pali' or precipice is near the caves, we took a guide and rode on to visit it also. We had not ridden far before we were obliged to dismount, as the ground was so thickly covered with stones. Clambering a short distance over these rocks, we came to a little strip of pretty sand beach, at the farther extremity of which the black cliffs lifted their heads, and presented an unbroken wall as far as we could see the coast. This is the farthest point that can be reached by land, and is a starting place for travelers, who are passing around the Pali, and a landing place for canoes.

"Near this beach stands a singular rock, called 'Kilioe,' which attracted our attention from the numerous perforations like those of a honey comb, which we noticed in it. \* \* \* We also observed a little above this singular rock, a rough terrace built of the stones that lay around. We scrambled up to it with some difficulty over the rugged stones, and gained the platform, which was perhaps twelve feet square. With this spot is associated one of the latest, and to an Hawaiian, the most interesting of their legends. It is entirely fictitious, yet such is its fascination for them that they will sit and listen while it is being recited, all day and from sunset to sunrise. In its full detail it is very lengthy, but it can be abridged. The chief characters are Pele, the dread goddess of the Volcano; Hiiaka, Pele's sister, and Lohiau, a young man. A brief summary of the story, as I have heard it, is as follows:



"The goddess Pele, who held her court in the fiery lake of Kilauea, as she was reclining one day on her fiery couch, was overpowered by the 'drowsy god,' and fell asleep. While her body was thus enjoying rest, her spirit was awake, and attracted by the sound of sweet music in the distance, it left her court in search of it. She passed around the island of Hawaii, but could not discover where it came from. Next she crossed over to Maui, and sought there for the source of the enticing strains, which still eluded her. In the same way she visited Molokai and Oahu, without success, and at last landed on Kauai, where to her joy she found that she was drawing near to the object of her desire. Thus she was led on to the very spot on which we were standing. Here she saw a company of musicians seated around their leader, whom she soon singled out as the youth whose dulcet strains had so entranced her. Lohiau, the young musician, was entirely unconscious of the presence of the goddess, although he was aware of a pair of beautiful eyes gazing upon him. He soon formed an acquaintance with her, and for a short time enjoyed the happiness of love.

"But it was all too brief, for the object of his love disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as she had made her appearance. To account for this, we must return to the court at Kilauea, where we will discover a group of her attendants in earnest conversation. They are much concerned at the long continued absence of their sovereign lady, who had now been lying for five whole days without waking. Yet none of the group dared to disturb her slumber. At last, it was decided that her younger sister, Hiiaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele, or Hiiaka, the bosom companion of Pele, should go in and arouse her, which she did, and thus caused the sudden disappearance of Lohiau's lover, for as the body awoke it recalled its animating spirit.

"As Pele awoke, she said: 'I am sorry you awoke me from my pleasant dream.' After this her sister, Hiiaka, went to the sea to bathe, but more in truth to see a friend residing there, who was a mortal and very expert in the dance. During her absence Pele proposed that one of her attendants should proceed to Kauai to bring Lohiau to her court, so that he might enter her service. They all declined, saying that her sister, who was far more powerful than they, was the one best fitted for the task. On Hiiaka's return, she consented, and with two companions started on the expedition. While passing through Hilo, she encountered two hostile inferior deities, whom she overcame and slew. Her various adventures on the several

islands on her way to Kauai would take too much time to narrate here.

"Arriving in Kauai, she had no difficulty in finding Lohiau, and after a brief sojourn prepared to return with him. Embarking in a canoe, they passed from island to island until they arrived at Hawaii, and repaired to the border of Pele's abode, on the edge of the crater.

"Here Hiiaka learned that Pele, contrary to her (Hiiaka's) express injunction, had gone to the sea side, and on seeing her friend there, had taken her or eaten her. This highly incensed Hiiaka. She was very wroth with her sister, and in a rage she dived down deep into the bowels of the earth, causing the rocks and earth to fly out so that none dared to approach.

"As for Pele, on seeing Lohiau, she came up out of the crater to meet him, but he who was enamored with her fair young sister, had no inclination to wed the fiery old hag, and as she flowed out to embrace him, and her arms (of lava) clasped his feet, he intoned a prayer or incantation, which proved too strong for Pele, and she had to retire. Again she came and embraced his knees, and again his prayer proved to be effectual, and he was delivered, but he remained fast as high up as he had been embraced. Still again she advanced and reached his waist, and again was repulsed by his prayer. Each of the several prayers of the victim are duly recited by the storytellers, but I have not transcribed them. Pele then determined to make one more effort, and this time she was successful, for his prayer went up too late. She overwhelmed him, and he sank overpowered into her arms.

"There are two or three other versions of this story, but this is the one most generally received as far as I know, and the above is only a rough outline of it. To write it all out would make an ordinarily sized novel. Towering far above us, rose the mountain peaks, two of which are pointed out to travellers. One of them is very peculiar, and attracts every one's attention. It is a colossal head framed by nature, the proportions being excellent and in good keeping, and the profile very life-like. The other point with which the tradition is connected, is a rock, somewhat resembling a man stooping, which bears the name of 'Pohaku a Kane.' It stands on a sharp spur of the mountain, overlooking a little bay. The tradition says that 'Pohaku a Kane' and his sister, 'Hauwa,' were travelling over the sea, (being deities), when they came upon the island of Kauai. It was night when they arrived, and the sister remained in the sea, while her brother landed and commenced

the ascent of the mountain. Morning dawned, and found him several hundred feet above his sister, who was detained by some stronger power, and he, not being able to descend, maintained the position of a watchful brother over his sister. She is or was an object of worship to the fishermen, who believed in her ability to help them on the sea."

Mr. Gilman's account of his subsequent canoe voyage along the Pali to Waimea may be given at some future meeting of the Society.

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