

The Sandwich Islands

From Richard Brinsley Hinds' Journal of the Voyage of the 'Sulphur' (1836-1842)

Transcribed and edited by E. Alison Kay

1837. July 7th. We have been running abreast of some of the Sandwich group during the day, tho' at a tolerable distance. In the morning Owhyte [Hawaii] was on the beam, but very indistinct; Mowee [Maui] equally indistinct on the lee-bow; during the forenoon it was abreast of us and now in the evening Morotai [Molokai] is in the same situation; but we are nearer in and can see distinctly its exceedingly bold and precipitous sides, broken at numerous intervals with deep dark chasms. The appearance it presents is very imposing and is as far from the low coral islands of these seas as extremes can be. The other islands we have passed appear equally bold and diversified. Some houses or huts can be seen with a glass, and on Morotai a village was perceived perched half way up the hills. A few sea birds have been [sighted from] the ship during the day, the first visitors of this kind we have had for some time. I have at last seen convincing proof that water birds are a sign of land being not very far off. We saw gulls, boatswains, and tropic birds in the neighbourhood of the Clarion

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Her comments: Among the unpublished journals of early Pacific expeditions in the British Museum (Natural History) is that of Richard Brinsley Hinds (?d. 1859), surgeon to the Expedition on Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur during her voyage around the world between 1836 and 1842. The official account of the voyage, written by the Sulphur's commanding officer, Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., includes a graceful acknowledgment of Belcher's debt to Hinds for "his valuable and interesting account of the vegetation regions, . . ." ¹ But except for Belcher's mention of Hinds and the recognition by conchologists of Hinds as author of a number of species of mollusks described subsequent to his travels, practically nothing is known of Hinds himself. That he was a young, enthusiastic, and sympathetic observer of both man and his environment is apparent, however, in those portions of Hinds' journal dealing with the Sulphur's two visits to the Sandwich Islands which are here published for the first time.

In the following transliteration modern spellings of place names, Hawaiian words, and apparent slips of the pen are enclosed in square brackets. Where it was not possible to decipher Hinds' handwriting, a series of dots has been inserted.

I am grateful to the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) for permission to publish these sections of the Hinds journal and the photographs of Hinds' water color sketches, and to Mr. M. J. Rowlands, Librarian, British Museum (Natural History) for his help and encouragement.

isles; and we left the both behind together. I remember seeing birds on no other occasion during this passage till today, as I have mentioned above.

The tops of all the islands supported dense masses of vapour which made it impossible to make out a continuous coastline; to windward the clear blue sky was without a cloud. The trade winds blowing down on these islands carry with them a quantity of moisture which becoming condensed on these islands becomes visible; occasionally we cd. see them growing so condensed as to fall in the shape of rain; during the day some heavy showers fell on shore whilst on board we were without a drop, and a clear sky over our heads. I would say the height of the general outline of the islands we saw today was from two to three thousand feet. Morotai is exceedingly precipitous towards the sea and presents some magnificent ravines.

The run from San Blas to the Sandwich Islands is very nearly three thousand miles, and has been the best and perhaps the pleasantest since we left England. Rapidity of travelling is always agreeable, I think particularly so on board ships. Besides we have been busily employed in searching out all the information our stock of books afforded respecting these islands. As their history extends but a short way back, all the transactions from their discovery to the present time are tolerably well known by all. This completeness of information makes us look on our visit as I may say the most interesting of any since we left England. I will not say the most exciting, for I cannot forget the ardent wishes expressed by all to arrive at Panama in the hopes of receiving letters from England; and the bitter disappointment when our anticipations were not immediately gratified.

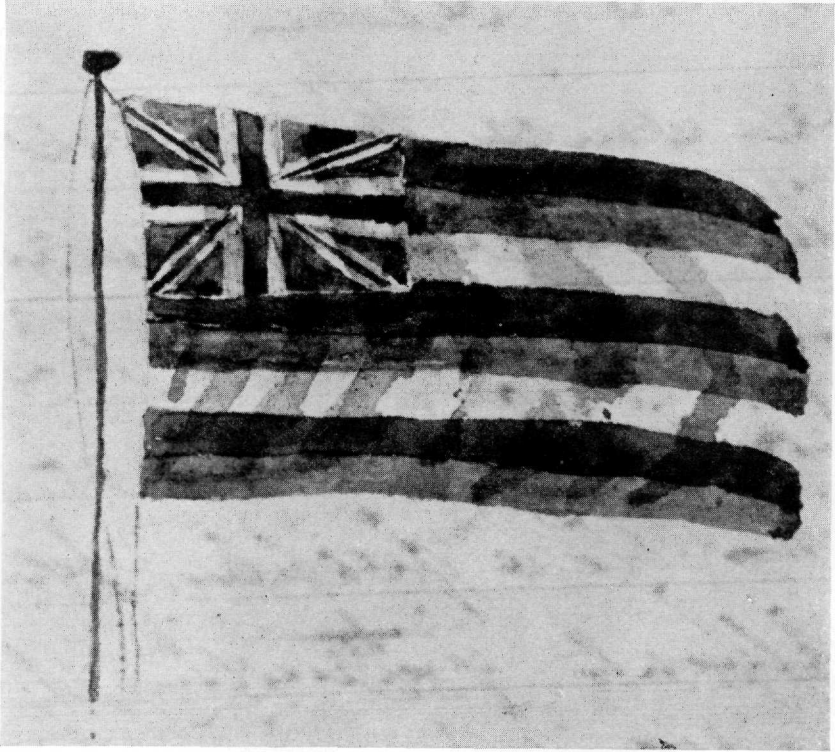
July 8th. Early this morning we came to an anchor outside the reef of the town of Honolulu [Honolulu], Woahoo [Oahu]. The weather was very variable, frequent heavy showers passed over us. However a canoe, supplied with the first outrigger I ever saw, brought off some milk and butter. These were both great treats particularly the latter which I think it is quite a twelve month since I last tasted. It was very good and I made a magnificent breakfast off bread and butter and milked cocoa.

The appearance of the town from the anchorage is highly favourable to it. The hills were covered with mist but occasionally the deep ravines wd. shew out and present a scene we cannot always [describe with] exactness. Even in the dulness of the weather there was a great variety of tint among the hills; unfortunately perhaps, for first impressions no sun threw its warming tints over the scene. In the afternoon I went on shore. The passage between the reefs is buoyed off, on each side there is a long line of breakers. Three vessels were at anchor within, carrying English, Sandwich island & American colours. The landing is perfectly good on a small quay; for within the breakers the water is perfectly smooth. I spent the afternoon in walking about the town and in shopping. When we reflect that it is only 50 years since their discovery there is much interest in contemplating the change wrought by civilization, and it must be acknowledged that this is great. Every step along their tortuous streets showed signs of civilization going hand in hand with barbarism. The people followed us about with much curiosity, but without intruding them-

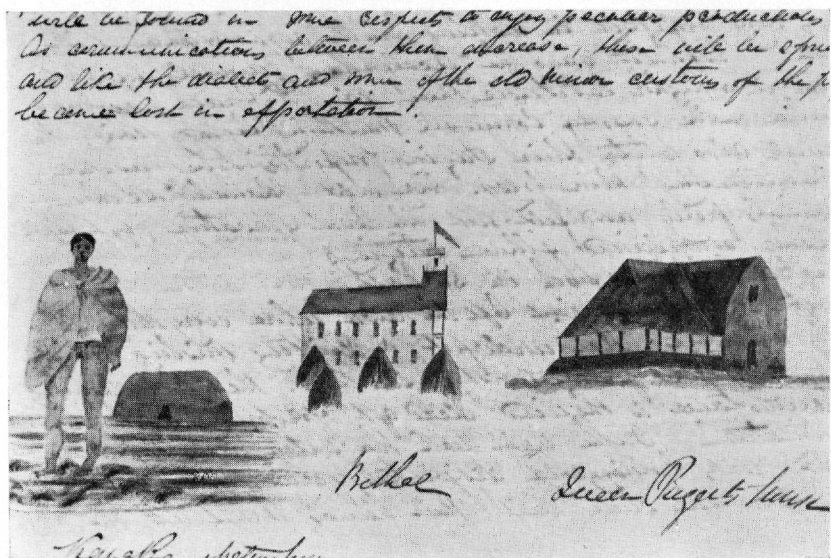
selves, or using any incivilities. Sometimes we were greeted with a "good day" spoken in an accent almost unintelligible, and I suppose a portion of their acquirements from the missionaries. If we entered a store they clustered round the door or perhaps filled the inside, and look on with silence and decorum on all our actions which I regarded as a laudable piece of curiosity. But the Europeans presented a marked contrast; they would drive them from their doors like a pack of dogs; a treatment the poor people bore without a murmur. I was sorry to hear so much rancour and party spirit between the Europeans on most subjects; our arrival seems looked on by one party as a victorious accession to their strength, but I may learn a truer state of matters before we leave than I have at present. First impressions, if not the most correct, are usually the most interesting; and these are highly favourable to the aborigines. I cannot perceive that they are at all inferior in the modes of civilized society to the people we have been in the habit of seeing on the infrequented portions of the coast of America. They surely dress as well; they have as good houses, and I may say as good a religion. They have also as many trades and occupations. And yet what a difference in the opportunities of the two; and one with the vast advantage of being brought up to speak a widely spread European language. This rainy day was spoken of by all as a very singular occurrence and a blessing after a long period of dry weather. The temperature was also considered unusually great. The therm. at about 82°. I was soon tired of my walk, and returned on board in one of the watering boats.

July 9th. The ship was warped into the anchorage off the town this morning to the infinite satisfaction of us all. The passage is tortuous, and we employed a pilot to bring us in. Soon after a schooner [carrying] the Island colours beat in very dexterously. Last night an English brig laden with timber from the Columbia river anchored outside the reefs. This Sunday has passed off very quietly, hardly a canoe has come from the shore tho' we are so near. The missionaries appear to have them thoroughly under control. Tomorrow I have no doubt we shall be over run. Mr. Charlton, the English consul, and Mr. Jones, the American consul dined in the gun-room today. I afterwards met the former on deck where he introduced me to Mr. Jones. He repeated an invitation he gave me yesterday to visit him on shore, and in so kind a manner that I was pleased at his sincerity. I hope I shall be able to avail myself of the invitation.

July 10th. This has been a strange, perhaps, an eventful day, and tho' somewhat late at night I am anxious to record its proceedings. In the morning arrived the French frigate "Venus" 58 guns about to proceed to the northward, apparently for the purpose of examining into the state of the Russian trade and possessions. But during the day Capt. Belcher was called on to take definite measures on the detention of two missionaries in a vessel carrying the English flag. I shall attempt an account of the whole of these transactions; I have heard them from several sources, but yet cannot rely implicitly on my information:—It appears two catholic missionaries, one Irish, the other French, arrived here some time ago and took up their residence on the island.² From the influence of the dissenting missionaries here the government were



Whatever else may be said for it, Hinds' representation of the Hawaiian flag has the merit of being unique: It disagrees with every other known description antedating 1843. The horizontal stripes in this colored drawing are (from top to bottom) : red, blue, white, red, blue, white, red, blue. —R.A.G.



These Hawaiian Hindsight reveals the writer as an artist. The "Kanaka" at the left wears what is apparently (from its cut and yellow color) a feather cloak—a depiction as misleading as would be the portrayal of today's "average Hawaiian" garbed in a Brooks Brothers suit with accessories to match. To the right of this production we see a recognizable portrayal of the Seamen's Bethel, then the charge of the Rev. John Diell. And to the right of this, again, Hinds offers his impression of Kinau's house, whose occupant he incorrectly labels "Queen Regent". Actually, as Hinds himself later observed, Kinau was kuhina nui, or premier. —R.A.G.

induced to expel them from the island, under the plea that their precepts were likely to create disturbances. They accordingly went to North-West America. Here they remained some time till, I believe, they were ordered by their Bishop to proceed to the Gambier group. They took passage in an English vessel to this, hoping to get another vessel here to take them on; so that they never contemplated remaining here now. The vessel they took their passage in now changed hands,³ and they of course went on shore. Here they only remained twenty days before they were driven by native constables on board the same vessel and compelled to remain there as prisoners. Two people were placed on the wharf to see they came not on shore. The captain of the vessel remonstrated against these proceedings and feeling that the ship was no longer his own took his colours to the English consul; Mr. Charlton considered that the colours had been disgraced ordered them to be burnt which was accordingly done. Such were the state of things on our arrival, and we heard many accounts of the transaction. But today things assumed an official character, and the circumstances were discussed at the meeting of the chiefs, consuls, and I believe some missionaries, at least Mr. Bingham the leading man among them was there. I am not aware of the whole transactions, but everyone agreed in saying Captain Belcher said a few masterly words on the occasion; and which were directed mainly at Mr. Bingham,⁴ the fomenter of these troubles. This determined manner was little liked by the Queen Regent Kinow [Kinau],⁵ I know, with whom Capt. Belcher had an interview through the interpretations of Mr. Bingham. She is said to have stamped on the ground when he said he wd. use forcible means if fair ones would not do, and to have replied that "he might take the island, but the soil was still hers". No concessions were made on the part of the missionaries of the Queen Regent, or chiefs, and Capt. Belcher resolved to send an armed force to take possession of the vessel and afterwards to take the unfortunate prisoners on shore. One of our cutters was accordingly manned and armed, and a party of marines placed in her. Speck⁶ was ordered to the command, and soon one of our ensigns was hoisted on the mainmast head. It now remained to conduct the missionaries to a house on shore they had previously occupied. Capt. Belcher sent on board for some officers to join him on shore to give éclat to the liberation. I was one of the chosen. We hastened on shore in cocked hats & swords, and took up our quarters at Mr. Jones, the American consul. In the meantime Capt. Belcher went to the vessel and brought the Catholic missionaries on shore accompanied by the Captain of the French frigate "Venus" and the English consul and several others. Seeing a crowd in the street we hastened to join them and found them conducting the missionaries to their residence. A great crowd of people followed them but behaved in an exceedingly peaceful manner. At last we arrived at a tolerable house which appeared their quarters, afterwards we adjourned to another. While sitting here a person came in, and said that the governor of the fort had lead out the military, and that we were now hemmed in by them. A good deal of temporary astonishment was manifested at this, but I believe nobody quailed, as everyone appeared to have the most thorough contempt for those beings. Odd enough Mr. Charlton shortly afterwards

announced the same. We had some wine and then sallied forth to return to the boats, when strange to say there was not a single soldier visible. We were as before followed by a large crowd, who, as before, behaved exceedingly well. Some of us came on board; the two captains keep on shore, and I believe our returned missionaries have a guard over them. The ship is gone down to Mowee under Specks charge,⁷ and I hope now all has passed over.

July 12th. Yesterday morning I was on shore after breakfast for the purpose of spending the day. I found a good deal of excitement among the "white people" as they are termed. I was informed that some repairs were going on in the fort, and that the French captain on hearing of it had sent an officer to ask the reason of these demonstrations. I felt quite safe from all I heard, and therefore started on a botanizing excursion. Barclay⁸ and myself started together each followed by a boy to carry our load. The first part of our road lead through taro plantations where we had a good opportunity of seeing into the cultivation. Considering that a large portion of them are on an inclined surface it required some ingenuity so to conduct the streams of water as to afford a constant supply to the ponds in which the plants are set. Poe [poi] is a dish made from it, of a consistency I believe much like porridge. The natives dip their fingers into this and withdraw them all coated, when they are transferred to the mouth. It seems to be a great favourite with the kanakas or mass of the people. I asked the guide how he liked several things, and when I came to poe his eyes sparkled at the retrospect of the many good feeds it had afforded him, whilst he pronounced it "very good". These plantations are certainly a feature among these people. Perhaps as interesting a sight was to see the sweet potato and the English potato growing side by side. We saw [something] else, some sugar cane was growing wild. Our object was to examine the hills on each side of the beautiful valley behind the town. On our road Barclay took me to see a sick man he had formed an acquaintance with. An American medical man, named Thomas,⁹ is residing with him, who is about to establish himself here. We found these people as kind and pressing that we shd. visit them, as everybody else is here. The chief part of the day was spent as time usually is on these occasions in climbing steep hills, pushing our way through dense vegetation, and frequently putting one's neck in peril. In Botany I was as successful as I cd. hope, and brought back, five new kinds of land shells. On our return we again visited Dr. Thomas and his sick friend and smoked a cigar. Time passed so rapidly away in pleasant conversation that we did not think of leaving till sun-set; so that we were compelled to walk in darkness through the wet and slippery taro plantations. Our two guides or paper carriers held up well, and wd. not acknowledge they were tired. These were not our only companions during the day for as we proceeded men and boys joined in our rear, sometimes falling off as they got tired of our pursuits of grass gathering or as the natives term us, chuki chuki wow wow. I found the boys superior of the people we saw; seven boys stuck to us during the day, and were exceedingly alert in searching for shells. To them I owe nearly the whole I have. They showed a good deal of intelligence in gathering plants for us, soon saw how much we wanted, and what kind of specimens; wd. run away

to a distance for anything they thought wd. not be seen in our path. Everything I see and hear about the people makes me think well of them. There appears to be no guile or mischief about them, are exceedingly civil & obliging whenever they have an opportunity, and yet the white population regard them with the greatest contempt. They are very easily led astray, where the greatest noise is, there they are sure to go, is said of them, and having a great respect for their chiefs are easily led into mischief. The sick gentleman above, who knows well the people of the coast we have been surveying, gives a very decided preference to the Sandwich Islanders. Arriving in the town we made an excellent dinner off cold chicken and cold beef and got on board by nine.

Today I hear the matters respecting the missionaries have been settled. The Queen Regent, as we incorrectly term her, has acknowledged that Mr. Bingham is wrong and is willing to allow the missionaries to remain such is the report at present.

An interesting geological phenomenon is before me, a cloud of dust is drifting from the land to seaward. This I am told is a daily occurrence. We have seen it daily since our arrival. This is a reddish brown colour and is caused by the trade wind from a plain of dust, beyond which is the hill called the Punchbowl. As the trade wind, an emblem of constancy, is continuously exerting its force in one direction every day till days mount into years, and these again mount to centuries, the quantity of dust carried off in a given time must be very great; and from the view, perhaps fallacious, which I have from the port of the cabin, it seems probable that the Punchbowl might in time become insulated—an island.

A young man nearly related [to] the royal family spent the day on board. He holds some rank in their navy. All the chiefs wear blue caps with gold bands, like our uniform cap, but he had in addition a frock coat of blue cloth, with buttons having a crown in the centre, “3” underneath and the word ‘Tameahmeah’ running round it. His present Hawaiian majesty is so stiled tho’ his name is Kiukiuli pronounced Kerokowhi [Kauikeaouli] being the third of the family of the great Tamēahmēah.¹⁰ Our young chief had been a traveler having visited several places in California, where he acquired a good knowledge of Spanish. English he speaks indifferently. From him we received an interpretation of some of the designations of the present political figurants. Kiukiuli, means “Hanging high in the heavens”—Tameahmeah, keeping oneself within oneself, liking to be alone—Keenow [Kinau], the last Queen Regent, and an active person in the present trouble, means proud of heart, high. These names are given at the time of birth.

July 14th. I have two days to whip up again. Yesterday Captn. Belcher, and the two consuls, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Jones, went on board the “Venus” to breakfast. The latter were saluted on leaving. In the afternoon I went on shore; among other purchases I obtained a piece of the fragrant sandal wood, and four tapas, the portion of the native dress made from the paper mulberry. I requested an Englishman, Mr. Owen, to shew me the grave of Douglas,¹¹ the Botanical Collector for the Horticultural Society, who met with such an untimely death. This unfortunate occurrence took place in the Island of

Owyhee or Hawaii. He was traversing the country with a guide, and had been strongly advised not to visit that part of it where the pits were made for ensnaring the wild cattle. It is thought that curiosity induced him to approach one and he must have fallen in. The guide lost his way and was very nearly starved. When the intelligence of his death reached Oahu, the Consul desired that the body might be conveyed here for examination by the medical men to ascertain if there was any appearance of violent death from a human hand. It was salted and on examination no signs whatever of a suspicious nature could be discovered. All the European residents followed the remains to the grave where many of the ladies had assembled. The body was bricked over sometime afterwards.¹² This is somewhat damaged at the head and foot and is without a slab, or word of any kind to say who lies beneath. Tho' it is distinguished from the rest by its red brick investment. All the others are enclosed by the sun-burnt bricks—adobes.

Near the burying ground I visited a schoolhouse for the children of mixed blood, half whites. From the anchorage it looks like a small humble unpretending church surrounded by the huts of the natives. Almost sixty children are taught reading, writing, some arithmetic and geography by Mr. & Mrs. Johnson,¹³ for which the former receives 500 dollars per annum. Mrs. Johnson was very actively engaged in teaching the girls, and they answered remarkably well. The boys attend in the morning. I was surprised at their general great fairness, quite as much so as European children and yet everyone I saw were half-casts. Mr. Owen shewed me at his house some small bunches of [. . .] feathers which formerly were equal to two dollars and are now valuable. The repeated invitations of Mr. Charlton, once backed by Capt. Belcher determined me to spend the evening at his house. I felt I was in the circle of a great deal of happiness when seated between two English young ladies, a cup of tea before me made by a Chinese, and eating delicious bread and butter. The luxury of such times none but a sailor can know. Estranged generally from female society, it becomes a keen enjoyment when placed within his reach. Every thing else participates in the change. The confined space of a ship is exchanged for airy, comfortable, well furnished rooms. Instead of the hurry, sameness and carelessness of his meals, he is surrounded by studied gentleness, and variety. Whilst the blunt manners of his ship-mates is exchanged for language formed of terms of kindness and attention. Luck I truly felt it, and tho' my commanding officer sat at the same table with me, he laid aside the rigidity of discipline, and made me welcome by civilities.

July 16th. On the evening of the 14th the "prize" as we term our capture was in sight. During the night Speck came on board; the King Tameahmeah the third, will leave Mowee tomorrow for this. Speck tells me he has seen plenty of Pandanus & Breadfruit on Mowee. I can find neither of these at Oahu. The king & chiefs behaved very civilly, received him standing, and treated him with every kindness; while they also attended to the men on board the ship by sending them three pigs, some fowls, turkies, goats & vegetables. I was away yesterday. Botanizing, I passed through a great many taro plantations and saw many others from the hills. Some of these are planted in

circular patches. I was told in these fish are kept. Fish and taro are the food of the natives. The latter is truly their "staff of life". A man passed us with some in his arm roasted. I took a root from him to taste. It had a sweetish clammy farinaceous taste, not unpleasant, and I shd. think very nutritious. The taro will furnish an instance of the influence of the Chiefs over the property of the natives. The latter dare not root up one for food without the permission of their chiefs, or catch the fish in their ponds, which the latter compel them to keep in order. Another instance of this occurred to me during the day. It happens that several whites, English or American, are married to native people. But their husbands are compelled to keep the wives in all possible ignorance of their property and possessions; for the spirit of blind submission to the chiefs is so strong that should a woman's chief come to her and ask how many dollars has your husband, and on her replying 'so many' he might say "give me half and I will protect you". The woman wd. feel compelled to comply. With any other property it is the same. Mr. Mitchener, a respectable man, now compelled to keep a billiard table through misfortunes, is in this awkward situation. There are many others.

Of the language of the natives I have already said something. The words are frequently a curious string of vowels; many words consist entirely of them. Consonants are not much used. As far as I can learn, they cannot pronounce the "T". Our guide a very intelligent lad always called stones—kones. Missionaries—mikonaries, etc. I was told Mr. Bingham said the language was formed of seven consonants and five vowels. I hope to know more about it bye and bye.

July 19th. I fear I am hardly able to do justice to the gay scenes we have been lately engaged in; for I am now suffering from the effects of two nights gatherings. A few days back Mr. Dudoit,¹⁴ a [. . .] of our late capture, sent invitations on board for all the officers for an evening party. Similar invitations were sent to the French officers of the Venus, and also to the various English inhabitants of Honolulu. The novelty of a dancing party was so great to us, that it created a very considerable sensation, and we looked forward to the evening of the meeting with some anxiety. Mr. Dudoit seemed to have taken some pains in fitting up suitable accommodations for his visitors. A tent was constructed of his ships 'sails' as a supper room, a fine room was appropriated to dancing; at the top of which were displayed the national colours of England, France, & America. About thirteen left our ship for the party, where we met about a similar number of French officers, so that with the residents we made a tolerably large party. Dancing was kept up with great spirit; Spanish dances were the favourites; many seemed strangely ignorant of quadrilles; but we were really deficient in ladies. So many young sailors were not easily satiated with dancing, and fourteen ladies, nearly the total of the island, was found to offer a great deficiency of partners. We danced away as well as we cd. to the music of two violins, a flute, and bazon, till supper came at last, when we adjourned to the tent. A very excellent supper was laid out, an exact counterpart of an English supper party, with perhaps the agreeable exception, that nothing but champagne was drank, but plenty of this. Everybody almost held a bottle in one hand, and a glass in the other, which he

took care to feed copiously. The French drank very freely, the ladies were not behind, indeed there was no constraint on pleasure, we all felt quite at ease. Much more dancing followed after supper, and we parted about 3 o'clock. Some of the gentlemen remained till they had gratified their partiality for the supper table. The whole passed off very agreeably and rapidly; one only wish remained ungratified—a desire for more parties. The servants, were all Chinese, here they are called Chinamen; a great many of the people are employed in this way, and they are not so slow, or silly in appearance, as we imagine at home. In dress they are neat and clean, generally speak English well, and we found them quiet, and attentive to our wants. The next night was fixed as for a party on board, the invites were a little more exclusive. Our first Lieut. was busily employed in making his preparations to provide a ball room, whilst the Captain had his share of charge in preparing good cheer. Especially as he included a dinner party in his invitations. The commanding officer of the *Venus*, M. Petit Thouars, and some of his superior officers were invited to meet the English and American consuls, and the ladies of the former. Three of our juniors were invited, and all the gunroom officers. All appeared in full dress, the richness of which presented a very brilliant scene. I was highly gratified of the effect of our metamorphosed quarter deck when I mounted it in the evening. Groups of officers were standing talking, a few ladies were waiting patiently till the arrival of others would enable them to dance, but the brilliancy of our uniforms was a strong contrast with those of the French. But I have entered the Quarter Deck, before describing the miraculous change which had taken place here. The top sides and deck had been enclosed diligently by flags of all nations, it wd. not be easy to say which was most conspicuous, it seemed to me; odd enough, that Brazil had the upper hand. Aft the flags were round the poop, to leave this clear for the musicians. Gun slides were disposed about the cleared space, covered with cushions and flags, our newly ornamented capstan was uncovered. A chandelier had been contrived of bayonets lashed to an iron hoop, the whole enveloped in pennants except the bright bayonets. The holes of these were left bare to fit the wax candles in. Captn. Belcher chanced to have two silk handkerchiefs, one displaying the arms of England, the other figured as an Union Jack; these were mounted on staffs and adorned the capstan and azimuth compass stands. The whole was good, by the disposition of the many coloured flags, an appearance of size was produced; and to guard against any truant shower, or strong puff of wind the exterior was covered by sails. Our supper room was also good in its way. A table was even nailed together by the carpenters of the proper length; around, every part of the wood work was hid by sails & flags; red baize was spread as a carpet over the ladders and passages. Here and there a few wreaths of green and at the head of the room was a transparency painted by [Schiptellion] for the occasion. It was a view of the anchorage at Woahoo. The *Sulphur* was in the foreground, the *Venus* at the anchorage outside the reef. In the distance was the fort and part of the town of Honolulu. [. . .] was represented blowing her trumpet from which hung the Union Jack, whilst from the other hand she displayed the colours of France. The evening passed away rapidly and agreeably, per-

sonally particularly so; the genie of dancing has seized me so firmly that I accepted eagerly an invite for another party on tomorrow evening. We separated at about the same time as last night, looking forward to another agreeable evening at Mr. Mackintosh's¹⁵ tomorrow.

Amongst the French officers present was a grand nephew of the unfortunate La Perouse, and of the same name. He was rather a "lion" of the evening.

The supper which was good, varied and well put on was furnished by a Chinese resident on shore. It was creditable to anyone, considering where we are and what a speck on the ocean these islands are, and how very little they are known at home, perhaps how much they are underrated. Not a single native was present at either of these parties.

July 20th. Whilst I am waiting to go to the Mackintosh's party I will record today's proceedings. Soon after breakfast His Hawaiian Majesty Schooner, the tender to his own vessel hove in sight; and the King's own vessel was soon after discovered. They approached rapidly, the vessels entered the harbour at the time I left the ship to go on shore. The barque soon after came to an anchor outside the reef. The Kings arrival did not prevent my paying a visit to the hills; and, followed as usual, by a boy to carry my paper I started for one of the beautiful vallies. I was more fortunate than ever, my collection was large and soon made, I ascended a mountain ridge and obtained a delightful prospect. The day was warm and I drew copiously from the numerous mountain springs, my guide ingeniously made a cup of some leaves. On my return I heard that his Majesty had arrived on shore and had made.

July 21st. The party went off admirably; we improve as we get on. As many as cd. be spared on board went, and the French officers were equally numerous. I danced more than on the previous evenings. A champagne supper followed and I got on board at 3½ O. Ck. The King's man-of-war entered the harbour this evening; she is fitted for fourteen guns, is barque rigged and carries about 120 men & officers. Her appearance and order are very good considering circumstances.

At midday all those interested in the pending discussion on the Catholic missionaries met the King. Tho' much time was occupied in considering the question I cannot learn that much good resulted. Three demands are made by Captain Belcher. 1st that the French missionaries be allowed to remain on the island till an opportunity offers of sending them to their destination. 2nd that 2000 dollars be paid to the owner as a remuneration for his losses. 3rd that an apology be made for the insult offered to the British flag. To the first and last of these they readily agree, but the payment of the money does not meet such a ready approbation. Indeed they perhaps knew not where to obtain such a sum. The French captain said that if they did not choose to find a favourable answer to these to-morrow morning by 10 O'ck he wd. take possession of the man-of-war for payment. In this discussion the King was always styled "King" as "King, will you do this, etc." and not "His Majesty" as is customary. He is described as ignorant, and completely under the control of the Missionaries. Today when he was addressing the officers, he appeared to say something Mr.

Bingham did not approve of, as the latter held up his finger, when the King was soon silent.

July 22nd. The discussions have been renewed, but I fear to no purpose, perhaps to our disadvantage, for I am inclined to think we are losing ground. However the Starling¹⁶ is gone on to Atooi [Kauai], where it is intended we proceed for bullocks.

July 24th. Left Oahu, at 5 P.M. with much regret. A pilot took us out, and we left the anchorage rapidly. As we neared the French frigate "Venus" we bore up under her stern, manned the rigging, hoisted French colours at the fore, and gave three cheers. This was returned by them immediately in the same manner. She was about to leave with us. Through the dusk of the evening, her sails appear to be loosed.

With unusual regret we all leave Honolulu. The kindness and civility showered on all of us by the residents is beyond my expression. One instance will shew best how far they carry their attention. Simpkinson¹⁷ was on shore on duty, and on returning to the wharf to go on board found no boat ready for him. He was compelled to wait. In the mean time three merchants pressed him to go to their houses and take tea. This he refused to do, and they left him. Shortly afterwards some boys were seen making for the wharf carrying a basin of tea, milk, sugar, & bread and butter. Just as he had finished with these, down came more with a plate of cigars & brandy & water.

On going on shore we were surrounded by invites to dine, take tea, drink brandy & water, smoke etc. etc. from these it was difficult to escape. They wd. drag us to their houses, shew us every thing likely to be new to us, and make us quite at home. For some dozen hours lately our leave has been "tabooed". Yesterday after dinner this was taken off for a while and we all hastened on shore. Many went to Mr. French¹⁸ to dine. I was desirous of making some calls after our last party, particularly on Mrs. Corney,¹⁹ a lady I ought to remember from her kindness. She is a widow, having lost her husband during her passage to this, and has four children. The eldest is married, very young, to Mr. Dudoit, a Frenchman. But Mrs. Corney tho' so much a mother, does not look more than 25. I called [on] her, for the purpose of spending the evening, tho' on Sunday. I found her in a very comfortable house, neatly furnished, with a very excellent piano in the room, and the walls adorned with some very good paintings of heads. I found that she herself is a good painter, and notwithstanding the day, was kind enough to give me the very novel treat of a little music. I was so much pleased with her that I cd. not but regret how soon we must be gone. Every one else on board has had the same opportunities of finding agreeable quarters somewhere on shore. I drank tea with Mrs. Corney, and afterwards proposed seeing them to church, as it was their intention to go, but, I know not why, refused to appear there myself, afterwards we all agreed to spend the evening at home in conversation perhaps in the end quite as profitably, at 9 a shipmate called in, and we left together to go on board. Such was my last visit to Honolulu, a little spot, but it has offered us more real pleasure, than the accumulated enjoyment of our whole cruise before; some say it is like leaving old England again. This is carrying their feelings rather far.

I am unable to say at present how far our diplomatic arrangements have been settled, more, perhaps, hereafter.

Mr. Charlton, the English consul, and three ladies of his family are on board taking passage to Atooi, where he has property, and where we proceed for bullocks.

July 25th. Anchored in a very pretty bay Honorai [Hanalei] at Atooi after a passage of 21 hours. The island is certainly beautiful, it is as broken into precipitous hills & vallies as the others, and the numerous waterfalls down the sides of the mountains is quite astonishing, glistening in the sun like veins of silver. From the ship it has a much greener appearance than Oahu, many of the hills are entirely covered with shrubby vegetation; a strip of land on one side of us, the property of Mr. Charlton, is covered with a lovely turf, on the elevated portion of this he has a house, and we can discern a road cut to it through the red soil. Several houses are studded around having the same appearance as the grass houses of Oahu.

July 26th. This seems to be the most favoured side of the island; for the "Starlings" who have been on the other side of the island to pick up some wrecked English seamen, describe it as destitute of the beauty & fertility of this. Mr. Charlton tells me a good deal of rain falls during the year. This day it has hardly ceased among the hills, whilst their outlines have been constantly concealed by dense masses of vapour. A missionary lives in the bay, and there are others on the island. This island was the first of the group seen by Cook, it is something larger than Oahu. When some Russians attempted some piece of folly or other in the group, it was on a headland near us they placed their cannons.

A "louhow" [luau] is underweigh on there today. The word means baked dog, but is extended to dishes dressed after the native fashion. A pig is taken stuffed with heated stones and buried among others. Cooked in this way it receives a peculiar, but agreeable flavour. Should a person ask the carver, by chance for some "stuffing" he will generally receive three or four of these stones. But when people make a party to eat this kind of cookery, a number of other good things are procured, an excursion is made to some favourite country retreat, and indeed it becomes what in England we call a pic-nic. They are much liked on Oahu, and always take place on particular occasions.

The prices of some articles is certainly not high, ten shillings was given today for eight turkies, and four shillings for eight fowls. The people are as happy to barter as to take money. Needles I hear are acceptable.

July 27th. Farewell to the Sandwich Islands. The bold cliffs of Atooi are fast sinking behind us. We have left the Consul behind with his three ladies; they return in a few days to Oahu in a small schooner. His property on this island was purchased by some yards of linen and a horse for 21 years, it is richly paying him now. We have some bullocks on board from him. The beef is excellent, equal to anything of the kind we get at home. Well here we are at sea again, and where are we bound to next? To the Northward certainly—but where? Who knows?

I have much yet to add to give an idea of all I saw, or heard respecting these

islands during our short visit, which I shall premise by mention of their first Discovery. Captn. Cook on his way to the North accidentally fell in with these islands on the 18th January 1778. Atooi was the first of the group seen, and he had no knowledge of Owyhee or its neighbouring islands till his return, when the whole group was examined. Cook and his successor, Captn. King found eleven islands, nine of which were inhabited. The whole group was named after the Earl of Sandwich, whilst the individual islands were very properly allowed to retain their native names. The name of Cook is spoken of at the present time with much respect, and the natives consider him as a man who has conferred a very important service upon them. I hear [there] is one person now living who remembers the murder of Cook. I remember asking one person how long it was since "white men" first came among them; he told exactly twice the proper number of years.

The islands we have seen are Hawaii Owyhee, Maui Mowee, Morotai Oahu Woahoo & Atooi. The two last we know best. Their appearance is exceedingly beautiful, with an elevated outline, and broken into numerous deep dark vallies + fissures, down which tumble a great many waterfalls. In Atooi 44 waterfalls can be seen at one time in the rainy season. Not much forest covers the surface, the vallies are usually filled with trees; often the surface is rather bare, but in moister situations a fine green turf exists. In Hawaii the mountains reach the greatest elevation, but the summits of the other islands are frequently immersed in the clouds; the following are some measurements I have met with:

	<i>Kotzebue</i>	<i>Douglas</i>	<i>Phys Geogr. L.U.K.</i>
Mowna Loa [Mauna Loa] -	15,871 ft.	13,430 ft.	15,988 ft.
Mowna Kae [Mauna Kea] -	13,980	13,764	
Mowna Worarai [Hualalai]			
Higst. mount of Oahu -	4,036		

The climate of these islands is excellent; and free from extremes of temperature. From October to March is the period of the wet season. In the dry season a few clouds usually form about the summits of the hills, but very rarely form rain. In different islands we wd. I imagine meet with a corresponding variety of climate, at the part of Atooi we visited rain had fallen every day for the last six months, while elsewhere they were much burnt up. Thunder & lightening are sometimes experienced, but by no means common. From observations made at Oahu, the mean temp. was found to be 76°. The quantity of moisture 11°. 10° in the rainy season-, 12° in the dry, consequently the mean point of deposition is 65°. Experiments are now making to ascertain the annual quantity of rain, this must differ much in different islands, and in different parts of the same. From what I heard I wd. fix the quantity in Honolulu less than in England.

Favoured as those islands are by climate, and the facility with which the necessaries of life can be procured, it was melancholy to hear but one opinion as to the rapid decrease of the native population. On all the islands the number of souls is not much above 100,000 with the deaths to the births as 90 to 34.

In Oahu there are 22,000, and in the town of Honolulu 7,800. Here the births rather exceed the deaths. The great mortality in the distant islands was not satisfactorily accounted for to me; one reason stated was that the mother is in the frequent habit of killing the child in the womb with a roll of tobacco leave or of the calabash vine. Perhaps the punishment inflicted by the missionaries on those who err in virtue may be an incentive to this.

Foreigners are, more or less, located in all the islands; and a host of missionaries are scattered among the group. Oahu is the head quarters of the missionaries and all the other foreigners. In Honolulu there are 384 not including the churchmen & their families. The preponderance is in favour of the English, but the more wealthy are generally Americans. All the missionaries are Americans, Mr. Ellis²⁰ is the only Englishman who has ventured here in this capacity and he did not find it convenient to stay. I may add the two Catholic missionaries already mentioned.

After Tameahmeah had united these islands under one head, he received the title of "King" from the English; the same was soon adopted by other European powers. He gave his name to the race now occupying the throne, I had almost said—Rio-rio [Liholiho], his son, succeeded him as Tameahmeah 2nd who, dying in England, was followed by the present King "Kauikeaouli" under the title of Tameahmeah 3rd. He is a son of the 1st Tameahmeah, and brother of Riorio. Though so regal in his title and descent, he lives in little of that style & pomp so necessary to high authority at home. Under him are a number of chiefs, who retain a very similar authority to that possessed by them before the discovery. Both the King & his chiefs hold the next class under them in a kind of vassalage, and from these they mainly draw their wealth. Some of the chiefs possess small schooners which run about the islands, and are found convenient in transferring produce. The influence these have over the lower classes is despotic, the property of their vassals, is their own, when required; and they can employ their time & labour according to inclination. The revenues drawn from this class appears enormous. Half of the produce of the land goes to the King; of the remainder half goes to the particular chief, which makes a total of 75 per cent. Besides every man pays a poll tax of one dollar half yearly to the King. Every woman and child half a dollar; white people pay double. This wd. seem to be enough, yet every man must work periodically, I think one day in the week for the King or chief, besides occasional labour to the missionaries, and I believe another poll tax. With such an astonishing accumulation of drawbacks, it is not surprising that population does not increase.

The spirit of the ruling powers, [whether] chiefs or missionaries, is further seen in the mode of punishment for transgressions of any kind. Every error is repaired by a fine; if a soldier has done amiss, he receives the lash, but still he has to pay a dollar. I am told a pecuniary fine is so common, that seldom any other punishment is resorted to.

The mass of the people are called Kanakas; they manifest the blindest attachment to their chiefs. Foreigners expressed them as idle, cowardly, but well disposed in temper, and easily led by temporary exciting causes. I shd.

think, civilization has produced less change among them than on their chiefs. Their dress consists entirely of the native cloth of the paper mulberry. A long square piece is thrown across the shoulders, and tied in a knot on the shoulder, this is called the tapa. Another strip is worn around the waist called, maro [malo]. With the women the customary dress is a long gown, introduced by the missionaries. These are very fond of ornaments in their hair, a very common one is a wreath of yellow feathers, worn among the folds. I was impressed these wreaths are often very valuable. One which wd. appear to us common wd. perhaps be worth several dollars. Yellow is their favourite colour, and the bird which yields these feathers is diligently sought among the mountains. It is not common, and it yields the feathers sparingly.

I imagine as little change has taken place in their houses as in their dress. The exterior of their buildings is unsightly, but the interior very snug & comfortable. If the house is the property of a person in tolerable circumstances, the ground is covered with neat clean mats, and in some part of the room is a pile, by the [height] of which it appeared to me the wealth of the proprietor was in some measure assessed. This elevated portion is a very agreeable cool spot, for lounging on, or taking a 'siesta'. The interior consists only of one room, but a hanging screen usually parts off a portion for a sleeping apartment. On the coast the houses were covered with palm leaves, or the straw of indian corn, here grass is usual, and with great improvement to the appearance. It is gathered on the mountains, dried, and lashed on to a kind of lattice work; as beauty is not [usually] consulted in the outline, Capt'n. Cook's simile of comparing them to the top of a barn, is frequently very admirably born-out. European furniture finds its way into them, according to the means of the occupier. These houses are well suited to keep out extremes of temperature, I have found them cool in warm weather; and can fancy them warm in the reverse.

So completely are the great mass of the people under the immediate control of their chiefs, that the latter must influence greatly the manner of living; scarce articles of food, or a pernicious beverage is immediately tabooed; thus spirits was a forbidden article, on offering a man some rum, he shook his head, and exclaimed taboo. The awa, made from the root of Piper inebrians, is under the same ban. Hence the industry of the people is directed into one narrow channel, where they are likely to proceed on safe grounds. Taro is the chief & great article of production. On all the islands Taro-ponds are numerous. The plant is set in rows, but sometimes fish are reared in the same inclosure with the taro, in which case the latter is planted in circles. These two are the chief support of the people. From the Taro they make a dish called poé which is a great favourite. In the evening there were few houses that had not a party before the door anxiously looking on at the baking of the root, then the beating, etc. till the consummation of the delectable poé was effected. At certain seasons flying fish visit the reef of the town in considerable numbers; these furnish for the time an abundant supply. But times of scarcity will sometimes creep upon them, when they are driven to eat fern-root, which is produced naturally on some of the mountains. It is the same as the New Zealand, the *Angiopteris erecta*.

The wealth of the chiefs necessarily removes them from the vacillations which influence their dependants; as far as they are able they imitate Europeans; but they possess the feature which is here regarded as an attribute of nobility; namely, excessive corpulency. I was not able to obtain correct data on their weights, those I heard were truly astonishing. Men & women are both alike in this respect, and so universal is it, that I was frequently told if I met a man, exceedingly corpulent, and tolerably well dressed with a blue cap and gold band, I might safely [call] him down as a chief.

The foreign residents now forms a highly important portion of the community; all the commerce and a great portion of the wealth are in their hands. It is not unlikely that the time is not far distant when they may be the sole occupants, for the missionaries are computing that scarcely half a century will pass away before the natives are swept from their own soil. With such a prospect at not great distance of time, it becomes a question what foreign power has the best claim to pre-eminence. This seems to me easily answered. Every American I heard advance an opinion on the subject, without hesitation said the English had the first claim, of course the English could not hold a different. Let us hope that distant as these islands are from us, we shall not neglect the opportunity before us of holding our present footing; in the end perhaps of gathering them honestly to ourselves.

Many very pretty and well furnished houses are now built among the native houses in the town, they are usually occupied by English or Americans; here & there a native chief or chiefess owns one. Among the foreigners there is some society, often meeting at each others houses to spend the evening in music or dancing. But I was sorry to find that no interchange of civilities in this way took place with the native "nobility." The foreigners tax them with great listlessness, and want of conversation; and I believe some very uncivilized habits.

In the town of Honolulu, two papers are published weekly. One is in English, called the Sandwich Island Gazette,²¹ and is edited by Mr. Mackintosh. He has very liberally promised to continue it another year, tho' it has proved a loosing concern during the last. The other is in the native language and edited by Mr. Tinker,²² a Missionary. Tho' these papers can convey little news that is unknown to the community, they are useful for advertisements, and maintain a record of passing events.

The mixture of European buildings with the houses of the natives gives Honolulu rather a singular appearance. It is usual to enclose groups of them in walls built of adobes, which have a very muddy look. At present the King has only a grass house, but a palace is in contemplation. The most conspicuous building is the Bethel or church for seamen, it is under the direction of Mr. Diel,²³ here the foreigners chiefly attend Divine Service. Another building much resembles a church, but is in reality a school for children of mixed race. The meeting houses of the missionaries are not conspicuous; they have a church in contemplation. A feature of this town is the number of square towers of light wood work, as look out places. I at first took many of them for belfries, but was at length undeceived. The neighbourhood is not without its attrac-

tions. Up the deep valley behind the town is the road to the precipice of the Pare [Pali], rendered famous as the scene of the last battle where Tameahmeah defeated the last of the rebel chiefs, and forced them down the descents. It forms an agreeable ride of some six or seven miles. In the neighbourhood is the manufacture of the spirit made from the tee-root [ti]. Another ride of about 12 miles, is to the Pearl River. There is here a fine expanse of water capable of holding a large fleet, unfortunately there is a bar with only ten feet water. Near the town is a subterraneous river. None of these sights I saw, but I am able to say what very complete craters are the Punchbowl and Diamond Hill. I had a good look into the former from some of the highlands.

In merchantile relations these islands are rapidly rising in importance. We found numerous stores and well supplied with almost everything required by us. In ships provisions, sail cloth, rope we met with a full supply, even to the articles of medicines. Flannel was the only thing we had difficulty in getting. Many of the resident merchants have vessels engaged in the whale or fur trade; or trading to America or India. As I have already said many of the chiefs have schooners or a brig or two, so that the port usually throughout the year presents a scene of activity. But the month of September is particularly a busy time when the "sale-fleet" arrives, consisting of a number of ships which assemble here for refreshment.

The value of the dollar is $4^{\circ}.5^{\circ}$, a high price after America. All kinds of money is current—Spanish—American prevails but we met with the coins of England, United States, Holland, Russia, etc. In making purchases it appeared to me that articles of native growth are cheap, but imported articles high priced. Fowls, ducks, turkies, vegetables are cheap, bread is dear.

claret	\$ 5	per dozen	Tea about \$1	lb
port	12	per dozen	shoes \$2½	pair
			Beef a third of the price in England	
madeira	9	per dozen	cigars, manila \$1	100
brandy	8	per dozen	sugar	
			coffee	

I do not think the natives use any exertion to supply commerce and articles of native produce. Sandal wood is now getting scarce and is tabooed. Mr. French abstracts a good paint oil from the nuts of *Aleurites triloba*, which he sells at 6 shillings the gallon, native string is very strong, and a small rope is made from the bark of a tree. Their native cloth appears to be made very similar to our paper. After their houses the canoes are their greatest effort of mechanics; they are the first I have seen with outriggers; sometimes double canoes are used. Some of the foreigners are raising sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, etc. On Atooi is a plantation of mulberry trees; as yet all the silkworms have died in their passage from China, but the experiment is still in prosecution.

A visitor will probably feel a little surprised at the little rarity of the vegetable productions, when he reflects on the general fertility of these islands, and

their favourable climate. In one article of food they are singularly blessed. Potatoes, they enjoy, with their usual substitutes as the sweet potato, yam, taro, and even the breadfruit; tho' this is not so fine as in the Society Islands, nor is it very common. To this we may add plantains, pineapples, melons, water melons, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, jambos or helay apples, cape gooseberries, cocoanuts, coffee, sugar, cotton, cabbages, cucumbers, onions, french beans. I also heard strawberries, chirimoyer, & figs mentioned as to be had sparingly.

For some time after the discovery the group was without any venomous animal. But ships have from time to time introduced mosquitoes, a few scorpions & centipedes; and cock-roaches are becoming numerous in the town. The residents can almost name the very ship which brought mosquitoes first among them. They are found to be gradually increasing. Scorpions & centipedes have only been seen among the houses. I cd. neither see nor hear of any venomous insects in the country.

The birds of the islands are very far from numerous. I saw very few in my rambles, and did not hear of more than six or eight different kinds.

Asses are now becoming so numerous that in Hawaii they rove at large; horses are not uncommon, but appear to be badly trained. A few asses have been imported. I saw no sheep, pigs are abundant and good.

In conclusion I must remark that our acquaintance with these islands was so partial as to make it necessary to receive our observations with caution. The island we visited is not the most productive, tho' the most favoured by foreigners, and I believe that each island of the group will be found in some respects to enjoy peculiar productions. As communications between them increase, these will be spread, and like the dialects and some of the old minor customs of the people become lost in exportation.

2nd Passage to the Sandwich Islands

1839. May 30th. Yesterday we sighted the land. Owyhee was densely enveloped in clouds, so that some might doubt whether it really was the land we saw. These islands are always more or less obscured which makes it difficult to recognize them at a distance. In this uncertainty the day passed away. But during the middle watch we attained the mast position far off of land, as we suddenly found ourselves so close to the island of Mowee, that we had hardly sufficient room to get clear again. At present we are sailing very agreeably, at about six knots, along the island of Mowee, and expect to anchor at Woahoo this evening, which will give us a passage of sixty four days, from Panama. During the passage a dozen current bottles have been set adrift at intervals of about 5° degrees. Some of them will have a toilsome journey before they reach a resting place.

June 3rd. We were off the island on the night of the 30th ultimate, and came into harbour on the morning of the 31st without anchoring outside. Barely was our arrival known when old acquaintances came on board, and welcomed us with all the hospitality we had previously experienced. Nothing can exceed the kindness of the residents, but it must be acknowledged that the

changes which have occurred are for the worse. The islands have undoubtedly retrograded, some of the former inhabitants are gone, others have arrived, but hardly supplied their place. There is less stir, the town of Honolulu is quieter, and the stores far from being so well supplied with articles. I have been so much on shore that till now I have not been able to write a word. People are really so kind, that their society is fascinating, and I have been constantly on shore. The missionaries are more powerful than ever, they now nearly monopolize the whole of the affairs.

Today I have been up the beautiful valley of Nuanu [Nuuanu], botanizing; I was shewn the field on which the first Tameahmeah fought the battle which made him sovereign of these islands. Near the spot I was also introduced to the second chiefess of these islands; she was the younger wife of RioRio [Liholiho], but is now known by the nick-name of the "Jack of Clubs". She is a short woman and corpulent, though less so than some others of the "noblesse". I find that corpulence is not universal among the chiefs and chiefesses, though considered as a customary appendage of rank. There are spare and lean characters among them, but they are pitied. Mr. Rooke,²⁴ accompanied me in my walk; a man passed us, having a light elastic pole across his shoulders, each end of which sustained a laden basket. My companion remarked that they were the property of a chief of high rank, as the reason was not evident I enquired—why? He replied, because it is only chiefs of rank who are allowed to use a pole of that particular wood which is uncommon and remarkably elastic.

June 5th. For the first time in my life, I had yesterday the honour, perhaps rather equivocal in the present case, of seeing and mixing intimately with a king, of course no other than his Hawaiian Majesty, the King of these islands. In the afternoon a message came on board that Charlton would bring the King about four o'clock to call on us, not publicly but privately, or as I believe it was called in Marroon. I was certainly curious to see him, as were others, who like myself, now expected that honour for the first time. About five it was announced that he was coming, and putting on our epaulettes, we hastened on deck to receive him. He is a very heavy man in appearance, with a small black eye, having less fire in it than is customary among these people. Considering his age, which is about 25 years, he is disposed of obesity, being rather lusty about the body, and especially the face. His complexion is dark, though not particularly so. He was dressed plainly in a blue coat with the island buttons. Another person, far his superiour in appearance, accompanied him, who is known as John Young.²⁵ He is his constant attendant, and is a guard and check on the occasional vagaries of the King. We descended to the gun-room where we had been previously drinking wine. Though he speaks English fluently he was quite silent in that language, but spoke occasionally, loudly and rapidly in his own. His voice is far from being musical or agreeable, and his laugh is beyond measure ugly. I know not what to compare it to, except perhaps the noise a pig might be expected to make in an attempt to laugh. He looked about with some curiosity, asking explanatory questions, but he evidently saw very little that was new to him.

On the 10th of June at 4 P.M. we left Oahu, Captain Belcher previously entertaining a party on board to dinner. Our friends bid us good bye, and having taken Mr. Charlton, his family & bags on board we now quit for Atooi. Instead of meeting with an agreeable trade wind as is customary, we experienced scarcely anything but calms, and when we neared the island had to struggle against a west wind, so that we were till 7 P.M. of the 13th accomplishing a distance of 97 miles. No rain had been seen at Atooi for some weeks, our arrival seemed the signal for opening the heavens, and during the two last days the rain has come down in earnest. Today it has been fine, but we were to depart, and at 4 P.M. June 16th we weighed anchor and made sail—for where?

We will return for awhile to Oahu or the cloud-cloaked, and take a retrospect of our visit. Honolulu was much as we left it, no alteration had been affected in its appearance from the anchorage, and the lovely, nay magnificent valley of Nuau still formed a background to the view. On getting on shore, mixing with the residents, and getting some insight in the present state of things we were compelled to conclude, that matters had retrograded since our former visit. There was less of business and its bustle, and a general complaining of the dulness of the times. Some few of our former acquaintances had gone, and their places scarcely supplied by others, but the changes were perhaps fewer than we had anticipated. The same generosity & hospitality prevailed as we had before experienced, and we rapidly found ourselves quite at home in several of the homes of the residents.

The question as to the priority of discovery of this group has been often discussed, and most probably will continue to be as time will draw a denser veil over the proofs of evidence. Englishmen will naturally claim it as belonging to Cook, whilst jealousy in some cases, and a rigid regard to truth will evidence others to assign their first discovery to the Spaniards. I questioned two persons on this subject, our Consul, Mr. Charlton, and Mr. Rooke, an English surgeon. Both of these certainly agree in believing that the Spaniards were acquainted with these islands before the time of Cook. And it seems very probable for many years, perhaps a century before his arrival. I think these two are perhaps as good authorities as I could consult. The natives have a tradition that strangers landed on the islands, I believe they killed them all but one; and if I remember rightly Kotzebue mentions a tradition of this kind. A chief now living is said to have most decidedly Spanish blood in him, and traces this mixture in his family back to the end of the seventeenth century. If true this is conclusive. I have heard that there are traces of Spanish words in the language, and especially in some of the former religious ceremonies, and the story runs that the foreigners drove out the priests altogether, and took on themselves the duties of providing and administering a new religion.

We soon learnt on our arrival that an old acquaintance remarkable for her part in the disputations of our former visit, was now laying dead and shore. This was Kinow, a chiefess of high rank, being a half sister of the King. She died on the fifth of March, and had been kept above ground through this long space that the funeral might be performed in a manner befitting her rank. The

following Wednesday the 5th of June, was fixed on for the ceremony when she would have been dead exactly three months. Captain Belcher promised that he and his Officers should attend, and on the day appointed at 3 in the afternoon we repaired to the house where the lady lay. Some of us had been on shore in the previous part of the day, and had noticed numerous small parties come into the town laden with grass from the country; we now found that this had been meant to cover the streets through which the procession was to pass, and portions of them were again covered with matting. We found a great many people in and about the house; the military were newly clothed for the occasion, and looked tolerably well. The mass of these were dressed in white with blue facing. A small body of men, of finer make and stature than the rest were dressed in white with a red undress military jacket, and carrying swords. These are the King's body guard. The officers in spite of their dark countenances, look gay in their uniforms, which was no doubt just what they wished to look though assisting at a funeral. Chiefs and chiefesses were numerous, their ponderous bodies all clothed in decent black. Our Consul was there and the ladies of his family as lookers-on; and some of the foreign residents.

At length the coffin was placed on a slight car standing at the door of the house. I observed that the superscription gave her age as only 33. She was an enormous bulk, and women in these countries are soon overtaken by all the appearances of age. Several of her children were moving unconcernedly about the room we were assembled in. The car was moved on and the King, accompanied by a chiefess of high rank, known as the big mouthed queen, followed immediately on the coffin as chief mourners. The chiefs, male and female, succeeded, our officers came next, then the Consuls, and lastly the residents. The military preceded the procession, and the masses were kept [back] by occasional sentinels. Immediately the body began to move the crowd without, of which a very large portion were in mourning, set up a yell of lamentations. This is called the wailing, and is always a necessary accompaniment of a native funeral. Its loudness expresses the popularity of the deceased. It was disonant and rather strange to our ears, but is not more barbarous than some of our funeral customs at home. The wailings sank and rose as we slowly passed the masses of spectators, and were considered to be every general. A rather circuitous route took us at length to the Church built by the missionaries. It has every resemblance to a large and spacious barn tolerably well covered above with grass, but quite open at the sides. The car was drawn to the centre of the building, and the procession dissolved and occupied the vacant seats. Mr. Bingham now ascended a sort of pulpit, and commenced an oration in the native language. Occasionally he would stop, and address the assembly in English, but he used this language comparatively sparingly. Of course after the first novelty this unknown tongue became very tiring and monotonous, and we were heartily glad when after speaking for two hours, he ceased, and the assembly began to move. We returned by the same road we had come, and in the same order, passed the house whence we had started to a small chamber, the burying house of the Royal Family. Here the body

was removed from the car and placed on some under-rails. Four other coffins were already here, two were Rio-Rio and his wife who died in England, and whose coffins were brought out in the Blonde. Mr. Bingham again presented himself, he stood at the door of the chamber with his hat off. The assembly followed his example, and he briefly returned thanks in the name of the friends & relatives of the deceased for our attendance. Hardly had Mr. Bingham finished when we heard the loud and brief words of military command, with the simultaneous rattling of muskets. The army were about to fire a salute. The word was given, the air was filled [with] conflicting noises, and filled with smoke, whilst the drums beat, and the guards announced their swords. The spectacle was repeated twice more, and the crowd scattered.

Our very particular friend, Colonel Stephenson, with whom I subsequently became acquainted, told me that the amount of men whom they are capable of arming is 895. At this funeral he said there were between three and four hundred, and I have no doubt this is all they could dress for the occasion. They looked very well considering where we are, seemed in moderate good drill and indeed were on the whole not amiss.

It is melancholy to hear that the native population is fast decreasing. The last season is said to have been particularly fatal, the number of deaths being very great. The total population of the group is fixed by the missionaries at 101,000 and is generally allowed to be near the truth. In reply to the question of what diseases do they die? one gets as an answer, Oh! nothing particular, we cannot say that they die of any particular complaint. When they get ill, they immediately give themselves up, and in those cases seldom recovered. All agree that oppression is the remote cause of all their ills. They are a slight, volatile people, easily shifting, and always going headlong with the current which ever way that may chance to run. They appear to be suffering under a mental burden which it is not their disposition to bear up against. Taught from their infancy to yield implicit obedience to their superiors, the thoughts of opposition or resistance never enter their heads. They are satisfied to be led, or rather driven, and they are now hastening to annihilation. It is not merely the kanakas, or mass of the people that are disappearing, the residents say that the chiefs are also fast dying off, and that there are very few now remaining of high caste. We cannot suppose that it is oppression that thins their ranks. When our Consul first became acquainted with these islands,²⁶ the commonest man had three houses, in one of these he lived by day, in the second all his food was cooked, and he slept in the third. Now he is content to live, sleep and [cook] his food in one poor hovel; this too is none of the cleanest, whilst formerly they were models of neatness, cleanliness and simple comfort.

The duties which a Sandwich islander owes to his chief and to his government seem, to be chiefly these. Taking a month, he must devote eight days to the King, perhaps in manual labour; eight more days, he is at the command of his chief on whose will he lives; thus sixteen days of the month are taken from him; the missionaries take full care that they work not on Sundays, for which we will allow four days, so that he is left the remainder of the month

to work for himself and family, and to find means to pay a tax to the King, and another to the missionaries if he a member of their church. I forget the amount of this latter sum, perhaps half a dollar a month, but I remember it seemed to me heavy considering the scarcity of money. A large church is in progress by the missionaries, built of stones, the masses of which are sometimes of enormous size. It is the business of the natives to cut, convey, and place these stones. The missionaries obtain from the chiefs the loan of their dependants, and they are assembled from distant districts to come and perform the holy work of building a church. The missionaries of course pay them nothing, nor do they find [them] food. About shelter I do not know. Bodies of them come down together to work for a certain number of days, and they must bring all the food they require with them. This is the cause of much misery; they are often much distressed for food, their families and property are left to take care of themselves, and I am told they sometimes return in a state of great destitution, and find their homes in the same condition.

The King & chiefs are fully sensible of this state of things, and I hear a new government or constitution is under consideration, and they were only waiting for the funeral of Kinow to bring to forward. It is proposed to introduce trial by jury, the eight days labour is to be reduced to three, and this can be commuted for two rials for each day, the price of a day's labour in these islands; besides some further changes.

The missionaries, being all Americans, have a great distaste to everything English; and make every attempt to fix an attachment to the United States in the minds of the chiefs. With those however, and with the mass of the people, in spite of much I saw & heard to the contrary, I must conclude that a very different feeling prevails; they look to England as a friend on which they will always depend in the hour of need. Of this I feel fully convinced, they look upon Englishmen with respect, and almost awe, and seem to feel that her subjects did them a favour when they discovered these islands. I will mention as an instance that Kinow had two of her children named William and Victoria from our Sovereigns; and yet this woman was surrounded by missionaries, and was their greatest friend. Rooke agrees with me in opinion on their feeling towards the English. Discord has found its way into the ranks of the missionaries and having once found an entrance will realize itself still further among their councils. One of the name of Smith,²⁷ is to some extent a seceder, and being supported by some chiefs, is building a church of his own, and is said to draw a large annual sum from the natives. Mr. Tinker, also, finding the Bethal a more profitable affair than his ancient calling will be happy to take the appointment here for a permanence if they will appoint him. These men, I mean the missionaries severally, do not really see their own interests. Some one or other of them often preach at the Bethal where the residents would be happy to go if they properly could. But they are compelled to listen to such trash, such coarse, and sometimes indecent language, that it must be really painful to an educated person to be a listener. On one occasion the language was so bad that the ladies of the Consul's family were compelled to leave. Most people if left to themselves will go to church

once or twice a day, but if they find that their understandings are abused, or their sense of propriety put to the blush, their good sense will tell them they are much better away.

The foreign residents are not uneducated. There is a want of conciliation which give rise to numerous differences & when we arrived the families were much divided, and presented numerous shades of hostility, sometimes they did not visit but spoke when meeting at a third person; sometimes, a coolness existed at all times, and here and there they were in the most decided hostility. Even we as strangers found a little tact necessary in steering among these social breakers. In one respect they all agreed, and it would be the grossest injustice to be [. . .] on the abundant hospitality which everywhere greeted us, and their exceedingly kind and friendly bearing toward us.

I was so busily engaged in pleasure that I did not spend much of my time in the vallies. Once or twice Rooke and I managed to get away from the town and prosecute our search for plants & shells. On one occasion we had fixed on a trip to the head of the valley of Manoa, and it happened that Charlton invited us all to a luhou [luau] at his house in the same valley; to refuse would have been equally disagreeable and impossible, and we resolved to prosecute science and pleasure together. After spending some time at the head of the valley, we mounted our horses and returned. Two lads had been sent to a house near Charltons, with changes of clothes for us, and having washed, and adorned ourselves, we walked on to Charlton's house, which is called Widerrr. A louhou is a party of a particular kind, it is said to be of native origin, and no doubt is, but has civilized customs grafted on it. A party of about twenty, had assembled, some few ladies, and when we arrived found them just about to sit down to dinner. I previously thought that louhou meant baked dog!, but I think now that I was then in error. The essential part, and I believe origin of the name, is the young leaves of the taro *Caladium esculentum* fixed in a particular manner, and which closely resembles spinach. A louhou must be cooked after the native fashion; a hole is dug in the earth, and a wood fire made in it, on the top of which stones are thrown to be well heated; they are then removed, the wood ashes raked out, and then a layer of stones placed on the bottom. The meat which may consist of anything, a turkey, pig, dog, or anything else is next put in. It is most customary to cook a pig, others will have a dog. What it may be, it is carefully rolled up in the leaves of the ti plant *Dreicanea terminalis* and the young taro leaves included. Stones are heaped over this, some water is next thrown over all to create a great steam, some more leaves loosely strewed over, and the whole closed in with earth. Meat dressed in this way is remarkably tender, and tastes something between boiled and roast. Visitors at a louhou must dispense with some of the luxuries of civilized society. The dinner is spread on a clean mat on the ground after the native fashion, and each person seating himself as he best can proceeds to work. In fact it is a Sandwich island pic-nic; with the addition of wines, beer, champagne, and such other things as are likely to increase the festivity. It is very common to have a dog dressed. This is most genuine native, and a dog intended for the honour, is fed with milk and poé. Many

of the residents are very fond of dog, preferring it, and I certainly longed for an opportunity of tasting one, but Mr. Charlton did not gratify us. Some there are whose delicate stomachs rebel at the very idea, and these are most probably in the majority. A party of this kind was given recently when both a dog and pig were dressed. They changed names for the occasion, and at such times it is customary to make them change head and feet. Some were dog eaters, others pig eaters, each enjoyed himself remarkably over his favourite dish, and it was a matter of opinion which was best. The dog eaters supporting their dish which was in reality pig; and the pig eaters unknowingly praising their dog. At length all being satisfied the viands were removed and the host informed his guests of the real state of their respective dishes and congratulated them on their good appetities. Some of those who imagined they had been pig eaters felt a few qualms, but it did not make any great break in their harmony. There was one gentleman, however, who took it more to heart, suppressing his disgust, he secretly meditated on vengeance. No one knew his real feelings, and none suspected his intentions. He shortly gave a dinner party, and assembled all the good things to be obtained. As roast beef is rather a luxury, he took care that some should be provided, for the people here don't seem to eat much beef, I suppose it is not easy to find a sale for a whole animal. The hour of dinner arrived, ladies and gentlemen arrived, and they sat down to dinner. People generally eat heartily on these occasions, they are not so stiff and formal as our set parties at home. The beef was particularly admired; all parties tried for some roast beef. Rooke, who was there, was very anxious to have some roast beef, but Pelly²⁸ who I believe carved it, and was in the secret, continually threw obstacles in his way, so that he did not get any. Others however succeeded to their utmost wishes. All were in turn satisfied, and the denouement was now to be made. The gentleman soon expressed his happiness at seeing his friends around him, was glad to see them make themselves at home, congratulated himself on having thought of the roast beef, of which he had observed they had eaten so heartily, and concluded by announcing to them that it was—Donkey. I cannot describe the scene that followed; the influence of a malicious spirit [. . .] suddenly spells [. . .] them. Ladies and gentlemen looked aghast, one raising his glass to his lips, had it stayed midway as if petrified; most of them looked in vacancy on their host. A few only burst into shouts of laughter. Conscientiousness and animation at length returned, but only to increase the horror of the scene. Ladies and gentlemen hastened to return to their host the unseasonable dinner he had provided them. Some of the former, suffered severely, some were said to be almost delirious, and lost control of themselves from the excessive disgust they felt. The news soon spread, one of the boys of the town got hold of it, and as the guests sought their respective houses, they were accompanied by a chorus of brayings. As some of the visitors were aware of the deception, they staid with their host, and thus formed a party, opposing themselves to the donkey eaters. The ladies felt they had been deeply insulted, yet scarcely knew how they should be revenged; many gentlemen aided with their advice, and a plan was fixed on. One of the donkey eaters was to give a dinner, and to

avoid every [hint] of deception as much as possible. It was so well managed that many were taken in. Cats in various forms, impersonating rabbits were the chief offenders, as roasted in pie, stewed, etc. Again the boys got hold of it. The corners of every street were occupied by their mewings; and Honolulu was full of human cats. It was now time to leave off, suspicion had been so keenly awakened, that a person felt he was in danger of offending his stomach if he dined out, and all parties being revenged, peace, was restored.

The King honoured us with a second visit aboard; this was a visit of ceremony, but as we could not make a great noise by firing a salute, he was only dressed in plain black. Captain Belcher had requested his company to dinner, he brought with him his half sister, the 'big-mouthed Queen', also a fine lad, a son of Kinow, who speaks English remarkably well. His name is Alexander Rio-Rio. A large number of officers & retainers accompanied the King; so that the cabin was quite full. The Queen had a bad cough, and I had the honor of administering a draught. She certainly is a great ugly beast, with a large mouth, and a very bad set of teeth. Very far from being a beauty. The chiefs do appear to be a distinct race from the mass of the people, but they certainly are inferior to all general and [. . .] appearance. They are said to have a language they themselves alone understand, the residents say this is the case, but know little further about it. The kanakas surpass them in looks, [. . .], vivacity, and perhaps in intellect. Our friend Colonel Stephenson was of the party, he informed me he had been 21 days in Lima, which explained to me his military movements. I talked to him respecting the funeral. Oh! said he, in moderately good English, how did you like it, did not it look well—and taking hold of the collar of his regimental coat, and turning around on his heel, How you like me? How I look? before our acquaintance with Colonel Stephenson drew to a close none had any doubt as to what ought to be the colour of the facings of his guards.

I cannot forbear to mention the pleasure I experienced in the scene which I saw at Dr. Rook's door in some of my morning visits to his house. A crowd was constantly assembled to receive the benefits of vaccination. If the shade of Jenner stalks the earth, and has its spirit troubled at the occasional misgivings of the sceptical on the shielding powers of this complaint, here surely it would find balm, and rest forever after appeased. The old and young, the chiefs of rank and the humble kanakas, all crowded forward to be vaccinated. I even saw a Chinese come to receive the blessing. A ship has lately arrived at Mowee or Maui with small pox on board, but it is not known to have appeared as yet on the islands. If it ever does, or measles, scarlatina, etc. farewell to the peaceful Sandwich islanders. They will be swept wholesale from their own soil, and the white man may struggle over their graves for its possession. A panic has however been spread, they have heard that the small pox is a dreadful thing, but have no distinct idea of what it is; and whilst they regard vaccination as a preventative, they also think it will preserve them from all other complaints. Eight or ten thousand have been vaccinated at Honolulu. I was surprised at the indifference with which they received the wound of the lancet through their thick skins: men and women, boys and girls, and these

latter often very young, shewed not the least symptom of shrinking, and received it without a wince.

The Sandwich Islands Gazette still continues, and I hope will do so, as a paper of this kind does an infinite good in several ways. Another periodical has also been started since our former visit. It is called the Hawaiian Spectator, and is published quarterly. The second volume is at present in progress. It is intended as a vehicle for all matters of interest respecting these islands, such as their aptitudes for commerce, ancient traditions, native language, meteorology, and interesting passing events. (The London agents of the Gazette are Parbury, Allen & Co., Leadenhall St.) The first volume has had a very extensive sale, to the amount of three thousand copies, and will be soon difficult to procure. Like everything else it has its party, and some find fault with it as being too much in the hands of the missionaries, and thus too fully occupied in religious matters.

Beneath the Church called the Bethel are the rooms of the Institute. I do not clearly comprehend the terms on which seamen are admitted to read religious books and newspapers in two of these rooms, but I believe this to be separate from the institute. The latter I imagine only occupy one room which is used for their meetings and the display of a few objects of natural history. These are not numerous, consisting chiefly of a few shells & minerals, a large black bear, a very few native weapons, poor Douglas' snow shoes, etc. There is also a moderate number of well selected books, which the members can take home under the customary restrictions. Papers are read, usually for the purpose of creating discussions every alternate Tuesday evening, and a fine is imposed on any member who declines a paper in his turn. The institute has also its enemies. As I was pleased with what I saw there I sent a few shells for the collection.

As trade was not so flourishing as formerly we found a [surprising] increase in the prices of articles. The missionaries are striking heavy blows at the root of commerce. The sale of spirits of any kind is forbidden by law, a fine of fifty dollars imposed for the first offense, a heavier fine for the second, and confiscation of all goods and property for the third. Our Consul says they are also rooting up the coffee trees, as the use of coffee is not sanctioned by being mentioned in Scripture. Wine too is among their forbidden beverages, and the Lady of an American Doctor, lately arrived, refused to drink wine with Kellett. Her husband had the audacity to tell me, that he thought a majority of American medical men were adverse to the use of wine & spirits. We found wines scarce, and about the same price as in England; and all imported articles very high. The price of the silver dollar was four shillings & ten pence and the [. . .] were exchanged at sixteen dollars. Government bills were transacted on these terms.

ATTOI OR TAUAI

This island was the first seen by Cook when he discovered the group, and is further remarkable for never having been conquered but yielded a solemn submission to Tameahmeah on hearing of his making preparations to

subdue them. Even now our Consul says, it would require little to make them assert their independence, [but] he often talks a little wild. He also states that the King would willingly sell it for a hundred thousand dollars. It is said to be the most fertile of the group. Some parts of it are very wet, experiencing much rain, but on the leeward side it is drier. The experiment of rearing the silkworms, for the manufacture of silk is under trial here, and a vast number of mulberry trees *Morus multicaulis* have been planted. I have seen some of the silk but am no judge. The people had a very imperfect acquaintance with money two years ago but are since become more learned. A small pig is offered for a dollar, a fowl for two rials, a turkey for six rials, plantains and taro cheap enough, [. . .], eggs, etc. Cattle seem to thrive well and we can hear good testimony as to Charltons. He says that the breed introduced by Vancouver from the coast is of an inferior kind, and prides himself on his which have been improved by an English bull. The wild cattle of Hawaii are all from Vancouver's stock, they are becoming very numerous, and are the property of the King. It is forbidden to kill them.

Loohow ought most probably to be spelt lu-au. This word means boiled herbs according to Andrews vocabulary.

Sandwich Islands—2nd Visit

1839. *June 16th.* I have previously given some details of my idea of the productions of these islands; and what I have to say now will increase the [?stock] of my information; though I still fear that both combined will present a very feeble sketch. *Soil.* The geological structure of these islands is chiefly volcanic having their shores fringed by coral formations still in active growth. A vesicular lava chiefly prevails, and is mixed with a few other volcanic rocks, as basalt & porphyry. The varieties of lava are of course numerous, and masses often project from the surface of the soil, blackened by the atmosphere, and the reclining places of a few lizards. Some portions of the more barren parts of the islands are rendered quite dreary by the numbers of these. The soil, originating in the volcanic rocks, is very fruitful, and if only supplied freely with water retains its fertility for a long period. It is exceedingly greedy of moisture, which it imbibes and parts with rapidly, a short drought is felt by the vegetation and it soon languishes. Much of the soil is of a red colour, and this variety is particularly productive. It is sometimes so deep, that it can be used as a not bad paint. In Murrays Cyclopaedia of Geography the superficies of the six largest of the islands is given as 6,410 square miles; and the same authority says the two north of these contained inhabitants. The amount of vegetation I have no means of ascertaining. From its variety of surface it is perhaps considerable. *Climate.* Dr. Rooke has been employing himself in some observations on the climate during the last few years. From a table contributed by him to the Hawaiian Spectator I obtain the following for 1838. Mean temp.—77.3°. Trade winds blew 295 days. Southerly 44. Variable 26. Fine days 285, Rainy days, 37. Variable 43. Average during the year of rain 21.1 inches. The quantity of rain which falls, must vary very considerably in different parts of the same island. The above is for Honolulu, but in the vallies

which stretch away behind the town it must be very considerably more; vallies to windward will also have more rain than those to leeward. Mr. Rooke ascended one of the peaks on the left of the valley of Nuanu. He found its height by barometer to be 3,098 ft, and the temperature at 2 p.m. 63° . At the same hour in the town the average for the year is 79.5° , which gives 10.3 feet for the decrease of every degree of temperature. These heights seem continually buried in rain coluds, and a good ducking is the necessary accompaniment of a visit. He describes the vegetation as most luxuriant, even in places impene-trable. There is also a marked difference between it and the vallies beneath.

Botany. Oahu and Tauai were the islands in which our researches were conducted, the time of our stay did not permit them to be very minute. Fertile as the vallies of both these are I do not think they yield us a fair specimen of the flora of the whole group. Hawaii, from all I can learn, produces a very different vegetation especially on its lofty mountains. Here I was told strawberries and raspberries grow in abundance, and Lindley mentions that Vacciniaceae thrive here. There is no person resident who takes an interest in Botany, therefore could obtain no information. We must look homeward for all that is known, thus I find that Hooker in 1835 promises to publish the plants of the Pacific islands in his journal of Botany, and in the companion to the Botanical Magazine. This is published monthly at 1/6; the Journal quarterly at 7/. I imagine that the Botany is already published, and contains Douglas' collections. There will also be besides Guadichaud's researches in the Bonite, Capn. Thomas and perhaps Bennetts collection may be overlooked.

It is not improbable that as some islands are more favourable than others to particular vegetables, they will also offer peculiarities in their native flora. Maui produces breadfruit in the greatest abundance; and the potatoes *Solanum tuberosum* from hence are better than elsewhere. Neehau [Niihau] is famous for its yams. The taro *Caladium esculentum* is the staple food of the natives and is cultivated wherever there is water. Sandal wood is obtained chiefly from Hawaii, but is found sparingly on Oahu, Tauai, and elsewhere. I learn that sandal wood in the Pacific, is not confined to these islands. It grows at Juan Fernandez, at the Marquesas, and in other islands. Most probably it is a different species. The coarser tapas which Rooke told me are made from *Urtica argentea* are manufactured at Hawaii. They are used chiefly for bed coverings. A variety of berries are used in making this cloth, the natives making a selection according to their fancy, or the kind of cloth to be manufactured. The native cloth is fast disappearing, and European shirts & trousers gaining the ascendant. We perceived this in the short interval of our visits. Their cloth will not stand the rain which is a serious objection in a showery climate.

I wandered up one or two of the vallies, and found vegetation just as we before found it. In some of the moister and more secluded spots it was exceedingly dense, and partook of the character of tropic vegetation in similar situations, running much to leaf, and producing few flowers. Here ferns were most numerous. Whilst gathering some of these on the perpendicular sides of a rock, which was literally covered with them, I observed a strong smell of

violets, and with a faint hope of discovering some specimens, I looked about beneath the ferns and at the foot of the cliff. I searched in vain, for I afterwards discovered that the fragrance proceeded from one of the ferns. The sides of the mountains bounding the vallies are generally extremely precipitous, and are often so much so thickly [covered] by the entangled vegetation, it would be impossible to ascend them. Even here vegetation luxuriates; the shrubs and small trees which chiefly compose it entwine their branches & roots and make it difficult to penetrate. The botanist struggles through them and stretching from branch to branch and root to root, collects with some exertion his harvest of plants. No place could be better chosen to see vegetation thriving on every variety of inclination of surface though the steepness prevails. It however here seems to make no difference, the most vertical is densely clothed, and the vegetation is so vigorous, that it depends little on the soil for its nourishment. I previously mentioned how much the Natives drew from their native flora in supplying the wants of life. I found a wild ginger and a wild tumeric but they were only in leaf, and I know not their botanical relations. The arrum root is obtained from *Tacca pimetixias*, the acrimony of the root of which is removed by repeated washings. It is curious that this acidity is common to many plants highly useful to man. The taro *Caladium esculentum* of these islands possesses it strongly, and it is a trick of the mischievous to induce a stranger to take a mouthful of the raw root, and if he is prevailed on, he is certain to suffer for it. As similarly conditioned plants may be mentioned the [. . .], egg-apple, another species of *Caladium*, common at Maedavia and Rio de Janeiro. The cabbage is reproduced by offsets, there is nothing unusual in this, but I was surprised to hear, that the nasturtium would not ripen seeds, but is propagated in the same manner.

Why is it the vegetation here does not stretch from the vallies? Let me re-call for a moment; the gradually rising plain which extends from the town of Honolulu to the soil of the hills, is covered chiefly with grass, and near the streams with taro plantations around them; the latter [. . .] have perhaps checked vegetation on the plain over which we pass to Wititi [Waikiki], and the valley of Manoa, vegetation is limited to a stunted sward of grass, with spots of bare soil. Over this plain the trade blows, and I have formerly mentioned the clouds of dust raised from it. On the opposite side of the town, after passing the taro patches there is a similar sterility, long grass prevails, among which blackened masses of lava project. The earliest trees encountered are *Jambosa malaccensis* and *Aleurites triloba*. These first appear on the entrance of the vallies. *Pandanus* is not common on Oahu; two species however exist *P. fascicularis* and *P. adoratipinus*. The property of Mr. Charlton on Tauai presents a forest of the former species, and though not ornamental is an agreeable sight to the naturalist.

My enquiries respecting the native names of the plants is contained in the following table [Table 1], with a few of their applications.

There would seem to be plants here which are undoubtedly imported from other countries; and I cited *Torbuley cistoides* as an instance, it being such a weed in the streets of Honolulu, and in the neighbourhood of the town. I was

answered that it had a native name and native uses. To this I of course could make no reply, but I soon found that *Poinciana pulcherrima*, the introduction of which as an ornamental plant is recent and well known, had also a native name. There were other plants equally introduced, and which have native names; indeed the Sandwich islanders appear to have a happy facility in christening plants, a faculty they often extend to strangers, by bestowing a nic-name on them for some peculiarity. Some of us received the appellation of wine glasses, not I hope, from our rapidity of emptying them, but I imagine from the contraction a European exerts on his waist. I was then induced to conclude that a plant having a native name did not preclude it from being recently introduced, still it may happen that those familiar with the language can furnish an explanation.

The interest of the taro should not cease at its roots; the young leaves are perhaps more likely to conduct it to immortality. They are the essential part of a lu-au native-boiled herbs and dressed in the native fashion, resemble, but are an improvement on spinach. Altogether this plant is an important one, but considering the colouring properties of the water in which they grow, it appears to me strange that fish (mullet, I believe) will live in the ponds. In this case the taro is always in circular groups.

LIST OF NATIVE NAMES

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Native Name</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Observations</i>
<i>Lida rotundifolia</i>	Lime	Rime	
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	Nohu		Used internally in diseases of the bladder, seeds applied bruised to the abdomen as a purgative
<i>Acadia Heterophylla</i>	Koa		Handsome wood
<i>Osteomeles anthyllidifolia</i>	Holei	Hore	
<i>Alyxia sulcata</i>	Maile	Marre	When dry fragrant, the bruised leaves used in dyeing green
<i>Cordia orientalis</i>	Kou	Kou	
<i>Hibiscus propulneus</i>	Milo		
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Hau	How	
<i>Cyathodes Tameiameiae</i>	Pukeavi		
<i>Urtica argentea</i>	Meamake		The coarser tapas are made from it
<i>Tephrosia piscatoria</i>	Uwhihi		All parts of the plant are used to poison fish
Musa (Banana & plantain)	Maia		
<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Ulu		
<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>	Uala	U-ala	
<i>Saccharum</i>	Ko	To	
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Niu		
<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>	Ohai		
<i>Pandanus odoratipinus</i>	Hala		The pine-apple by this native name

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Native Name</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Observations</i>
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	Naiho		
<i>Santalum</i>	Iiahi		
<i>Erythrina coraalodendron</i>	Wili Wili	Wide-Wide	The wood is boyant and they are used for the outriggers of their canoes
<i>Angiopteris erecta</i>	Hapuu	Hapoo	Pillows and cushions stuffed with the choppy scabs
<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i>	Pia		Their arrowroot plant
<i>Jambosa malaccensis</i>	Ohia		All berries and apples have this native name
<i>Caladium esculentum</i>	Kalo	Taro	There are numerous varieties
<i>Caladium (gigantic taro)</i>	Apii		
<i>Aleurites triloba</i>	Kukui	Tootoi	The oil between the roots and bark used in dying black—good colour. . . .
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Noni		
<i>Broriponetia payprifera</i>	Toota?	Perhaps Kukua	which means a bundle of cloth
<i>Piper enebriens</i>	Awa	Ava	
<i>Dracaena terminalis</i>	Ki	Ti	Roots very saccharine, yields both sugar & spirits
<i>Dioscorea (young)</i>	Uhi		
<i>Physalis edulis</i>	Paina	Pa-i-na	
Wild tumeric is perhaps	Olema		

I have carefully corrected most of the names from Andrews Vocabulary.

June 3rd. 2 p.m. Soil 76°. Air 79°. Showers & cloudy. With Mr. Rooke and Pelly I felt some acorns I had previously collected on the Sacramento and feel an interest that they should succeed.

We saw no Orchidacea this visit.

My present opinion as to the beauty, size, and attractions of the flowers remains unchanged, and the following estimate will tend to support what I have maintained. The most shewy as *Argemone mexicana*, etc. have been no doubt accidentally introduced.

Green			
Greenish blue	„	Yellow green	6
Blue	1	Yellow	7
Violet blue	1	Orange-yellow	2
Violet	„	Orange	3
Violet red	5	Orange-red	1
	Red	„	
	White	4	
			Total 30
Plants giving a character to the vegetation		19	
Plants giving difficult in characteristic features		21	40

The following plants have no place in the Botany of Beechey's Voyage, or in my own collection. *Pandanus adoratipinus*, *P. fasciularis*, *Limapis albe*, *Caladium esculentum*, *Chamaops*.

Birds. I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The galinule & the Fulica came more before our notice. And plenty of what I suppose are *Nectarina coccinea* were brought by the natives for sale. *Insects* are scarce; there are a few butterflies & beetles, a dragon fly was common [*Isabellula*] and many were constantly about the ship. The islands claim only two species of lizard.

Conchology. To *land shells* I devoted but a few hours, and yet became acquainted with 21 species of nearly the whole of which we have specimens. They are as follows. *Helix* 2 sp. *Achatina byronii*, *Bulinus otaheitanus* and other species. Pupa—, *Neritina* 2, perhaps 3 species, *Physa*, *Lymnaea*. I heard of no fresh water bivalve. It is singular that three species of these landshells, are both dextral and sinistral, and there are perhaps more; the sinistral individuals are extremely numerous and of equal inters. And the variety of markings is great, to some extent different vallies have peculiarities. These shells are well worth studying. The *sea shells* are numerous, and pretty; the following came before our notice; *Cassis cornutum*, *Buccinum perdux*, *Bulla amplustre*; *Cypraea*, sp. & var. *Venus*, 2 sp. *Venerupis?* 1 sp., *Cerithium*, *Neritina* 2 sp., *Natica*, *Conus figulinus*, C.; *Columbella* 2 sp. *Lymnaea*, *Murex* 2 sp., *Strombus*, *Turbo*, *Purpura*, *Helix* 3 sp. *Achatina byronii*, *Bulimus*, *B. tateitensis*, *Physa*, Pupa, *Perna*.

NOTES

¹ Edward Belcher, *Narrative of a voyage round the world . . . performed in Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur . . . 1836-1842* (London: Henry Colburn, 1843, 2 vols.), I: viii.

² Fathers Alexis Bachelot and Patrick Short arrived in the Hawaiian Kingdom on *La Comète* in 1827; they opened a small chapel in 1828. Exiled to California in 1831, they returned on the *Clementine* on April 17, 1837. It is the affair of the *Clementine* which Hinds relates.

³ The *Clementine* was a British-registered vessel owned by Jules Dudoit, a Frenchman. She arrived in Honolulu chartered to Mr. Hinckley, an early Honolulu merchant, and on May 10, 1837 was chartered to another Honolulu merchant, William French.

⁴ Hiram Bingham (1789-1869), leader of the Mission and pastor of the first church (Kawaiahae).

⁵ Kinau, a daughter of Kamehameha I and half-sister of Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III), was kuhina nui; Hinds later notes he refers to her erroneously as the "Queen Regent".

⁶ Colin Speck, mate on the *Sulphur*.

⁷ Captain Belcher sent the *Clementine* to Maui under Speck's charge "to apprise the king of our first acts" (Belcher, 1843, I: 55).

- ⁸ George Barclay, botanist on the *Sulphur*.
- ⁹ T. Kemble Thomas, a physician in Honolulu in 1837.
- ¹⁰ Kauhikeaouli, Kamehameha III, son of Kamehameha I, succeeded to the throne at the age of 11 on the death of Kamehameha II in England in 1824.
- ¹¹ David Douglas, Scottish botanist, was on his second visit to the Hawaiian Islands when he was killed in 1834.
- ¹² Douglas' grave is supposedly in Kawaiahaeo churchyard.
- ¹³ Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnstone arrived in Honolulu under the appointment of the American Board of Foreign Missions but were released from the Mission in 1836. Johnstone established and was principal of the Oahu Charity School where he and his wife taught for 12 years.
- ¹⁴ Jules Dudoit, owner of the *Clementine*, was also French consular agent in the Hawaiian Islands.
- ¹⁵ Stephen D. Mackintosh, editor of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*.
- ¹⁶ The *Starling*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Kellett, was the consort of the *Sulphur*.
- ¹⁷ Simpkinson, midshipman on the *Sulphur*.
- ¹⁸ William French, an early Honolulu merchant who chartered the *Clementine* on May 10, 1837.
- ¹⁹ Mrs. Corney (Frances Loder), widow of Peter Corney, English seafarer who sailed between the Northwest and Hawaii from 1813 to 1834, arrived in Honolulu in 1834. In England in 1835, Peter Corney had made arrangements to bring his wife and four children to Victoria on Vancouver Island, but he died at sea August 30, 1835, while "the ship was running down the English Channel, outward bound from Gravesend to Honolulu." (Peter Corney, *Early Voyages in the North Pacific 1813-1818* (Washington, Ye Galleon Press, 1965), 11).
- ²⁰ William Ellis is perhaps best known for his work in the Society Islands under the London Missionary Society; he came to Hawaii at the invitation of the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1822, but remained only two years.
- ²¹ The *Sandwich Island Gazette* was published from July, 1836, to July, 1839; it served as an organ of opposition to the Hawaiian government and to the American missionaries (Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom 1778 to 1854* (Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1957), 149).
- ²² Reverend Reuben Tinker (1799-1854), editor of *Ke Kumu Hawaii* from 1834 to 1836 and the *Hawaiian Spectator* from 1838 to 1839.
- ²³ Reverend John Diell (1808-1841), Chaplain of the American Seamen's Friend Society.
- ²⁴ Thomas C. B. Rooke (1806-1858), English surgeon, arrived in Honolulu about 1829. He married a daughter of John Young; their adopted daughter, Mrs. Rooke's niece Emma, married Kamehameha IV.
- ²⁵ John Young 2nd (Keoni Ana), was the son of John Young, English boatswain on the *Eleanora* who was detained in the Islands in 1790 and remained to become the confidant and companion of Kamehameha I. John Young 2nd was appointed premier in 1845.
- ²⁶ Charlton was appointed British Consul for the Sandwich, Society, and Friendly Islands on September 23, 1824, but had visited the Pacific prior to his appointment.
- ²⁷ Reverend Lowell Smith (1802-1891), pastor of the Second Church, Kaumakapili.
- ²⁸ George Pelly, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's agents in Honolulu.