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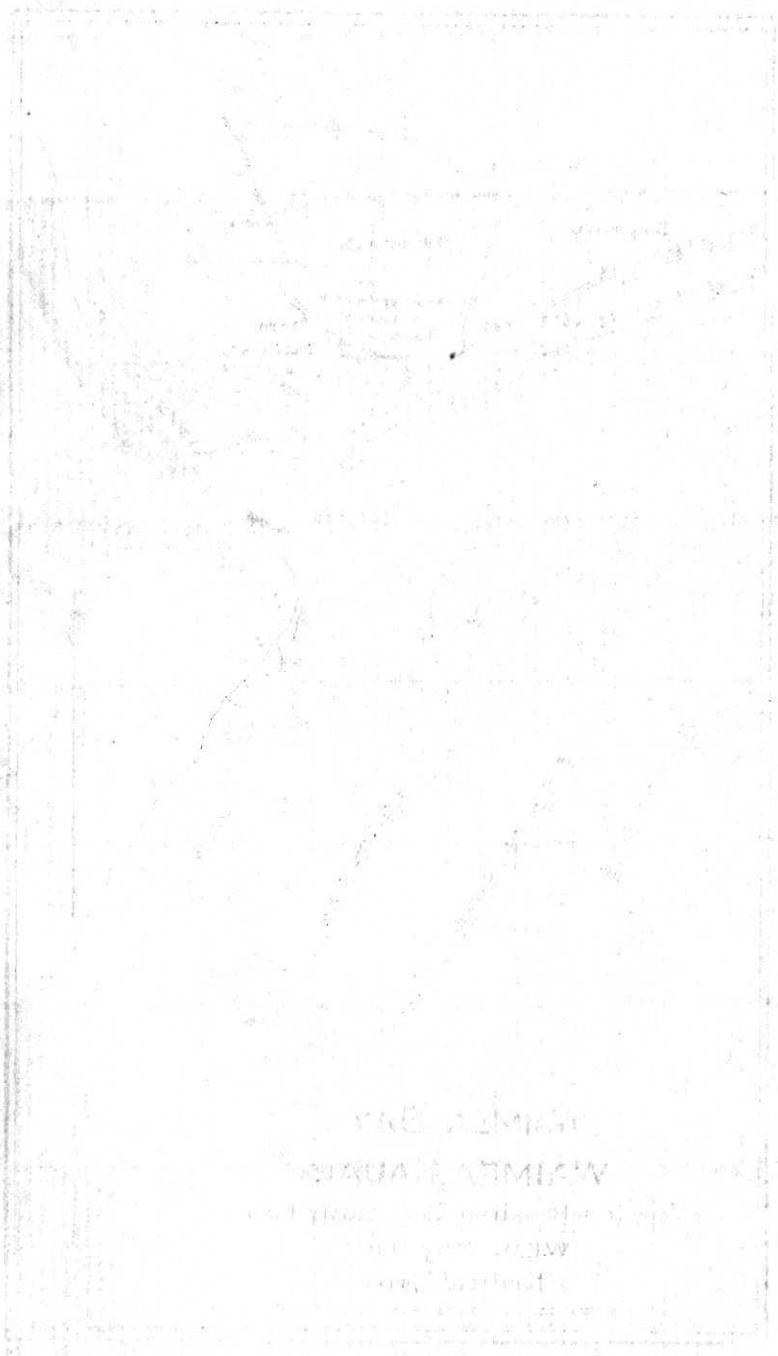
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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RUSSIANS ON KAUI.  
1814-1816.

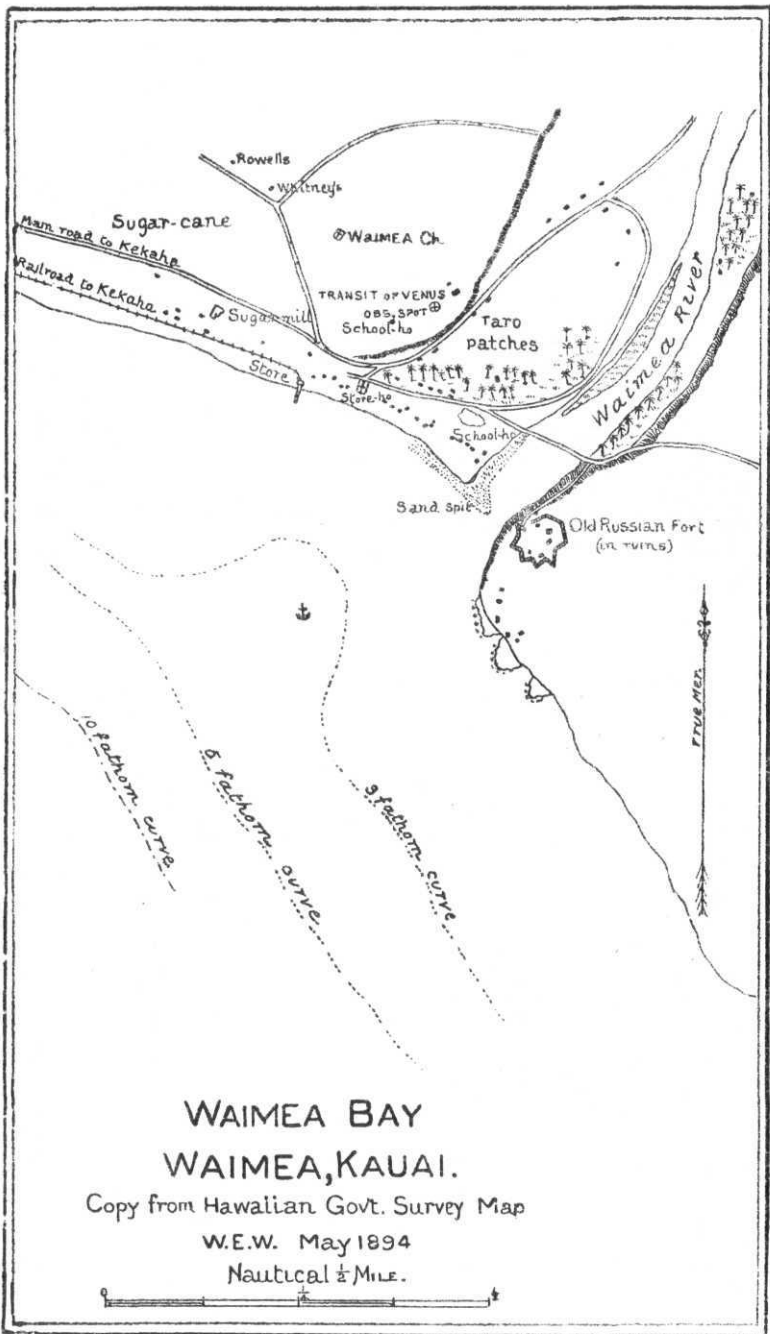
[Read before the Hawaiian Historical Society, May 7, 1894,  
by Prof. W. D. Alexander.]





WALTON  
WALTON

WALTON  
WALTON



**WAIMEA BAY  
WAIMEA, KAUAI.**

Copy from Hawaiian Govt. Survey Map  
W.E.W. May 1894  
Nautical 1/2 Mile.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RUSSIANS ON KAUAI. 1814-1816.

Read before the Hawaiian Historical Society, May 7th, 1894, by PROF. W. D.  
ALEXANDER.



FEW persons at the present time are aware of the many links connecting the early history of these islands with that of the northwest coast of America.

One of the most interesting historical relics in this country is the old Russian fort, which is still standing at Waimea, Kauai, a short distance south of the mouth of the river, and which was the scene of a bloody fight in 1824.

Another memento of Russian occupation is a circular redoubt situated on the bluff east of the Hanalei river.

The Hawaiian version of the story was collected on the spot by Rev. Samuel Whitney, a few years after the events referred to took place, and was published in the Hawaiian Spectator in 1839, in Vol. I., pp. 49-51, and also in Dibble's History, pp. 76-80

The Russian account, which has until lately been locked up in the early records of Russian America, I shall now have the pleasure of laying before the Historical Society.

During my late visit to Washington, Mr. Allen, the librarian of the Department of State, at our request, caused a thorough search to be made in the ancient archives of Alaska for any references to these islands.

At length a complete account of the transactions referred to was found in Tikmeneff's "History of the Formation of the Russian American Company," which was translated for our benefit.

I have since found that Mr. H. H. Bancroft had already made use of it in Vol. XXVIII. of his history relating to Alaska.

CHARACTER OF GOVERNOR BARANOFF.

During the early part of this century Russian America was governed by Count Baranoff, who resided at Sitka, and is described by Washington Irving in his "Astoria," pp. 465, 466, as a "rough, rugged, hospitable, hard-drinking old Russian; somewhat of a soldier, somewhat of a trader; above all, a boon companion of the old roystering school, with a strong cross of the bear. Mr. Hunt, Astor's agent, found this hyperborean veteran ensconced in a fort which crested the whole of a high rocky promontory. It mounted one hundred guns, large and small, and was impregnable to Indian attack.

"Here the old Governor lorded it over sixty Russians, who formed the corps of the trading establishment, besides an indefinite number of Indian traders, who were continually coming and going. \* \* \*

"Besides these immediate serfs and dependents just mentioned, the old Russian potentate exerted a considerable sway over a numerous and irregular class of maritime traders, who looked to him for aid and munitions, and through whom he may be said to have, in some degree, extended his power along the whole Northwest Coast." These were American captains engaged in the fur trade. \* \* \*

"Over these coasting captains, as we have intimated, the veteran governor exerted some sort of sway, but it was of a peculiar and characteristic kind; it was the tyranny of the table. They were obliged to join him in his 'prosnics' or carousals, and to drink 'potations pottle deep.'" \* \* \*

"He is continually," said Mr. Hunt, "giving entertainments by way of parade, and if you do not drink raw rum, and boiling punch as strong as sulphur, he will insult you as soon as he gets drunk, which is very soon after sitting down to table."

But with all his faults, Alexander Andreievitch Baranoff was

no ordinary man, and possessed great administrative ability. As Bancroft truly says, "The poor could alway rely upon his aid, and this benevolence was coupled with an integrity and disinterestedness far above the usual standard among his associates." \* \* \*

"As for the natives, his influence over them was unbounded, chiefly through the respect with which his indomitable courage and constant presence of mind impressed them."

Another side light is thrown on his character by Captain Golovnin of the "Diana," who speaks of the furniture in his house as being very fine and costly, having been brought from London and St. Petersburg, and adds, "But what astonished us most was the large library in nearly all European languages, and his collection of fine paintings,—this in a country where no one but Baranoff can appreciate a picture, and no travelers are likely to call but the skippers of American coasting vessels."

Such was the old so-called "robber baron," who planted a fortified trading post on Bodega Bay, California, in 1812, which was a thorn in the side of the Spanish governors for nearly thirty years, until it was sold to Captain Sutter, in 1841.

#### HAGEMEISTER'S VISIT.

According to Archibald Campbell, Baranoff had some idea of planting a colony on these islands as early as 1809, for in the account of his voyage from Sitka to Honolulu in the "Neva," Capt. Hagemeister, he says (p. 81): "It would appear that the Russians had determined to form a settlement on these islands; at least, preparations were made for the purpose; and I was informed by the commander that if I chose I might get a situation as interpreter. The ship had a house in frame on board, and intimation was given that volunteers would be received; none, however, offered, and I never observed that any other steps were taken in the affair."

While the "Neva" was off Lahaina, Mr. Campbell had much conversation with a Scotch settler by the name of MacCallum.

He says: "Amongst other things, I told him that I understood the Russians had some intention of forming a settlement on the Sandwich Islands.

"This reached the captain's ears, and he gave me a severe reprimand for having, as he expressed it, betrayed their secrets."

Mr. H. H. Bancroft remarks of this expedition, "Baranoff certainly instructed Hagemeister to found a settlement, and a copy of his instructions has been preserved in the Sitka archives, but no mention of this is made in the captain's report. It is probable that he was deterred by fear of British opposition, as on August 6th of the following year Kamehameha wrote to George III, asking that the islands be placed under British protection." \* \* \*

\* \* \* "After calling at the other islands in the Hawaiian group, and bartering seal skins and walrus tusks for salt, sandalwood and pearls, Captain Hagemeister sailed for Kamschatka, and thence to New Archangel (Sitka)."

#### THE KAUAI ACCOUNT OF SCHEFFER'S PROCEEDINGS.

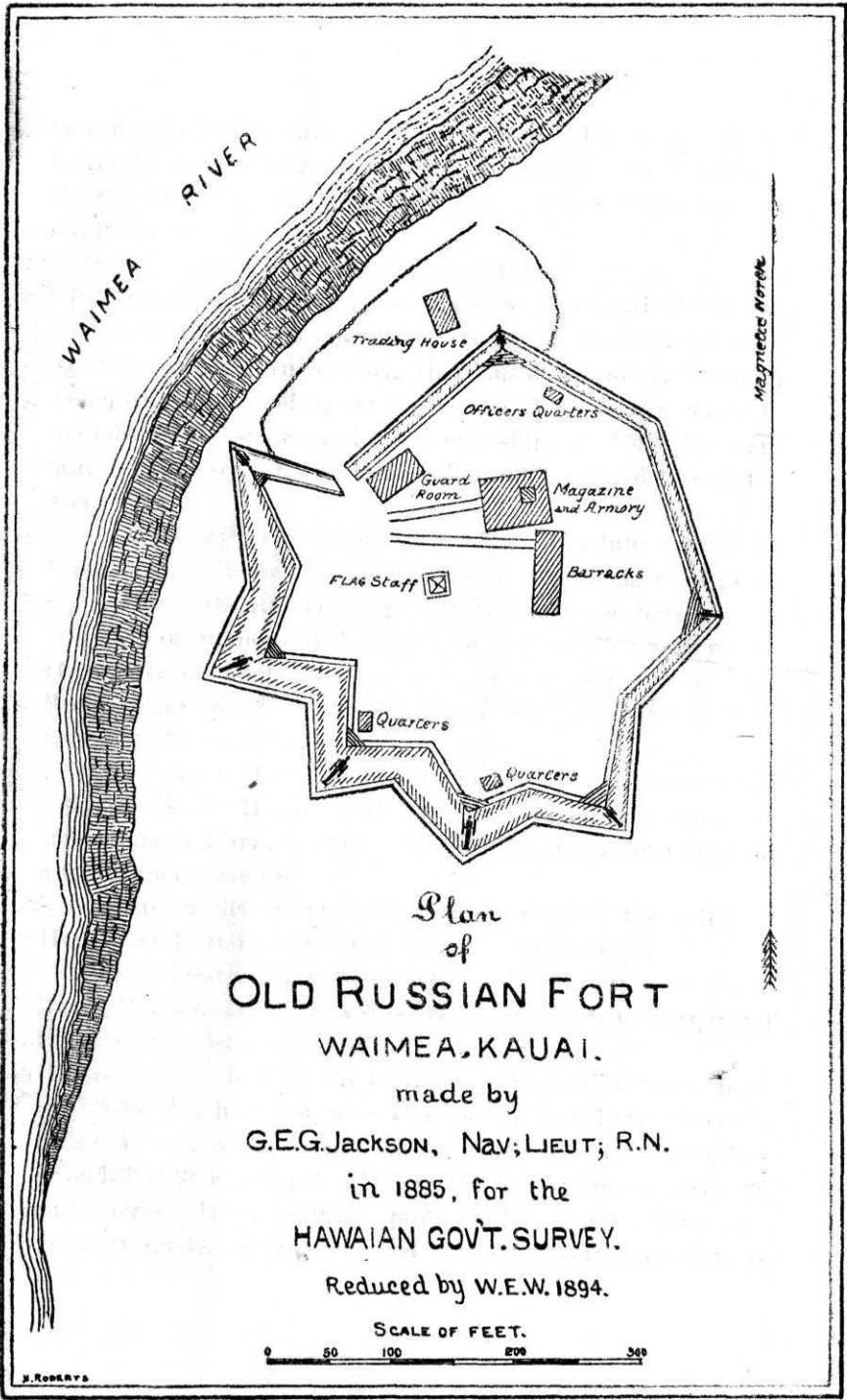
I will now give the substance of Mr. Whitney's paper, referred to above, supplemented by other information.

During the last war between the United States and Great Britain, the ship "Attahualpa," of Boston, was sold to Governor Baranoff at Sitka, and re-named the "Bering."

Previous to the discharge of the American captain and crew, the ship was sent on a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, in the course of which she was wrecked at Waimea, Kauai. Most of the ship's stores and cargo were saved and left in the care of Kaumualii, king of the island, for the owners.

In the year 1815 Governor Baranoff sent Dr. Scheffer, a German physician, to the islands on the American ship "Isabella," Captain Tyler, to look after the property. He landed with a large stock of goods at Kailua, Hawaii, where he was kindly treated by Kamehameha until he obtained a passage to Kauai on the ship "Millwood," Captain Eddes. After





WAIMEA RIVER

Magpies North

Trading House

Officers Quarters

Guard Room

Magazine and Armory

FLAG Staff

BARRACKS

Quarters

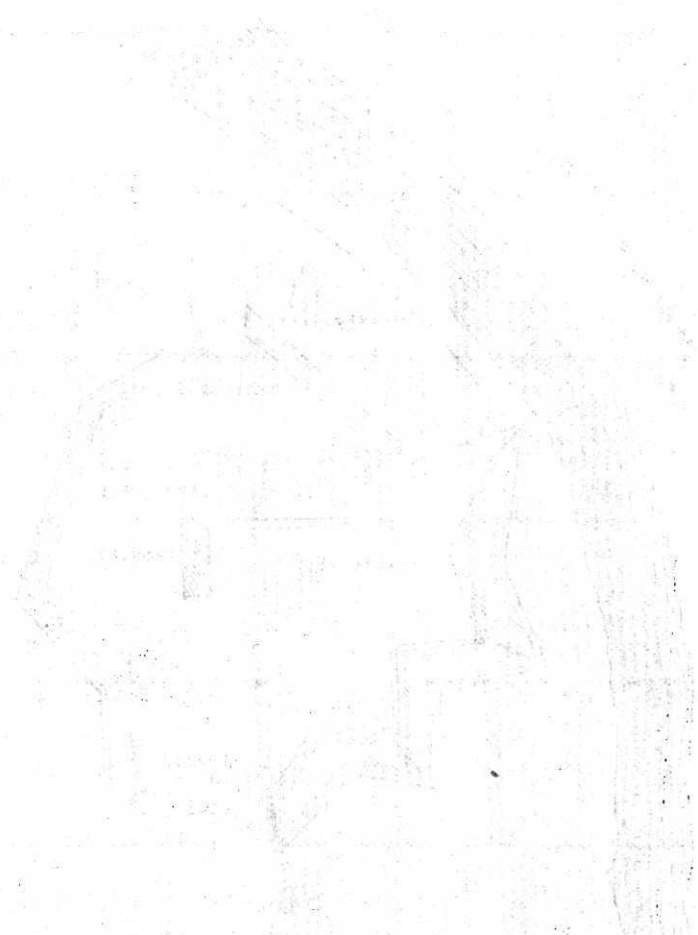
Quarters

Plan  
of  
OLD RUSSIAN FORT  
WAIMEA, KAUI.

made by  
G.E.G. JACKSON, NAV; LIEUT; R.N.  
in 1885, for the  
HAWAIIAN GOV'T. SURVEY.  
Reduced by W.E.W. 1894.

SCALE OF FEET.





OLD FINE  
WATER  
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landing his merchandise at Waimea, Kauai, he built a storehouse there and engaged in trade. Kaumualii soon purchased all his powder and some other property, for which he paid in sandal wood.

Shortly after this, a Russian ship of three hundred tons, the "Discovery" (Otkrytie), in search of seals, arrived with thirty Kodiak Indians on board, who were left at Waimea with Dr. Scheffer. Next, a Russian brig, the "Ilmen" (formerly "Lady,") which had been trading on the coast of Mexico, ran down to the Islands for repairs, and a Russian ship, the "Myrtle," Captain Young, sent by Governor Baranoff, arrived about the same time.

The "Myrtle" (Kodiak) anchored at Honolulu, where the Russians landed and built a block-house, mounting a few guns, and hoisting the Russian flag. As soon as Kamehameha was informed of it, he sent Kalanimoku and John Young with a large force of chiefs and warriors, with orders to watch the Russians, to exercise great discretion and forbearance, but, if necessary, to resist them with arms.

On the night after Kalanimoku's arrival at Honolulu, the "Myrtle" and "Ilmen" both sailed for Kauai, and remained some time at Hanalei, where a fortification was thrown up, and a few cannon mounted.

It is stated that Kaumualii gave Dr. Scheffer the valley of Hanalei and two or three other valuable pieces of land.

At his request, Dr. Scheffer superintended the building of the fort at Waimea, on which a number of guns were mounted, and the Russian colors displayed.

This fort was built in the form of an irregular octagon, from 350 to 400 feet in width, with stone walls from 15 to 30 feet in thickness, and about twenty feet high on the leeward side, and provided with a parapet. The enclosure contains between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 acres. The magazine is protected by a substantial bomb-proof casemate. It was occupied by a small garrison as late as 1853.

While the Waimea fort was building, Dr. Scheffer, according to this account, proposed to Kaumualii to lease the whole island to him for a term of years.

Meanwhile, by the advice, and under the direction of John Young, Kaianimoku proceeded to erect a fort at Honolulu to command the harbor, which was commenced in January, 1816, and completed before the end of the year.

By order of Kamehameha, a messenger was now sent to Kaumualii with imperative orders to expel Dr. Scheffer. According to Mr. Whitney's information, the doctor was sent for immediately, and told that he must go on board the brig, which was then in the offing, to which he made no objection, and took his leave.

The next day he sent a boat for his private property, and for such articles belonging to the company as he chose, and sailed for Hanalei, whence with the ship and brig, he left for Honolulu.

Here, again, they were soon requested to depart, which they did without any resistance.

The ship "Myrtle" (Kodiak), however, being old and unseaworthy, was obliged to return, and sank in the harbor.

Her crew are said to have been well treated on shore until they had an opportunity to leave. As we shall see, they had not left Kauai in the friendly manner reported above.

Soon after this the Russian sloop of war, "Diana," touched at Waimea for supplies. The captain made some inquiries about Dr. Scheffer's conduct and treatment, and appeared to be satisfied. The Russian flag over the Waimea fort was hauled down by Capt. Adams, March 12, 1817, and the Hawaiian flag hoisted in its place.

Such is the Hawaiian account of these events.

#### TIKHMENEFF'S ACCOUNT.

I will now read a translation of a chapter in P. Tikhmeneff's "Historical Sketch of the Formation of the Russian-American Company," published at St. Petersburg in 1861, Vol. I., pp. 185-192.

“Immediately after the visits of Hagemeister and Slobodtchkoff to the Sandwich Islands, King Tomeomeo (Kamehameha) made an offer to Baranoff, through the Americans, to enter into commercial relations with the Colonies, and even wanted to go to New Archangel in person for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the subject. Baranoff having in view the preservation of friendly relations with the islands which, from the fertility of the soil, presented rich resources for procuring supplies, commissioned Captain Bennett to go there in 1814, in order to purchase provisions, in the company’s vessel “Bering.” During its stay at the island of Atuai (Kauai), the ship was driven ashore by a violent wind, and its cargo was pillaged by the natives. Tomari (Kaumualii), the king of that island, in reply to the demand for the restoration of the goods which had been taken, resolutely replied by asserting that everything thrown upon the coast belonged to him and became his property. The American, Captain Smith, received the crew of the ship on board his own vessel; the king furnished a very scanty supply of provisions to feed the Russians. In 1815, Baranoff sent, on an American vessel, Doctor Scheffer (who had been left at New Archangel by the ship “Suvoroff” in consequence of disagreements with the commander and the officers) to King Tomeomeo (Kamehameha),\* who resided on the island of Oahu,† and who was reputed to be the greatest of the chiefs of the islands, for the purpose of gaining his co-operation in procuring the restoration of the cargo and the vessel, or payment for them in sandal-wood, the price for which was very high in the Chinese markets; and lastly, for the purpose of entering, if circumstances proved favorable, into commercial relations with the king Tomeomeo, who at

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\* King Tomeomeo was originally a petty chief in the northern part of Oahu. By the help of some foreign deserters, he killed the other chiefs, among the number Dashio (Kaeo), the father of Tomari, who ruled over five islands. Tomari fled to the island of Atuai, retaining only two islands lying on the north of Oahu. Undying hatred of his father’s murderer, and the desire to avenge him at the first favorable opportunity, and to recover the possession of his paternal inheritance, were the main objects of all his actions, especially in his relations with foreigners. P. TIKMENEFF.

† Kamehameha was residing at Kailua, Hawaii, at that time.

first, received Scheffer very cordially; but reports spread by the American Chant, (?) who had been expelled from New Archangel, to the effect that Scheffer had been sent by the Russians to learn how they could most easily gain possession of the islands, caused a change in the king's feelings. This circumstance induced the doctor to go to Atuai, to king Tomari (Kau-mualii). His curing Tomari of the dropsy and his beloved wife of fever gained the doctor the good will and unbounded confidence of the king of Atuai. He agreed to comply with all Baranoff's demands, and concluded the following treaty with Scheffer:—

1. The ship "Bering" and the cargo seized in her must be restored to the Russians, with the exception of the articles which the king needs, for which he binds himself to pay in sandal-wood.

2. The king binds himself to furnish the colonies every year a full cargo of dried taro.

3. All the sandal-wood in the islands is placed at Scheffer's disposal, and the trade in that article will be carried on exclusively with the company.

4. The Russians have the right to build factories in all parts of Tomari's dominions; the doctor, on his side, promised to furnish Tomari five hundred men and some vessels properly armed, for the purpose of conquering Tomeomeo's islands. The king promised to pay the company for this in sandal-wood. In addition Scheffer took up himself the command of Tomari's troops, on condition that the company should be placed in possession of half of the island of Oahu.

Lastly, by special agreement, king Tomari placed himself, with all the people under his sway, under the protection of the Russian emperor.

Before receiving information of Scheffer's proceedings, Baranoff sent him two ships to support his demands for the restoration of the company's ship and cargo. At the same time, he wrote to the doctor to try, if possible, to gain the king's consent

to the erection of a factory on the island of Oahu, where there had already been for some years an establishment of the American brothers Winship, towards whom the king occasionally displayed special good will.

In the meantime, Scheffer, to carry out his promise to Tomari, bought an American schooner for the sum of twenty-one thousand paper rubles, giving in exchange various goods belonging to the company, and a ship for two hundred thousand rubles, assigning in payment for it, at a very low price, the furs which were then on board the company's vessels.

On receiving the report of the doctor's operations, Baranoff immediately notified him that he could not, without the consent of the Board of Directors, ratify the agreements made by him, and the more so because, according to report, the Sandwich Islands were under the protection of England, and at the same time refused to approve the purchase of the vessels, adding, among other things, that Scheffer had deviated from the instructions given him. In the same letter, Baranoff requested the doctor to despatch immediately to New Archangel the brig "Ilmen," which had arrived at the Sandwich Islands from the coast of New Albion, (California,) with a cargo of miscellaneous goods to the value of sixty-five thousand paper rubles, besides furs.

Without listening to the voice of wisdom, and actuated exclusively by the ambition of gaining for himself the reputation of being the founder of new colonies for the company, Scheffer proceeded to erect a fort and a factory, employing for that purpose the lumber brought him by one of the vessels which had arrived from New Archangel, and to lay out gardens and fields, with the produce of which he hoped to supply the colonies.

Upon the presentation of King Tomari's petition for protection to the Czar (Alexander I), His Majesty replied that he did not think it expedient to grant it, and he therefore instructed the company to refuse the king's request in as friendly a way as possible, and to return to him the document which had been

drawn up on the subject with Scheffer, and to confine themselves to the maintenance of peaceful commercial relations with the islands. With regard to the lands ceded by Tomari to the company, the emperor consented to its making use of them, if it should be found to be to their interest.

The Board of Directors directed Baranoff to entrust the execution of these instructions to some employee of the company better fitted for that duty than Scheffer, and, in view of the latter's rash proceedings, to recall him immediately from the Sandwich Islands to the Colonies.

Subsequently the order to return to the king the documents concerning the protectorate was revoked. The Emperor, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board of Directors and the Council which had been appointed in connection with it, sent Tomari a gold medal, with the riband of the order of St. Anne, with the inscription—"To Tomari, Chief of the Sandwich Islands, in recognition of his friendship for the Russians," and in addition, a cutlass, beautifully mounted, and a scarlet cloak with golden tassels and lace.

In the meantime, the Americans, who were trading with the Sandwich Islands, were using every means to stir up the hatred of the natives against the Russians. In 1816, with Tomari's consent, they established a factory, and obtained from him lands, plantations and all the sandalwood, at the price which the king demanded. Besides this, they purchased the whole yearly supply of dried taro, salt, cocoanuts, etc., in a word, all that Tomari had bound himself, by the treaty concluded by him, to furnish to the Russians in return for the goods taken from them, to the value of 12,000 paper rubles, and they urged him incessantly to lower the Russian flag, which had been hoisted in token of his dominions having been taken under the protection of Russia. Finally, with the co-operation of the king's chief counsellor, a renegade Englishman (John Young), who stood very high in his favor, and who received a liberal reward for the permission to expel the Russians, the Americans destroyed the factory



erected by Scheffer in the Island of Oahu, having first compelled its inmates to leave it. They also endeavored to do the same thing in the Island of Atui, where Scheffer had likewise begun to erect several establishments, but they failed in this attempt at first. They then conceived the idea of spreading the report that five American vessels would soon arrive at the Islands, the crew of which would destroy all the Sandwich Islanders, if the king did not lower the Russian flag.

At the same time the Americans in the company's service united with their countrymen, and signified their desire to leave the Russians; and among their number, Vosdvit (Wadsworth), the commander of the brig "Ilmen," deserted his vessel without ceremony. At last the natives, seizing the property of the Russians, compelled them to go on board their vessels, hurrying them with the threat that, if they did not leave the island immediately they would repent of their obstinacy. It was plotted to drown the doctor by making holes in the boat which took him from the shore, but he escaped death as if by a miracle. Noticing the intention of the Russians to land again and recover their lost property, the islanders opened fire upon them from the cannon on the shore, and again compelled them to return to their vessels. It is easy to imagine the terrible condition of the men who were with Scheffer. They were forced to put to sea without food, without the necessary clothing, and last of all, without any means of resistance. The company's ship "Kodiak" especially, was in a pitiable condition; in consequence of her springing a leak, her hold was full of water, owing to which she was every moment exposed to the danger of going to the bottom with all her crew, consisting of sixty men. Scheffer sent to remind the king of the treaty which he had concluded, but he replied that he was not in a position to set matters right. Fortunately the commander of the ship "Kodiak," an American named Young, had refused to leave the Russians. Scheffer transferred him to the brig "Ilmen," and despatched him to Baranoff with information of the calamity which had befallen

the company's employees, while he himself resolved to gain, by some means or other, the Port of Honolulu, which was the only safe refuge left him. The fine weather enabled him to reach the harbor, but the ship was only allowed to remain there on condition of giving up all her guns.\* King Tomeomeo's minister, Young (who was also a renegade sailor), tried to persuade the Russians to surrender Scheffer, but they rejected the proposal. The hatred which had been aroused by the Americans against the doctor, was so violent on the part of all the inhabitants of the island, that he would certainly have been made to pay with his head for the former good will of the two kings towards him, if his old acquaintance, Captain Luns (?) had not proposed to him to accompany him to Canton, whence he could reach St. Petersburg without danger.

Leaving the Russians at Oahu under command of the hunter Tarakanoff, Scheffer set out on his voyage in July, 1817.

Thus were frustrated all Scheffer's plans for the firm establishment of the Russians in the Sandwich Islands.

This experiment cost the company about 230,000 paper rubles, an irreparable loss.

Subsequently vessels were repeatedly sent from the Colonies to the Sandwich Islands to collect the amount due by Tomari, but they returned without having succeeded. In 1819, Smith, the company's commissioner, during his stay at Oahu, had an interview with Tomari, who expressed his readiness to pay for the articles taken from Scheffer, but he did not do it. The ship "Kodiak" which had been left at the islands, was sold by the company to a foreigner for a very low price.

In the meantime, Tarakanoff, with his men, made an agreement in 1818 (1817 ?) with an American named Johnson, to take them on board his ship in order to fish on the coast of California, and in this way he arrived at New Archangel.

In 1818 Scheffer presented a memorial to the Minister of the

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\* A Russian brass cannon bearing the date 1807, which probably once belonged to the "Kodiak" is now at the Kamehameha Museum. In 1822 the American Mission obtained a pump from the wreck.

Interior, in which he stated at great length all the advantages to be derived from trade with the Sandwich Islands, and from the occupation of one of them for the establishment of a Russian factory, stating at the same time, the number of vessels and men necessary for the execution of the enterprise.

The Minister asked the company's opinion concerning Scheffer's project. The council of the company, together with the Board of Directors, after relating all the circumstances connected with the experiment already made with regard to the foundation of an establishment in the Sandwich Islands, replied that, for its part, it admitted the truth of Scheffer's arguments as to the advantages which might redound to the colonies of Kamschatka and Okhotsk from obtaining supplies from the products of the Sandwich Islands, especially if it should have possession of one of them, but that before proceeding to the execution of the enterprise, to such extent as might be found expedient, the company would wait the commands of the Government.

Upon the presentation to the Emperor of the above-mentioned project, with the opinion of the Council and the Board of Directors, his Majesty gave orders to announce: "That, having commanded the company, under the most favorable circumstances, to wit: at the time when Tomari was well inclined towards the Russians, and when he, of his own accord, asked for the protection of Russia, to decline that proposal, and to limit itself to friendly commercial relations with the Sandwich Islands. His Majesty based his decision on the firm conviction of the inexpediency of closer relations to the said chief, which inexpediency was afterwards demonstrated by the facts themselves; hence, he is so much more of the opinion at the present time that the hope of the establishment of the Russians on one of the Sandwich Islands has very little foundation, but, at the same time, approving the company's intention to establish friendly relations with the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, and wishing it success, his Majesty hopes that, by means of judi-

cious measures and the careful selection of the agents who are to carry out the company's instructions, it will obtain the same advantages as it would have done from an establishment on the islands, and he promises that the instructions shall be given to the commanders of all Government vessels going round the world to announce everywhere in those remote regions that the company is under his Majesty's protection. As regards the presents intended to be given in the Emperor's name to Tomari, the chief of the Sandwich Islands, he leaves it to the company's discretion to make such use of them as it may see fit.\*

In accordance with this expression of the Emperor's will, the relations of the Company with the Sandwich Islands were thenceforth confined to procuring there, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, supplies of provisions, and especially of salt."

This decision of the Czar, Alexander I, was in accordance with the wise and far-seeing policy of his Government. Russia has since chosen to retire entirely from the Western Continent, and her latest action with relation to these islands is not only consistent with her decision in 1818, but also with the view that they belong to the Western Hemisphere.

EXTRACT FROM KOTZEBUE, VOL. II, P. 197.

Captain Kotzebue, who was at Honolulu in the Russian exploring ship "Rurik," October 1, 1817, makes the following statement, which corroborates part of Tikhmeneff's account.

"Kareimoku informed me, with much pleasure, that Dr. Scheffer had been expelled from the island of Atooi, and had landed here some time ago with his crew, consisting of a hundred Aleutians and several Russians, in the ship "Kodiak," which now lay on the strand. The ship was in such a miserable condition that the crew in the voyage from Atooi to Woahoo had been obliged to pump continually to keep her from sinking, and therefore the fugitives, as soon as they had reached this

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\* There is no evidence that Kaunualii ever received the presents referred to by the Czar.

harbor, were obliged to run her aground. Kareimoku told me that he had kindly received the unfortunate Aleutians and Russians, as he did not wish to return evil for evil. Even Scheffer had been permitted to go on board of a ship from the United States, which a few days before our arrival had sailed for Canton.

"Kareimoku had scarcely finished his account when Mr. Tarakanoff, agent of the Russian-American Company, came on board with several of the company's officers. Tarakanoff, who, according to Baranoff's orders, had been placed entirely under Scheffer's command, expressed his disapprobation of the proceedings in Atooi, through which they had all been placed in danger of their lives, and he considered it a great miracle that, in their flight from Atooi, only three Aleutians had been shot, as Tamary (Kaumualii), who regarded them as his bitterest enemies, might easily have killed many more.

"He also mentioned their dangerous voyage hither, and was now, with his people, in the most miserable situation, as, of course, they could not have provisions without paying for them.

"Fortunately I had laid in such a provision of stock-fish in Unalaska as enabled me to send these poor creatures provisions for a month. Tarakanoff, who seemed to me to be a very sensible man, had concluded a contract with Mr. Hebet (Captain Ebbetts), the owner of two ships lying here, by which he bound himself to maintain and clothe the Aleutians a whole year on condition that he should bring them to California, where they should employ themselves in catching sea-otters on the islands there. After the expiration of this year, Hebet is to bring them to Sitka, and to give the company half of the skins obtained." Speaking of the new heiau\* at Honolulu, Capt. Kotzebue says: "This morai was very quickly erected near Hanarura, because the natives had been obliged to destroy the old one, which had been profaned by the entrance of Dr. Scheffer's people. The fury of the natives at that time was without bounds,

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\* Heiau, a temple, called a "Morai" in the Tahitian dialect.

and Scheffer's men would certainly have lost their lives if it had not been for the interposition of Young." This must have been after their return from Kauai.

REMARKS.

It will have been observed that Tikhmeneff's account of these transactions disagrees in several points with the information collected by Rev. Samuel Whitney.

Judging from the internal evidence, it seems to me that Tikhmeneff's statements in regard to the acts and declarations of Governor Baranoff, the Directors of his company and the Czar have been compiled from official documents, and are entirely trustworthy.

It is certain that neither the Russian Government nor the officers of the Russian-American Company ever had any hostile designs against these islands, but this cannot be said of Baranoff's agent, Dr. Scheffer. On the other hand, Tikhmeneff's information in regard to Hawaiian affairs seems to have been in great part derived from Dr. Scheffer's reports, and must be received with great caution. What he says about Tomeomeo and Tomori is absurdly incorrect, and no doubt his statements about the conduct of the American traders are grossly exaggerated, to say the least. His account, however, of the expulsion of the Russians from Kauai, and of their stay in Honolulu, is corroborated in the main by Capt. Kotzebue. It would appear that Mr. Whitney was for some reason misinformed on this point by his Kauai friends.

THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF BARANOFF AND SCHEFFER.

Dr. Scheffer, as we have seen, after making his escape from Oahu, proceeded to Canton and thence to St. Petersburg, where he presented the memorial to the Minister of the Interior, which is mentioned above by Tikhmeneff.

He left Russia in disgrace, but soon turned up again in Brazil, where he managed to ingratiate himself with Don Pedro I., who conferred upon him the high-sounding title of Count

von Frankenthal, and sent him with a commission to Germany to recruit men for his body-guard.

Dr. Scheffer died peacefully in Germany at a very advanced age.

As for Baranoff, the old autocrat of Russian America, after nearly thirty years of arduous service, he was relieved at his own request, in January, 1818, by Capt. Hagemeister, who had been sent out with a commission from the directors.

The property which he turned over in Sitka alone was worth two and a half millions of roubles. "In all the complicated accounts of this vast business," says Bancroft, "the new commissioner failed to find a single discrepancy. The cash accounts, involving millions, were in perfect order."

The task of transferring the property and accounts of the company occupied many months.

It seems, the weather-beaten old pioneer at one time had thought of sailing to the Sandwich Islands, to end his days at the court of King Kamehameha, with whom he was on friendly terms. But finally he decided to return to his native land, where his advice would be of great service to the company.

Accordingly he embarked on the "Kutusof" for Kronstadt, but his health failed rapidly on the voyage, and in the straits of Sunda, on the 16th of April, 1819, he breathed his last.

"On the following day his obsequies were performed, and the waters of the Indian Ocean closed over the mortal remains of Alexander Baranoff."

W. D. ALEXANDER.

See Klebnikoff's Biography of Alexander Baranoff. St. Petersburg, 1835, on which Mr. Bancroft's account of him is founded.

## DISMANTLING OF THE FORT.

Extract from a letter by V. Knudsen Esq

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“The Waimea fort was dismantled in 1864 by order of the Government. There were 38 guns, some of them very large and heavy. These were shipped to California and sold there. Two of the guns are still at the bottom of Waimea Bay, as the boat in which they were being conveyed to a schooner capsized, and they were lost. \* \* \* \* The fort contained one room, excavated in the ground, and roofed with enormous, heavy Lehua trees, with a thick layer of earth over the logs. This room was perfectly bomb-proof. In 1854 and until 1860, a captain lived in the fort, who had a few soldiers under him. On the King's birthday and on other occasions a salute was fired. But soon these men died off, and the fort was left tenantless.”



## SUPPLEMENT.

### CAPT. GOLOVNIN'S STATEMENT.

(Translated from the Russian for this paper.)

Capt. Golovnin's narrative of his voyage around the world in the sloop-of-war "Kamchatka," in 1817, 1818 and 1819, during which he visited these islands in October, 1818, contains the following passage.

"Not long ago a party of Europeans under the leadership of a German doctor, (Scheffer), settled on the island of Atuai, with the permission of the chief of that island, who as we have said before, was tributary to the King of Hawaii.

At first the natives supposed that they were there simply for trade, but the careless doctor soon disclosed his intention to establish a colony, and to assist the chief of Atuai in gaining possession of all the islands, and also to prevent American ships from trading there.

He was so simple that he never said a word to any of the chiefs, while he built fortifications, and hoisted the flag of the Russian-American Co. He even visited the island of Oahu with an armed force, and hoisted the same flag there.

Finally Mr. Young, being governor of this island (Oahu) by appointment of Kamehameha, put a stop to this proceeding, and ordered the force to be removed.

This political intriguer employed as his interpreters with the chiefs of Atuai, certain American sailors residing on the island, expecting that they would keep his secret for the presents which he gave them.

They, however, took his presents, but betrayed the plot to their countrymen. Captains of American vessels visiting the Islands, on learning of the plot against their trade, explained to Kamehameha the danger that he was in, and advised him to immediately expel the intruders from Atuai. Accordingly the King promptly gave orders to the subordinate chief of Atuai to request the intruders to leave the island, and return to their own country, and in case of refusal, to use force.

At first the Doctor did not yield, asserting that he would soon receive reinforcements.

Kamehameha was a little afraid at first, suspecting that there was some power behind this affair, but at length the Americans succeeded in re-assuring the King, and convincing him that Dr. Scheffer had taken possession by the orders of a governor, who had thereby overstepped the limits of his own authority.

One of the captains promised to remain there until the other party should embark, and in the case of a fight, to assist the King, for which Kamehameha agreed to give him a ship load of sandal-wood.

By this time the Doctor had lost hope of the arrival of any reinforcements, and deemed it safer to yield and depart than to fight and wield the sword instead of the scalpel.

As the King's ally had had no chance to give him any assistance, he refused to pay him the sandal-wood, explaining to him that this reward had been promised only for active assistance. The ship, however, was furnished with a large quantity of provisions. \* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Scheffer afterwards published an account of his expedition in the German language. It is probable that this paper found its way to Washington, and was made use of by the Committee appointed by the U. S. Congress to make an investigation in regard to colonies on the Pacific coast. Their report was read before Congress in January, 1821."