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The first foreigners on Wellington were James (Corey) Striker and Francis (Frank) Mason who came from Ascension in 1847 on the whale ship Nile, Capt. Hamlyn. Mr. Striker kept a journal during his period on the island and Mr. Biddle had seen it.

Frank was a quarrelsome person and he and Striker were frequently at swords' points. Finally Mason was killed in a quarrel with swords and his body thrown into the ocean in April, 1850. Afterwards Striker repented and in June or July, 1850, he began to reform the natives. They burned their idols and built a church. On Oct. 1, 1850 the schooner Vanguard appeared and Striker went out to meet her with the king of the island,

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(cont.) his two sons, and two other natives. They were lost while returning to island when the wind came up.

Mr. Biddle heard of this and went to the island to fill Striker's vacancy on the barge Hydaspes, Capt. Joseph Colman, which had been at Wellington a day after the incident, had reported at Ascension on ~~the~~ Oct. 4, 1850, and returned again 10 days later. The natives were in deep mourning and had returned to idolatry, but they wanted Mr. Biddle as their ruler and teacher. He appointed 5 natives as magistrates under him; made the natives number the days on strings of beads and keep the Sabbath strictly, even preparing food on

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(cont.) the preceding day.

In April, 1851 Daniel Wilson with his wife and child and several natives of Ocean Is. arrived from Ocean Is. on the ship Falcon, Capt. Smith. Dan disregarded the Sabbath and all the good regulations of the island. A week after his arrival Mr. Biddle took sick and left for Ascension, leaving most of his possessions, including his own journal and Striker's journal, but taking Striker's Bible, in ~~which was~~ written "James C. Striker, born Feb. 28, 1802, Poplar Middlesex, London and Wellington Is., born on Nov. 10, in the morning, about 4 o'clock, my child, John Striker, 1849."

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6 mo. after he left Wellington Mr. Biddle returned on the trading barge Helen, Capt. Wooden, to take Dan Wilson off to the Raven Is. They could not find Dan Wilson so Mr. Biddle returned to Ascension on the Helen, for his own safety. Capt. Wooden was later cut away and lost his life on some island south of the line.

In Mar., 1851 the barge Harvest, Capt. Almy, stopped at Wellington and left with Dan Wilson, & a sick Scotch boy known as John, leaving Lucian Huntington, the second mate, who deserted there. In Mar., 1852 Mr. Huntington went to Ascension and returned to Wellington in Aug. on the California

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(cont.) schooner Glencoe, Capt. Lamson, with
Bristol Tom, a convict from Hobart Town and
a native of Bristol, and Charles Walker,
another Englishman.

10 days before Rev. Gulick came to the island
Capt. McKensie reported that they had Dan
Wilson in confinement. 2-3 days after this
Capt. Levein reported that Huntington came
off and said he was the only white man on
the island.

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Sept. 30, 1852: Mr. Huntington, on coming out to meet the ship, reported that 8 days previously the natives had bound Dan Wilson, Bristol Tom, and John the Scotch boy and turned them adrift in a canoe. It was suspected that Huntington himself was an accessory.

Huntington said that the whites had irritated the natives by firing at marks, treating the women badly, and threatening to kill him.

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Mr. Huntington appeared much surprised at seeing Mr. Biddle and his companions. He told them that there were but 3 whites left on the island and that things were quiet. When he learned that the men intended to take possession of the island he told them that it would be all right if Mr. Biddle alone stayed but if the others remained there would be trouble and bloodshed.

Not wanting to cause trouble and fearing for Mr. Biddle's life, the whole party left the island.

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Mr. Huntington, Charles Walker, and Albert were the three whites left on Wellington. Albert was from Providence, R.I., had been in the Pacific 9-10 years, had stopped frequently at the Sandwich Is., and had lived on Strong's Is, where he had been a lawless villain until King George had him and others expelled.

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Mr. Huntington said he let Capt. Samson of the
Glencoe have a large amount of provisions,
giving the returns wholly to the natives.
Dan Wilson, ~~had~~ claiming the right as sole
agent for the natives, ~~had~~ previously made
much money from these sales of provisions.
This was probably an additional inducement
to turn him adrift.

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Mr. Huntington, although telling Mr. Biddle that everything was safe, had destroyed the journals which had been left on the island and other things, and had torn down the church and used the materials for his own dwelling.

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When Mr. Biddle and his company were landed at Ascension it was reported that the chief of the Kitti tribe was dead and that the natives believed that the cause of death was medicine given to him by Rev. Gulick.

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O'Connell reports that while he was on board the English whale ship John Bull bound to Strong's Is. there was a missionary, his wife, and daughter also bound for Strong's Is. However, except for Rev. Snow, there has been no information about any other missionary being sent to that island.

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In 1862, O'Connell shipped in the whaling
bark John Bull, Capt. Borkus. At the Bay
of Islands, New Zealand, Bishop Marsden,
on a visit from Paramatta, put on board
a missionary appointed to Strong's Is. with
his wife and daughter.

One evening, a day's sail from Strong's Is.,
the ship struck on an uncharted reef.
The captain was drunk, but since he was
present the mates could not desert command;
consequently there was no order. However the
boats were loaded with provisions, lowered,
and put off. The missionary's daughter died
after two days and three nights exposure,
and a few hours later so did his wife.

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(cont.) On the morning after the two women died the boat made land. On entering the lagoon the natives put out in the canoes and showered the boat with stones, arrows, etc. until they saw that no resistance was offered. Then they rushed the boat, towed it to shore, stripped the men of their clothing, took everything out of the boat, and led the 6 men in the boat to the boat house. The men were George Keenan of Dublin, Edward Bradford of Bristol, John Thompson of Liverpool, John Williams of London, John Johnson an Englishman, and O'Connell.

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May 4, 1853

Vessels lost in the King's Mill Is. include the English whale ship John Bull in 1807, wrecked near Ascension; the brig Waverly in 1835, taken, crew murdered, and destroyed by the inhabitants of Strong's Is., while searching for Capt. Dowsett of the schooner Victoria, who was captured by the natives of the Pescadore; the English whale ship Harriet in the autumn, 1842, taken and crew murdered at Strong's Is.; the Elizabeth in 1833, two boats and their crews lost; the Am. whaleship Ontario in Jan., 1850, wrecked on a reef at Pitt's Is.; and the ~~Triton~~ American whaleship Triton in Jan., 1848, nearly cut off by the natives of Sydenham's Is.

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May 4, 1853

Mr. Dudoit, formerly French Consul at Honolulu, reports that when he visited Strong's Is. in 1834 and 1835 there were about 2,500 natives scattered over the whole island. The several chiefs had divided the country. The people appeared amicable and well disposed to communicate with strangers, but the evil disposition of the deserters who cast themselves upon the island must have ill disposed the people and led them to the acts of violence which have taken place. Mr. Dudoit saw the deserters commit murder among them for one pound of tortoise shell or some bottles of rum.

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Dec. 30, 1852- Rev. Snow reports that everyone at Strong's Is. is getting along pleasantly and is in good health. He has had meetings with the natives in his house for three Sabbaths and has begun a school. The King of Strong's Is. has proclaimed a law in favor of the Sabbath. and seems willing to promote the objects of the Mission.

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June 2, 1853

Dec. 30, 1852 - Rev. Gulick made a tour of Ascension. The captains of the whale ships and other vessels which touched at Ascension were very kind to the reverend.

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June 2, 1853

The people of Ascension have treated the missionaries very kindly. The chief of the tribe has so effectually exercised his authority that only the most trifling articles have been stolen. At first the chief called on the missionaries frequently, even building a house above them on the hill to entertain sea Captains and to be near the missionaries, and was interested in spelling. Recently the chief has been engrossed in warfare.

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Nov. 29, 1852- Rev. Gulick induced the natives of Kittie tribe to take him by canoe to visit the Jikaito island by offering a large price. They left him there alone, but the chiefs were very kind and considerate. No-one touched his carpet-bag altho he left it completely exposed for a whole night. Any respectable traveller would be shown such treatment, altho a permanent resident would be treated with a little less consideration. The one white man living in that tribe said nothing had ever been stolen from him there.

In conversations with the chiefs, through one of them who spoke English, Rev. Gulick learned that they were interested in the 10 Command-

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(cont.) mentions altho they acknowledged that
these had been violated by them all.

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June 2, 1853

Drinking liquor is one of the bases of Ascension. A number of the highest chiefs of all the tribes are slaves to it. In the Kittie tribe the common natives are prohibited from making it without special permission.

This permission is only allowed to some natives of the King's Mill Is. now living on Nalap at the entrance of Rons Kittie Harbor. In the windward tribes nearly everyone who can do so uses an iron pot to distil the coconut sap, since there is no general restriction. In Taback, the most drunken place on the whole island, the natives consider it brave to wound one's self with large knives, inflated during their drunken reveries.

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In Feb., 1844, Capt. Lincoln of the Wm. Penn., on his first arrival, inquired whether the natives had learned to make "dent" (coconuts spirits) and learned that they had.

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During Rev. Gulick's stay the young chief of
Taback was so much in liquor that
all Rev. Gulick could learn was that
the chief very much interested in learning
to read.

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After being in the complete power of the natives for a whole week on his tour of the island, Rev. Gulick reports that he was not once treated with indignity nor lost a single article.

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There are about 10,000 people on Ascension,
of which more are on the windward side.

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A California schooner, thought to be Capt. McKenzie's, was cut off, and a whale boat's crew who arrived too weak to walk were killed in the Radock Range at Boston or Coville Is.

Capt. McKenzie left Ascension in Oct., 1852 and was to have returned in two months.

Several whaling vessels have since taken considerable sums of money from that island. Capt. Hussey, of the Wm. Penn, received \$1000, for which one of his crew, an Oahu native, killed him. Later this native was killed on Simpson's Is. by one whom he himself was about to shoot.

Within 2 weeks Capt. Fied, of the Indian

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(cont.) Chief came by Coville Is and reported that they had an abundance of money.

A negro from Solomon Is. is the ringleader of mischief on that island.

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Capt. Barnea of the brig Inga, N. B. has been cut off at Pleasant Is. in revenge for a native of that Is. who died at his hands at Ascension. Capt. Barnea has been practicing high handed outrages on the inhabitants of these seas for the last 4 years.

Capt. Oliver, just from Pleasant Is. reports that the difficulty first occurred among the crew, who were previously to blame; that all the whites but one were killed; and that the brig drifted out to sea.

Previous to Capt. Barnes' difficulty 5 foreigners were killed by the natives of Pleasant Is., probably in consequence of violence upon the natives.

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In Nov. or Dec., 1852, Capt. Brown of the
Genie of Sydney left his vessel at Strong's
Is. King George would not allow the crew
to remain on shore and they finally left.
Capt. Brown started in a canoe for Ascension.
He touched at Wellington Is and now is
at Raven Is, as reported by natives who stole
his boat from there. These natives also report
the violent death of George May, a foreigner,
on Raven Is.

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Capt. Rowley and Gorham purchased the property of a departing foreigner, consisting of a dwelling house and bowling alley. Rev. Gulick is to occupy the house and several resident foreigners are to convert the alley into a chapel and reading room. The chief ruler of the island readily consents to this disposition of the place.

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Mr. Congat, the pilot of Ascension says that for 20 years he had been asking for missionaries and was glad when the missionaries finally did arrive on the Caroline.

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Pleasant Is. never visited by missionaries
nor have inhabitants ever been brought under the
influence of the Gospel by merchants or traders,
although merchants and traders have been on the
island.

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Life in Feejee, or Five Years among the
Cannibals by Mrs. M. D. Wallis, wife of
Capt. Wallis who commanded a Salem vessel
engaged in the beche de mer trade at
the Feejee Is. contains accounts of
visits to other Islands, including Pleasant
Is. in Micronesia.

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Aug. 9. Mrs. Wallis with her husband arrived at Pleasant Is. The bark lay to because no anchorage was found and the natives came off in canoes. Three white men, one of whom was called Capt. Bot, came off also bringing a sick pig and a well pig for sale.

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Capt. Bob stated that not more than 3 or 4 white men could agree to stay on the island at a time, as they usually got to fighting and killed each other; but three years had now elapsed since the last white man was killed.

Capt. Bob does not allow the natives to sell the pigs themselves but takes possession of any pig brought for sale, sells it at six-pence a lb., and indemnifies the owner with an amount of tobacco. He allows the natives to sell the fowls, which they do for one negro head of tobacco apiece.

Capt. Bob had been on the island 7 years. He said Mrs. Wallis was the first white woman he had ever seen on that island.

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Pleasant Is. has about 1500 inhabitants, divided into tribes, each having a petty chief, and all governed by a queen.

They perform no religious ceremonies but believe in the immortality of the soul.

When a chief dies they believe he becomes a star, and when a poor man dies his spirit has to wander about on the island in the dark and unfrequented places. There are often wars among them but they seldom kill their enemies. None of the vegetables or fruits usually found in tropical climates are found here except the coconut. These with fish are the food of the natives. They raise pigs and fowl for the supply of their whaling visitors.

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Native men and young girls filled the decks of the ship and stole everything they could lay hands upon, including shirts, trousers, and sailors' knives. They brought a quantity of beads to sell, and so Capt. Wallis bought them and passed them into the house on one side, the natives passed them out on the other side and sold them again.

Everything they bought was sold for tobacco. They placed no value on cloth, since their dress was a "leku" of grass. The conduct of the people was boisterous, rude, and immodest in the extreme.

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Pleasant Is. was discovered by Capt. Fearn in 1798. Its inhabitants then resembled those belonging to the young Williams group. W. sailing vessels have been visiting this place for many years and now the people show the effect of a heathen intercourse with white men from civilized lands. Though having intercourse with civilized people, the natives of Pleasant Is. are not civilized because the gospel is lacking.