



by Major Ted Bahry

This month marks the fiftieth anniversary of the most famous combat photograph of all time: Marines raising Old Glory atop Mount Suribachi. That photograph, taken by Asso Press combat photojournalist Joe Rosenthal, electrified the country and resulted in the issue of a postage stamp (Scott No. 929) just five days later. Rosenthal's photograph also inspired cachet makers to produce many patriotic and first day of issue cachets, some of which are shown on these pages.

No event in Marine Corps history has led to so many myths, rumors, and misinformation as the flag-raising on Iwo Jima. Spawned by "scooped" World War II correspondents, obscure references, superficial research by writers, and "sea story" tellings by Marines and others, the true story of that famous flag-raising is seldom told. To understand the events leading to the postage stamp, it first is necessary to summarize the war in the Pacific and the assault on Iwo Jima.

United States
Postal Service
1994

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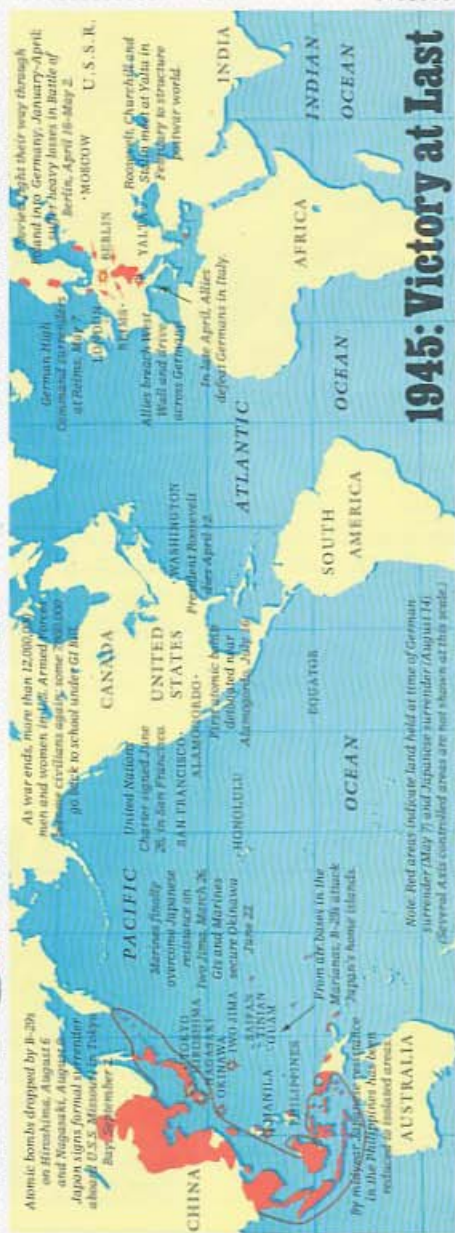
Marines raise flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. (96820) Honolulu, HI, Sept. 2, 1995



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1945: Victory at Last



Marines raise flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. (96820) Honolulu, HI, Sept. 2, 1995



Marines raise flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. (96820) Honolulu, HI, Sept. 2, 1995



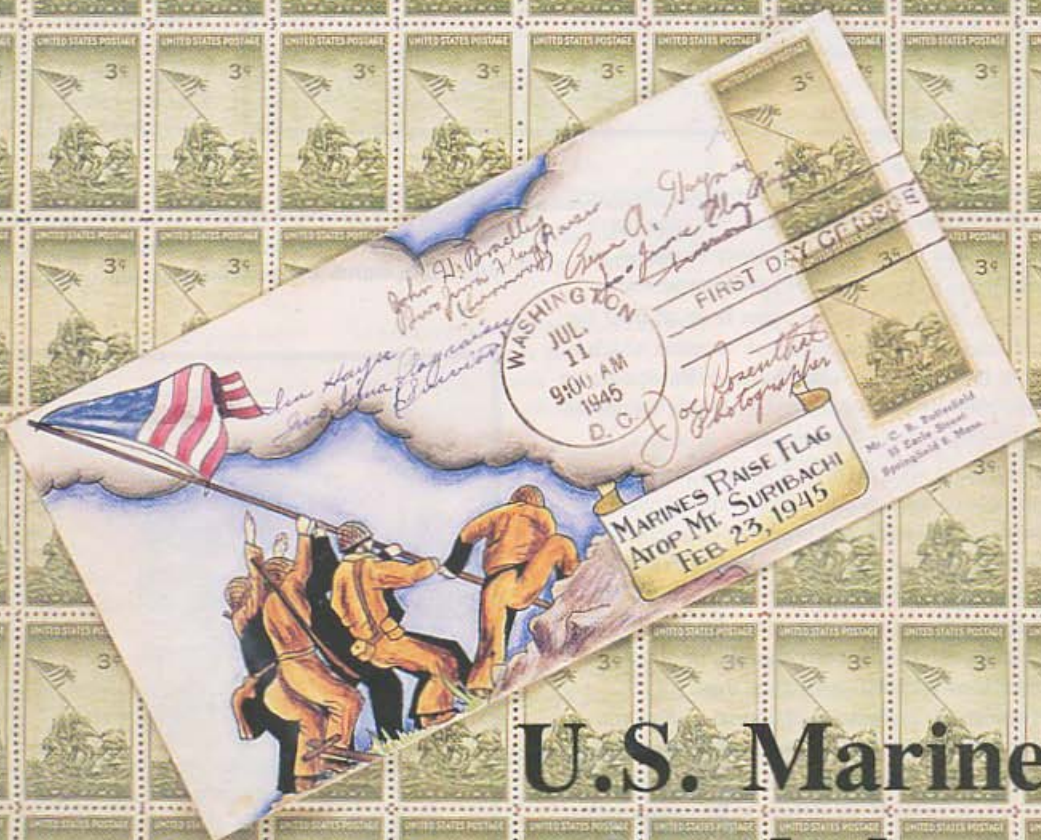
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Marines raise flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. (96820) Honolulu, HI, Sept. 2, 1995

Left: the surviving participants. Above: This first day cover's cachet honors the Marines and their commander, General Holland M. Smith.

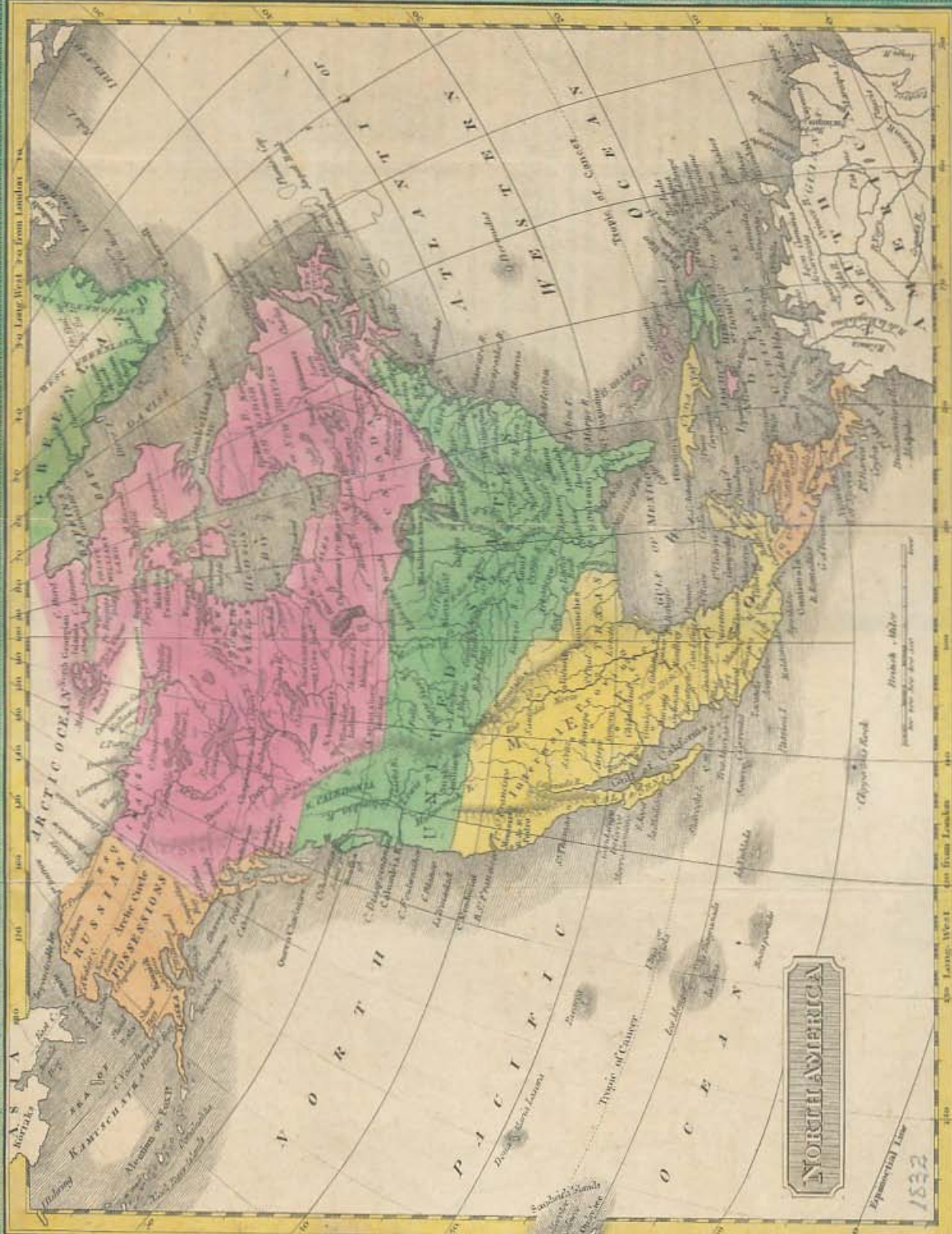
Uncommon Valor



**U.S. Marines
and the
Iwo Jima
Stamp**

THE WESTERN MAILS





NORTH AMERICA

1832

Equatorial Line

Chippewas River

British Isles
from the year 1832

50 Long West 30 From London

40 Long West 40 From London

40

40

THE WESTERN MAILS



"Waimea Aug. 13, 1832." Dateline on closely written four-page folded letter from Betsey Lyons, wife of Reverend Lorenzo Lyons, to her sister-in-law in Colrain, Mass., a few weeks after their arrival. She describes the death of Kaahumanu, "one of the bright examples of christian piety. . . She died in faith, leaving the whole nation to lament her loss. . . The funeral was attended with all due solemnity. All the vessels in the harbor wore their colours half mast, and cannons were fired at intervals during the day. The forts also had theirs half mast and minute guns were fired while the procession was proceeding to the tomb and to the church. The coffin was splendid being covered with crimson velvet with brass ornaments and inscription. Over the bier were thrown feathered cloaks of different glaring hues. The chiefs were dressed in black and the missionaries attended in half mourning also a respectable company of foreigners with badges of mourning, she was desposited in the same tomb with the late king and queen, who died in England." There is also her description of a five-day ocean trip from Honolulu to Kailua: "The distance from Honolulu to our station is about 250 miles and to give you some idea of the pleasure we take during the sea voyages from one station to another you may fancy to your self a native brigg whose slacked & torn rigging, mended sails and dirty deck and cabin show that if it has not undergone the ravages of time it is worse for the care of these unused to the work of managing such a complicated piece of workmanship as a vessel. On its deck in the cabin and steerage you may see besides dogs, cats, goats, fowls and between 200 or 300 native with all their filth, smoking "poe" colabasaes [sic] on the after part of the deck we spread our mattresses, and as seasickness comes on, here we lay ourselves down," etc.; address panel with red "New Bedford Mass. Mar. 16" cds, matching "SHIP" handstamp and ms. "20 3/4" rate, small tears, Fine, important and desirable content.....

Kamehameha I died May 8, 1819 and was succeeded by his son Liholiho who assumed the throne as Kamehameha II. **Kaahumanu**, the favorite wife of Kamehameha I, became the "kuhina-nui" or regent and ruled jointly with Liholiho, who was the son of another wife. On November 27, 1823 Liholiho and his queen went to England where they were stricken with measles in July of 1824. The bodies were returned to the Sandwich Islands in the 46-gun frigate HMS Blonde, where they arrived at Honolulu on May 7, 1825. Liholiho's brother was only about 14 years old and too young to rule. Thus Kaahumanu continued to rule as Queen Regent until her death June 5, 1832. **Kauikeaouli**, the brother, then assumed the throne as Kamehameha III.

THE WESTERN MAILS

We have some advantages at this station which [they have] not at others - one is a fine stream of water a little distance from the house, wh[ich is] quite a privilege, for those stati[oned at the] shore have to send 2 or 3 miles for all the water they drink and wash with, They do not ha[ve rainy?] months in the summer season - We have had but few days since we have been here without rain and it has been cold enough for a fire most of the time, while at most other stations has been as rainy? as the hottest of our summer weather - you can have almost any degree of heat or coldaccording to the height of the land above the level of the sea. There is however but little [to?] write of seasons at Waimea - We have strong trade winds with cold rain. On pleasant days it is quite a pleasant place & would be if it was cultivated - We have land for a good garden and yards, which was given to the mission and enclosed with a "ti" stick fence - The sticks sprout at the top and the broad leaves of the "ti" makes a fire .We can raise several kinds of vegetable.

We do not have opportunity of sending letters except in the fall - That is the time for you to send them as this is the only time that vessels generally leave at that season of the year - be sure make up a bundle of letters in your part of that time do not fail to send them to the Mission rooms in Boston early in the fall [or] to some other port where you hear of vessels.....Be sure to write us every fall - write early in the fall - send your letters & things to the missionary rooms At Boston - We are very grateful for the things you & mother gave us chestnut beans & farwell all of you /yours affectionately L.Lyons.

Husband and myself are just now eating some of the walnuts and chestnuts you gave us ,they have kept very well though they are not as good as those at your house - we thank you for them as well as the other things with which you kindly furnished - Mr L says tell Adeline we would be grateful for more nuts - Theare good and I am saving them as long as they will keep.

Mr.Lyons and myself send our love to all - I was agoing to mention names but you see I have not room to mention them - we are grateful to them for all their kindness while there, My health is as good as when I was in Colrain - Mr Lyons is about the same. He has written and will write you again to here of our friends and sisters & Br and home. My love to them all - B [etsey] Lyons"

Rev. and Mrs. Lyons had come out with the fourth reinforcement to the missions by the American Board, arriving at Honolulu May 17, 1832. They remained there until they were assigned to the Waimea Mission the following July. Thus Betsey writes first hand as an eyewitness to the funeral of Kaahumanu. SEE letter by Rev. Hiram Bingham to Gallaudet on the character of Kaahumanu and establishment of laws in the Islands - December 10, 1825 in this collection.



SHIP
Dec. 21 1837
WARSAW
Hancock Co.
Illinois

A ROUND TRIP LETTER FROM BOSTON TO
THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND RETURN TO
BOSTON.

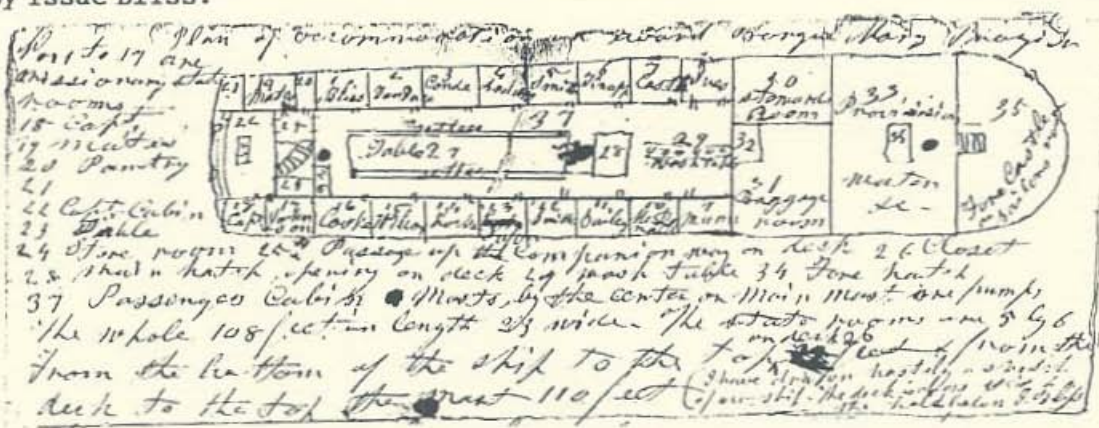
This letter was written onboard the ship **MARY FRAZIER** enroute to the Sandwich Islands by Issac and Emily Bliss. The ship left Boston Dec. 14, 1836 and arrived off the Island of Maui April 9, 1837 after a remarkable voyage of 117 days. The Mary Frazier sailed for Boston on her return trip April 26, 1837, carrying this letter, which was placed in the mails, as per postmark "BOSTON MS AUG 21" 1837. It was then rated "SHIP 27" cents and forwarded to Warsaw, Illinois.

This was the largest and seventh reinforcement sent to the Sandwich Islands by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, often called The American Board. The letter is similar to a "log". Emily gives the date and the Latitude and Longitude of each entry. Issac Bliss was one of four ordained missionaries, in all 32, including a physician, school teachers and wives of all, but 2 single female teachers. See transcript of letter for the description of this epic voyage. The very fact that the ship was only 3 days in rounding Cape horn is remarkable. Most ships took several weeks and Captain Bligh of H. M. S. BOUNTY fame had to turn eastward, around Africa's Cape of Good Hope, after a month long -battle with the wind. The return voyage to Boston was made in 118 days! The pioneer company took 163 days in 1820.

some of the time - last night and today and the heat quite oppressive though we have a good breeze this afternoon which makes it more comfortable than it was this morning. Some showers last night - Some water was caught. April 8th Lat 20 42" Long 154 25" - We are 70 miles from Hawaii [Island of] and 83 from Maui - The North east trade winds have carried us towards the place of our destination with great rapidity the week past and we expect soon to be landed upon heathen shores - There I hope to be permitted to labour and toil in the vineyard of the Lord and assist one of the servants of Christ in bringing the poor benighted heathen to a knowledge of the Saviour. My love to you all - Tell the little ones all about sister Emily - She loves them all as much as ever - I hope they will all love the Saviour - Farwell for the present - Emily C. Bliss"

April 26th 1837 - Dear Father Emily did intend to write more but the vessel Mary Frazier in which we came is to sail today & we shall send by it & as we have but little time I will hastily fill up this sheet. On the 9th Sabbath Morning we arose & found ourselves between the Islands of Maui & Molokai [Molokai] very near to land on each side - soon we had a good view of br. Hitchcock's [Harvey R.] station [Kaluaaha, Molokai] - I preached in the forenoon & between 2 and 3 oclock P.M. we cast anchor about [p. torn] miles from Honolulu - Monday morning we went on shore in open boats as it was [said] that our vessel could not enter the inner harbour on account of the wind that day [We] were introduced to the principal Chief & then went to Mr. Bingham's [Hiram] & united in prayer & singing & then we took up our abode with Mr. Hall [Edwin O.] the printer where we shall remain until after the general meeting which will be in May - On Wednesday our company were formerly introduced to the King & received his approbation & consent to remain under government protection. We are pleasantly situated - have had water mellons - Musk melons - cucumbers - string beans - bananas - Taro - sweet potatoes &c - The mission is flourishing & on this island they have recently held protracted meetings at all the stations & they have been blessed to the conversion of souls & some efforts are now making for the benifits of foreignors in this city * - The Capt of our vessel has took a very good stand among them. He & his crew have given 108 dollars - \$54, to the mission & \$54 to the seaman's chaplain - The Capt & the 2nd mate & 4 sailors have made a public profession since being in port - some others are hoping in the mercy of Christ. God has been with us indeed & blessed us - We expect Mr & Mrs Lyons [Lorenzo, ord. missionary, & wife Betsey] here within a few days - We the mission here have heard from them recently & they were well, only Betsey had a cold - I wish that Elam could be here for there is so much to be done, & much can be done - I rejoice that we came - Let us all be faithful that we may all meet in heaven is the prayer of your children & I trust your prayer also -
Your son affectionately
Issac Bliss"

"Plan of occommodations on board Barque Mary Frazier" as sa drawn and detailed by Issac Bliss.



THE WESTERN MAILS

SEVENTH REINFORCEMENT TO SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

"Pacific Ocean Lat 26 10" Long 27 30"
Barque Mary Frazier, Capt Sumner March 9th 1837

"My beloved parents As we are within a few weeks expecting to arrive at the Islands I will commence a letter to you hoping to have an opportunity to send to America soon after our arrival, Owing to the state of my health the forepart of the voyage I have been able to write but very little, and my husband has filled a large sheet containing a journal of the first part of our voyage I shall commence where he left it deeming it unnecessary to repeat what he has already written. - Jan 25th S. Lat 29 4" Long 40 12" - Sailed 182 miles in the last 24 hours - The Lord is visiting us with spiritual as well as temporal blessings - Our Capt expresses some hope that he has made his peace with God - May he be decided on the Lords side - I have been constrained to say the astonishing love of God that he should condescend to visit those who are so undeserving - It is because he is long suffering and our Saviour has purchased these blessings for us, - 26th Lat 31 45" - sailed 190 miles - We had a fine shower this afternoon - The wind has turned to the south west so that it drives us some farther east, 28th Lat 36 9" Long 41 - We have cooler weather a rougher sea and some squalls, Some of our number are Sea sick, I was quite sick yesterday owing to the increased rocking of the vessel, 29th - Lat 37 15" - Long by cronometer 42 6" by observation 41 54" - Sabbath Mr. B. [Bliss] preached on deck II. 3. - We had a solemn meeting God seems to be in our midst - May the truth be blessed to the quickning of our souls and the conversion of those that are without Christ, It is quite cold today - very different from the weather last Sabbath so that we were obliged to wear our cloaks and shalls, The wind is in the south is as cold as wind coming from where there is ice - As the wind is against us we do not sail quite as fast as we have done. 30th - Lat 38 24" Long West 43 13" - The weather is some warmer today - The wind is in the west and we are going about our course - We trust the Lord is at work by his spirit - Mr. Treadwell (the second mate), who has been serious some time is indulging a hope and begins to eschort [eskort - to lead] the seamen to become Christians - O that God would carry on his work until all of these seamen are converted, And may we live in such a manner that he can ~~see~~ work in our midst. 31st Lat 40 23" Long 43 45" - We are 650 miles [east] from the coast of South America - Quite a number of birds have been seen for several days - The largest is the Albatross which is larger than a goose - Large flocks of birds about the size of a pigeon have been seen today. They are called the whale bird - This evening two of brethren with Mr. B. went into the forecassle and held a meeting with the seamen - They had a solmemn meeting - some seemed to be affected, One of the sailors said that since hearing the sermon last Sabbath he had resolved to follow Christ and he invited others to go with him. The second mate also spoke and recommended religion to others, Feb 1st - Lat 42 26" Long 45 38" - A large Porpoise was caught today - It's meat after taking the outside flesh which is called the blubber appears some like venison though it tastes different from any meat I ever ate before, I relished it very well - We should think that it weighed 75 or 80 lbs - It's blubber is good for making oil which would probably be about 2 gallons - It was about 5 feet in length. Feb 2nd - Lat 45 2" Long 48 30" - Raining this morning - There is a different kind of bird about our vessel this morning, Some of them are nearly as large as a goose - I saw some alight on the water very near us, I saw also some large fish of the whale kind, The Lord we trust is here by his spirit, Last evening another sailor resolved to live for Christ and this morning the Capt asked a blessing at the table for the first time - My husband conversed with some of the seamen this evening and found some who are inquiring what they shall do to be saved, We hope they may yet be brought to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, 3rd - Lat 46 11" Long 49 53" - It is very cold today - The Thermometer in our state room stands at 60 but on deck it is 45 only 4th - lat 47 10" Long 51 36" - We are 360 miles from the north-east point of the Falkland Islands - The wind blows quite strong so that our vessel is tossed about some - The wind is partly against us and has been for several days -

HISTORY

OF THE

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

BY SHELDON DIBBLE.

"Then Samuel took a stone, and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." 1 Sam. 7: 12.

LAHAINALUNA.

PRESS OF THE MISSION SEMINARY.
1843.

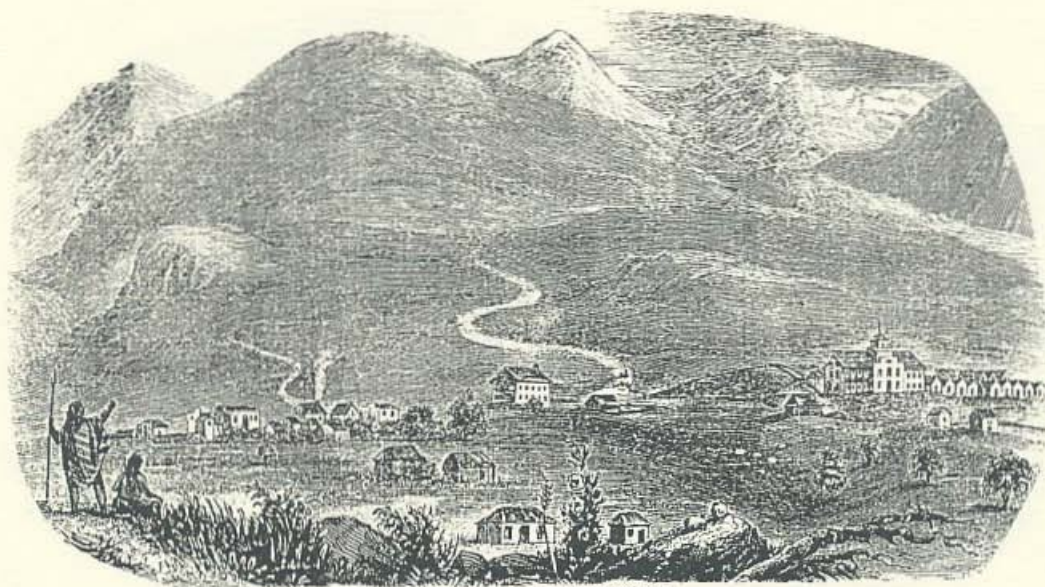
FIRST EDITION

A rare production of the missionary press at Lahainaluna, Windley noting that but 600 copies were printed; Sabin, writing over a century ago, notes that the book was, even then, "Of great scarcity". Dibble taught history in the seminary at Lahainaluna and with the aid of native Hawaiian scholars, produced this history. It is thus a truly Hawaiian work, with engraved map an early product of Hawaiian engraving and map-making.

Hunnewell p. 35 Sabin 19992.

Sheldon Dibble was an ordained missionary who had come out, with the third reinforcement, which arrived at Honolulu on June 7, 1831. He died in the Islands on January 21, 1845.

The sketch above shows the mission seminary where the book was printed. Reproduced from Hiram Bingham's SANDWICH ISLANDS 1847.



Mission Seminary at Lahainaluna.

THE POLYNESIAN---Extra.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846.



HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Sixty-seven days from New York—Eighty-two days from Europe.

Just as our paper was going to press we received a copy of the 'New York Gazette and Times' of June 18th, in which we find the following:

OREGON TREATY RATIFIED. The Senate yesterday ratified the treaty upon the Oregon question by a vote of 41 to 14—27 majority. The Senate was full but Mr. Jennings of Tenn., who refused to vote under instructions from the Legislature of his State to consent to no compromise.

The country will hail with joy this decision of the Senate.

We learn by private advices that the basis of the settlement of the Oregon question is 49 deg. 30 m. latitude as the boundary, with the right of the free navigation of the Columbia to England until the expiration of the Hudson Bay Co.'s charter.

June 18th. A bill has passed to a second reading in the Senate, reducing postage in the U. S. to five cents per letter any distance.

A vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor has passed the House.

English underwriters have raised the rates of insurance on American vessels from 60 s. 100 s. per ct. making the most of the fears of American merchants from Mexican privateers. The hostilities between the U. S. and Mexico has had a depressing influence upon the money market both at London and Paris. Mexican stock has of course declined.

The Mormons and Indians were committing great depredations on American property on the western frontier.

Orders have been sent by the Minister of Marine in France to Brest and other ports to reinforce the French squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the war between the U. S. and Mexico. The opposition points are all on the side of the U. S. and predict the early conquest of Mexico. M. Thiers had made a violent attack on the policy of the cabinet, complaining that France had declared for England, her temporary ally, instead of the U. S. her permanent ally.

Apprehensions of another outbreak in Poland are guterminated.

The Cholera has reappeared in Persia, and has crossed the Russian territory, advancing in a very irregular direction, and carrying death into the principal towns.

The Spanish government have withdrawn the use of Mahon from the U. S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean.

LONDON MARKET, JUNE 3.—The prospects of trade are improving. The passage of the Corn Bill by the Lords with so large a majority, has given almost universal satisfaction in the city and a great expansion of business is expected to follow upon the final passage of this measure.

150 -
ATK

THE WESTERN MAILS

VIA CAPE HORN

The letter transcribed below was written by Charlotte Knapp the wife of Horton O. Knapp, who had come out to the Sandwich Islands with the seventh reinforcement in 1837. Charlotte devotes the first page of this long letter to personal matters. So the following extracts start with the second page :

"Honolulu Oahu Dec. 19th 1839.....I have been very busy this afternoon in packing up a small box of curiosities to send to the missionary society at Yale College.....We have obtained some shells from some Indians who are here from the Northwest Coast [Oregon] , they have however but two kinds or rather three. We bought some of them for old newspapers which they wish for their muskets. [wadding for guns] Some wanted handkerchiefs and tumblers and we let them have some old ones thinking we might not have another opportunity to obtain such shells. These Indians came as a part of the crew of a vessel that recently arrived from the Coast. But one of them can talk English except a few words, so that we are obliged to talk by signs mostly. If they are satisfied with what you give them they can say very good and if not no good. It is interesting to see them but we can do them no good by conversation. We see people of almost every nation here . It seems as if every country and every class of society had sent a Representative.We have interesting schools . mine consists of girls entirely - number about 20. highest 26. This is as many as I can instruct to advantage having so many other cares. We have borders besides a great deal of company, which is one of the duties of missionaries residing at this station [Honolulu] and from which those living at out stations are almost entirely free. Strangers are arriving from one place and another to whom we must extend our hospitalities. We have directions from the Board [American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions - generally called the American Board] to be hospitable to strangers and we often feel amply rewarded for all our extra labor in entertaining them as many of them are well educated and intelligent and of the most respectable families at home. This was the case with many of the officers of the squadron that was here last Oct, [U.S. frigate Columbia and U.S. sloop John Adams] and I have been told that there are more than 60 scientific men connected with the exploring expedition that is expected here in March.* Three gentlemen arrived here from the Columbia River last week who crossed the Rocky Mountains and expected to return by way of Cape Horn. One of them is a lawyer travelling for his health and appears very intelligent and very agreeable. We think that it is for the good of the cause in which we are engaged to invite these strangers into our families and let them see that we are not such a class of persons as they have imagined us to be. A pious man who belongs to one of the ships now in port remarked that many seamen were very opposed to missionaries and some on board the ship to which he belonged had been accustomed to talk much about them and throw out their slants against them but after they had been once or twice in their families and seen that they were human beings agreeable people &c, They ceased talking in that manner. It is surprising what ideas some have of missionaries. Some of the seamen who have visited us have appeared in an interesting state of mind and were affected even to tears when conversed with on the subject of religion. We cannot but hope that good will result from the intercourse they have had with us and the opportunities they have had of hearing the truth of God proclaimed. What a blessed thing would it be if every ship that visited heathen nations carried with them the influence of the gospel instead of the influence that is too often exerted. We have had quite an interesting account from Ascension Island [West coast of Africa] from Capt. Joy. A foreigner residing there wrote a letter by him to Mr. Diell [Rev. John - American Seamen's Friend Society] Seamen's Chaplain here requesting him to send them a minister as soon as possible for they felt that they had souls to save. This foreigner was a kind of chief over the others who resided there 60 or 70 in all. Capt. Joy said the natives appeared very friendly and hospitable. They gave us a belt of their manufacture which displayed more ingenuity than any thing of the kind made by this people. It appears like a kind of grass cloth dark red with handsome borders on the ends and is so firm and even that it would seem it must have been wove on a loom.....

THE WESTERN MAILS

"Perhaps some one may be sufficiently interested in that people to go among them - it would be a lonely place as ships very seldom touch there and there would be no opportunity of receiving letters. Probably the Board would not send any there at present while there are so many larger fields to be occupied but it is an uncommon thing to have such a request from foreigners residing among the heathen. Jan. 2nd 1840. [Charlotte had written a 1 and then made a 2 out of the 1 - thus "2nd"] Day before yesterday the expected ship hove in sight and we waited with some solicitude to hear the intelligence which it might bring. The intelligence was of such a nature that we felt at once affected and overjoyed - affected at hearing the death of our father and uncle and joyful on account of the conversion of a brother and sister to Christ. Oh sister you know not our feelings. Now I feel that I can write to you as one that is not only dear to me as the sister of a dear husband, and a Sabbath Scholar but as a sister in the Lord. Be faithful to the Master you profess to serve. Never shrink from duty but at all times and in all places do what you think will be most for the advancement of the cause of Christ..... Love to all from your sister

Charlotte P. Knapp"

"One vessel is expected to sail on the 4th and another about the 8th which is all the opportunities we know of for sending home this winter. Perhaps there will be another before next shipping season. Horton is not quite well his throat troubles him at times - he will probably be better after resting a little. The physicians speak encouragingly with respect to his Disease. Think it will not lead to any thing serious and he will get well. It will probably prevent him from teaching singing unless he can do it with an instrument and he will not perhaps be able to teach much in other schools but he is able to keep himself employed. *"



*For Brig Thomas Perkins
Via Cape Horn*

VIA CAPE HORN

Carried by ship THOMAS PERKINS; sailing about Jan. 6, 1840; arriving at destination April 30th. Probably entered U.S. Mails at New Bedford as per "SHIP" and "12" cent rate in red. See content of letter for sailing date of ship. It was about 111 days in transite.

*The U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, under command of Lt. Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., arrived at Honolulu on September 24, 1840 and left for Oregon April 5, 1841.

*Horton Knapp died from what was probably cancer of the throat on March 28, 1845.

Charlotte Knapp married Daniel Dole, who had come out with his wife Emily H. Ballard, with the 8th reinforcement in 1841. Emily died April 27, 1844, three days after the birth of her second child Sanford Ballard Dole, who was to become the stepson of Charlotte and the first President of the Republic of Hawaii in 1893.

Charlotte did not complete the letter until January 2, 1840 when she notes that there are two vessels ready to sail on the 4th and the 8th. The ship THOMAS PERKINS was one of the two and probably sailed on January 6th - sailing dates were not always exact because of the tide and the weather. This is the only cover out of Hawaii that this editor has ever seen bearing the directive "Via Cape Horn".

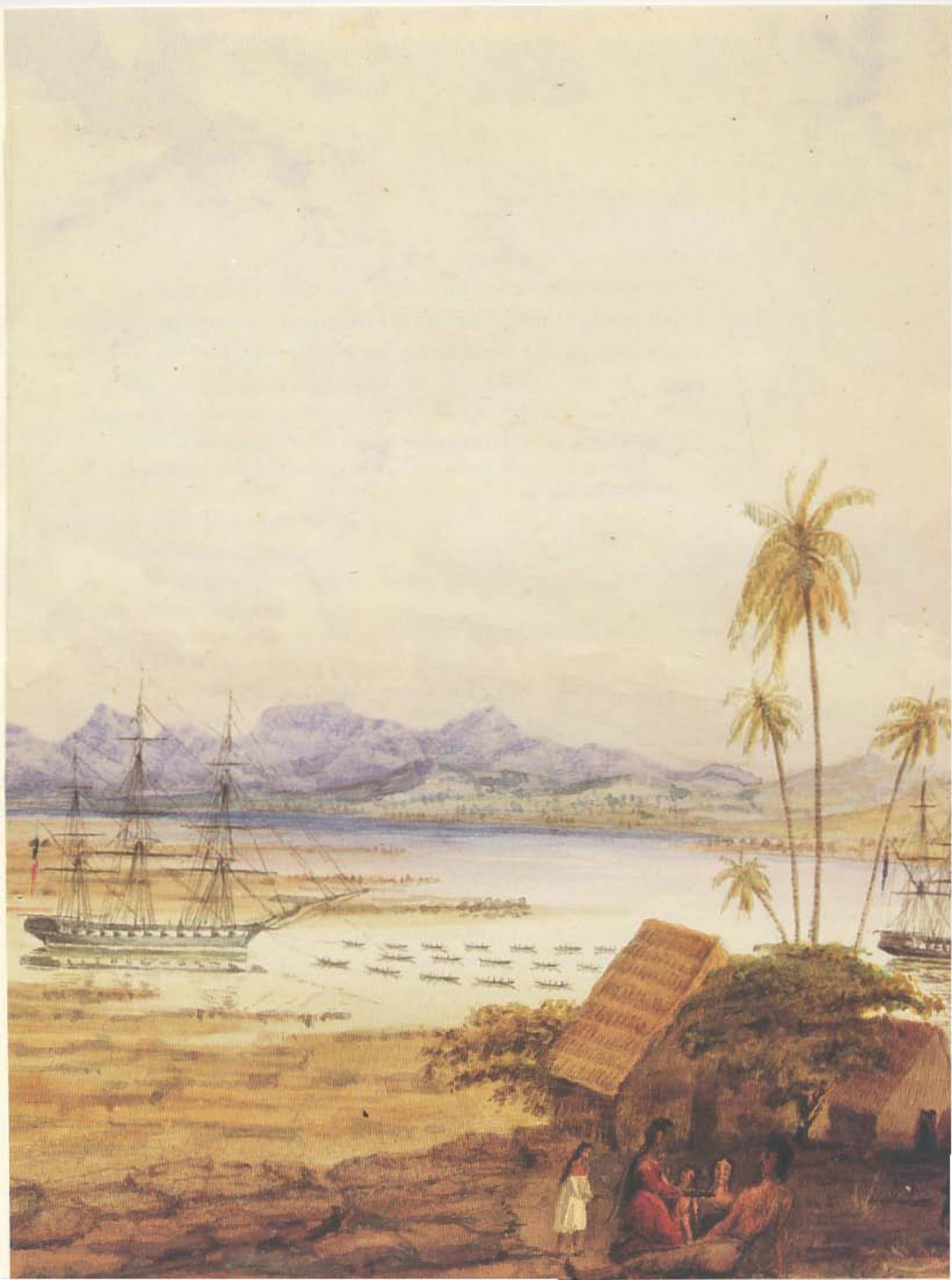
THE WESTERN MAILS



Folded letter datelined "Honolulu April 6th 1843" was carried by the Ship WM GRAY to Boston where it was rated "SHIP 6". No date of arrival.

HAWAII UNDER THE BRITISH UNION JACK 1843.

On February 10, 1843, H.M.S. CARYSFORT arrived off the port of Honolulu, under command of Lord George Paulet. Paulet issued an ultimatum of six demands, or he would seize the town and port. The King met the demands, but was forced to draw up plans for a provisional cession to the British. On February 25th the Hawaiian flag was lowered and the British flag was raised. However the British government would not support Paulet's actions and sent Admiral Richard Thomas, commanding the British Pacific Fleet, to make a treaty with the King Kamehameha III and restore independence to the Hawaiians. On July 31, 1843 the Union Jack came down and the Hawaiian flag again raised. This ended British attempts to add Hawaii to their far flung kingdom. The French would end theirs in 1849 - see Lowell Smith letter to Henry Bridgeman Brewer; Nov. 14, 1849, in this collection.



THE WESTERN MAILS



"THE LAWS WHICH GOD GAVE TO MOSES"

HAWAII Historic letter written by Rev. Hiram Bingham from "Oahu [Sandwich Islands] Dec. 10, 1825," to Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, pioneer educator to the deaf and dumb. Bingham writes, "I have been interrupted by several calls, in particular by a pleasant visit from Kaahumanu the highest female in rank, influence, & power in the Sandwich Islands, & perhaps in the Pacific Ocean. She was received last sabbath with 6 other chiefs, to our communion. She came in this evening in a very friendly manner to express her kind regards for Mrs. Bingham now recovering from her illness which has excited no small sympathy among the natives, & to talk about the establishment of law in the Islands, & adopting as a nation the laws which God gave to Moses, as the basis of all law, & all civil regulations."

Kaahumanu was the Queen of Kamehameha I and what Bingham writes about the Ten Commandments actually happened. In 1821 Hiram Bingham led the first pioneer group of missionaries to Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands as they were then called, and became the real power and most influential person to the Kings and Queens of Hawaii.

The folded letter shown above was carried outside the mails by ship to Boston where it arrived and was postmarked on August 21, 1826. It was then rated 12½ cents plus 2 cents SHIP fee for a total of 14½ cents, and forwarded to Hartford. At Hartford the 14½ was crossed out, re-rated 10 cents, and then it was forwarded to Guilford, Connecticut. It was over eight months in transit.

THE WESTERN MAILS

LAST HOURS OF THE QUEEN REGENT.

Though the hand of death was on her, she expressed solicitude for me, lest I should be too much fatigued in my impaired state of health; still, as she was engaging in the struggle with the last enemy, she wished me to be near her; and the kind feelings of a Christian mother towards a son, in such circumstances, could hardly have been more obvious and disinterested. After a severe paroxysm, as if the golden bowl were broken, I stooped near her, and said, "Elisabeta, this perhaps is your departure. Stay yourself on Jesus: he is your Physician, your Savior. We wish you to stay with us; that would be our joy; but we think the Lord will soon take you from us." She replied, "I will go to him, and shall be comforted."

Retaining her reason apparently to the last, as she descended into the dark valley, she sent back to us intelligible signals, to show us where her soul was resting and looking for aid. A little before the power of utterance failed, she ejaculated meekly the language of the penitent, confiding soul, giving itself to Christ, as found in two lines of a Hawaiian hymn, which she valued, and which, with their context, indicated the humble, penitent, and believing posture of her soul, as she was about to present herself before him at the threshold of his heavenly temple. The fifth and sixth lines of what I here translate were audible:

"Now will I go to Jesus,
My Lord who pitied me,
And at his feet lie prostrate,
For there I cannot die;—
Lo, here am I, O Jesus,
Grant me thy gracious smile:—
But if, for sin, I perish,
Thy law is righteous still."

Perceiving herself to be dying, she called me; and as I took her cold hand in mine, she inquired, "Is this Bingham?" I replied, "It is I." She turned her languid and friendly eyes upon me for the last time, and said, "I am going now."

The description of KAAHUMANU's death is reprinted in part from Bingham's SANDWICH ISLANDS, New York, 1847 page 433. Kamehameaha I and Kaahumanu and Hiram Bingham had more influence in shaping the course of history of the Hawaiian Islands. If it had not been for Kaahumanu, under the influence of Bingham, the Islands might have been British or French. It was the betrayal of the last monarch, Liliuokalani, that led to the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii. However, she left her haunting heritage to the Hawaii of today in the song she composed, "Aloha Oe."

KAAHUMANU about the time that that Otto Von Kotzebue saw her in 1816, when he stopped off at the Islands on his Voyage of Discovery published in London 1821. This was before she was converted to Christianity.



THE WESTERN MAILS

"Waimea Aug 13 1832

"Dear Sister A - I suppose that you & our other friends in your part of our dear native land, I've now and then wondering where your brother and sister are, and sometimes fancy them in our place or circumstances, sometimes in another it is with us, and we however have not so much reason to fancy changes in your circumstances, as you have in ours. ~~I suppose~~ - You no doubt long before this have received letters from Lorenzo [Lyons] written at Rio Janiero giving an account of our voyage to that place and before this reaches you will hear that through a kind Providence we are on the heathen shores, to which we have long been looking forward. We arrived here at the islands, as husband has probably told you, the 17 of May, when we were received and affectionately welcomed to all the toils and cares, the joys and sorrows of a missionary life, We staid at Honolulu until the 7 of July. While there we were in Mr. Bingham's [Hiram M.] family and quite pleasantly situated, and as all the Missionaries from different stations met at Honolulu to attend the annual meeting of the mission we hardly felt that we were on heathen ground - at least we did not generally feel the homeliness of our situation. We found the mission in health except Mr Shepherd [Stephen, asst.], who is consumptive will not probably survive long, and Mr. Richards [William], who has been for several months affected with the rheumatism, but is recovering. [Richard died at the Islands]. We found the mission as prosperous as ever and perhaps as much hopes of doing them good as ever, perhaps more. I have seen congregations of 3 and 4000 in this heathen land, I have set down to the communion table with more than 300 most of whom were converts from this heathen nation. The verse a day system is fast gaining ground, and immediately around the missionary station it is generally adopted, We not only have temperance societies with regard to drinking, but we have tobacco societies. To[b]acco is considered as one of the evils of this land and the missionaries have set about to reform their people in this respect - Mr. Richards wrote to this station that had 2 barrels of pipes that the people had given up and were determined to smoke no more - It was formerly practiced by almost every individual of both sexes from the highest to the lowest. They have short wooden pipes, a company of natives are seated on the mats together - one pipe answers for all - one takes the pipe, smokes - hands it to the next and so on - each taking the smoke into the lungs. They raise their tobacco..... The principal event which has transpired in this nation - since our arrival - is the death of the regent Kaahumanu who was one of the bright examples of christian piety which have been redeemed from among the heathen, She died in faith, leaving the whole nation to lament her loss and none more than the missionaries, to whom she has been a faithful friend; In her life she exhibited the peace of the christian religion to change the proud haughty tyrant into the faithful, and kind reformer of her people, She once was the leader in vice but on hearing the word of God she laid aside her sins and has ever since taken it for her guide and searched for its precepts until her eyesight failed in death. The funeral was attended with all due solemnity. All the vessels in the harbour wore their colours half mast, and cannons were fired at intervals during the day - The forts also had theirs half mast and minute guns were fired while while the procession was preceeding to the tomb and to the church - The coffin was splendid being covered with crimson velvet with brass ornaments and inscription. Over the bier were thrown feathered cloaks of different glaring hues - The chiefs were dressed in black and the missionaries attended in half mourning - also a respectable company of foreigners with badges of mourning, she was deposited in the same tomb with the late king and queen, who died in England.*

Among the variety of business which was transacted by the general meeting during their session in June was the location of the new missionaries. Our station was assigned us at Waimea Hawaii [Island of] - We left Honolulu as soon as an opportunity offered after our station was assigned us which was on the 4 of July There were several mission families on board with us - The distance from Honolulu to our station is about 250 miles and to give you some idea of the pleasure we take during these voyages from one station to another you may fancy to your self a

THE WESTERN MAILS

"Honolulu April 6th 1843

"Mt Sweetser Dear Sir / We arrived on the 17th after a passage of 134 days. We made the Islands in 128 days, but a gale of wind directly ahead kept us at sea for a week after. The first part of the passage was remarkably quick, we were up to the Falkland Islands in 55 days; and had we been bound there could have got to Valparasio in 84 days. On the second day out we took a gale of wind in the Gulf which compeled us to lay to for 2 days off the cape [Cape Horn] we were 14 days in making 200 miles to the westward [around the Horn]. The Bark sails remarkably fast with the wind free but not proportionably well on a wind, which is probably owing to her foremast being far forward and all her masts standing so nearly perpendicular and besides she was 10 inches by the head. We got 11 knots out of her, and she will sail 10½ as easy as the Barnstable did on her homeward passage, and we were as dep as she was. The Behring [the boat the writer is on] pitches tremendously but the Barnstable beats her at that. Capt Snow I found to be a very gentlemanly man, and Mr Knox also, as well as a very smart & capable officer, he ought to command a ship. The passengers were a very good set in the whole and we got along very pleasantly. Off Cape Horn we used to boil molasses on the steerage stove and make candy - have a concert in the evening and eat it between the tunes which you must see was a very good plan as sweet sounds must certainly follow - We used to play whist to while away the time. On my arrival I found my uncle very glad to see me though he could not give a very flattering account of business prospects - he has been gradually closing up to go home and the affair with the British Gov't and this (which you will of course have heard of ere this reaches you) decides him to do so as soon as possible.."

Reynolds then continues on business prospects ect. and what he will do. "Business is as dull here as it was at home when I left, all are waiting to see how the English govt views the actions of Lord Paulet [see below] - if they support him in his course then the Islands are English, and it will depend upon the laws & regulations made, whether it will be a desirable residence for other foreiners - if they do not hold the Islands then they will be as they have been, under the control of the Missionaries (through the Chiefs) but every one here thinks that the English flag will never come down."

The balance of the letter concerns business prospects. It is signed "S.A.Reynolds" . (Samuel A.).

THE WESTERN MAILS

Ship Niantic

NIAN TIC Sailing ship of 452 tons built by the British in 1838. On July 5, 1849 she was abandoned by her captain and crew in the Bay of San Francisco. The folded letter on opposite page is datelined "*Lahaina Maui, S.I. [Hawaii] August 6th, 1846.*" It was carried by the *Niantic* to Sag Harbor, New York, where it was placed in the mails as per postmark and 5 cent rate of that post office, and then forwarded to its destination in Connecticut.

Some months after the ship *Niantic* was abandoned in the Bay of San Francisco, it was acquired by a real estate speculator who beached the vessel at what was then Clay Street, and converted her into a warehouse. The hull was embedded in several feet of sand and mud, a considerable distance from the waterfront. In one of the fires that swept San Francisco in the 1850's, the top side of the boat was destroyed. The hull became the cellar of the Niantic Hotel, which was built over her as illustrated in the picture below. About 1870 The Niantic was torn down to make room for a new building, and while excavating the bottom of the old hull, thirty-five baskets of champagne were found under the floor timbers in a perfect state of preservation. They had been kept so dry that even the labels and the wires holding the corks showed no signs of stain or rust.

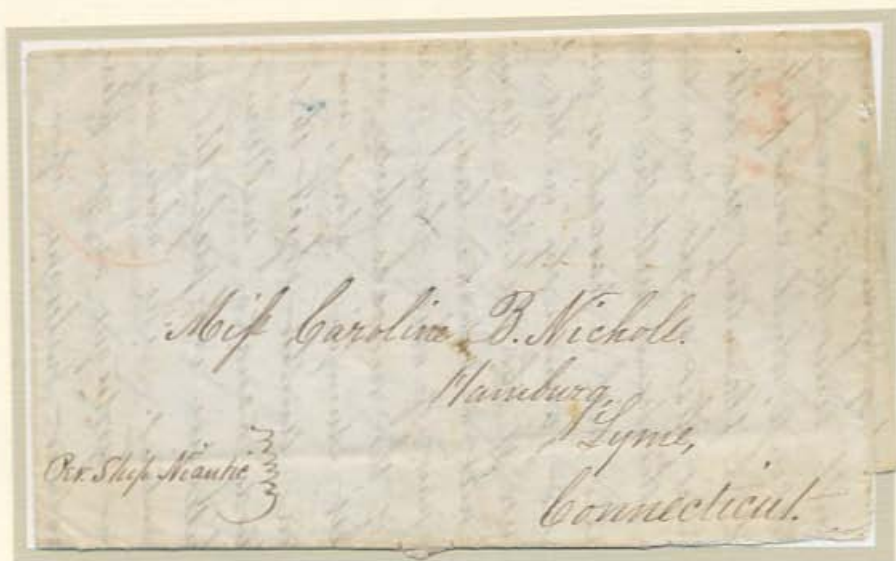


HIGH AND DRY.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Ship Niantic

The following is from the letter by H.B. Nichole to his sister: "I am making out a package of letters to send home by the *Niantic*." I will remain here for some time among "straw huts, adobie walls, Kanakas and fleas! the latter the least harmless of the two." He then describes the natives (Kanakas): "Their principal articles of food are 'pihi,' fish, & 'poi,' a most delectable dish resembling starch." It is eaten with the fingers. "I have never had the courage to taste this food, although often hospitably invited by the natives ... The mode of dress among these islanders, both with regard to style and the variety of patterns, is unique in the extreme. There is also every quantity of dress, from the simple 'maro' to a full rigger lady in the European style or the gentleman in white gloves ... they are independent of Paris and originate (styles) themselves. The most fashionable dress, at present, is an orange calico with a narrow white stripe, and you will scarcely meet a Kanaka, male or female, but that flaunts in his orange livery.



The Sabbath is a gala day with them and the church a show-room where they have full opportunity to display their finery. To see and be seen appears the sole object of their devotions ... If you walk out of church, here, of a Sunday, you will meet the fine lady in her morocco shoes and white stockings, which cover feet and ankles of no diminutive size, with a flaunting red silk scarf thrown over her shoulders, a bonnet that might have served in the days of Queen Mab, set upon her head, with the crown pointing perpendicularly into the air, and with a parasol or umbrella of very large dimensions carried jauntingly in the hand, without regard to the proper use of the article ... Another object that would meet your eye would be a sturdy Kanaka sweltering under a heavy North West pea-jacket, while his inexpressible and every other article of dress were wanting ... after all it is a good natured burlesque upon our civilized congregation at home ... The ships are comming in now quite fast from the N.W. Twelve have come in and anchored this week, but they have met with little success. I cannot hear anything from the *Neptune* yet and shall not much expect to, until the ships begin to come in from Kamtschatka [Kamchatka Peninsula, N.E. Siberia, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea]. A good many accidents have happened to the fleet this season. We have learned of the loss of four ships already by fire and shipwreck ..."

THE WESTERN MAILS

SANDWICH ISLANDS

"Mowee April 14th 1846

"We arrived here on the 12th instant from one of the society islands called Huahaine - we have had a very good voyage and have got as much oil as most of the rest of the fleet - we have about 800 bls in the whole - 50 of it sperm - we have not had any very bad weather since we started - we have got one of best kind of ships and she sails better than most any of them - we hardly had our match as yet - even the Alert - the one that the man who wrote the Two Years Before The Mast [Richard Henry Dana Jr.] Brags so much about had her match - all are pretty well united on board - we had to leave Mr Ela the second mate at Fayall [Azores Islands] sick with one other young man - we got another second mate in his stead and 2 more hands - September 6 Mr Thomas Lee one of the boat steersmen fell from the fore spencer gaff and died in about 54 hours - he was hurt in side but all could be done - we could get nothing to save him - we have made short stops at a number of islands, Fayall - St Nicolas [Cape Verde Islands] Togo. - Treistines [Tristan Da Cunha, S, Atlantic] - St Pauls [S, Indian Ocean] &c Oratargo on New Zeland and the last before this was Huahaine one of the Society islands [French Polynensia] - there the French were at war with them but what was the matter we could not find out - some said that the French government wanted to get all of the group of the society islands under their flag - they had been fighting with some of them and now had attacked - this I saw an account of it yesterday in a Mowee paper which said that it was on account of 500 dls that the French wanted them to pay which they refused to do - what it was I do not know - there was a French frigate called the *Uraine* of 64 guns in the harbour - they had drove the natives back in to the mountains and burnt down their town with the exception of a few houses and the meeting house - they had built a fort on the shore and set a guard and no going out side - we filled about 200 bls of water there but we felt rather shy - the natives fired scattering shots now and then from the mountains - they set to firing from the mountain at the frigate with a small cannon and the frigate fired back - they liked to hit our boat the first gun they fired but we soon got on board of the Ship which was about 10 rods off - they hit the frigate twice that day but did no damage - there has been about 50 or 75 French killed and about 6 or 8 natives - I really beleave that if the natives had 5 or 6 32 pound cannon there they would drive the frigate out of the harbour or sink her - it is a very fine island with plenty of Oranges, limes, Coconuts - banannas - bread fruit &c - Mowee is one of the Sandwich islands - there is considerable trade here - there is about 30 ships in here - pretty much all whale ships bound to the N. West coast - there is a little fore and aft schooner in here about as big as a large pilot Boat from Boston 100 days passage from there - we expect to sail for the N. West coast to morrow and we are in hopes of getting ready to come off by the last part of September - vessels that were there last season had bad luck and they think it is about time for the luck to turn - I am in hopes of being home 1 year from now - I must brake of writing & turn in - it tires me very much to write - it is very warm and I am all of a swet.....

Ebenezer Clapp JR. Jonas Clapp"

THE WESTERN MAILS



AGENTS.
Edward F. Haskell,
New Bedford, Mass.
Heman Smith,
21 Fulton Street, Boston.
Central Wharf Co.,
Provincetown, Mass.

C. C. BRAND'S

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All orders addressed to the
Manufacturers will be
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Over 200,000 of these
Lances used in the last 25
years.



Folded letter written from Maui one of the Hawaiian Islands, while on a whaling cruise in the Pacific. He gives an eye witness account of the French fighting with the natives in the Society Islands of which Tahiti is the capital. SEE transcript on opposite page. The letter was forwarded from Hawaii by C. BREWER & CO. via a ship sailing directly to New York, where it arrived as per postmark NEW YORK/SHIP/FEB 1/7 cts [1847].

THE WESTERN MAILS

LOWELL SMITH'S LETTER TO HENRY BRIDGEMAN BREWER

Honolulu Nov.14th/49

Dear Br.Brewer, When you left us last year(1848), I proposed to correspond with you. Perhaps you are waiting for me to begin. Well, our harbour is well filled with ships, & quite a number of them are bound to the U.States this fall. The merchant ship, Montreal, Capt. Chadwick, is taking in the last of her cargo, & expects to sail in a few days. She is bound first to New Bedford & then to Boston. She takes quite a number of passengers, mostly missionaries, & ex missionaries & their children. Rev. J.D.Paris & his two motherless daughters - The widow Richards & her two fatherless daughters - Rev. C.B.Andrews, who goes after a wife - A son & daughter of Rev. Mr. & Mrs Clark - two daughters of the widow Chamberlain - a son of Rev Mr. & Mrs. Alexander, & a son of Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Hitchcock. & also two or three passengers not connected with this mission. Our good Brother Chamberlain died last July. A year ago this nation was visited with the measles & whooping cough, which proved to be a most distressing & fatal epidemic. It swept off I presume at least ten thousand of the poor natives, embracing nearly all the infants & young children. Some seven or eight infant children of foreigners also died, among whom was our youngest daughter Ellen Amelia. She was a bright, lovely child, & the bereavement was most heart rending, especially to Mrs. Smith. She well nigh sunk under it, & her health has been, & still is very delicate. Our only surviving daughter, Emma Louisa, is in perfect health, grows rapidly, & is making rapid progress in her studies, considering she is only 5 1/2 yrs.old. My own health is pretty good.

The state of things in the Sandwich Islands Mission & also in the nation seem to have come to a grand crisis. By order from the Providential Committee of the A.Board (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions), we held a special general meeting in this mission last April, & we took some important steps towards bringing the work of this mission, as such to a close. We presented our mission Seminary at Lahainaluna to the Sandwich Islands government, & they accepted of it, with a pledge that they will carry it forward according to the plans & intention of the A.Board, or pay them the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The expenses of that Institution therefore are hereafter to be sustained by this government.Rev.Mr.Clark & Rev. Mr. Bishop have asked their dismissal from the A.Board, & expect to get their support from their congregations & other facilities at their command. Rev. Mr. Armstrong you know has accepted office under this government. Mr. E.O.Hall, one of our secular agents, has also accepted of an appointment from this govt., & has become the Editor of the Polynesian, the govt.paper.

Mr.Dimond, our book binder, has built a store in town, & become a retail merchant, in company with his wifes brother, & Mr.E.O.Hall. Some others are making preparations to obtain their support independent of the A.Board. Our good Mr. Parker, over at Kaneohe, is very uneasy, & I presume he will soon return to the U.States. Moreover, we are expecting a great rush of foreigners here this winter from California. It is impossible to tell what will be the state of things here a few months hence. The mission families here on Oahu are in usual health, & also the family of Rev.Mr.Damon. May we not hope to hear from you soon? My sheet is full, & I must close. Mrs.S. our daughter joins me in sending much love to yourself & family.

Yours very truly

Lowell Smith

P.S. In August the French came on shore here & took possession of the fort, spiked all the guns on the fort, broke open the magazine & destroyed all the muskets & powder - Smashed in the doors & windows of the gov's house - took the Kings yacht, worth \$10,000 & then cleared out.And Dr.Judd & two young chiefs have gone to the U.S. & England, & France to get redress.

P.S. I send you 9 No's of The Friend", Mr.Damons paper.But the post office law may prevent their being forwarded to you till the postage shall be paid.

The mail will be sent to New Bedford.

Lowell Smith

THE WESTERN MAILS



Cover shown above originated at Honolulu on November 14, 1849. It was carried by the merchant ship MONTREAL to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where it entered the mails as per postmark "NEW BEDFORD Ms. APR 5" (1850), after a long voyage of 143 days via Cape Horn. It was rated "7" cents collect for a "SHIP" letter.

ARMED INVASION OF HONOLULU BY THE FRENCH

Lowell Smith, who had been sent to the Sandwich Islands by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, writes under date of Nov. 14, 1849, on the comings and goings of the missionaries. That many will be returning to the states on the merchant ship MONTREAL which is now loading. In closing he writes "In August the French came on shore here & took possession of the fort, spiked all the guns on the fort, broke open the magazine & destroyed all the muskets & powder. Smashed in the doors & windows of the Gov's house. Took the Kings Yacht, (Kamehamehe) worth \$10,000 & cleared out. And Dr. Judd & two young chiefs have gone to the U.S. & England, & France to get redress.---The mail will be left at New Bedford".

This intrusion was the last by the French to force recognition of Catholicism and to lower tariff rates on French wines and trade in general with the French government. Up to 1839 Catholic missionaries had been ordered out of the Islands by the Regent Kaahumanu and a majority of the chiefs. The King's Yacht was never returned.

THE WESTERN MAILS



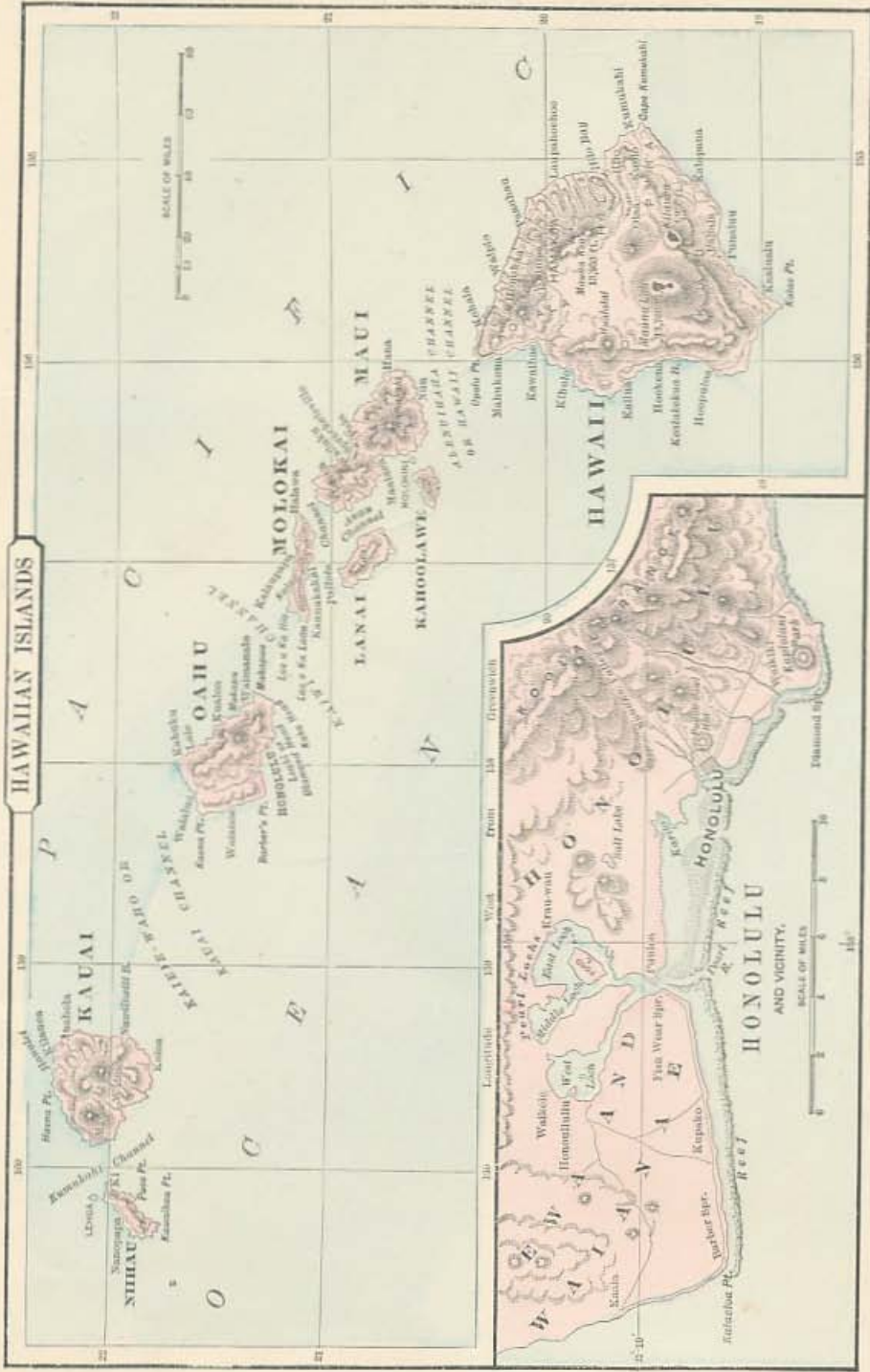
SHIP 152

Capt. Wm. M. Pendleton
Care of John D. Drumbull Esq.

Sturington
Connecticut
U.S.A.

SAN FRANCISCO
CAL.
20 MAR

HONOLULU HAWAII
FEB 15



THE WESTERN MAILS



The beach at Honolulu as it looked in the days of Hiram Bingham and the missionaries.



HAWAII'S FIRST POSTMARK

On December 20, 1849 a treaty was ratified between the U.S. and Hawaii, providing for the exchange of the mails between the two countries. Then, on December 20, 1850 a decree was issued under the authority of Kamehameha III, establishing a post office in the Islands at Honolulu, with Henry M. Whitney as postmaster.

THE WESTERN MAILS



WHALING SHIP WAVERLY NEW ZEALAND 1852

Folded letter shown was written by a sailor on-board the WAVERLY from "Munganui, New Zealand" in 1852. It was carried to the Hawaiian Islands by the WAVERLY or some other ship that proceeded her. The letter entered the mails at "HONOLULU APR 12" and rated "12" cents on its arrival in "SAN FRANCISCO MAY 16". Thence via PANAMA to Pratts Hollow, New York.

A NANTUCKET SLEIGH RIDE

"...I went to New York and shipped to go to sea, and then I came to New Bedford and went on board the Waling ship Waverly, captain Kempton (David B.) wich is bound for the Artic Seas to cruise. The first place we made was Floras one of the Western Islands, and from there we went to Fayal (Island), there we got provisions, (both Islands are in the Azores group abut 1200 hundred miles west of Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean) and after having stopped a couple a days in these places we started and made slow passage towards the Cape of Good Hope and between that time I helped taken two wright (right) whales, and now dear Father to give you only the narrative of a few accidents which happened on this short passage. first to commence the captains boat was capsised while they were fast to a whale (Nantucket sleigh ride?) but nobody was hurt. than the seconds mate boat got stoved and entirely lost and nobody was injured and near the cape (Good Hope) we lost a man overboard while he was in the act in folding the fore gallent sail, it blowed very hard the same time and a very heavy sea was on. we lowered away our boat and lifeboy but it was no use and besides it being near dark so we had to give it up - we than came to the Island of St Pauls we arrived there in the morning and went ashore to fish (St Paul Island belongs to France and is located about midway between Madagascar and Perth, Australia in the Indian Ocean). it was late in the afternoon when we came on board with a considerable quantity of fish, but we had hardly time to get all out when a man sung out (thar she blows) a sperm whale ahead of the ship - we lowered away and fastened to him and brought him alongside, and he made us about twenty barrels (oil) - we then made sail again and pursued our passage towards New Zealand, and here we are now waiting for provisions and than we shall go to the Artic Ocean to get a voyage.... Now...to tell you that our ship is fitted out for thirty months, but I expect I shall be home in twenty five months if she fills up in one season, and than we shall put into Oahu (Sandwich Islands) where you can send me a letterI have got a very fine ship, good officers and captain, and in generally the food is very good as it is, and of course nobody can expect to have as good a living at sea as ashore and especily a foremast hand. The wage on board is good and I have not to complain about any thing. I can not tell you...if I shall come and see you when I get home, because I like the sea so well, and than there are several others of my own age, and same state, and have already made several my friend and we think to go out again together.....C.W. Miner"

In the NEW BEDFORD HARBOR SIGNAL BOOK 1856 the ships and owners are listed by "Designating Numbers" i.e. "1313 David B. Kempton - 3445 Waverly" (See book in this exhibit exhibit).

THE WESTERN MAILS



HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Strip of four of the 3 cent 1851 issue partly over a red PAID in oval handstamp. Cover below bears a 10 and 12 cent of the 1851 issue over a manuscript note "Pd Chg. C & Co / Box 5". Stamps placed on cover at Honolulu paying the double rate of 20 cents U.S. plus 2 cents ship fee. The 5 cents in note was the local Hawaiian charge.



Letter from
Castle, dated
Honolulu, Dec. 18/55

THE WESTERN MAILS



HAWAII - VIA NICARAGUA Historical letter and cover carried from Honolulu to San Francisco by the U.S.S. SUSQUEHANNA, where it was given to the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., for transit VIA NICARAGUA to NEW YORK. It did not enter the mails until Dec. 10, 1854 at New York as per the postmark. The writer, George B. C. Ingraham, was brought to the Hawaiian Islands in 1853 to teach in the Honolulu Town School where he remained until his death in 1865. In the letter he writes about the school and the missionaries and then: "I send this by the U.S. mail per U.S. Steamer Susquehanna the largest hulk that has floated in this harbor - a ship of 2800 tons. 2 Sloops are in port - the Portsmouth and St. Marys. Also in harbor are the Artemise [French frigate] and the Br [itish] frigate Trincomalee. Artimise is the ship that in /39 [1839] forced brandy and priests [Catholic] on this nation. Soon the combined fleet - that a few months ago [was] in search of the Russians - will be here. 6 of them will make the greatest force ever here at once." He then tells about the school and the affairs of the missionaries and that he has "49 pupils". Ingraham thinks that the one hundred dollars sent by the natives to the Boston Peace Society would have done more good at home and "That hundred dollars might have sent the school master abroad who could make more peace with his birch than 'an army with banners'." And finally the Whalers: "The fleet [whaling] is daily augmenting perhaps 50 [ships] here now. There all moored head to the wind - the trade wind which prevails. Ships in the Arctic have not done well - in the Okhotsk [sea] better - of Kodiak N.W. coast better still ... I am just going onboard the Br. Frigate Trinomalee to a prayer meeting in the gunners room by invitation of my friend Mr. Parry 3rd Lieut who is son of Sir Edwd Parry of North Polar celebrity." The Susquehanna and Mississippi were on the way home after the opening of Japan by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry. The Susquehanna had been Perry's flag ship.

I have just going on board the Br. Angora this evening. I have a longer meeting with the gentlemen
 some by invitation of my friend Mr. Ross, who is son of the late Henry of North
 after collecting a fine young man. The gentlemen had their meeting of the evening.

Dear Sam

Honolulu Oct 24th 1854

yr last I recd the 31st ult - it was
 dated July 28 - 2 mo's, the usual time coming, since
 has been a mail 34 days from N York -

I recd this by the U. S. mail. fr U. S. steamer
 Susquehanna the largest hulk that has floated in this
 harbor - a ship of 2500 tons - yesterday the Minnie from
 Hongkong arrived - the S. a week since the M. is of 900
 tons - 2 Am. Sloops are in port the Parliament and St
 Marys - Also in harbor are the Artemise (French) and the
 An frigate Vincennes - & Artemise is the ship that
 in 184 forced brandy and priests on this nation. Soon
 the combined ^{fleet} that a few months ago in search of the Russian
 visited us, will be here - 6 of them which will make the
 greatest force ever here at once - the Russ' will then be
 gone - I am keeping in the even tenor of my way
 am in the 7th term of my school My health is "good
 for an old gentleman". I am enabled to beat my post
 daily - have now 49 pupils - most of them are progressing
 My 1st Arith' class which are greenbacks but to Mat. Arith.
 is now mastering cubic root. the 2nd class (in same book
 began it last term and advanced to reduction in 90 pages
 in 11 weeks doing every page nearly. the average of the 2nd
 class - 11 in number is about 13 yrs old the 1st boys of 14 to 16
 7 in number. By this account you may judge the half castes
 can learn something. When I began this term all but three were
 present. this is an improvement on any previous term for though

and he has to all to do now. Peter is away. Father does not yet
know how for his services at being at the Convention,
none of the Deliberate yet any, it is rather hard on words
to spare Peter as long, for we need him, I want his
dear Father to receive the Embassy as early as possible
our school is not yet commenced, but we hope it
will all turn out for the best. We are anxiously waiting
to know what will be the result of this Convention.
The King, we all, is trying to put away the
Constitution & place in its stead a new one,
which will strike period of three Islands & take
to what the Convention is for. foreigners have come
as far as to talk of Civil war - we much wish to
prevent the same, we want to hear from the States.
I got the news every fortnight very anxiously,
and still, concerns dear, for a piece of sweet till!
I have got another sister, yes, mother was delivered of a
pretty, sunny young Miss, on Oct. 21st. at 2:30 in the
morning, she is about 164, she had a pretty
easy time of it, you are pretty pleased for father
was all the physician she had. there was not a
good doctor on the Island! Had two look with us,
I guess the baby will be Laura after a relatives
mother's it is mother's choice, till I can tell
it after you cousin Laura, & when my baby comes, if
it ever should, I will call it Theodora I think.
I received mine! My weight 7 3/4 lbs. black hair,
& bright black eyes, is real pretty all over, is very
quiet. I have been receiving so much of my letters
for this piece of news. I am very happy you may
not imagine, have no nurse, been working
to day, but united to you and all. I shall
be home. Give over to cousin Henry,

Worcester, Mass. August 14th 1864.

Dear Mrs. Garrison, (Boston)

Your most welcome letter of July 21st came

before me. I wish it had been signed to let me know that there are
 many friends who think in the same way, and reason of my
 long absence is, I have been away from home for nearly two months,
 I went to Concord to attend a meeting, & to get a letter, &
 to help Betty get ready for the wedding. Pat could not get
 through his work here when the evening was necessary, &
 so he got to Concord on the 17th of June, & on occasion
 at Concord, at father's house, the 29th of June, there were
 present our two families except father mother & family,
 that with the minister, & one white neighbor, were
 all the white people that were invited, & so it is.
 It was a cheerful quiet wedding. Betty was very neatly
 dressed in a plain white muslin, Pat had on his "Sunday
 go to meeting clothes". Betty had Praxemine flowers
 in her hair as a nosegay. Benny Parker & I stood up with
 them, all passed off quietly & happily. Rev. Mr. Deane,
 the Carroll's people, were in the evening
 & with you could have been there all of you, there was much
 interest evinced by the meeting. Betty's parents were
 there, she is a fervent teacher, afterwards cake was
 served around - very good wedding cake. Pat & Benny are
 most devoted to each other, they have written long &
 patiently for this week. Pat more they ever love &
 cherish each other even till death be all love &c.

Betty's name is Sarah Tapscott, Spring 5th 1864, the name of the children on
 the side, the rest of the children.

21st
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Honolulu, 18 May 1837.

Dear Sir,

Yours of June 7th 1833 was handed me, by your grandson, Jerome, whom I endeavored to advise to the best of my knowledge. It was a source of unfeigned rejoicing, that he immediately became a clerk, for one of the most respectable mercantile houses, in Honolulu, viz. Messrs. Aldrich & Bishop. No merchants stand higher, in our community. So far as I have been able to learn he has given them satisfaction.

Some days since I met your grandson, and he mentioned that you would be glad to have me write you. Indeed, I should have long since, replied to your affectionate & particular epistle, but you know that the Pastor, and Chaplain, occupies no mercantile office, although I know well that I am far from doing all that I might.

Your name was known to me many years ago, both as one of the friends of Tram and the Biblical Students. "The Comprehensive Commentary" I often consult with profit. At some of the religious conventions, many years ago, I sought you out among the venerable Clergymen.

THE WESTERN MAILS



A FABULOUS HAWAIIAN-UNITED STATES COMBINATION FRANKING COVER FEATURING THE TWO DIFFERENT KAMEHAMEHA DENOMINATION STAMPS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME, AS SUCH, EXTRAORDINARILY RARE AND EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE.

1853, 5c Blue, 13c Dark Red on thick white wove (5, 6), a single of each, ample to huge margins, former showing bit of next stamp at top, latter has long vertical scissors cut at left prior to use, used in combination with United States 12c Black (17), large margins to slightly in, creases, all three stamps tied by a red "HONOLULU*U.S. Postage Paid*DEC 28" c.d.s. on neat 1855 bluish-gray folded letter from B. Pitman, Postmaster at Hilo, to Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y. (a famous whaling port), the contents are datelined "Hilo, December 23d 1855", this cover was carried by the ship *Yankee* which departed Honolulu on Jan. 2nd (1856) and arrived in San Francisco on Jan. 17th, upon arrival all three stamps were again cancelled by "San Francisco, CAL. 21 Jan" c.d.s., in Sag Harbor the cover was forwarded to Southampton, N.Y., ms. "forwarded 3", the U.S. stamp has been lifted and hinged back into place to allow easy viewing of all three stamps, one of three December 1855 covers from the Hilo Postmaster carried on the *Yankee*, only this cover bears both Hawaiian denominations, the fact that the U.S. stamp is cancelled by the red Honolulu c.d.s. proves without a doubt that U.S. stamps were applied in Honolulu prior to cancellation at the San Francisco Post Office.

In My Opinion This
Cover Is Genuine In
Every Respect - A
Very Marvellous And
Rare Cover
Allen Ashbrook
Oct 8 1954

Expertization: signed Ashbrook.

THE WESTERN MAILS



12

Hawaii Via California & Panama

The cover shown above originated at Honolulu on Dec. 29, 1854 as per red postmark. Here it was picked up by an agent of G.B. Post & Co. and carried to California, outside of the U.S. mails, via the sailing schooner *General Pierce*. At San Francisco it was placed in the post office as per postmark "San Francisco 10." It was then corrected to the ship letter rate by stamping the "12" of "SHIP 12" over the "10" in the postmark. It was then forwarded in the regular mails to its destination VIA PANAMA.

The cover shown below is "The key cover to the so-called 'Kalakaua errors.' Letter erroneously believed to be insufficiently prepaid with 5¢ Hawaiian and 5¢ United States postage. Rated by San Francisco post office with 5¢ due, explained by word 'FOREIGN,' to make 10¢ rate temporarily but wrongly charged." Stamps of Hawaii, Meyer and Harris.



THE WESTERN MAILS



HAWAII VIA THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL

The cover shown above was prepaid in stamps by both countries. The Hawaiian stamp paid the 5 cent local rate and the U.S 12 cent stamp paid the ship fee of 2 cents plus the continental rate of 10 cents.

The cover shown below is a four times single rate of 62 cents with the ship fee and the local rate paid in cash as denoted by the red manuscript 22, and the U.S. by the two pairs of the 10 cent stamp of 1857.

Both covers were carried by the same boat to San Francisco where they arrived on October 24, 1859 and were stamped OVERLAND and forwarded via the Butterfield Overland Stage.



THE WESTERN MAILS



1865 5-CENT BLUE ON BLUE PAPER. "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"

ONE OF TWO RECORDED PAIRS ON COVER

HONOLULU MAY 19 [1866] U.S. POSTAGE PAID. The finest of the two covers known. A single rate letter overpaid by the pair of Hawaii, Scott # 22, plate 12 - A, position 1 & 2. Apparently the sender had placed the pair on the cover before arriving at the P.O., thinking it would pay the full rate of 10¢. The postmaster told him it would need a 5¢ U.S. (Scott # 76) and only a single 5¢ Hawaiian. The postmaster then canceled the pair and placed the U.S. 5¢ stamp over the pair and he may or may not have charged for the additional 5 cents. The cover left HONOLULU on the steamer **CAMBRIDGE** May 19, 1866, arriving at San Francisco June 11th as per postmark.

THE WESTERN MAILS



HONOLULU U.S. POSTAGE PAID. Cover above originated at KONA on the Island of Hawaii on Feb. 23, 1866. The rate in the 1865-67 period was 3¢ U.S. _ 5¢ Hawaiian and 2¢ ship fee, for a total of 10¢. Note on back of cover refers to a shortage of 1¢ stamps. Thus the lack of a 1¢ Hawaiian which was paid in cash. Cover below is a double rate of the 1867-70 period - 10¢ U.S. plus 5¢ Hawaiian with no ship fee. It bears the oval marking of the HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE. The pair of U.S. 3¢ stamps and the pair of Hawaiian 5¢ stamps were on the envelope when it was brought to the post office. When told the sender that the rate was 10¢ instead of 3¢ the sender paid the 20 cents and the stamps were fastened over the pair of 3¢ stamps. The pair of 10¢ stamps have been lowered to show the 3¢ pair.

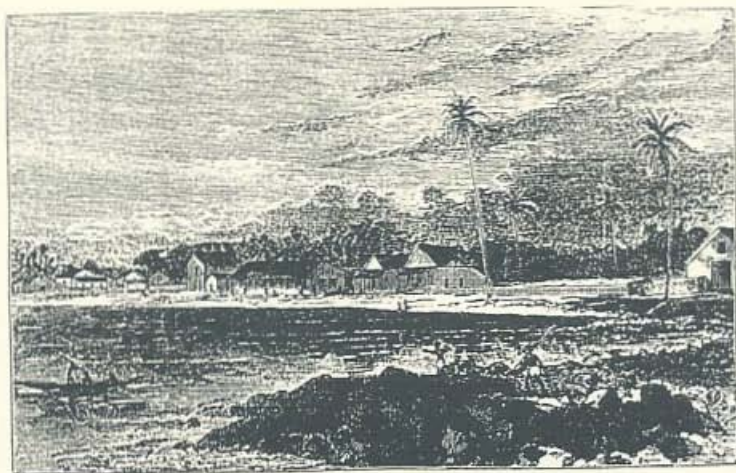


THE WESTERN MAILS



HILO POST OFFICE, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
1866 - 1867.

Cover originated at HILO, on the Island of HAWAII, Dec. 17, 1866, as per postmark on reverse of cover. It arrived at HONOLULU on Dec. 24th, where it was forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO with arrival date of Jan. 14, 1867. Twenty one days by ship. It was an over-paid single rate letter - Hawaii 5¢ - U.S. 5¢.



HILO.

THE WESTERN MAILS



THE WESTERN MAILS



BERNICE PAUAHI



PRINCESS BERNICE PAUAHI

Historical mourning cover addressed in the hand of Bernice Pauahi who married Charles R. Bishop. Note on the back of the cover indicates that it come from "Mrs. Bishop". Bernice was the "hanai" (foster sister) of Liliuokalani the last monarch of Hawaii. The postage stamp on the cover is that of Kamehameha V, the last of the Kamehamehas, who had died on December 11, 1872, about fourteen months before the cover was addressed and postmarked. Thus the unique use of the stamp and the cover edged in black. Bernice Pauahi Bishop died on October 14, 1884. The cover is postmarked G. P. O. HONOLULU MAR 7 PAID ALL and received at SAN FRANCISCO MAR 17 PAID ALL - 1874.

THE WESTERN MAILS



DAVID KALAKAUA King of Hawaii 1874-1891. He was succeeded by his sister **LILIUOKALANI** the last monarch of Hawaii. The two cent stamp on the covers bears his portrait and the one cent that of Princess Victoria Kamamalu. The cover addressed to Charles Dole is to the Care of S. B. Dole - Sanford Ballard Dole the first president of the Republic of Hawaii.





The "Hawaiian Missionary" Stamps of 1851-1853



The first official Hawaiian post office was established in December 1850. Postmaster Henry M. Whitney had stamps printed locally in three denominations. Philatelists call these rare stamps "Hawaiian Missionaries" because virtually all were used by Christian missionaries on outbound mail. Only 28 covers with Missionary stamps are known to exist; only the Dawson cover (right) bears the 2¢ stamp. The two 13¢ stamps were unusual as they prepaid postage in two countries—Hawaii and the U.S.



USA37



USA37



USA37



USA37





TERRITORIAL HAWAII

HENRY BERGER and his ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND. Postmarked at HONOLULU April 4, 1906, to Minneapolis, Minnesota April 17th. Cover below is a handmade VALENTINE used from Honoka, Hawaii February 17, 1922 to my friend and neighbor, at Half Moon Lake, Wisconsin, Esther Peterson Sanford. F. E. Risvold.



THE WESTERN MAILS



Rocky mtns
Jeffrey City, Wyoming
82310-0856

Do Not Bend or fold



FLOYD RISVOLD
4801 UPPER TERRACE
EDINA MN

55435

10F2

United States Postal Service
REGISTERED MAIL



RR 354 7J2 824 US
Label 200, July 1999 (102595) 99-M-1994

HERNIMOND POSTAGE FIVE CENTS USA 37 USA 37 PM

HERNIMOND POSTAGE FIVE CENTS USA 37 USA 37 PM

HERNIMOND POSTAGE FIVE CENTS USA 37 USA 37 PM

HERNIMOND POSTAGE FIVE CENTS USA 37 USA 37 PM

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THE WESTERN MAILS

Ship JANUS, Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, Sept. 26, 1847

Ebenezer F. Nye, the 2nd mate of the JANUS writes to his parents about his situation with Captain Hammond, in which the captain wants to discharge him: "...he has repeatedly offered to discharge me....but I intend to go home in the Ship - there is no meaner man perhaps out of the Port of New Bedford.....I have got myself and to my boat 10 out of 19 whales which is all that we have got this voyage, he has not got nor killed a Whale this voyage ...We have discharged 14 men here and have shipped a new crew....It is uncertain when we shall git home, as we want 650 lbs more to fill us. if we do well on Chile we may be at home in June.....Ebenezer F. Nye"

See W.A. Hussey letter in this collection in relation to the above voyage of the JANUS.



This folded letter was given to the whale ship A. Howland a few days after it was written and carried back to the United States. It arrived as per postmark NEW BEDFORD Ms. APR 3 - 1848 and rated SHIP 7.



THE WESTERN MAILS



Bark Canton, Oldest Whaler afloat, New Bedford, Mass.

"SHIP CANTON St. Helena July 22d 1858.....we left New Holland [Western Australia] 17th May & tho we have not got a voyage, yet have I think, sufficient to pay Expenses - We shall I presume turn about Eleven hundred & fifty of sp [sperm] Oil & one hundred & fifty Whale [oil] = 1200 lbs bone. We sail very dull owing to our sheathing being in a bad state it being much broken on the Starboard side - shall stay about six days here & discharge one man if not more -have had no communication with the shore - May 16th spoke ship Brunswick [Captain] Butler - No Oil this season- Ship Congress [Captain] Hamlin 200 sp - Mary Sands 180 do -Stephania 160 - Kathleen 150 - Martha, [Captain] Spalding, 120 - Eagle 60 - Iowa, one Whale - Swallow & Oriole two days previous 00 this season - The Canton took 4 Whales 200 bbls & did not hear of the Mars after the middle of April, had then taken 00.....Saml. E Cooke Master of ship Canton."



Ship Canton St. Helena July 22^d 1858

Mr Charles R. Tucker & Co.

Dear Sirs

We arrived at this port at eight o'clock this evening & understanding that a steamer would leave for Europe tomorrow morning I write a few words to let you know we are living Enclosed please find first of Exchange on E. C. Jones Esq. at sight for eighty dollars

And second of Exchange on Messrs Jenny & Tripp of Fairhaven at sight for forty nine & a half Dols. both of which are made payable to your order I shall write fully before I leave but will say that we left New Holland 19th May & tho we have not got a voyage, yet have I think sufficient to pay Expenses We shall I presume turn out about Eleven hundred & fifty of sp Oil & one hundred & fifty Whale 1200 lbs bone - We sail very dull owing to our sheathing being in a bad state it being much broken on the Starboard side shall stay about six days here & discharge one man if not more - All well have had no communication with the shore

May 16th spoke ship Brunswick Butter No Oil this season
 Ship Congress ^{Hamlin} 200 sp Mary Jones 180 do T. Feary
^{Henry's} Stephania 160 Kathlar 150 Martha, Spalding, 120 Eagle 60
 Iowa, one Whale Swallow & Oriole two days previous to
 this season

THE WESTERN MAILS

ON THE ROAD TO BUENA VISTA

"Saltillo, Mexico, January 7th 1847 We are high up in the mountains here, where such a thing as sickness is never known; the air is purer & clearer than in any place I have ever been. The days are as warm as an August day at home, but as soon as the sun sets, it gets cold enough to freeze water an inch thick. We are however more comfortably fixed than we have been at any time since we have been in Mexico, except while at Reinosá. I have my tent pitched inside of a mud house and plenty of straw to sleep on, and four heavy blankets to wrap up in so that I suffer no inconvenience from the cold - A stream of the purest mountain spring water runs within thirty yards of my door, and we have plenty to eat, of good flour or if we choose fresh bakers bread & good fresh beef, so that you see we are in no danger of starvation at present. Apples & peaches are raised here, but as these people know nothing about grafting their fruit is all seedling and consequently very poor. The grape is raised in great quantities about sixty miles further up in the mountains. A few are raised here but they do not seem to thrive well - There is a large cotton factory about two miles from our camp carried on by Americans - I was over there yesterday, and found four American families living there - The work is done by Mexican girls. They make about 3000 yards of coarse cotton goods per day - They sell it about four times as high as it is sold in the United States. There are several very large silver mines in the mountains a few miles from us, but they cannot be worked on account of the want of wood. Every stick of wood which we use here has to be brought thirty miles upon the backs of mules & Jack asses. The houses here are all built of unburned brick - The bricks are made very large, mostly two foot in length by eighteen inches in breadth & six inches thick. The best houses are then plastered on the outside with a cement which is harder than stone when it dries. The ground floor is made of the same cement & a beautiful floor it makes - The great Catholic Cathedral here is a most magnificent building. By far the finest I have seen in Mexico - It would hold I should think ten thousand people. There are hundreds of images of Christ, the Virgin Mary & Saints of all sizes, shapes & colors, and some very fine paintings. The churches here are very rich - It is supposed that they own three fourths of all the wealth in the country. This building & its ornaments could not have cost less than a million of Dollars - There is an image of the Virgin Mary in one of the churches of the city of Mexico, whose dress & jewelry alone cost more than a million of dollars. I think it would make any intelligent catholic sick of his religion, to travel through this country and see the way things are carried on by the priests here. We have just heard that it is reported in Matamoras that our regiment was cut to pieces between Monterey & Camargo - I am afraid the story will get home before our letters and may give you all some uneasiness - Do not believe any thing you hear or see in the papers about us - All the newspapers that we see from Indiana are filled with lies about our miserable condition. If you would believe half you see in the papers you would think half of us were dead, the other half sick and all starving - There is not a word of truth in it. There are not two men sick in the regiment, and we have abundance of good provisions. It is the nature of some men to grumble at everything . When we were in camp Belknap where we could not get fresh beef, they grumbled because the government fed us on salt provisions - Now when we are in a country where Salt provisions cannot be had, they complain because they are fed on fresh beef. These are the kind of men who are continually writing home letters complaining of the hardship they have to endure. I think myself that we have suffered less in every respect, than we had a right to expect we would when we started . Men who came out here thinking the campaign would be a pleaser excursion, have doubtless been disappointed - for my own part I knew exactly what I was about when I started and consequently have not encountered any hardships that I did not anticipate . We have just received intelligence here that Genl Taylor's rear guard had been cut off on his march to Victoria - I do not believe it myself,

Port of Talcahuano, Chile. — Arrival and

Date of Arrival	Name of Vessel	Master's Name	Belonging	Cargo forward			Tons
				Sperm	Whale	Bone	
1848. Jan 4.	St. Lawrence	Eduardo M. Baker	Sag Harbor	300	4,700	15,000	43.00
✓ 6	Hamilton	Jared Maue	Bridgeport		700	2,200	17
7	Acushnet	Wm B. Rogers	Fairhaven	500	800	6,000	29
✓ 8	Autumn (Bk)	Carwin A. Perry	Stonington	550	—	—	26
9	South Carolina	Wm B. Gardner	New Bedford	350	1,200	4,000	42
✓ 10	Columbus (Bk)	Henry M. Davis	"	200	—	—	6
11	Cachalot (Bk)	William Luther	Matapual	50	75	1,000	5
13	Isabella	Amos N. Stewart	New Bedford	1,030	1,650	8,000	29
✓ 15	Thames	James M. Bishop	Sag Harbor	100	1,100	8,000	16
✓ 16	Miaas	Daniel P. Elmer	New Bedford	100	—	—	5
18	Leopach (Bk)	Leandra S. Dexter	Providence	—	100	500	14
20	Euphrates	Parson C. Edwards	New Bedford	80	2,250	20,000	17
21	Gloria (Bk)	William Potter	New Bedford	18	120	1,000	19
23	James Allen	Phoebe Sherman	New Bedford	2600	—	—	39
26	Elizabeth	Marshall Hall	Salem	625	1,500	14,000	37
27	Sarah (Bk)	Thomas J. Rice	Warren	1,000	—	—	30
Feb. 1	Chile	Smit H. Leach	Boston			Leopach, Fair, &c.	
" 4	Meponger	Amos E. Arthur	New Bedford			Clear	6
" 14	Oregon	Phoebe Wimpsey	Fairhaven	1450	750	6500	32

to spare, they will be thankfully received. The transcripts you sent me were soon carried off by the masters of whale ships and all other papers from the whaling ports are eagerly sought for.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all who shall see these presents, GREETING

BE IT KNOWN, That leave and permission are hereby given to

Reh. M. Gifford
master or commander of the *Bark* called *Clarice*
of the burden of *237 1/2*
tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of *Indian Ocean*
bound for *India* and laden with

utensils for a whaling voyage

to depart and proceed with the said *Bark*
on his said voyage, such *Reh. M. Gifford* having been visited,
and the said *Reh. M. Gifford* having made oath before
the proper officer that the said *Bark* belongs
to one or more of the citizens of the United States of America, and to him
or them only.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name to these presents,
and affixed the seal of the United States of America thereto, and
caused the same to be countersigned by *Wm. A. Russell*
at *Wash. D.C.* the *31st* day of
December in the year of our Lord *1849*.

THE PRESIDENT:

- 1849 -

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

PRESIDENT VAN DE VEREENIGDE STAATEN VAN AMERICA

Aan alle de geenen, die deeze teegen woordige zullen, SALU

DOEN TE WEETEN, dat by deezen vryheiden en permissi

ven
werd aen *Reh. M. Gifford*
Bevelhebber van het Schip (of vaartuig) genaamt *Clar*
van de *Indische* van
grot *237 1/2* Tonnen of daar omtrent, leggende tegens
in de Haaven van *Indische* gededst
Indian Ocean en beladen met

om te vertrekken, en met zyn voornoemd Schip of vaartuig
gemelde reize voort te zetten, zodanig Schip of vaartuig ge
zynde, en de voornoemde Schipper of Bevelhebber onder Ee
den daar toe gestelden officier verklaart hebbende dat het gemel
of vaartuig aan een of meener onderdanen, volk, of Ingezeete
de Vereenigde Staaten van America, to behoort, en aan hem
(alleen.)

IN GETUIGENS WAAR VAN ik deeze toegenwoordige met my
hebbe onderteekent, en het Zegel van deeze Vereenigde
Van America daar aan gehegt, en het Zegel doen co
neeren door *William A. Russell*
31st dag van *December* in het
onzes Heeren Christi, *1849*.

J. Taylor

Wm. A. Russell Secretary of State.

(NEW-YORK)

June 24. 1852

Wm H L Plumb



BOUGHT

of Sam. Judd's Sons & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sperm Oil & Sperm Candles.

Terms Cash

Ans. F. Zimmerman
J. Cameron, Clerk
Alexander Knight.

423 WATER STREET, OFFICE 139 FRONT STREET.

2 Boxes of Patent Candles

31 -

Wm H L Plumb

of 2 1/2 lb - 18
\$ 30 22

Small Books done & Co
Bills cancelled

50 2 2 1/2

June 24 1812

Copied

#109 6644026



Mr. G. L. Plumb
Cambridge Mass.





RECEIVED
NOV 10 1853
NEW YORK

Miss
New Bedford

MISSING LETTER

Miss

MS

Miss
11th Dec 1853

Miss
1853-1857



New York 11 am 19. 1853.

Dear Brook.

News of the 9th Inst is at hand, the Californian Boats are in with the mails - I do not find so much news from the whaling fleet as I had anticipated - The Telegraph wires are not in working order this morning or you would before this have all the reports from Mex L. P. & Co - the only reports in which we are interested - All the China Whales & the Gratitude Sept 14. 53. 3 Whales - rather small - from appearances now I think the Arctic fleet will average 4 or 5000, if so & the Okhotsk Sea field, only as it has commenced I think the whole fleet will average 500000 or more - The report of the Mariner I saw in the Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday morning, and if I knew how to find where it originated I would so - I think it must be correct however, for such reports are very apt to prove true. The report of sales of Bone last week was some small lots to the cutters at about 40¢. For reports this week 40¢ could not be obtained on the day I last wrote - I am glad to hear that the Whigs have nominated so good a list for Representatives - all of which meets my



From **Salem** Oregon

See **Oriskany** County

State of **Or**

In care of **W. G. Gregory** **Or**
in **Oriskany** County



Recd the first of June

Dear

Paita Jan'y 23 1842

Father Mother Brother and sisters and relations

An opportunity has now presented through which I inform you that I am well, and enjoy perfect health. The day I sailed from Bedford I was taken with a seasickness which confined me about a month, so that I was scarcely able to get on deck and shockingly Emaciated, I expected to die, during a process of time we passed along over the unlimited waters by the Cape de Verde Islands and reached the pitch of Cape Horn the 28th of April. Lat^t 56. 40. long 74. 00. (with taking but 3 small whales ^{70 lbs} in Lat^t 55. 00 South and Long 58. 00 West) where we had some frightful gales and tremendous cold snowy and stormy weather and variable contrary winds, hence we stemmed along over the desolate world of waters down the coast of Chili and Peru saw whales in Lat^t 15. 20. and went into Paita the 25th of June Lat^t 15. and lay off and on 24 hours and got some refreshments and went down to Solongo and come to anchor June 30th Lat^t 02. and painted and fitted ships and had 2 days liberty each watch (land wood and watered) and sailed the 5th of July and cruised over the line from Long 80th to 100. W. and took 8. whales, 80. lbs. and saw thousands the 5th Sept we laid our course for Cape St. Lucas, along in Lat^t from 5 to 10 No. Long 98. West. in the regions of Perumarle we had heavy rains calms and squalls for 2 or 3 weeks which impaired the health of our men being wet most all the time hence we made along up to coast of N. D. without having our eyes grazed or even anticipating any danger to Lat^t 19. 50. N and Longitude 103. 20. West we experienced one of

Falck June 12 1852

Mr. H. Lindsey

Dear Sir

We had the pleasure of receiving your favor last week and shall be extremely happy to become subscribers to your valuable paper. We will make arrangements with our Agents in Valparaiso, Messrs. Loring & Co., so that this time round in Boston you may receive the price of the subscription.

Owing to the unhappy state of this Country since last September we have no whalers in this port, having been blockaded, and many were driven off the entrance some went to Valparaiso & others to Juan Fernandez, but we think that the greater part stood off to cruise waiting for the termination of the Blockade, knowing, as all the old masters do, that their expenses in this port are nearly fifty per cent less than in Valparaiso and the risk of losing their people.

On the 7th of this month a boat from the frigate Capt. Connelley (under) here - 400 barrels out - and 100 lbs. tinned - on the 8th a boat from the bark Pioneer (New Bedford) came in to land Francis J. Middleton who fell from the topmast - Cropt toes and was much hurt, the apparently no bones broken, he is now much better, but still under the Doctor's hands - The Pioneer was out 6 months - clean - with on a cruise and Sandwich Island on the 9th a boat from bark Arca N.B. Capt. Sackett came in to land a Chilean, passenger from N.B. was out 8 months

Zerrano & Co

SHIP
20
S.P.A.M.

H. J. Winberg Esq

Extra Market Shipping Lot N -

New Bedford

Talcahuano, Chile

Jan. 17-1852 Whaling, etc
Blockade, etc

Goconda, Dutch,
Jan 11, off N. Malt,
mammal skin & soft
Guano 25 ds. 16
skins, some covered
was only one wh taken
by the whale - was
to see per
off shore
from the whale
the man's eye
the whale's eye
the whale's eye
the whale's eye



Ann of London bound to New Holland with one hundred and fifty
passengers and the ship of London bound to Timor whaling. The last
mentioned ship the only that has sailed as any ship since we have been
out. Raise sails ahead and drop them astern. You will excuse
the matter & manner of this letter as I commenced while running
for a ship which we are now speaking the Meteor of Boston
Three months out to a day we were off the hutch of the cape - we
have just rode out a heavy gale. They write me by any and
every opportunity - and send their papers. Capt. Bayly has 14 barrels
bills - three hundred of it sperm - 14 men from home just out of August
on - reports Albin & a number of others but don't recollect quantity
of oil. Again I beg you to forgive me this & - (Love all well
Officers & lovely children)

With the greatest Respect

I am yours

J. Bayly

ward on
the

210 Rogers 1907

LOAN
P.B.

Mr. Edmund H. May

Dear Sir

Yours
truly



at
1835

Hannah Shipley & Her Sisters

Dear Sisters,

on board Ship Lewis at Sea June 1831

On coming to the Steam ferry boat and seeing so many ladies and Gentlemen on board to visit the Ship, I regretted that you, cousins Mary, Catherine, Sarah Brinkhurst - and some more of our friends had been of the party - the Ship was well being - friend Denny and daughter, Elizabeth Robinson, Mr Dunott & family, three of the reverend Clergy were of the company we had quite a fine meeting in the fore castle, two Sailors after speak of the good quaker lady (as they call her) who preached so handsomely to them, observing that her good advice would not be forgotten - on coming on board I found my chest, ~~stow~~ ~~article~~ all safe - the biscuits are very fine, our cabin is commodious - having three state rooms - with good berths - there is also two store rooms adjoining, sheltered off in such a manner that the gunswear and other articles piled on them cannot fetch way - there also are sufficient large to hold our barrel sugar, barrel flour, barrel corn meal, barrel Madagas, bags coffee - boxes - and stores of all kinds, our beef and pork are of the first quality, ~~the~~ ~~best's~~ ~~tongue,~~

The first 3 or 4 days of the gale, our boys & for such they are called when all sea sick, Dunott and Chandler excepted, Denny Denny's sickness was of short duration, and he is now as brisk as a bee, his mother & family will scarcely recognise him, on his return he will have improved so much, as to myself I have not had the slightest symptoms of sea sickness, nor have I been indisposed in any way. This ship was worked with great skill & judgment in the gale ^{the} day I was with a in ~~the~~

please inform J. J. Newlin the razer, strap, and curtain came
 safe to hand - for which I am much obliged, I wish him to be made
 acquainted with the contents of this epistle for such I may call
 it; I shall write to him and brother Samuel from the first Island
 we stop at - it is very fine to bathe in the water of the Ocean, I
 wish Marye Anna had a supply of it to cure her troublesome
 Corns, I hope this letter will find Mother and all of you in good
 health, tell little Margaret and Sammy they must be good, &
 that I shall not forget them, My respects to all friends
 during the gale we took a number of - (Your affectionate brother,
 Ships and brigs from ports in England John Shipley
 bound to United States, some with passengers - one of the brigs
 had lost her Masts in the gale - had a Jury mast rigged on which
 they had a Topsail, & Mainsail set - She was rolling general
 under - it was out of our power to render them any assistance, as
 no boat could live in such a sea - This Brig was bound to N. York

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SHIP

Hannah Shipley, Care

Samuel Shipley

Brandywine Mills, near
Wilmington
Delaware

United States Consul
 at Fayal, will please
 forward this letter by the
 first opportunity

1845
at Mowee Sandwich Islands Nov 12th

Dearest Catherine

I have already stated in a former letter that I received a letter from Eunice dated Dec 1st 1844 in which I was informed of our loss but it cannot be help'd it may be for the best although we may not look at it in that light I had thought many a time of the pleasure of not only meeting you but another one the former I can still look forward too with pleasure but the latter is blasted but I suppose I or we do wrong too complain, and I do wrong too harass your feelings by renewing the subject but I will not again broach the subject for I regard your feeling too much Eunice in her letter stated that she thought you was getting better but I think she made it appear as bright as possible but Catherine dear I can but hope that you ^{are} getting better I feel very anxious to get a letter and that dated a little later and I think I shall soon as ships are coming in every day you must thank Eunice and Elisabeth for being so kind as to write too me she stated

5
Mrs Edward Southworth.
South Dartmouth.
Ms. B. 2. 1. A.

at Sea March 30th/50

My Dear Catherine

Since I last wrote you at Guayaquil we have touched at Chatham Island one of the Gallipagos Is on the 28th of Jan where I went on board of the Ship James Murray and saw Alexander Whelden, (A. F. Baker and M. Baker) were on shore after torrapin I did not see them but they were all well if you could get word to Catherine Whelden it would be very pleasing no doubt for I think it would be the latest news, he had 1600 bbls Whal Oil on board but I will not waste any more time on Capt Wheldens Dear but inform you my Dear that my health has been very good hoping that you and all the rest of my friends enjoy the same the particulars of our passage to Guayaquil I have given you from there to San Francisco we were in a fair way to make a short passage but when we were within 5 or 6 days sail of our Port the wind chopped ahead and we were detained 3 weeks not nearing our Port at all on the 12th of March we arrived at San Francisco and I have been on shore several times I have received 4 letters from you One from John One from Eunice One from Elisabeth

get a girl to help you if you need one
do not get Chambers for it would be too
hard for you to get your wood & water
up if you are in want of money you
know where to get it and do not be
afraid to call for it say to Seth that
I could not advise any man to come here
he might do well and then again he
might do worse than nothing a great
many that are here now wish themselves
at home again but have no means to
get there I feel confident that there
is some gold here for me we shall go
up the river with the ship and there
disband and form into small companies
on account of mining and keep the
ship for a storehouse and a home
we are all well at present and have
enjoyed ourselves very well on our passage
out and our company is composed of
fine men with the exception of Seth
I saw Capt Peider yesterday I think he
does not do right to send that 14 pound
lump of Gold home to be exhibited for
it will have the effect to bring more
men out here to get disappointed for
there is enough already Yours & Southworth