"Morning Star" from Honolulu to Micronesia 67-68 n letter & papers of the American Board of The new morning Star left Honotulu on her first voyage to micronesia on the afternoon of Monday July 1 st 1867 she an chosed the next day about noon in A bay where she was welcomed by m. Johnson and his people. Quile a of donations in the way of perorsions were made by the friends of the vessel. She sailed again the same evening, having taken on board my? Johnson. Owing to not a few days of light winds, it was not tell midnight of the 21st (or in reality of the 2012 as we had no salurday) that we sighted Wailibu or Tracey's Island, one of the Eelice George in Lat. 7.285. Long. 178°, 44'6 about one hundred miles to the eastward of New. the latter being the fiest point at which we were instructed to touch. As there was scarce a probability of our being able to reach The next day in time to go a shore it seemed good to the delegales to remain near Wailibu lel morning, especially as the captain was designed of accusately saling his chronometers. We hoped too, to have some intercourse with the people, & To leavn whether as yet a samoan nature missionary had been left

Bingham, Hoam I Report on Voyage of

all an early hour the next day four causes put out for the vessel. In board one of these was an umbrellar, a we feet that civilination must have

already commenced its work. (much to our prig we were soon boarded by Pen, a native missionally from Jamoa. From him we lesseved that he had been on the estand one year and eight months; that its inhabitants were hundred eighty fores, that half of them had already their souls + embraced cheestrantly; + that all the children a younger people had learned to read; that their language was the same with the Samoan; that quite a were hopefully converled, whom he expected to baptize he was so advised, when visited by their missionary our short vesit on shore deepened our impression of the church's work so well commenced: A large , well-full church some fifty seven feet bought by thirty six, with its near pulper, built by the gratuitous labors of the natures, was an object of special interest; and the large - scrupulously near develong of the teacher was a model for the docule & quiet people. about him. Pen spoke English; and though his wife could not converse directly with us, yet her intelligent force, warm welcome, I very lidy appearance, gave me, a pleasing idea of what the Samoon female missionaries might generally be. The fluency of the readers, + their independence in singing was truly gratifying. We found several people from nue speaking the Gelbert So. Longuage , who were able to read readily in the new books

which we beought out from Boston & Honolulu tou can imagine my pleasant sueprise at seeing a copy of a septimb of our little Alpan. book , - done at Samoa for the benefit of the new people, + also one of the sully force

we shall not soon forget this delightful, the contrast of the results of the year a eight montes! missionary latour here with those of 84 years + a half at Aprang could not be therese than -

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The ealand of Waitubu is three or fure. mutes long a one in width. Like the Gilbert 98. it produces nothing but the cocoanut + poindanus & a species of laro- In the center is a beautiful lagon with no visible connection with the sea. Through inquiring, we learned from Pen, Hal neither food nor money were sent them from alroad, the only clothing a some releasils. A resit at this estand would doubtless benefit our Hauracian missionagies. Due ovon impressions are delightful.

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built for and used as church and solved bourse. But while all appeared relat, get we confouser could be made between this building and the two at Vartufor of which I have shoken; but when we remember that the whole bulding was elected by the gratuations belows of a tribe in whose veino freely flowed the Feliat 10 bleed we sport on will give their great credit for that they have due. While in the criting - zeron we were visited by the King who colled to present several kurched green coronito which were burght in and in the middle of the room by grite a retire of men who all care who to shake hands with us. In the meantine the clopel lad been felled so quietly by a troved of feefle that their house was not suspected till a glupse though a crevie in the furtition revealed the pleasing sight. When we were uslesed in, at the regret of Mr. Johnson, the Coftour as chief specker from a howledge of the largeoge took the gest folfit clair, has node, in best of which was a stand. Back of it was hung a written list of rules of decorum bu the house and a line of slates. On letter side whe printed setees, burnishing seats for the stronges and for the King. On the right as we fined the audience were a large number of well dessed women with their hair

ruly facted and anouged (the word Gellet what forking leng to allow the how to have down we the fullend), while the men, switchly elthed, ourfied on the left, and the children imedially in front. These too all in a neware clothed. Some two burshed, really the estima hefolotier of the island, me hierent, at a said from their tender berroge after terroge from the primer fited at Hardala in 1866, such as the staries of Cari and abel, the oflerery of Iraac, He deluge, sens at the well (grated from John), child's cuteshim of 24 greation and aroward and a contaction of 75 questrio and answer in the aristis religion, the Lands huzer, the Ter Commandments of Engersein of Faith and Coverant were refeated with the nost surprising flowing and union. I may the exercises they also recited a fact of the belt of nottlew, and, had we deried it, their teacher infused how, they could have relarsed eleva clother of norther. The mestare of Nº marrayo letter to his Busham was stated to the flesse, and the reson for our viset. The broks were then amonged refor the table, and the examistion of total's in ready commerced. On we could not spone blar how and that of giving the preferre to said as while the greatest fifining in the art. Or The rule of fluest

reader, lock of men, werer and cliber was fafeatly suprising; and the referby with which they would turn to any clefter and verse is the Gosfels of norther and John and the Ethite to the Etherians, any difte of the Bible Satines, in addition which they had mile before seen, slowed how through had been then dull, and how lager Hen zeel for Learning. Their exhibes in singing wee also Alaront. How me be been delightfully timed but time was forly us. Fort hefel was formuled with at least we book. Of renders Kinisere Carmeded the bollowy statistice, of boys and girls 26; men 35; weren 36; testel 107. During the abole exercise not a breach of decoran ser a sign of beariness was observed. Their believer us mexaftralle. These exerces were closed by addresses him the delegater, singing and prayer. We larved that thee wee 27 women and 19 men Whom Kinime regarded as troly the Friend's of Jesus, and the Wer were Condidates ba Coming ther of our Christian level. Orsey the were the always noting and he of show meeting her been made and his refe, also the King of the wland Taukie. The readness of the lette is refecting the cateshism with noticed with much satisfaction by both delegates. As we crossed the flat

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Ther eded are if the hippiest days if on lines. we lid been he mitted to see a notion by table born in a day. Let the years sine the bist Christian missioning Come to dwell amongst them and from the beist bank they barrished him and his family all recessary bead without fay. One Christian feeds then we day, onother anten; and it of any near there is a failure, near neighborro see that the missioner and his wife and chief have mething to lat. The whaid produce no breedback, a ten voiet of hardams, swell edille; a stevis of toror, a little sugar-care, an charles of accounts we or two bonama trees see sotied; and get this nissionary defeats in no framino from alread. Her seesed little and cuteted in his work burdly howing when he would be visited of an English missionary. What a midel ben on Harrier remanies.

with referre to the seck on him it is no me than justice to state that heries to the amount of a sussering not a little religious withouten had been given these testle of a W- Robert Waters, an English tide.

(2 to Tanara)

BINGHAM, HIRAM, REPORT ON VOYAGE OF "MORNING STAR" FROM HONOLULU TO MICRONESIA 1-7-67 TO 21-1-68 IN LETTERS AND PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

morning star left Honolulu on her first voyage to Micronesia in the afternoon of Monday July 1st 1867. She anchored the next day about noon in H Bay where she was welcomed by Mr Johnson and his people. Quite a donations in the way of provisions were made by the friends of the vessel. She sailed again the same evening, having taken on board Mr Johnson. Owing to a few days of light days winds, it was not till midnight of the 21st (or in reality of the 20th as we had no saturday) that we sighted Waitibu or Tracey's Island, one of the Ellice Group in lat.7. 28S. long 178, 44'6 about one hundred miles to the eastward of the latter being the first point at which we were instructed to touch. As there was scarce a probability of our being able to reach Nui the next day in the time to go ashore it seemed good to the delegates to remain near Waititbu till morning, especially as the captain was desirous of accurately rating his chronometers. We hoped to have some intercourse with the people and to learn whether as yet a Samoan native missionary had been left among them. At an early hour the next day four canoes put out for the vessel. On board one of these was an umbrella and we feel that civilization must have already commenced its work. (much to our joy) we were soon boarded by Pen?, a native missionary from Samoa. From him we learned that he had been on the island one year and eight months; that its inhabitants were hundred and eighty-four, that half of their souls and embraced christianity; them had already and that all the children and younger people had learned to read, that their language was the same with the Samoan; that were hopefully converted, whom he expected to he was so advised, when visited by their baptize missionary Our short visit on shore deepened our impression of the churchs work so well commenced. A large and well built church some fifty seven feet by thirty six, with its neat pulpit, first by the gratuitous labour of natives, was an object of special interest; and the large and scrupulously neat dwelling of the teacher was a model for the docile and quiet people about him. Pen spoke English; and Miough his wife could not converse directly with us, yet her intelligent face, warm welcome and very tidy appearance, gave me a pleasing idea of what the female missionaries might The fluency of the readers, be. and their independence in singing was truly gratifying. We found several people from Nui speaking the Gilbert Island language and who were able to read readily in the new books which we brought out from Boston and Honolulu. You can imagine my pleasant surprise at seeing a copy of a reprint of our little hymn

book. done at Samoa for the benefit of the Nui people, and

also one of the sixty four

We shall not soon forget this delightful visit, though the contact of the result of the year and eight months missionary labour here with those of six years and a half at Apiang could not be other wise than- I had amost said painful. The island of Waititbu is three or five me? long and one in width. Like the Gilbert Island it produces nothing but the coconut and pandanus and a species of taro. In the centre os a beautiful lagoon with no visible connection with the sea. Through inquiring, we learned from Pen, that neither food nor money were sent there from abroad, but only some clothing and some food untensils. A visit at this island would doubltless benefit our Hawaiian missionaries. Our own impressions are delightful.

NUI

We sailed at two the same day, and were off Nui(netherlands of eeg Islands) easily the next morning. This island is in lat.7 27S. long 177, 15' E. Three other island of Ellice's Group lie between this island and the Gilbert group, each containing a population of about three hundred, but speaking the language of Waitutbu and Samoan, while the inhabitants of Nui speak the language. Nui is distant from Brocae? Island nearest of the Gilbert Island 260 nautical miles and 590 from Abaing. On board the first canoe which visited the vessel was a native of Abaiang who had been much in the employ of the missionaries on that island. His pleasure at the reunion was very noticable. Not long after we were boarded by Kaisine the Samoan teacher who was left on the island by the missionary vessel Dayspring in November 1865. He could not speak English but conversed with ? ease in the language of the people. We were much surprised at the proficiency which he had made in the language during his short short stay. books which we proposed we accompanied on to the shore. We were met by a large group of natives, clothed and in right minds. We went to the missionaries house, with pleasure as we passed a misherded bell. In the end of the building were two rooms, a sitting-room and balcony, and at the other a spacious room, near 40 feet by 30 feet built for and used as church and school house. While all appeared neat, could be made b this building and the two at Varituper of which I have spoken; but when we remeber that the whole building was erected by the gratuatons? colonies of a tribe in which veins freely flowed the Gilbert Island blood we will give them their great credit for what they have done. While in the sitting room we were visited by the King who called to present several furched green coconuts which were in the middle of the room by quite a brought in and native of men who all came up to shake hands with us. In the meantime the

the language, took the great pulpitchair, here made, in front of whichwas a stand. At the back of it was hung a written list of rules of decorum for the house and a line of slates. On either side were provided setees, furnishing seats for the strangers and the for King. On the right as we faced the audience were a large number of well dressed women with their hair parted and arranged (the usual Gilbert Island fashion being to allow the hair to hang down over the forehead), while the men, suitable clothed, occupied on the left, and the children immediately in front. These too all in a measure clothed. some two hundred, nearly the entire population of the island, were present. At a word from their teacher after passage from the primer printed at Honolulu in 1866, such as the stories of Cain and Abel, the offering of Isaac, the deluge, Jesus at the well, child's catechism of 24 questions and answers and a catechism of 75 questions and answers in the christian religion, the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and Confession of Faith and Covenant were repeated with the most surprising fluency and unison. Buring the exercises they also recited a part of the birth of Matthew and, had we desired it, their teacher informed us they could recited eleven chapters of Matthew. The Contents of Mr Murray's letter to Mr Bingham was stated to the people, and the reason for our visit. The books were then arranged upon the table, and the examination of pupils in reading commenced. As we could not space enough to give use of each kind to every reader the plan was adapted of giving the preference to such as exhibited the greatest proficiency in the art. The number of fluent readers, both of men, women and children was perfectly surprising; and the rapidity with which they would turn to any chapter and verse in the Gospels of Matthew and JHohn and the Epistle to the

Ephesians, any chapter of the Bible Stories, in addition what had since before seen, showed how thorough had been

exercises in singing were also pleasant. Hours had been been

with at lease one book. Of readers Kirisome furnished the following statistics, of boys and girls 26; men 35; women 36; total 102 During the whole exercise not a breach

Each pupil was

their drill, and how eager their zeal for learning.

delightfully passed but time was againsus.

In the meantime the chapel had been filled so quietly by a crowd of people that their presence was not suspected till a

glimpse through a crevice in the partition revealed the pleasing sight. When we were ushered in, at the request of Mr Johnson, the Captain as chief spoke from a knowledge of

they read passages

one

of decorum nor a sign of weariness was observed. Their behaviour was . These exercises were closed by addresses from the delegates, singing and prayer. We learned that there were 27 womean and 19 men whom Kirisome regarded as truly the Friends of Jesus and who were candidates for baptism. With most of them we held an informal interview assuring athem of our Christian live. Oue, mention has been made and his wife, also the King of the island Taukie. The readiness of the latter in repeating the catechism was noticed with much satisfaction by both delegates. As we crossed the flat on our return to the boat he kept us - and upon parting urged the captain to come again. alonging rankings

This ended one of the happiest days of our lives. We had been permitted to see a nation of people born in a day. Not two years since the first Christian Missionary came to dwell amongst them and from the first have they furnished him and his family all necessary food without pay. Onechristian feeds them one day, another another; and it by any means there is a failure, somebody always sees that the missionary and his wife and child have something to eat. The island produce no breadfruit, and poor variety of pandamas, scarcely edible; a species of taro, a little sugar-cane, and abundance of coconuts and one or two banana trees were sited; and yet this missionary depends on no provisions from abroad. He seemed happy and contented in his work hardly knowing when he would be visited by an English missionary. What a model for our Hawaiian missionaries.

With reference to the work on Nui, it is no more than justice to state that prior to the arrival of a missionary not a little religious instruction had been given these people by a Mr Robert Waters, an English trader.