

## A. GROVE DAY

### An Early Hawaiian Vocabulary

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, while I was visiting the Instituto Histórico de Marina in Madrid, the curator, Captain Roberto Barreiro-Miero, graciously inscribed for me a copy of a fascinating monograph which he had edited in a series of journals and narratives for use in studies of voyages of discovery.<sup>1</sup> I have treasured the monograph because a number of the ships mentioned therein visited Hawai‘i. Moreover, it contains one of the first word lists of the Hawaiian language, along with those by David Samwell in the journals of Captain James Cook in 1778, and by William Beresford in George Dixon’s voyage in 1787.<sup>2</sup>

Apparently the log of a voyage from San Blas, Mexico, by a Spanish naval vessel to and from Nootka Sound in 1789, the work opens with a biography of the captain, Esteban José Martínez (1742–1798). His most eminent achievement in the royal service was to trigger the so-called “Nootka Sound Controversy,” during which Spain and England almost broke into open warfare over an obscure Pacific bay on Vancouver Island, now a part of British Columbia.

In brief, the episode begins in 1774, when a Spanish naval ship sighted the mouth of the Sound and named it San Lorenzo but kept the news secret. The channel itself was explored—like a hundred other Pacific shores—by Cook in 1778. Reports of the rich-

*A. Grove Day, Senior Professor of English, University of Hawai‘i, is author or coauthor of more than 50 books, many of them dealing with Pacific history and literature.*

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ness of the furs traded by the tribe ashore—especially those of the sea otter, in high demand in China—aroused various Europeans to send ships to that coast, and some sort of trading post was set up ashore by British John Meares in 1778. The following year, seizure by two Spanish naval ships of several trading vessels aroused a violent international dispute over possession of the area. The decision of the “Nootka Sound Convention” in 1790 in favor of British claims explains why Canada never became a part of the powerful Spanish empire. For five years more, however, the Sound continued to be a magnet for traders from four nations; both Russia and the United States added their quota to the fur seekers of the Sound.<sup>3</sup>

The Hawaiian-Spanish vocabulary, contained in the log, was written just two centuries ago and some 30 years before the translations of the celebrated exile ‘Opukaha‘ia in Connecticut. In his *Memoirs*, the young seeker of foreign knowledge mentions that he was preparing a grammar, a dictionary, and a spelling book, as well as translating into Hawaiian the entire Book of Genesis. Only the grammar has survived.<sup>4</sup>

Overlooked by the makers of our outstanding English-Hawaiian dictionaries of today, the vocabulary made on the return voyage of the naval ship *Princesa* from Nootka is a fascinating revelation of many usages heard long before New England missionaries grappled with the problems of putting in black and white the melodious speech of the unlettered Polynesian nation.

Reading the preface by Captain Barreiro, one learns that, fearing a collision between Spanish claims to the American coast and the expansion of the Russian empire south from Alaska, the viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) ordered that a ship be sent north of Monterey to protect these claims. Under the command of Juan Pérez, the *Santiago* sighted the mouth of Nootka Sound. Aboard the ship as second pilot was Esteban José Martínez. He it was who became the prime mover in the creation of the early word list.

Little is known of the life of Martínez previous to 1773 or later than 1795. Probably a native of Seville, he learned the art of navigation at the Real Colegio de San Telmo in that city and began making various voyages to the Americas. From San Blas he voy-

aged almost annually northward and advanced in rank in the Navy. Twice he served as commandant of that busy port, and twice he headed important expeditions.

During the first of these expeditions, when he was in command of the frigate *Princesa* and her consort *San Carlos*, for the first time a Spanish ship from Mexico encountered a Russian ship off the American coast. Alarmed by evidences of settlement by the czar's empire, on his return to port Martínez recommended that he head another expedition with the main purpose of forestalling rivalry by taking possession of Nootka Sound.

Armed with royal documents, in command of the same two ships, Martínez departed from San Blas on February 19, 1789, and arrived in the sound early in May. There, during six months, he set up a fort, made friends with the local chief Maquinna, planted a garden, compiled a vocabulary of the Nootka Indians,<sup>5</sup> and executed his orders to take control of all shipping in the region. As a result of his actions, this officer was to find himself in a wasp's nest from which he emerged with vilification and the charge that he brought Spain and England to the verge of outright warfare.

The Spanish captain found that two American ships, which had spent the winter in the Sound, were still in the neighborhood. Moreover, they were soon joined by several British vessels sent to the Pacific by a company in which John Meares was most active. These comprised the *Iphigenia* under William Douglas; *Princess Royal* under Thomas Hudson; *Argonaut* under James Colnett; and *North West America* under Robert Funter. Martínez decided to leave the American ships alone, despite his instructions, and during his stay he allowed the *Iphigenia* and *Argonaut* to depart as well. When the latter decided to return, she was captured. The *North West America* was confiscated, given a Spanish name, and sent to explore the coast to the south. Ordered to return to San Blas, Martínez sailed from the Sound on October 31 without waiting for the *San Carlos*. The *Princesa*, without support, herded as prisoners the captains and crews of the *Princess Royal*, the *Argonaut*, and a small American vessel, the *Fair American*, which had arrived in October under the command of teenaged Thomas Humphrey Metcalfe.<sup>6</sup> At San Blas the international trouble began.

By nature, Martínez did not deserve the obloquy heaped on

him by the British; some of the rival captains, like James Colnett, were more violent and meretricious than anyone could imagine. The two priests who accompanied the expedition had only good words for their captain. He was a scholarly type and wrote on September 30 a lengthy description of the Nootka region, its inhabitants, and products, and, anticipating his Hawaiian-Spanish vocabulary, even compiled a considerable similar word list of the Nootka Indian language. He believed that the "Sandwich Islands" had first been discovered by ships under the Spanish flag, and he later pointed out the value of the central location of the Hawaiian group and their utility in providing not only support for 400,000 inhabitants, but supplies for visiting ships such as those from Nootka.<sup>7</sup>

The captain's collaborator on the vocabulary during the return voyage was a Hawaiian sailor taken as a prisoner off James Colnett's *Argonaut*. He, too, was devout. On September 13, objecting that on this day of Holy Mary two youngsters were being baptized, whereas he was still called by his native name of Matutaray, he begged that he be named "María." This he did because he had once been cured of an ailment by praying to the Virgin. The two priests aboard compromised by naming him José Mariano. Here was the sort of captured sailor who, far from his home islands, was to become the verbal informant for the Hawaiian-Spanish vocabulary that begins on the next page.

To the list of words, the collaborators added the numbers from 1 to 30. In addition, Mariano offered information of the current chiefs of his islands. "Tayana" (Ka'iana) was named as the principal chief of the island of Hawai'i.<sup>8</sup> "Temejameja" (Kamehameha) and "Teomouri" (Keawemahili?) were supposed to be brothers of Ka'iana and fellow chiefs of the same island. "Tayo" (Kaeo) was king of the island of "Atoay" (Kaua'i), and his brother "Jetiri" (Kahekili) was king of five small islands.

To the list, headed "Vocabulary of the language of the natives of the islands of Sandwich, translated into Castilian," Martínez adds an interesting note that may be worded as follows:

This vocabulary comes from the Indian [Hawaiian] whom I have on board named José Mariano (alias) Matutaray. It is apparent in

him that the natives of those islands use very few letters of the alphabet. His pronunciation is facile and they have many terms comparable to those of the language of the islands of Tahiti. . . . They do not trill the r nor use the l, nor many other letters of the ABC.

Spanish and Hawaiian indeed resemble each other in pronunciation and are smooth and melodious tongues. Vowels in both are pronounced as in Latin. The vocabulary shows that before the adoption of a standard alphabet by missionary printers, the South Pacific use of *t* in place of the current *k* and the use of *r* for *l* was more common. Since *h* in Spanish is silent, that sound would be replaced by Martínez with *j*.

Remembering that the only constant in language studies is

SANDWICH	CASTELLANO	SANDWICH	CASTELLANO
Aru aru . . . . .	Cuerpo.	Anó . . . . .	Hoy.
Y ó . . . . .	Carne.	Abobó . . . . .	Mañana.
Toto . . . . .	Sangre.	Yuta . . . . .	Tierra.
Omoti . . . . .	Sombrero.	Jetay . . . . .	La mar.
Tepó . . . . .	Cabeza.	Pupuji . . . . .	El fuego.
Raóbojo . . . . .	Cabello o pelo.	Matani . . . . .	El viento.
Jeray . . . . .	Frente.	Puay . . . . .	El pescuezo.
Tuamata . . . . .	Cejas.	Pojive . . . . .	Los hombros.
Riji-rigi . . . . .	Pestañas.	Rima-rima . . . . .	Los brazos.
Onojó . . . . .	Ojos.	Tue-tue . . . . .	Los codos.
Jeyju . . . . .	Narices.	Peaji . . . . .	Las manos.
Paparina . . . . .	Carrillo.	Taguarima . . . . .	La palma de dicha.
Popoyao . . . . .	Orejas.	Jatua . . . . .	El revés de dicha.
Reje-reje . . . . .	Labios.	Nimanuy . . . . .	Dedo pulgar.
Guaja . . . . .	Boca.	Pirimay . . . . .	El dedo índice.
Nijo . . . . .	Dientes.	Gua hina . . . . .	El dedo de enmedio.
Jetui . . . . .	Muelas.	Turoto . . . . .	El dedo del anillo.
Jerero . . . . .	Lengua.	Rimayti . . . . .	El dedo pequeño.
Aguay . . . . .	Barba.	Mayao . . . . .	Las uñas.
Humi-humi . . . . .	Las barbas del hombre.	Huma-huma . . . . .	El pecho.
Mamatani . . . . .	Padre.	Tuomó . . . . .	La espalda.
Matuagine . . . . .	Madre.	Opú . . . . .	La barriga.
Majana . . . . .	Hijo.	Huja . . . . .	Los muslos.
Mopuna . . . . .	Hija.	Turi-turi . . . . .	Las rodillas.
Tayta-hinu . . . . .	Hermano.	Oro-oro . . . . .	La pierna.
Taytu-hana . . . . .	Hermana.	Tapuay . . . . .	El pie.
Jejatu . . . . .	Las estrellas.	Taguamo . . . . .	Los dedos del pie.
Jera . . . . .	El sol.	Tanata . . . . .	Hombre.
Jereputa . . . . .	El sol sale.	Guajine . . . . .	Mujer.
Jeratomo . . . . .	El sol se pone.	Heremature . . . . .	Viejo.
Marcemarrma . . . . .	Día.	Ruagine . . . . .	Vieja.
Ajiajé . . . . .	La noche.	Tahiti . . . . .	Muchacho.
Poere . . . . .	Noche oscura.	Tahitimajine . . . . .	Muchacha.
Ynéginey . . . . .	Ayer.	Papanojo . . . . .	Silla.

## SANDWICH

## CASTELLANO

Ypú . . . . .	Caja o baúl.
Jamama . . . . .	Tintero.
Lepo . . . . .	Salvadera.
Onetea . . . . .	Arenilla.
Ypututuy . . . . .	Un candelero.
Tutuy . . . . .	Una vela.
Jeagi . . . . .	La luz de una vela.
Upa . . . . .	Unas tijeras.
Tuy . . . . .	Una aguja.
Ajo . . . . .	Hilo.
Totoy . . . . .	Frío.
Mejana . . . . .	Calor.
Aguaña . . . . .	Caliente.
Jeuguaji . . . . .	El humo.
Poay . . . . .	Una llave.
Jo-uhire . . . . .	Una cerradura.
Ju-ay . . . . .	Abre.
Papani . . . . .	Cierra.
Teateo . . . . .	Papel.
Jurumano . . . . .	Una pluma.
Tuono . . . . .	Una olla.
Jepa . . . . .	Un plato o cazuela.
Oti-oti . . . . .	Una sierra de carpintero.
Jonoy . . . . .	Un escoplo.
Toyti-pi . . . . .	Un cepillo.
Amana . . . . .	Un martillo.
Juo-ay . . . . .	Un bule.
Magina . . . . .	La luna.
Joata Magina . . . . .	La luna sale.
Tutagi Magina . . . . .	La luna se pone.
Titoo . . . . .	Arco.
Pana . . . . .	Flecha.
Rere . . . . .	Disparar la flecha.
Pajo . . . . .	Lanza.
Pajoa . . . . .	Cuchillo.
Paji . . . . .	Navaja.
O-oti . . . . .	Cortar.
O-o . . . . .	Matar o herir.
Jepu . . . . .	Fusil o escopeta.
Onepajú . . . . .	Pólvora.
Pojatu . . . . .	Bala.
Tahura . . . . .	Cordel o cuerda.
Majjori . . . . .	Morrión de pluma.
Ujimay . . . . .	Manto de pluma.
Aju-ura . . . . .	Esclavina de pluma.
Tuy-tuy . . . . .	Dar de golpes.
Memeri . . . . .	Una canción.
Jura . . . . .	Danza o baile.
Jatiri . . . . .	Trueno.
Jeu-hira . . . . .	Relámpago.
Jarc . . . . .	Casa.
Piritea . . . . .	Camá.
Papanani . . . . .	Mesa.
Ti-ji . . . . .	Banco.
Nené . . . . .	Pato.
Jemanu . . . . .	Un palomo.
Maya . . . . .	Plátanos.
Tanú . . . . .	Banana.

## SANDWICH

## CASTELLANO

Jeuji . . . . .	Ñame.
Uru . . . . .	Rima.
Jeto . . . . .	Caña dulce.
Tamau . . . . .	El melón.
Taro . . . . .	La sandía.
Nio . . . . .	Cocos.
U-ara . . . . .	Papas.
Aba . . . . .	Cualquier licor.
Tautaji . . . . .	Una canoa.
Joe . . . . .	El canaleta.
Tiapea . . . . .	Un palo de canoa.
Motu . . . . .	Una embarcación.
Oputete . . . . .	La vela de navío.
Tajuri . . . . .	Zozobrar.
Jemo o . . . . .	Una culebra.
Gu-ajie . . . . .	Madera en general.
Pojatu . . . . .	Una piedra.
Moena . . . . .	Un petate cualquiera.
Pepeji . . . . .	Un muerto.
Jo-ite-ita . . . . .	Déjame ver.
Aruri . . . . .	Mira.
Naná . . . . .	Lo veo.
Aureyti . . . . .	No lo veo.
Taray . . . . .	Un hacha.
Mú . . . . .	Un frasco.
Ju-e-ja-ore . . . . .	Una limeta.
Anapa . . . . .	Un vaso.
Tejau . . . . .	Nubes.
Je-o-ju . . . . .	Nieve.
Je-ú-a . . . . .	Llover.
Jeguay . . . . .	Agua dulce.
Guaytaji . . . . .	Cualquier río.
Jeya . . . . .	Pescado en general.
Matao . . . . .	Un anzuelo.
Upena . . . . .	Una red de pescar.
Jejou . . . . .	Un clavo de fierro.
Jeu-jay . . . . .	Una puerta.
Yputa . . . . .	Ventana.
Ay . . . . .	Comer.
Ynu . . . . .	Beber.
Pua . . . . .	Un puerco.
Móa . . . . .	El gallo.
Tinana . . . . .	La gallina.
Jejuo . . . . .	Un huevo.
Yrio . . . . .	Un perro.
Yriofine . . . . .	Una perra.
Tuy . . . . .	Qué haces.
Jana . . . . .	Trabajar.
Tefora . . . . .	Ballena.
Aru-aru . . . . .	Barba de ballena.
Ata . . . . .	Reír.
Ninau . . . . .	Cómo se llama esto.
Manaro . . . . .	Dame más.
Nuy nuy . . . . .	Mucho.
Yti-yti . . . . .	Poco.
O-au . . . . .	Tú.
O-oe . . . . .	Yo.
Aroja . . . . .	Amigo.
Maytay . . . . .	Bueno.

SANDWICH	CASTELLANO
Puni-puni . . . . .	Malo.
Juna . . . . .	Ladrón.
Tuji . . . . .	Una regla de delinear.
Tataja . . . . .	Tirar una línea.
Jinu-jinu . . . . .	Un farol para la luz.
Jajao . . . . .	Una bolsa.
Je-aa . . . . .	Un pañuelo.
Tuagivi . . . . .	Montes.
Ra-au . . . . .	Arboles.
Moe . . . . .	Dormir.
Rague . . . . .	Toma esto.
Joaguy . . . . .	Vuélvemelo.
Nana . . . . .	A dónde.
Manu . . . . .	Pájaros en general.
Mao . . . . .	De este lado.
Mane . . . . .	Del otro lado.
Joroy . . . . .	Lavar.
Jeri . . . . .	Un jefe o capitán.
Jorono . . . . .	Oye.
Joy-may . . . . .	No te vayas.
Jeripera . . . . .	Anda vete.
Pimay . . . . .	Ven acá.
Jerenone . . . . .	Anda.
Joro . . . . .	Aprieta.
Tutuní . . . . .	Corre.
Tuamaja . . . . .	Pesado.
Mama . . . . .	Ligero.
Jepu . . . . .	Agarra.
Joy-joy . . . . .	Larga.
Tiora . . . . .	Tíralo.
Jajao . . . . .	Rómpelo.
Uji . . . . .	Póntelo.
U-eje . . . . .	Quitátele.
Tu-u . . . . .	Levántate.
Nojo . . . . .	Siéntate.

SANDWICH	CASTELLANO
Nonoy . . . . .	Dame.
Nonoy-ay . . . . .	Dame qué comer.
Jey ri . . . . .	Un huevo.
Joni . . . . .	Oler u olor.
Nanajo . . . . .	Morder.
Otomo . . . . .	El anillo del dedo.
O-ata . . . . .	Una concha cualquiera.
Mamay . . . . .	Un dolor.
Eati . . . . .	Enfermo.
Tatau . . . . .	Escribir.
Erenure . . . . .	Una mosca.
Nanupata . . . . .	Un mosquito.
Aje . . . . .	Sí.
Aori . . . . .	No.
Tereague . . . . .	Cobre.
Toymeti . . . . .	Fierro.
Rapa-rapa . . . . .	Plata o metal blanco.
Pau . . . . .	Yo no tengo.
A-oreyte . . . . .	No te entiendo.
Pupú . . . . .	Abalorios.
Poctore . . . . .	Pequeño.
Roro-giri . . . . .	Grande.
Nani . . . . .	Bonito o precioso.
Yna-yna . . . . .	Corajudo o enfadado.
Tagea . . . . .	Habla.
Gueri-gueri . . . . .	Calla.
Jininay . . . . .	Acostarse.
Ani-ani . . . . .	Un espejo.
Tau-u-hira . . . . .	Un bastón de mano.
Ata-ata . . . . .	Blanco.
Onena-nena . . . . .	Verde.
Uri-uri . . . . .	Azul.
Omao-mao . . . . .	Amarillo.
Ura-ura . . . . .	Encarnado.
Ere-ere . . . . .	Negro.

### MODO QUE TIENEN DICHOS NATURALES DE CONTAR

Ataji . . . . .	Uno.	Tumamaono . . . . .	Dieciséis.
Arua . . . . .	Dos.	Tumamajitu . . . . .	Diecisiete.
Atoru . . . . .	Tres.	Tumamarité . . . . .	Dieciocho.
Ajá . . . . .	Cuatro.	Tumamay-ua . . . . .	Diecinueve.
Arima . . . . .	Cinco.	Tumama humi . . . . .	Veinte.
Aono . . . . .	Seis.	Tanataji . . . . .	Veintiuno.
Ajitu . . . . .	Siete.	Tanarua . . . . .	Veintidós.
Arite . . . . .	Ocho.	Tanatoru . . . . .	Veintitrés.
Ay-ua . . . . .	Nueve.	Tanaja . . . . .	Veinticuatro.
Humi . . . . .	Diez.	Tanarima . . . . .	Veinticinco.
Tumamataji . . . . .	Once.	Tanaono . . . . .	Veintiséis.
Tumamarua . . . . .	Doce.	Tanajitu . . . . .	Veintisiete.
Tumamatoru . . . . .	Trece.	Tanarite . . . . .	Veintiocho.
Tumamajá . . . . .	Catorce.	Tanayua . . . . .	Veintinueve.
Tumamarima . . . . .	Quince.	Tana-humi . . . . .	Treinta.

change, it is amazing that most of the words in the Martínez vocabulary closely resemble their transliterations in the standard dictionaries of today.<sup>9</sup> Take, for example, the following from the first vocabulary column:

Aru aru [alu'alu] body [skin]	Jetui [ke ku'i] the molars
Y ó ['i'o] flesh	Jerero [elelo] tongue
Toto [koko] blood	Humi-humi ['umi'umi] beard
Tepó [ka po'o] the head	Mamatani [makua kāne] father
Raobojo [lauoho] head of hair or hair	Matuagine [makuahine] mother
Jeray [ka lae] the forehead	Mopuna [mo'opuna] daughter [grandchild]
Tuamata [ku'emaka] eyebrows	Tayta-hinu [kaikua'ana] brother
Riji-rigi [lihilihi] eyelashes	Tayta-hana [kaikuahine] sister
Onojó ['ōnohi] eyes	Jejatu [ke hōkū] the stars
Jeyju [ihu] nostrils [nose]	Jera [ka lā] the sun
Paparina [pāpālina] cheek	Poere [pō'ele] dark night
Popoyao [pepeiao] ears	Ynéginey [inehinei] yesterday
Reje-reje [lehelehe] lips	
Guaja [waha] mouth	
Nijo [niho] teeth	

A number of other words common in Hawai'i nowadays are easily spotted in the later list:

Abobo ['apopo] tomorrow	Ynu [inu] drink
Jetay [ke kai] the sea	Pua [pua'a] pig
Pupuji [ho'opau] fire [discharge?]	Móa [moa] rooster
Matani [makani] wind	Jejua [ka hua] the egg
Rima-rima [lima] arms	Yrio ['ilio] male dog
Tue-tue [ku'i ku'i] elbows	Jana [hana] work
Nimanuy [lima nui] thumb	Ata ['aka] laugh
Mayao [mai'ao] fingernails	Nuy nuy [nui nui] much
Huma-huma [umauma] breast	Yti-yti [iki iki] little
Opú ['ōpū] belly	Aroja [hoaloha] friend
Turi-turi [kuli] knees	Maytay [maika'i] good
Tanata [kanaka] man	Puni-puni [puni puni] bad [to lie]
Guajine [wahine] woman	Ra-au [lā'au] trees
Heremature [elemakule] old man	Moe [moe] sleep
	Nana [nana] where



Ruahine [luahine] old woman	Manu [manu] birds in general
Tahiti [keiki] boy	Joroy [holoi] to wash
Tahitimajine [keikiwahine] girl	Tuamaja [kaumaha] heavy
Papanojo [papa noho] chair	Mama [māmā] lightweight
[bench]	Joni [honi] smell
Magina [mahina] moon	Nanajo [nanahu] bite
Pana [pana] arrow	Mamay [ma'i] pain, ailment
Pajoa [pahoā] knife	Tatau [kākau] write
Pají [pahi] jackknife	Aje ['ae] yes
Memeri [mele] song	Aori ['a'ole] no
Jura [hula] dance	Toymeti [meki] iron
Jare [hale] house	Pau [pau] lacking, finished
Jemanu [ka manu] a bird	Pupú [pūpū] beads
[dove]	Nani [nani] pretty
Jeto [ke kō] the sugar cane	Yna-yna [inaina] angry
Nio [niu] coconut	Gueri-gueri [kulikuli] be quiet
U-ara ['uala] sweet potato	Ani-ani [ani ani] mirror
Motu [moku] ship	Ata-ata [akaaka] white [bright]
Pojatu [pōhaku] a stone	Uri-uri [uliuli] blue of the sea
Tejau [ke ao] the clouds	Omao-mao ['ōma'ooma'o]
Jeguay [ke wai] the sweet water	yellow [green]
Jeya [ke i'a] the fish	Ura-ura ['ula'ula] reddish,
Upena ['upena] fish net	flesh colored
Ay ['ai] to eat	Ere-ere ['ele'ele] black

Considering the possibility of misunderstandings and copying errors, the vocabulary produced by the captain and his Hawaiian collaborator on a pitching deck 200 years ago is still a useful language!

## NOTES

- 1 Roberto Barreiro-Meiro, ed., *Colección de Diarios y Relaciones para la Historia de los Viajes y Descubrimientos*, VI: *Esteban José Martínez (1742-1787)*, Madrid: Instituto Histórico de Marina, 1964.
- 2 J. C. Beaglehole, ed., *The Journals of Captain James Cook on His Voyages of Discovery*, vol. 3, *The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery, 1776-1780* (Cambridge: Hakluyt Society, 1967), part 2: 1231-34; George Dixon, *A Voyage Round the World; but More Particularly to The North-west Coast of America* (London: George Goulding, 1789) 268-70.

- <sup>3</sup> A pair of useful later volumes on the Nootka background are: Derek Pethick, *First Approaches to the Northwest Coast* (Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1976); and *The Nootka Connection: Europe and the Northwest Coast, 1790-1795* (Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1980).
- <sup>4</sup> *Memoirs of Henry Obookiah* (New Haven, 1819).
- <sup>5</sup> Barreiro-Meiro, ed., *Colección* 128-30.
- <sup>6</sup> The *Fair American* was quietly released in San Blas in 1790, and its captain, who was about 18 years old, sailed her to the island of Maui, seeking rendezvous with his father, Simon Metcalfe, in the *Eleanora*. The story of the son's fate is well known. In revenge for the "Olowalu Massacre" by Simon Metcalfe, the Hawaiians of the coast vowed to attack the next foreign ship that came along. Ironically, it was the *Fair American*. Thomas and four of the other five of his crew were killed; sole survivor Isaac Davis became one of the two principal advisors of Kamehameha I.
- <sup>7</sup> Previous to 26 June, 1793, Martínez submitted to the Viceroy, Conde de Revillagigedo, a project: "*Anterior a este proyecto, Martínez elevó otro para formar un establecimiento en las islas de Mesa o Sandwich, descubiertas por los españoles, para poder vender las pieles de las costa de California en Asia, a mucho mejor precio que los extranjeros, por tenerlos centros de abastecimiento más próximos y poderlo hacer con muy pocos buques. También fué desechado este proyecto*": Barreiro-Meiro, ed., *Colección* 15.
- <sup>8</sup> See David G. Miller, "Ka'iana, the Once Famous Prince of Kaua'i," *HJH* 22 (1988): 1-19.
- <sup>9</sup> Translations are taken from the excellent work by Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert, *Hawaiian Dictionary* (1957; Honolulu: U of Hawaii P, 1985). The Martínez vocabulary is not mentioned in Samuel Elbert, "The Hawaiian Dictionaries, Past and Future," *HHS Annual Reports*, no. 62 (Honolulu 1954): 5-18, which starts with words lists by the following: Beaglehole, ed., *Journals of Captain James Cook*, vol. 3, part 2: 123-34; Dixon, *Voyage Round the World*. . . 1787; D. Manuel Quimper Benites del Pino, *The Sandwich Islands: A Brief Description of this Archipelago*. . . (Madrid: E. Aguado, 1822); Urey Lisiansky, *A Voyage Round the World in the Years 1803, 4, 5, and 6*. . . in the Ship *Neva* (London: John Booth, 1814); Archibald Campbell, *A Voyage Around the World from 1806 to 1812* (1822: Honolulu: U Hawaii P for Friends of the Library of Hawaii, 1967); and Santiago Jacques Arago, *Recuerdos de un Ciego: Viaje al Rededor del Mundo* (Madrid, 1851).