The Levuka Journal

1866 to 1888

Jean-Baptiste Breheret SM

Translated for the original French manuscript by John Crispin SM April 2016
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Introduction

This book is the third in a series of books on the history of the Catholic Church in Fiji from 1844 to 1888: from the arrival of the first missionaries in Lakeba until the appointment of Bishop Vidal as the first resident bishop in Fiji. These were the days of the pioneers, and looming large for all of this time was Fr. Jean-Baptiste Breheret.

The first book published (2014) was Deniau’s history, written in 1888: “The history of the Catholic Church in Fiji 1844-1888” by Alfred Deniau SM.

The books that follow are collections of the original writings of the early Marists, especially Fr. Breheret. These are the original source documents, which form the basis for most of what we know from this period.

The second book (2015) was “The Mission of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows”, which is the collection of letters and the journal written by Frs. Breheret and Roulleaux from Lakeba, 1844-1855.

This third book “The Levuka Journal” contains the journal kept by Fr. Breheret in Levuka between 1866 and 1888.

It is hoped that the fourth will be the letters of Breheret written to his superiors from the mid 1850s to the late 1890s. I say “it is hoped”, because this is a more formidable task, being over 700 handwritten pages in French.

My task has been to translate the original texts. One or two had been typed or printed in French, all the rest are the original hand written documents. All were in French only. All these documents
are kept in the archives of the Marist Fathers’ general house in Rome.

I trust that these books will help us to appreciate our history, and to carry forward the flame that these men lit.

John Crispin SM
About this journal

Fr. Poupinel, the official Visitor from the Marist superior general to the missions in Oceania visiting Fiji in 1866. Poupinel was a prolific letter writer. For more than ten years after leaving Lakeba Breheret had not kept a journal, and had written few letters. In 1866 Breheret started keeping a journal, and writing many letters. Any connection? Almost certainly.

The Levuka journal records events in Levuka, particularly Breheret’s travels to the various islands of Fiji, and the coming and going of overseas shipping in Levuka, which came mainly from Sydney.

Breheret does not give background detail on most of the events recorded here - it was after all a journal, perhaps it could be described as a log book. His letters, which will hopefully be published in another volume, give much more detail of what was happening in the mission, especially the sometimes difficult relations between the priests.

This journal can be treated as a companion to the letters, giving some details that are missing in the letters.

Some things become clear, including,:

1. The usefulness of the brothers in the early mission, building boats, houses and churches. Without them the mission could not have afforded to do nearly as much building, as white carpenters while available were very expensive. This is further developed in the letters.

2. The number of boats that the mission built, owned and often sold. The brothers built many of them, Fr, Louyot a few as well.
By 1866 Breheret was not doing a great deal of pastoral visitation of the islands. He was the superior of the Fiji mission, and part of that role for a number of years was to visit the stations (there were only five), and take them their provisions and building materials. Most of the visitation of the villages and islands was being done from the stations, or by priests based in Levuka and visiting the islands using the various boats available.

I hope this book will help people to know more about the early church in Fiji. I believe all the books in this series can help to build up our knowledge and love and respect for the early missionaries.

John Crispin SM
1 January 1866
In the first days of January we loaded on board the Alfred what the Adolphus Yates\(^1\) had brought from Sydney for Samoa. We added to it the mattress of Fr. Mondon with a box of Tongan books that had been here for a long time.
The Alfred left in spite of the fact that there was a lot of rain, and it has continued until the Epiphany.

7 January 1866
The weather is very wet. Someone came from Tokou about a sick person who is dying. Fr. Louyot left with the boat at the moment that the wind began to blow from the north, where it has been all day, though not very strong. In the night the weather was terrible. A boat has been damaged on the coast, another (the Gladiator) was also thrown ashore but it is less damaged.

8 January 1866
The bad weather lessened little by little. Father. returned from Tokou. The person he went to see was not really very sick. It was a ruse to get baptism which had not been possible the day before.

9 January 1866
The weather is good. I am preparing to leave for Wairiki.

\(^1\) Adolphus Yates, schooner of 108 tons, built in Guernsey. It had a crew of seven.
10 January 1866
We left for Wairiki, taking at the same time a boat for the use of the fathers. Fr. Grosselin accompanied us to hold services in Koro. We passed Wakaya before night and continued on our way.

11 January 1866
The weather was good, we reached Koro towards 9 am. I took the Fathers ashore, leaving Brother Emery with two Fijians to remain on board. We had hardly reached the reef when it poured with rain. The weather improved, the breeze picked up a little, and we continued on our journey. The weather became very ugly in front of us. We turned around and spent the night at Koro.

12 January 1866
Wind from the north west. We left at sunrise. The weather was not very good, soon it was very ugly behind us. The wind continued from the north east and we sailed ahead of the rain. It began to blow for a while. The weather improved, the wind was from the south south east, and we reached Vuna.

13 January 1866
We left in the morning rowing to reach Wairiki. We had calm weather and a burning sun all day. We dropped anchor towards three o’clock in the afternoon. The priests are in good health, they have got doors for their house. Brother has made one for the bedroom of Fr. Jay. We had forgotten the casement windows which I had bought for them. Their mission has become a bit stronger, but their church has not been built. They are preparing the materials. The king was absent. I left a youth to be company for Rafaele.
15 January 1866
We left towards three in the afternoon. We were not able to reach Vuna so we remained at the cape all night. Towards five in the morning we got under way to go outside. At eleven we dropped anchor. At four o’clock I went ashore at Koro. I didn’t find anyone. We raised anchor and went to anchor at Nacamaki. Lawakali has left our religion. I am not surprised.

18 January 1866
We left to go along the windward side of the island to pick up Father. We anchored at the south.

19 January 1866
Fr. Grosselin came on board towards seven o’clock. We left at the same time as three belonging to Gau, in fairly good weather. Father had done some baptisms at Nakodu. Towards ten o’clock the weather became terrible, with gusts of wind, rain. A providential break in the weather enabled us to enter the reef at Wakaya. We were happy to drop anchor at three o’clock in the afternoon.
I learned that Fr. Louyot left yesterday for Rewa, taking the boxes of jars of Fr. Favier. Leone son of Mikaele with Rafaele son of Cakau (of Lovoni) have been condemned by the American consul for having stolen a pig, which they did not do.
Our chapel, which was started a long time ago, is not yet finished. I learned that there has been a very big flood on the 8th of the month at Rewa. I don’t know the details.

21 January 1866
It poured with rain all night, and the weather is still very unsettled. Henning’s cutter arrived from the eastern islands. The Alfred left some days ago for Samoa.
A man named Tivoi has died suddenly at Totogo several days ago. After being a Catholic for a long time he became a heretic to have a
woman and when she died he remained always.  

Finally the good Lord took him.

24 January 1866
Someone asked for the Volasiga to go to Wainunu to search for roofing material. It was Mr. Maclean who asked me for it because I was assured that there is no other boat available. Mr. Cudlip promised me three dollars a day. Fr. Louyot came back from Rewa. The fathers have not suffered from the storm and the flood of the 7th and 8th.

26 January 1866
The heat is always excessive, however Fr. Grosselin left towards midday for Bureta. They had to row all the time.

30 January 1866
This morning our boat returned in good condition. They paid fifteen dollars for the use of it.

1 February 1866
A letter from Solevu was brought to me. The house is being completed slowly. There are more than one hundred wanting our religion in Solevu and in Savusavu, where Fr. Camu spent eight days at the end of December. I was told also that the gossip is that the secretary of Bua is behaving badly, and that some of the employees have had their heads broken. It is under discussion in Bua.

2 February 1866
The king of Bau has come to have a meeting of all Ovalau on the subject of the war with Vugalei.

2 One word unclear
Fr. Grosselin came back from Bureta where he did some baptisms. At Waidau the people embraced our religion. Sixty-six men gave one yam each.

3,4,5 February 1866
The king of Bau came to make some preparations for war which only ended in some insignificant decisions.

9 February 1866
Fr. Grosselin left to visit the coast of the big island from Namena to Verata. At the same time I will go to Solevu where I am taking Br. Sorlin to complete the house. I am taking what I have been able to buy from the sale of the yams.

13 February 1866
I returned from Solevu. It was a good trip.

16 February 1866
We carried the rest of Mr. Gallagher’s household goods to Lado. He gave me twelve dollars. On the way back I visited Rukuruku and Yarovudi.

19 February 1866
Father Grosselin and I have returned. He visited from the north of Namena to Verata. There were some conversions. On my return I learned that a white man has broken into the office of the American consul on Friday night. We have had our kitchen re-roofed.

20 February 1866
We took down the stays\(^3\) of the Volasiga and we spliced one stay that was damaged. Fr. Louyot did not get ready to go to Gau because the weather was bad.

26 February 1866
All last week was wet. We replaced the stays of the Volasiga.

3 March 1866
I have received some letters from Kadavu. There have been some defections because of harassment. A Catholic chief has given us his land at Namara in Iauravu Bay. Fr. Deniau arrived towards nine in the evening from Rewa. He came to ask for various things for Rewa: a saw, some files etc. Fr. Favier wants them to build a timber church. He already has 60 pieces of wood to saw.

6 March 1866
I have been paid the rent for the land in Levuka.

7 March 1866
Fr. Deniau left for Rewa taking a saw for Fr. Favier who wants to start his timber chapel. Fr. Louyot with Br. Emery left for Gau, but they had to come back because of bad weather.

\(^3\) Stays are ropes, wires, or rods on sailing vessels that run fore-and-aft along the center line from the masts to the hull, deck, bowsprit, or to other masts which serve to stabilize the masts. On a ship with a single mast, stays that run aft are called backstays and stays that run forward are called forestays. Along with shrouds, they form the primary stabilization for the standing rigging.(Wikipedia).
9 March 1866
Captain Branning and Mr. Hennings have arrived from Sydney. They brought us a packet of letters, among other things the forms to erect the association of the apostolate of prayer.

10 March 1866
The weather got worse, we put out our second anchor.

11 March 1866
The wind is very strong. The Adophus Yates dragged its anchor. When they dropped the second anchor the stern was just a few metres from the rocks.

12 March 1866
Yesterday evening and last night the wind kept increasing. Towards four o’clock in the morning the barometer was four lines below “Tempete” (Stormy). The coast is ravaged, all the boats are on the shore except the cutter of the Caledonia, ours, and the boat which has just arrived. The wind has varied between the east and the south-south-east. This morning it is east-north-east. The barometer has risen a little to one line above “Tempete”. The wind has lessened but it is still raining. At nine o’clock in the morning the barometer fell again almost as far as during the night, and finally the wind blew from the north west with strong gusts. The barometer rose at eight o’clock in the evening then fell to very nearly three lines below “Tempete”.

4 Breheret is vague. Writing of how many lines below or above “stormy” the barometer was tells us merely that it was very low, and then it rose etc. The number of lines would have more significance if we knew how many gradations (lines) were marked on the face of his barometer.
13 March 1866
The weather was terrible all night. The ship has drifted to opposite Nasova. They took down the two masts to lessen the drag of the wind on the ship. The wind, which is from the north west, has lessened, but the rain continues. The barometer came to 74° where it remained. Finally it came up again several lines and the weather improved a little during the night. The ship lost one anchor last night with about thirty fathoms⁶ of chain. It had touched a little while it was drifting.

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⁵ See the markings on the barometer in the picture above.

⁶ One fathom equals six feet
14 March 1866
The weather is good, but the wind is still blowing from the north-west. We repaired the roof of our house which was badly damaged. Our chapel has been knocked down, and brother’s shop completely destroyed. Mr Harmon asked me for our boat to go to look for his which has gone.

15 March 1866
Ned the Irishman has left with the Volasiga to look for Mr. Harmon’s boat. In the evening it rained in torrents.

16 March 1866
The weather is good. The barometer has remained two or three lines above “rain and wind”. We work on our chapel which is in a truly pitiful sate.

20 March 1866
The Alfred returned from Lomaloma, and brought our provisions carried on the Wallaroo. The storm was not so strong in the east.

21 March 1866
We received our cargo. Captain Petersen is always very obliging. The coffee was a little wet.

22 March 1866
Ned returned with our boat. He left on Friday to look for Mr. Harmon’s schooner. He has been as far as Namena and has found nothing. It seems that the rain and the wind have done frightful damage on the coast of Viti Levu. The American consul reported that Wakaya has 1000 dollars of damage to the cotton and coffee plantations. His boat was thrown on the shore, but not badly damaged.
24 March 1866
I left for Rewa with the whaleboat. We took rice, coffee, biscuits and sugar. The ...⁷ of the fathers has been truly ravaged, but their two houses with the kitchen and the children’s bure have not been damaged. I learned that the ministers’ boat of has been found on the coast not damaged.

28 March 1866
The Alfred left some days ago, taking the doctor and his wife. We learned that Hennings has lost two cutters in the east, with a lot of goods. Also we have been assured that the schooner belonging to the chief of Wairiki has been lost at sea.

29 March 1866
Someone asked for the Volasiga for six weeks. I refused. Fr. Favre, who came on Tuesday 27th on the Josephine left it to get smashed during the night because he did not take care to take down the mast. The weather that night being bad, the chain snapped, and it was damaged on the shore. He found the anchor today.

2 April 1866
Fr. Grosselin came back from Bureta where he had given a mission last week and baptised some people.

7 April 1866
Fr. Favre left for Solevu on the boat that Fr. Louyot made. It was very good weather.

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⁷ One word illegible. From context it might be the garden.
12 April 1866
During these days wreckage is arriving from the Oregon which was lost on a reef at Laucala (near Taveuni). The ship sank, but everyone was saved.

18 April 1866
The king of Bau came to speak to me about the construction of their temples. He claimed to be able to oblige us Catholics to work on them. I told him that that is against the freedom of religion which he had signed. He left me protesting that he will command the Catholics to work there. Francis “the Mexican” Koli Visawaqa (chief of Lasakau) was present and witnessed these words of the king.

24 April 1866
I went on board the Magellan Cloud, and we anchored at Laucala.

25 April 1866
I went to Rewa on the small boat of Mr. Hennings.

30 April 1866
I went on board again. The three masted barque the Camden arrived in Ovalau. It brought me a letter from the bishop Of Angers of 20 August 1865.

8 Temples - Wesleyan churches


10 Camden: a barque of 235 tons (Shipping news from Lyttelton Times in 1866). More than twice the tonnage of the Magellan Cloud.
2 May 1866
We set sail towards midday.

3, 4, 5 etc. May 1866
We had very strong winds and rough sea. Towards Sunday the weather improved, but the wind continued good.

12 May 1866
We saw land towards four in the afternoon, and we entered harbour in the middle of the night.

13 May 1866
We arrived at the anchorage towards midday.

14 May 1866
In the morning a Frenchman took me with my luggage to Villa Maria. Bishop Elloy had arrived on the second of May in the schooner of the (New) Caledonian mission, L’Arche d’Alliance, which had come here and had left about about a month ago. It is commanded by Br. Datmayeur.¹¹ There is anchored here a ship from New Caledonia, the Lalohite, captained by Mr. ...¹²

16 May 1866
We learned of the death of Queen Amelie, wife of Louis Philippe.

¹¹ Hard to decipher hand writing for this name.

¹² Blank, no name written
22 May 1866
I went to Clydesdale with Fr. Monnier and Fr. Sage. We took the Parramatta train as far as Blacktown. We went a bit astray in the bush and we arrived at Clydesdale in the afternoon.

23 May 1866
We went to see the statue of St. Joseph and to bless it.

24 May 1866
I went with Fr. Monnier to South Creek where I baptised a child and I was given fifteen shillings.

25 May 1866
We went to see the railroad works in the Blue Mountains.

26 May 1866
We learned of the death of the Prince of Conde, son of the Duke of Aumale (Louis Philippe). I came back to Villa Maria with Fr. Sage and Br. John.

27 May 1866
An evening function for the death of the Prince of Conde was celebrated with very great pomp. Bishop Elloy officiated and we all attended.

13 Fr. Joseph Monnier SM. First Marist to work in the apostolate of preaching parish missions in Australia.

14 Fr. Joseph Sage SM. Worked in Samoa. Worked for several years at the Clydesdale seminary outside Sydney.
15 June 1866
I went to Balmain with Fr. Monnier who preached the Forty Hours there.

23 June 1866
I returned to Villa Maria and Fr. Monnier remained to go to Cockatoo.

24 June 1866
St. John the Baptist. We went to Ryde, where Bishop Elloy officiated. It is the parish where Fr. Muraire serves. I went in the evening to Cockatoo to help Fr. Monnier to hear the confessions of the prisoners and the civilians.

27 June 1866
I return from Cockatoo, and Fr. Monnier left for Subiaco.

28 June 1866
I went to Sydney to examine a small boat. It was too big.

5 July 1866
Fr. Poupinel baptised the Fijian woman Helena.15

6 July 1866
We visited the parish priest of Balmain, Fr. Dillon.

15 Two words illegible, possible second name, and where from. Names present a problem when the writing is bad. Other words can often be worked out because of the context, and it must be a known word. Names could be anything.
7 July 1866
We went to Clydesdale with Fr. Poupinel.

8 July 1866
We went to see the parish priest of Windsor and Madam Donavan. In the evening we came back to Villa Maria.

9 July 1866
I went to Sydney with Fr. Joly.

11 July 1866
Telegraphic dispatches announce that war is on the point of breaking out in Europe between Austria, Prussia and Italy. One dispatch said that the Pope has left Rome and that Garibaldi is in Venice. This needs to be confirmed.

12 July 1866
There was very bad weather last night. The southerly wind and rain lasted until evening.

13 July 1866
The weather is a little better. We have learned that a steamboat, the Cambria, is lost at sea with about 50 people on board.

14 July 1866
Fr. Poupinel and I went to visit the French consul and the vicar general O’Sheehy. They have cleared the site to rebuild the cathedral.¹⁶

¹⁶ The first Catholic cathedral in Sydney was built in 1843. It was burnt down in 1865.
17 July 1866
We went on board. The wind is too weak.

18 July 1866
We left port with a weak breeze. Fr. Poupinel sent a letter to Fr. Joly by the pilot.

2 August 1866
We could see Matuku towards nine o’clock in the evening.

3 August 1866
We reached Gau. We are waiting for tomorrow to make the trip to Ovalau.

4 August 1866
We arrived at Ovalau and we learned that the warehouse of Mr. Hennings has been been burned by accident during my absence. Fr. Louyot has visited Gau and Nairai where there is a terrible famine. Br. Emery has made three trips to Solevu, taking 2000 yams to Rewa. He gave 1000 to Augustin for 12 dollars. Fr. Louyot has accompanied Br. Emery to Solevu and to Rewa on the Vola Siga. Br. Sorlin has come back from Solevu and has made an altar for Fr. Favre, who had promised to replace the wood supplied for that. Br. Edward has remained in Solevu. Fr. Grosselin has left to visit the big island (Viti Levu). Someone has also taken the whaleboat at two dollars a day. He has it for 6 days.

17 Br. Edouard Boission. Born in France in 1826. Left for Oceania 1857. He was stationed on Ovalau, where he did a good deal of building. He died there of measles in 1875.
6 August 1866  
I loaned the whaleboat to Mr. Hennings to go and look for his pigs at Makogai, he gave me one for payment. The captain of the Magellan Cloud has unloaded our provisions. We continued the following days. A box containing hardware fell into the water while being unloaded because it was too heavy. It had to be opened and lifted in parts. There was some damage.

13 August 1866  
We left for Kadavu. Fr. Visitor\(^{18}\) came with us. The weather was fine.

14 August 1866  
We arrived at Vabea where we found the Fathers in good health. They are still not in their new house. It is built but the partitions inside have not been done.

17 August 1866  
We left for Rewa. The weather was good but the breeze was a fairly weak. We came in by moonlight at Nukulau where we spent the night.

18 August 1866  
The Magellan Cloud, which was at anchor at Laucala point, left for Sydney. We went to Rewa. We found Fr. Favier sick. He got hurt trying to open a glass stoppered bottle.

20 August 1866  
We left on the tide in the night, taking all the priests of Rewa and Kadavu.

\(^{18}\) Fr. Poupinel
21 August 1866
We arrived in the morning at the river mouth. We passed the bar towards midday and we arrived in the evening at Ovalau. The Fathers from Solevu and Wairiki have not arrived.

23 August 1866
We left for Solevu with Fr. Poupinel. We slept at Makogai.

24 August 1866
We arrived at Solevu where we found the priests of Wairiki and Solevu were preparing to leave for Ovalau with their boat. There have been some difficulties in this station on the subject of a meeting of the tribes of Solevu and of Wainunu where they performed some pagan practices. All seemed now to be restored to normality.

26 August 1866
Father Visitor sang High Mass and I gave benediction in the evening.

27 August 1866
We set sail and reached Wainunu. We spent the 28th there because the wind was against us. Fr. Bochettaz and Jay slept with Mr. Whippy, who accommodated them.

29 August 1866
We left and we reached Vatu in the evening. The swell was very bad.

30 August 1866
We raised anchor but we only reached the northern point of Ovalau near three in the afternoon. We anchored and the priests went by land to the station.
31 August 1866
I learned on my arrival that the Kate, schooner of Muffett had been stolen by the old carpenter, Johnson who came from Toga and four others. This took place at Koro. After having beaten Muffett and having tied his hands, they threw him on the shore and set sail. The Scotsman, the brig of Mr. Mcfarland, is at anchor. It is going to leave for Futuna, Tonga, Vavau and Samoa. It will not remain here. Fr. Poupinel wrote to the confreres from the different places. Fr. Louyot wrote to Frs. .. and Favre. I have not written to anyone because I have not had time.

2 September 1866
Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, passengers on the Fury came to Mass. Mr Evan, a passenger on the Scotsman, a young man studying at Oxford University and lately converted came to see us. He came back for Mass. John Gallagher paid me for the shipping and the books that I have brought for him. We began our retreat this morning. We are all gathered together.

5 September 1866
The people of Ovalau left for the war of Vugalei. They have gone to embark at Moturiki.

6 September 1866
The Scotsman set sail after midday.

19 Fr. Julian Favre was the second superior general of the Society of Mary, replacing Fr. Colin in 1854. He is not to be confused with Fr.Laurent (Lorosio) Favre, who worked in Fiji.
8 September 1866  
We finished our retreat.

11 September 1866  
I left for Solevu and Wairiki, taking the priests to their respective stations.

12 September 1866  
We arrived at Solevu at night fall, we touched lightly, as it was high tide.

14 September 1866  
We left for Wairiki with a north wind. We spent the night at sea.

15 September 1866  
We arrived at Wairiki towards evening. We had very heavy rain in the strait.

16 September 1866  
I gave three instruction to the Fijians in the king’s house.

17 September 1866  
We put a casement window in the bedroom of Fr. Jay, in place of the wooden window that Fr. Bochettaz had had made for 10 francs.

18 September 1866  
Fr. Bochettaz, satisfied with our work consented for us to put a casement window in his bedroom, and another after that. He has had a wardrobe made by a white man, which cost him 150 francs.

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20 Somosomo Strait
which he paid for with part of what was surplus from his store goods from last year. We left in the evening.

19 September 1866
We arrived at Wainunu to load some sawn timber.

20 September 1866
We took 225 pieces of timber for us, plus about 700 for Fr. Favre. I ordered wood for a boat and we left for Solevu, where we arrived before 2 pm. We landed with the timber for Fr. Favre, and loaded about 700 yams.

21 September 1866
We set sail carrying 279 pounds of cotton that Fr. Favre has given as payment for his boat which was made by Fr. Louyot.

22 September 1866
We arrived in the evening at Ovalau where I found Frs. Leberre and Fauvel waiting for me impatiently.

25 September 1866
We left for Kadavu in the evening with a gentle northerly wind.

27 September 1866
We arrived at Nakasaleka in the night. Augustine went ashore.

29 September 1866
We left for Vabea and we arrived towards midday. We learned of the defection of the son of the king. They said also that people are bothering the Catholics a lot in the west of Kadavu.

2 October 1866
We set sail before four in the morning with a feeble breeze.
3 October 1866
We arrived at Rewa towards midday and we immediately went ashore. Brs. Sorlin and Edward remained to do some work (on the boat). We put to sea in the night.

5 October 1866
We arrived at Ovalau towards three in the afternoon. Fr. Poupinel has only just left.

6 October 1866
Several canoes returning from the war of Vugalei performed the cibi, that is to say they were victorious. The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney with news from Europe. It also brought various other news, e.g. Monsignor Elloy given charge of Rotuma by Monsignor Bataillon etc.

7 October 1866
The news from the big island is that the people of Ovalau have taken Viria and they returned on Monday the 8th to attack Na Vatu Leba. The king of Bau has said that some one will go soon to ask the people of Rewa the reason for their conduct. They are accused of having started the war.
The news from Europe is that Prussia has beaten Austria. The latter had asked for peace, there was an armistice, the outcome is still uncertain. It is said that it demanded the provinces of the Rhine. Italy was not involved in this war, no one speaks about Rome. We pray that it will end peacefully.

8 October 1866
The arrival of the Ocean. It has come from Tahiti and Samoa. A letter informs us that the English warship the Brisk has been to Wallis, and that it has done a lot of harm. It threatened to force
them to receive a minister, and that if any misfortunes follow, then it will be on the heads of the Catholic missionaries. Monsignor Bataillon has returned to Wallis with Fr. Soret.21

14 October 1866
I have been told that the war with Vugalei is over. The army of Bau has lost only about twenty men. There were about a hundred men killed at Navatudamu. Viria was surrendered without a fight, the inhabitants were saved during the night. The next morning the king of Bau sent all the army to massacre all that they found in the bush. The carnage was very great and done savagely. It is estimated that about a thousand were murdered in this slaughter.

16 October 1866
The cutter belonging to captain Emet has arrived. It has been to Vavau, Lomaloma, Wairiki and Savusavu. The cutter’s name is Ruve22, and it is fifty tons.

22 October 1866
Departure of Fr. Poupinel for Sydney. The ship needs to go first to Rewa to finish loading. Mr. Emet also left this morning with his Ruve. Fr. Deniau arrived from Rewa. He wanted the dimensions of the school house to be constructed. Fr. Favier wants it to be only twelve feet square, and in the Fijian style. I decided that it will be

21 Fr. Soret: worked mainly in Samoa. Arrived in Oceania in 1858 as a diocesan priest. Professed a Marist in 1874. In 1874 he returned sick to France in 1877.

22 “Ruve” Fijian for Dove
twenty feet by sixteen, and will be in... It will be seven feet high. That is the minimum.

23 October 1866
I left for Bureta and beached the cutter there. An English steamer arrived and left again for Tonga, where the consul is.

29 October 1866
I returned from Bureta. I learned that some Europeans have been to see the king of Bau, recognising him as king of all Fiji, and submitting that the Europeans to pay tribute to him.

30 October 1866
I came to visit a cutter which has been offered to me for sale, but I found it too big and too expensive for us. Br. Sorlin came back from Rewa, bringing me a packet of letters from Fr. Favier and Fr. Poupinel, who has not left yet. Things are complicated. I have received a letter dated 1st October 1866 from the Bishop of Enos, offering me Rotuma, to make it part of the mission of Fiji.

31 October 1866
Br. Sorlin left for Rewa. I have written a few words to Fr. Favier and to Fr. Poupinel.

1 November 1866
Someone came to look for me on behalf of the white man of Batiki, commonly called Pita. He gave his witness and made me and the

\[23\] Word unclear

\[24\] I.e. Bishop Bataillon
American consul responsible. I don’t believe I could refuse, because of false witness.

2 November 1866
Towards eight in the morning the Spaniard Juan Evanas (Pita)\textsuperscript{25} came to take refuge with us. He has dysentery very badly.

4 November 1866
Fr. Poupinel was due to leave Nukulau this morning for Sydney.

8 November 1866
I learned that Fr. Poupinel left only last Monday. I received a letter from Fr. Favre who told me that he has made a voyage to Macuata and that our religion makes some progress among the tribe of Dreketi.

10 November 1866
Mr Cudlip, secretary of the future council which ought to meet on the 22\textsuperscript{nd} November sent me a copy of the project for government, in the name of the principal members.

12 November 1866
Death and burial of the Spaniard commonly known as Pita. Fr. Grosselin came back from his voyage to the big island.

13 November 1866
The Northern Star a brig from New Zealand, arrived towards half past one. It didn’t bring any recent news. It was already some time since it left New Zealand.

\textsuperscript{25} Name illegible, but it refers to Pita of the day before, and also 12 November.
14 November 1866
We left for Batiki and anchored at Wakaya to take the American consul.

15 November 1866
We left from Wakaya for Batiki and we beat to windward the whole day.

16 November 1866
We anchored at Batiki and went ashore, the American consul and I for the business of Juan Evanas (Pita) and Mr. Hennings for his own business. All being completed, the European of Mr. Hennings remained ashore, we set sail and we arrived at Ovalau in the evening. The English warship the Elk returned yesterday, passing along the coast of Macuata and the house, or even the village, of Ritova. Why? I have forgotten again.

17 November 1866
The brig from New Zealand, the Northern Star, left for Rewa, Kadavu and from there for Sydney.

18 November 1866
We were brought a packet of letters from the English consul. It was Fr. Lamaze who wrote to us. Their mission is about maintaining the status quo. Those who are good are fervent and there is a desire for a school. Fr. Lamaze says that in Tonga the Catholic population is increasing and the Wesleyan population is decreasing. There is a law in Tonga that allows divorce for 10 francs. The warship left for Gau towards one in the afternoon.
20 November 1866
I left for Rewa where we arrived next day. Fr. Favier had left with Fr. Deniau to cut timber. We went to the mission at Lokia and we returned to Ovalau on the first of December.

1 December 1866
On my return from Rewa I found several letters. One from Fr. Poupinel of the 1st November 1866, several from Solevu and from Rewa, and one from Ritova with one from Fr. Favier, who sent it to me.

The Sea Witch has returned from the Hebrides, with a cargo of blacks. It brought us Fr. Louis from Wallis who is going to Sydney to rest. There arrived at the same time a brig from New Zealand, which it left a long time ago. It is the 26

3 December 1866
The brig from New Zealand left this morning. It seems that the king of Bau is very unhappy with the conduct of the English warship at Macuata. It burned sixteen houses, and destroyed two boats. I met Mr. Moore, 27 who told me that the place at Wairiki where Fr. Bochettaz is belongs to them. 28

14 December 1866
I have made a trip to Solevu and Wainunu. I took Fr. Camu to Solevu. He is very sick with a cold in the chest. I have ordered the timber at Wainunu for a house. They still haven’t started to saw the wood for our boat, but they have gone to do it.

26 Name left blank

27 Mr. Moore: the Wesleyan minister in Levuka

28 He claimed that Wairiki belonged to the Wesleyans.
Fr. Deniau came from Rewa the day before yesterday, and left this morning. The barque Fury arrived several days ago. I have been told that there has been an auction at Bau. I have been told that there was a rather strong argument between the English consul and the king of Bau on the subject of Macuata, and the sale of land on the back of Ovalau.

15 December 1866
The ship Rotuma arrived. It left Sydney towards the beginning of October and didn’t bring any news. Br. Sorlin returned from Moturiki. He had cut the curved ribs for a boat. Fr. Camu is no better, he is always very weak.

18 December 1866
I went on board the Fury where Fr. Louis went to embark. Mr. Rae brought me yesterday a bill in the name of the second son of the king of Bau, who is seeking payment for the pigs delivered to Pita. Br. Camu is doing better.

19 December 1866
Ritova came to see me. He certified in the presence of several Fijians (Samuele Macediu, Turagalailai Mataki Macuata) that Mr. Moore and the English consul last month threatened to have a warship tie him up and take him and hang him if he didn’t leave the Catholic church. Turagalailai said that Moore repeated the same thing in public in their meeting at Bau in May. The warship was at the anchorage where the chief of Macuata lives, which is what all the ships do which go there. It had been anchored around seven to eight miles further away facing a village which was formerly the village of the chief (Naduri). It had on board Tui Bua, the English consul, and Wilkinson. The chief would have been on board if there had been a chief of Bau there, and not his enemies.
20 December 1866
Mr. Hennings sent me the two barrels of biscuits
Mr. Cudlip came with Ritova. The latter repeated all that he had said yesterday, plus he certified that it was the consul himself who had set fire to his house. He declared that it was the consul who had burned with his own hands his mosquito net, broke into pieces his two boats and ordered the burning of the warehouse where the barrels of Mr. Harman were kept, even though he was told that these barrels belong to Mr. Harman. There were five, of which one was full.
These days we are preparing our stays with galvanized wire, and we are making the sails for Fr. Louyot.
Fr. Camu is much better and he has been able to say his breviary.

22 December 1866
I went to an auction in Levuka. Fr. Grosselin left for Bureta. I wrote to Fr. Bochettaz. The Europeans have had a meeting to set up a government of Fiji.

27 December 1866
The Rotuma left for Sydney. It should stop at Kadavu.

31 December 1866
I am told that Mr. Hennings’ new schooner, the Caroline, left for Rotuma.

1 January 1867
The Sea Witch left for Rotuma, and the Fury left towards midday for Sydney. It took Fr. Camu, who went because of his bad health. Captain Weiss asked for twelve pounds for his passage. Fr. Louis who has come from Wallis by the Sea Witch left also on the Fury.
3 January 1867
I went to Rewa to install Fr. Deniau at Lokia. The floor was made on Saturday the 5th, and we carried it all on Monday the 7th. We left in the evening. We arrived on the 9th at Ovalau. The meeting at Bau was not held on the 10th because the king was not well.

10 January 1867
Fr. Louyot took his boat out of the shed and took it as far as the beach.

12 January 1867
I received a letter from Fr. Bochettaz. He told me that their church is finished, but it lacks doors and windows.

15 January 1867
There was an auction which I went to where was sold the wooden house that Ma’afu had had sawn and had not wanted to take. It was all sold for ten shilling per 100 feet, to be taken from Wainunu.

18 January 1867
We put Fr. Louyot’s boat in the water.

21 January 1867
We tried Fr. Louyot’s boat. It sails well. It didn’t obey the helm well because the ballast was too far forward. We put our galvanized stays on the Volasiga.

22 January 1867
Fr. Louyot left for Tokou with his new boat.
24 January 1867
I received a letter from Fr. Favier who said that Fr. Deniau had sent him salted beef, and that he had given a piece of salted pork in exchange with a live pig, about 140 pounds altogether.
Fr. Louyot returned from Tokou. He had not been able to capsize his boat.
Madame Coxson paid me the rent for the land at Levuka.
Br. Augustin returned from the Yasawas with several Fijians. They said that the chief Roko Dinono is again persecuting our religion. He has beaten them, and had them dispersed to the different villages.

25 January 1867
I went to Levuka about our land whose boundaries are disputed, above all to the north and by the fact that things are not at all clear.
Fr. Louyot left towards midday for Moala. The wind is very weak.

26 January 1867
Fr. Grosselin left to visit Naigani and the coast of the big island. The canoe from the Yasawas also left.

28 January 1867
I loaned the catechism of Schermacher to a young Bavarian who is in Levuka.

29 January 1867
The Caroline, Mr. Hennings’ schooner, has returned from Rotuma. Yesterday we started sawing the ribs for our next boat. Fr. Louyot has returned. He has been only as far as Batiki. We learned from the “Caroline” that the “Magellan Cloud” is due to leave from Rewa.

3 February 1867
Fr. Grosselin came back from his trip. He has not been to Namena.
9 February 1867
It has been very hot all this week, and always calm. The minister, Mr Moore, has lost a child recently who died from dysentery. The brothers have started the shed for our boat.

11 February 1867
I received a letter from Fr. Favre. He has the flu. The canoe from the Yasawas left, tired of waiting for me at Solevu.

12 February 1867
The Magellan Cloud has arrived. It brought us some letters from Samoa, Sydney, France etc. Bishop Elloy has returned to Samoa, and Bishop Bataillon has visited Futuna. I received a letter from M. Duresne from which I learned that my parish priest and his mother have died. I received a letter also from my niece. I received a letter from Bishop Bataillon dated the 1st of October 1866, and I refused the offer he made me of Rotuma.

20 February 1867
Fr. Louyot left for the islands. I wrote to Frs. Poupinel, Joly, Camu and Moreau. I refused to undertake to buy curiosities for Fr. Moreau.

21 February 1867
I have learned from a letter from Fr. Bochettaz that the sister of Tui Cakau has married the king of Lakeba and has become a Wesleyan again.

22 February 1867
Fr. Deniau arrived from Rewa with letters for Sydney. He had two children and two men for crew.
25 February 1867
Fr. Deniau left for Rewa, also the Magellan Cloud.

26 February 1867
Fr. Grosselin with the three brothers left for Bureta with the Volasiga and the whaleboat.

2 March 1867
I delivered the merchandise from Samuel Whippy for their sawing.

3 March 1867
Mr. Forman’s new schooner has been brought from Laucala. Fr. Grosselin came back from Bureta by way of Lovoni.

5 March 1867
I left for Batiki with a European on one of Mr. Hennings’ boats. We spent the night at sea. It rained in torrents.

8 March 1867
A storm wind started blowing yesterday from the north west and it continued until midday when it stopped without changing direction.

11 March 1867
We left with a small breeze. It has been good weather all these last days. We brought the wife and children of Juan Evanas (Pita). We arrived in the evening in Ovalau, where the wind has been at least as strong as on Batiki.

12 March 1867
I received some information concerning the confederation of the kingdoms of Bua, Cakaudrove, Lakeba and Ma’afu. Swanston is the first secretary.
13 March 1867
Fr. Louyot returned from Moala and I left for Solevu.

23 March 1867
I returned from Solevu. I was not able to carry our keel from Wainunu as it is too heavy. Since the 12th we have had always a southerly wind and no rain. Fr. Grosselin left at the end of the week before last to visit the coast of the big island.

25 March 1867
Fr. Grosselin returned from his tour of the big island. The king of Bau came to Ovalau. I learned that the Magellan Cloud left on the 7th of March from Rewa.

26 March 1867
Fr. Louyot left for the Yasawas. I wrote to Ma’afu on the subject of the harassment which has taken place at Moala.

27 March 1867
We went with Brs. Sorlin and Edward to look for timber for our boat at Natutuniba. We arrived in the evening.

2 April 1867
We returned from Natutuniba with a load of ribs for the boat. We left the big pieces. We did not find any yams to buy.

7 April 1867
The arrival of the Ida. It came from Tonga and went to Sydney in February.

8 April 1867
We received letters from Sydney. The Ida brought us a chain and anchor for Fr. Louyot. We learned that King George has lost a
schooner in the storm, which had been very strong in Tonga. That of 
Ma’afu has been completely broken up at Somosomo. Br. Sorlin and 
Br. Edward have left for Moturiki to put in the water the ribs which 
have been cut.

9 April 1867
Fr. Louyot came back from the Yasawas. He had a good trip, without 
accident. They have the appearance of being well disposed towards 
our religion in those islands.

10 April 1867
A canoe from Bau left for Wairiki. It carried an invitation to the 
monthly meeting in May. The brothers returned from Moturiki. I 
wrote a few words to the fathers in Wairiki.

15 April 1867
I replied by the “Ida” to Frs. Poupinel and Monnier, to Mr. R. Du 
Canet and to Mamea.

17 April 1867
The Ida left for Sydney. I received from Mr. St. Julian, the secretary 
of the king of Bau, an invitation to the meeting on the first of May, 
where the king of Bau is to be consecrated the Vunivalu. I sent him a 
reply.

24 April 1867
I left for Solevu and Fr. Louyot for Koro.

5 May 1867
We returned from Solevu with a small load of of yams. We left for 
Rewa.
Fr. Louyot has returned from Koro, and Fr. Deniau has been here 
since the 2nd. The Camden arrived during my absence. I have been
told that it was going to return directly to Sydney. There was on the 1\textsuperscript{st} of May a meeting of the Europeans at Bau and Mr. St. John give them a lecture on the code of laws. I don’t know the result.

8 May 1867
I received a letter from Fr. Bochettaz, who told me that Ratu Kuila\textsuperscript{29} has become Catholic with his followers at Easter, and that the coalition or confederation of the east has broken up.

12 May 1867
Mr. Harman arrive with the keel and nearly all the wood for the new boat.

14 May 1867
Fr. Louyot left for Natutuniba, taking Br. Sorlin with his sawyers who will cut up our timber.

15 May 1867
Fr. Grosselin left to make his trip. The timber for the deck and the planking of our boat and also the keel have been unloaded. Tui Levuka came and told me that he wants to come to our religion on Sunday (that the Wesleyans are a religion of money)\textsuperscript{30}.

16 May 1867
The Magellan Cloud has arrived. It brought letters from the first of April. It brought us various pieces for our boat.

\textsuperscript{29} Ratu Kuila: led the Fijian faction in the war, in alliance with the Tongans, against Tui Cakau. Was defeated in the battle at Wairiki in 1862.

\textsuperscript{30} Literally, a religion of the shilling.
19 May 1867
The Ocean arrived from Samoa, and brought us a packet of newspapers with some letters.

20 May 1867
On returning from Levuka I saw by chance the English consul.

21 May 1867
I wrote to the English consul that Mr. Moore should produce the title to the land that we occupy at Wairiki.

22 May 1867
The English consul replied to me that Mr. Moore is putting the matter back to the decision of Tui Cakau in the presence of two arbitrators. Therefore he does not have the title.

24 May 1867
Fr. Louyot left for the islands of Gau etc. I had taken on board the Magellan Cloud the boxes of Fr. Camu with my letters for Sydney. 31

25 May 1867
The Camden left for Sydney. I replied to the letter of the English consul of the 22nd of this month.

28 May 1867
The arrival of the Jubilee, the schooner of the ministers. The brothers left for Natutuniba.

31 Fr. Camu died 26 April 1867 - one month before this was written.
30 May 1867
The Magellan Cloud left for Rewa and Sydney. The priests in Kadavu asked me for yams. They said that they have nothing to eat. Fr. Bochettaz has written to me that he sent away Rafaele, who has taken the initiative and has gone to Vuna. Fr. Grosselin has returned from his voyage, which went quite well.

31 May 1867
Fr. Louyot arrived tonight from Gau. His voyage did not go well.

3 June 1867
I left for Natutuniba to bring back Br. Sorlin and the sawyers.

4 June 1867
Fr. Louyot left for Solevu, where he arrived in the evening. Father Favre had left for Nasavusavu.

7 June 1867
We returned from Natutuniba. We left on Wednesday. Fr. Louyot arrived from Solevu with two thousand yams. Towards one o’clock the American steam warship the “Tuscarora” arrived.

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32 USS Tuscarora was a US sloop of war, launched in 1861. 1,480 tons, 198 feet long. It came to Fiji to enforce the claim of US citizens against Cakobau.
8 June 1867
We had very heavy rain during the night and the wind blew very strongly from the north all day.

9 June 1867
The wind continued all night, but went down during the day.

10 June 1867
I warned the English consul that I have written to Fr. Bochettaz for him to represent me in the affair of the land which we occupy at Wairiki.
The Sea Witch arrived from New Hebrides with a load of men. Several small ships have been pillaged by the Fijians, among others the Kate, Mr. Russell’s schooner, all the crew of which were massacred. The Magellan Cloud left on Thursday for Rewa then Sydney.
11 June 1867
We left for Solevu to search for a load of yams and we spent two nights at sea. We returned on the 19th in the evening. In the evening Brother Emery had an attack of the sickness called Waqaqa33. We were brought to a stop by a mishap and we did not change our position in relation to Waitovu. The strop of the peak of the mainsail broke and we had a lot of trouble to reinstall it. We finally anchored towards half past nine at night. It was moonlight and good weather.
Fr. Montmayeur arrived on Sunday the 16th with Brother Stanislaus on the City of Melbourne.
Fr. Deniau was also here yesterday.
There is no news of the American consul’s small schooner, which left for Wakaya eight days ago.

20 June 1867
The brig34 arrived from New Zealand.

21 June 1867
The schooner Bluebell arrived from New Caledonia.

23 June 1867
The American warship returned from Bau.

33 Fijian name for elephantiasis, which start as a fever called filiarias.

34 Blank, no name written
24 June 1867
There was an auction at which we bought planks at fourteen shillings per one hundred feet (5703 feet), and twenty-two shillings (891 feet). Total cost forty-nine pounds.

2 July 1867
We returned from Rewa. We left on the 25th of June. Frs. Grosselin, Deniau, Montmayeur and I have been to Verata to get the consent of the population for us to establish a station there. After having obtained this we went with the chief to look for the king of Bau, to obtain permission from him. From there we went to Rewa, which we left yesterday evening.
During my absence the Ida has arrived from Tonga and brought us the news that they they are preparing to make war on Fiji.
The Alfred from Samoa has informed us that Fr. Dubreuil died on the 29th May, and was buried on the first of June.

5 July 1867
I have taken another 319 feet of timber from New Zealand at twenty shillings per one hundred feet.
A schooner arrived from New Zealand four or five days ago.
A schooner has been wrecked on the reef at Vatoa. Someone came to ask for our cutter to transport the cargo. I refused, as I had refused Mr. L’Estage, because we have urgent need of it.

7 July 1867
Arrival of the English warship the Falcon. It has come via Samoa and Vava’u. It is to go to New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

9 July 1867
I left for Kadavu, taking Fr. Grosselin with me. At Kadavu I visited Nakasaleka with Fr. Fauvel. We went also to Galoa where our
religion is being persecuted. I spoke with the chief without being able to achieve anything.
We returned on the 20th, bringing Fr. Leberre to take him to Solevu. Nothing has happened in my absence. The English warship has left, taking the consul, Mr Jones. Mr. Thurston is the vice consul. The brothers have prepared all the ribs of the boat.

28 July 1867
We came back from Solevu where I have taken Fr. Leberre, and I got a load of yams at Nakawana. I learned that Mr. Baker, a Wesleyan minister, has been massacred and eaten with eight or nine catechists in the north of Viti Levu by a pagan tribe. Fr. Deniau has come here during my absence. He has built two houses at Verata.

30 July 1867
Arrival of the Magellan Cloud. It has brought us part of our provisions.

2 August 1867
Fr. Louyot left for Wairiki to saw timber for a boat. He took various things to the fathers.

5 August 1867
Brs. Emery and Stanislaus35 left for Rewa. They took some yams to Fr. Favier etc. and then took the fathers of Lokia to Verata.

35 This is the first reference in the journal to Br. Stanislaus Claret. Born France 1831, he came to Oceania in 1858, and worked first in New Caledonia for seven years. In Fiji he built the first church in Rewa, helped establish the new station of Verata, helped build the church in Levuka. He was a fine navigator and brought Bishop Elloy from Levuka to Futuna in a small mission schooner. He died in Levuka 8 December 1873, aged 42. (Alive in Memory).
The Bluebird arrived here during these last few days from Norfolk Island. The Jason also arrived at Rewa last week. It brought us the papers which dedicate the mission to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

16 August 1867
Fr. Grezel arrived with two Futunian girls. He is taking these two young people to Sydney to put with the sisters. The Europeans have discussed the massacre of Mr. Baker and his people.

17 August 1867
Br. Emery returned from Verata and brought a load of firewood. I haven’t been well these last few days.

19 August 1867
The Caroline of Mr. Hennings has come back from Rotuma. She brought the Fijian Rafafele, who came to look for missionaries. The Ocean has arrived yesterday from Samoa and Tahiti, and did not bring us any letters.

21 August 1867
The barque Camden arrived from Tonga. It left Sydney on the 26th of July. It brought us some things. The king of Bau came to see me for a moment. He has a slightly changed appearance. The American consul has returned by the Camden.

26 August 1867
The Magellan Cloud left for Rewa.

27 August 1867
Br. Emery returned from Solevu with a load of yams. The wind was always blowing for them.
30 August 1867
Br. Emery left for Verata, taking 700 yams and some things for the fathers.

4 September 1867
Fr. Louyot returned from Wairiki with a load of timber. He left the sawyers there.
Br. Emery returned from Verata. He did not bring Br. Stanislaus, who had not finished his work.

5 September 1867
I went to Cawaci to bless a new chapel.

12 September 1867
I left for Wairiki, taking the fathers’ provisions. We arrived on the evening of the fifteenth. I left a youth with them, and I brought back the one who was with them because he no longer wanted to stay there. We returned on the 28th.
During my absence Fr. Deniau has brought Br. Stanislaus from Verata. He was not very happy. He was not very happy either with Fr. Louyot, and he sent him as he was leaving a letter of accusations and reproaches. Fr. Grezel, who had taken part in the conversation of the two priests, had left a certificate signed in his own hand to attest that Fr. Louyot has kept the rules of moderation and propriety.
Fr. Grezel left from here for Rewa on the 23rd of the month.

1 October 1867
The brig from New Zealand returned from New Hebrides with a load of natives.
2 October 1867
Brs. Sorlin and Emery left for Wairiki to look for wood for our boat. The Burnet arrived from Sydney. It has been to Tonga and Vava’u. It brought us a packet of newspapers.

4 October 1867
The Jason returned from Savusavu. Fr. Favier wrote to me from Rewa saying that there is always persecution at Nakelo.

5 October 1867
Fr. Louyot left for Bureta. A three-masted ship came to anchor. It is said to be loaded with wheat from the American coast for Sydney.

6 October 1867
The three masted ship left, also the Jason. Father returned from Bureta.

8 October 1867
The Burnet left, also the brig from New Zealand. The Burnet is going to Rewa and then to Sydney.

10 October 1867
I went up to Lovoni to see a sick person. Fr. Louyot left for Koro on visitation and also to cut timber for his boat.

12 October 1867
An English warship, the Brick, arrived from Sydney. It came about the massacre of Mr. Baker. Brother Emery with the Volasiga returned from Wairiki with a load of timber. Fr. Louyot returned also from Koro.

15 October 1867
The English warship left for Bau.
16 October 1867
I left for Solevu and Macuata. Br. Emery left for Wairiki to look for the sawyers. On returning from Macuata towards the point of Nai Cobocobo, a gust of wind put our hearts in our mouths. I left from Solevu on the 28th with a load of yams. We slept at Naigani. Our Catholics have shifted to Viti Levu because the half-caste Mathew claims that the island is his, and he chased them out because of their religion.

30 October 1867
I returned to Ovalau. The brothers also arrived today with the sawyers and a load of timber. The Magellan Cloud has been at anchor for several days. It is bringing us several things for the future boat. The City of Melbourne, Captain Weiss, has been here for about fifteen days.

2 November 1867
The English warship left for Bureta. From there it will go to Kadavu, from where it will leave for Sydney, where it should be by the 22nd of the month. It has been raining a lot lately. Yesterday I received a letter from Fr. Grosselin by a canoe from Kadavu.

5 November 1867
The Rotuma arrived and brought us Fr. Favre’s bell and some books. The English warship coming back from Bureta, passed on its way to Kadavu.

6 November 1867
We left for Kadavu and we carried the provisions for Rewa at the same time.
14 November 1867
We arrived at eight in the night at Vabea. The fathers are truly peaceful. But everything is very cold around them. We left on the 13\textsuperscript{th} from Dravuni to return. On the 14\textsuperscript{th} we were held up all day by currents so, not being able to reach Rewa, we pressed on to Ovalau where we arrived in the evening amid a downpour of rain.

15 November 1867
The Magellan Cloud left for Rewa.

16 November 1867
The Rotuma left this morning. The good weather has returned a little.

18 November 1867
Br. Emery left for Wairiki and Navusova. He took various things that had come from France for the fathers. (books, chalice etc).

19 November 1867
I went to Rewa with Brother’s boat. I took provisions for Fr. Favier and Brother Stanislaus, and the rest of Fr. Favier’s belongings. I returned on the 22\textsuperscript{nd}.

22 November 1867
A small schooner, the Gleaner arrived from Sydney. It did not bring anything for us. The captain told me that the Ida will be here in a few days.

23 November 1867
I went to baptise a seriously sick child in Voma.
26 November 1867
Br. Stanislaus left to return to Rewa in our whaleboat. I went to instruct our people at Voma. I received a letter from Fr. Favre.

27 November 1867
The Ida arrived from Sydney, bringing us a packet of newspapers and the box of Fr. Leberre. It brought the new American Consul Mr. Pritchett.

28 November 1867
Today I paid a visit to the new American consul. The ministers were coming out as I arrived.

29 November 1867
The Ida left for Rotuma.

30 November 1867
I went to an auction. Brother Emery returned from Wairiki.

5 December 1867
Fr. Louyot hired his boat to a European named Scott at six shillings per day.

7 December 1867
Mr. Harman began to unload the materials of our new house.

8 December 1867
I went as far as Cawaci to instruct our Catholics.
11 December 1867
I paid my bill with Mr. Harman for the timber that he brought us. There is only a small lot of vesi not paid for. The people of Lovoni put the roof on our storehouse.

12 December 1867
I left for Solevu and Wainunu, from where I carry 1108 feet of planks for Verata.

19 December 1867
We return from Solevu. Br. Emery came on the trip and again had toothache, which caused him to suffer a lot. The people of Lovoni have re-covered our storehouse for forty metres of material.

20 December 1867
I unloaded the planks which I have brought for Verata.

23 December 1867
I sent away Susitino (one of the house-boys whom we have had for a long time). He has gone to stay with Mateo Vale.

28 December 1867
We cut the sails of our future boat.

30 December 1867
Fr. Louyot left for the Yasawas, and Br. Emery went to take the planks for Fr. Deniau to Verata. It was very good weather. I began to sew our sails.

1 January 1868
I baptised a number of people from Cawaci.
3 January 1868
Br. Emery returned tonight from Verata with a load of firewood. Fr. Deniau came with him to make his retreat here. I am having trouble with my eyes.36

8 January 1868
I have had another bout of trouble with my eyes, stronger than ever.

9 January 1868
I am a little better. Fr. Deniau left and went to sleep at Bureta.

10 January 1868
Fr. Louyot came back from the Yasawas. He had very good weather. He was not able to get any yams on his way back. People are very cold towards our religion in the Yasawas. This isn’t the religion that they want. They want freedom to do everything.

13 January 1868
In the last few days a ship has arrived from Sydney which brought us some letters and other things. The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney. It brought us a packet of newspapers and some things.

14 January 1868
I suffered again a lot, all night. However I am now a bit better.

16 January 1868
I have started to read my breviary. Fr. Favre arrived from Solevu.

36 Literally: “I took a blow of air to my eye”.

58
17 January 1868
I said Mass this morning, but again with a lot of pain. Fr.Favre left for Bureta where the English consul is. He wanted to speak with him, as did the people of Nacekoro, whom he brought to protest against the sale of their land by the Tui Nasavusavu.

19 January 1868
The Sea Witch arrived from New Hebrides with a load of men. It brought us some letters from Wallis and Futuna.

21 January 1868
Fr. Louyot left for Rewa where he is going to make his retreat. The Sea Witch brought us boxes of kava, sent by Fr. Mondon to Fr. Bochettaz and me. The captain took two dollars for freight.

23 January 1868
I received letters from Wairiki by Tui Cakau’s schooner.

24 January 1868
Frs. Favier and Louyot arrived from Rewa to make their retreat here, instead of making it in Rewa.

27 January 1868
I received a letter from Mr. Whippy from Wainunu asking me for payment for the timber for our house, which the sawyers need. I received a letter from Fr. Favre who told me that the English consul had received him very well at Bureta, and had agreed with him and the Fijians. They left that evening, travelled all night and arrived towards midday a Solevu, and had a very good trip.

37 Near the present Savusavu airport
I have been invited to a big gathering which is to take place tomorrow evening in Levuka.

28 January 1868  
Fr. Favre and I took part in a meal which was given for all the Europeans in the new house of Mr. Moore in Levuka. It took place at seven in the evening.

30 January 1868  
Fr. Louyot hired out his schooner for three months to Mr. Henry from Mua-i-Udu. It has been given the name the Rising Sun\textsuperscript{38}. 

31 January 1868  
The Magellan Cloud left for Rewa, and from there for Sydney.

3 February 1868  
A letter from Kadavu told me that our religion is going ever from bad to worse.

4 February 1868  
Fr. Favier left for Rewa, taken on our whaleboat. A schooner from Samoa arrived. It brought me a letter from Fr. Mondon and one from Fr. Dezest, who is at Rotuma with Fr. Capouillet. Bishop Bataillon is in Futuna waiting for a priest to come to replace Fr. Dezest.

\textsuperscript{38} In French “Soleil Levant”. Not clear was this name in French, English (Rising Sun”) or Fijian (“Cabecabe ni Siga”). The main mission boat, used on longer journeys, was the “Volasiga” - Morning Star, which is one of Mary’s titles, the small light in the sky before daylight. This new boat the the Rising Sun - the big light, prepared for by the smaller one. Clever! I would like to know the measurements of each.
8 February 1868
Our whaleboat arrived tonight from Rewa. The ship from Samoa left yesterday. A small young Samoan man who was a member of the crew has remained ashore because of ill treatment, he says. Since he had served the mission for a long time in Samoa we have taken him in.
Elena Gu wife of Sovita has come back to our religion. Fallen into a lethargy she said she has seen hell and has returned, and she herself has asked for us and has renounced heresy.

9 February 1868
The new John Wesley, built in Aberdeen, arrived from Tonga. It didn’t bring us any news more recent than what we had received from the Magellan Cloud.

12 February 1868
A small schooner arrived from New Zealand with a load of timber.

14 February 1868
The John Wesley left for Kadavu and from there for Sydney.

15 February 1868
The weather is very bad. The barometer dropped and we had a strong wind which threw the Sea Witch on the reef inside the port. The swell lifted it off, but it had to be beached to prevent it sinking. The wind started in the south-east and finished in the north-west.

20 February 1868
I went to an auction where I bought several things. The Bluebell arrived from Sydney. It had already been in Rewa for several days.
26 February 1868
I went to Verata to see what state their mission is in. I saw that is not as easy to repair the damage done as someone had said. We had bad weather for our return home, and we were only able to return on the 29th. I visited Rukuruku on the way back. Fr. Montmayeur has begun his missionary work. During my absence there was a robbery on the 28th. The guilty person was discovered. The jury was made up of twelve members and was divided six for and six against. He has been condemned only to be deported to New Zealand and to pay his passage from Fiji. To add insult to injury the man who was robbed was not given back his money.

3 March 1868
I sent John the Samoan away because he was walking around in the night and often returned only after midnight, in spite of my clear instructions.

6 March 1868
Brs. Emery and Edward went to put the planks on the house in Verata.

10 March 1868
Mr. L’Estage paid us the freight for the Rising Sun which he had used for several days. Madame Coxon paid us the rent for our land in Levuka.

14 March 1868
Brs. Emery and Edward returned from Verata, where they have done all the work they had to do. The youths of Bureta that Fr. Deniau had taken have all returned except one who has been retained in spite of him. The brothers from Verata have not written to me.
15 March 1868
I went as far as Rukuruku. Mr. Moore has also returned.

16 March 1868
Fr. Louyot sold the boat that he had made to Mr. Henry who gave him a bank bill in payment.

18 March 1868
Yesterday and today we pulled brother’s boat up on the beach.

21 March 1868
Fr. Louyot has interrupted his work for some days now because he is not well, doubtless because of the excessive heat and overwork.

25 March 1868
The Gleaner arrived from Sydney but has not brought any news. The boat of Forgeron capsized inside the reef. No one died.

5 April 1868
In the last few days there has been a brawl among the half-castes and the Europeans. One of the Europeans was seriously wounded in the head. The army of Bau has left in the last few days to avenge the death of Mr. Baker. It is said that the English consul went with the army.

7 April 1868
A small brigantine arrived from New Zealand, with a load of merchandise and passengers. It brought me nothing new.

39 Possibly Ferguson: writing not clear.
13 April 1868
The “Magellan Cloud” arrived from Sydney commanded by Captain Browning. It brought us various things and letters.

14 April 1868
Fr. Louyot helped the brothers to copper plate the bottom of his boat. This work took the whole week.

22 April 1868
We put father’s boat in the water. I received letters from Solevu and Verata.

25 April 1868
These last few days we rigged father’s boat. He worked on it in the evenings.
I have bought for 76 pounds and eleven shillings some timber from New Zealand at 13/6 per one hundred feet (1134 feet).
Today they floated the Sea Witch.

27 April 1868
The Magellan Cloud left for Lomaloma, from where it will leave for Sydney.
I have written to Mr. Du C... To my niece, to Fr. Poupinel, and to Frs. Joly and Grezel.

30 April 1868
A cutter from New Zealand arrived with a load of passengers.

6 May 1868
Fr. Louyot went with his new boat to Bureta.

13 May 1868
Fr. Louyot returned from Bureta with a load of yams and firewood.
16 May 1868
I left for Solevu to buy our yams. I ordered a mast for our boat. I found a little more spirit in favour of our faith at Solevu. Fr. Favre told me that about a month ago a heretic and a non baptised person had assisted incognito at Mass, and that at the elevation they saw a big light descend on the altar. That had converted the heretic. We came back on the 26th. During my absence a big steamer arrived from Melbourne, the Albion with passengers for here and Japan, where it is heading for. It is said that an agent of a company from Melbourne made a big contract with the king of Bau, by which the whole of Fiji will be under the power of this company. Mr. Moore interpreted. The Gannet arrived also, and we received some objects (anchor and chain etc.). The Gleaner also arrived from the islands.

28 May 1868
Fr. Louyot left for Kadavu with Br. Emery.

1 June 1868
I learned that the John Wesley has broken its steering close to Kadavu. A small boat has sunk near Moturiki and a European has drowned. George has begun to caulk our big boat. The Gleaner has left for Sydney.

2 June 1868
The John Wesley arrived from Kadavu.

3 June 1868
Fr. Louyot returned from Kadavu with the fathers. They had a very good trip.
5 June 1868
Br. Emery left for Verata bringing Fr. Grosselin.

8 June 1868
Br. Emery returned from Verata with Fr. Montmayeur. They had a good trip.

12 June 1868
The Gem left for Wairiki.

14 June 1868
Tui Levuka has been saved recently from his captivity. He has become a Catholic out of hatred of heresy, which had contributed to his leaving it.

15 June 1868
I left for Wairiki to look for timber for our boat. I had them put it on the Gem which is to return here.
At Wairiki everyone is at war again and we received the news that the enemy has been beaten. The chief is to go and help the chief of Macuata to put down the rebels of his district. We stopped at Solevu where they were getting ready to go and help the chief of Wairiki when a counter order arrived.

25 June 1868
We returned on the evening of the 25th. The Ida has arrived some days ago from Sydney and has brought us among other things a circular letter from Fr. Favre. The letters for Rotuma went on the John Wesley.

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40 Superior general of the SM, who followed after Fr. Colin.
30 June 1868
The Ida left for Futuna and Rotuma. Father Louyot began a whaleboat for Macuata.

2 July 1868
The Rotuma arrived from Tonga and Samoa. Two English warships have been announced and it is said that the king of Bau is going to make war on Ovalau.

3 July 1868
The English warship the Brick arrived from Sydney.

9 July 1868
The English warship the Challenger arrived from Rotuma and left for Sydney, calling at Rewa and Kadavu.

11 July 1868
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney and brought us our provisions.

12 July 1868
The John Wesley arrived from Rotuma. It rained all day. It brought me some letters.

17 July 1868
I reply to Fr. Favre and to Fr. Yardin. It has been bad weather. The king of Bau came yesterday to see the English commander.

23 July 1868
The English warship the Brick left for Sydney. The day before yesterday a small schooner arrived from New Zealand.
25 July 1868
The English warship the Challenger left for Nukulau. On board was the Tui Levuka. It is said that he is being brought back here and that the white man who had taken him into exile is to be judged. It is said that the king finally gave certain land to pay his debt but no one knows anything officially.
A cutter has come from New Zealand and has brought passengers.

26 July 1868
Two small schooners arrived, one from Sydney, and I don’t know where the other one has come from. We learned that two white men have been massacred on the Macuata coast.

27 July 1868
I left for Verata and Rewa to take provisions to the fathers. The warship the Challenger has sent seventy or eighty men into the mountains who did not achieve anything. They had several men killed or wounded and have returned. The mountain people ravaged all the gardens of the whites.

5 August 1868
We returned from Rewa. I went to a small auction. It has been bad weather these last few days.

8 August 1868
Yesterday and today we took down our old house. This evening we put up the first piece of our new house.
Tui Levuka returned from the warship which came back here. The king of Bau had wanted to return but the English consul was strongly opposed, it is said.
Today was printed the first daily newspaper in Fiji.

11 August 1868
Captain Weiss left for the islands. The Magellan Cloud arrived.

12 August 1868
We put up the trusses of our new house. I bought the part of the shore which separates us from Sawani.

13 August 1868
The Charybdis arrived from Tanna, where the Challenger had arrived. I borrowed one hundred pounds from the procure.

14 August 1868
It has been bad weather. We started the floor of the house.

15 August 1868
The Magellan Cloud left for Sydney. The weather is fairly bad. We gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

16 August 1868
The Charybdis left for Bau. It is said that it is going to judge the king to fine him for having spoken insolently to the commander of the Challenger and to the consul.

18 August 1868
We signed the papers for the buying of the land of Augustine.  

41 Named after Charybdis, the sea monster of Greek mythology. There have been six Royal Navy ships to bear this name. This one is no. 3. It was launched in 1859, and was stationed at the Pacific station (Vancouver) 1862-6, and the Australia station (Sydney) 1867-8. It was decommissioned in 1884. Technically it was a Pearl class corvette. It was 225 feet long. (Wikipedia)
19 August 1868
Augustine left for Wairiki, where he is to live near the fathers.

28 August 1868
The ship Young Australian arrived from Sydney and brought us a small box of books and newspapers. The Paulo returned from its trip

Augustine: There are eight references to this man between 1866 and 1888. While it is not certain, he is probably ex Br. Augustin who arrived with the second group of Marists in 1851, and worked in Levuka. He left the brothers in 1855 to marry a Fijian woman, and settled in Levuka.
and Fr. Leberre came to speak with the English consul about the land at Nacekoro.\textsuperscript{43}

3 September 1868
The Charybdis returned from its trip. It had, it is said, hung a Fijian on the Macuata coast who had killed a white man recently.

4 September 1868
The Charybdis left for Sydney. I learned that a boat had been wrecked near Kaba and that two white men had been drowned.

5 September 1868
I have moved into my new bedroom.

9 September 1868
Frs. Louyot and Montmayeur left for Macuata. It was bad weather. The Ocean arrived from Samoa.

17 September 1868
I rented Augustine’s house to a white man for three months. He is a Catholic and in payment he made me the rigging for the Pio Nono.\textsuperscript{44}

18 September 1868
The king of Bau is very angry with Mikaele and his son Leone, because they recently sold some land to the whites. He made them pay it back.

\textsuperscript{43} See 17\textsuperscript{th} January 1868

\textsuperscript{44} The big boat they had been building for many months. It was the replacement for the “Volasiga”.

71
26 September 1868
Frs. Louyot and Montmayeur return from Macuata. They haven’t been able to establish themselves there reasonably, or anywhere else on that coast. Fr. Favre, who had gone with them and who made the presentation for them to make an establishment, himself engaged to bring them back.45

27 September 1868
A ship has been wrecked on a reef in the area of Rabe and Laucala.

29 September 1868
Mr. L’Estage has opened a fund for us to build a chapel. We subscribed seventeen pounds seventeen shillings.

1 October 1868
I received a letter from Fr. Deniau ending “your servant Deniau”. He told me that Fr. Grosselin wanted to go to Rewa to get well and that during his absence he could not remain alone. As a result he has asked me for someone to keep him company.

6 October 1868
Fr. Louyot hired his boat to the American consul for ten shillings a day.

9 October 1868
The Sea Witch arrived from Sydney and brought us some things: a letter from Mr. Du Reau who informed me of the death of Marie Gazeau.

45 This event is described in some detail by Deniau pp 130-131.
10 October 1868
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney. It brought us some galvanised iron for here and for Rewa.

12 October 1868
We launched the Pio Nono. Mr. French helped us a lot. Captain Browning loaned us a block and tackle which was very useful. It was floating by a little before 1 pm. Brother Stanislaus arrived from Rewa. He came to look for certain things for the chapel.

15 October 1868
We learned that the Banshee, a ship from New Zealand, has been wrecked near Moturiki. It had twenty-two passengers.

19 October 1868
We tried the Pio Nono. It manoeuvres well, and I hope it will sail reasonably well. I received a letter from Solevu which told me that they are preparing for war.

20 October 1868
I left for Solevu with the Pio Nono. We made the tip in six and a half hours.

21 October 1868
The party of Bua has begun the war by killing a pig at Volivoli and by hitting a man whom they stripped bare. Some Solevu men arrived unexpectedly. The party of Bua was routed and they released the man they had taken.
22 October 1868
A meeting was held. The man they had sent from Solevu to Bua came back with an order to Buli Solevu to go alone to look for Ma’afu.

23 October 1868
Ratu Epeli arrived in the evening with the secretary of the king of Bau.

24 October 1868
There were two small engagements where the people of Solevu have one dead and one wounded, the enemies have three dead and several wounded.

25 October 1868
There is a suspension of arms for six days.

30 October 1868
We returned from Solevu. I heard the sad news that Fr. Jay has capsized near the point of Wainikeli in their whaleboat. Augustine has left to go and search at Rabe if by chance they have not abandoned the boat. Mr. Moore and another minister came to make me a condolence visit.

1 November 1868
I learned that Fr. Jay was not shipwrecked. They had a strong tail wind for Rabe, and they did not want to go against the wind to Wainikeli.

3 November 1868
Fr. Louyot left to visit the islands. I got Leone of Tokou to take the boat made by Fr. Louyot for Macuata to Verata.
6 November 1868
I left for Wairiki. I found all as usual. I brought back Augustine and his wife for several reasons, the main one being that the fathers didn’t want him any more. I called at Savusavu where I arranged in a manner that was more or less satisfying about the land at Nacekoro. The land is given only for the church to use, under well determined limits and in a manner which will not lend itself to trickery. I have preferred to be easy-going, to have better determined boundaries and have things clearer.
While at Savusavu I learned from some whites who were in Solevu the day before that the army of Bua has burned the village, pillaged the church, stolen the fathers’ animals and lifted their clubs against Fr. Favre. The whites of the boat Emanuel which was present at the time wanted to respond to the savages but father stopped them.
During the voyage I learned that the son of Mr. Moore preached with a bible in one hand and an account book in the other.
On my return (20 November) I found that Mr. Rullet rudely accused me of cutting wood on his land. We have a lot of ships at anchor.

22 November 1868
The Barb, Mr. Hennings’ ship, arrived from Sydney. It brought us some newspapers and letters.

24 November 1868
I received two young people from the New Hebrides for Fr. Bochettaz, who is not able to find anyone to serve him. I paid nine pounds sterling to have them.

25 November 1868
Mr. Emberson hired the Pio Nono at sixteen shillings a day.
26 November 1868
I made a bill of one hundred pounds on Sydney to pay for the house at Wairiki.\textsuperscript{46}

29 November 1868
The Pio Nono returned. I sent by the Barb to Fr. Bochettaz. the two youths from New Hebrides.

30 November 1868
A schooner arrived from Tahiti. An officer of the imperial\textsuperscript{47} navy is on board as a passenger.

5 December 1868
We have learned that the Swallow has been thrown on the rocks towards the north of Viti Levu. It has rained a lot, all week. The Young Australia has left to look for workers.

6 December 1868
A big schooner arrived from New Zealand with a load of passengers.

7 December 1868
I left for Solevu. Fr. Favre was on a trip with the Frenchman who has been at the house for some time. Peace has been made, but it is uncertain. Things have been well in place as has been said. They have needed to fire shots to frighten the enemies, one has even crushed a percussion cap. Fr. Leberre stopped him by opposing him strongly.

\textsuperscript{46} He did the same thing on 13\textsuperscript{th} August.

\textsuperscript{47} French navy
12 December 1868
We arrived at Rewa where I took Fr. Fauvel. The church is ready to be roofed. I have learned that Fr. Deniau is not so far from accepting to be alone. We came home on the fifteenth.

26 December 1868
We began our annual retreat. Urgent business had made us put it off.

28 December 1868
Mr. Hennings hired the “Pio Nono” to go beyond Savusavu.

1869

1 January 1869
The whites celebrated the first of January. There was a race between the boats, sailing and rowing.

6 January 1869
The John Wesley arrived from Samoa and Tonga, and leaves, they say, tomorrow for Sydney.

8 January 1869
A small schooner arrived from Tahiti after travelling through the islands.
The barometer has dropped a lot. It was very low in the evening.

10 January 1869
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney (28 days). It was bad weather yesterday and the day before. The Susanna Booth arrived also and left a long time ago.
11 January 1869
The barometer is gradually dropping, but the breeze is not strong.

12 January 1869
It rained a lot last night and the wind has picked up from the north or north-north-west. The barometer is continually dropping. Towards three o’clock it was only three lines from 73. At eight o’clock it had risen nearly one line.\(^{48}\)

13 January 1869
The barometer has been going up gradually, and the wind is also lessening.
I buried Doctor de Bashem, who died yesterday from sudden apoplexy. Some whites came to his burial.\(^{49}\)

17 January 1869
We learned that the whites have been pillaged and burned on the coast of the big island. It is said that there have been children killed, some men ...

19 January 1869
The Gem arrived from Sydney. Some debris of a ship is being found drifting in Fiji. It is said to be the debris of the small schooner which came from Tahiti and left on the eve of the storm.

21 January 1869
The crew from the shipwreck arrived. No one died. They went on the reef that extends to the north of Kadavu.

\(^{48}\) The photo of the barometers on 12\(^{th}\) March 1866 may be helpful.

\(^{49}\) Cf 7 March - the doctor’s wife arrived from Melbourne.
23 January 1869
Fr. Louyot left for Kadavu. He had two passengers with their baggage.

30 January 1869
The Magellan Cloud left for Sydney. The Sea Witch and the Susanna Booth left several days ago.

31 January 1869
Fr. Louyot returned from Kadavu and had quite a good trip. It is more and more miserable for the Catholic church there. The wind of the 12th to the 13th was very strong there and it blew from the south.

1 February 1869
Fr. Montmayeur went to Verata with Br. Emery to see the fathers and to take some things.

3 February 1869
Fr. Montmayeur returned from Verata. The mission is making progress there. The king of Bau sent to stop the harassment which had taken place on the Namena coast. The passage of the French officer alone to Ovalau made them afraid.50

4 February 1869
The “Gem” left for Sydney. It is very good weather.

50 See 30 November 1968. A French navy officer was a passenger on a ship visiting Ovalau. The non-Catholic Fijians were afraid of the French navy, and this acted as a deterrent to them against persecuting Catholics.
8 February 1869
A schooner arrived from New Zealand.

17 February 1869
A schooner arrived with a cargo of timber from New Zealand.

18 February 1869
The barque the Anna arrived from the islands with a load of natives. We have been called to vote for the representatives of the government that people want to form.

21 February 1869
The Ellsmere arrived from Sydney with about twenty passengers. It had taken 28 days to come from Sydney.

22 February 1869
Fr. Louyot has gone to saw timber at Bureta for the chapel.

2 March 1869
Food supplies were taken to father and the sawyers.

3 March 1869
The Ida arrived from Rotuma. A storm which had tested her in the west obliged her to put in here.

7 March 1869
A brig (the “Adolph”) arrived from Melbourne. There were a number of passengers on board, among others the wife of doctor de Bohem.

12 March 1869
I went to an auction. Fr. Louyot came back yesterday from Bureta with a load of timber for the chapel.
15 March 1869
We have had rain nearly continually since about the 21st February. Last night the wind began to blow strongly from the north-east and has increased very much during the day turning to the north. The Jubilee broke the chain of its big anchor and drifted without harm to opposite the river. The barometer has fallen to “Tempete” this evening. It has gone up to “Heavy rain”. The wind has changed to the west and the south-west but the weather is still not good. Our old chapel is in a truly sorry state.

18 March 1869
We went with the Pio Nono to Bureta to search for timber and the sawyers.

24 March 1869
We returned from Bureta. A small schooner belonging to Mr. Reece has arrived from New Zealand with a load of timber. I learned that the Ellsmere is aground at Gau. The storm took it beyond the reefs and threw it on the beach. No one died and the ship is not badly damaged.

30 March 1869
Finally the weather is good. We began the foundations of our chapel and planed planks to do this. The Susanna Booth arrived from Sydney and brought us two months’ news of the world.

3 April 1869
The Ida left for Sydney. It is said that a white (Harry Shoot) has been killed on the Macuata coast. Rasoka chief of Macuata wrote to me to ask for missionaries.
7 April 1869
Mr. Hennings hired the Pio Nono, which left around eleven o’clock this morning.

11 April 1869
The cutter belonging to George of Tonga arrived and brought me a letter from Fr. Lamaze who informed us that a white has converted in Tonga and has made his abjuration publicly.\(^{51}\)

12 April 1869
The Jeanie Duncan left for Sydney with passengers, among others the captain of the Ellsmere and Mr. Cooper. I hurry the translation of the bull “Ineffabilis”.\(^{52}\)

13 April 1869
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney and brought us various things.

16 April 1869
An English warship arrived from Sydney. It left Sydney a long time ago, calling at New Zealand and the Hebrides.

21 April 1869
A small schooner arrived from New Zealand.
Bill returned the Pio Nono to me at 2 pm.

\(^{51}\) It’s not clear from the wording which side he was converting to!

\(^{52}\) Apostolic Constitution of Pope Pius the Ninth “Ineffabilis Deus” on the Immaculate Conception. This was written in 1854 - and Breheret was hurrying up with the translation in 1869 - fifteen years later.
26 April 1869
The English warship left for Sydney. It reclaimed and took away the ship which some men from Tanna had taken away.

30 April 1869
The Marlee left for Rotuma and the Hebrides with a load of natives.

1 May 1869
The Magellan Cloud left for Sydney, and I left for Solevu to take the galvanised iron for the roof of the priests’ house.

9 May 1869
We arrived at Solevu at sunrise. Br. Emery fell into the sea near Makogai and nearly drowned. He was saved fortunately by the sound of the mainsail. The Norman and the Sea Witch arrived during my absence. The Norman brought us our second bell.

17 May 1869
We left for Wairiki where I took the materials for a house. I also took Br. Sorlin and Br. Emery there. I returned on the 28th. We are waiting for the Prince Alfred and the Commodore.

1 June 1869
A three masted barque belonging to the Melbourne company arrived with a load of passengers.

4 June 1869
The Susanna Booth left yesterday for Sydney, another left today, and the Jeanie Duncan arrived from Sydney.
After some difficulties the St. Paul\textsuperscript{53} is finally ready and handed over for three months. The Pio Nono has been hired to agents of the Melbourne company to go and find the consul at Wakaya.

8 June 1869  
We left with Fr. Louyot for Kadavu to get a load of timber for our bell tower.

11 July 1869  
We have returned from our voyage with a load of timber from Suva and not at Kadavu, having had the wind against us. During my absence Fr. Montmayeur received a visit from Fr. Rondel, who is returning to Sydney to sort things out with Bishop Bataillon. I found that Fr. Grosselin who was waiting for me to be installed at Lawaki, but on condition that he will be discharged from the title of vice-prefect. The Rotuma, the John Wesley, the Magellan Cloud and a schooner from New Zealand arrived during my absence.

14 July 1869  
Our little boat belonging to the Pio Nono sank while embarking ballast. Fr. Grosselin left for Lawaki.

20 July 1869  
I replied to Fr. Yardin on the subject of the qualities of the Fr. Superior, on the subject of Frs. G\textsuperscript{54} and M.

\textsuperscript{53} A new boat built for the mission, that appears in some episodes following this.

\textsuperscript{54} Fr. G: Fr. Grosselin; Fr. M: Montmayeur
The Megere, commander Aube, arrived on the 17\textsuperscript{th}, left for Solevu the 21\textsuperscript{st}, and has gone to Bua to impose a fine of sixty pounds and returned on the 24\textsuperscript{th}. I accompanied it to Bua with Frs. Favre and Montmayeur.

An American warship, the Kersage, arrived on the 18\textsuperscript{th} and left again on the 25\textsuperscript{th}.

The Pio Nono has left for Loki (Rewa) on the 21\textsuperscript{st} and returned on the 24\textsuperscript{th} in the morning, Br. Stanislaus and John taking the boat.

26 July 1869
The Megere left for Tonga. Bishop Bataillon and Joakim Gates were on board.

The Prince, a schooner belonging to George arrived yesterday from Tonga, hired by a white man.

27 July 1869
Mr. Lee paid me twenty pounds, interest for the second year on the money for orphan children.

I left for Wairiki to take the fathers their annual provisions plus what was necessary to finish their house.

11 August 1869
I returned from Wairiki with a load of yams. During my absence a big English warship came, and has been to Bau on the subject of the secretary who, it is said, has diverted public funds to his personal benefit. The St. Thomas, a Danish ship, arrived from Sydney.

12 August 1869
I learned that a boat had gone on the reef at Moturiki and that the third partner of Mr. L’Estage has drowned.
19 August 1869
I left for Lawaki and Verata. I found that the land given to father at Lawaki had been sold to a white man by Fijians who are not, it is said, the owners. The judge from Viwa sent by Bau to judge the difference among the Fijians decided that the sale is valid and we are obliged to look for another place.

8 September 1869
I returned from Lawaki and Verata. Someone was waiting of the shore for me to use the Pio Nono. I hired it for one month to Mr. McKay. The James left today with the St.Thomas which went on the reef at the point of Tokou towards three o’clock in the afternoon. During my absence they have put up the frame of the bell tower.

9 September 1869
A small schooner arrived from Tahiti.

28 September 1869
Fr. Montmayeur returned from Rukuruku where he had spent about twelve days.

1 October 1869
A schooner from Melbourne, the Pilot, arrived with a lot of passengers.

3 October 1869
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney. I didn’t bring any important news.

7 October 1869
The Mary Smith arrived from Tahiti via Tonga. It brought me a letter from Fr. Chevron in which he said that the admiral of the
Pacific Fleet is going to pass through Tonga on his way to New Caledonia.

16 October 1869
I sent some things to Rotuma by Mr. McLiver’s schooner.

23 October 1869
An American warship, arrived. It is named the Jamestown.55

25 October 1869
The Magellan Cloud left for Rewa, then to Sydney.

26 October 1869
I left for Solevu, taking them their annual provisions, which were late. Fr. Favre had been away for about fifteen days. He arrived two days later in his whaleboat. I told them that I would bring the rest of their provisions in a few days. He left for Bau Lailai, from which he didn’t return.

31 October 1869
We came back from Solevu. M’cFee has died from dysentery. Some sailors who escaped from the warship have robbed Mr. Harman’s house. The children’s house and the kitchen are finished, the old children’s house has been taken down. At Solevu the war continues with no decisive result.

55 Launched 1844, decommissioned 1892. Became a marine hospital, destroyed by fire 1913. 163 feet long.
6 November 1869
The Jamestown left for the Carolines, where it is said that an American minister has been killed. A judgement has been made that the people of Nasigatoka are obliged to pay 150 thousand francs to G. Burt.

11 November 1869
Fr. Louyot left for Sydney on the Ellsmere.

12 November 1869
The Pio Nono returned from Wainunu. It left the day before yesterday and slept at Makogai because of the sea. The crew said that tomorrow Solevu is going to be attacked on the mountain.
15 November 1869
I left for Wairiki with the Pio Nono taking some planks to finish the house and to bring back the fathers.

27 November 1869
I returned from Wairiki bringing the fathers and bringing a load of bamboo and yams.
I learned that the St. Paul, having carried munitions to the coast of the big island, has been seized. John Hicks was beaten and the boat finally returned, because it belongs to the mission.

28 November 1869
The English warship the Virago arrived with the new consul, also the Young Australia. The Rotuma, the Sea Witch and a brig also arrived in the past fifteen days or so.
There is talk of peace and an alliance between Ma’afu and the king of Bau. There is also talk of war between Bau and Viwa, because someone wanted to dismiss the chief of Viwa who took a Tongan woman.

29 November 1869
The Blanche, which is an English steam warship, arrived from Sydney.

30 November 1869
Fr. Montmayeur and the brothers left for Bureta, where they beached the Pio Nono.

4 December 1869
The St. Paul returned from Makogai where it had gone at midday yesterday.
The Samoan boy arrested with John Hicks returned on a small schooner.
5 December 1869
The Blanche left for New Zealand.

6 December 1869
Fr. Montmayeur returned from Bureta, the brothers have not yet finished with the Pio Nono.
Mr. St. John who came to see me has said that they would have sunk the St. Paul if it had not belonged to us.

10 December 1869
Fr. Deniau returned with his load of Fijians whom he had taken to see the city.

14 December 1869
Fr. Grosselin arrived from Verata, and told us that Fr. Deniau left Saturday at 11 in the evening for Rewa to have the lalis of Fr. Favier which some major reasons made him refuse, after having promised.

18 December 1869
Br. Stanislaus arrived from Rewa with four Fijians. He has put the church back in its order, but he had some trouble to get the Fijians he needed.

25 December 1869
The Magellan Cloud arrived from Sydney, bringing us galvanised iron for our bell tower. We learned that Fr. Poupinel is going to leave for France in January.
We blessed our new chapel. The Fijians made a feast, using 31 pigs, we had three for our part.
1 January 1870
There was an incident in Levuka, in which a boat was sunk, not wanting to give way. Afterwards everything went reasonably well.

9 January 1870
The Brigantine Flirt arrived from Tanna with a load of people.

12 January 1870
A schooner arrived which had brought the boxes belonging to Fr. Trouillet. The captain gave me the bill of lading, which had been signed by Fr. Dezest.

15 January 1870
The barque Norman arrived which brought us two bells and some other things.

18 January 1870
Arrival of the Rita from New Zealand, with a load of timber.

19 January 1870
Arrival of the Jeanie Duncan, also with a load of timber.

23 January 1870
The Magellan Cloud left for Sydney.
The Ring Dove, which had left for the line has returned with forty persons. Having met a ship from Tahiti they exchanged provisions. They have been imprisoned, and two are dead and two are very sick.

56 Fr. Trouillet, after working for three years in Samoa, was appointed to Rotuma in 1870. He worked there for 36 years, and died in Levuka in 1906.

57 “the line” - not sure, but this could be the Line Islands, north of French Polynesia, the largest of which is Christmas Island.
27 January 1870
The Susanna Booth and the Coquette arrived from Sydney. The king of Bau has been here for several days.

1 February 1870
The Norman finally left for Rewa and from there to Sydney, taking Mr. Moore.
Br. Sorlin is always working in the storehouse for about a week now.

6 February 1870
The Aigle arrived from Sydney. The captain came to see us to bury the child of Mr Perkins. I went to receive the body at Levuka. Jean came back from Rewa. He brought us Setefano who wanted to remain here and not travel with Br. Stanislaus to Nael.58

13 February 1870
There was a storm. It began last night, and ended this evening. The wind began to blow from the south-east and it and ended from the north. There was no serious damage.

15 February 1870
The Aigle left for New Caledonia and Sydney. It took Br. Emery who is sick.59

58 I don’t recognise this place name.

59 Br. Emery has featured often in this journal for several years up to his point. He does not appear again after this entry, nor can I find him in the Marist book of the dead. Letter of Breheret to Poupinel 15 May 1870: “Br. Emery has gone to rest in Sydney”. Letter of Breheret to Favre (superior general) 9 October 1870: “I don’t know if Br. Emery will return. He has the
21 February 1870
I hired the Pio Nono to Mr. Hennings to go and raise the Mary, sunk at Tova\textsuperscript{60} in the storm.

26 February 1870
I sent a small bell to Wairiki on the Coquette.

27 February 1870
Fr. Deniau arrived from Verata. There have been serious problems at Lawaki.

27 February 1870
The Marion Rennie\textsuperscript{61} arrived from Sydney. It brought us only some letters and a small packet.

28 February 1870
The Zephyr arrived from Sydney.

2 March 1870
I returned from Lawaki, bringing Fr. Grosselin who was in a wrong place at Lawaki, because this tribe is tribute to Namena.

\textsuperscript{60} Tova: on the north Tailevu coast, north of Dawasamu.

\textsuperscript{61} The Marian Rennie was a trading vessel, which was attacked at least three times by natives in the Solomons, with some of the crew being killed on each occasion, between 1868 and 1877. This was the result of the locals; resentment of the activities of blackbirders. (Paper by EV Stevens to Queensland Historical Society 23 March 1950).
The ship Ma’afu has arrived from Sydney.

8 March 1870
The Pio Nono has been returned to me this evening. Its work had taken fourteen and a half days.

10 March 1870
The St. Paul finally returned from Vuna. It is free on the evening of the tenth.

`12 March 1870
The Pio Nono left again to salvage the Mary at Tova.

19 March 1870
I left with Fr. Grosselin for Lawaki and Verata where I carried 3,700 feet of timber for the future house. We returned on the 25th.

26-28 March 1870
The weather has been bad, however the wind has not been storm force.
We learned that there has been a fight between the whites and the Fijians on the coast of Vanua Levu above Savusavu. Several Fijians were killed. According to the version of the whites the Fijians were the aggressors, and among them were some workers from Viti Levu who mutineed.

8 April 1870
I hired the Pio Nono to Beddoes to go to look for workers at Tova.

7 April 1870
A small schooner arrived from New Zealand with a load of passengers.
10 April 1870
The Young Australia arrived from Sydney, and Fr. Bochettaz from Wairiki.

11 April 1870
Frs. Grosselin and Bochettaz left for Rewa accompanied by Br. Stanislaus.

14 April 1870
The Pio Nono, which had been hired by Beddoes, returned.

19 April 1870
I tried to leave for Kadavu. Fr. Louyot arrived on the Meteor.

22 April 1870
I left for Kadavu.

7 May 1870
We returned from Kadavu, bringing the Catholics of Nakasaleka because the people there do not want to have two religions. We learned that Solevu is always being attacked by Bua and Wainunu. Solevu is seeking the help of Bau.

14 May 1870
These last few days the king of Bau has bought the schooner Jeanie Duncan and the cutter Vivid, and he set out on the project of making war with Bua. The Vivid aboard which are Mr. Drew and Mr. Lardell has pursued the Clara, the schooner of Tui Bua, and seized it. The English consul has intervened and made them give it back. There has been a lot of talk about this ashore. The consul is accused of meddling in matters that don’t concern him.
17 May 1870
I left for Solevu, believing them to be in distress, but I found them peacefully at home. Fr. Leberre had left for Savusavu. On the 18th the “Clara” captained very clumsily by Wilkinson went on the reef at the entrance of the passage at Solevu. Wilkinson and the crew persisted in staying on board. The people of Solevu and Bau went and seized the schooner, tied up the three crewmen, and left the captain alone on board. He stayed there until the middle of the night, when some young men from Solevu went and floated the schooner (it was possible to come ashore on foot at low tide). Then they left him the small boat from on board to get to the shore on the other side of the bay, from where he went to Nadi.

19 May 1870
I left Solevu. I went to buy a load of yams at Kubulau and I returned to Ovalau on Ascension Day 26 May.

26 May 1870
The Magellan Cloud with two three-masted barques arrived from Sydney. There were some things for us on board the Magellan Cloud.

3 June 1870
I went to Rewa with the Pio Nono. I spent Pentecost there, then returned via Verata where we placed Fr. Grosselin, and then returned home on the 11th.

17 June 1870
Mr. Cohen hired the Pio Nono to go to Nananu.

24 June 1870
The “Pio Nono” arrived tonight. It touched a little at Nananu.
I learned that Fr. Bochettaz has been sick with dysentery for about three weeks. I sent him one hundred pounds of flour and a box of Bordeaux wine etc.
The Irishman paid the rent, arguing a lot with Fr. Louyot.
5 July 1870
I left for Gau where we arrived on the 9th. The following week we put the Pio Nono on the beach at Nakubuna to clean and repair it. I prepared some Fijians for baptism and we returned on the 22nd.

25 July 1870
I left for Koro to buy yams that Mr. Hennings had sold to us at 1.8 the thousand. These days we have the visit of a warship.

1 August 1870
We returned yesterday (Sunday) from Koro with 5,000 yams.

18 August 1870
I left for Kadavu to render service to our Catholics from Nakaseleka whom I had brought in at Easter, and to carry a load of posts for a wire fence.

31 August 1870
We arrived at daybreak from Kadavu.

8 September 1870
I left for Wairiki, taking them provisions and bringing them for retreat. I went to Vuma about the affair of Mr. Martin, then to Solevu and to Bua. The fine imposed by the captain of the Magere was paid. We returned on the 22nd in the night.
We have learned that France is at war with Prussia and has had some big reverses\textsuperscript{62}.

\textsuperscript{62} The Franco-Prussian war of 1870.
24 September 1870
I sent the Pio Nono to look for the fathers from Rewa for retreat.

29 September 1870
We began our retreat. Frs. Bochettaz and Deniau did not come because of sickness.

January 1871
The Pio Nono has returned from a trip of fourteen days. Fr. Louyot made a trip to the Yasawas with the English consul.

26 January 1871
The Pio Nono was hired out to go to near Bau.

27 January 1871
Fr. Grosselin brought Br. Stanislaus back from Verata.

30 January 1871
Fr. Grosselin returned to Verata.

4 February 1871
The Pio Nono has returned tonight, which makes eight days’ hire.

15 February 1871
Today the people from the mountains attacked Narocake and killed fifteen people. We don’t know how many losses they had.

16 February 1871
They are fortifying Totogo by the orders of the king of Bau, who arrived yesterday evening from the islands on his schooner. I worked on the rigging of the St. Paul.
20 February 1871
Fr. Jay and I left for Kadavu to see the state of our religion and to cut some stakes for a fence.

4 March 1871
We returned from Kadavu on the 7th March, Fr. Jay has had a terrible headache for the last eight days. I found Fr. Louyot taken with a very serious sickness which developed on a trip to Rukuruku on the 26th February because of great heat followed by a downpour which had chilled him to the bone. He made the voyage for our catechist whose life was in danger, because of the state of war. The St. Paul has been sold to Mr. Tempest For 300 pounds sterling.

8 March 1871.
This morning the Pio Nono was hired by Mr. .. Today someone (Cox?) started to treat Fr. Louyot.

12 March 1871
We administered the last sacraments to Fr. Louyot who is very dangerously ill from a voyage to Rukuruku fifteen days ago.

13 March 1871
There is an improvement yesterday evening in father’s sickness. He is improved this morning, but not entirely out of danger.

14 March 1871
Father was worse during the night. He got worse and died with all the help of the Church towards two o’clock in the afternoon. The Kestrell arrived from Sydney with a packet of letters for us.

15 March 1871
Fr. Grosselin and Br. Edward arrived from Verata for the burial of Fr.Louyot.
16 March 1871
A man died in our house at Sawani. I rented Sid’s apartment to Mr. ...

19 March 1871
We had rain all day. The weather is threatening a storm. The barometer is falling.

20 March 1871
The storm begins, the barometer is always falling.

21 March 1871
The barometer kept falling until this morning. The wind blew hard all night. A ship is on the shore at Levuka, and also the brig Kestrell. The wind turned towards the west and lessened a little in the evening. The barometer returned to 74.

22 March 1871
The weather improved little by little. The wind remained from the north-west.

23 March 1871
Good weather. The Pio Nono returned, it wasn’t damaged in the storm. The trip was for fifteen days.

24 March 1871
The whaleboat left for Verata with Frs. Grosselin and Jay.

63 Blank, no name written in the text.
25 March 1871
Mr Hennings hired the Pio Nono about 10 o’clock this morning.

27 March 1871
Fr. Deniau arrived from Verata and came to look for planks etc. Fr. Grosselin left on Saturday 25th for Rewa.

28 March 1871
Fr. Deniau returned to Verata and Fr. Fauvel arrived about midday. The storm was not as strong at Rewa as it was here, but the flooding has been terrible and has done terrible damage.

29 March 1871
I bought a cow and its twin calves. I rented out a small boat to Hennings.

30 March 1871
Someone killed our cow during the night.

31 March 1871
The Pio Nono returned from Ra with a full load.

11 April 1871
GC Kelly got married.
The boat from Verata arrived.

12 April 1871
The boat from Verata returned. The people of Totogo have been dispersed. Mabo remained with two or three people.

May 1871
I went to look for a load of yams at Koro.
30 May 1871
Father left for Solevu to take our twin calves and to turn the supports for our banister rail on the lathe.

5 June 1871
There was a big meeting to establish a government. The king presided and the whites in Fiji were present in big numbers. I received an invitation and went for a short while.

8 June 1871
John Current took the pledge not to drink for two years.

10 June 1871
The Pio Nono arrived last night from Solevu, having left there in the morning.

6 July 1871
The Pio Nono left in the morning for Nananu, returned on the 11th, finished on the 12th.

14 July 1871
The arrival of the City of Melbourne the first mail boat from San Francisco. News from Europe 24 days after the event.

15 July 1871
Br. Stanislaus left for Rewa to look for Br. Sorlin.

23 July 1871
We went to beach the Pio Nono at Viro.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Viro is on the “back side” of Ovalau, roughly opposite Levuka, on the coast facing towards Viti Levu.
25 July 1871
I came back home by land. The elections have taken place.

26 July 1871
I wrote to Mr. G. A. Woods, and through him to the king, to tell him that we have bought Totogo. We made the sail for the boat from Verata. Br. Sorlin made the enclosure in steel to prevent the animals from damaging the cemetery etc.

11 August 1871
Fr. Deniau arrived from Verata. He has an illness that makes him suffer a lot. Fr. Jay is still not well since he returned from his trip to Kadavu last March.

14 August 1871
Fr. Deniau left for Verata with his new set of sails. The Wonga Wonga arrived from San Francisco. An Irish priest is a passenger on board. On the 12th August I returned the house of Sawani into the hand of Marinon.

31 August 1871
The Pio Nono left for Bua (hired).

4 September 1871
We buried Mrs. Coffe.

12 September 1871
The Pio Nono arrived yesterday during the night. It was not brought here until 2 p.m.
20 September 1871
I left for Wairiki and Solevu to take their provisions. I also took Br. Sorlin to Wairiki to make their kitchen.

30 September 1871
I returned from my trip which had gone quite well. During my absence the Hamelin\textsuperscript{65} came to visit us. Everybody was very happy with the commandant and all those on board. The ship has visited all the missions, even Rotuma, where Bishop Bataillon confirmed 150 people.

8 October 1871
Brother has gone to Solevu to turn\textsuperscript{66} some pieces of wood for the altar. He returned at ten in the night.

\textsuperscript{65} “The French warship Hamelin, 1222 tons, arrived in port on Thursday morning last, in the prosecution of a cruise amongst the South Sea Islands. She is last from Rotumah. In her cruise she has visited the following islands, sailing from Tahiti-Tonga Tabu, Samoa (Upolu and Savaii), Uvea, Futuna, and Rotumah. Hence she will proceed to the Pine Islands, and thence to New Caledonia. The Hamelin is a fine vessel, is fitted with engines of 250 horse-power, and has bunkers for 200 tons of coal. Her speed under canvas is thirteen miles an hour, and under steam nearly thirteen miles. Her company consists of 150 men; and her armament of two rifled muzzled loading guns et 16 centimetres which throw to a distance of 6000 metres. She has also two guns of similar pattern but two centimetres less, and one small field piece. Her stand of small arms includes one hundred Chassepot rifles. This fine vessel is under the command of Commander Pouthier, Esq.”-Fiji Times, September 23 1871.

\textsuperscript{66} From this and another reference we gather that there was a lathe in Solevu.
9 October 1871
Fr. Fauvel has gone to visit Bureta.

11 October 1871
My letters left for France (relations, Fr. Yardin and the council of the Propagation of the Faith).
Fr. Fauvel returned from Bureta and is happy with his trip.

16 October 1871
I left for Rewa to give Confirmation. I returned via Verata where I slept for one night and I returned to Ovalau on the 21st in the evening.

2 November 1871
I left for Kadavu and I returned on the 8th. The magistrate of Vabea wants to chase out the Catholics if they don’t turn to heresy. They are resisting energetically.
During my absence a small boat full of Solomonese was on its way to Taveuni. Its crew was massacred by the savages who escaped. The parliament spends all its time meeting.

January 1872
I made a trip to the Yasawas and I returned on the 29th.

February 1872
The “Pio Nono” was hired by John King.
We have received the two barrels of wine that Fr. Yardin had told us about. We received them in very good condition and the wine was very pure right to the bottom of the barrels.
There is very strong opposition against the government on the subject of taxes which are found to be too great. The opposition is also caused by the lack of confidence in some members of the
government. People are not without fear that there might be some disturbance in the lead up to the elections and the meeting in May.

24 February 1872
I took out a new subscription to the Fiji Times.

26 February 1872
The Pio Nono has returned and is again used for the whole day.

1 March 1872
A Prussian steam warship has come and is anchored. It is said that it will be followed by two others.

3 March 1872
Sixteen sailors from the Prussian ship came to Mass.

9 March 1872
The Prussian warship left for Samoa.
All this time there has been a lot of agitation against the government, above all against Mr. Burt, who has finally resigned as first secretary.
The king is very angry because a planter has killed a Fijian at Taveuni.

11 March 1872
I left for Koro to buy yams etc.

21 March 1872
We returned from Koro. It took us three days to come home.

26 March 1872
The Pio Nono went to search for a load of firewood at Viro. It returned on the 28th in the evening. It has been bad weather these last few days.
9 April 1872
We beached the Pio Nono and we put it back in the water on the 10th in the evening.

10 April 1872
These days there is some trouble about the cutter Volunteer. It ended up by agreeing to wait one month for a warship.

13 May 1872
The Cossack (an English warship) arrived from Sydney. The doctor on board brought for the mission a packet of newspapers and a packet of money with a letter from Fr. Joly.

14 May 1872
We put up the framework of the new house at the side of the shed.

3 June 1872
In leaving for Wairiki our big sail hid from me the bowsprit of a ship downwind. The bowsprit tore our sail, and broke our mast. The bowsprit of the ship was also broken. We were obliged to return to anchor, without other accident.

July 1872
Br. Stanislaus went to look for a mast at Solevu.

22 July 1872
Br. Stanislaus left for Bureta to take to Fr. Deniau the timber that he had had sawn. He returned on the 27th in the evening with a load of firewood from Moturiki.
15 August 1872  
We received a visit from the steamship the Vaudreuil, commander Lefavre. Bishop Elloy was on board. This ship had taken ten tons of oil to the Rotumans to honour the treaty made last year.  
Br. Stanislaus went to look for yams at Koro and he returned to ...  

20 August 1872  
We left on the Pio Nono with Bishop Elloy for Futuna. Contrary winds and an attack of dysentery suffered by the bishop made us give up on Futuna. The bishop remained at Wairiki to get well again while we went to Solevu. Passing Sonisoni contrary winds detained us for 10 days at Solevu, finally we returned to Ovalau on the 18th September in eight hours travelling time. We began our retreat on the 24th.

1 October 1872  
The Pio Nono left for Wairiki etc. Bishop Elloy embarked at six pounds per month. He arrived home on the 31st. The bishop and Atalo have remained at Futuna.  
Fr. Montmayeur came on the Pio Nono.

67 Word unclear. Looks like “Vade” or “Vude”, which doesn’t mean anything to me

68 At Kubulau, between Savusavu and Solevu

69 It is 80 miles from Wairiki to Naqelelevu, the last island of the Fiji group, and 150 miles from Naqelelevu to Futuna. It seems they picked up Fr. Montmayeur at Wairiki on the way back. (Levuka to Wairiki is 100 miles).
31 October 1872
Fr. Fauvel has been sick for three weeks and has attacks that make us fear for his life.

6 December 1872
Br. Stanislaus went to Rewa with the whaleboat.
Fr. Fauvel is always sick and he has great difficulty recovering.

18 December 1872
Fr. Fauvel seems a little better.

8 January 1873
The Pio Nono left for Macuata, hired by a white man.

13 January 1873
Fr. Fauvel left for Sydney on the Friendship\(^70\)

15 January 1873
I went to Rewa to take Br. Sorlin and I brought back Fr. Grosselin. I came via Verata on the way back. I returned on the 18\(^{th}\).

20 February 1873
Br. Stanislaus took Fr. Jay to Wairiki. He returned on the 26\(^{th}\) in the evening.

3 March 1873
Br. Stanislaus took a load of timber to Verata and on his return he put the Pio Nono in the river at Bureta.

\(^70\) Fr. Fauvel did not return to Fiji. After going to Sydney he was appointed to Timaru in New Zealand. In 1876 he was appointed to Temuka (not far from Timaru) until 1904. He died in Sydney in 1904.
7 March 1873
I wrote to the first minister Mr. G.A. Woods about the land at Nasova.

13 March 1873
Br. Stanislaus returned. He had left the Pio Nono at Bureta.

17 April 1873
Br. Stanislaus went to put up the church at Verata. These days Mr. G.A. Woods, having Saipele as an interpreter, went with Leone Rafaele and Samuel Qarau to get information on the sale of the different pieces of land inside and outside our enclosure, without speaking to us, or anything at all.

13 May 1873
The Pio Nono left for Verata to look for our yams, and on the way back it brought Br. Stanislaus, who was building the church in Verata.

20 May 1873
I left for Kadavu with Brs. Sorlin and Stanislaus.

28 May 1873
We returned from Kadavu with a load of planks etc. The Church is holding its ground well at Vabea and a little with the Europeans. I baptised eight children over a year old.

6 June 1873
Br. Stanislaus returned to Verata with Fr. Grosselin, to put up Fr. Deniau’s church.
4 December 1873
Death of Br. Stanislaus (Gabriel Claret).\textsuperscript{71}

30 December 1873
We had a storm with winds from the south-south-east and south which only lasted for a few hours. In the north of Koro it was very strong blowing from the north east.

9 January 1874
I left for Kadavu with Fr. Grosselin and Br. Sorlin. We returned on the 23\textsuperscript{rd} in the evening. Our trip was quite pleasant. We brought a load of stakes for fences.

February 1874
We (Br. Sorlin) brought the “Pio Nono” into the river at Bureta. During the night of the 15\textsuperscript{th} to the 16\textsuperscript{th} we had a sort of storm from the north which drove four schooners or cutters ashore.

20 May 1874
I left for Taveuni and got our supply of yams. We returned on the 12\textsuperscript{th} June.

16 June 1874
I left for Kadavu with Fr. Grosselin. We returned on the 23\textsuperscript{rd}.

\textsuperscript{71} Breheret seems to be neglecting his journal. The journal started off in 1866, after a visit from Fr. Poupinel, who was a prolific letter writer. The journal entries have been getting less frequent. The death of Br. Stanislaus was a huge blow - he had been the captain of the Pio Nono for some time, thus relieving Breheret of that work. A year and a half later the Pio Nono was sold.
October 1874
I went to Verata where we blessed Fr. Deniau’s new church on the 28th. We were there with Fathers Grosselin, Favre, Deniau and myself. They said that more than 4,000 people were there. I came back straight after the ceremony and got home at three o’clock in the morning.
Fr. Montmayeur made a trip with the whaleboat to Naviti.

November 1874
Br. Sorlin made a trip in the Pio Nono to Verata carrying the altar there, and bringing back a load of dakua salusalu.72

January 1875
I went to Solevu to take the galvanised iron for the new church. While I was there there was a storm and the “Pio Nono” drifted onto the reef without doing itself a lot of harm. The wind came from the land.

22 April 1875
We sold the Pio Nono, because we no longer had anyone to take care of it, and not a lot of things to use it for.

24 June 1875
Arrival of Governor Arthur Gordon on the Pearl.

3 July 1875
Burial of Mr. Hornsby who died yesterday.

13 August 1875
Brother left with Tavite to work on the church at Solevu.

72 Dakua salusalu is one of the best building timbers in Fiji.
29 August 1875
Arrival of the warship La Vire, (Captain Jacquemart). On board was Fr. Vidal who was going from Samoa to Sydney for his health. The ship left again for New Caledonia on the 1st September.

1 September 1875
A big ceremony at Nasova, the first governor of Fiji took the customary oath as he started in his position. I was present by invitation, and I was treated with the respect due to my character and my position.

17 September 1875
I left for Rewa to consult the fathers about Fr. Deniau.

4 October 1875
Fr. Deniau came and left the same day.

1 May 1876
I went to Solevu to bless the new church, which had been finished since before Christmas. We returned after 15 days because of the bad weather. The following were there: Frs. Grosselin, Deniau and myself, with the two fathers from Solevu. I paid twenty-eight pounds for a boat for Verata. This was the agreed price. I have also been negotiating for the construction of a decked boat for ninety pounds, but this is still not certain.

4 July 1876
The Vire (Captain Riviere) arrived from Tahiti, having called at Samoa, Wallis and Futuna, from where it brought Mr. Procter.
17 July 1876
I sent by the American consul the letter of the captain of the Vireto Bishop Bataillon.

13 August 1877
We began again our school for the children of the whites, under Mrs. Margaret Burke.

21 September 1877
I returned to Solevu with our new boat, the St. Michael.

13 November 1877
Kustino left with the St. Michael for Ba, to search for yams.

28 February 1878
Arrival of Fr. Lenninger.

2 March 1878
I bought the land belonging to John Gallagher for 350 pounds.

28 June 1878
Departure of the governor Sir Arthur Gordon for England and his replacement for the time being by Mr. De Voeux.  

73 “Ad interum”

7 July 1878
We blessed our new house, and we moved in on the 9th. We pulled down the old one during the week.
2 October 1879
We blessed our new church of Nazareth, and on the following day we gave Confirmation for the first time.

16 February 1880
Fr. Montmayeur died at 8.30 a.m. after an illness lasting for some days only. Frs. Breheret, Favier, Bochettaz and Bertreux with Bros. Sorlin and Francis were at the burial.
Fr. Bochettaz assisted by Fr. Bertreux has been put in charge of the school at Nazareth.

5 August 1880
We launched our new boat the St. Leo, which was built by Br. Sorlin.

11 September 1880
Fr. Grosselin left for Ra with Eneriko.

17 September 1880
The Doyot (Commander Parray) visited all the stations except Rotuma. The commander wrote to the priests that France will not be concerned with their indemnity. The ship left on the seventeenth.

18 September 1880
We left from here with the St. Michael and from Nazareth with the St. Leo for Solevu with all the children from the school. I administered Confirmation to 225 people, and we returned on the 5th October.

13 October 1880
The St. Michael left for Solevu to look for the children of Pita about their temporal affairs. It returned on the 15th.
20 October 1880
Arrival of the new Governor Mr. Des Voeux.

2 January 1881
Arrival of Bishop Lamaze with two fathers and three sisters from France, one Futunian and one father who was an islander on route for his vicariate. They left for Tonga by the Ocean Queen on the 18th January.

2 February 1881
A storm with winds from the east, north-east, north then north-west. Several boats were blown ashore, several others suffered damage on the shore. We did not suffer a lot of damage. The St. Leo dragged because it was only anchored, but it stopped in time without coming to any harm.

29 April 1881
The boat built by Fr. Grosselin was launched.

74 Bishop of the Vicariate Apostolic of Central Oceania, based in Tonga. From 1879 to 1906.

75 If it were at its permanent mooring it would have been more secure than it was at anchor. A permanent mooring is usually very heavy, and remains there all the time, with a buoy indicating the mooring. In many of the cyclones mentioned in this journal it is notable how the “Pio Nono” always seems to have weathered the cyclone while other boats ended up on the shore. Full marks to Fr. Breheret for understanding the importance of a good heavy permanent mooring.
9 May 1881
I left for Verata, Rewa and Suva to get an agreement about land for the mission in this latest locality. I returned on the 14th. Brother Mathias arrived at the same time as us, coming from Tonga on his way to Sydney because he was sick.

23 May 1881
The St. Michael went to Nazareth to take Fr. Bochettaz to Solevu to rest there.

3 September 1881
Arrival of the English ship which has the two sons of the Prince of Wales. On the eighth, on the invitation of the rear admiral I went on board for a brief visit.

November 1881
We had a visit from the reverend Fr. Cathde\textsuperscript{76} of Auckland, who was well recommended by Fr. W. McDonald. This person although coming because of his health seemed desirous to stay in this country.

December 1881
Bishop Lamaze arrived here from Futuna on his way to Rotuma. Arrival of Frs. Passant and Marion.

31 December 1881
There has been a storm which blew the St. Leo ashore.

\textsuperscript{76} Name not clear. Another one of those words at the end of a line that runs out of space.
February 1882
Return of Bishop Lamaze from Rotuma.
Arrival of Sister Mary Frances of Assissi from Futuna.

29 March 1882
Arrival of the three sisters of the Third Order Regular.

16 April 1882
Departure of Bishop Lamaze for Tonga.

May 1882
Establishment of the sisters at Wairiki.

27 August 1882
Transfer of government to Suva.

1 September 1882
Fr. Grosselin and Br. Sorlin went to build the house at Culanuku.  

2 September 1882
Arrival of the Hugon, Commander Menard.

25 September 1882
Arrival of Sister Mary Frances with her sister.

13 October 1882
Departure of Sister of the Presentation and of Sister M. of St.Anne for Solevu.

77 Culanuku is a village on the coast of Serua near Lomary. Fr. Grosselin started a mission station there, which was later shifted to Lomary when land became available there. Fr. Grosselin is buried in Culanuku.
3 November 1882
I went to Tokou to see a site for a school.\(^{78}\)
Yesterday I did the paper work for the sale of the St. Leo for 330 pounds.

16 November 1882
Fr. Bertreux left for Ra and Kadavu to bring back Fr. Marion.

26 February 1883
I made a trip to Rewa and to Suva about the difficulty of placing a chapel at Buretu. On the 24\(^{th}\) while I was in Suva there was a strong wind at Levuka which knocked down some houses etc. I returned on the 1\(^{st}\) March.

28 August 1883
Arrival of the French ship the Limiser, Captain Mr. Chateauminois. Bishop Lamaze was on board. It came from Tahiti, Samoa, Uvea\(^{79}\) and Futuna. From here it is going to Suva, Tonga and Tahiti. It left again on the 30\(^{th}\).

6 October 1883
Return of Fr. Bertreux from Sydney by the Cooktown. Our religion is being persecuted at Ba and in the Yasawas.

12 November 1883
Fr. Marion went to replace Fr. Bochettaz at Nazareth. The latter came to Levuka for the whites.

\(^{78}\) This was the site for Loreto station.

\(^{79}\) Wallis island
Fr. Grosselin went to visit Wairiki and Solevu. He returned on the 23 November.

29 November 1883
Fr. Chaix arrived at our place on the Gunga\(^80\) in good health. He left from France on 27 September. He was at Suva on the 27\(^{th}\) November (two months’ travel).

23 December 1883
Fr. Passant, who has been replaced at Rewa by Fr. Chaix, left for Wairiki.

17 January 1884
The St. Michael returned from the Yasawas. Father Bertreux remained there. Our Catholics are all scattered by the persecution. Two women, one of whom was pregnant have each received fifteen lashes because they did not want to apostacize.

\(^80\) “Gunga” plied the route between Sydney and Fiji and other islands. It is mentioned several times up till the end of this journal. She was an iron brig-rigged steamship of 1,200 tons.
21 January 1884
I left for Suva about the troubles in the Yasawas, and to get busy about a chapel. I returned on the 29th.

4 February 1884
The St. Michael left for the Yasawas.

8 February 1884
Storm with winds from the north-east to the north-north west and then the north.

9 February 1884
In the evening good weather with a very strong tide.

27 February 1884
Arrival of Frs. Broyer and Vidal coming from Samoa to Sydney for health reasons.

28 February 1884
Return of the St. Michael from Yasawas. Fr. Bertreux remained there with the Rosa?, and only returned in the first week of March.

19 March 1884
Arrival of Sister St. Claire.

24 March 1884
She left for Wairiki with Fr. Bertreux on the “Suva”.

81 Now this could be confusing: the Suva was a local trading boat which is mentioned several times in the next few pages. It was a convenient way to get from Levuka to Taveuni.
13 May 1884
I left for Wairiki by the “St. Michael”, which returned with a load of catechists and returned to get me. We returned on the 27\textsuperscript{th} in the evening.

10 June 1884
I received a visit from Baron de Hubner.\textsuperscript{82}

20 June 1884
I left for Solevu with Mr. Gubetrau.\textsuperscript{83} I administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 89 people, and I returned on the 3\textsuperscript{rd} July. Fr. Bertreux left for the Yasawas and returned on the 24\textsuperscript{th}. The persecution has lessened a little.

September 1884
We had a conference about our new organisation of the catechists which we have given up for the moment. Fr. Bochettaz left for Verata on the 7\textsuperscript{th} September.

20 October 1884
I left for Suva to push the construction of a church, and to hasten the matter about Tokou. I returned on the 25\textsuperscript{th}. Lately we have established a committee to look after the repair of our chapel here. The work is almost finished.

\textsuperscript{82} A retired Austrian diplomat. After retiring in 1864 he travelled and wrote extensively. He died in 1892.

\textsuperscript{83} Breheret has written “Mr. Br. Gubetrau”. Not clear was he a priest or a brother. His name was French, so could well have been a brother.
1 January 1885
I confirmed twelve children at Nazareth.

26 January 1885
I went to Rewa and to Suva about the matters of Tokou and the church at Suva. The government has agreed that we can rent thirty acres for twenty-one years at five pounds a year. I returned on the 4th February.

23 February 1885
Fr. Bertreux left for Solevu for the fiko which is to take place on the 25th.

26 February 1885
Simeone came back to me from Wairiki.

4 May 1885
The St. Michael left for Wairiki, to take Sister de Jesus for the establishment at Tokou.

7 May 1885
The St. Michael returned from Wairiki with Sister Mary de Jesus, and a group of catechists who are returning from home.

8 May 1885
Fr. Grosselin left for Ra and Sr. M. De Jesus for Tokou to begin the sisters’ house.

20 May 1885
The opening of our library hall.

31 May 1885
Fr. Chaix has opened our new church in Suva.
10 June 1885
The arrival of Frs. Lepetit and Courech by the Gunga.
On the 4th of this month Fr. Marion brought Fr. Bochettaz back from Verata. He is very seriously sick from dropsy.

12 June 1885
Return of Fr. Grosselin from Ra and the St. Michael from Solevu.

18 June 1885
The burning of Conolly’s hotel at the edge of Sawani. Our house where Montgomery stayed was also burned and partly destroyed.

22 June 1885
Departure of Fr. Courrech for Rewa.

26 June 1885
A case arrived from the Apostolic Work.

9 July 1885
I left for Suva by the St. Joseph to look for the barrel of wine from Fr. Favre which had already drawn 3/4, and I returned on the 15th in the evening.

18 September 1885
Departure of Fr. Bochettaz for Sydney because of sickness.

3 October 1885
The arrival of the Daycet coming from Tonga, Vavau, Samoa and Futuna.

15 October 1885
I returned from Suva. My trip did not have the success I desired.
2 November 1885  
Br. Sorlin went to Suva to build the presbytery for Fr. Chaix.

5 November 1885  
We sent our annual report to the Society.\(^{84}\)

15 November 1885  
The sisters came together at Loreto to make their retreat under the direction of Fr. Grosselin.

18 November 1885  
Fr. Passant arrived from Wairiki. Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, who returned from leave, returned to Tokou.

22 November 1885  
Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart finally left for Wairiki. Fr. Mario returned from Kadavu.

6 January 1886  
Arrival of Fr. Joly\(^{85}\) from New Caledonia. He visited Wairiki and on his return he left for Rotuma, from where he returned at the beginning of February. On the 7\(^{th}\) I received some letters about Fr. Deniau.

\(^{84}\) To the Society of Mary general administration.

\(^{85}\) Fr. Joly was procurator for the missions in Sydney, where he build Villa Maria church. He then worked at the general procure of the Society of Mary in France. At the time of this visit he was the official Visitor of the Society of Mary to the missions in Oceania, the position that Fr. Poupinel had held at an earlier time.
which I communicated to Fr. Joly on the 8th at Loreto. He wrote to him to come.  

23-24 January 1886  
Fr. Passant has gone provisionally to Wairiki.

25 January 1886  
Fr. Lepetit left for Solevu on the St. Michael which returned to Loreto on the 28th.

3 March 1886  
There was a storm in the night which knocked down our church and a lot of houses in Levuka. Our church at Loreto was also knocked down.

6 March 1886  
Frs. Favre and Lepetit arrived in the night from Solevu on the St. Joseph. The storm was very strong. The church and the house are safe. A secondary house in the mountains has been knocked down.

9 March 1886  
I left by the Suva for Wairiki, taking Fr. Favre. The sisters’ house has lost its roof, another has been destroyed. Some Fijian houses for the children were damaged, 30 trees blown down etc. All the children at the station remain in very good disposition. I left to come home on the 13th with Fr. Passant and we returned on the 14th towards five

———

86 Fr. Deniau left Fiji, and was sent to Vanuatu. Breheret’s letters contain a lot about this. The governor complained about Deniau. From Deniau’s history we know that the secretary of Fijian affairs had been wanting to get rid of him. Deniau was a hard worker, a very successful missionary in Verata and Wairiki, who often managed to irritate Breheret.
o’clock in the evening. I have been told that there has been a big storm in Wallis.

9 April 1886
Fr. Courrech left for Wairiki.

25 May 1886
Fr. Bochettaz arrived at our place from New Caledonia in very good health. Only his eyesight is no better.

4 June 1886
Arrival of a Japanese warship.
Frs. Bochettaz and Lepetit left for Culanuku.

11 June 1886
Return of Fr. Lepetit from Culanuku where Frs. Grossein and Bochettaz remained. Fr. Grosselin isn’t so bad, it is said.

23 July 1886
I left for Rewa, Suva and Culanuku, from where I brought back Fr. Grosselin, leaving Fr. Bochettaz who ought to have as his assistant Fr. Passant. I returned home on the 3rd of August in the morning.

10 August 1886
I left for Wairiki on the St. Michael. I found Fr. Courrech really sick. I went to visit the roko. I left again on Monday 16th, and I reached home on the 19th at one in the morning.

6 September 1886
I left for Nazareth to put the floor in the big house. In the evening I was brought the news of the death of Fr. Favre on the 4th. I wrote to Fr. Bertreux to go to Wairiki and for Fr. Grosselin to go to Loreto. On
the 8th I returned to sleep in Loreto. On the 9th Frs. Bertreux and Lepetit left for Wairiki from Navutu.87 I returned at midday.

21 September 1886
Fr. Lepetit left for Wairiki to be the assistant of Fr. Bertreux. The last news from Wairiki (18th) did not give any hope for Fr. Courrech.

October 1886
I made a trip to Solevu where I gave Confirmation to about thirty people.

November 1886
Two trips to Suva.

4 April 1887
Death of Fr. Favier at Rewa

28 April 1887
Fr. Chaix went to be the assistant of Fr. Bertreux at Wairiki, and Fr. Bochettaz went to replace Fr. Favier at Rewa.

19 July 1887
I left for Solevu with Fr. Chaix. We returned on the 27th.

4 August 1887
The death of Sister St. Clair at eight in the evening.

12 September 1887
Arrival here of the Decres.

87 The old name for the place where the present Catholic church in Levuka stands.
13 September 1887
Commandant Laguerre and his officers went to visit Loreto.

15 September 1887
The Decres left for Samoa and Tahiti.

24 September 1887
Arrival of Bishop Vidal on the Fijian via Noumea.
After having spent fifteen days he got us all together at Loreto and gave us a retreat for three days. The bishop then left by the Gunga taking with him the native named Valentino.

4 October 1887
Fr. Hurlin left for Rotuma, to visit the priests, Rotuma being annexed to Fiji.

4 November 1887
Return of Fr. Hurlin in good health. He gave a good report of the fathers, his trip was a bit long.

17 November 1887
Arrival of the Sister St. George on the Gunga. Valentino returned with her.

30 December 1887
Arrival of Sister St. Augustin from Solevu to Loreto.

3 January 1888
Fr. Hurlin and Sister St. George left for Wairiki by the “Southern Cross”.

129
9 January 1888
I left for Wairiki on the “St. Michael”. We arrived at 11 at night and I
returned on the 14th.

15 January 1888
Arrival of Frs. Gallais and Lezer by the “Fijian”.

23 January 1888
Fr. Gallais left for Wairiki by the “St. Michael”.

31 January 1888
I left by the Gunga for Suva, Culanuku and Rewa. I returned on the
10th February.

25 May 1888
Fr. Chaix left for Sydney on the “Trojan”. 88

6 June 1888
I wrote to Mr. Thurston about the affair at Nakasaleka.

19 June 1888
I left for Solevu on the “St. Joseph” and I returned on the 26th.

24 July 1888
Fr. Marion went to look for Fr. Bochettaz and bring him here. On the
30th he brought Fr. Bochettaz here.

12 August 1888
Death of Joseph Drevet aged 79 years.

88 Fr. Chaix was sick. After a short time in Sydney he went to Napier (NZ),
where he died 10 May 1890, aged 33.
27 August 1888
Bishop Vidal arrived at 11 at night with Frs. Prin and Angier, four brothers and one sister.

1 October 1888
Fr. Bochettaz died at 3.30 in the morning. Born 2\textsuperscript{nd} May 1825, he was taken to Loreto to be buried.
We began our retreat and I returned 17\textsuperscript{th} in the evening.

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