

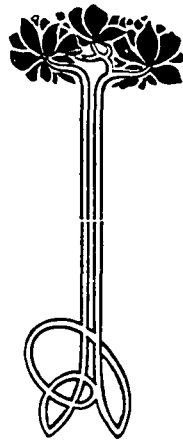
# Joseph Oliver Carter

THE FOUNDER  
OF THE

## Carter Family

IN HAWAII

WITH A BRIEF GENEALOGY



*By G. R. Carter*

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## Joseph Oliver Carter

THE progenitor of the Carter family in Hawaii was born in Charlestown, Mass., on September 15th, 1802. His father was the great-great-great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Carter of Woburn, Mass. His mother was Rebecca Wellington, a descendant of the famous Roger Wellington and Richard Palgrave. He was the third child in a family of five, three of which did not survive their infancy. Anne Rebecca, his sister, was born on April 26th, being two years younger than himself. When twenty-three years of age, his father died, January 28th, 1825, and the following year, in January, 1826, his mother also passed away in Charlestown. In Paige's History of Cambridge, Mass., mention is made of their home.

His childhood was passed in surroundings of culture and refinement, if not of luxury. What prompted him to go to sea or to go out to the Sandwich Islands is not known, nor is the date of his first arrival here.

Like other young men of good family in and around Boston at that time, young Carter may have been stimulated to seek his fortune in the Pacific, preferring the risks of this great ocean and the returns on its commerce rather than to remain quietly at home in Charlestown. American ships had already made large fortunes for the bold merchants of Salem and Boston. He may have heard that the Northwest fur-traders often wintered at these Islands, or perhaps some sea-captain had told him of the sandalwood trade, how this wood could be bought in the Sandwich Islands by the cord and sold in China by the ounce. Again, it may have been the love of adventure that caused this young Massachusetts man to finally venture forth into the great basin of the little-known Pacific.

There is a family tradition that he first went to sea in the U. S. Frigate "Constitution" as chaplain's assistant. This vessel being a training-ship, as assistant chaplain it was young Carter's duty to help teach the sailors reading and writing.

The Carter Genealogy\* states that "Captain Carter commanded merchant vessels in trade with China, Mexico, California and Sitka from 1825 to 1835." If so, he went to sea before his father died and was out in the Pacific when his life-long friend, Mr. Henry A. Peirce, first came to these Islands in the "Griffin," on March 25, 1825. The earliest record of his being in the Pacific is found in William H. Davis' "Sixty Years in California," wherein, describing his first visit to California in 1831, the author states that while at San Diego they obtained many hides in trade from the American bark "Volunteer," under Captain J. O. Carter, owned by J. C. Jones, a merchant of Boston. Thus at twenty-eight he was in command of a vessel, occupying a position of responsibility and trust.

Little else is known of his career up to his marriage on November 24, 1833, in Honolulu, to Miss Hannah Trufant Lord, who was born on December 25, 1809, in the town of Hallowell, Me.

Mrs. Robert Lewers, the captain's only daughter, tells the story of this romance as follows: While visiting relatives in Boston who had already picked out the girl for him to marry, Captain Carter met in Maine Miss Lord, and as such stories always go, he immediately fell in love with her in spite of all the relatives. At the time she was recovering from typhoid fever and, in order to secure permission to go to the Sandwich Islands to be married, feigned consumption. She finally got permission from her relatives to take the trip under the care of a captain's wife. A coffin was put aboard the vessel for her if she should not survive the hardships of the voyage. The death of this captain's child prevented his wife from taking the trip, so Miss Lord was finally chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. William Ladd, who, with their son, Newton, were passengers on this same ship, the name of which no one as yet has been able to give. Mrs. Lucretia Ladd was a towns mate of Miss Lord's, and being only two years her senior they were probably old friends.

Miss Lord left Boston before Captain Carter. Her vessel stopped at various ports and was perhaps not so well

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\*"Carter Genealogy," Clinton, 1887 (p. 272).

navigated, for when she arrived at Honolulu the young captain was on the shore to meet her. They were married at the residence of the American Consul by the pastor of the Seaman's Chapel. Shortly afterwards Captain Carter and his bride sailed for China.

In confirmation of Mrs. Lewers' account, the "Sailor's Magazine" of June, 1834, published in New York City (p. 323), there is the following notice: "Married on November 24th at the residence of Mrs. Perkins, Honolulu, by Reverend John Diell, chaplain to American Seaman, Captain J. O. Carter of Brig "Diana" of Boston to Miss Hannah T. Lord of Hallowell, Maine." There is also mention of Captain Carter's donation of \$5 toward the purchase of a bell for the Seaman's Chapel, which was presented January 1, 1835, evidently after his departure, for Mr. Diell writes from Honolulu, February 3, 1834, "Sent by kindness of Captain Carter about to sail tomorrow for Canton in the Brig "Diana."

Hannah Lord was in all probability a descendant of Robert Lord and Mary Waite of Ipswich, Mass. She was the oldest child in her family. Her father, John Lord, died when she was quite young, and her mother (nee Hannah Johnson) married a second time to Samuel Mower, and the family moved to the town of Greene in Maine. Hannah's life at home was said to be unhappy; at all events she was willing to take a long voyage full of hardships when only twenty-one years of age, out into the middle of the Pacific to these Islands, where she spent the rest of her life. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Lewers, at Waikiki, in Honolulu, on January 29, 1898, shortly after her eighty-eighth birthday.

About a month after the marriage of Captain Carter, according to the testimony of the British Consul Charlton before the Land Commission, that is about December 10, 1833, Carter paid the King one hundred dollars for the premises on which he built his residence. This was a wooden house of some pretension for those days, with its four-sided sloping roof and platform at the apex. It was one of those shipped out from Boston. Its location was in the most fash-

ionable part of the village, in the center of the residential section on the Waikiki corner of Garden Lane and Beretania Street, and in after years became known as the "Mansion House." His neighbor on the makai side was Captain James Bancroft, later killed by the Indians in Oregon.

In 1835, on December 20th, their oldest child, Joseph Oliver, Jr., was born in Honolulu, and this was during the same month that Mr. H. A. Peirce took Captain Brewer into partnership, under the firm name of "Peirce & Brewer," which for a period of seven years was the leading mercantile house of Honolulu. Both partners of the firm were evidently close friends of Captain Carter, though Carter was two years the senior of Brewer and six years older than Peirce.

At this time the sandalwood trade had dwindled considerably, but merchandise from China could be sold at a profit in Kamschatka and Honolulu. Whaling, which became later so profitable, was not yet fully under way, although Captain Brewer (who came out first in the "Paragon," August 23, 1823), in one of his earlier voyages to the Russian settlement, had seen immense numbers of whales, and this information was slowly making its way to New Bedford.

Just to what extent Captain Carter was financially engaged in these early voyages and mercantile ventures cannot be ascertained. There is in existence a protested draft, dated Honolulu, March 7th, 1836, for one thousand dollars, drawn by Hinckley & Smith in Carter's favor on Joshua Thompson of Canton, China, for the account of the ship "Rasselas." Now, this ship was purchased in 1834 at Honolulu jointly by Peirce & Brewer, and it is possible that Carter was interested in her cargo. We know she was sent on her first trip to Canton two years before the date of this draft, and that the vessel afterwards made many voyages and became well known in the various ports of the Pacific, under the commands of both Captain Brewer and Captain Carter. It is possible that Carter may have visited Hongkong in her, accompanied by his wife, for J. O. Carter, their oldest son, during 1897 told the writer that he had been baptized when a baby in Hongkong by the captain of

a British vessel and that he thought the certificate was among his papers.

While Captain Carter was returning from Kamschatka, on August 7, 1837, in Honolulu was born their second son, Henry A. P., who (according to another statement by J. O. Carter) was taken while still a baby at the breast on a voyage to Monterey, Cal., and owing to lack of proper nourishment on this voyage had his health impaired for life. The "Sanwich Island Gazette" shows that the ship "Rasselas" sailed under Carter's command for California on October 2, 1837, with Mrs. Carter and two children, and that they returned with deck load of horses, arriving April 23, 1838.

We know that in December of 1838 Captain Carter was one of a list of subscribers to a fund of \$450 for the purchase from S. D. McIntosh of the "Sandwich Island Gazette," which had been published weekly since July, 1836, and ceased its career with the issue of July 27, 1839.

On December 1st of 1838 the ship "Oscar," of Fairhaven, Conn., was wrecked on the north side of the entrance of Honolulu harbor. After being hauled off the reef she was purchased on December 7th by Captain Carter, who undertook the difficult work of her repairs. While thus engaged his third son was born on December 27th. He was named Samuel Morrill, after the captain's brother-in-law.

On the 11th of April, 1839, Captain Carter sailed in the "Oscar" as master on a voyage to China, taking as passengers the Rev. Mr. Diell, lady and child. There are certified copies of letters written by Whetmore & Company to Captain Carter at Whampoa in October of 1839, which show that Carter owned a third interest in the "Oscar," and that he expected to leave shortly for Honolulu, thence to visit the United States, while the "Oscar," which had been running the blockade, between Whampoa and Canton, due to the opium war, was to take a cargo of general merchandise and tea direct to New York City. At this time he probably intended to retire from the sea, as we do not find him again commanding vessels until he purchased one of his own.

On January 18, 1840, the brig "Bellhaven," Captain Crawford, arrived in Honolulu, fifty-nine days from Hong-kong; among the passengers was Captain J. O. Carter. In June of the same year H. A. Peirce and Captain Carter were passengers together on the schooner "Clarion," owned by Peirce & Brewer, on a trip to the Island of Kauai, and the newspapers of that period show that they returned to Honolulu on July 6th. On August 3d of 1840 "Captain Carter, lady and child" left on the brig "Harlequin" for Kamschatka, evidently leaving the two older boys behind. This was the same day that Rev. H. Bingham, wife and three children, Mrs. Thurston and five children, left Honolulu in the bark "Flora" for New York. Captain Carter and family returned to Honolulu in the "Harlequin" on October 14th. One month later the "Polynesian" had a notice of an auction sale of household furniture to be held on the 20th at the residence of Captain Carter, and that paper shows that on December 9th, the ship "Caliope,"\* Captain Clapp, sailed for Boston, with Captain Carter, lady and children as passengers. Later, Captain Jones of the brig "Lama" reported the "Caliope" as leaving Tahiti on February 3, 1841, with all well on board.

Fifty-six years after the Carter family started for Boston, the oldest son, J. O. Carter, speaking from memory, told the writer that "the whole Carter family left Honolulu for Boston in 1840 on the ship 'Alciope,' with Captain Clapp in command. Besides Captain Carter, Mrs. Carter and the three boys (Joe, Sam and Henry), there was a Hawaiian servant, Sam Matutu. Alfred was born on the way, I think just after leaving Tahiti (February 27, 1841), and according to Tom Cummings, who was one of the ship's company, Mrs. Carter was up two days after the birth, on deck, washing the new baby's linen.

There is in existence a bill of sale, dated Boston, October 14, 1841, of the brig "Delaware," a hundred and fourteen tons, built in 1822 at Biddeford, Me., from Joseph Baker & Son to Joseph O. Carter for four thousand dollars. There is also a receipt for \$261.55 for family board of Captain

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\* *Note:* — The "Polynesian" was probably in error, as W. H. Davis' *Sixty Years in California* gives Captain Clapp command of the "Alciope."



J. O. Carter to S. Morrill, dated October 17, 1841. These documents show that Captain Carter was in Boston until the fall of that year, from whence he probably sailed in his own vessel around the Horn again to Honolulu.

Early in April of 1842, he ships an invoice of goods in twenty-six cases to T. O. Larkin of Monterey, on board the Mexican schooner "California." A letter of April 22nd requests quick sales, so as to send funds home to Boston in the fall. Carter expects soon to have a fine assortment of goods for the California market, and asks for a suggested list of suitable articles for sale there.

On October 1, 1842, in Honolulu, was born the fifth son of Captain Carter, and this boy was named Frederick William. On October 31, 1842, Mr. O. C. Wyman writes from Boston to Carter on Oahu that the brig "Delaware" had put in to Rio in distress and required an outlay there of twelve hundred dollars; that he and her captain, Penhallow, estimate it will take three thousand dollars additional to put her in good condition for return voyage, which should begin about December 1st with full freight. He also says that Carter's draft in favor of James Hunnewell had been presented, and that he had at once thereupon insured Carter's interest in the brig's freights to the extent of five thousand dollars.

April 8, 1843, Captain H. A. Peirce writes from Boston to Carter in Oahu, telling him to retire from business, and suggesting that he purchase a cattle ranch in California, where the land will be certain to increase in value, and there he could live in better comfort, but in any event to get rid of the "Delaware"; that "she is a pickpocket." In this letter Peirce speaks of the publication of Jarves's history. He says that Haalilio and Richards are in England, also Brinsmade.

In May of 1843, a letter from Valparaiso informs Captain Carter of the complete failure of a venture of his in shipping there a consignment of "white oak knees," which must be stored and cannot be sold unless some poor unfortunate vessels arrives in distress.

Another letter from Peirce to Carter, dated October 28, 1843, tells of the former's purchase of the ship "Congaree" for sixteen thousand dollars, which had cost twenty-five thousand dollars to build only a short time before, and that he (Peirce) intended her for the Kamschatka-Oahu trade. Peirce also expresses the hope that General Miller will prove everything wanted in a British Consul-General for Hawaii.

Their sixth child, a daughter, Catherine Rebecca, was born on February 24, 1844, at their Honolulu residence. On March 13, 1844, the brig "Delaware," Captain Carter, is reported as having sailed for Valparaiso. She arrived February 1st from Guayaquil. The "Delaware" returned from Valparaiso September 1st, forty-three days out, with merchandise for C. Brewer & Co.

On October 14th of 1844 the ship "Delaware" was sold at auction in Honolulu and purchased by the captain of the whaling ship "Holder Borden," that had gone ashore on one of the lonely sand reefs far to the northwest of these Islands. There are in existence two drafts, "the third in exchange," drawn by this captain on the owners of his vessel through Nathan Durfee of Fall River, Mass., for \$6600. They were found among the papers of Captain J. O. Carter. His ship "Delaware" was taken over immediately by her new purchaser, and she made a successful trip, returning with the survivors of the wreck and the cargo of oil from the "Holder Borden."

After the sale of the ship "Delaware," there is no record of Captain Carter's going to sea again. He now turned his attention to the development of his residence into "The Mansion House" as their means of livelihood. This is shown by an advertisement in "The Polynesian" of October 19th, stating that no more meals will be served outside "The Mansion House." This was signed by Carter and Thompson, showing that he had taken F. W. Thompson in as a partner to develop the boarding-house started by Mrs. Carter sometime previously, probably after her return from Boston.

Among other of Captain Carter's papers in existence is an annual statement of the Mansion House account, dated

December 1, 1844, which shows a profit of \$3786.61 for the year, to be divided one-half to each of the partners.

There is also an interesting account sales by C. Brewer & Company, dated December 7, 1844, of merchandise ex brig "Delaware" from Valparaiso, which shows gross receipts of \$5256.00, Captain Carter's portion being \$985.81, and his profits only \$34.24, the merchandise consisting of dry goods, paints, hardware, wines and beers. There is also a statement of a personal account of Captain J. O. Carter with C. Brewer & Company, which runs from March 14, 1844, to October 8, 1845, and includes items all the way from a paper of copper tacks for \$1.50, with 50 cents postage on a single letter, to 18 per cent discount (exchange) on a Boston draft.

The "Polynesian" of April 12, 1845, shows that Captain Carter was in Honolulu on that date, for he then joins with other citizens in signing a public expression of sorrow over the death of Haalilio.

A letter of E. F. Loring & Son, dated Valparaiso, June 3rd, 1845, closes an accounts sales to Captain Carter of oil forwarded by the "Ontario," and states that the venture was a poor affair, realizing only \$607.60, or 41 cents per gallon. The letter states that most of the oil arriving on this vessel was sold at 25 cents per gallon in bond for Europe, and that Grimes & Company of Honolulu invoiced 17,000 gallons as "sperm" which turned out to be "whale oil"—a gross deception.

There is also in existence a receipt of Samuel Morrill from E. T. Loring for \$581.33, the value of a £120 bill of exchange on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company for account of J. O. Carter, dated Boston, June 3, 1845.

The foregoing transactions all show continued losses, which finally obliged him to send for his sons Joe and Sam, who returned with the native, Matutu, on the ship "Minstrelsey," Captain Donne. They arrived in Honolulu, October 17th, 1847; the second son, Henry, remained in Boston a little longer and moved to the Morrills. He came out under the care of Mrs. Peirce, arrived in Honolulu on June 25th,

1849, in the ship "Montreal," 149 days from Boston, when eleven years of age, and there is in existence a letter of his, written April 25th from Valparaiso to his Aunt Mitchell, in which he assures her that she need not worry over him, as he has on hand sufficient underclothes for ten weeks more.

It was at this period that land titles were established by the great Mahele or division between the sovereign, the chiefs and common people. On September 4th, 1848, the Hawaiian Government issued to Captain Carter the Royal Patent Number 8, for the Mansion House lot, which bears the signature of Kamehameha III, and was based on claim No. 111, which is found in Vol. 1, page 207, of our Land Office records. The claim is based solely on the testimony of Mr. Charlton, the British Consul of unsavory fame, which evidently made little impression upon the commissioners, who appointed their chairman, William H. Lee, then Chief Justice, to interview the King in regard to it. The King admitted the receipt of \$100 from Carter, but stated that the terms of the transaction were all in a written document given Captain Carter at the time, and that this transaction, like all of that time, did not carry title, but simply gave occupancy during the King's pleasure. However, Chief Justice Lee reports that because of the King's fondness for Captain Carter he requested that title be given him for his residence.

This patent gave title "in fee simple unto said J. O. Carter and to his heirs and assigns, they being Hawaiian subjects, forever," which indicates a condition that this property was never to be held by an alien; and perhaps bears on another family tradition. It seems, that after retiring from the sea Captain Carter was offered by the King a position as "Harbor Master." When his commission was sent to him and he found that he must become a Hawaiian subject and swear allegiance to the King, he tore it up and stamped on it, instructing the messenger to tell the sovereign what he had done.

Captain Carter died in his own home early in the morning of August 1, 1850, and he was buried in a lot in the old part of Nuuanu Cemetery. His tombstone gives the date of his birth as September 15th, in conflict with the Carter Gene-

alogy, in which the 13th appears. But as the Carter Tree gives September 15th, the weight of evidence is for the later date. Captain Carter left no will and his estate was administered by his widow and Stephen Reynolds. The record can be found in the files of our probate court, in Vol. 1, folio 331. This shows that his reverses had left him insolvent, the only property being his house and lot with its furniture, and this had been mortgaged October 1, 1847, for \$1000.00, with interest at one per cent per month.

At the time of their wedding, many in Honolulu considered the Carters the most distinguished looking couple ever in the Islands. This impression no doubt was due to the few cultivated and refined families in the Islands outside of the mission. No wonder they were admired, for the young captain was extremely good-looking, six feet four inches in height, with black hair and blue eyes; said to be the only man who could bend with his own hands a Mexican dollar. While she was of good figure, full of color, fresh from New England.

There are but three existing portraits of Captain Carter. One, a miniature in Boston, originally owned by his sister, Mrs. Samuel Morrill, said to have been painted by a French artist. It shows him as he reached the full vigor of manhood, probably made before his marriage. Another is a painting showing a round, smooth-faced, blue-eyed, kindly man of middle age, and is in the possession of the writer. The third is a daguerreo-type of a much older man. It may be that this is the likeness which Captain Carter sent to H. A. Peirce, for the latter writes from Boston, October 28th, 1843: "Jo! Ma conscience!! What a figure you sent me—you look like the man what won the fight. Dudoit has given a capital likeness of what you was when I last saw you. . . . I sent your letter and the likeness to Mrs. Morrill . . . and have not seen her since." Dudoit at that time made daguerreo-types in Honolulu. Hence, the reproduction of the third portrait on page 16 shows Captain Carter at forty years of age.

Captain Carter maintained his home in Honolulu for seventeen years, and this was largely the crucial period of Ha-

waiian history. At the time of his marriage (1833) foreigners were not taxed, nor could they own land in fee. Kamehameha III had just finished his minority, during which public affairs were conducted by Kaahumanu, who died in 1832. To the surprise of Liliha and many others, the King had lately appointed Kinau as Premier, who, with her husband, Kekuanoa, lived at Hale Kauila, just Waikiki of the Fort, then manned by 200 soldiers. The only revenue at that time was a tonnage tax on vessels,—10 cents for those that came for supplies and repairs and 60 cents for those that came to trade. The population of the Islands was dwindling. In 1832 there were 130,000 people. Only seventy-four Americans and fifteen British merchants were in Honolulu, although with the natives the town was supposed to have some 10,000 inhabitants. A school for foreign children, the Oahu Charity School, had lately been opened. The Seamen's Chapel had just been built on a lot given by the King, located in the midst of the grog shops in the center of the town, now lower Bethel Street, opposite the McCandless Building. The winding roads and lanes of Honolulu were mostly without names. There was no government other than the will of the King and the chiefs. The first collection of laws was not printed until 1834. There is a picture of Honolulu in the "Seaman's Magazine" of December, 1836, published in New York, that shows many grass huts and no wharves. The old Fort, begun in 1816, was located at the then end of Fort Street, about where Hackfeld's Building stands, below which is made land, filled in. The boat landing and custom house were at the foot of Nuuanu Street.

During Captain Carter's time Kamehameha IV (Liholiho), W. C. Lunalilo, Queen Emma and David Kalakaua were born.

Carter saw Hawaiian Royalty in its full vigor. He probably attended many of the royal marriages and was present at the famous funeral of Nahienaena in February of 1837. He knew intimately many of the tragedies of the Pacific, the wrecks, mutinies and escapes, told to him by those who had suffered through their hardships and dangers.

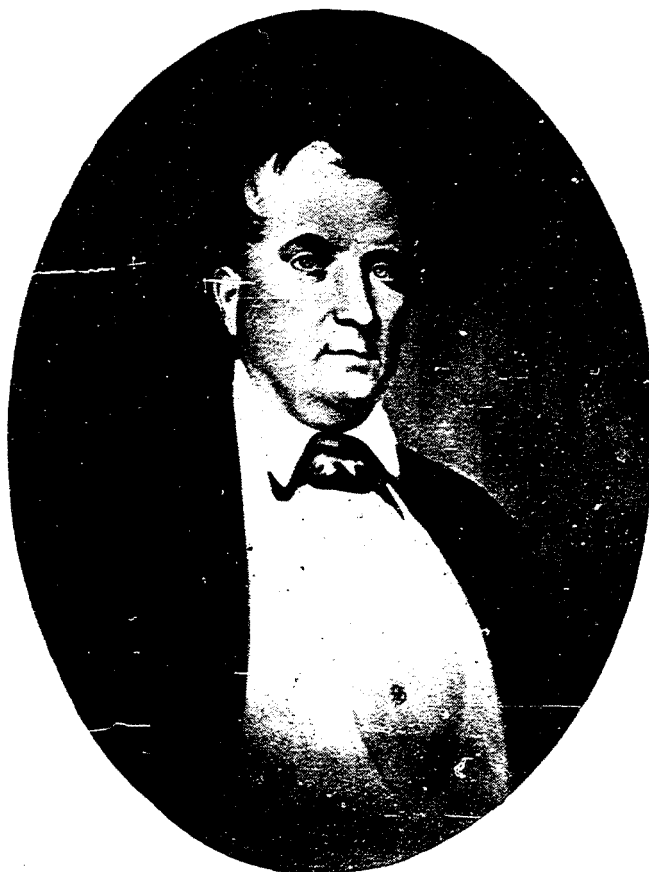
He probably often discussed the mystery, first of the disappearance of Captain Dominis and later that of Captain Dowsett.

He perhaps took part in the struggle of the Foreign Consuls, which reached its full strength in 1836, to establish extra territoriality and to ignore the local laws. He probably was subscriber to the first English newspaper, published in 1836, and he no doubt read with interest the "Spectator," a quarterly printed by an association of gentlemen during 1838 and 1839. Possibly he did not agree with the temperance advocates, who secured their first license law in 1838. He saw the flag of England raised and lowered in 1843, and the flag of France flying over the Fort in 1849.

He was a contemporary of many whose names are common in the early history of Hawaii, such as Snow, Reynolds, Dowsett, Rooke, Brinsmade, French, Ricord, Wyllie, Lee Bishop, Bingham, Judd, Monsarrat, Armstrong, Richards, Castle, Hall and many others.

He was a spectator to the splendid struggle by the Kingdom for recognition among the nations of the world, finally accomplished in 1844. He saw the start of the Hawaiian Government as an entity separate and distinct from the King, the inception of its finances, and the beginning of its executive departments. He witnessed the publication of the Edict of Toleration in 1838, by which religious freedom was obtained, and the Declaration of Rights in 1839, as well as the first written Constitution of 1840. He probably watched the first election of the people, when their representatives convened in session, April 2nd, 1845, and the commissioners who made the great "mahele," or division of lands between King, chiefs and people, and which established our land titles. His period was formative, both for industry, church and state.

The above is written with the hope that it will stimulate others to add to the meager information concerning Captain Carter here collected, and thus preserve to posterity as much as it is now possible to save of the history of the founder of the Carter family in Hawaii. The writer solicits letters giving information that has come in the way of others, as well as those containing corrections.

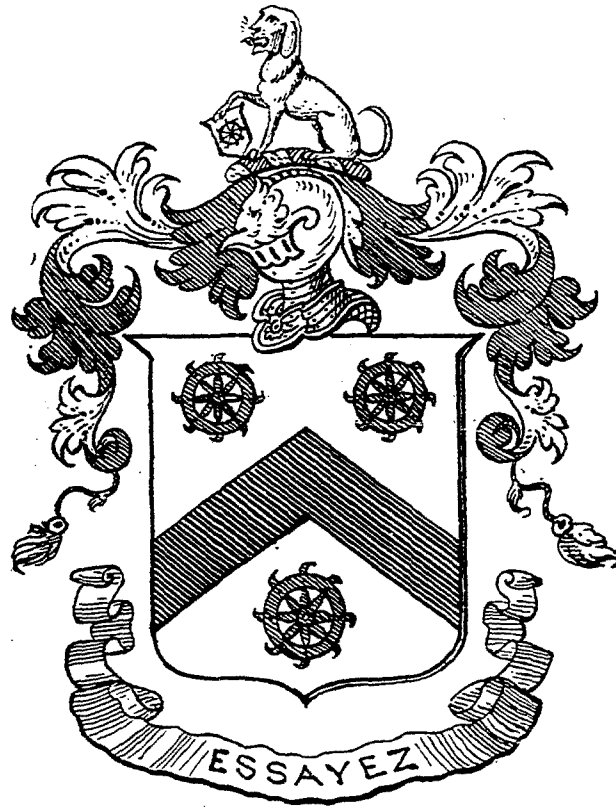


JOSEPH OLIVER CARTER  
1802-1850.



## Coat-of-Arms

**J**UST why the Carters should be entitled to bear arms the writer does not know, other than that his father used them before him, and he gives here a reproduction of a plate made in England in 1877.



A "Carter Tree," made some time between 1861 and 1867, for H. A. P. Carter, has arms on it, and the Carter Genealogy, published in 1887, gives the Carter arms on the title page, but makes no mention of it. These two differ; that on the "Tree" is surmounted with a "Talbot," while that printed in the Genealogy has a "greyhound."

In a pamphlet (1884) describing the Carter family reunion at Woburn, Mass., on June 11, 1884, two Carter arms are given. These also differ; the one on the cover has a "greyhound" and "St. Catherine" wheels, while that on the title page has a "Talbot" and ordinary cart wheels. That pamphlet (page 26) states that about 1861 an English ex-

pert was employed to search the pedigree of Rev. Thomas Carter, with the result that he was supposed to be a descendant of Richard Carter of Manor Garston (by letters patent July 12, 1545, from Henry VIII), and the coat-of-arms of this Carter family is thus described in heraldic language: "He beareth Argent, a chevron sable, between three Catherine wheels vert. by the name Carter."

On presenting at Tiffany's, New York City, an imprint of the Carter arms as illustrated above, Mr. Whitehouse, their expert, called the writer's attention to the difference between the arms presented and those of the Woburn Carters, in that the latter used plain cart wheels, and he asked why Catherine wheels were used, to which the writer could offer no explanation.

Mr. Howard Willston Carter of Norfolk, Conn., in his late "Carter Genealogy" (1909) shows that there is no proof that the Woburn Carters were the descendants of those from Garston Manor, but that they are from the Carters of Suffolk County, England, and he gives us as evidence extracts from the will of James Carter, dated September 8, 1655, who died at Hinderclay, Suffolk County, England, in which mention is made of a Thomas Carter in New England. In this genealogy the Carter arms are given with St. Catherine wheels and greyhound. Again there are those who believe it possible that Thomas Carter of Woburn was from Virginia, and in this connection it is interesting to note that on January 9, 1915, Mrs. Cara L. Chaney in Salem showed the writer several impressions in glass of the arms of Robert Carter from Virginia, found by plowing the ground of the old King Carter farm, given to her by the present occupant of the land, and these impressions clearly showed St. Catherine wheels.

A GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
CARTER FAMILY  
IN HAWAII  
[INCOMPLETE]



By GEORGE R. CARTER  
1915



### PREFATORY NOTE.

These imperfect memoranda of the family genealogy are published with the account of Captain Carter in the hope that others will be induced to collect and preserve such information in regard to their own families. To facilitate making corrections they have been printed on alternate pages, leaving the intermediate ones blank for the reception of notes.

### NOTE OF EXPLANATION.

- a. Identification numbers on the right in brackets are assigned to each person in numerical order, following the first mention of their names, after which they appear on the left in sequence.
- b. Roman numerals on left before each name indicate the number and order of the children.
- c. In the description of each person the Roman numerals on the right following each name indicate the generation of the descendant and the numbers in brackets refer to immediate ancestor.

(1) CAPTAIN JOSEPH OLIVER CARTER, b. Sept. 15, 1802, Charlestown, Mass., d. Aug. 1, 1850, Honolulu, Hawaii. M. at Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1833, to Hannah Trufant Lord of Hallowell, Me. She b. Dec. 25, 1809, and d. Jan. 29, 1898, dau. of John Lord and Hannah Johnson. He b. Aug. 1, 1773, and d. Feb., 1822, Litchfield. She b. July 21, 1778, and d. ....?

6 Children (2-7):

- I. Joseph Oliver, b. Dec. 20, 1835. (2)
- II. Henry A. Peirce, b. Aug. 7, 1837. (3)
- III. Samuel Morrill, b. Dec. 27, 1839. (4)
- IV. Alfred Wellington, b. Feb. 27, 1841. (5)
- V. Frederick William, b. Oct. 1, 1842. (6)
- VI. Catherine Rebecca, b. Feb. 24, 1844. (7)

(2) JOSEPH OLIVER CARTER I (1), b. Dec. 20, 1835, in Honolulu, and d. Feb. 27, 1909; buried in Oahu Cemetery. M. Nov. 28, 1859, Mary E. Ladd at Honolulu. She b. June 8, 1840, and d. Dec. 15, 1908; buried beside her husband; dau. of William Ladd and Lucretia Ladd. He b. May 11, 1807, Concord, N. H., and d. Feb. 8, 1863, Honolulu. She b. July 28, 1807, Hallowell, Me., and d. Aug. 7, 1874, Honolulu.

6 Children (8-13):

- I. Charlotte Adelaide, b. Sept. 8, 1860. (8)
- II. Mary Newton, b. Nov. 28, 1861. (9)
- III. Rachel Augusta, b. May 15, 1864. (10)
- IV. Joseph Oliver, Jr., b. June 12, 1868 (11)
- V. Sarah Mitchell, b. June 1, 1872. (12)
- VI. Henry Cushman, b. June 27, 1880. (13)

(3) HENRY A. P. CARTER I (1), b. Aug. 7, 1837, Honolulu, and d. Nov. 1, 1891, New York City; buried in "Sweet-Home," Oahu Cemetery. M. at "Sweet Home," Feb. 27, 1862, Sybil Augusta Judd. She b. March 16, 1843, and d. Sept. 1, 1904; buried beside her husband under same stone; dau. of Dr. G. P. Judd and Laura Fish. He b. Apr. 23, 1803, Paris Hill, Oneida County, N. Y., and d. July 12, 1873, "Sweet Home," Honolulu. She b. Apr. 2, 1804, Plainfield, N. Y., and d. Oct. 2, 1872, "Sweet-Home," Honolulu.

7 Children (14-20):

- I. Frances Isabel, b. Jan. 18, 1863. (14)
- II. Charles Lunt, b. Nov. 30, 1864. (15)
- III. George Robert, b. Dec. 28, 1866. (16)
- IV. Agnes Boyd, b. Oct. 15, 1869. (17)
- V. Sybil Augusta, b. Feb. 16, 1873. (18)
- VI. Cordelia Judd, b. May 18, 1876. (19)
- VII. Joshua Dickson, b. Feb. 8, 1880. (20)



(4) SAMUEL MORRILL CARTER I (1), b. Dec. 27, 1838, Honolulu, and d. Oct. 12, 1893, Honolulu; buried in Oahu Cemetery. M. Jan. 10, 1863, (widow) Harriet Layman Hempstead from Australia. She b. May 25, 1836 (where?), and d. Oct. 22, 1898, Honolulu; buried beside her husband; dau. of .....  
 ..... (?) and ..... (?)  
 He b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)

8 Children (21-28):

- I. Frederick William, b. Sept. 29, 1863. (21)
- II. Kate Layman, b. June 15, 1865. (22)
- III. Alfred Wellington, b. Apr. 22, 1867. (23)
- IV. Cara Isabel, b. Oct. 10, 1868. (24)
- V. Samuel Morrill, b. Oct. 13, 1870. (25)
- VI. John Hempstead, b. Oct. 29, 1872. (26)
- VII. Mary Ethel Kealoha, b. Nov. 25, 1874. (27)
- VIII. Florence Nightingale, b. Mar. 23, 1877. (28)

(5) ALFRED WELLINGTON I (1), b. Feb. 27, 1841, ship "Caliope," off Tahiti, and d. March 29, 1890, Kalihi Settlement; age 49; buried finally in Oahu Cemetery. (Incomplete.)

(6) FREDERICK WILLIAM I (1), b. Oct. 1, 1842, Honolulu, and d. Nov. 22, 1860, on board a whaling vessel of which he was an officer in Cumberland Inlet, Davis Strait. His remains were never obtained, though a stone was erected for him in Oahu Cemetery.

(7) CATHERINE REBECCA I (1), b. Feb. 24, 1844, Mansion House, Honolulu. M. by S. C. Damon in J. O. Carter's house, Nuuanu, July 16, 1867, to Robert Lewers. He (came to Honolulu in 1856) b. March 15, 1836, New York City, at No. 286 Broome St., son and 5th child of William Lewers and Mary Lowe (m. N. Y. C. June 21, 1829). Father came from Ireland 1816, town of Castleplain. Mother d. July 11, 1841. William Lewers m. 2nd Margaret Ross, Dec. 5, 1841. 23 children—12 1st mar., and 11 2nd mar.

2 Children (29-30):

- I. William Henry Lewers, b. Apr. 10, 1868. (29)
- II. Harriet Layman Lewers, b. Dec. 26, 1869, on Hotel St., opp. B. F. Snow cottage, now part of Hawaiian Hotel. (30)

(8) CHARLOTTE ADELAIDE II (2), b. Sept. 8, 1860, Honolulu; unmar.





(9) MARY NEWTON II (2), b. Nov. 28, 1861, Honolulu; unm.

(10) RACHEL AUGUSTA II (2), b. May 15, 1864, Honolulu; unm.

(11) JOSEPH OLIVER II (2), b. June 12, 1868, Honolulu; unm.

(12) SARAH MITCHELL II (2), b. June 1, 1872, Honolulu. M. Nov. 28, 1901, Winfred Howard Babbitt in Central Union Church. He b. .... (?) son of James Howard Babbitt and Mary French Abbott. He b. ....  
 ..... (?) d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) d. .... (?)

2 Children (31-32):

- I. Elizabeth Carter Babbitt, b. Sept. 21, 1902, at Lewers' home, Waikiki. (31)
- II. Howard Carter Babbitt, b. Sept. 5, 1904, at Afong cottage, Nuuanu. (32)

(13) HENRY CUSHMAN II (2), b. June 27, 1880; unm.

(14) FRANCES ISABEL II (3), b. Jan. 18, 1863, Beaufort, Emma St. M. at Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass., June 1, 1897, to Frederic M. Crehore of Boston. He b. July 16, 1858, at Newton, Mass. Son of Charles F. Crehore, M. D., and Mary Wyer (Loring) Crehore. He b. June 18, 1828; d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)

Residence 37 Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Boston.

1 Child (33):

- I. Sybil, b April 6, 1900. (33)

(15) CHARLES LUNT II (3), b. Nov. 30, 1864, Beaufort, Emma St., and d. Jan. 6, 1895, Honolulu. Shot during revolution. Buried in Sweethome Lot, Oahu Cemetery. M. at Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 11, 1888, to Mary H. M. Scott. She b. .... ?  
 dau. of ..... ? and ..... ?  
 He b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)

3 Children (34-36):

- I. Jeanie Evans, b. Jan. 15, 1889. (34)
- II. Henry A. P., b. May 4, 1891. (35) Resides Albany, N. Y.
- III. Grace Stevens, b. Feb. 4, 1893. (36) Resides Albany, N. Y.



(16) GEORGE ROBERT II (3), b. Dec. 28, 1866, Kukui St., Honolulu. M. in Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1892, to Helen Strong. She b. March 11, 1866, dau. of H.A. Strong and Phoebe Griffin. He b. Aug. 30, 1839. She b. in Michigan, Dec. 7, 1839, and d. Jan. 5, 1904.

4 Children (37-40):

- I. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1895, "Sweethome." (37)
- II. Phoebe, b. Sept. 27, 1897, "Sweethome." (38)
- III. (A daughter), b. and d. June 27, 1903, Judd and Liliha Sts.; buried Sweethome Lot, Oahu Cemetery. (39)
- IV. George Robert, Jr., b. Nov. 10, 1905, Judd and Liliha Sts. (40)

(17) AGNES BOYD II (3), b. Oct. 15, 1869, No. 8 Kukui St., Honolulu. M. at "Sweet Home," Honolulu, May 18, 1892, John Randolph Galt. He b. June 5, 1867, Newburg, N. Y. Son of John Galt and Ann Evelyn Roberts. He b. .... (?) and d. .... ? She b. .... ?

2 Children (41-42):

- I. John Galt, b. Sept. 22, 1893, Seattle. (41)
- II. Carter Galt, b. July 23, 1895, Seattle. (42)

(18) SYBIL AUGUSTA II (3), b. Feb. 16, 1873, Coady House; d. July 12, 1874, Coady House, Nuuanu Valley. Buried Sweethome Lot, Oahu Cemetery.

(19) CORDELIA JUDD II (3), b. May 18, 1876, Coady House, Honolulu. M. at Galt's residence, Liliha St., Honolulu, Jan. 21, 1908, to Charles A. Hartwell. He b. .... (?) son of Judge Alfred S. Hartwell and Charlotte Elizabeth Smith. He b. .... (?) and d. .... (?) She b. .... ? and d. .... ? Residence South Natick, Mass.

2 Children (43-44):

- I. Martha, b. Oct. 12, 1908, Waterhouse Place, Wyllie St., Honolulu. (43)
- II. Alfred Stedman, b. May 24, 1910, "Glen Mary," Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

(20) JOSHUA DICKSON II (3), b. Feb. 8, 1880, "Sweet-Home," Honolulu, and d. Feb. 20, 1882, "Sweet Home." Buried Sweethome Lot, Oahu Cemetery.



(21) FREDERICK WILLIAM II (4), b. Sept. 29, 1863, Honolulu. M. to Alice Armeda Parker, June 6, 1889, at North Yakima, Wash. She b. .... (?) dau. of Francis Taylor Parker and Armeda Jane Lesh. He b. ....  
 ..... (?) He d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) She d. .... (?)

3 Children (45-47):

- I. Samuel Morrill, b. Oct. 18, 1895, Wailuku, Maui.  
(45)
- II. Frederick William, b. Mch. 28, 1897, Lihue, Kauai.  
(46)
- III. Sybil Augusta Armeda Kalauokealoha, b. Mch. 16, 1900, Honolulu. (47)

(22) KATE LAYMAN II (4), b. June 15, 1865. M (?) at Seattle, Wash., to Oran Kitley. He b. .... (?)  
 Son of ..... (?) and ..... (?)  
 He b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 Residence Seattle, Wash.

(23) ALFRED WELLINGTON II (4), b. Apr. 22, 1867. M. to Edith Millicent Hartwell, at Honolulu, Oct. 12, 1895. She b. ....  
 ..... (?) dau. of Judge Alfred Stedman Hartwell and Charlotte Elizabeth Smith. He b. ....  
 ..... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. ....  
 ..... (?)

4 Children (48-51):

- I. Alfred Hartwell, b. Dec. 1, 1896. (48)
- II. Edith Millicent, b. Feb. 17, 1898. (49)
- III. Dorothy Layman, b. Sept. 29, 1899. (50)
- IV. Barbara Juliette, b. June 25, 1901. (51)

(24) CARA ISABEL II (4), b. Oct. 10, 1868. M. at Seattle, Wash., June 10, 1889, to Jesse Oliver Young. He b. ....  
 ..... (?) son of Andrew Brown Young of Lubeck, Me., and Huldah Ann Tarbell. They lived in Seattle, Wash. He b. ....  
 ..... (?) and d. .... (?)  
 She b. .... (?) and d. .... (?)

4 Children (52-55):

- I. Harriet Layman Young, b. June 8, 1890, Seattle.  
(52)