



Guide to the Henry and Mary Hayne Papers

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Summary

Collection Title:

Henry and Mary Hayne papers, 1797-1828

Creator:

Hayne, Henry, active 1790-1860

Abstract:

Henry Hayne acted as private secretary to Lord William Pitt Amherst, who led the Second British Embassy to China in 1816. This collection contains Hayne's diaries from the voyage of the embassy on the H.M.S. Alceste, and includes descriptions of their travels in Madeiras Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, and various cities in the Chinese Empire including Guangzhou, Macau, Manila, Peking (Beijing), and Nanjing. There is also an account of the shipwreck of the Alceste and encounters with Malay pirates. One diary by Mary Hayne, Henry's first wife, records the Haynes' voyages between England and Rio de Janeiro in 1824 and 1828.

Extent:

0.5 Linear Feet

Language:

Materials in English.

Collection ID:

RL.12002

Permalink:

<https://idn.duke.edu/ark:/87924/m1rb29>

Preferred Citation

[Identification of item], Henry and Mary Hayne Papers, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Duke University.

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Background

Scope and Content

The collection consists of four diaries kept by Henry Hayne during his voyage with Great Britain's Second Embassy to China, led by ambassador Lord Amherst from 1816 to 1817. Also contains a diary kept by Mary Hayne during the

Haynes' voyages to Rio de Janeiro, 1824-1828; a small bound volume of copied recommendation letters, dated 1809-1819, about Hayne and his appointment to the Amherst Embassy; a printed map of the 1793 Macartney Embassy to China from 1797; an engraving of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst (William Pitt Amherst's father).

Biographical/Historical

Henry Hayne (active 1790-1860) was a native of Durham, England. He served as secretary to Lord William Pitt Amherst during Amherst's embassy to China, 1816-1817, and as British commissary judge at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from approximately 1824 to 1828. He married twice: first to Mary Stack, author of one of the diaries in this collection, who died in 1838, and then to Isabella Paine Fox (d. 1859). Henry and Isabella had one son, William Amherst Hayne (1847-1872 or 1873).

The Amherst Embassy was the second official attempt by the British to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese government. Hayne traveled on the H.M.S. Alceste through Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, the Madiera Islands, and then through China's interior toward Peking. After Amherst refused to participate in a kowtow, kneeling before the emperor Jia-Qing, the emperor refused to grant them an audience.

After departing China, the Alceste was shipwrecked off Pulau Pongok (referred to as Pulau Liat in the diary). Hayne and other members of the embassy sailed in open boats to Batavia, Dutch East Indies, ultimately returning to pick up the rest of the crew from Malay before sailing back to England.

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Administrative Information

Publication Statement

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Access Restrictions

Collection is open for research.

Use Restrictions

The copyright interests in this collection have not been transferred to Duke University. For more information, consult the Rubenstein Library's Citations, Permissions, and Copyright guide.

Acquisition Information

The Henry and Mary Hayne Papers were received by the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library as two purchases from Michael S. Hollander (Rare Books and Photographs) in 1977.

Processing Information

Initially processed by RL Staff, May 1980. Forms part of the William B. Hamilton Collection.

Redescribed in a collection guide according to DACS and RDA, with materials reboxed, by Meghan Lyon, April 2022.

Collection was originally titled Henry Hayne Papers, but was updated to reflect Mary Hayne's presence as part of remediation of the catalog record and creation of this collection guide in April 2022.

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Names and Subjects

- Diplomatic and consular service, British
- China -- Description and travel -- 19th century
- China -- Foreign relations -- Great Britain
- Brazil -- Description and travel
- Cape Town (South Africa) -- Description and travel.
- Enslaved people
- Slavery -- Brazil
- Shipwrecks
- Voyages and travels -- History -- 19th century
- Women travelers - 19th century -- Diaries
- Piracy -- 19th century
- Hayne, Mary, d. 1838

- Amherst of Arracan, William Pitt Amherst, Earl, 1773-1857
- Jiaqing, Emperor of China, 1760-1820

Collection Inventory

Henry Hayne diary volume 1, 1816 February 8-
April 20 and undated

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Item is a bound manuscript diary, 173 pages, containing a journal from Henry Haynes' voyage on the H.M.S. Alceste from Portsmouth, England, to Madeiras Island; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Cape Town, South Africa. The journal also contains some sections on Hayne's visit to Canton (Guangzhou), China; Macau; and Manila.

Haynes describes daily routines and activities on board, including his sea sickness and exercise regimens. He notes views from the deck, including different fish and aquatic life. At one point (page 26) a drunk sailor jumped overboard and was presumed to have drowned or be eaten by a shark, even though they tried to find him. Haynes also recounts a ceremony marking of the ship's celebration of crossing the equator, including a script of Neptune's conversation with ship captain, Maxwell.

The Alceste spent about ten days in Rio de Janeiro and Haynes records many details about the local geography, agriculture, plantations, and commerce. He includes descriptions of enslaved African people and white settlers, specifically the Portuguese colonists. He describes his visit to a slave market "out of curiosity," and says that "from the little opportunity I had of observing their treatment, I cannot for any opinion upon it; the general opinion was that for Slaves they were generally well treated, but the frequent marks of stripes on their shoulders which we constantly saw in the streets induced some of our party to come to a very different conclusion" (page 73). He writes that Rio "is pretty considerable but rather mean, and nothing striking in it besides the filthy state of the streets" (page 81). The Alceste's time in Rio coincided with the death of Queen Maria, the king's mother, and Haynes describes different Portuguese services and mourning customs, including outfits.

The embassy left Rio de Janeiro on April 1, and reached Cape Town on April 18, and the volume includes the events of the first three days there.

Pages 115-134 contains descriptions of the embassy's travels in Guangzhou (recorded Canton), Macau (recorded Macao), and Manila (recorded Manilla). The author describes the embassy's reception and lodging in Canton after their journey into China (described in Volume 2). While in Canton, Hayne records their visits to English and Western factories, as well as to Chinese shops which

"are filled with very beautiful specimens of workmanship in Ivory, Mother of Pearl, and Tortoise shell as well as silks, velvets, crapes, shawls, embroidery, in short innumerable pretty things of this kind to tempt the European to spend his money" (page 121). Hayne at one point describes Chinese women: those he encountered in the countryside "most commonly their feet are as nature made them, but on shore in the suburbs, many are seen hobbling on their heels with cramped feet" (page 132). Hayne also discusses factory surgeon Alexander Pearson's work inoculating Europeans and Chinese against smallpox (page 131).

Pages 170-173 contains log entries for the ship's voyage from England to the mouth of the Pei-ho River, China, including dates, distance, temperature, latitude, and longitude.

Henry Hayne diary volume 2, 1816 August 9-
October 22

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Item is a bound manuscript diary, 267 pages, containing the journal of Henry Hayne during the Amherst embassy's travels through China. This volume begins when the ship arrives at the mouth of the Pei-ho (Hai River). Hayne records their journey up the river from Tianjin towards Peking, and documents their unsuccessful attempt to seek an audience with Emperor Jiaqing. The audience was refused following the British embassy's refusal to participate in "ca tow" (kowtow) to the emperor, and the convey sailed south, through China's interior, to Guangzhou, eventually arriving January 1, 1817.

The Volume 2 journal describes the travel of the embassy from Tianjin to Nanjing, August 9-October 22, 1816. Hayne discusses various aspects of diplomatic etiquette, as well as the embassy's boat travel on rivers and the Grand Canal, often pulled by Chinese native trackers. Hayne describes their poor health and status, and hazardous working conditions. He also remarks on the crowds of Chinese people who found the British very curious, and describes how the Chinese military cleared the way for the British by whipping the onlookers.

Hayne also includes his impressions and summaries of the Chinese geography and landscapes; agriculture; commerce; food; women's appearances and clothing; burial rites; festivals; and Chinese customs. Several officials are mentioned, including Duke He-shih-tai and Quang-tai-gin.

The interior back cover has a drawing of a map of Peking with notes about the voyage.

Henry Hayne diary volume 3, 1816 October
22-1817 January 1

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Item is a bound manuscript journal with Hayne's diary from his travels with the Second British Embassy through China in late 1816. The journal begins when Hayne is with the embassy in Nanjing and ends with the embassy's arrival at the outskirts of Guangzhou. Many topics overlap with Volume 2. Hayne describes diplomatic matters, holidays and celebrations, the terrain and agricultural practices he witnesses, the physical appearances of different Chinese people (including women, soldiers, and other groups), and visiting different towns and cities along the Yangtze and other rivers between Peking (Beijing) and Canton (Guangzhou).

Hayne notes that some of his later entries (Dec. 31 1816-Jan. 1 1817) in this volume were lifted from Henry Ellis's journal. Ellis served as Third Member of the Embassy.

Henry Hayne diary volume 4, 1817 and 1824

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Item is a bound manuscript journal of about 69 pages with Hayne's diary along with some abstracts of ship logs and notes from the Embassy's return voyage following the Embassy's visit to China. Their ship, H.M.S. Alceste, was shipwrecked near Pulo Leat (also called Pongok Island in modern-day Malaysia) on 1817 Feb. 17. The journal has Hayne's diary from February 19-23, recording his trip with the Embassy in open boats from the wreck to Batavia, Dutch East Indies. Hayne records the difficult conditions for Lord Amherst, his suite, and the marines who rowed the boat with no shade, limited rations, and very little fresh water.

The journal contains an abstract of the Alceste's logbook, tracking its voyage from the "mouth of Pie-ho" to the "Napa-Kian Roads in the Islands of Loo-choo," waiting for the return of the Embassy. The log then records the day of the shipwreck and the ferrying of the crew to Batavia, and their journey onwards on the H.M.S. Cesar. The Cesar sailed around Capt St. Marys, to False Bay, and then "anchored at Noon off James' Valley and Town St. Helena" on 27 June 1817. The logbook ends on 15 August.

Another portion of the journal includes "copious extracts from and few additions to a journal kept by one of the Officers of the Alceste during his stay on the Desert Island of Pulo Leat near which the said ship was wrecked" (page 29 on). This excerpt records efforts to rescue men and supplies, the departure of the ambassador's suite (including Hayne), digging for water, the arrival of Malaysian pirates and fishermen, and the eventual rescue of the survivors and their ferrying to Batavia where they were reunited with the Embassy and continued onward to England.

Also in the journal are abstracts of the HMS Blanche's logbook from Plymouth to Lisbon, Madeira, and Rio de Janeiro (1824).

Mary Hayne diary, 1824-1828

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Item is a bound manuscript journal with a logbook and diary kept by Mary Hayne, first wife of Henry Hayne, during the couple's voyages to Rio de Janeiro in 1824 and 1827-1828. The first 42 pages document Mary's experiences on board the H.M.S. Blanche, including a diagram of her and Henry's cabin, her daily diary, and description of their stop in Lisbon on the way to Rio de Janeiro.

Pages 45-49 of the journal appears to contain an English translation of the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro* newspaper from 1826 Sept. 26. This manuscript copy records events of the day and including notices regarding sales of enslaved people, as well as lost and found reward notes and hiring notes for enslaved laborers.

Pages 52-58 of the journal contain an abstract of the H.M.S. Frances Freeling's sail from England to Rio de Janeiro in 1828, with notes for dates, location, and weather.

Page 59 has a diary entry from Mary Hayne, recording the couple's return to England from Rio de Janeiro in February 1827 due to Henry's poor health. The couple sailed again for Rio de Janeiro in August 1828, which is documented from pages 59-71. Mary's diary entries from the journey include occasional drawings of the scenery and their cabin.

Henry Hayne letterbook, 1809-1819

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Letterbook (15 pages) with copies of letters to Hayne's father from Lord Amherst, Reverend Edward Drew, J.W. Addington, and Reverend Guy Bryan discussing Hayne's appointment to the Second Embassy. Also contains copies of two copies of poems by William Burges Hayne, written following the death of his sister, Anne, and on the occasion of Christmas.

A Map of the Journey of the Embassy, from Zhehol to Canton, and a printed engraved picture of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, 1797 and undated

Box 1

Scope and Contents

Two items: a 1797 printed map, 19cm x 31cm, depicting the route of Britain's First Embassy to China in 1793, led by ambassador George Macartney; and an

undated engraved picture of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst (father of the Lord Amherst from the Second Embassy).