

Gilbert Islands,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Central Pacific.

26th January, 1938.

Dear Roth,

Many thanks for your letter. I have never forgiven myself for not having answered your first one but life has been fairly hectic during the last year or two. Congratulations on getting your M. Sc. at Cambridge and on landing a job in Zanzibar. I can imagine what a disappointment it must have been not getting back to Fiji, for even after two years the Pacific must call strongly. I feel certain, however, that you will like Zanzibar - we always thought it the pick of the African Colonies and were quite enjoying it by the end of our stay there. At any rate you should find the work not too onerous after the Pacific, apart from learning the language. I found it quite hard at first to get back into the habit of working all day every day 7 days a week after the tempo of East Africa. The fact that the work in Pemba was purely routine and one had little responsibility was, as it actually turned out, a splendid tonic. However you will probably have a more senior job than myself so life there may not strike you in the same light.

As for the service people, we liked them immensely. Mr. McElderry is, without exception, the nicest and kindest man I have

ever had the good fortune to serve under; and there were several others we liked almost as much, such as the Tywrhitt Drakes, and Miss Nichol Smith at the Museum. I feel confident that now you are in the African Service it will not be long before you are back again in the Pacific in a senior post. How about trying for the Resident's job here - I expect you have heard, though its still confidential, that Garvey is to act as Resident when Mr. Barley goes on leave. A very good choice, but when they come to finally fill it they'll very likely send some appallingly unsuitable snob from Kenya or Nigeria who can do untold harm to our gentle natives with the domineering methods considered necessary, though heaven knows why, with the mainland African.

We've been frightfully busy since our return. I don't know if the local authorities were confident that they'd get me back but they certainly seem to have left enough matters "for a report from Mr. Maude on his return" to keep me busy at headquarters for many months. Directly we got back I found that I was to lead an expedition to the Phoenix Islands, which had been declared part of the Colony last March. There are eight islands in the Group and I was away for 2 months exploring them. As you can imagine I got an immense kick over landing on these lonely uninhabited atolls in the middle of the Pacific and hoisting the first Union Jack. We investigated each island thoroughly - topography, soil, water supply, botany, animal life, etc., - with a view to finding out what can be made of them. Since my return I have spent a further

two months writing a series of reports on the islands, the seventh and last having just gone, thank goodness - they'd make quite a decent sized book. I have great hopes of running a settlement scheme on quite a decent scale with some of our land hungry Gilbertese in the course of the next few months.

Anyway, what with one scheme and another we're both as busy and as happy as can be and offer daily blessings on the C.O. for allowing us back. My wife has just come back from Nauru where she conducted a String Figure expedition of her own. She has really collected some most remarkable String Figures, Nauru having developed the art to a higher degree than anywhere else in the world.

Well I must close now but before doing so we both want to congratulate you heartily on your marriage. Zanzibar without a wife would be pretty foul, I should imagine. I'm sorry that our Cadets here don't all come out married, though Macdonald disagrees with me.

The best of luck in your new sphere and mind you come back again to this part of the world in charge of some Department, preferably the G. & E. We both feel that we owe a lot to you for while I realize that, in the circumstances, you could scarcely beard the C.O. in their den, yet I know from Mac. that your advice and assistance was of very material help.

With kindest regards from us both,

Yours very sincerely,

J.L.H.

Glad to see that you are now a Life Member of the Polynesian Society. Do you see "Oceania" these days? Its getting very good and the last number (September) was, I think, the best to date. But I suppose you are interested more in "Tanganyika Notes and Queries" nowadays!

I trust you will excuse me typing this letter. However, if I had written it you would have been unable to read very much as I was taught to write by an Indian and the result is acknowledged by all to be frightful.

I'm sorry that there is a temporary hitch re your pension. I understand that there is a recent Circular from the S.O.S. which covers your particular case and makes it virtually certain that you will get it all right after the necessary Ordinance has been passed by Fiji.

J.R.M.

Royal Empire Society
London, W.C. 2.

11 August 1937.

Dear Maude,

Just a line to tell you
what has happened of late.
I have finished my year up at
Cambridge & managed to get
my M. Sc. degree. As I found
it quite impossible to find
employment in this country I
asked the C.O. whether I could
go back to Fiji. I think they
were not very keen on the idea
& instead offered me administra-
tive work in Zanzibar, which
I have perforce had to accept.
Owing to 2/13 of the Fiji Pensions
Ord^{ce} 1928 I cannot count my

past 8½ years service but
I rather hope the C.O. will
be something for me.

I am getting married
next month so (thank God)
do not go out alone in
October, when I am due to sail
for Zanzibar.

I enquired about ^{you} the
C.O. recently but found you
had left on your return to
the G. I., and I most heartily
wish you all the best &
hope you will be able to
publish some really outstanding
work as a result of the
completion of the job you were
busy with before you left.

With my warmest regards to
you both,

Yours ever,
G. K. Roth

Ocean Island,

9th February, 1938.

Dear Armstrong,

I feel I must break the habits of a lifetime and write to congratulate you on landing such an excellent job. You've certainly succeeded in getting what was the summit of ambition for all of us and you must be very bucked indeed. We're all very jealous but I'm sure you'll do well and that the next we'll hear of you will be that you've been appointed to a permanent post in some Colony where the material prospects are considerably better than here.

Honor was very cut up at not seeing you two before you left. We must have missed you by a bare two minutes as we went straight to Clarke's after landing - we made several attempts to reach you by wireless but you had a second officer or someone running the show in his spare time and Cookson never seemed to be able to get in touch with the blasted man. I got your £6 tobacco money O.K. from Ramsey - I seem to remember it should have been an odd amount but of course lost your paper. However if I owe you any change let me know.

I translated and sent the letter from your wife that she asked me to and duly kept a copy for her which I enclose. The signature was one of our better efforts and we only wished we had her cheque book handy to try a few more.

Bevington seems to be doing very well indeed from all accounts, and literally stacks of letters are arriving from him by each mail, so we need not have had any misgivings. He still appears, however, to be a shade on the confident side though no doubt its better than not having enough. The end of his last Travelling Diary rather amused me when, talking of Miss Stuart, he says - "Her stay on the government station passed off fortunately without untoward incident, which I consider to be a magnificent tribute to a primitive people". He evidently reckoned she'd be raped on the first night you left! Bevington has certainly been kept busy - after a short stay at Beru to digest the files he hopped around the district on the "Moamoa". Soon after returning the "Nimanoa" took him round again, dropping him on Nikunau where he is spending a month. On Monday the "Nimanoa" leaves to take him via Arorae, etc. to Beru and after a week or so, while H.H. is in the Ellice, its to take him off again and drop him on Onotoa, and in March, I believe, he's to spend a month on Nonouti. What speed! Father's been shunting too and at present is either residing on Kuria or Aranuka. In fact during this year an A.O. will have stayed on 10 out of the 16 islands before the end of February.

Well, the Phoenix reports are all off, thank goodness. There's seven of them totalling heaven knows how many pages. It was not so much the writing that took the time but the fact

that every detail had to be thought out from a hundred different angles lest, when the time came, it should prove unworkable. I put up Christmas Island, and any other possibly suitable homes, in a brief separate letter so that the powers that be should not embark on the scheme without at any rate considering other places, though none but Christmas appear to be ~~possibly~~ suitable. As you anticipated it was not a popular move - H.H. reckons it may delay the whole Phoenix scheme and is distinctly peeved. However Kennedy and you have converted me to the view that the claims of Christmas Island should, at any rate, be investigated - even if eventually turned down. I have explained to H.H. that it is not suggested that it should be an alternative, but rather a supplementary, home, and that there is no reason why the Phoenix scheme shouldn't be proceeded with immediately.

The Island Regs. are also finished which is a good job done at last. The new code is now in the hands of a translation board and is to be sent round the islands in a few weeks. The thing took a deuce of a time but I never imagined that anything could be done with such care - every sentence, word, and comma was gone into in detail and from every possible angle. However I must say that I think the final result justifies all this expenditure of energy. Your own report was most valuable, as I told you I reckoned it would be, and you will no doubt recognize several of your ideas incorporated

in the new code. In certain sections we were able to go further than you did - but, as you said in your covering letter, you had intentionally kept your report on the conservative side. I sincerely believe, and I feel sure you will too, that the new code will prove to be the greatest single step forward yet made in the native administration of this Colony - one can think of nothing that could conceivably add more to the sum total of human happiness among our 30,000 Gilbertese. The optional curfew was, in particular, a brilliant idea (not mine!) - it can be made to effect everything that the old could, in fact more, while possessing none of the colossal disadvantages of the old. The new regs. have now been discussed with dozens of N.G. officials and others and has met with an excellent reception - rather unexpectedly as far as the N. G. are concerned as I had imagined that they'd resent losing any of their cherished "vested interests".

You'll be glad to hear that I've been genuinely converted to your view about the undesirability of the exclusion of R.C.s from Arorae and Tamana. I am convinced that there are Catholics on both islands who are naturally too scared to speak in the open as yet. I expect to spend the next few months on those islands - what do you think to my preparing a strictly secret list of Catholics for headquarters (my all Catholic staff can do it!)? What they need is a Father on each island if the N.G.s are to do any good - at the moment

they're too scared to open their mouths in view of the strong L.M.S.-Samoan movement. I shant do anything, however, unless you think its O.K. Unfortunately Teuribaba, the Catholic Chief of Police on Arorae, died suddenly "while cleaning the Government Station". A most fitting end to one who did so much towards making it a show place.

well, I must stop now or I'll never stop atall as there's so much I can think of to tell you and the mail closes at 3 (noe 2.30). Bad news about Terrienne being made Bishop - I really think there will be endless trouble through that most unfortunate choice. Bevington, I believe, almost simultaneously with his election as Bishop recommended that he should be struck off from the list of priests able to perform marriages! - he was asked to report, in view of Terrienne's treatment of you.

I have been fighting hard for a Cadet to train on Lands work as H.E. agreed but, in spite of all, I am now realizing that there is no real prospect of my being allowed one. Its always "inconvenient at the present time but next year perhaps" - next year, I feel, will never come. In the meanwhile poor Gallagher has been kicking his heels doing nothing ever since he arrived in the Colony. What headquarters will not realize is that if my health breaks down again, as it very possibly will with this work, they'll be in the same position as before and no one to take over the job.

The very best of luck in your new job and "remember us

poor fellows in the Group" - I've come to the conclusion that the headquarters people are capable of looking after themselves. Honor leaves by the next ship for Auckland where she is to have her firstborn in June. I am not looking forward to several months absolutely alone on Arorae and Tamana - if you hear of me next from the Tarawa Asylum you'll know why.

Yours etc.,

WALTER BOND
MADE IN BRITAIN



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FIJI.

12.2.38.

My dear Maude,

I have been so pleased with your reports on the Phoenix Islands and also your general survey of Christmas Island, Warkington & the rest, that I feel I ought to write personally & express my appreciation. They are very good indeed & leave little more to be said. I have written to Burns, Philp & have told them

we want the islands back & hope
to arrange it amicably. The
S. of S. is also being asked to
give general sanction to the
scheme & to financing its initial
stages from surplus funds.
That is all I want from him
at present. It seems clear to
me that the only person to
take charge is yourself. I hope
that you will be willing to
do so. The whole scheme is
yours in origin, in conception &
in practical elaboration. It is
only fitting that you should see



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FIJI.

it through. I should propose,
 if the S. of S. agrees to the
 scheme being proceeded with
 & financed from surplus funds,
 to give you carte blanche up
 to x thousand pounds to
 make what arrangements you
 chose without having to get
 sanction for anything. You might
 sometimes want help & at
 intervals you would inform the
 R.C. & myself about your progress

but for all practical purposes
you would be invited to use the
powers of the High Commissioner
without reference. I am sure that
no one could make a real success
of the job without such ample
powers & independence.

Christmas Island will be a later
development. For some months
now I have been squeaking ^{Rougier}
& as time goes on I shall hope
to get him out. As you say,
if we could buy the place at a
reasonable price it would be
a most suitable use of surplus



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FIJI.

funds. The matter of reception of the Tokelans will also be taken up simultaneously with approval of the settlement scheme but not so as to hold it up. These negotiations generally take an interminable time.

I propose to discuss it all with the R. C. in May when he visits Suva. In June I am off in a sloop to look at Christmas Island and Washington - inter alia. If it

were not for waiting so much of
your time getting to I for
should have liked you to come
too.

With best wishes to you both

Yours very sincerely

A Richards



H. E. Maude, Esq
Native Lands Commissioner
Ocean Island
Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony.

Government House,

Fiji,

12. 2. 38.

My dear Maude,

I have been so pleased with your reports on the Phoenix Islands and also your general survey of Christmas Island, Washington & the rest, that I feel I ought to write personally & express my appreciation. They are very good indeed & leave little more to be said. I have written to Burns Philp & have told them we want the islands back & hope to arrange it amicably. The S. of S. is also being asked to give general sanction to the scheme & to financing its initial stages from surplus funds. That is all I want from him at present. It seems clear to me that the only person to take charge is yourself. I hope that you will be willing to do so. The whole scheme is yours in origin, in conception & in practical elaboration. It is only fitting that you should see it through. I should propose if the S. of S. agrees to the scheme being proceeded with & financed from Surplus funds, to give you carte blanche up to x thousand pounds to make what arrangements you chose without having to get sanction for anything. You might sometimes want help & at intervals you would inform the R.C. & myself about your progress but for all practical purposes you would be invited to use the powers of the High Commissioner without reference. I am sure that no one could make a real success of the job without such ample powers & independence.

Christmas Island will be a later development.

For

For some months now I have been squeezing Rougier & as time goes on I shall hope to get him out. As you say, if we could buy the place at a reasonable price it would be a most suitable use of surplus funds. The matter of recession of the Tokelaus will also be taken up simultaneously with approval of the settlement scheme but not so as to hold it up. These negotiations generally take an interminable time. I propose to discuss it all with the R.C. in May when he visits Suva. In June I am off in a sloop to look at Christmas Island and Washington - inter alia. If it were not for wasting so much of your time getting to I fro I should have liked you to come too.

With best wishes to you both,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. F. Richards.



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
OCEAN ISLAND.

17th February, 1938.

Misc.

No. 41.

Sir, Madam,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report of the 14th February relating to the organization and methods of operation of the Nauru Co-operative Society and to express to you my sincere appreciation of the valuable information which the report contains and of the extremely helpful comments submitted in the concluding paragraph thereof.

I have the honour to be,
Madam,
Your obedient servant

J. C. Barby

Resident Commissioner.

Mrs. H.E. Maude,
Ocean Island.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Ocean Island,

14th February, 1938.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th January I have the honour to forward the following report concerning the organization and methods of working of the Nauru Co-operative Society. The information was obtained by me during my recent visit to Nauru.

2. The Native Co-operative Societies Ordinance, No. 2 of 1935, requires all such societies to be registered with the government and gives the Administrator wide powers of management and control. The only society to be registered to date under this Ordinance, a copy of which is enclosed, is the above-mentioned Nauru Co-operative Society.

3. It should be made clear from the outset that while this society is termed "Co-operative" it differs from the vast majority of such societies in as much as there is no entrance fee or paid membership and any member of the public is free to deal at the society's store on equal terms. The society was formed for the purpose of importing goods and retailing them to the natives of the island, and no provision exists for the purchase and export of local products. While the society caters primarily for the needs of natives, Europeans are free to make purchases at the store should they desire to do so.

4. Commencement of

is Honour,
The Resident Commissioner,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Ocean Island.

4. Commencement of the Society. In order to obtain the capital necessary to start the society the sum of £700 was subscribed anonymously by the Nauruans as a free gift to cover the initial expenses. With this sum a small existing building was purchased and converted into a store, and a stock of trade goods imported.

5. Supervision. All matters concerning the policy of the Society are in the hands of the Administrator but the Committee of Chiefs is kept informed of important developments and can make suggestions.

Apart from questions of policy the control of the Society's activities is vested in an European Supervisor appointed by the Administrator. The Society pays the administration £11 per month for the services of this officer who is himself paid whatever the administration thinks fit; the present Supervisor, who is the Secretary to the Administrator, Mr. E. C. Paul, is paid the full sum of £11. His chief duties, which take from half an hour to an hour per day, comprise the daily checking of cash and comparison with the entries in the cash register, and the supervision of the ordering of goods.

6. Staff. The actual running of the Society is in the hands of a very competent Native Book-keeper and Manager, on a salary of £15 per month. This native is capable of managing the various branches of the society's work, whether purchasing, accounting, or retailing, with a minimum of supervision. Under the Manager there is a Store Staff of 3 or 4 natives, who are paid up to £9 per month.

7. Purchasing of Goods. The purchasing of goods is done through a Buying Agent in Melbourne, who receives a small retaining fee of £25 per annum plus a commission of 2½% on all purchases with the exception of a few lines such as sugar. A copy of the Conditions of Appointment of the

Society's Buying

Enclosure II.

Enclosure III.

Society's Buying Agent is enclosed. The present Agent, Mr. H.F.S. Dunne, whose letter-head is also enclosed, has proved very satisfactory and appears to have a sound grasp of the type of goods likely to prove suitable. Mr. Dunne imports such articles as dress materials direct from overseas and is often able to obtain them before the British Phosphate Commissioners. As a consequence Europeans purchase their materials, and also flour, largely from the Society's store.

The value of goods purchased by the Society varies at present from £1,000 to £1,500 per month.

8. Selling Policy. The terms at the Society's store are strictly cash to natives. Europeans, however, are permitted to run accounts. Goods specially ordered for native customers must have a deposit paid at the time of ordering and are not delivered until the full amount has been paid. The net profit on sales varies but the minimum is 10%. In general the object is to keep prices equal to or below those charged at the British Phosphate Commissioner's store.

9. Book-keeping. Four books are kept at the Store - the Cash Book, Journal, Ledger, and Balance Book - a system of double entry being employed. Each Store Assistant is given a letter on the Cash Register, the key being kept by the Supervisor who withdraws the printed roll each evening for checking with the actual cash in the cash drawer. Specimen sheets taken from the Journal and Ledger are enclosed in order to show the method of accounting, the other two books being straightforward. It is recognized that a simpler system would be to have a Cash Register with a separate drawer for each assistant.

Enclosure IV.
Enclosure V.

10. Store Profits. The profits from the running of the Store are deposited with the Society's bankers. Part of
the profits

the profits have been used for the enlargement and improvement of the trade store and for the purchase of a truck employed in the delivery of goods. The remainder is available for use on any project for the welfare of the Nauruan community as a whole. In practice the disbursement of the Society's profits would appear to be controlled by the Administrator.

11. Conclusion. The Nauru Co-operative Society seemed to me to be a sound, well-run, and progressive organisation, which filled a real need in a satisfactory manner. I am taking the liberty of adding a few criticisms of the Society which should not, however, be taken to mean that I do not consider it an extraordinarily successful undertaking from a material point of view. -

(1) The policy of allowing all residents of the island to purchase freely at the store has been found to be a most satisfactory one from a practical standpoint, as it enables both natives and Europeans to obtain a greater choice of goods and adds considerably to the profit of the store, while the quick turnover permits the ordering of comparatively large stocks. At the same time it is possible that this system would not be considered desirable in this Colony.

(2) The Society is very closely under the control of the administration and the natives have little say in its management. The impression I obtained was that the natives would rather have a store which they could run in their own way with a minimum of outside interference than one which was virtually run for them by the government.

(3) I believe the Nauruans are not at all in favour of the government using the profits of the store to purchase

and issue vitamin rations consisting of onions, Vegemite, tinned tomatoes, etc. to each family as is being done at present. Many of these rations are reputed to be thrown away.

- (4) The policy by which natives have to pay cash while Europeans are given credit would appear to be undesirable in a Native Co-operative Society.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Honour's obedient servant.

(Signed). Honor C. Maude.



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
OCEAN ISLAND.

25th January, 1938.

No. Misc./17.

~~Sir~~ Madam,

I have the honour to state that I shall be very grateful to receive any information which you may be in a position to furnish regarding the organization and methods of operation of the Nauruan Native Co-operative Society and all other points of interest connected therewith. Such information is likely to prove of the greatest assistance in the establishment of a similar undertaking by the Banabans which has been under consideration for many months.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your obedient servant

J. C. Barby

Resident Commissioner.

Mrs. H.E. Maude,
Ocean Island.

Ocean Island,

22nd February, 1938.

Dear Mr. Ellis,

I have been meaning to write to you for some time to thank you for your great kindness to my wife when she was stranded on Nauru. Had she not got into touch with you she would have only just reached here a week or so ago, as there were no other ships from Nauru to Ocean Island during November, December, or January. Honor leaves for Auckland on the "Olivebank" on Saturday so I expect that she will have arrived by the time that you get this letter. I sincerely hope she has a good passage down as she will be the only lady on board - if it is anything like the trip we all had together on the "Myrtlebank" it should be very pleasant.

I expect that you will have heard about my recent expedition to the Phoenix Islands. I visited all the eight islands and spent from one to four days at each exploring them from end to end. As far as I could see islands such as Birnie and McKean had not been visited during the last forty years or so - we hoisted the flag and built a cairn on each with a notice board commemorating the visit. Unfortunately the photos which I took on the islands have not come back from Australia as I should like you to see some of them such as those of the old workings on the north-east of Canton. However, I will send them down to Honor

should they arrive in the near future.

I have sent in 7 reports on the Phoenix, which took me several months of detailed work as 3 of them totalled over 120 pages. The gist of my findings was that we should settle nearly 1,000 Gilbertese on Hull and Sydney immediately and undertake a new experimental planting of Gardner and Canton. The remaining four islands are to be declared Bird Sanctuaries although I believe that some of them even may be useful as resting places for canoe parties journeying between the northern and southern Phoenix Islands. I recommended that the settlement scheme should be in two parts and that a first expedition should leave as soon as possible to build cisterns for emergency use, divide up the land, and prepare the islands for settlement.

The High Commissioner in Fiji has said some very kind things about my reports and I understand that he has decided to put me in charge of the whole scheme with 'carte Blanche' to carry it out as I think best. So if the Secretary of State approves I shall be off to the Phoenix again for a stay of several months.

All the above is, of course, highly confidential so please do not mention it to anyone. I know, however, that Mr. Barley has talked the project over with you, and your Notes, together with the chapters in your book, were of the greatest value to me.

You must have been wondering why I never wrote and thanked you for so kindly sending us a copy of your book "Ocean Island

and Nauru". The reason is that the book was only given to me a few weeks ago, as it had been sent to Ocean Island by Mr. Gaze in 1935 and mislaid in the Manager's office. However, we were very glad indeed to get it and my wife joins me in thanking you. No doubt you saw our review of the book in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society" for June, 1936 - we had borrowed a copy for the purpose.

As you know we are especially interested in compiling a bibliography of works mentioning any part of this Colony and the list given at the end of your book was of considerable help to us. I enclose a list of some additional works not mentioned in your bibliography in the hope that it may be of some interest to you - some of them might be worth including in a subsequent edition of your book, which is, of course, the standard work on the subject.

You can readily imagine how glad we both are to be back once again in the South Seas. When we were in Africa, fighting to get back, we both felt that while nearly all our friends and relations thought us crazy to want to throw up a good position for what they considered the "stupid romantic lure" of the islands, you would be able to understand and sympathize with us. Actually we have both been as busy and as happy as can be since our return and have never regretted for an instant the loss of salary and material prospects which it entails. Our Pacific Islanders are living witnesses to the fact that neither the pursuit of money

nor of material success need necessarily be made the object of existence.

Before I close I wonder if I might trouble you to do a favour for me. My wife should be having her first-born about the middle of June and I should be most awfully grateful if you could arrange for her to be sent some flowers from me, after the event, together with the enclosed note. I enclose a cheque for the flowers in the hope that you will be willing to do this - I would not bother you only there are so few in Auckland who know her and whom I could ask.

We should, with any luck, be able to take some leave next year when I hope to see you in Auckland - how we should love to settle there and explore a different group of islands each winter.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Ellis and Yourself,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

Please excuse this letter being typed. It is, unfortunately, only too necessary as my writing is reputed to be impossible to read with any degree of comfort.

50 Monkmoor Road

Shrewsbury

March 1st 1938

Dear Mrs. Maude,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter which I received sometime in January. It was very kind and nice of you to send such a long letter. In spite of your solitariness I am afraid you made the South Sea Islands sound a very charming place. It is delightful having you as a member of our Union, and, if you will allow me to say so, splendid of you to take an interest in us, being so far away.

I wont take up space in this letter by telling you about our activities, for if you get the Inquirer you will read all about us there.

Spring is coming in now; it is a lovely day today the sun quite warm shining in through my window. I have a garden at the back of my house which I have to look after. (I like a garden but I don't like doing the work required I always feel there is something more important waiting to be done!) I cut the grass yesterday for the first time this year, and this afternoon I shall have to weild the spade getting the soll turned up ready for peas, beans, etc. Sounds very nice on paper.

Not far from my house there are some fields with

the river Severn running through them, and I like to spend my spare time (I don't have much!) strolling through them by the side of the river. I have got to know the hedges very well and I can detect the slightest change of colour in them, now that the change is pretty rapid. It is a delightful world.

We are troubled very much in this country at present with the Dictatorships and all the European complications; there has been a great how-dy'e -do during the last week about Mr. Eden's resignation. People talked about nothing else all the next day, wondering what was going to happen. You will see from the papers why he resigned. I think public opinion is slowly coming around to Mr. Chamberlain. He will have a big task before him, and I suppose his position will partly depend upon whether he can make the negotiations successful. Somehow or other I think he will. I rather support him in this matter, although most of my friends do not - not even my wife! It is all a very perplexing business. We have either to live in peace with the dictators - very difficult I admit - or go to war with them. The thought of war is so terrible that I would do much to put off the reality as long as possible. I do dare hope that it will never come. But we are all living on tenderhooks

3.

and in apprehension. The dictatorships are of course hated here, and I am just afraid that some sentiment or emotion will run away with us and force us to make mistakes. Most of the young people on the Left, although not desiring war, talk in terms of war - at least most of the young people I meet - and that is quite alarming. (My own age by the way is forty-one!). The task before our civilisation, as I see it, is to prepare for war, keep the peace as long as it is humanly possible - I say at times at all costs - and whilst ~~at~~ being prepared for war try to create civilisation within the preparation. I don't know whether it can be done, perhaps not, but I am no ultimate pessimist. Even as I am typing this some military aeroplanes are flying over in mass formation. Pretty hideous is a quiet old country town like this.

Sometimes I feel that I would like to live in the South Seas away from it all! I wouldn't really though.

You may like to know that our own Union is very active now. We are growing in numbers, and I have never known us as strong as we are at present.

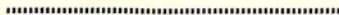
I am packing up some New Statesmen today - recent ones - they will give you some idea from the Left point of view of what is happening here.

I shall be sending you some more later on. My very best wishes, and thank you very much for your letter.

Yrs. sincerely

E. J. Lee

UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.



Jan 29th 1938

Received from Mrs. H. E. Marshall

Annual Subscription

for year ending Dec 31st 1938

£ 57:—

E. S. Peck (Dec)
Treasurer.

The Union for Social Service of Members of Unitarian, Free Christian and Kindred Churches

EASTER SCHOOL

AT

MANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

ON

“Present Day Social Conditions”

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE.—The U.F.S.S. is holding another Easter School at Manchester College, Oxford, from Thursday evening, April 14th, till Monday, April 18th, 1938. The general subject to be studied will be as above.

The first lecture will state as objectively as possible the “Facts about Contemporary Social Conditions” such as the distribution of family incomes, standards of living, the incidence of unemployment and ill-health, and the provision of educational facilities.

The second lecture will try to ascertain “The Causes of What is wrong in these Conditions.”

The third lecture will outline “Short Term Programmes” for relieving the most immediately pressing evils.

The fourth lecture will discuss various “Long Distance Programmes” which have been put forward for removing these evils.

LECTURERS :—

Mr. D. CARADOG JONES (of Liverpool University), “Facts about Contemporary Social Conditions.”

Rev. BASIL VINEY. “The Causes of What is wrong in these Conditions.”

MR. P. M. OLIVER. “Short Term Programmes.”

Rev. JOHN KIELTY. “Long Distance Programmes.”

The School will commence on Thursday, April 14th (dinner) and end on Monday, April 18th (lunch). Arrangements can be made for those who wish to stay over until Tuesday. The inclusive fee will be £1 16s. od., excluding Tuesday, for which an extra charge will be made. There will be accommodation for a certain number in Manchester College Hostel. There will be ample opportunity for visits to the colleges, walks, etc.

Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, the Rev. E. G. Lee, 50, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury.

Union for Social Service

PROGRAMME FOR EASTER SCHOOL 1938

- Thursday (April 14th).** Arrive.
Dinner at 7-45 p.m.
A cold snack can be provided for those arriving late.
- Friday.** 8.0—8.45 a.m. Breakfast.
9.40—9.50 a.m. Chapel.
10.0 a.m. Lecture. MR. D. CARADOG JONES.
Afternoon Visit Colleges and Walks.
6.30 p.m. Dinner.
7.30 p.m. Lecture. REV. BASIL VINEY.
- Saturday.** As above.
Lectures to be given by:
Morning: MR. P. M. OLIVER.
Evening: REV. JOHN KIELTY.
- Sunday.** 11.30 a.m. Service in Chapel.
1.0 p.m. Dinner.
Afternoon. Walks, etc.
6.30 p.m. Supper.
7.30 p.m. Open discussion on conclusions of the School.
- Monday.** Breakfast and Chapel as above.
Afternoon. For those who wish—Steamer Trip.
-

The Visits to the Colleges will be conducted by the Reverend Raymond V. Holt. Accommodation will be provided in the College Hostel, up to the number of twenty-two persons. The first applications will be allotted to the Hostel. Those received afterwards will be accommodated in comfortable Lodgings near-by. All Meals will be taken in the College Dining Room.

THE SECRETARY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

Arrangements can be made for those wishing to stay over until Tuesday.

BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM

The Librarian of the Museum ~~has received the following:~~

Dear Mr. Maude,

I have taken the liberty of ordering to be sent to you a copy of a book by Dr. Buck, called "Vikings of the Pacific". I think you will want a copy. It is to be released during September and I hope will reach you in the same mail as this card.

Sincerely yours,

~~for which a grateful acknowledgment is tendered.~~

Margaret T. Hunt
.....
Librarian.

Honolulu, Hawaii, August 22, 1938

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII.

THE LIBRARY

January 24, 1938

Mr. H. E. Maude,
Gilbert Islands,
Central Pacific.

Dear Mr. Maude,

It is a pleasure for all of us to hear that you and Mrs. Maude are safely returned to the spot you love so well. I have shared your letter's news with Dr. Buck, Mr. Emory and Dr. Burrows. Dr. Buck's thoughts have been on Manga-
reva, Mr. Emory's on the Tuamotus, Dr. Burrows on a project of his own concerning Hawaii. Mr. Emory asks me to ask a question. Have you found in the Gilbert Islands the equivalent to the arrangement of monumental stones on the Banaba terrace which you described in the Journal of the Polynesian Society?

I have your check and have already sent off the publications you ask for. Dr. Buck directs me to give you the staff discount of 50 %. Dr. Burrows sends you a copy of his "Ethnology of Uvea". It is not likely that you have had time to place an order for Macgregor's Tokelau paper or Stimson's Tuamotuan legends, therefore I am sending them along too, three packages in all. A record of your account is enclosed. Record is made of your order for future publications in ethnology, as published.

Dr. Macgregor has been working in far places, Ireland, Egypt and the Dakotas. He is now headed for Washington, I believe, and promises to resume work on the Phoenix Islands paper.

I think the periodical concerning the Pacific which you and Mrs. Maude saw here is the "Pacific Islands Monthly". I have asked Angus and Robertson to send you the latest issue at once. It is published by Pacific Publications Pty, Ltd., Union House, 247 George Street, Sydney. They also publish the Pacific Islands Yearbook, an excellent list of the islands, with some information (about 8/ also). Two issues have appeared, 1932 and 1936/37. You might find it useful.

Thank you ever so much for the stamps, which must be rare indeed. Three avid collectors wait for what I can give them, one of them an aunt. I try too to be generous to others here, some of them quite gone on the subject. I kept the set of three and shared the three on the envelope.

If I can be agent or shopper for either one of you at any time please let me know. I suppose you get book reviews galore.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret D. Campbell

Pac. Is. Monthly
8/ per annum

G. E. Stechert & Co. (Alfred Hafner,) Booksellers & Importers

Phone: STuyvesant 9-2174

31-37 EAST 10th STREET

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 2 Star Yard Carey St., W.C.2

LEIPZIG: Hospital Strasse No. 10.

PARIS: 16 Rue de Conde.

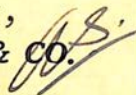
New York, ~~Feb. 28, 1939~~ 193

Dear Madam:

Referring to your card of Feb. 15, 1939 with reference to "Pacific Geographical Review", we wish to state that there was formerly a periodical called Pacific Geographical Magazine publ. by the National Geographic Publ. Co. Los Angeles, Calif. Only three numbers were published and then it ceased publication.

Yours very truly,

G. E. STECHERT & CO.





Angus & Robertson Limited

ESTABLISHED 1886

PUBLISHERS BOOKSELLERS (NEW & SECONDHAND) & LIBRARIANS

"THE SYDNEY BOOK CLUB"
AUSTRALIA'S
LEADING CIRCULATING LIBRARY

CATALOGUE & TERMS
ON APPLICATION

89-95 CASTLEREACH STREET, SYDNEY.

BOX 1516 D.D. G.P.O., SYDNEY.

LB/TOC.

3rd March, 1938.

Miss Margaret Titcomb,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,
Honolulu,
HAWAII.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your attached card. The publishers of "Pacific Islands Monthly" inform us that Mr. Maude is already a subscriber, and he would have received the current issue.

We do not know if you are aware of this.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS & ROBERTSON LTD.

Magazine Department.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I wrote to A and R to ask them to send you an issue of the Pacific Islands Monthly. Evidently I guessed wrong in picking that as the magazine you saw here in the Reading Room. I wonder what it was? We haven't anything like "The Pacific Geographical Journal", - only the Geographical Journal (British) and the Geographical Review (American). Can you describe it more fully?

Sincerely,

Bishop Museum, March 15, 1938

Margaret Titcomb

MEMORANDUM.

18th March, 1938.

From:-

To:-

The Commissioner for Native Lands,
Gilbert Islands,
at Ocean Island.

The Acting Secretary to Government,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Ocean Island.

New Medical Vessel.

It appears to be generally considered by all whom I have spoken with that by far the best and most appropriate name for the new vessel would be -

NEI MANGANIBUKA

It was Nei Manganibuka who brought the art of deep sea voyaging and navigation to the Gilberts and the naming of the new vessel after her would be much appreciated by the Gilbertese.

2. Should it be desired to have a name having reference to the work on which the vessel is engaged I would suggest -

NEI TITUABINE

who is par excellence the Goddess of Healing, in as much as the Gilbertese have one. If this name, though most mellifluous, is considered too long I would suggest her alternative name -

NEI TEBOIUEA

3. I trust I am not entirely out of order in suggesting a candidate for the post of Engineer-Navigator for His Honour's consideration. Mr. J.W. Jones of Hull Island is, I know, anxious to obtain a position in this Colony. He would appear to be a suitable man for the post and, at the same time, if the government takes over Hull and Sydney Islands he will lose his post there and may conceivably apply for compensation. It might, therefore, be killing two birds with one stone if he were

offered the above position. Mr. Jones is a Master Mariner and from what I saw of him is exceptionally handy at marine engines. He runs his own auxiliary engined boat between Hull and Sydney Islands and is, I believe, preparing to visit Gardner. He would seem to be temperamentally well suited to the hardships of island life.

4. Brief particulars concerning Mr. Jones' previous career are as follows:-

"John William Jones, born London May 12th., 1901.
Divorced. Church of England. New Hebrides.
Solomons. Samoa for the last 5 years in government plantations. Second and Chief Officer of the "Maul Pomare". Master Mariner - square rigged. Certificate No. 0026. Compass Adjustment."

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

TELEPHONE 43-816

DILWORTH BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND. C.I.

23rd March, 1938.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Many thanks for your letter of 22nd ultimo and your kind remarks. I was very pleased to help in the matter referred to and hope that Mrs Maude had a comfortable trip down on the "Olivebank". I feel sure that Captain Niblock would take good care of her.

I have been in Australia during the last three weeks otherwise would have called at Sir Carrick's before this. Mrs Ellis and I intended to do so this afternoon but on ringing up Mrs Maude it was found that she had a prior engagement and so our visit is postponed until we return from Wellington in about a fortnight's time.

The special commission with which you have entrusted me, as referred to in your penultimate paragraph, will be carefully attended to, and I appreciate that you have entrusted the matter to me.

Yes, I had heard both from Armstrong and Cartwright something of your expedition to the Phoenix Islands and in the light of your further advice am extremely interested in the whole development, particularly in regard to placing the thousand Gilbertese on Hull and Sydney at an early date.

The decision to undertake new experimental planting at Gardner and Canton is on the right lines. At both places we had plantations of young nuts shaping quite well and I feel convinced that the extraordinary numbers of crabs, both coco-nut, hermit and the large variety with long claws carried over their backs, are responsible for the disappearance of the young plants after our people left those islands. Just how to cope with the crab menace is not quite clear, though I can imagine that the coco-nut crabs at Gardner will be rapidly reduced in numbers. I shall never forget our experiences with them on visiting that Island, about 48 years ago.

Yesterday I had a call from Vaskess and, of course, we talked over these matters. He said that you doubt if Canton experiences drought, or something to that effect. We did, however, experience a dry spell there

towards the latter part of our operations. I was much interested to hear from him that there is every probability of John Bull standing fast as regards Canton, which I feel sure is the most valuable Island in the Group, for aircraft purposes both flying boats and aeroplanes.

It is very appropriate that the matter of settling the Gilbertese on these Islands should be entrusted to you, and I feel sure it is a job after your own heart. Naturally I shall watch the development with the greatest interest, and though there does not at present appear to be prospects of my visiting the Group, still the wheel of fortune sometimes takes strange turns.

By the way, am not sure if I mentioned previously in the Notes supplied to Mr. Barley my views regarding the necessity of the natives not squandering the wealth of fish, turtle and seabird food available on those Islands. We know by experience that human occupation does rapidly decrease these food supplies and I feel sure you will realise the necessity for regulating the matter, though I must confess no way of checking the natives in this respect presents itself to me.

I am glad to hear that your copy of "OCEAN ISLAND AND NAURU" duly turned up, and, of course, I appreciated very much the review which you wrote in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society". I know that a copy of "ADVENTURING IN CORAL SEAS" was posted to you, but am not quite sure where I sent it. If, however, it has not been received I shall be very pleased to send you another.

Many thanks for the list of additional works not mentioned in my bibliography. In the event of a third edition being published I will, of course, see that they are included. Sales of both books are going fairly well only, and there is some doubt as to whether third editions will be required. However, they have met with better success than was ever anticipated, and of course one must remember the multitude of books which are published nowadays. I believe comparatively few of them run into even second editions. I look forward very much to seeing something further from your pen some of these days.

Yes, I can quite imagine how glad you both are to be back in Pacific waters again and I trust you have many years of happy and fruitful work ahead of you among our Pacific Islanders. They are a charming people and the more one gets to know them and their novel points of view of life in general, the more fascinating they become.

I see you refer to possibly getting some leave next year, and then visiting Auckland. That will be very nice indeed. I hope, however, that you will find time to write me before then, as all the matters which you touch on are of such deep interest.

I look forward to writing you soon after the date to which you refer, and I know you will realise how much my thoughts are with you both in this special matter.

With kindest regards in which I know Mrs Ellis would desire to join,

Yours sincerely,

Albert J. Gray

M. V. Mamoa

14th April 1938

(must be 1939)

Dear Mr. Maude

I see by the papers that you have been made a M.B.E., please accept my heartiest congratulations for your well deserved honours.

I am on my way to Australia for a change, Business here is dead as there is no copra at Anamuka & my health has broken down

I will now say adieu with kindest regards to Mrs. Maude, your good self & Baby, Hoping you are all in the best of health

Yours Very Sincerely
J. H. K. Langley

Hull Island
April 20th. 1938.

Dear Mr Maude,

Just a few hurried lines to wish you and yours a 'Big Cheerio' when are we going to see you again? I hope soon.

The Moamoa is due to leave here about 23rd after lifting eighty tons of copra.

We are all well here and every one is contented except myself.

This is an 'impossible holding' for anyone if he decides to work honestly at £4. per ton. This is the sum B.P.s pay me and I have to provide everything including wages.

I have cleared 120 acres on Hull but I shall not clear further.

Hull requires £600 and Sidney £400 to put the plantations in order, but I know B.P.s will not grant this sum. Well I'm ^{not} going to run myself into further debt for the sake of

B.P's.

I would like to thank you for the very kind interest you took in my welfare after you arrived in Ocean.

I feel sure that it is your efforts on my behalf, that persuaded the R.C. to submit my name to Suva for the post on medical vessel.

Well old man I can give you my word now, that ⁱⁿ the event of me being successfully considered, I won't let either you, or the R.C. down

My agreement with B.P's expires in May 1939. and I shall not re-new it. I regret that I was so foolish to listen to their statements. I like these islands they are so healthy and breezy, and I will for that reason alone be sorry to leave these latitudes.

I have written a personal letter to the R.C. explaining my position here briefly.

Between ourselves I think that you will have a bit of a job finding a man with a Master's Certificate

plus and Engineers license.

The two professions are certainly antagonistic towards each other, and it is very rare to find a mariner, (if he be a sailing ship man) who will interest himself in engines other than a motorcar. &

Here's an example :- Should I be appointed to that vessel, my first step would be to have that title of "Engineer - Navigator" changed to "Navigating Engineer" or just plain Captain of HMCS "——".

Engineers in the Merchant Navy do not take precedence to a Master. I have not mentioned this to the R.C. because he does not know me, and may object strongly to my remarks, so this is solely for your own information.

You would not know me now, I'm 12½ stone and as fit as a fiddle, the pig-weed (Karuli and Tamoli) are certainly of vital importance on these atolls.

May I suggest to you that this

weed be cultivated on all and every atoll in these latitudes, once they are occupied. The day after you left I started to eat it and in three months time my labourers noticed such a remarkable change in me and my proportions that they in, twos and threes commenced doing likewise. Today everyone eats it every day, and we are all very much improved in health by doing so. You were an angel in disguise in many ways to us all.

I forgot to tell you that the H.C. W.P.H.C. approves of a salary for me at the rate of £50. (Australian) per annum.

I have surveyed the whole of the lagoon and reported two E and W runways also two N and S. all over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

Cleaned out two boat passages, and found an anchorage otherwise unknown, where a vessel 600 feet can anchor and discharge stores and fuel.

This lagoon certainly will become a flying boat base because it is on the route, + requires very little money to

put it in working order.

I think that with the possibility of the mediterranean being closed the Pacific will have to be kept open as the route to India and Australia.

Huge fuelling dumps with pipe-lines laid out on pontoons into the sea would ensure fuel for this purpose.

Fifty fighting machines stationed here could work havoc with an enemy fleet. No aircraft could come to Hull bomb the dumps and have sufficient fuel to return to its base. I may be dreaming but I imagine in the near future that some of these atolls will be of strategic importance as fuel dumps.

Further more no power could capture, say Hull Island, and expect to hold it against recapture.

I trust Mr Ervington has settled down and is satisfied with his windcharger also his boy named Zion or was it Simba.

I'm concluding allow me again to thank you for all you have done.

Kind Regards & Best Wishes
Yours Truly. J.W. Jones

23rd April, 1938.

MEMORANDUM.

From:- The Commissioner for Native Lands,
Gilbert Islands,
at Ocean Island.

To:- The Acting Secretary to Government,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Ocean Island.

Water Supplies in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

In accordance with His Honour's instructions I discussed the question of water supply in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands with the Senior Medical Officer during my recent tour of the Gilbert Group. Following my conversation with him I endeavoured, by questioning individual natives as well as public gatherings, to obtain the views of the Gilbertese with regard to the building of cisterns on their islands.

2. As I had anticipated from conversations held on Ocean Island, the attitude of all natives with whom I spoke was apathetic. In nearly every case they stated that their water supply was good, and that they were unused to cistern water and did not like it. In one or two instances individual villages said that as their water supply was below average they would be glad if the government built them a cistern as an experiment, but they appeared unwilling to pay for the cost as they considered it in the nature of an unnecessary luxury which would be used by a few only. In illustration of their attitude, I was informed by native spokesmen that there had been various schemes for cistern building in the past and that cisterns were actually built at Kiebu on Makin and Rorell on Arorae. In neither case, however,

however, were they used to any extent and when they began to leak it was not considered worth while repairing them. On Tamana I was told that the provision of a cistern had formed part of the plan of their new church and that one had indeed been completed to the extent that it held a little water after heavy rain. As the water was not used, however, except occasionally for washing clothes, it was not even considered worth while to link up the cistern with the large catchment area offered by the adjacent church roof.

3. As I believed Tamana and Arorae to be the only islands with a corporate spirit sufficiently strong to make an immediate success of the scheme I addressed general meetings of the people in both places, but in each case the people expressed themselves as being unwilling to subscribe towards the cost of cisterns as they could see no use in them even should they be presented free. I do not believe that, at the present moment, a different result would be obtained from any island in the Group.

4. From the foregoing it would appear that unless the drinking of cistern water is made compulsory by Ordinance the ordinary native will not, at the present time, use rain water except when he cannot obtain well water. It is therefore urged that before any cisterns are built Administrative and Medical Officers should be instructed to conduct an intensive propaganda campaign on selected islands with a view to popularising the use of rain water and obtaining the approval of the islanders to the construction of cisterns and, where necessary, catchment areas. I do not believe that the scheme will be a success unless and until the whole-hearted co-operation of the islanders is obtained, for until the native fully realizes the importance of drinking cistern water the government must be prepared not only to build the cisterns and keep them in constant repair but also to insist on their

on their being used.

5. It is respectfully suggested that a series of bacteriological analyses should be made of typical Gilbertese wells to prove conclusively that well water is polluted, the results being carefully explained to the natives. An ordinary chemical analysis is presumably useless, since in the analysis of Tarawa well water recently made the Analyst to the British Phosphate Commission stated that the water was "well adapted for all domestic purposes". The Superintendent of Education, who forwarded this sample, wrote as follows, "The sample of Bairiki well-water now being supplied is considered to be of average quality and representative of Group well-water. I have been careful to obtain a sample at a normal time from a well without special characteristics". A similar result would presumably, therefore, be obtained by a chemical analysis of any ordinary Gilbertese well.

At the same time technical opinion might be consulted as to whether the drinking of rain water might not have some deleterious effect on the health of the Gilbertese. I have myself been advised by specialists to take daily doses of "Kalzana" or "Ostocalcium" when drinking rain water for a prolonged period and I understood that, especially in the case of children, the continual drinking of rain water only was liable to have an adverse effect on the bones and teeth.

6. With regard to the actual building of the cisterns I would suggest that they should be constructed gradually over a period of years, a commencement being made by building them in areas, such as Central Tabiteuea, which are virtually depopulated through the bad water supply. At the same time campaigns could be conducted on those islands, such as Arorae and Tamana, where the scheme is most likely to prove a success, cisterns being built directly the natives are fully convinced

fully convinced of the necessity for drinking rain water. If cisterns are built on one or two islands only each year it might be possible to finance the scheme from revenue, failing which I would suggest that an endeavour should be made to obtain a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Owing to the severe drought it is doubted whether any island in the Central or Southern Districts could contribute even a small amount towards the cost of the cisterns at the present time.

7. I should like to emphasize, before concluding, that the above observations are not written with a view to criticizing the necessity for the building of cisterns in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, a subject on which I am naturally not competent to express an opinion, but merely to urge that on each island on which it is desired to construct cisterns the genuine co-operation of the islanders should be obtained before starting by a planned educational campaign on the subject of the importance of drinking cistern water.

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Ocean Island,

24th April, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I do not desire to exercise my option of receiving a reduced pension together with a gratuity, in lieu of a pension in full, in respect of my service in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

Commissioner for Native Lands,
Gilbert Islands.

The Honourable,
The Chief Secretary,
Zanzibar Protectorate.

Beru Island,

28th May, 1938.

Dear Mr. Eastman,

In view of my possible departure I should be most grateful if you would convey my sincere appreciation of their splend'd work to the boats crews who helped to get my luggage ashore on the two recent occasions. They really worked amazingly and the officers of the "Nimanoa", who are not given to enthusiasm on the subject of natives, were loud in their praises at Ocean Island. The Captain spoke to the Resident about it and H.H. asked me to convey his thanks to you as well for your valuable assistance.

I enclose a small gift for the boys and should be grateful if you would be good enough to purchase some material for a feast for the boats crews with the money, unless you can think of a more suitable way of expending it.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.
Education Department,
Tarawa. 29th May, 1938.

R. C.
No. 34.

Sir,

Enclosure (1). I have the honour to submit, attached hereto, a set of rules relating to the spelling of Gilbertese. These rules represent the consummation of a scheme designed to inaugurate uniformity in the spelling of the Gilbertese language.

Enclosure (2). 2. An attempt to regulate Gilbertese spelling was made in 1927 by Mr A.F. Grimble, then Resident Commissioner. A copy of the circular issued on the subject is attached. The Missions appear to have received copies of the circular or to have become aware of the rules therein, as various members of both Missions have often referred to them in conversation with me. The circular was not followed by any kind of propoganda and its influence was therefore not sustained. In general, the Missions continued to spell Gilbertese by separate methods as formerly, with the Government now using a third method.

3. The second attempt to secure uniformity in the spelling of Gilbertese was begun in 1934, with the issue of a circular letter addressed by me to those in the Government and in both Missions who were qualified to speak on the subject. (I would like to state before proceeding further how much I have appreciated the valuable answers received to this letter, particularly that of Mr H.E. Maude, Native Lands Commissioner, which was resourceful and well-documented.) The answers gave a greater measure of agreement than had been wholly expected, and the prospect of realizing the aim of the circular letter appeared to be very hopeful. On the common ground that was thus revealed, a set of rules was drafted and submitted tentatively to the two Missions. These rules were practically the same as those now being submitted. The London Missionary Society agreed to the rules with unimportant reservations, but the Sacred Heart Mission, after a distinct move towards agreement, then refused to accept the outstanding rule of all, thus leaving partial success only as gained. Lately the Sacred Heart Mission has come fully into line, which makes it possible for me to state that general unanimity now exists so far as those who dictate methods of spelling are concerned. The rest appears to be a matter of Administrative sponsorship of the new rules, and the dissemination of the uniform spelling by means of printing presses and the teaching in the schools.

4. I shall comment on the new rules in turn in order to save references to a correspondence that has become voluminous.

5. The first new rule relates to the use of the letters "B" and "P". This rule approximates to the old rule.

The Secretary to Government,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Ocean Island.

rule. I think it necessary to write at some length on "B" and "P", as this particular matter has been a formidable abstacle to progress towards uniformity of spelling. Dr Hiram Bingham, the great pioneer missionary in the Gilbert Group, reduced the Gilbertese speech to writing. His dictionary of the language is the standard one today. The B-P sounds were written by Bingham as "B" with the following explanatory note: "B might perhaps be said to represent a sound intermediate between B and P but more closely resembling B". This bias towards "B" noted by Bingham has been regarded by some people, however, as a bias more towards "P", while others again have heard both "B" and "P" spoken with and without discrimination. The Missions followed the example of their individual pioneers in the study of the Gilbertese speech, with the result that the London Missionary Society have written "B" for the sound in question and the Sacred Heart Mission, "P". The examples given in the first new rule - see enclosure (1) - have been thus spelt in the past: Tabiteuea or Tapiteuea, Abemama or Apemama, rabakau or rapakau, etc. As there are 4,000 words out of the 12,000 words in the language each containing one or more B-P sounds it is obvious how striking must appear the two spellings. In reading the eye was almost continually challenged by the use of "B" or "P". In their answers to my circular letter most of the language authorities favoured the use of "B", for the very important reason that the best literature had been written with that symbol. The latest grammar issued by the Sacred Heart Mission had a profatory note as follows: "B and P are used indiscriminately". Moreover the one Reverend Father in this Mission who is regarded by his fellow members as their chief authority in linguistic matters favoured the use of "B". It would seem in such circumstances, and the added one of the great necessity for compromise in the interests of a uniform spelling, that the Sacred Heart Mission might easily have agreed to "B" as the symbol to represent the "B" and "P" and (or) intermediate sounds. But it refused on the ground that the majority of its members favoured "P", and emphasized the refusal by reverting to "P" in many words where "B" had been used for some years. The unhappy position thus created might have continued indefinitely, had not it been that the newly-nominated Bishop of the Mission has taken the view that the Government, in the absence of a local linguistic Authority, should make spelling rules, and that these rules would be accepted by his Mission. The first rule of enclosure (1) has now therefore the support of both Missions.

6. The inclusion of the discretionary use of "P" for those foreign words written in the original with "P" but now incorporated into the language requires some justification. Bingham used "B" only for all foreign words having "B" or "P" originally. Mr Grimble, as will be noted, directed that "B" and "P" should be used, according to the foreign spelling. The most pertinent answer received regarding this variation was that the foreign word was handled by the Gilbertese natives exactly as their own words, and that "B" and "P" sounds in foreign words were pronounced in an equally indeterminate or changeable way as such sounds are in indigenous words, and that if "B" was to be the symbol to represent the B-P sounds in indigenous words, it must logically be the symbol to represent the B-P sounds in incorporated foreign words also. This appears to me to be incontestable, and Bingham's spelling to be the more consistent for foreign words.

words. The Bishop-Elect of the Sacred Heart Mission, however, in stating that he would abide by the rulings of the Government in linguistic matters, yet urged that his Mission might be allowed to retain both "B" and "P" for foreign words incorporated into the language. I have therefore worked through the dictionaries to observe the effect of such a variation and find that in the latest dictionary, that used by the Sacred Heart Mission, there are only 50 foreign words having originally "P" in them. The discretionary use of "P" therefore affects only these 50 words, and is insignificant numerically. But of course it is not insignificant in its effect on the sympathy of the Sacred Heart Mission. I have therefore considered it not inexpedient to include a discretionary use of "P" for those foreign words incorporated into the language that contain "P" in the original.

7. The second of the new rules relates to the digraph "Ng". Bingham in his dictionary represented it with the Spanish letter, Ñ. The London Missionary Society adopted this symbol, and the Sacred Heart Mission adopted "G". The seal was set on the Government's use of "Ng" by the circular at enclosure (2). The examples given under the second rule - see enclosure (1) - were thus spelt variously in the above order: Roñoroño, rogorogo, and rongorongo; kañaña, kagaga, and kanganga; Abaiñ, Apaiañ and Abaiang, etc. The effect in diversity was even more striking than with the B-P representation. The London Missionary Society adopted the "Ng" spelling after the receipt of the draft rules mentioned in paragraph 3, and each publication from that Mission has since contained this spelling. The Sacred Heart Mission had in recent years been using "Ng" more and more in place of "G", which use has now been confirmed.

8. The third of the new rules hardly needs a statement, except as a cancellation of the corresponding earlier rule. The earlier rule introduced a system of hyphens, not before in existence. The language authorities consulted were unanimously against this hyphenation, and both Missions strongly opposed it also. The examples at the end of new rule three illustrate the two spellings. See enclosure (1).

9. The fourth new rule relates to the non-use of diacritical signs. The signs in use at present are two only: the stroke over the letter to mark a long or almost duplicated vowel, and the apostrophe to mark what Bingham has called, "a seeming thickening of the sound of the consonant, making it resemble the natural sound followed by an obscure "W". The London Missionary Society uses both signs, but the Sacred Heart Mission uses one only, the stroke to mark long vowels. This inconsistency is further heightened by the fact that the stroke has not completely identical usage by the two Missions. There exists also a nice complication over plural nouns which contain a long vowel in the singular. The vowel is even longer in the plural, and as no mark exists for an extra long vowel, the mark has either to be withdrawn in the singular and reserved for the plural, in which case a long vowel remains unmarked, or the stroke has to be used for both singular and plural, in which case the one stroke fulfils confusedly two functions. Further, there are other changes of vowel sound beyond those named, but no signs have been used for these. The use of one or two diacritical signs becomes very arbitrary in all these circumstances.

circumstances. My own view has always been that if there are to be signs to mark vowel variation there should either be a system of signs or none at all. And one language authority has drawn attention to the fact that diacritical signs are not meant for employment in ordinary writing, but are for use in specialized studies written by comparative philologists.

10. The majority of the language authorities favoured the non-use of diacritical signs. Both Missions too have agreed generally to dispense with these signs, though they have stated reservations which seek to avoid ambiguity in a few words. The reservations are not important enough to be the subject of further discussion, and should be tolerated, if they continue to be expressed. I feel certain that the principle of "no diacritical signs" will be supported not only generally but also particularly in future years.

11. In conclusion, I would request that the Resident Commissioner's circular covering the spelling rules may be despatched to all those officers and members of the Missions enumerated as part of the last enclosure. The necessity for this request is obvious in consideration of the peculiar geography of this Colony and its effect on the organization of the Missions.

Enclosure (3)

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,
Superintendent of Education.

RULES FOR GILBERTESE SPELLING.

1. That the letter B shall be used as the symbol to represent the B and P and intermediate sounds in Gilbertese words. This rule shall extend to foreign words incorporated into the Gilbertese language, though the discretionary use only of P may be allowed for those foreign words written in the original with P.

Examples: Tabiteuea, Abemama, rabakau, buoka, kabo, aba; Beberuare (February), Buranti (France), batika (bicycle), boki (book), boti (boat); but Bauro or Pauro (Paul), bentira or pentira (pencil), beki or peki (pig), beba or pepa (paper).

2. That the single speech sound variously written as G, N, or Ng shall be written as Ng only. Examples: Rongorongo, kanganga, Abaiang, Matang, ngaina, ngke.

3. That hyphens shall not be used to indicate suffixed possessive pronouns and the preposition N or Ni. This rule shall apply also to compound words forming single concepts. Examples: Barau, not bara-u; anganai, not angan-ai; i buakoia, not ibuako-ia; abana, not aba-na; umani ben, not uma-ni ben; bati n tamaroa, not bati-n tamaroa; bai ni makuri, not bai-ni makuri; aonaba, not ao-n-aba; aontano, not ao-n-tano.

4. That diacritical signs shall not be used. Examples: Ba, not B'a (rock or oil); mane, not M'ane (male or money); kan, not kân (near or fruit stem); maka, not māka (fear or power); kawa, not kāwa (village or villages); wa, not wā (canoes).

UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE
OF MEMBERS OF UNITARIAN, FREE CHRISTIAN AND
KINDRED CHURCHES.

PRESIDENT :

REV. R. V. HOLT, M.A.,
MANCHESTER COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

Dr. Martyn Bennett.

HON. TREASURER :

PHILIP M. OLIVER, ESQ.,
OAKFIELD,
LANGHAM ROAD,
BOWDON, CHESHIRE.

HON. SECRETARY :

REV. E. G. LEE,
50 MONKHOOD ROAD,
SHREWSBURY.

July 10th 1938

Dear Mr. Maude,

Greetings! You are probably
basking in sunshine. I imagine you strolling
down to a quiet sunlit strand by the sea
having a bath & strolling home again in the
quiet of the evening! But I suppose you do
not get any evenings!

It has been a poor spring & winter
over here. Spring started early, beautiful
warmth & sunshine, & then turned to frost-
doing a great deal of damage. Since then
the summer has been cold & wet. I went
early in the year to ~~St. Hill~~ Achill Island
on the West Coast of Ireland for my
holiday, but it was very cold & wet.

We are still absorbed with our
seamanant business, & with European

Politics, although everything has been much quieter during the last three or four months.

At the moment we have a German girl staying with us ^{in our home}, an ardent Nazi, & a most intelligent girl; it is extraordinary what different points of view there can be. We have had long, long talks with her, & I think contact with others has been a revelation to her.

But internal politics go on much the same; at the moment there is no great crucial issue. Some people - as usual - think Chamberlain is awful; - others that he is a guiding light! Just the same old dear differences of opinion which must make England odd to you who are abroad.

Greetings from us; & it is a pleasure to think of you, & to know you think of us.

Yrs. sincerely

E. J. Lee

Draft.

TELEGRAM.

From:- His Honour the Resident Commissioner,

To:- The Director, War Memorial Museum, Auckland, New Zealand.

7th September, 1938.

Confidential - The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony is anxious to deposit complete official collection of native material culture in suitable Museum while specimens are still obtainable. Supplementary collections of birds, plants, shells, etc., might also be deposited as occasion permits together with small but complete library of works dealing with this area.

Should this administration be successful in obtaining £1,300 from Carnegie Funds as capital grant to assist your expenses would your Museum be willing to:-

- (a) Display collections suitably;
- (b) Grant facilities of Museum and Library to officials this service and approved students engaged in study this area;
- (c) Detail member your staff for field-work survey local material culture, this administration paying cost local maintenance;
- (d) Assist this administration from time to time in elucidation any scientific problems within scope your Museum?

Aim is provision one accessible centre for use all students this area and collaboration between government and Museum for mutual advantage and benefit scientific world.

If you approve proposal generally an early telegraphic reply would be appreciated leaving details to be worked out should grant be obtained.

Resident.

Ocean.

7th Sept 1938.

Dear Mr. Hande! Thanks for your letter, and what rotten luck your mail having gone to Idawa. I know how I would feel!

Re the covers. I dropped a line to Mr. Bevington & he kindly offered to take over the covers for the Islands not collected by J.B. so they will come home with the cows some day. I

enclose Mr. Snumbridge's letter.

He is genuinely interested in the postal services of the Colony. I wrote told him of the 3 island covers with marks just obliterations. I suggested that he states just what

values he would like on covers. I will try to obtain for him at double face. would like to fix him up - he is a collector peruss. We will be glad to see you any time - perhaps you could come down to Kai some evening - maybe after the 'Hindenbank' has departed - stamp mail is beginning to assume dimensions.

Yours sincerely
J. M. Ross.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM

From The Commissioner for Native Lands, Gilbert Islands,
at Ocean Island,

To The Acting Secretary to Government, Gilbert and Ellice
Islands Colony, Ocean Island.

9th September, 1938.

In accordance with His Honour's instructions the following memorandum is submitted on the subject of the scheme for the provision of a Museum and Library specialising in the area included within the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, with special reference to Mr. A.B. Acheson's semi-official letter of the 21st March, forwarded under cover of the High Commissioner's confidential despatch of the 6th May.

2. The question of building a Museum and Library at Tarawa has been brought up on several occasions during recent years and, during the Resident Commissionership of Mr. A.F. (now Sir Arthur) Grimble, it formed part of the scheme for the removal of Colony headquarters to that island. When it was finally decided that headquarters should remain on Ocean Island the scheme was dropped in favour of a project for building a similar Museum on Ocean Island itself. During Sir Arthur Richards' recent visit to this Colony the matter was discussed and the question was raised as to whether it would not be better to add a local section to the existing Museum at Suva rather than build one within the Colony.

3. After considering the relative advantages and disadvantages of Tarawa, Ocean Island, and Suva as the centre for the proposed Museum, Mr. J.C. Barley came to the conclusion, for the reasons mentioned in his confidential despatch of the 5th October, that the Museum should

should be situated on Tarawa island. Mr. A.B. Acheson of the Colonial Office, in referring to His Honour's despatch, advanced, however, several pertinent criticisms as to the value, from a general cultural point of view, of a Museum situated in a remote locality such as Tarawa. Mr. Acheson's arguments are, I think, very convincing and it must be admitted that any Museum situated within the boundaries of this Colony will be necessarily limited in its value.

4. When His Honour first discussed the question with me I understood that the alternative was between having a Museum of our own at Tarawa or adding a wing to the existing Museum at Suva. Of these two projects the latter one appeared to have no advantages at all as far as this Colony was concerned, as virtually no one from here is in a position to visit Fiji, while at the same time Suva is too far away from the main centres of research to be visited by students. A Museum situated at Tarawa, on the other hand, could be made the repository of all documents and objects of historical and scientific interest in the Colony and at the same time form a centre where the technique of native arts and crafts could be demonstrated. With the collaboration of the Education Department it could, I believe, develop into an institution of no little value to the native community. The scheme, however, would inevitably result in much material which cannot well be duplicated being localised in an inaccessible spot and therefore, in effect, being buried as far as the scientific world is concerned, while a large proportion of the material in the Museum and virtually all the books in the Library would necessarily remain unappreciated by the native population until such time as the general standard of education had been raised to a considerable degree. Furthermore, should the officer

in charge at Tarawa for the time being not be interested in the Museum it would be difficult to prevent a deterioration in the exhibits and equipment, especially in view of the local climate, and much material of scientific value might thus be irreparably lost.

5. It is urged that it would be of far more practical value not only to this Colony, but to the scientific world in general, if this Administration were to enter into an agreement with a Museum of international repute by which they agree to take an especial interest in this Colony in return for a capital grant to assist them in the provision of show cases, library and other equipment, and special facilities for students of the area, and in defraying part of the cost of detailing staff experts for any special research studies required, both in the field and the Museum. A Museum without a staff actively engaged in research is a skeleton without life and it must be admitted that neither this Colony nor Fiji is in a position, for financial reasons, to make any Museum a real living force making original contributions to the general store of scientific knowledge. We can, however, enter into an agreement by which an existing Museum, possessing the necessary facilities and staff, can be induced to take a paternal interest in the scientific problems of this area and do the work for us. Probably the greatest handicap which students of this part of the Pacific have to contend with is that there is no institution specializing in the area and the existing collections are divided up amongst innumerable Museums in Europe, America, and Australasia. Research cannot fail to be crippled under the circumstances and it is therefore not surprising that this Colony remains a scientific terra incognita - probably the largest in the Pacific area.

6. Assuming the desirability of a working arrangement with some outside Museum, it is further submitted that the Auckland War Memorial Institute and Museum in New Zealand is pre-eminently suited to be the scientific partner of this Colony. The Museums of Great Britain must, I think, be dismissed from any such scheme as they have neither space for the adequate display of new collections nor staffs of specialists in the Australasian zone. They suffer also from the serious handicap that this Colony is too far away for any of their research workers to visit us for field surveys. It is generally admitted that at the present time the vast majority of contributions to the scientific knowledge of the Australasian zone are being made by workers living around the shores of the Pacific ocean and that, at any rate in anthropology, the number of serious students interested in our problems and living in England could be counted on one's fingers. Of the Museums situated in the Pacific area the Bishop Museum of Hawaii must, I imagine, also be dismissed, if only because of the lack of communication between Hawaii and this Colony. The Sydney Museum, furthermore, is fully occupied with its work in Melanesia as well as in Australia itself.

7. The Auckland Museum, however, is most favourably situated from every point of view for specializing in this Colony. It is recognized as being one of the five main Museums of the British Empire; it is fortunate in possessing a magnificent building with a floor space which permits expansion; it has a keen and a progressive staff of experts anxious to study this part of the Pacific; communications with the Colony are comparatively good, thus enabling field surveys to be undertaken; and students of the Polynesian and Micronesian areas naturally gravitate to Auckland when engaged in research work. With regard to

my own collection, mentioned in paragraph 6 of Mr. Barley's confidential despatch, while I am not anxious to sell it I intend, unless it is needed in this Colony, to donate it in due course to the Auckland Museum where it might well form the nucleus of a complete official collection. I should like to give my library of books on this area to the same institution, though in this case I should prefer to retain them until such time as I am able to complete my own studies in the history of the Colony.

8. I would suggest, therefore, that the Administration should recognize the force of the points mentioned in Mr. Acheson's letter and abandon the scheme for the establishment of a local Museum. It is strongly urged, however, that the Government should apply to the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation for a grant of £2,000 in order to enable it to enter into an agreement with the Auckland War Memorial Museum along the following lines. -

The sum of £800 to be allocated for:-

- (a) The local acquisition and purchase of a complete official collection of native material culture, including samples of modern arts and crafts and specimens illustrating native technical processes;
- (b) The acquisition of supplementary collections of birds, plants, shells, fishes, coral, etc.;
- (c) The local maintenance of members of the Auckland Museum staff engaged in field-work surveys within this area;
- (d) Obtaining originals or making copies of all documents, photographs or other objects of an historical or scientific interest to students of the area covered by this Colony;
- (e) The acquisition of a small but complete library of works dealing with the area, to be shelved as a separate unit of the Institute's main library.

The Museum to undertake:-

- (a) To display the various collections suitably or, in any case where display is undesirable, to catalogue and preserve the document or object where it can be made available to students;
- (b) To grant the facilities of the Museum and Library to officials of this Colony and approved students engaged in the study of the area;
- (c) From time to time to detail research workers on the staff for field-work surveys within the Colony, with special reference to Gilbertese and Ellice Islands material culture;
- (d) To publish, as occasion offers, monographs containing the results of museum and field research on the area, any approved scientific monographs produced by officers in the service, and a bibliography of works dealing with the Colony;
- (e) When requested, to assist the administration in the elucidation of any scientific problems falling within the scope of the Museum's activities.

In return for this guarantee the Museum to be given the sum of £1,200 as a capital grant to assist in the expense of the undertaking. This sum would, of course, only represent a proportion of the additional expense which the Museum will have to face in the provision of extra show-cases, cupboards, and shelves, the fares and expenses of field-workers, and the cost of printing and publishing. I believe, however, that it will be sufficient to induce the Museum authorities to agree to the undertaking. The Museum has already assisted individual members of the Colony service by providing rooms for study purposes with shelves and equipment, taking photographs of specimens, making lantern slides

slides for lectures on the Colony, etc, and has in numberless other ways shown its especial interest in this part of the Pacific.

9. It is realized that such collaboration between a government and a Museum outside its own boundaries would possibly be unique but I would plead that this fact should not prevent an endeavour being made to interest the Carnegie Trustees in a scheme which would be so mutually advantageous to both parties and at the same time of incalculable benefit to the scientific world. The time is short, for every year articles of great interest to anthropologists are being discarded and thrown away by the natives as being no longer of use in their changing environment, documents are being destroyed and source books are becoming unprocurable; soon it will be too late and future generations will not lightly condone an administration which takes no steps to preserve a record of the past and the present for the benefit of the historian, the scientist, and the world at large. Very many fascinating problems are waiting to be solved in this Colony, many being of importance practically as well as from the stand-point of pure science. In the case of much of Mr. A.F. Grimble's researches, furthermore, the material is practically ready for publication should some institution be interested enough to edit and prepare his notes.

10. It is submitted that the scheme here presented may well have an appeal to the Carnegie Corporation Trustees not possessed by the former project for a Museum of purely local importance. Any grant obtained would not be sunk in "bricks and mortar"; the partnership thus formed between the administration and the Museum would be, I believe, of considerable value to science and would long outlast the actual grant itself; and at the same time the expenditure

is not one which the administration could well incur from its own funds or obtain from any other body.

(Signed) H.E. MAUDE.

C O P Y.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Ocean Island,

12th October, 1938.

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of section 10(3) of the Fiji Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, 1914, I have the honour to forward a statutory declaration with regard to the birth of my son, Alaric Wervyn Maude.

2. I regret that I am unable to produce the actual birth certificate as my wife omitted to obtain a copy when registering the birth in Auckland.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE,

Commissioner for Native Lands,
Gilbert Islands.

The Acting Secretary to Government,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,

OCEAN ISLAND.

COPY

DECLARATION.

I, Henry Evans Maude, do solemnly and sincerely
declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief
my son Alaric Mervyn Maude was born at Auckland,
New Zealand, on the 19th June, 1938.

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE.

Declared and signed before me at Ocean Island in the
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony this twelfth day
of October, 1938.

(Signed) S. G. CLARKE,

One of His Britannic Majesty's
Deputy Commissioners for the
Western Pacific.

Ocean Island,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
18th October, 1938.

Dear Mr. Archey,

We were delighted to get your message indicating that your Museum was willing to consider adopting this part of the Pacific as an area for specialization. His Honour has asked me to send you an official letter re the proposed scheme of Museum-government collaboration containing more detail than was possible in a telegram. I'm afraid the letter is somewhat incoherent but I am acting in 4 separate capacities at the moment and scarcely know whether I'm on my head or my heels.

As you know, it has always been one of my aims to try and persuade some of your staff to come up here and deal with local material culture, botany, birds, shells etc., and so I was very pleased when the new Acting Resident agreed to back my proposals. We realize that the proposed sum of £1,200 is inadequate for its purpose but we have reason to believe that if we asked for more we would not get anything at all. While I hope that our present application will receive the backing of the Colonial Office (full details went to them by air mail on receipt of your reply) I doubt myself whether we will succeed in extracting any funds from the Carnegie people - however one lives in hope and in any case I feel that the very fact that the government has proposed such a scheme is a distinct gain, whatever the outcome. The government has, in effect, signified that you can consider the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as being the special province of the Auckland

Museum,

G. Archey, Esq.,
Auckland Institute and Museum,
Auckland, N. Z.

Museum, should you wish to do so; and this fact alone should be of no small assistance to any of your staff coming up here, as they would work, as it were, under government auspices and every assistance would be given them by the administration.

Auckland is really very conveniently situated as far as visiting this Colony is concerned. Any number of ships leave there for Ocean Island direct and the fare is only £10. Sir Albert Ellis might give you a reduction on that figure if you asked as he once told me he'd take some Museum specimens freight free.

I have enclosed with the official letter a copy of the new proclamation concerning the export of material culture stuff - it was actually drawn up in the Museum library when I was last on leave. Another piece of work which I owe to the Museum is the new Ordinance and Proclamation declaring bird sanctuaries in the Phoenix Group (which I enclose) as the arguments that I used when asking for bird sanctuaries was based on material kindly sent up by Mr. Fisher.

I must stop now but hope to see you in Auckland early next year when, the Gods permitting, I may get some leave. If you have any influence with the Carnegie people please back up the scheme unofficially - it might make just the difference.

My wife has just joined me with our firstborn so there's great excitement.

With kind regards from us both,

Yours truly,
Lee

Ocean Island,
Central Pacific,
7th December, 1938.

Miss Margaret Titcomb,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Miss Titcomb,

Many thanks for your welcome letter which has only recently reached me as I have been beyond the reach of mails for several months. In April I left Ocean Island for Beru and then on to Tamana where I stayed until a ship picked me up at the end of August. I found that no European had ever stayed on Tamana within the memory of the oldest inhabitant and they were scared stiff of me at first. However once they found that I was a friendly sort of human and not there to punish them the ice melted and we all had a glorious three months. They had abandoned their games years ago so we built a large sports marae in the middle of the island and hundreds used to turn out every evening to play. Besides reviving their old games I taught them Deck Tennis (Tenikoit) and the whole island has gone crazy on it - they built five Courts in no time and make their own nets and rings.

Then we used to have wrestling, on moonlight nights, and swimming and feasts and picnics, and we formed a big singing club and learnt many of the songs I'd brought back from Hawaii, as well as others from New Zealand, Fiji and Samoa. Altogether it was quite a holiday, though there was plenty of work to do all day, and one was certainly never lonely. I only wish my wife had been with me but she was perforce in Auckland having our first-born - he was $2\frac{1}{2}$ months old when the radiogram reached me. However I have to go back to finish the work next ~~year~~^{year} and Honor and the infant will come too.

Will you please thank Dr. Buck very much for allowing me the staff discount of 50% and also Dr. Burrows for kindly sending me a copy of his "Ethnology of Uvea". I was particularly interested in his pictorial reproduction of dance gestures and would like to try the same here, if I'm ever allowed time off.

With regard to Mr. Emory's question about the arrangement of monumental stones on the Banaban terrace. No, I have come across nothing like it in the Gilberts. I have heard rumours, however, of stone sitting places in the Northern Islands but have never had an opportunity of visiting them so cannot say what they are like. How I wish I could get on with anthropological work here.

I enclose a further cheque for \$20 to replenish my account. Could you please send me -

Haddon, "Canoes of Oceania" Vol. 1.

Giffard, "Tongan Place Names".

Margaret Mead, "Social Organisation of Manua."

Wentworth, "Geology of Pacific Equatorial Islands".

St. John, "Vegetation of Flint Island, Central Pacific".

Re the "Pacific Geographical Journal (or Review)", I feel sure that I've got the name right. Curiously enough I came across a reference to an article in it only the other day but as usually happens I can't trace it again. I know and subscribe to all the main Pacific publications - about 10 of them - but the Pacific Geographical was a new one on me and I only saw it in Honolulu. I could have sworn I saw it in your library but must have been mistaken. Anyway I tried to buy it down town but no bookseller kept it. A most obscure publication which has probably ceased publication long ago - I remember it was published in Los Angeles.

Since writing all this I have received Dr. Buck's "Vikings of the Pacific" - many thanks indeed for sending it. I have been given the Colony ship "Nimanoa" for several months and leave tomorrow on a tour of the more scattered and less visited islands so I hope to have time to digest it thoroughly during the trip. I should be back about February but one never knows these trips. I only hope the water holds out - we are loading the deck with extra 200 gallon tanks - as last time the water got very low when we were a fortnight from the nearest supply.

My wife spent 2 months on Nauru last year collecting the string figures and hopes to write them up shortly. They really are in a class apart, using string 15 feet in length and taking anything up to half an hour to do. The Nauruans would appear to have started string figure making where the rest of the world left off but they are, as one would expect, the very devil to record. Mrs. Jayne gives quite a few illustrations of them at the back of her book and Honor has succeeded in getting most of those illustrated.

Please give our kindest regards to all at the Museum.

Yours sincerely,

John

Dec. 7th 1938.

Dear Mr. Kande / Thanks for your
letter received this am. & for
the information re the new
offices. A pity provisional marks
cannot be used instead of
pen cancellations. I suppose
the latter are valuable as stamps,
but may be of interest to
collectors of marks. In one of
Brymbridge's letters he asked about
pen cancellations, meaning maybe
if they still obtained. While you
were away I received a copy of
Brymbridge's article "The Post in the
Silberts" in "Stamp Collecting".
I sent it along to S.S. &
he has mislaid it. However I
will probably be receiving
more, & I will send a copy

along to you. I would be grateful if you would take over some covers for me - I will prepare them & send along probably late this afternoon or early tomorrow am.

Does your itinerary in your letter of 19th Nov. still hold good, i.e.

Konouti, Baiava, Tabiteuea Ninkunan, Onotou, Bein, Tamana, Arorua, & Vatupuru?

Thanks for the Fanning - Washington - Kumas I. service news.

I thought I heard some considerable time ago that 3 new offices would be opened - Canton, Fanning & Kumas.

I received a cover the other day with 4 - 10 cent Kumas Island 'locals' - you have seen them probably.

This was in exchange for Gilbert Coronations - from Tahiti, & I am asking for more, & the 5 cent also.

I have been off work - influenza - & Miss Rhodes told me that the store had obtained 3 - 6 lbs tins of Mannite ~~for~~

from here. I presume this will be
sort. stores. A medical requisition
would cover your own requirements.
I should say

Are you taking
K8 v or v1 stamps over - probably
both.

When I send comes along,
I will include a couple of packets
of F.D.C. envelopes - I have more
than I will ever require. I
will try to get some "antepans"
on board.

And here's thanks
W. hands & best wishes for
a calm trip across, & a good
trip home to the family!

Yours sincerely
Jim Ross.

'Ranleh',
246, Sandridge Road,
St. Albans, Herts,
4th May, 1938.

Dear Mr. Ross,

You have no idea how welcome your two letters were (they arrived together yesterday), as I have long been anxious to make contact with someone in the islands and have had no idea how to set about it. You will, by the way, have since received my second letter.

First of all, it was rather extraordinary that Mr. Maude should have referred to the article in "Gibbons Stamp Monthly" in the letter you sent on to me, for unwittingly you passed his complimentary remarks on to the author. It is high praise indeed to find a resident calling it "informative and well-written". Enclosed are two copies, one of which you might care to pass on to the gentleman in question with my compliments.

Incidentally, should he, as a collector of the island postmarks, care to correspond with me, would you tell him I should much appreciate it. My object is not to get free stamps nor to indulge in any of the puerilities so favoured by those who join correspondence clubs to find what are, I believe, called "pen friends" anywhere from Timbuctoo to Tulagi. Frankly, I want information and contacts to widen my knowledge of your Colony, the stamps and postal history of which interest me immensely, and I am of course open to perform any service (philatelic or otherwise) that I can usefully render in England. As the Americans would say - this goes for you, too! I wrote the Postmaster in Ocean Island last month with a whole host of questions, but don't know if he will take pity on me and answer them.

Now as to your sixteen covers. I agree it is an opportunity that will not often come along, although I am a little disappointed the franking will be all with Coronation sets. For one thing, it tends to make the whole thing so obviously artificial, and for another there would be more value to me in a varied franking - block of four of 1d, one 4d, 3d plus 1d etc. Also Coronations generally, I believe, are going to be an enormous flop. They have been badly over-specified, and mint are already a drug on the market. Used are a little better, and Gilberts are certainly less
common

common than most, but so there seem to be a fair number about.

However, I would like to have the set in spite of this. But I am in rather a quandary as to what to offer, particularly in view of the possibility of not very distinct post-marks. The face value of the 16 sets of Coronations is 7s/4d. How does £2 strike you as an offer - i.e. 2s/6d per cover? To be honest, I cannot really afford to go higher, though if you are asking more would you give first refusal of a set?

I noticed your advert for used £1 and 10s/- George V at 18/- and 9/- in "Stamp Collecting". I could do which one each of these, if well centred and lightly postmarked copies, at this price, but cannot afford them just yet if the covers materialise. Perhaps later you will still have some to get rid of.

If my offer for the covers suits you, let me know and I will send the money and rely on you to send the covers. There should be time to get it all in before you go to Australia.

By the way, if your recruit ship goes to the Ellice Islands, and you do have come covers made, please remember me (and my dislike of Coronations). You say Mr. Maude is probably going to the Phoenix group. I was not aware that they came within the Colony's jurisdiction, and in any case presume they have no postal system. I am not, incidentally, interested in Tongan "tin-can" covers.

In regard to your P.S. I only want the higher values of the first issue among the old ones, though can still do with used copies of all the George V values above 2s/-. Do any of the "old inhabitants" know anything about the "unofficial" provisionals that Gibbons once listed and then dropped from the catalogue?

One last note, before bringing this rather rambling letter to a close. I am also anxious to get some photos of the Islands, particularly of anything with a postal significance - post offices, mail steamers, the "Nimanoa", postmen (if you have any) etc. Please understand I am not begging and will pay willingly for anything that you could supply in this way - you see I am forced by circumstances to trust all these requests at you as my only salvation.

You

You will be pretty fed up with this length epistle by now. It reminds me of the drunk man who, asking the policeman who helped him home his name, and being told Paul, said "I've always wanted to ask you, did you ever get any reply to that long rambling letter you wrote to the Ephesians?"

Before finishing I may say, in response to your note about yourself in the circular, that I am an economist-cum-statistician employed in the Vice-President's office of the L.M.S. Railway in London. But this is not intended to serve as a reference; I do not expect you to send anything until you have the money.

Your sincerely,

(signed) Jack L. Grumbridge.

JACK L. GRUMBRIDGE.

8th Dec. 1958.

Dear Mr. Hardey,
I have fixed up
in all - 31 covers, & would be
grateful if you would take
with you.

one packet^(I) labelled
Hull for posting there, & one
packet^(II) labelled Sydney.

The third packet contains 9
covers prepared for registration
& addressed to Roger Wells
of Brimsby. He is after back
stamps of the routine regd.
letter. He seems a decent chap -
says he is an architect & reads
every stamp publication. Could
you drop a cover at each Island
en route, & the remainder
for registration at Hull &
Sydney. - but all for

4

registration - time no object!

All for which, many
thanks. - and good sailing.

Yours sincerely
Jim Ross.

The F.D.C. envelopes for your use, on
the W.P.B.

Saturday 29th

Dear Mr Handy Here is another
letter from Stamp man
Krumbridge. I have written
told him that you will
answer anything he writes,
& to address you Ocean
Island

OK?
Yours sincerely
J. McKers.

St. Albans, 80.

Ranleh,
246, Sandridge Road,
St. Albans, Herts.
England.
29th August, 1938.

Dear Mr. Ross,

Your two letters of 11th July arrived together this morning, obviously speeded up, a little at any rate, by the air mail service. Thanks so much for all the information, and the chatty account of your experiences; it took me a hell of a long way away from the 8.30 to town this morning, even if I did have to come back to earth with a jerk on arrival at St. Pancras'. The Tongan cover is a delightful piece, and I do appreciate it. These out-of-the way items always give a lot of pleasure, but the Tongan tin-can over has been a little over-done - as you know by now I'm a devil for non-artificiality!

I didn't answer your letter of 25th April, nor write to tell you the cover had duly arrived from Lea. I thought it better to wait until your answer to mine of the 4th May turned up, otherwise our correspondence would be interminably crossed. I note what you say about the set of covers from the Gilberts (the advert. duly appeared in Stamp Collecting) and will hold the one from Abaiang until I hear from you further.

Actually, if it is at all possible to get sets from all the islands with ordinary stamps on at double face or thereabouts these would suit me a good deal better than the Coronations, and in that case I would not be sorry if you could get rid of the later to someone else. Anyway, my original offer still stands. But if you can get me overs from any of the islands - including those already covered by the Coronation covers even if I have these - franked with $1\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps (or 1d plus $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 times $\frac{1}{2}$) I will pay four times face for these; twice face (-/3d a cover) is absurd. Where registration is possible (-/4d I think) make it three times face. It may be bad business to offer more than the seller is willing to take, but these prices still represent a worthwhile transaction for me, and there are limits to what even a stamp collector will do in his search for bargains.

If any of the new post-marks you mention are supplied I would of course like notice of this and covers from the islands

islands concerned if you can manage it. I leave it entirely to you, you know now what I want and what I will pay for covers franked with normal postage rates. Incidentally, I have no objection to single Coronation stamps if you want to shift the stock you have got. My real objection is to whole sets when they represent an excess franking. If you care to address any of these covers direct to me to save yourself trouble I will remit at once, although perhaps it would be better to have them sent to you on second thoughts as then you will know exactly what comes through.

I certainly hope Mr. Maude does write. I am no anthropologist, but an economist. I have the run of the famous London School of Economics Library - which is pretty strong in its anthropology section (connected with the Department of Colonial Administration) - and may be able to dig things out for him.

If you come across any of old Rougier's Christmas Island labels on cover I am certainly interested. Same with covers from Phoenix group, whatever the franking. I see G.B. and U.S.A. have come to an agreement to share control of Canton and one of the other islands. Howland is in the group, isn't it, and that is definitely U.S.

By the way, in writing to any of your other "customers", I would be grateful if you would mention my name and address as I am anxious to correspond with anyone else interested in Gilberts. Meyer I expect took second award at the Australian Exhibition - I noticed there was a section for G. & E.

What a pest you must think me and my insatiable demand for more and more - most of it just asking questions. Please put it down to a kink in (I hope) a normal mentality, where Gilberts are concerned; and try to think up something I can do for you in return.

kindest regards and again many thanks

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Jack Grumbridge.

P.S. Ocean Island seems to have a variety of post-marks; your letter of 18th March had a new one which later got a mention as such in Stamp Collecting. Any idea of the whys and wherefore? The Postmaster in Ocean Island has not answered the letter I sent him; I suppose these fellows get fed up with such queries, and who can blame them.

P.P.S. Forgive lousy typing, but the machine really is a crock.

TELEGRAM.

From:- His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Ocean Island,

To:- Mr. H. E. Maude, on board R.C.S. "Nimanoa".

16th December, 1938.

Rec'd: 16th.

16th December - Confidential - Secretary of State proposes to submit your name to His Majesty the King for honour M.B.E. Please telegraph urgently if this is agreeable to you.

Resident.

TELEGRAM.

From:- Mr. H. E. Maude, on board R.C.S. "Nimanoa",

To:- His Honour the Acting Resident Commissioner, Ocean Island.

16th December, 1938.

16th December - Confidential - Your telegram 16th December -
Confidential - I should be honoured to accept.

Maude.



Fox, "Threshold..."
Tattoo motive "Kaura"
(frigate bird), San
Cristoval.



Cicatrization.
Buka.
Blackwood =
"Both sides of
Buka
Passage"

See also Ivens.

Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 1, 1938.

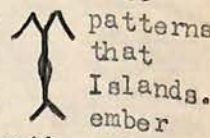
Dr. H. C. Maude
Gilbert Islands
via F i j i.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum gave me your name and suggested I might write to you for certain information on tattooing designs in the Gilberts.

In connection with a comparative study of design-motives in the Pacific I became interested in certain tattooing designs in the Solomons, especially on Malaita, of which I got a few specimens (enclosed) during a recent brief visit to the Solomons. I believe these tattoo motives must be very old, and they seem to me to preserve a tradition that may even ultimately have come from the ^{ASIAN} mainland. One characteristic element predominates in them, a kind of M- or rather inverted W-mark, which in the Solomons generally has the express value of a representation of the frigate-bird. Rows of wavy "M"-marks are tattooed in New Caledonia, where they are also referred to as "frigate-birds". Santa Cruz has similar designs. There are faint reminiscences of it in some Fijian tapa. Recently in Buck's book on Samoan material culture (Bishop Museum Bulletin 75) I came across the same motive in Samoan tattooing -- namely a kind of M-mark which is much used in Samoan tattooing, and which is designated "tern", i.e. "bird". Furthermore the Samoan "tern" motive occurs, just as in the Solomons, attached to the four corners of a lozenge, much as in my figs. A, B, and G. The same motive (that of a lozenge with apical "M"'s) occurs on a tapa garment from Mangaia in the Bishop Museum, together with the M- or bird-motive in other arrangements, including one related to my Fig. I. In Buck's monograph on Cook Island culture are further examples. I do not remember at the moment whether I have or have not met with examples of anything similar from the Carolines; but strangely, elaborate compositions with "M"-marks, some of them strongly recalling the Solomon Island tattoo motives in arrangement, occur in the embroidery patterns of a mountain tribe in the Philippines, which in their turn seem strongly reminiscent in certain old European folk-patterns and also with certain prehistoric European designs. Now on a suit of Gilbertese "armor" in the Dominion Museum in Wellington, among the usual fish-like patterns woven into the armor in dark cord, I found several examples of a motive that strongly recalled the "frigate-bird" conventionalization of the Solomon Islands. When I spoke to Mr. Emory about this, he remarked that he seemed to remember seeing, possibly in the Gilberts themselves, a tattooing motive incorporating the same ~~motive~~ design-element, which I reproduce in the margin on the left. As I am anxious to collect whatever data I can about motives of this type, in order to determine their distribution, variations and possible significance, Emory suggested that I write to you.

SAMOA
*  etc.

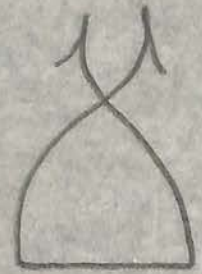
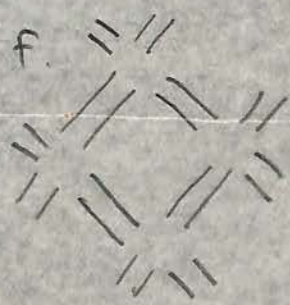
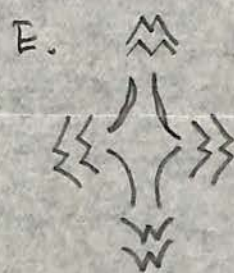
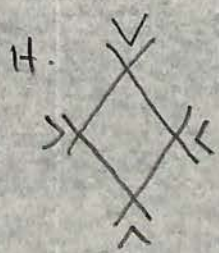
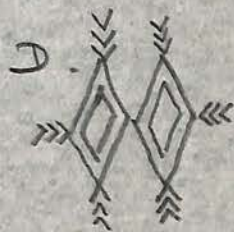
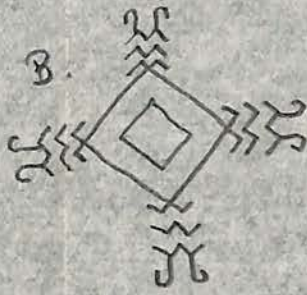


Gilberts?

If you should come across such designs, I would appreciate drawings of them, together with such data as may be available, namely geographical location, position of the pattern on the body, male or female, name and meaning (if any). My Solomon Island examples are hastily traced: in making copies from human bodies I found a blunt pencil or crayon suitable, as this preserves roughly the relationship between the width of the tattooed line and the size of the whole pattern.

With my best thanks in advance for any help you may be able to give me, I am
Yours sincerely,
2557 N. Terrace Av., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A. Carl Schuster

TOP




BOTTOM

2557 North Terrace Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
January fourteenth, 1939.

Dr. H. C. Maude
Gilbert Islands
via Suva, Fiji.

Dear Dr. Maude,

355.45 Enclosed is a photograph of a portion of the Gilbert Island armor which I mentioned to you in my letter of December first from Honolulu. It is in the National Museum, Wellington.



In the margin herewith I reproduce a design of the same type which I recently came across from the Marshalls. It is taken from Erdland's "Die Marschall-Insulaner", Münster i. W., 1914, "Anthropos" collection, vol. II, page 74, where this design is one of a series of drawings representing different cloud formations familiar to the navigators and used in weather prognostication. The name of the formation is (according to Erdland) "Köro bän ak, wings of the frigate bird. When clouds of this shape appear on the evening sky, there will be good weather and good winds."

Thus the association of this design with the frigate-bird apparently extends as far as the ~~Kiribati~~ Marshall's. I shall be very curious to hear what ideas, if any, are associated with such designs in the Gibberts.

Yours sincerely,
Carl Schuster.

