

"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
3rd September, 1947.

My dear Moore,

I enclose, as promised, the particulars which you asked for regarding the position of Manager for the Trade Scheme in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

I have sent a copy to the Authorities in Fiji and made it clear to them that no action will be taken by you to fill the possible vacancy unless and until you receive a telegram from the High Commissioner requesting you to proceed with advertising and selection; either on the terms suggested in the "Vacancy Form" or varied as they think best. I have been away from the Colony for several months and am consequently not sure whether the local Authorities still require anyone: they may conceivably have persuaded the present Manager to stay on for a further term or have found someone else.

I have emphasized, in my letter to Fiji - which went by Air Mail - that if anything is to be finalized before I leave England you would need to proceed with selection at the earliest possible date.

With renewed thanks for all the trouble you have taken in this matter,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H.E. Maude.

P.S. Moore, Esq.,  
The Colonial Office,  
15, Victoria Street,  
London, S.W.1.



5228  
Regn. No. Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet

A Postal Packet addressed as under, upon which a Fee of Three Pence has been paid, in addition to the Postage (of.....s.....d.) has been registered and posted here this day.

See also OVERLEAF.

*R. de Stapledon*  
*Mrs*  
*Giji*



Accepting Officer's initials

"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
31st August, 1947.

My dear Stapledon,

Just a line to acquaint you with the result of an interview which I had with the Colonial Office on the possible appointment, from the United Kingdom, of a successor to Protheroe.

I saw Rennison and Moore, who deal with recruitment of this nature, and they were unexpectedly optimistic as to the possibility of obtaining a suitable man in England. They proposed, if requested, to advertise and sift through the candidates who offered, with a view to my vetting the most likely. I must say that I do not wholly share their optimism, as it seems to me that anyone from here is likely to lack the particular experience we require, but you may consider it worth trying.

As a preliminary measure I have filled in the attached "Vacancy Form" but no action, other than of a strictly tentative nature, will be taken by them unless and until they receive a telegram from the High Commissioner to proceed with advertising and selection. I am naturally in the dark as to whether anyone is still required - you may have secured Protheroe for a further term or found someone else, or may not consider it desirable to obtain anyone from so far off as England - but I thought it better to make preliminary enquiries just in case.

I am writing to you direct as you have been primarily concerned all along with the selection of the Trade Scheme Manager and no doubt you will consult with Bryant, who is being sent a copy of this letter and who will know the present position best.

So if it is desired that any further action should be taken, would you please arrange for a telegram to be sent direct to the Colonial Office, asking them to proceed with the selection, either on the terms suggested on the "Vacancy Form" or varied in any way thought best. Both Rennison and Moore emphasized that if anything is to be finalized before I leave England they would need to proceed with the selection at the earliest possible date: hence their request for telegraphic instructions.

Hoping you are keeping well; and not too busy,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H.E. Maude.



Vacancy Form.

Colony: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Vacancy: Manager of the Colony Trade Scheme.

Date of Vacancy: Successful candidate would be required to arrive in the Colony by the end of March, 1948.

Emoluments: £1,000 to £1,500 (Australian currency), according to qualifications and experience.

Including any special notes as to:-

- (a) Terms of appointment: Contract for three years in the first instance, with the possibility of renewal for a further period by mutual agreement. Non-pensionable. Conditions of leave as for Colony Government servants.
- (b) Allowances: Nil.
- (c) Quarters: Free partly-furnished quarters built of local materials (coconut midrib walls and thatched roof).
- (d) Passages: (i) On appointment. Free passages for successful applicant, wife and dependent children between United Kingdom and Colony on first appointment and on termination of contract.
- (ii) On leave. Free passages as above between Colony and either Australia or New Zealand on mid-tour leave after approximately 18 months resident service.
- (e) Outfit Allowance: Nil.
- (f) Cost of Living and Taxation: See information issued by the Colonial Office to officers appointed from the United Kingdom.

Remarks. Including any special notes as to:-

- (a) Married candidates: Married candidates are eligible for the appointment, but should understand that living conditions in the Colony are at present of a somewhat primitive character and that there are no facilities for the education of children.
- (b) Qualifications required: The successful applicant must be a good commercial organizer with experience in the buying and distribution of general merchandise, management of shipping and handling of cargoes. He should, if possible, have experience of the Pacific Islands trade.

His salary, between the limits stated above, would be dependent on his qualifications and experience.



(c) Age Limits: Approximately 35 to 50.

(d) Duties: To undertake the management of the Government "Colony Trade Scheme", which is at present the sole commercial enterprise in the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Islands. The Trade Scheme supplies, through their Agents, Messrs. Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd., all classes of merchandise required by the local population and organizes their distribution through the native-run retail Co-operative Societies established on each island. It also manages the purchase and sale (to the British Ministry of Food) of all copra produced in the three Groups, the distribution of goods and collection of copra being effected by the two inter-island vessels belonging to the Trade Scheme itself and various small craft owned by the Colony Government.

It has been suggested that the Trade Scheme shall be converted in the near future into the Colony Co-operative Wholesale Society.

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c/o The High Commissioner  
for the United Kingdom,  
Wellington, N.Z.

25th June, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of Sir Alexander Grantham's instructions, enquiries were duly made by me in Wellington with regard to the possibility of obtaining certain Treasury officers required for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and a Manager for the Colony Trade Scheme, on transfer or secondment from the New Zealand Government. A copy of a letter sent to Mr Foss Shanahan, in confirmation of my verbal discussion with him on this matter, is enclosed.

2. I have since been informed by Mr Shsnahan that it is considered possible that both the Savings Bank officer and Assistant Government Storekeeper will be obtainable on secondment from the New Zealand Public Service but that it will necessarily take some time to discover whether any, and if so how many, suitable persons are willing to be considered as candidates. He had decided, therefore, to circulate information regarding the appointments through the Departments likely to be interested and to collect particulars about any candidates, in

order

His Excellency

The Acting High Commissioner

for the Western Pacific,

Suva, Fiji.

19.6.47.



order that I may be able to interview them personally on my return to New Zealand towards the end of the year. Many officers with the experience required are, of course, living in provincial centres and it will take a month or two before one can reasonably expect to know whether any of them are willing to take on such work.

3. On the assumption that Your Excellency approves of the above arrangement, I will keep in touch with Mr Shanahan while in the United Kingdom and, should it appear unlikely that suitable officers for these posts will be obtainable in New Zealand, I will investigate the possibility of selecting them through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

4. As regards the post of Manager of the Colony Trade Scheme, Mr Shanahan was good enough to arrange for me to interview a potential candidate, Mr E. Nixonwestwood. I am satisfied, however, that while he probably has the ability and knowledge of Pacific trading to undertake the work successfully, he lacks certain personal qualities essential if he is to obtain the co-operation of his colleagues: his age (He must be at least 60) is also against him. Your Excellency may, however, consider it worth while ascertaining Mr Nixonwestwood's reputation among the business community in Suva, with whom he professed to have business and social contacts.

5. Apart from Mr Nixonwestwood, the only other possible candidates who I have been able to discover are Mr Eden, of the New Zealand Reparation Estates in Samoa, and Mr M. Wilson of

Apia



Apia. Mr Eden applied for the post on a previous occasion and particulars concerning him are, I believe, on record in the High Commission office . While Mr Shanahan considered that the New Zealand Government would be unlikely to part with such a valued officer, the Acting High Commissioner for the United Kingdom is of the opinion that an appeal for his services might very likely prove successful. I suggest, therefore, that if no other suitable candidate can be found, an application for Mr Eden ( preferably on secondment) should be duly made.

6. Mr M. Wilson has been suggested by Messrs Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., of Wellington as a possible Manager. He has had Pacific Islands commercial experience at Pago Pago and on various ships and is probably known personally to Mr Protheroe and others. It is understood that he is at present looking for a position in the islands and I suggest that he might be invited, if interested, to forward particulars as to his qualifications and experience: his address is c/o Mr B.W. Brownlee, c/o Messrs Morris, Hedstrom and Co., Ltd., Apia, Western Samoa.

7. In the meantime Mr Shanahan has kindly undertaken to make unofficial enquiries to see whether anyone connected with the Island Territories can think of a suitable Manager for the Trade Scheme: he is not, however, optimistic that one can be found with the necessary qualifications.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) H.E. Maude.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands.  
5th September, 1947.

*My dear Gawley,*

Thanks for your letter which I found here on my return on Wednesday. I was also anxious to meet you and had, indeed, succeeded in obtaining your address from the Colonial Office, but only just before I left London.

You certainly hopped out smartly after your oration to the C.D. & W.F. Council (instead of waiting to hear my eloquent remarks). However it was a blessing that St Vincent took so long for mine was a re-hearing of various points on which we were expecting considerable opposition and, as it turned out thanks to you, the Chairman was obviously fretting for his tea and consequently shut me up after a few introductory sentences - so I understand all went through without further ado.

You were smooth and convincing, as ever; I couldn't help marvelling at the ready display of facts and figures - and wondering where the catch was being concealed.

I had dinner with Sir Harry the other day but I gathered the impression that he thought you had already left for the West Indies. I did not know then myself.

Our plans are to stay here until the first week in October, when we hope to go to London for ten days or about; so if you have not returned by then do please let me know when you'll be in town between the 5th and 15th and we can arrange to meet. Do you know where one can eat in London, because I don't.

By the way, Thomas (of the Colonial Office) has suggested the possibility of a protege of yours by the name of V.D. Archer, Chief Inland Revenue Officer, being transferred to the G. & E.I.C. as Assistant Treasurer, vice Dickes, who has gone to Nigeria. Do please let me know the real dope about Archer and whether he would do for the job (he would be senior to English and Walcot but I suppose he is easily by service and salary?). I should imagine he'd be miserable on Tarawa, particularly if coloured (how dark is he?).

Thomas knows I'm writing to you re Archer and indeed suggested it, as we're both dubious about a transfer of this



nature. Though Archer has good reports from both Grimble and yourself I imagine your recommendations as to his suitability for promotion and transfer had particular reference to the West Indies.

I see, quite by chance, that you have got your C.M.G. - I must have missed it in the papers. My heartiest congratulations on a most well-deserved honour; curiously enough, I was saying to your father-in-law the other day that you were bound to get a C.M.G. this year and he was inclined to agree. Possibly he had advance intimation.

Please forgive my typing this letter but you know my handwriting.

The very best to you both in which Honor would join if she were here, but she's over in Jersey visiting relations.

Yours ever,

J.L.H.



31st August, 1947.

at: The Vicarage,  
Kilton-Lindsey,  
Lincs.

Dear Maude,

When we were jointly  
ford Portalled the other day I did  
not manage to find out where  
you are living while in this  
country, as it would be fun to  
meet - if we can - & chat  
over Pacific days. So will you  
drop me a line, giving me your  
address?

How did you get



on with the Development Council?  
Clearly I talked too much - &  
got shot at on my pink ear  
by My Sad Chairman

I cannot write to you as  
my youngest born is scuffling  
round my knee.

Pat joins me in sending  
kind regards to Jack & Honor.

Yours

R.H.G.



Re W. Acher as Asst. Treasurer

Thomas' address

2, Park St,  
Weymouth,  
London, W.C.

Write to Garvey at -

The Vicarage  
Kinton - Ludlow  
near Gainsborough

and ask him how Acher would do as Asst. Treas.

then let Thomas know

Acher's initials are V.D. and his present post  
Chief Island Revenue Office

He has good reports from Gumble and Garvey but would probably  
be a wash-out outside the West Indies.

Moore and Remson see at the other section

Moore's initials are P.S. and his address -

Victoria Chambers,  
15, Victoria St,  
London, S.W. 1.



M.v. "Sydney Star",  
Curacao Island,  
17th July, 1947.

Dear Garvey,

Many thanks for your kind note on my assumption (or is it accession); I felt that if I stayed on in the High Commission they would have to give me some sort of a job in the end. And then when the offer came it was an embarrassment of riches: for I had to more or less choose between Vaskess's job and my present one. Personally, I would have preferred the Secretaryship, and said so, but Honor felt that it was our duty to go back to the Colony: so back we went. Probably she was right; I'm darned if I know for sure. Which would you have taken, say ten years ago?

Incidentally, its been rather lonely in the High Commission the last few years. Everyone I knew in it has passed on to better things (either by death or transfer) and their places have been filled with new cadets or short-service appointees from New Zealand. Its a bit better now Paddy has come back but, on the other hand, higher salary rates and better service conditions have made us attractive enough to tempt hordes of African careerists - at a recent conference of heads I was the only Pacific person present.

We have a terrific 15 year plan getting into full swing in the G. & E.I.C. and aim to have the whole show in local hands before its finished. In order to speed things up



we've got over 50 boys at secondary schools in Fiji and aim to have an average of about 10 at various universities. Unfortunately the extension of Government activities (Co-operatives, handicrafts, Savings Banks, wireless, employment, public relations and all the etc of a modern state) has necessitated a corresponding, though I trust temporary, increase in the European staff, which now numbers about 70, and in expenditure, which is more than half a million this year.

We've also taken over all the commercial activities of Burns, Philp and On Chongs, as I believe you recommended we should do before the war. Its all now worked through retail Co-operative Societies (organized by a Co-operative Development Officer) divided into six co-operative districts, each of which elects a member to form the committee of the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Tarawa. The idea is to have a democratically run commercial system which will, at the same time, keep any profits made inside the Colony, where we need them for development. Protheroe, from Tonga, runs the whole show - and runs it well, with a turnover this year approaching half a million and a profit of over £40,000 (despite the fact that the aim is service and not profit). We were lucky enough to buy two brand new trading ships for the show from the Navy - holding about 250 tons of copra each.

But enough of the Colony: I always was ridiculously enthusiastic about it, and time has made no change. Right now we are on our way to England on leave - the first for 11



years - and we aim to spend about 3 months there before returning to New Zealand for the rest.

Some little time ago you let me have a copy of the local St Vincent paper you started. I should have replied to your note before and have since parted with the actual copy of the paper to your father-in-law, when we were staying at Beach House, Milford, last month. Though he swore that it was blatant self-advertisement, I think its a splendid effort and envy you the printing facilities.

In retaliation, I am enclosing a recent copy of our local Gilbertese monthly news-magazine "Tero", which unfortunately is only mimeographed as yet (though each number runs to several thousands): there is a similar one in Ellice, called "Tala o Tuvalu". Its an awful fag bringing them out each month; but a thousand times worth it, for every number is read from cover to cover throughout the islands and the paid circulation is increasing by leaps and bounds. We try to consult the people, through its columns, before taking major policy steps.

Do you remember Cartwright's old wireless network scheme, which you insisted should be reconsidered by H.H.V. without the slightest result. Well, we've gone well beyond that now and should have a wireless station on every island in the Colony before the end of the year. It makes a great difference to administration, the fact that everyone is (or



will soon be) in touch with everyone else. There are approaching 50 native operators on the staff now as against, I believe, 2 before the war.

You say in your letter that now that H.H.V. has gone we will no longer be fettered by the H. C. office. Alas, that this should not be the case. For the Colonial Office, in the ripeness of their wisdom, have sent as his successor the most amazing old dodderer (wearing a monocle) that you ever did saw. You will admit that Vaskess at least knew what he was about and had the welfare of the H.C. Territories at heart (no, I'm not whitewashing him), whereas the present incumbent knows nothing and cares only about his own importance: he objects to being considered junior to the R. Grs. and I foresee a dismal outlook for all the Territories until he is booted out.

As to poor old H.H.V., I'm afraid he is rapidly going to pieces. He was longing for retirement, curiously enough, but when it came he began to break up: pains, teeth trouble, sickness, etc. Now he's back at his old hobby again (with a very nice piece of work, I'm told). He's at long last bought a car and spends much of his time on the beaches at Navua: maybe it will prove his salvation, at that.

How are you these days? I hear that you're very highly thought of by the C.O. and scan the papers regularly to see the announcement of your Governorship. Wonder who we will



get to succeed Grantham, who was absolutely first-class.  
Rumour says the Duke of Windsor.

We very much enjoyed being with the McGustys at Beach House. They were both in cracking form, despite not being able to get a house, and not a day older than when they were in Fiji.

Honor sends her very best to Pat and we hope that we may meet you all in England, though I seem to remember Dr McGusty saying that you were even then on leave and would be back before we reached home.

*Yours, etc.,*

*J.L. Maude.*



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
9th September, 1947.

My dear Bryant,

I feel very contrite about not having written to you before and two letters from you which have suddenly arrived (both together) make my conscience the more uneasy. I had meant to write on the voyage home but deliberately refrained as I was most anxious not to hamper you with a lot of advice and such like. When one first goes on leave I find there is a tendency to try to run things from a distance; a tendency which must be avoided at all costs, as it only serves to confuse and hamper the acting man, who after all has to run the show. The idea is, I'm afraid, not very original, for Fox-Strangways adopted it rigidly: as far as I remember he never wrote at all, but if he did he religiously refrained from advice, for which I blessed him, as conditions change rapidly these days and what may be right on Monday is utterly wrong by Tuesday.

We were both very distressed to hear of your wife's illness and hope that you are all in good shape again now. You have certainly had bad luck as regards health but I expect you will soon be fully acclimitized to local conditions.

Our own leave seems to race on winged feet. It was rather messed about by the Colonial Office at the start, since they sent a telegram when we were nearing England saying that I should be required to fly almost at once to Australia to attend the Canberra Conference in connexion with American claims. The first fortnight was therefore spent on getting ready - injections and inoculations and the like - and I flew to London to catch the plane to Sydney only to be told, the day before she left, that it was all off. They kept me another ten days or so in London, however, on odd jobs so it was not until the beginning of this month that I finally got home.

I don't think that there is anything much to report about my negotiations with the Colonial Office so far except that I understand that the Development Plan has been, or is about to be, approved, with the exception of the sums asked for ~~for~~ colonization and transport (including the Colony vessel). The latter is at present the subject of negotiations with the Treasury, as the Development and Welfare Fund Council considered that it should not preferably be provided by them but rather by direct



rather by direct Treasury grant.

The colonization scheme went through all right the first meeting but was ultimately shelved a few days later as the result of Cartland's letter of the 15th July to Webber (who is more or less in charge of the G. & E.I.C. affairs). This reminds me that Webber asked me to tell you that no action will be taken on Cartland's letter: no doubt any matters requiring action will be made the subject of official communications through you and the High Commissioner. Nevertheless, he forwarded a copy of the letter to the Council and it was naturally sufficient to knock the scheme on the head for the time being, and probably finally. You have presumably got a copy of Cartland's letter so I am not sending it to you.

I saw Thomas about filling the various Treasury vacancies, also that of Manager of the Trade Scheme. As regards the former, he is of the opinion that it is hopeless to look for a Savings Bank Officer or Assistant Government Storekeeper from this country as the salaries offered are not sufficiently high by present day standards to attract outsiders and the British Government is loth to part with any more of their trained personnel on secondment; they consider that they have sent more than they can spare to the Colonies as it is. It looks, therefore, as if New Zealand is the only hope after all.

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent to Stapledon (who has been dealing with the matter to date) regarding the Manager of the Trade Scheme. I have gone as far as I can in the matter and the rest is up to you all.

Thomas is looking for an Asst. Treasurer but so far the only one he has been able to dig up is a West Indian by the name of Archer. If he turns out to be no good and no one else offers from inside the service it would, in the opinion of the C.O., be worth while advertizing through the Crown Agents, but I shall do nothing unless I hear from Stapledon or yourself.

The only other matter dealt with by me has been shipping and this is temporarily held up while the C.D. & W.F. Council and Treasury argue the toss. I believe that, once the money has been voted, it will not be difficult to find a vessel in the U.K. which can be converted into more or less what we want.

Thank you for letting me know about the impending changes in Colony policy. I feel that I cannot usefully comment on them as local circumstances change so rapidly at the present time (while we are still re-forming after the war) that anything I might say would be based on a situation that had probably quite altered and might serve merely to hamper and embarass you. I have absolute confidence in your judgement and your desire to act for the best benefit of the Colony, which is the main thing.

I am naturally



I am naturally sorry that the colonization schemes formulated over the last fifteen years are to be abandoned, as I had hitherto felt them to be the main method by which we could provide for the economic advancement of the people; but if a suitable substitute has been devised, well and good. And we are both sad at the thought of Betio (if it comes in our time) but if, as you say, Abemama has been proved to be impossibly expensive there is nothing more to be said on the subject. If the Residency has got to be moved from its present site, however, I trust it will be to a secluded point on the east (or south-east) coast, facing the prevailing wind. As regards the lands compensation, all power to your elbow: it was wished on to me by my predecessor and I have never liked or felt happy about it.

You refer in your last letter to subjects discussed by me in Suva - for the life of me I cannot recollect what they were. I had only about 3½ days in the benighted place out of hospital and I remember being given a mountain of files, in all of which I duly placed a minute (as a Civil Servant should). But they were all paperasseries about trivialities, as far as I can remember, and I kept no copies, as I was going like a scalded cat: anyway it was up to the High Commission themselves to inform you if they intended to take any action. I had two interviews with Nicoll but they were about Rabi and American claims to various islands. However, I did mean to write to you about Abemama, but am now very glad I didn't as it would surely have only served to confuse the issue.

Nicoll is very keen, as you probably know, on the use of coral as a building material and is anxious that we should press Morris hard to make full use of it. I can only wish you luck, as I tried myself without success: he considers, rightly or wrongly, that it lacks structural strength, and yet they use it extensively for house-building in the West Indies, being both cheap and durable.

I fear I have written too much already but here is a final note on coir production, at the request of Sir Frank Stockdale. He states that small plants for the extraction of coir from coconut husks have been set up in Trinidad and elsewhere in the West Indies with success and suggests that they might be a feasible proposition in the Colony. The deciding factor is apparently the cost of bringing the nuts to the extraction centre, 30 miles (by motor transport) being the maximum economic range in the West Indies.

Sir Frank would like your estimate as to the number of nuts that could be brought to a suitable point on the most favourable island (North Tabiteuea?) from a 30 miles radius. Once he has this he will be in a position to advise re the possibility of working a plant. Can do?

I really will



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I really will stop now. Honor and I send our very best to you both and hope that you'll continue to like the islands as you so evidently do now.

Yours very sincerely,

L.L.M.





THE RESIDENCY  
TARAWA  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

16th August, 1947.

Dear Maude,

I had hoped to have heard from you concerning your visit to Suva when various subjects were discussed and had been referred to by both Chamberlain and Nicoll. However, Stapledon came up on the last plane and has given me most of the information.

The trend of events here were shown to Stapledon and they are briefly as follows:-

Cartland has put forward proposals concerning lands settlement which involve a deviation from policy and directly affect the proposed colonisation schemes. Enquiries into the extent of destitution through Meetings of the Local Governments and Old Men indicate that this is very slight and I am of the opinion that it would not be just to expect the British taxpayer to provide the large sums of money suggested for the purposes of rehabilitation when in fact the need is not so great. Enquiries are proceeding but there is sufficient indication so far to make a ruling necessary. I am therefore proposing to go to Suva next month to discuss these matters with H.E. and he will naturally refer the matter to you if necessary.

Nan enjoyed your charming letter very much and so did I. We were both sorry to hear of your family's' indisposition due to the inclement weather and hope that by now you are enjoying such English summer as can reasonably be expected - we had at least one fine day.

Perhaps this is very, very un-African but we are completely smitten by the charm both of these islands and the natives. Everything you said about them is true. Have a good leave and please accept every good wish to you all from Nan and myself,

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
C/o. Lady Maude,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Jersey.





THE RESIDENCY  
TARAWA ISLAND  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

20 June 1947

My dear Claude

I am writing  
in great haste in order to catch  
the boat to which leaves this  
afternoon after bringing me  
back from Obeama, this  
morning, & I have been busy  
answering some mail this eve.

I do hope you are feeling  
all right again after your  
illness in Suva & that you will  
all have a very good leave.

We are almost settled in  
now - Man fell ill as soon as  
the plane taking you away,  
had left, & spent 3 weeks in  
bed with what they eventually  
diagnosed as rheumatic fever.



then the things hit day when  
of course it poured with rain  
immediately after the parade!  
No sports & a great number  
of Americans from Seno's  
their base up near Vonsuh  
came over armed with press  
cameras, reporters etc. The  
show in the maneaba made  
up for a lot, & they all stayed  
somewhere on Obokona!  
he stayed over & saw the  
sports through the next day.  
Very interesting.

I like Mr. Brown. he had  
a talk & I gave him my  
views on missions & education  
with which he entirely agreed!  
He has been down in Obokona  
trying to find a suitable  
plot. His ship is most  
superb & only wish  
we had one like it.

So I promised there is  
something I have to tell you





THE RESIDENCY  
TARAWA ISLAND  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

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with which you may not agree  
- the move to Abemama. I have  
pondered on this & am in the  
middle of preparing a list  
of pros & cons & as far as I  
can see the cons have it. The  
expense of clearing at Abemama  
& construction of marine  
facilities when they already  
exist at Seko, makes me  
doubtful whether the project  
can be supported. Morris  
says approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a  
million! On the other hand  
beets - whether there is  
nothing can be planted & laid  
out with at least the advantage  
of a fine estate. I am  
working on these lines &  
hope to get to Suva at the  
end of July to discuss the



make thoroughly.

I have also held meetings with the "old men" of local parts of Obasoro, Obemama & find that there is every prospect of their accepting full responsibility for rehabilitation thus saving the British tax payers a lot. There have been but tentative enquiries but they seem - once they realised the hardships existing in England - very willing to do their share. Details must perforce be worked out later.

I hope you had a successful trip in June & I am sure that you & your wife will enjoy a good leave well merited.

With best wishes from us to you all

Yours very sincerely  
J. J. G. G.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
10th September, 1947.

*Dear Sir Ralph,*

I found your letter of the 6th September awaiting me on my return from Alderney the day before yesterday and have been trying to find a way of fitting in a short visit to Oxford, but I'm sorry to say without success. The only practicable way, without dislocating rather important engagements, would be by air; and the air services are fully booked up.

As you may know, the Colonial Office had arranged for me to fly to the Canberra Conference shortly after my arrival in England last month and, although the idea was eventually abandoned, I spent most of August in London on official business.

The rather sudden changes in our plans necessitated a rearrangement of our schemes for seeing our various relations and I feel sure that you will understand my difficulty in once again altering our itinerary at such short notice, the more especially since this is only the second time that we have been granted leave to England in nearly 20 years service. We shall be visiting London again in October to settle various outstanding matters and hope to leave for the Pacific again in November; so have not much time to fit things in.

Had it not been for the fact that I imagined I would be in Australia during the early part of September I would have got into touch with you on my arrival in England with a view to attending at least part of the School, as I should have liked to have had the opportunity of making contact with others in the service.

*Yours sincerely,*

*J.R.M.*

Sir Ralph Furse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.





15, Victoria Street,  
London S.W. 1.

27603 *Appl's.*

6th September, 1947.

*Dear Maude*

I have just seen from the Leave List that you are home, and although I see that you have given an address in Guernsey I am writing post haste in the hope that you may be able to visit a rather important Summer School which is being held at Oxford from the 7th - 19th of this month.

This School is the introduction to the first of the new series of courses for serving Officers - Second Course - recommended by the Devonshire Committee, and will be attended by about 90 officers of anything up to ten years service, and representing 22 different Colonies.

I am sending you a copy of the programme which will give you an idea of what is being planned, and if you can find the time to come for any part of the time we shall be delighted. In particular I should have liked you to be present at the debate on Tuesday the 9th, but I imagine this will be quite impossible in view of the short notice. I very much hope, however, that you may manage to come later on, and if so we will find a room for you in Christ Church. There will be a charge of a guinea a day unless we can put you down as an official speaker which we will certainly do if you are prepared to speak in the debates.

*Yours sincerely*

H. E. MAUDE ESQ.

*R. S. Jones*



COLONIAL SERVICE SUMMER SCHOOL - OXFORD.

Each day of the School will be devoted to a single subject. There will be a lecture in the morning at 10 a.m., followed by questions to the lecturers. In the afternoon the School will be divided into small discussion groups, each of which will choose a speaker for a general debate to be held in the evening from 8 - 10 p.m. on the subject for the day.

The lectures and the evening Debates will all be held in RHODES HOUSE. The library at Rhodes House will be open to members during the following hours - Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Those who wish to use the library should make themselves known to the Invigilator.

Attached is a copy of the programme showing the principal speakers and subjects for discussion.



COLONIAL SERVICE SUMMER SCHOOL - OXFORD.

7th - 19th September 1947.

CHAIRMAN

Sir FRANK STOCKDALE. G.C.M.G., C.B.E. Adviser to the Secretary of State on  
Development Planning.

VICE CHAIRMEN

Sir REGINALD COUPLAND. K.C.M.G., C.I.E. Beit Professor of Colonial History,  
Oxford University.

Miss MARGERY PERHAM.

Reader in Colonial Administration, Oxford University.

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SUNDAY.

7th September.

8.30 p.m.

Introductory informal talk on the object and scope of the Summer School and "Second Course"

Speaker - Sir RALPH FURSE, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Director of Recruitment,  
Colonial Service.

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MONDAY,

8th September

10 a.m.

The British Commonwealth in the Post War World.

Speaker - SIR REGINALD COUPLAND. K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

8 p.m.

DEBATE

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TUESDAY. 10 a.m. The Future of the Colonial Service.  
9th September Speaker - SIR ALAN BURNS. G.C.M.G. Governor of the Gold Coast.  
8 p.m. DEBATE.

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WEDNESDAY 10 a.m. The Challenge of Christianity to the Colonial Service.  
10th September Speaker - The Rt. Rev. BISHOP FURSE. K.C.M.G. Formerly Archdeacon of  
Johannesburg and Bishop of Pretoria, S. Africa.  
8 p.m. DEBATE.

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THURSDAY 10 a.m. French and Belgian Colonial Problems.  
11th September Speakers - BELGIUM Monsieur A. MOELLER Formerly Vice Governor General of the  
Belgian Congo.  
FRANCE Monsieur P. HENRY Ministere de la France d'Outre Mer.  
8 p.m. DEBATE



FRIDAY  
12th September.

10 a.m.

Social Administration

Speaker - MR. R.E. WRAITH.

Lecturer in Colonial Welfare Problems, and Organiser  
of Colonial Service Courses, London School of Economics  
and Political Science.

8 p.m.

DEBATE

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SATURDAY  
13th September

There will be no formal lectures or debates.

SUNDAY  
14th September

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MONDAY  
15th September

10 a.m.

Rural Land Utilisation

Speaker - MR. G.G. CLARK.

Rural Land Utilisation Officer, Dorset.

8 p.m.

DEBATE

---

TUESDAY  
16th September

10 a.m.

Colonial Education

Speaker - The Rev. R.W. STOPFORD. Late Principal of Prince of Wales College  
Achimota, Gold Coast.

8 p.m.

DEBATE.

---



WEDNESDAY

10 a.m.

Colonial Economics.

17th September

Speaker - Professor H. FRANKEL. Professor of Colonial Economics Oxford University.

8 p.m.

DEBATE.

---

THURSDAY

10 a.m.

The Colonies in International Politics.

18th September

Speaker - MR. IVOR THOMAS. M.P. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

8 p.m.

DEBATE.

---

FRIDAY

19th September

ALL DEPART.

---



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
11th September, 1947.

Colonel A. Grey,  
C/o Grindlay's Bank,  
54, Parliament Street,  
London, S.W.1.

*Dear Colonel Grey,*

I enclose a few more returned covers which have recently been forwarded to me in an envelope from the Gilbert Islands. I hope that they will succeed in reaching you before your departure from South Africa or, if not, that Grindlay's Bank will prove to have a better forwarding conscience than the Normandie Hotel.

My mother mentioned that she had met your wife and you in Guernsey. I suppose you are not likely to be returning to this part of the world but will settle down finally in ~~South~~ Africa. I wish you every good luck: things are so bad in England that you must consider yourself exceptionally fortunate in being able to live in the Dominions. I have two sisters in South Africa and they seem very contented.

*Yours sincerely,*

*S.L.S.*



90 Grindlay's Bank.

54 Parliament St.

S.W.1.

25 Aug '47.

Dear Mr Naudé,

Thank you so much for your letter  
of 21 July & the covers you enclosed.

The wretched Normandic Hotel had my  
address but apparently they were too lazy to  
look it up.

We had the pleasure of meeting Lady  
Naudé in Guernsey & were sorry that we  
did not see more of her but just at that



time we received the welcome news that  
we had been given passages for S. Africa &  
left in a hurry for London to make our  
final arrangements before sailing. Please  
give her our kindest regards & say how  
sorry we were not to have seen more of her.

Thank you so much for offering to deal  
with further covers from the G. & E. Co. As soon  
as we have settled down in S. Africa I will  
write to you again.

Yours sincerely

Albrey.



11<sup>th</sup> October 1947

Dear Captain,

Thank you so much for your letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> September. I saw them when in London and expressed to you, <sup>and</sup> but I had no time at my disposal to send and get in touch with you before I left. But now I have your address and that you are still interested in our remote part of the world I shall certainly let you know when we next cross the Channel.

Our present plan is to stop a fortnight at Piddington from about the 2<sup>nd</sup> October and, if I may, I will ~~try~~ telephone you from there when our plans are clear so as <sup>to</sup> be easy if to London directly. Perhaps we could meet somewhere and have a talk.

The weather has been simply perfect since we landed in England. Unfortunately <sup>it rained</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> stay out of doors most of the time, on the ~~unhappy~~ <sup>unpleasant</sup> conviction that it could not last, <sup>and this</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>has</sup> proved detrimental to my <sup>is all</sup> ~~study~~ <sup>study</sup> of with <sup>an</sup> ~~absence~~ <sup>absence</sup> of concentration. However, it is raining today, so the weather may have finally broken.

Yours sincerely,



39 Barkston Gardens  
London.

5<sup>th</sup> September 1917.

SW5

Dear Maude.

I hear that you are home on leave from the Gilberts. I hope that you will let me know when you are coming to London and that we can meet. So far as I know now, I shall be here except for about ten days from the 11<sup>th</sup> September - and perhaps on occasional weekends.

I hope you are having a good leave; at least you have struck - or perhaps brought us from Tarawa - a spell of perfect holiday weather. The Channel Isles are unknown to me, but I doubt whether



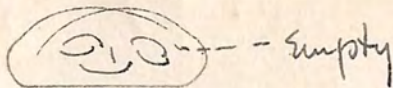
They are really as attractive  
as your Gilbert & Ellice  
Islands - or the inhabitants  
either!

With kind regards  
to Mr. Gaudet.

Yours sincerely  
Cosmo Parkinson



Portrait of M.T.



of recollections of letters, stamps, et cetera!

B 160

Metraux — on way.

Sincerely

M.T.



"Loretto",  
Candle, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
15th September, 1947.

Dear Miss Titcomb,

Thanks so much for your letter of the 14th August: the "Historical Notes" article has not yet arrived, but no doubt will do so in due course.

Believe me, it was you who asked for the Gilbert and Solomon stamps! I enclose a copy of your letter in proof, so you had better stick to the covers I sent.

May I ask another favour? A friend of ours, Sir Harry Luke by name (the author of several works on the islands, of which the best known is "My South Seas Diary"), is going to Easter Island on the next annual boat from Chile and I have promised him a copy of Metraux's "Easter Island", which you published some years ago, to digest on the voyage. So would you please send one to me at the above address and I'll pass it on.

We are having a lovely leave. The weather is kind and the sunshine almost Hawaiian.

I very much enjoyed the excerpt from Sam Elbert's letter which you enclosed with your last. What a glorious time they must all be having.

We shall look forward to meeting Katharine Luomala when we get back.

Yours ever,

*J.L.M.*  
Our best wishes for a good holiday. But in some a few months in New York will make you want to be back in the islands again.







P. S. Before closing this the mail came, including a letter from Kenneth- very brief this time, a long account in a letter to Marguerite will be published in the newspaper. I'll send you a copy. This from Sam Albert I'll copy off for you:-

August 3, 1947

... This is Sunday, letterwriting is indulged in. We keep so terrifically busy that there is no time during our crowded week. Yes, we are having a gorgeous time. The people are delightful and pleased and flattered to give information.

We live in King David's palace, a hideous lumber Japanese shack with a tin roof, a horrid eye-sore on a perfect island. It's convenient and doesn't bother anyone and its comfortable if one blinds his aesthetic appetites. Everywhere we look is beauty except under our very eyes.

Dr. Buck is hard at work on material culture, and has done the canoe, most of the traps, some of the painting, the loom, some of the nets. He's a prodigious worker and most systematic and thorough. He's marvellously good natured.

Keneti is busy as a hawk, doing something of everything. Carl (the photographer is mighty handy at starting lamps and the stove and the recording. I am now recording legends and seem to be able to take them directly on the typewriter in the native language, making an extra copy for Keneti. But the language is very different, replete with completely alien phrases, with two strange sound peculiarities- a nasalized m and n, plus distinct aspirated and unaspirated t's.

The Navy overwhelmed us with gear of all kinds. Fortunately we eat little of the mountains of canned goods, but trade it off for fresh fish every day and fresh puraka, taro, and breadfruit. We are given such quantities of native food that we pass on about two thirds of it to King David. Yesterday we had fresh pork for supper, a supersuper pahua oyster soup for supper, and lobsters for a lunch

late pre-retiring tidbit!

These wonderful people know chants and legends unlimited. If I could only stay 6 months!

Time flies. I've had dozens of fascinating interruptions in writing this mere page. Every moment is adventure.

...

(Sam Albert is the one who had made up vocabularies in Micronesia- you probably know his name. He goes to Yale next year to the Graduate School for study in linguistics- which he has never had. Hence the necessity of leaving. Too bad!

MT)



M.v. "Sydney Star",

Curacao Island,

21st July, 1947.

Dear Miss Totcomb,

Your letter of the 3rd December arrived at Tarawa by some devious route (not the then regular air mail via Kwajelein) just as I was leaving by air for Suva and Rabi Island. The Banabans voted by about 6 to 1 to make Rabi their future homeland so I was quite pleased, since I am convinced that it is very much to their own advantage. I hope that I'll soon have the time to write up the very interesting story of this latest migration; in which an entire island has moved from the Equator to Fiji. I have already done it for the Government so only require to adapt the official report - ah me, would that I were not so lazy, or I would have completed it by now this voyage.

Sure, I have some Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony stamps (they were only two - the 1d. and 3d.) and send you two sets: one for Dr Emory and the other for your good self. They are first-day covers that I found in my suitcase yesterday.

But about the British Solomon Islands Protectorate issue I'm afraid I'm stuck. I've no communication with that outfit and never seen one of their stamps, though I presume they have a set. I'd write to the Chief Postmaster



myself if I knew him or how to get money to him: as it is, however, I suggest that you should get them on the philatelic market.

I have been working in New Zealand and Australia for the last month or so and now we're on our way to England, all three of us, for 3 months vacation (our first long leave for 11 years). I had thought I had escaped the clutches of the powers that be - having omitted to give them my address - but they must have found my hide out for I had a telegram yesterday instructing me to fly to Australia (presumably via India) as soon as I land in England. Its some conference at Canberra, I presume, and hope that it doesn't take longer than 10 days. Maybe I'll fly back to England via Honolulu, who knows.

Then when I do finally start my holiday we aim to have 2-3 months in England and to return to New Zealand for the remaining portion of our 6 months leave. We'd both like to travel via the States but, as you know, the desperate lack of dollars in all sterling countries makes it impossible to travel except via what are known as "soft currency" areas.

This reminds me that, as usual, I have a favour to ask. I'm endeavouring to get an excellent article by Samuel Eliot Morison entitled "Historical Notes on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands" which appeared in the American Neptune for April, 1944, and should be most grateful if you could ask the publishers, American Neptune, Inc., of Salem,



Mass., to send me the issue, and charge up all expenses to my account with you (have I still any money left?).

I would not trouble you with this transaction only I do not know the dollar position in England, other than it takes months to get a permit to send \$1.25 (which is what the American Neptune costs) to the States.

My address is:-

C/o Lady Maude, O.B.E.,

Loretto,

Candie,

St. Peter Port,

Guernsey, Channel Islands.

via Great Britain.

I promised to let Dr Emory know this address too, so would you please pass it on to him and ask him to write me sometime how the Gilbert and Ellice ethnographic and linguistic survey project is progressing and whether Kathleen Luomala went on her pioneer expedition or not. I shall be only too glad to anything I can to help things on if he lets me know what's wanted. Above all I do hope he comes himself to the Ellice Islands next year.

The very best to you all from us all and may we meet again before long,

Yours very sincerely,

*H.E.M.*

H.E. Maude.



MARGARET TITCOMB  
2755 LANILOA ROAD  
HONOLULU 23, T. H.

December 3, 1946

Dear Mr. Maude,

Heigh ho!

A favor to ask.

It is announced in the Pacific Islands Monthly that the issues of the Peace Commemorative stamps, British Solomon Islands Protectorate and Gilbert and Ellice Colony may be obtained from the respective postmasters in the territories concerned.

Is there any chance that you could send one to KPE and one to this humble servant? It would be greatly appreciated.

Science marches on- slowly. The conference of last June in Washington was inspiring, and much will come of it. Another Pacific Science Congress is to be planned.

As to Hawaii, we are termitted by unions, like the rest of the country. Conditions are getting very serious indeed. Be prepared to take in some permanent guests at Christmas Island!

Cheerio, to all three of you

Margaret Titcomb

I would send Christsmas greetings, but they will arrive in July, yes?



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
15th September, 1947.

The Director,  
The Imperial Institute,  
South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

Dear Sir,

I should be most grateful if you could kindly refer me to any books or articles on the use of coral for house building. I am the Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, at present on leave, and it has been suggested to me that coral could be used extensively in connexion with the building of Colony headquarters, our former houses (all built of expensive imported materials) having been destroyed by the Japanese. Unfortunately we know little or nothing in the Pacific on the subject, though we have an unlimited supply of reef coral.

The Engineer in charge of the construction work has stated that coral lacks sufficient structural strength for house building, but this can scarcely be the case if, as I understand, it has been used for building purposes elsewhere in the tropics and notably in the West Indies.

Yours faithfully,

*H.E.M.*

H.E. Maude.



"Loretto",  
Gandie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

21st September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Stanford,

Thank you so much for your kind letter of congratulation which reached me only the other day, having been forwarded on from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

You must have thought it strange of me not mentioning your letter when I saw you in Wellington, but I must have left the Colony before it arrived so I erred in ignorance.

I am also much indebted to you for having written to your London branch about my hotel accommodation. They fixed us up very comfortably at the Mayfair Hotel: a great convenience, as it turned out, since all the London Hotels were full up.

We have had exceptionally fine and warm weather since our arrival in England and are much enjoying our leave. Return bookings to New Zealand are somewhat difficult to obtain but, again thanks to your Company, we hope to be allotted passages towards the end of November.

Please convey my thanks to Mr. Bindon also for his congratulations. I was sorry not to have seen him when I was in Wellington.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*S.L.M.*

Mr. L. Stanford,  
P.O. Box 410,  
Wellington, N.Z.



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NELSON AND  
PALMERSTON NORTH

LNS/LR.

11th March, 1947.

Mr. H.E. Maude,  
Resident Commissioner,  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

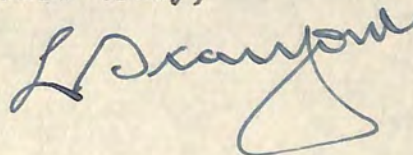
Dear Mr. Maude,

I have just noticed in a recent issue of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" that you have been appointed to succeed Mr. Fox-Strangways as Resident Commissioner, and I would like to congratulate you on the appointment. After some of the duties you had to carry out during the war years and since, I hope that this appointment will be a little less arduous and bring with it somewhat more of the comforts of life than you have had, also that it will be the stepping stone to something better in the near future.

Mr. Bindon has also asked me to convey his congratulations, and with kindest regards from us both,

I remain,

Yours truly,





"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

21st September, 1947.

Ref: 27507/4 Appts.

My dear Ward,

I was sorry to hear that you had been unable to arrange tuition in Gilbertese for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Cadets - but scarcely surprised. I think we suggested Mrs. W. A. Levett, of (I believe) Sevenoaks, but I suppose you explored that possibility.

As far as Colony officers are concerned, there is no one better qualified to give instruction in Gilbertese than Cowell. He passed his Lower Standard with flying colours and would probably have also passed his Higher by now had the Government been able to arrange for his examination. He has a good accent and a knowledge of Gilbertese custom. I would certainly recommend your obtaining him for the purpose if he is willing and available, provided that it does not entail an extension of his leave (which I personally have no authority to grant).

As regards Major, I'm afraid I have no knowledge of his proficiency in the language, as he was isolated on Fanning Island all the time I was in the Colony. I expect, however, that he would at least be able to assist Cowell.

I understand that the Rev. G. M. Eastman, O.B.E., and his wife will be settling in England during the course of next year, as he has recently retired from his life work as a missionary in the Gilbert Islands. In this event I would recommend your approaching him with a view to either himself or Mrs. Eastman undertaking the work of Gilbertese tutor to future Cadets as and when required. They are both experts, having written and published a number of books and



21st September, 1947.

articles in the language. They could be contacted through the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society at Livingstone House, Broadway.

While I think of it, should Cowell require a copy of Bingham's Gilbertese Dictionary while on leave I could let him have mine.

I am hoping to be able to get in touch with the Colony Cadets when I visit England again next month.

Yours sincerely,

*L.S.W.*

L. S. Ward, Esq.,  
The Colonial Office.





15 Victoria Street.

LONDON. S.W.I.

17th September 1947.

Ref: 27507/4 Appts.

Dear Mr Maude,

As I think you know it has not been possible to arrange language instruction in Gilbertese for the Cadet I.A.G. TURBOTT who is a member of the 1st Course of Devonshire Training and who has been allocated to the Gilbert & Ellice Islands. Turbott in company with other cadets of the 1st Course is about to enter the last phase of the Course at London University, of which there are the 10 weeks of the Michaelmas term to run.

We have been approached by T.R. COWELL, who is to do the 2nd Course of training at Cambridge, with the suggestion, which it is believed has your cognizance, that he should give Turbott such instruction in Gilbertese as it may be possible to arrange during the coming term. R.M. MAJOR who is due to arrive in the United Kingdom to-day is also on the 2nd Course (but will do it in London) was also mentioned as a possible collaborator, but until we see him it is not known if he would be able or willing to assist.

We should be very grateful for your advice on this matter and for any comments on the above suggestion that you may have to make.

Yours sincerely,

C. Steward

H.E. Maude. Esq.,



P.O. Box 957,  
WELLINGTON. N.Z.

22nd September, 1947.

H.E. Maude Esq.,  
C/- Colonial Office,  
LONDON. S.W.1. ENGLAND.

Dear Maude,

I got your letter from Curacao and was glad to hear from you. However, when I asked Burns Philp regarding your address, they said that you had not left any forwarding note and I have therefore decided to send this acknowledgment to the Colonial Office where I hope you will be able to lift it.

As you mentioned having written to H.E. in Suva I followed up your letter with a note from myself and hope to hear from that City in the course of a day or so.

I do hope this reaches you before you start on your return journey and would be glad to learn what is happening and also are you enjoying yourself!

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Miss Westwood*



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

23rd September, 1947.

Dear Sir Harry,

We were most interested to hear from you that you are contemplating the possibility of settling in the Channel Islands; we shall certainly come primed with such information as we are able to obtain as to conditions here. Several relations of mine have bought houses in Guernsey during the past twelve months, so we can vouch for them being obtainable - though not easily - and of course prices are rising steadily.

Both Honor and I prefer Jersey ourselves - probably because we spent our adolescence there - but I have not been over since 1936. Honor, however, has just spent a fortnight with her relations on the island (the Voisins) so will be able to say where, if at all, the local situation differs from Guernsey.

I wrote to Miss Titecomb, the Librarian of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, and asked her to send me Metraux's work on Easter Island by return post, so I hope it will arrive before long. Unfortunately, its bulk probably precludes it being sent by air mail, but even so, it should not take longer than three weeks.

I now enclose the suggested Bibliographies of Reference Works on Fiji and the High Commission Territories which I promised for the Statesman's Year-Book. I have added bibliographies of Western Samoa and Nauru and would gladly do any other groups, e.g. French Oceania, American Possessions, etc., if you require them.

Unfortunately, prolonged enquiries have established the fact that the only copy of the Statesman's Year-Book in existence in Guernsey is dated 1934; so I have had perforce to work on that and in ignorance of the revisions which must undoubtedly have taken place in more recent editions. The whole format may have been changed, though I doubt this.



23rd September, 1947.

I have confined myself fairly rigidly to standard works of reference of more or less recent date, with the exception of one or two accepted source books of an earlier period, e.g. Stevenson's "In the South Seas." The literature on the Pacific is by now so vast that unless this is done a bibliography on most areas is apt to become longer than its relative importance justifies; but it means leaving out several modern and well-known works such as Westbrook's "Gods Who Die" and your own "From a South Seas Diary."

The only other points are that:-

- (a) I have of necessity had to give the date of the American edition in one or two cases where it preceded the English one; and
- (b) I am not absolutely sure of the title of Derrick's History of Fiji, just published, as I have not got a copy with me and cannot find my reference.

Anyway, I hope they are, on the whole, what you were wanting.

We are expecting to get across about the 4th October and to live at Teddington for a week or two, but I will let you know when we actually get there.

Yours very sincerely,

*S.L.M.*



F I J I

Books of Reference.

- (1) Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Fiji.
  - (2) Annual Blue Book.
  - (3) Handbook of the Colony. Suva, 1937.
- 
- (4) Andrews, C. F. "India and the Pacific". London, 1937.
  - (5) Brewster, A. B. "The Hill Tribes of Fiji". London, 1922.
  - (6) Chapple, W. A. "Fiji: its Problems and Resources". London and New Zealand, 1921.
  - (7) Coulter, J. W. "Fiji: little India of the Pacific". Chicago, 1942.
  - (8) Deane, W. "Fijian Society; or the sociology and psychology of the Fijians". London, 1921.
  - (9) Derrick, R. A. "History of Fiji". Suva, 1947.
  - (10) Henderson, G. C. "Fiji and the Fijians, 1835-1856". London, 1931.  
"The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands"  
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TELEGRAMS: "GOLF HOTEL."  
TELEPHONE NO. 3173.

GOLF HOTEL,  
WOODHALL SPA,  
LINCS.

but as from the  
St James Club  
Piccadilly W.1.  
12-9-47

My dear Harry

Will you be prepared, when  
you return, to give me a  
little information about  
living conditions in the  
C.I., e.g. possibility of  
finding a nice small  
house (preferably in the  
country & preferably in the  
Jersey) i the income-tax  
pos<sup>n</sup>, etc. I have to  
begin to think of where



be are going to settle down  
a one or two people I've  
met recently were inclined  
to advocate the Cl.

It was v. nice seeing you  
again, & I look forward  
to our next meeting, with  
honors -

Yours ever  
A.B.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

24th September, 1947.

Dear Osborne,

I have just received your letter stating that Sir Thomas Lloyd would like to see me on my next visit to London.

I expect to be crossing over again early next month and will telephone you to fix a time for the interview, as soon as I have settled in.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.

W. J. B. Osborne, Esq., M.B.E.,  
The Colonial Office.





COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, S.W. 1

22nd September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Sir Thomas Lloyd has asked me to let you know that when next you come to London he would very much like to have a chat with you.

Perhaps you would ring me up (Whitehall 2366, Extension 58) when you are in Town and we could then arrange a mutually convenient time for the talk.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. B. Osborne

Private Secretary.

H. E. Maude, Esq.



P.O. Box 957,  
WELLINGTON. N.Z.

24th September, 1947.

Dear Maude,

Your letter of September 15th posted at St. Peter Port is acknowledged and I am replying immediately with the hope that this may catch you before you leave for the Mainland.

No. I did not have any intentions of applying for the position mentioned but, as you had spoken to me about something of a similar nature, I was wondering if the Colonial Office had consulted with you and you had decided to put the advertisement in the local newspaper. However, as the advertisement only appeared once, I felt sure that the whole matter was cut and dried.

As mentioned, I did not have any intentions of doing anything, although personally, I would not mind having a five years sojourn up in some of those islands.

Now that road and air services are so fast one would not be so much out of it as I was when I was much younger. Up in New Guinea I used to be as long as three months without seeing another white man and sometimes up to twelve months without any European fresh food of any kind.

I am glad to know that you and your family are enjoying your stay in the Channel Islands and feel sure that after all the Islanders went through they will be very pleased to be able to meet the outside folk without the feeling of Nazi-ism.

I do hope that you will be able to come to Wellington on your return and if you will advise me of the approximate dates I will arrange to meet you.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Mixonwestwood*



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
15th September, 1947.

J. Nixonwestwood, Esq.,  
P.O. Box 957,  
Wellington, N.Z.

Dear Nixonwestwood,

Your letter of the 28th August has just come to hand and I gather from it that, at the time of writing, you had not received mine of the 7th July. I therefore enclose a copy, in case it should have been mislaid en route.

I doubt very much whether you would care for the post of Manager of the Colony Trade Scheme (which you say is being advertized in the local press) as it seems to me that a man of your position in life would scarcely want to bury himself on a barren coral island thousands of miles from anywhere.

However I may be quite wrong and if you would care for such a position I would suggest your applying direct to the advertiser.

As to the buying office mentioned by you, as far as I know the Trade Scheme has no intention at present of appointing its own buyer but they may, of course, decide to do so at some future date in which case your name would not be forgotten: the High Commission have particulars regarding you.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E. Maude.*

H.E. Maude.



aug 28/47

P. O Box 957  
Wellington N.Z.

H. E. Maude Esq M.B.E.

Dear Maude

In the local Press an announcement is appearing for a man in the G.I. Colony to take care of the trading business, the salary is £A 1000 and the tenure two years. Is this the position you mentioned to me? or did you have in mind a buying office in Sydney? as you may have gathered, I am well placed to handle the sale of Copra, when sales are free, and have my own avenues in Mexico, U.S.A & Europe, if necessary [Denmark]. I am also fully conversant with chartering, Banking and merchandising generally, through my contacts here in N.Z. also Australia, India, South Africa, U.S.A. China, U.K., Malaya. I feel that I may be able to be of material help.

I trust you are having a pleasant time, and that the change is doing you good.

Looking forward to your advice

Yours Very Truly

J. Nixon Westwood



M.v. "Sydney Star",

7th July, 1947.

E. Nixonwestwood, Esquire,

P.O. Box 957,

Wellington, New Zealand.

(Dear Nixonwestwood),

Thank you for your letter, which I had intended to acknowledge before I left Wellington. However things went a bit wrong towards the last few days of my stay - due to the storm and my wife developing bronchitis again.

I was very glad indeed to have had the opportunity of meeting you in New Zealand: it was a refreshing interlude to find someone who knew the islands and island personalities as intimately as yourself.

As I gathered that you would have no objection, I have forwarded particulars regarding yourself and your interests to the High Commissioner in Suva, in case your knowledge and experience can be of assistance in our numerous post-war problems. It is possible, for example, that one of the Trade Schemes may at a later date undertake its own buying operations. I presume that you would not, at this stage, be anxious to take on a position requiring actual residence in any of the Territories.

I hope to be back in New Zealand by December and  
will take the



will take the liberty of looking you up should I visit Wellington, as well as the two brokers whose names you kindly forwarded in your note. Meanwhile, any communication sent through Burns, Philp and Company, either in Wellington or Auckland, should reach me in due course,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H.E. Maude.

H.E. Maude.



E. NIXONWESTWOOD.

June 23/47

P.O. Box 957  
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

H. E. Maude Esq M.B.E.

Mulland Hotel Wellington

Dear Maude,

Before you leave this country I should like to thank you for the pleasant interlude you gave me on Thursday last, & to wish you a pleasant voyage to the "Mother" country, & a happy time during your sojourn there.

During my period in the N.Z. government office, I handled all the Samoan Copra and Cocoa, and in that position met a number of prominent merchants, therefore if you have time to spare, do you mind calling on E. D. & F. Man, in Coronation House, Hoyds Avenue, and ask for Mr. E. H. Landers, he is a Copra broker, & a member of the Brokers' association. & The Machay was the Cocoa Broker, if you cared to meet them, they may be of interest to you and help if you are able to get them together.

If you have time to drop me a line I shall be happy to hear from you and therefore do hope that everything will



go all well with you  
with compliments and  
kind regards

Yours sincerely

J. E. Wix on westwood



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

27th September, 1947.

My dear Webber,

As directed by Mr. Sidebotham, I now enclose a statement of the recoverable expenses which I incurred in connexion with my proposed attendance at the Canberra Conference last month, together with supporting receipts in respect of those items for which I was given them.

In amplification of my claim for a refund of certain expenses incurred on the 9th August, I should explain that I had already booked my plane passage from Southampton to Guernsey on the 13th August and had proceeded to Brockenhurst to stay with relatives pending the date of departure. After my arrival there it became apparent that I had insufficient clothing for my visit to Australia and would, furthermore, have to be vaccinated and inoculated before leaving. I was therefore directed to proceed immediately to Guernsey, where my main luggage had been sent direct from the vessel on which I arrived from New Zealand, in order to complete my outfit and get vaccinated and inoculated in time to catch the plane.

The only plane passage which could be obtained for me by the Colonial Office at such short notice was from London and so I had perforce to travel to Croydon from Brockenhurst to catch it. As I would have in any event proceeded to Guernsey, I have not, however, claimed a refund of the whole plane fare but only the difference between the fare from Croydon to Guernsey and that from Southampton to Guernsey.

Again, although I actually stayed on in London, after the cancellation of my proposed visit to Australia, until the 2nd September, this was partly to suit my own convenience, and so I have only claimed a refund of my hotel and other expenses until the 25th August, the date to which I was asked to stay on by Mr. Sidebotham.



2.

27th September, 1947.

I think all the other expenses claimed are self-explanatory, but should you consider any item not fairly chargeable to the Government, please delete it.

Yours sincerely,

*F.D.W.*

F. D. Webber, Esq., M. C.  
The Colonial Office.



Recoverable expenses incurred in connexion with proposed  
attendance at Canberra Conference - August, 1947.

<u>1947</u>		£.	s.	d.
23rd July	Telegram from m.v. "Sydney Star" to Mr. Sidebotham - £1 (of which 10/- was prepaid by Colonial Office).	10.	0.	
30th July.	Telegram from m.v. "Sydney Star" to Mr. Sidebotham.	8.	0.	
8th Aug.	Telephone charges: trunk calls from Brockenhurst to Colonial Office on 7th and 8th August.	10.	0.	
9th Aug.	Railway fare from Brockenhurst to London.	1.	9.	0.
	Lunch.		4.	0.
	Cartage of luggage.		3.	6.
	Taxi: Waterloo to Victoria Air Terminus.		3.	6.
	Difference between fare Southampton/Guernsey (as already booked) and fare Croydon/Guernsey £4. 5. 0. - £3. 0. 0. = £1. 5. 0.	1.	5.	0.
	Excess baggage in plane.		8.	4.
12th Aug.	Fee for vaccination, as instructed by Colonial Office.	10.	6.	
17th Aug.	Telegrams to London in connexion with hotel accommodation while awaiting onward passage to Australia.	12.	4.	
18th Aug.	Ditto.	1.	0.	
20th Aug.	Telephone charges: trunk calls from Guernsey between 10th and 13th August.	15.	3.	
	Fees for 1st and 2nd T.A.B. inoculations on 10th and 20th August, as instructed by Colonial Office.	1.	1.	0.
21st Aug.	Plane fare Guernsey to London.	4.	5.	0.
	Excess luggage on plane.		9.	8.
	Lunch.		4.	0.
	Taxi to hotel.		3.	6.

C/rd.

£13. 3. 7.



		s.	d.
	B/d.	13.	3. 7.
23rd Aug.	Hotel Rembrandt: 21st to 23rd August = £5. 9. 8. - 11/11d. non-recoverable. Taxi on changing hotels.	4.	17. 9. 2. 0.
25th Aug.	Hotel Tudor Court: 24th and 25th August, 2 lunches and 2 dinners.	1.	10. 0. 17. 0.
2nd Sept.	Railway and steamer fare London to Guernsey. Taxi to station. Cartage of luggage. Breakfast, lunch and tea.	3.	18. 9. 4. 0. 6. 0. 9. 6.
Total recoverable expenses.		£25.	8. 7.

I hereby certify that all the expenses itemized above were duly incurred by me solely in connexion with my proposed attendance at the Canberra Conference.

*J.L.M.*

27th September, 1947.

Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

27<sup>th</sup> September, 1947.

My dear Butler,

Curiously enough your two letters arrived here within a week of each other, having been forwarded on from Fiji. I had meant to try and find out about the Tahiti position during my visit to London next week, but now that you have burnt your boats and finally resigned from the service I take it you don't want anything further done about it. Actually, I understand that Tahiti is at present supplied with a Consul, but past history shows that they come and go with great regularity, and a man by the name of Gorton (who has retired there) used to act as Consul in between substantive appointments. But he is now too old to carry on any longer and in any case hated doing it.

Auckland is the best place to enquire about Tahiti and its Consulate, in any case, as there are several local residents in touch with the island (notably the Donalds, of Etablissements Donald) and the phosphate ships are running regularly to and from Makatea.

I still think that the best way to ensure being made Consul at Tahiti (if one really wants the job as a permanency) is to retire there. Most of the Consuls in the past have been local residents (like the present Consul in New Caledonia) and I feel that the Foreign Office would be only too glad not to have to face the trouble and expense of continually sending career men from the other end of the world.

If I am right in this view, the first thing would be to go and see the place: it might not suit you. And for this Auckland is the right stepping off point and my old friend, Sir Albert Ellis, of the British Phosphate Commission, would I know do his best to get you a passage.



I see that you expect to leave San Francisco on the 21st October. We plan to leave here in November by direct boat to New Zealand. I am sure you will both like the Dominion and that you will find little difficulty in finding suitable employment there before long.

My reactions to affairs in England are very much the same as yours. Things seem to go from bad to worse and we shall not be sorry to get to New Zealand again. This trip has made us finally decide to settle down there when we retire from the Colonial Service in two or three years time.

Well, I do hope that I shall meet you again. Shortly after I saw you in Chicago I brought my niece out to Auckland (aged 21 and a physiotherapist) and she has just written to say she's going to marry a young doctor and settle down at Hamilton (a nice town on the Waikato). So if you would care for a reunion and talk about this and that would you let her know your address and she can pass it on to me when we eventually arrive. She is Miss Eryl Sayer, of 39 Market Road, Remuera.

I do wish you the best of luck in your new venture and may you grow to like New Zealand as much as we do.

Yours ever,

S.E.M.



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Aug 15.47

Dear Maude,

I don't know if you ever received my reply to your kind letter when you were in London. Not that there was anything of importance in it, but just that I wanted you to know I had written.

Anyhow the die is cast, & my resignation takes effect Sept 30th & we sail, my wife & I, from San Francisco on Oct 21 & touch at Suva, in the "Marnie Phoenix" about ten (?) days later. It is said that we stay there only some three or four hours. If we get ashore I think we might possibly call on you if time permits



Trade work is very slack here, so I am not  
sorry to be going. We shall make our first  
H.Q. at Auckland, but don't know what we  
shall be doing yet, though I have applied  
to the South Pacific Commission.

I thought that I would just let  
you know this, in case you are at Suva  
still.

Yours ever  
R.H.B. Butler





**S T . C L A I R H O T E L**  
*Ohio Street East of Michigan Avenue • Chicago 11, Illinois*

Apartment 20 G.

May 5th 1947

Superior 4660

My dear Maude,

It was most kind of you to take the trouble to write to me at such length, and to let me have your views about the possibilities of my getting a job in the South Pacific area.

I have taken your suggestion to the extent of writing to the Secretary for the South Pacific Comm. at Wellington, but of course have not had time for any reply.

Of the other suggestions made by you, that of Tahiti sounds the most suitable, both because of the climate, and because French is the one language that I can speak fairly fluently. As for their funny ways and outlook, I know these pretty well already, and ~~what~~ are probably accentuated by a parochial-pump outlook, owing to their geographical position. I have no information however whether this post is vacant or not, and wish I could find out, though I doubt if the F.O. encourages men to apply for certain definite positions. I wonder if you have any recent news about the place ?

I went home myself in August last, and was there until October, mostly on a refresher course, and touring various industrial centres. It rained practically the whole time that I was there, and I shivered in the cold and damp houses. Since then, things have gone from bad to worse. As it was, I came away feeling very depressed indeed. It struck me most forcibly that in spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, people were not even trying to put their backs into it. All incentive seemed to have been destroyed, and a general "What's-the-use" attitude was being adopted by both employers and employed alike. If a man worked overtime, the government took the lion's share in Income Tax. If he saved anything, there was nothing to buy, and if he didn't work, he got unemployment benefit. If his wife worked, at a time when the government were crying aloud





**S T . C L A I R H O T E L**  
*Ohio Street East of Michigan Avenue • Chicago 11, Illinois*

*Superior 4660*

for female labour, then she was penalised by not being able to get food for her family, for by the time she got around to the shops and stood in her queue, anything worth buying was gone. Employers were not much better. They were afraid of what the government would do next. I know one firm who went over ~~here~~ from here with a view to putting up a huge factory for making much needed building material, for which there was ample raw material available. They decided however, after investigation, that because of the general uncertainty of government plans, to postpone the plan for about five years.

Yet I see no reasonable alternative to the Labour Government. The Conservatives seem to have learned nothing even yet. They have no alternative plans to offer but mere carping criticisms, and are led largely by an Old Guard who should have been scrapped long ago. Altogether a depressing outlook. I apologise for inflicting it on you, and wonder very much what your reactions are.

We have just lost Gallienne, our Consul General, who sails tomorrow. He is going to take a much-needed long vacation, but has no idea yet where his next post will be. I shall be sorry to lose him.

I will probably hang on here for another two months before I send in my notice. I don't want to plague you with having to write letters, but if you find that you have the time and inclination, I shall always be glad to hear from you.

Best regards, and hope you are enjoying the change.

Yours sincerely,

*R. H. B. Butler*



"Loretto",  
Gandie, St. Peter Port  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

27<sup>th</sup> September, 1947.

My dear Major,

Thank you so much for your letter and the First Day Cover from Fanning Island, which I am very glad to have. The collection of Colony postmarks has long been one of my hobbies, though I did not realize that you knew it. Actually, your letter arrived after I had left the Colony and only recently reached me; hence the delay in acknowledgment.

I hear from a note I received the other day from the Colonial Office that you have now arrived in England and will be taking your course at London University, so I may see you when I come across.

We were both very glad to hear that your wife had a negative T.B. report from the warship doctor, and sincerely hope that it has since been confirmed. Having been isolated myself on Beru, with my wife seriously ill with appendicitis, I could well appreciate what an anxious period you must have gone through. Both Sir Alexander and myself racked our brains to devise a way to succour you, but without shipping it was hopeless.

I hope that you are having a good leave, with the worries of the Pacific forgotten, and that the course will not prove an exacting one. The weather has certainly played up well for once, and I take back all I have ever said against the English climate.

We expect to leave again for the Pacific towards the end of November and to have a period in New Zealand, where Alaric is to go to a boarding school, before returning once more to the Colony.

With kindest regards to your wife and yourself from us both.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.



Fanning Island,

16th December, 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I feel that you may have wanted to secure a complete set of First Day covers of the Colony Peace Stamps and that there may be a letter en route from you on the subject so I have taken the liberty to address this envelope to you.

The copra ship "Moraybank" arrived at last on the 7th of November and did not leave until the 4th of December at midday - the warship was due that afternoon. She was in the group for 28 days due mainly to delays in loading at Washington Island to which she had to make two trips. The warship was only in for a few hours on the afternoon of the 4th and by previous arrangement with the Captain no official visits were made. He declined our invitation to come ashore and so the very generous allowance of £20 for entertainment was not used.

Had


I regret having to worry you over my wife's symptoms of T.B. and am very glad to say that an X-ray was taken on the warship, the report on which we are now awaiting from Suva, and the ship's medical officer said that he was almost certain that there was no cause for alarm.

With our best wishes to you and to Mrs. Maude for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Hulua





Colonial Office,  
2 Park Street,  
London, W.1.

27th September, 1947.

My dear Maude,

This is just a line to let you know that I mentioned the case of P.T. English to Philip Rogers, our Establishment Officer, and while he has sympathetically considered the possibility of finding some suitable post for English in or under the Colonial Office, his provisional conclusion (which I am bound to say I fully expected) is that there is no opening for him here, partly because the kind of vacancy which he would fit does not at present exist and partly because of the obvious difficulties of transfer. If when you are next in London you would care to discuss the matter with Rogers he would gladly do so.

The problem of transferring English to some other post in the Colonial Service is clearly very difficult because he is not recommended at present as suitable for promotion in his official line of country and because vacancies appropriate to his special qualifications, Librarianships, etc. could only be extremely rare and would normally be filled by local recruitment in the Colony concerned. We shall continue to keep him noted for any such posts which the Secretary of State might be asked by a Colonial Government to fill, but frankly I am not optimistic.

Meanwhile

H.E. MAUDE, ESQ.





Meanwhile I make three tentative suggestions. First, as I think I suggested earlier, it might be worth your writing to E.E. Sabben-Clare, Colonial Attache at the British Embassy in Washington (or better still, mention it to him if you were passing through Washington) just in case he should at any time hear of some suitable job in the States connected with e.g. The British Library of Information or Public Relations. Secondly it is just possible that Charles Carstairs, the Administrative Secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (stationed in Barbados) might at some time or other hear of the need for such a man in that area. Thirdly it would seem natural for Mr. English to be considered for any such job in Fiji which would give him a change from the more limited environment of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. No doubt you have explored the last possibility but if not I would suggest that this would perhaps be the best thing to do first.

Yours sincerely,

*A.R. Thomas*



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

30th September, 1947.

Raymond A. Baldwin, Esq.,  
c/o The Commonwealth Bank of Australia,  
Box 2718, G.P.O.,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

Dear Mr. Baldwin,

I have just received a letter from you, dated the 3rd May, in which you ask for information regarding certain censorship markings used in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony during the war.

Unfortunately I left the Colony in April and your letter, being addressed to me personally, was sent on to England by the office at Tarawa.

As I do not expect to return to the Gilbert Islands for some months I have forwarded your letter to the Acting Resident Commissioner, Mr. H. C. A. Bryant, with a view to the information you require being sent to you direct.

Thank you for the parcel of periodicals, which are no doubt awaiting my return, and for your kind offer to send me Sir Harry Luke's book. I already have a copy of this, however, and enjoyed reading it very much.

Hoping that the particulars you want will be eventually forthcoming, and with apologies for the unavoidable delay due to my absence.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude*

H. E. Maude



"Letter"

Andie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,

30<sup>th</sup> September, 1947.

My dear Bryant,

I enclose a letter, which has recently  
been forwarded to me from Tarawa, from one Raymond  
A. Baldwin, who asks for information regarding  
certain censorship markings used in the Colony during  
the war. No doubt someone in the office in the  
Treasury will be able to deal with his points.

We have been having marvellous weather  
and I shall never say another word about the English  
climate. Days of continuous sunshine and quite  
warm.

I have recently received a copy of  
Cartland's memorandum of colonization and am engaged in  
comments; largely favourable. He has gone into the  
question very thoroughly, and I think effectively exploded  
some of my pre-conceived notions, particularly in regard to the  
matters now anxious to originate. Yours very truly,

H. W. Heron

H. C. A. Bryant, Esq.,  
Acting Resident Commissioner,  
Gilliat and Edlie Islands Colony.

CARTLAND'S



I have just set in my reply to  
meander - largely favorable. It seems to me (in  
the middle of a succession of economic crises),  
question of cheapness and, though I naturally prefer  
colonization abroad, if Cartland's reshuffling ~~is~~ is  
less expensive lets give it a go. Its objectives  
will be very much more limited than those aimed at  
in former ~~federal~~ schemes but I see no reason why  
it should not prove beneficial as far as it goes, at  
any rate as a temporary expedient till times improve  
and more



# LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Established 1795)

LIVINGSTONE HOUSE, 42, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Cables:  
"Missionary, London."

General Secretary:  
Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, M.A.

S/6a/43/52.

Foreign Secretaries:  
Rev. T. Cocker Brown, B.A., B.D.  
Rev. Norman Goodall, M.A.

Codes:  
Missions, Bentley.

30th September 1943.

H. E. Maude Esq.,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva,  
Fiji.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Your letter of 15th July is most welcome and I am very grateful to you for troubling to write. As you may imagine, we were more than a little interested in the adventurous trip of the "John Williams" and all who were involved in it were much in our thoughts. Your verdict fully coincides with my own opinion on the matter. Although I knew that the amount of time that could be put at our disposal for strictly Mission purposes would necessarily be limited, I have little doubt that even the briefest contact with the islanders would be of enormous value in present circumstances, and this has clearly proved to be the case. Until receiving your letter I had not realised how large a share you had yourself taken in the business, but I am the more reassured to know that you were so largely responsible for it. Mr. Eastman has sent me a confidential report of the voyage which is full of encouragement. This document, of course, will be kept private and we shall only give publicity to the one which you have officially released.

I am very glad you were able to see something of Kettle during what must have been a very trying experience for him. I was effectively punished for not expecting the machinery of Government to work as expeditiously as it evidently does in your part of the world. Fortunately, I think we were quickly able to ease Kettle's mind in regard to his main anxiety, and we are full of gratitude to him and to Page for meeting the situation in the right spirit. By the way, I ventured recently to ask Trafford Smith whether Kettle was the sort of person who might eventually figure in some modest corner of the Honours List. His thirty years' service in the South Seas has been of rather a unique character, and it has always involved fairly close collaboration with the authorities who have, I think, fully appreciated his worth. When he was in command of the previous Ship, the "John Williams IV", Papua was regularly included in his itinerary and I know that Sir Hubert Murray had a genuine affection for him. I shall not be surprised, of course, if a suggestion of this kind has to be dropped, but we should naturally be happy if the old boy could receive recognition from such a quarter.



S/6a/43/52.

I have often wondered about you and your work since we last met. You must have been very reassured about the success of your little colonising experiment in some of the islands which Eastman recently visited. I wonder what some parts of our old parish will look like when they again become accessible? You will be sorry about Alfred Sadd's disappearance. If he is still in the land of the living, he is quite certain to be making life pleasanter for somebody, and this will no doubt be equally true even if he has crossed the biggest margin of all.

I hopes all goes as well with you and the family as these strange days permit.

Renewed thanks to you for all your help and remembrance.

Kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*Norman Lockard*



Office of the High Commissioner  
for the Western Pacific,  
Suva, Fiji.

1st October, 1947.

*Dear Maude.*

I have just completed my stay in Suva and before leaving take the opportunity of writing to you to report results to date.

The subjects which I discussed were:-

(i) Colonization.

The Colonization Report has already been forwarded to you and nothing further has been done here but I think you will agree that it is necessary that we should have an early decision in order that the policy of the new Lands Commission can be effectively implemented.

(ii) Colony Headquarters.

You will remember that shortly before your departure I questioned the proposed move to Abemama and you informed me that you had had second thoughts but that the High Commission were adamant. I have since gone into the question in detail and am convinced that the move to Abemama is not only inadvisable but as things are to-day practically impossible. Morris' Estimates for construction at Abemama is something in the nature of £300,000, using mainly native materials but including water sanitation. I am influenced by the immediate considerations and these in brief are :-

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
C/- Colonial Office,  
Great Smith Street,  
London, S.W.1.

(a)



- (a) lack of shipping;
- (b) the difficulties before we start at Abemama;
- (c) the necessity for having a duplicate wireless station before the present one can be moved;
- (d) the lack of deep water entrance at Abemama which exists at Tamana;
- (e) the time factor which naturally effects expense.

I am anxious to get a decision fairly soon but naturally your comments will have to be called for and H.E. is unwilling to put forward any amendment to the proposal that has already been approved except for reasons of financial economy. I return to Tarawa therefore to produce a comparison of costs, Abemama against Tarawa and I shall forward a copy of my despatch to you.

(iii) Compensation and Rehabilitation.

I have already told you that I have made a few tentative enquiries as to the number of destitutes. These are now complete and I consider materially effect not only the method of assessment but also the method of payment. In brief my recommendations are that the assessed value for damage done should be divided by four and a quarter paid to the claimant only when complete replanting has been made. This recommendation was made after detailed discussion with Administrative Officers and Chief Commissioner of Lands. The recent survey of Tarawa atoll by Mr. Laxton has confirmed in detail many of the points in Cartland's report which was forwarded to you and when I return I shall forward a brief precis of the present position. Meanwhile it is agreed by H.E. that we should put the position to the Secretary of State indicating the number of destitutes and the possibility that the native Governments will offer to accept a reduced form of compensation.

(iv) Slipway.

The Estimates have been examined and prepared




by Morris for the proposed Colony slipway and this has been forwarded to the Marine Superintendent with the suggestion that it would be more practicable to erect a slipway not at Colony Headquarters but at Suva. If the new proposed slipway for Suva materialises it would seem that a High Commission slipway would not be necessary. This is directly effected by

(v) Shipping.

I have been very worried at the cost to the Colony of the existing vessels; the "Awahou" has spent only five working weeks in the Group this year, has broken down and by the end of July had cost us £8,000 in repairs. Her last visit to Suva resulted in the discovery of a large hole in her hull. She has been patched up and I have recommended that she be laid up as her cost is quite out of proportion to the amount of her service to the Colony. The two sixty footers I consider most unsatisfactory. They do not provide adequate accommodation for the District Officers, nor do they carry sufficient cargo or passengers to justify their running. In this category one can also place the "Kia Kia" as she has too little cargo carrying capacity to cover expenses. She is, however, the most reliable and it is on her that we have come to Suva. I may mention here that existing legislation has not apparently been applied for Government vessels in the Colony concerning life-saving equipment. The two sixty footers and the "Kia Kia" have hitherto been carrying passengers illegally according to the Regulations. This, together with the enormous cost to the Colony of running the vessels has made me raise the point with H.E. My suggestions in brief are that we should combine in one large vessel capable of carrying at least three hundred tons of cargo, adequate cabin and deck passenger accommodation in full conformity with existing legislation. The cost of this vessel would be shared by Government and the Trade Scheme. I have discussed with Mr. Protheroe, who has found the two new Trade Scheme vessels uneconomical to operate, without running costs being





duplicated and the small cargo carrying capacity making a return to Tarawa more frequently necessary, than would the proposed large vessel. I envisage, should my proposal be approved, that this vessel would ply regularly - (and this I think one of the essential requirements of transport in the Colony) through the Group carrying passengers, distributing and collecting cargo on a fixed and regular schedule. This will enable European officers to travel on her should they wish to do the main trip, or in the case of visiting an island can get off and wait here until the next visit. The present method of touring is most unsatisfactory in my own opinion and in no case have I found Administrative Officers spending what I consider sufficient time on the islands concerned. In fact it is most unusual for them to stir from the Native Government Station and this I think you will agree is unsatisfactory and will not enable them to get to know their districts. In addition to this large vessel I have suggested that one of the eighty footers - I have examined the plans with Boys-Smith and they are a magnificent job - should be stationed at Colony Headquarters to provide for short trips collecting Officers from the Islands who cannot afford to wait for the larger vessel's arrival and can also be used by the Medical Officer when he wishes to do shorter journeys. The "Kia Kia" could also provide the same amenities at the Ellice. The two Trade Scheme vessels have not a long life and in fact there is every risk of them lasting for an even shorter time than that anticipated. The present arrears of copra collection justify their existence at the moment but Mr. Protheroe agrees that once these arrears have been wiped off a regular service inside the Colony will enable him to keep abreast of copra collection and send the vessel periodically to Suva. I consider it most necessary that we should have some regular and reliable means of communication with Suva and this if approved will enable us to have it. Boys-Smith is putting up a comparison between your suggestions, the capital cost and the recurrent expenditure, against which must be noted of course, the earning capacity of the vessel which I anticipate to be high and this factor makes the



most important distinction between my proposals and the existing conditions. When the financial implications are clear the proposal will be submitted to H.E. and I hope that you will agree with the suggestions in principle. I have been guided in my examination of present and proposed shipping by the directive that the Colony should be as self-supporting as possible in future. It is obviously very difficult if not impossible but by making our vessels in some way more capable of earning revenue we are at least putting ourselves on the right lines. If you agree with my suggestion and have the time the Crown Agents might be asked to make enquiries to see if any vessels are available of the type suggested which, even if they are not immediately suitable could be converted out here.

I have discussed various other points while I have been in Suva and took the opportunity of seeing the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Education and the Inspector General, South Pacific Health Service, who have been very helpful and obliging in remedying my abysmal ignorance. I will write to you again after my return to Tarawa and will keep you posted.

We have had a very delightful visit, staying at Government House for a large portion of the time but we are now at the G.P.H. and leave on Friday. I am calling in at Rabi and Funafuti on the return and wish also to visit Beru, Nanumea and Nui where some decorations have to be presented. I hope you are having a good leave and that it has not been too cold for you.

With kindest regards from us both to you all,

yours very sincerely  
J. C. Sigman.





WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

No.C.F. 81/3.

3rd October, 1947

*My dear Maude,*

Bryant, who has been down here for the past week, has just gone back to Tarawa, leaving behind a copy of his letter to you of the 1st October on various major problems of the Colony. As his record is in some particulars slightly at variance with my appreciation of the position, I thought that I had better add my comments:-

(i) Colonization -

Our main concern is not so much to implement the policy of the new Lands Commission as to make sure of the basis on which our colonization policy is founded.

(ii) Colony Headquarters -

It is the financial crisis which has brought this question into the melting pot again, and what we do will depend on the two estimates which Bryant will produce of the cost of moving to Abemama and the cost of moving to Betio. If you have any comments on this - I gather that you were not entirely in favour of Abemama - it would help if you would put them in early.

(iii) Compensation and Rehabilitation -

H.E. has not agreed to put the position to the Secretary of State. Bryant's proposal that compensation should not be paid until replanting has been  
been

H.E. Maude, Esquire, M.B.E.





- 2.-

been completed, has been approved, as has also his suggestion about the way in which destitutes should be treated. But the larger question of whether compensation should, or could, be scaled down will not be considered until after your return, unless the Secretary of State, of his own volition, asks us to do so in the meantime.

(v) Shipping. -

I do not think that it is quite correct to say that the two new Trade Scheme vessels are uneconomical to operate, although it is true that the freight they charge does not cover their operating costs. There is also to be considered the purposes that they serve and the revenue in copra tax that they earn.

I had understood before that Bryant's new proposal for a 300-ton cargo-carrying vessel which would run a scheduled service, would carry with it a saving of the projected 80' headquarters' vessel, only the "Kiakia" being regarded necessary as an emergency ship. There will be little saving, however, in the new proposal unless an 80' is saved. Otherwise, the scheme has its attractions.

I hope that you are having the best of leaves, in spite of our calls upon you, and I send you my good wishes and kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. B. Hambrook



DR. J. L. GRUMBRIDGE.

46 Farnham Avenue  
Riverside  
Woods.

48. WRENTHAM AVENUE.  
LONDON.  
N.W.10.

2/10/07

Dear Mr. Yandee -

I can't describe my feelings when I opened  
those boxes of yours & found them full of C. & E. covers! Under  
locality! Anyway, I went through them & helped myself  
to such of your specimens as fell in at my eyes. And  
these were not inconsiderable. I cannot tell you how  
grateful I am for these covers. Additional material is  
so hard to come by - well locality is no help (not that  
I have that, be it added) for the stuff is just not  
available for purchase. I must compliment you on the  
way you have kept this mass of covers. For a non-  
philatelist your foresight is almost unbelievably. If only  
Mr. Eastman had done the same I think we should have  
had all the answers with exact chronology.

Thank you too for your good wishes. It has  
been a hectic time, & a fortnight ago, to cap it all,  
my father died after a long illness at the age of 82. Apart  
from the emotional side - he was a dear old fellow &  
even then who were not relatives with him - there  
is the usual sort of out of organizing things for his time. That



is really why I had to keep your covers until this week - and  
hope I could do something.

I expect you are short of the early marks.  
I am enclosing a few duplicates that I hope will be  
of interest. Type 1 is the original mark as used at Ocean  
on 11/1/1911, later at the other main sites. T.2 was used  
at Salantene on 11/1/1911 at Tarawa, Puncabuli or "Umin Group"  
(Akepa) either then or within a few weeks. I am enclosing a  
stamp with the Tarawa (both spell Tarawa) mark - sorry  
it is incomplete but with a mark that size it is not easy  
to get complete unless you have a large piece or complete  
cover. I am sending a Fanning on NZ too as I don't  
ask whether one of them is your collection.

Of your articles, the only one I really  
would like was is Robt. I was not interested in GTE  
when it was published, & never got it.

Will not put you to the burden of  
reading more of my writing as I shall hope to be  
meeting you shortly.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

V. H. Pembroke.



DR. J. L. GRUMBRIDGE.

46 Fairfield Avenue  
Riverside

48. WRENTHAM AVENUE,  
LONDON,  
N.W.10.

28/9/47

Dear Mr. Hinde -

As promised in my last, herewith  
a typescript of my long article in the American  
Philologist. I have not checked it back, there  
may be typist errors, but as my typist is occasionally  
good, I doubt if there will be many.

Kind regards

Sincerely yours

J. L. Grumbridge



8421  
Regn. No. .... **Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet**

A Postal Packet addressed as under, upon which a Fee of Three Pence has been paid, in addition to the Postage { of .....s. ....d. } has been registered and posted here this day.  
{ for Parcels only }

See also OVERLEAF.

J. L. Greenbridge  
P. R. R. R.



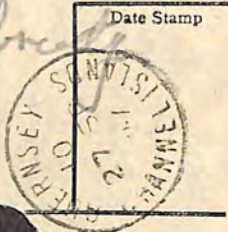
Accepting  
Officer's  
Initials }  
.....

Regn. No. .... **Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet**

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{ for Parcels only }

See also OVERLEAF.

J. L. Greenbridge  
P. R. R. R.



Accepting  
Officer's  
Initials }  
.....



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

27<sup>th</sup> September, 1947.

Dear Dr. Grumbridge,

Thank you so much for your two letters. It was really kind of you to go to all the trouble you have, especially at a time when you must have been worried with removal troubles. I hate shifting houses, of which we have naturally had more than our fair share, and always find myself looking forward to the time of my final retirement when I sincerely hope I shall be able to settle down for good and live surrounded by books.

May I tender my belated congratulations on your marriage and also on your present appointment. How you can find time to even think of stamps (or any other hobby) with a job like yours I can't imagine, but I suppose you have an efficient staff to relieve you of routine matters. As you say, B.E.A. is not too popular over here, being regarded rather as an octopus which has swallowed up the Channel Islands Airways!

We hope to come across to London (or more exactly Teddington) early next month for a few weeks and I will ring up your office to see if we can arrange a meeting. I am going to bring our bundle of Colony Victories and Pitcairn Island First Day Covers over with me with a view to taking advantage of your kind offer to pass them on to your dealer friend for sale. The stamp market is, as I know full well, a most peculiar organization, and one in which the outsider is only too likely to get his fingers burnt.

Many thanks indeed for the two stamp articles which you sent me. They will be most welcome additions to my collection, and I will look forward to a typed copy of your "Notes on the Postal History of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands." I enclose a list of the articles I already possess. It is just possible that you may not have seen one or two of them, in which case I would gladly send them over for your typist to work on: they are not long. I also have one or two of the more recent articles but unfortunately they are stored elsewhere, and I have no list with me. However, I



will write to the addresses mentioned by you and see if they have any of the articles - even if they should turn out later to be duplicates it does not matter much.

I had already written to several firms in answer to advertisements of collections of Colony stamps, but they had unfortunately been sold. But I may have better luck with the advertisers you enclosed.

I am sending you two parcels of Colony envelopes in case any of them may be of interest to you. I have not sorted through them, though I intend to some day, but I notice that some are duplicates and I should be glad to make you a present of any of these which you have not got.

I was most interested in your article in the West-End Philatelist on "Queries about the Gilberts" and think I could throw some light on the following points you mention:-

- (1) Why Fijian stamps were over-printed for the first issue;
- (2) the story behind the Fufafuti provisionals;
- (3) the reason for the numerous changes in postmarks; and
- (4) why the Colony took over the Fanning Island Post Office in 1939.

I had an interesting talk with Dr. McNaughton, who with Kelsey Burge, was responsible for the Fufafuti over-prints, some years ago, when he was Medical Officer at Fanning Island.

However, these matters can wait till I see you and, I hope, Goldup - I remember hearing of him from Ross, on Ocean Island, before the war. Meanwhile, again many thanks for your letters and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

*J.L.M.*



Check List of Articles on the Stamps of the  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

- (1) "Some Notes on the First Issue Gilbert and Ellice, and second Issue New Hebrides Stamps." The Postage Stamp Vol. VIII, No.8. 29th July, 1911. P.209.  
Reprinted from "The Australian Stamp Journal."
- (2) Gibbons, Romney. "The Postmarks of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The Australian Stamp Journal. Vol. V, No.12. 11th October, 1915. Pp. 189 & 190.
- (3) Gibbons, Romney. "The Georgian Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The Postage Stamp, Vol. XVIII, No.12. 17th June, 1916. P.145.  
Reprinted from "The Australian Stamp Journal."
- (4) "Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The Philatelic Magazine. No.75. 1st May, 1917. P.108.
- (5) "Gilbert and Ellice Islands Postmarks." Stamp Collecting. Vol. XIII, No.8. 29th November, 1919. P.216.  
Taken from "The Australian Philatelist."
- (6) Armstrong, Douglas B. "Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire: Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The Philatelic Magazine. No.126. 1st July, 1920. P.427.
- (7) Collins, R. J. G. "Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The New Zealand Stamp Collector. Vol. II, No.6. 20th April, 1921. Pp. 66 & 67.



- (8) "Georgian Stamps of the British Empire: Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The West-End Philatelist, Vol. XXII, No.258. August, 1925. Pp. 127 & 128.
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- (9) Munk, Dr. Herbert. "Gilbert- und Ellice-Inseln" in "Kohl-Briefmarken - Handbuch." 11. Auflage. Lieferung 17, Berlin, (1928?). Pp.40 - 43.
- (10) Collins, R. J. G. "Gilbert and Ellice Islands", in "The Stamps of the Pacific Islands". Vol.I, Christchurch, N.Z., 1924. Pp. 92 - 97.



DR. J. L. GRUMBRIDGE.

46 Fairfield Avenue  
Ruislip  
Middlesex.

48. WRENTHAM AVENUE,  
LONDON.

N.W.10.

16. 9. 47

Dear Mr. Haude -

We duly moved last week-end (after about  
3 weeks of unbroken sunshine it had to rain on the Friday  
when we moved!) & after as wearying a few days as I can  
remember in a long time we are now pretty safely &  
nicely settled in - for which thank Heaven. As I told you  
we have been packed waiting this move for long enough,  
& it is a very considerable pleasure to be able to spread  
out again, & in a whole house this time. We are now  
very finding at things we should have got before & spending  
money like water - but as it is of little more value  
than that commodity these days I can't say I worry  
a lot.

Now as to articles in Exhibit & other things,  
which I promised to deal with just as soon as I could.  
I have a very large pile of them, many of them of very  
little value really, or in many cases the information in  
me is used in writing a letter to me.

Anyway, for what it is worth, here are the articles



which I feel are of any value (I give me for including some of my own in this category!) since 1926 - so far as I can judge.

Post Offices of Fanning & Washington Islands by E. W. Mann  
London Philatelist Dec. 1931

Christmas Island old Mystery Stamps by Rowney Robbins  
Stamp Collecting 14/12/31.

Forgery of 126 Day Coronation Covers by Robinson (the article is called "White Man the Snow") The Philatelist Nov. 1937.

Sidelights on the Gilbert & Ellice Islands - one of series - Robbins  
Stamp Monthly Jan 1938.

Christmas Island. Australian Stamp Monthly 1/6/1939

Bullseyes "Gilberts" by V.T. Goldup Stamp Collecting 15/7/39

" Further Notes " " 29/7/39

x Q marks about the Gilberts - one of series - West End Philatelist Feb. 1940

Yours about the only "Gilbert" by V.T. Goldup. Stamp Collecting 3/8/40

x Stamps of the G.O.E.I. - one of series - Robbins Stamp Monthly Aug & Sept. 1940

β Notes on the Postal History of the G.O.E.I. - one of series - American Philatelist  
Nov. 1942

Manuscript Cancellations of the G.O.E.I. 1911-1918 by W. Dennis Way  
The Philatelist Mar 1944

G.O.E.I. postmarks since expulsion of Japanese. Australian Stamp Journal  
12/6/45.

Christmas Island by E.F. Hunt Philately Nov/Dec 1946.

" by G.N. Norris Stamp Collectors fortnightly 21/12/46.

Stamps for the Tokelau Islands by H.L. Robinson Stamp Collecting 29/3/47

The Funafuti Provisionals - one of series - Philatelic Journal of Great  
Britain Jan. Mar. 1947.

G.O.E.I. - Notes on First Issues - one of series - accepted by Robbins not yet published.  
Published due to the Philatelist



DR. J. L. GRUMBRIDGE.

48. WRENTHAM AVENUE,  
LONDON,  
N.W.10.

I am afraid I only have spare copies  
of two of these, marked X & enclosed herewith. You will  
have a job getting the back numbers, there are only two  
sources, the good (the first) & the second not so good

H. Garnett Adams & Co  
106 Wake Green Road  
Yorkeley  
Birmingham '3.

F. H. Vallancey  
7 The Drive  
Sidcup  
Kent.

But I would gladly send you my file to have  
anything copied, you can also see the others I have not  
mentioned. Just say the word. Incidentally I am having  
typed copies of the one marked X - which is very long - made  
by me of my typist. When ready I would send you a copy if  
you feel to get the original.

In the interval since getting your letter, Cos, I  
have been collecting adverts for G.P. stamps - these I  
also enclose: they will give you exact prices asked.

I assume by now you are home. I do hope I  
shall have a chance of meeting you. If possible, I would



Like you to meet Holdup too (another "entire" whose name  
you will see in the list above) - a really charming young  
fellow, who had a commission in the Navy during the war, &  
the only other real COTI enthusiast I know in England.

Have you decided yet what you want to do  
about the Pelicans & GOTI tickets you want to sell. I  
would be most happy to negotiate these through the source I  
mentioned before, which I can honestly recommend.

No more for now - I have a lot of letters  
to write to get up-to-date.

Hope you are enjoying your leave.

Kindest regards

Sincerely

J. H. Greenberg



DR. J. L. GRUMBRIDGE.

48, WRENTHAM AVENUE,

LONDON,

N.W.10.

9/9/47

Dear Mr. Hgude -

This will not constitute a reply to your letter in any detail, but is more in the nature of a note to welcome you home - though I am sure you will find that from your family & friends. You can imagine it was quite a surprise to receive a London postcard letter other than to find it was from you.

Actually I am a bit disorganised myself.

Since coming out of the RAF I have been temporarily here with my parents. But just over a month ago I re-married, & in a fortnight's time have to a house I am buying at Ruislip (near town). So my address from 23/8 will be 46 FAIRFIELD AVENUE, RUISLIP, MIDD.

Added to that I am now Sales Manager of British European Airways (you will find us not too popular in the C.I. as by Government fiat we are the chosen nationalised instrument for operating all internal & Continental - European - air lines, & so we have absorbed Channel Islands Airways!). This is keeping me awfully busy in ~~the~~



journalist camp, with much travelling (I go to Copenhagen next week).

But I must give some space to your queries.

- a) Articles. There are a lot, but a few concern most of the information - if I may say most of them are my own, as I am the principal specialist in R.F.I.C. in Britain today. Everything is packed for moving, so I will have to leave everything further on that matter I can not say yet.
- b) Collection. This is not so easy. You would have a job just to buy them complete like that: I presume you want them unbound (they had been that way, anyway - the old H.G. V 10/- of which even I have not got used). As a very rough approximation the cost of a complete unbound set would be

1911	600 points	£ 4. 0. 0
1911	Pandanus	12. 6
1912-24	George V.	£ 7. 0. 0
1918	War Tax	6
1922-25	George V	£ 3. 0. 0
1935	Jubilee	£ 2. 10. 0
1937	Coronation	1. 6
1939	George VI	12. 6
1939	Postage Due	6. 0
1946	Victoria	1. 6
		<hr/>
		£ 18. 4. 6



An alternative, which you might like, is to  
make a collection of special "specimen" stamps. My  
complete set (except Victoria) cost me a year ago or so  
£7.9.9 - again they are not hard to find. If you will  
let me know just what you want I will hunt up the  
best people to put you on to.

3. Victoria. lowest value from today G.O.B.I.C. Victoria  
1/3 a set, Pilgrims F.D.C. 1/6 each - so you see  
you showed clear jaw. This is a new angle to  
me (I rarely have anything to sell, particularly of  
a wholesale nature) but I have a good friend  
in a small-time dealer living near me whom I  
know as an honest man. He thinks he can  
shift them for you & probably get from a wholesaler  
1/8d a set for G.O.B.I.C. Victoria unsorted, 0 - 1/10d each  
for Pilgrims F.D.C. If you tout them as an "outsider",  
he feels (→ agree) you won't get far. The stamp  
market is odd.



Anyway, that should give you something to  
work on, & I am happy to help further as requested.

If in London, please do contact me. My office  
address is 8 Hill St, W.1. (just off Piccadilly) &  
my office phone Mayfair 9100. ~~My~~ Home phone here  
had broke 2035 at Reading, Reading 2117. The office is  
best for my secretary is there even if I am away.  
If you are there number in Guernsey I might even  
see you there, as I have to get we look round  
same time.

And finally, my congratulations on your  
new appointment in the Islands, & my best wishes  
for a vital & pleasant leave. I don't think you will  
find home too bad - in the Channel Islands! But  
sometimes I feel like you - they live here when there  
are Pacific Islands.

Sincerely Yours

Vicki Stannard

---



J. B. WESTRAY & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS.

E. S. DAWES. W. J. GORDON.  
W. L. DAWES. H. J. F. MILLS.  
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138, Leadenhall Street,  
London, E.C.3.

AND AT LLOYDS AND THE BALTIC.

Ref: PASS/B.

6th October, 1947.

Mr. H.E. Maude,  
"Loretton",  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
GUERNSEY, C.I.

Dear Sir,

We are advised by The Crown Agents for the Colonies that yourself and wife <sup>and child</sup> have been allotted accommodation to New Zealand in the "Rimutaka", sailing from London about 20th November.

We enclose herewith Board of Trade form and leaflet "Information for Passengers". Kindly complete and return the Board of Trade form to this office.

Yours faithfully,  
J.B. WESTRAY & CO. LTD.

per *[Signature]*

ENC:

*Done at a personal visit.*







M/Pass./30213



4, MILLBANK,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

(ABBEY 7730)

8th October, 1947.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I am sorry I missed you when you called at the office today, but I was out on official business.

I had been in touch with the shipping Company regarding the accommodation reserved for yourself, wife and son in the "Remutaka" leaving on the 20th November, and understand that the Company have allotted a large three-berth Cabin for you.

I think you will find this accommodation quite comfortable.

With kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*W.H.B. Ellings*

---

H. E. Maude, Esq.



Communications to be addressed  
to the Crown Agents for the  
Colonies, 4, Millbank, London,  
S.W.1, and the above refer-  
ence quoted.



4, MILLBANK,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

TELEGRAMS { INLAND, "CROWN SOWEST LONDON."  
OVERSEAS: "CROWN LONDON."  
TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7730

12th September, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the  
9th August we have to inform you that  
your return passage arrangements are well  
in hand and it is not anticipated that  
there will be any difficulty in securing  
accommodation for you and your family in a  
vessel leaving for New Zealand about the  
end of November.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

for the Crown Agents

H.E. Maude Esq., M.B.E.  
"Loretto"  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

CP

L

RWC



"Loretto"  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
GUERNSEY, C.I.

9th August 1947.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank,  
Westminster,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my recent conversation with a representative of your Passage Department regarding my return passage to New Zealand, I attach an official "Application for Return Passage" form, duly filled in. I have had to adapt part of the form which does not appear to apply entirely to my case, since I have come to the United Kingdom at the suggestion of the Government, and primarily to contact the Colonial Office and other Government Departments on various official matters connected with the Pacific. Since my home is in New Zealand and not England, I am naturally most anxious not to spend any longer in this country than necessary, at the expense of my period of leave in the Dominion. It is important, furthermore, that for official reasons I should arrive back in the Pacific not later than the end of the year.

As stated verbally, in order to leave no stone unturned which may facilitate the procurement of our passages, I have requested my Agents in London, Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., to do their utmost to secure accommodation through commercial channels, and I enclose a copy of a letter dated 9th August 1947, sent to them in this regard. Efforts to obtain passages are also being made through other firms and individuals, and I understand from your representative that you would, at the same time, be so good as to make the usual official application on my behalf, and that in fact, such application had very possibly already been made.

I would emphasize that, as stated in my letter to my agents, the cost of accommodation is secondary to its procurement, and in this connection I would make it clear that any additional fare charged (over the normal grade appropriate to my particular post) will, if desired, be paid by me personal

I feel sure that you will not resent my endeavours to use every possible means, both official and unofficial, to obtain my return passages to New Zealand by the 1st December at

ctd.



The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

9th August 1947

the latest, actuated as I am by the natural desire not to see the whole of my leave (only the second long leave in nearly 20 years service), slipping away in this country, to which I would not have come at all had I realised that there would be any difficulty in returning.

I have been informed by the Colonial Office that it is desired that I should leave for Singapore and Australia by Hythe flying-boat on the 14th August on official business, but I hope to be back again in about three weeks.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Encls.



COPY

Gilbert & Ellice Islands. L.2702.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN PASSAGE.

My leave expires on the 15th November,  
and I request that you will arrange my  
passage to any port in the Dominion of  
New Zealand.

Please arrange passage for my wife and  
One son aged 9.

Signed: H. E. MAUDE.

Resident Commissioner,

Colony: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

To

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,  
4, Millbank,  
Westminster,  
LONDON, S.W.1.



Office of the Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony,  
T A R A W A.

14th October, 1946.

Dear McKee,

You will remember that you sent, some time ago, a Questionnaire regarding the siting of the Pitcairn Island School building to the Chief Magistrate. In order to save time I sent copies of the Questionnaire to Messrs. F.P. Ward and D.H. Watson, both of whom were recently schoolmasters on the island.

I now attach copies of Messrs. Ward's and Watson's replies, as follows:-

- (i) A copy of a letter from Mr. Ward together with the Questionnaire duly filled up; and
- (ii) The answers to the Questionnaire as written by Mr. Watson.

I am not forwarding a copy of Mr. Watson's letter, as it does not bear on the subject matter.



Hoping you are bearing up under the strain of the High Commission office and getting ready to come up and join us in our little Paradise here.

Yours sincerely,



No. F. 42/8/1

C/o S. H. F. Co.,  
83 Willis Street,  
Wellington, N.Z.  
18th Sept., 1946.

Dear Mr. Maude,

To the best of my knowledge, I have answered the Questionnaire which came to hand a week or so ago. I am sorry to have kept you waiting for a reply. I have consulted some of the Pitcairn Islanders here in an endeavour to obtain correct answers.

I am rather in doubt about some portions, such as the fall of the ground where the building will probably stand.

To our minds it seems that 50' by 30' is much too large a building for the enrolment, which shows little prospect of increasing to any extent. There are no more than 25 scholars at the present time, I understand. If this building is the one, the plan of which I saw soon after we went home, I should think the Infant Room could be done without.



In our opinion there would not be sufficient light for a woodwork room under the building. The fall of the ground would not be sufficient. It would seem to be better to make such room either part of the main building or a small place separate. I don't really know what would be the best size to make such a room. There are only two or three boys who are big enough to use it. Probably young men who wished to work there could be given permission to use the benches and tools.

If this room were underneath the building proper there could be two benches say six feet long under the windows, I should think. And if it were a room on its own there could be windows two sides with two benches each side. That would mean a room at least twelve ft. long. Perhaps shorter benches would do. It could be larger, perhaps, as part of the main building.

Mr. H. E. Maude,  
N. P. H. C.  
Suva, Fiji.

I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
E. P. Ward.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands.

14<sup>th</sup> October, 1947.

My dear Chamberlain,

I have delayed answering your letter of the 29th August, forwarding Cartland's views on colonization, in the hope that Bryant's note, mentioned in your first paragraph, would arrive in time. I was naturally anxious to obtain the views of the Acting Resident Commissioner as his information regarding the rapidly changing situation in the Colony is so much more recent than my own; however, knowing the infrequency of mail communication between Tarawa and Fiji, I have thought it best to write without waiting any further.

I take it that you do not wish me to reply in detail to each and every statement made by Cartland, but to deal with the main question at issue: the colonization of Fanning and Washington Islands, as affected by his findings. My own views on the general colonization question, which are admittedly those of an advocate, are set out in a number of letters and memoranda commencing in 1936, and it would be a long and profitless work to recapitulate the arguments used and show the extent to which each is modified by the very excellent exposition of the other side of the case presented by Cartland.

As I see it, however, the object of Cartland's memorandum is to urge that the policy of settling the Line Islands should be abandoned in favour of one, the details of which he will formulate later, by which the same objects can be achieved by a redistribution of lands within the Gilbert Islands themselves, since it is agreed by all that Gilbertese land-holdings on several islands (and notably Butaritari and Abemama) are unevenly held.

/ When the

G.D. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.



When the possibility of solving Gilbertese land hunger by settlement within the Group was originally considered, it was turned down, in the first instance, because it was felt that the few islands where there was room for an expansion of population were themselves filling up gradually by normal population increase and the acquisition of land by Gilbertese from other islands. While they might, therefore, prove valuable secondary outlets for surplus population, the amount of land available for distribution was insufficient to provide even modest holdings for the numbers then desiring to emigrate.

Furthermore, the main object of the colonization proposals was not so much to relieve destitution and absolute want (of which, so far as is known, there is little) but to afford the people of the Colony an opportunity to increase their standard of living which, at any rate in comparison with that of their neighbours, is low. In other countries this end can be achieved by industrial and commercial development, but this has been held not to be possible locally owing to poor soil, the small size of the islands and their remoteness from markets. Hence the alternative policy of increasing local land-holdings, both of the settlers and those who stayed behind, was adopted by a succession of High Commissioners, commencing with Sir Arthur Richards.

Enquiries made in conjunction with the 1947 Colony census, quoted by Cartland, have, however, elicited the fact that the number of natives now anxious to emigrate has decreased to about 2,500. It is suggested that too much reliance can be placed on such figures, valuable though they are as a rough guide, since the number of prospective colonists presumably depends to a large extent on the attractiveness of the islands to which the settlers are to go and the terms offered to them (I am surprised that there are any "unconditional" colonists). It remains to be seen, furthermore, whether the decrease is a temporary phenomenon, analogous to the decrease reported on Nonouti by Gallagher in 1939 and attributed by him to the



anticipated advent of a British Phosphate Commission recruiting vessel, or, as seems likely, that the higher price of copra and the increased employment prospects offered by the Commission are factors influencing the natives concerned.

In any event, the important point is that, within limits, the number of emigrants can be controlled either in an upwards or a downwards direction by relaxing or tightening the selection and raising or lowering the attractiveness of the terms offered, depending on the extent to which the colonization scheme is regarded as a means by which we are to raise the standard of living or an instrument for relieving immediate distress.

Cartland considers that all colonists can be found room for in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups themselves by redistribution of land and, provided the numbers are kept down, the proposal may well be practicable. Under normal circumstances I would still, despite such reduction, favour the purchase of Fanning and Washington Islands; they might be larger than at present required but would be the more valuable as providing an outlet for further population increase. Alternatively, should the settlement of these islands be considered to involve problems of communication beyond the resources of the Colony (though this point was duly considered by Sir Alexander Grantham), I would recommend the purchase and settlement of one or more islands in the Fiji Group. The proposal to colonize the Solomon Islands has already, I understand, been turned down by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Advisory Committee on the advice of its medical members.

Since the drafting of the colonization scheme there has, however, been a serious deterioration in the economic situation in Great Britain, and in view of this and the fact that the colony is now grant-aided by the British Treasury, I feel that we can no longer reasonably expect the British taxpayer to expend any more money than is essential; it is necessary, in



other words, to seek the cheapest device that will meet the case reasonably well. Cartland's solution while not, in my opinion, as desirable as settlement outside the Groups, since it will not add to the aggregate area of native owned land nor, to any great extent, to the aggregate income of the communities, should nevertheless prove the least expensive in the long run and should, furthermore, at least tide the Colony over the immediate future and to a time when returning prosperity may perhaps justify us in asking for further assistance towards colonization, which population increases may, in any case, be expected to render necessary.

I, therefore, recommend that Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., the owners of Fanning and Washington Islands, should be informed that the Government does not now intend to take advantage of their offer to sell them, and that Cartland should be authorized to submit detailed proposals along the lines indicated in his memorandum, for consideration by the High Commission as a substitute for the former scheme.

It is not clear yet how the redistribution of lands is to be effected, but presumably it will be by purchase of the surplus lands known to exist on Butaritari, Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka Islands, the land customs being modified where necessary by consent of the population to permit this. In this connexion, I would like to correct a misapprehension that has arisen as to the policy to be adopted in changing land customs. In a memorandum dated the 29th April, I stated that "in my opinion the most important rule to be observed in lands work is the absolute and rigid unconditional adherence to native lands custom at all costs." This rule has, I believe, been laid down from the commencement of the work of the Commission and, to the best of my recollection, is in accordance with the fundamental provisions of the Gilbert and Ellice Order in Council of 1918: its breach by individual District Officers has, in the past, been the cause of trouble and misunderstanding. It applies,

/ however,



however, only to the adjudication of land cases which have accrued prior to the lands settlement on any island, for it is presumably contrary to the ideas of British justice that the law or custom governing a case at issue should be changed with retrospective effect before it is adjudicated on.

Once the land disputes on an island have been brought up to date there can naturally be no objection to the land customs being changed, with the consent of the islanders. Indeed, machinery to enable this to be done was purposely incorporated into the Native Lands Codes Ordinance, and the correspondence connected with the drafting of the Ordinance will show the importance attached to native lands customs not being fossilized but allowed free scope for change to meet altered circumstances. Though again, speaking without the book, I believe that several land customs were abolished as a result of the Lands Commission which sat on Ocean Island during 1951 and still more changed since that date.

There would, therefore, appear to be no reason why Cartland should be hampered in his efforts to have native lands customs in both the Gilbert and Ellice Groups modified with a view to correcting the evils of fragmentation, segmentation and absenteeism to which he refers, provided that the date from which the modification is to have effect is clearly laid down. Nor is there any obstacle to the alteration, with the consent of the islanders, of any custom prohibiting the sale of lands proved surplus to the actual or probable requirements of a family.

While agreeing that, as I have stated before, there are areas on several islands in the Gilbert Group which are unplanted or only partially planted, I would venture to give a note of warning against assuming that all such areas in the Colony are capable of bearing coconuts. Some years ago I made



a survey of the relatively densely populated island of Beru with a view to increasing production, during which I discovered several areas of unplanted or sparsely planted land. In every case, however, it appeared that these were "hardpan" areas, or localities which for some reason or another would not grow coconuts despite the efforts of the owners. It is not suggested that agricultural science may not provide some means by which these barren spots may be brought into cultivation; but they exist on Fanning Island, where I understand that they have so far defeated the efforts of the Plantation Company.

I am writing this letter direct to you as I am uncertain whether Sir Brian Freeston has yet arrived in England from the West Indies. A copy is, however, being forwarded to Sidebotham and another direct to the Acting Resident Commissioner.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leah



WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION,  
SUVA, FIJI.

29th August, 1947.

No. F.10/38.

*My dear Maude,*

I understand that Bryant is writing to you enclosing a memorandum from Cartland, a copy of which I enclose, and a note of his own opinion on the whole question of over-population in the Colony and on the allied subject of colonization. Independently of Cartland, I began to wonder some time ago whether the basis upon which our policy is founded was as firm as it should be and I enclose a copy of a minute of mine dated the 20th June embodying this doubt. This is, of course, only one side of the question and it is from newcomers. Ordinarily we should not have bothered you with it until your return from leave, but in this instance the time factor is of some importance since, as you know, our option to purchase Fanning and Washington Islands at £A.103,000 expires on the 4th December. It is true that it may be extended thereafter by mutual agreement, but it would only be fair to Burns, Philp to let them know as early as possible if there is any question of a change in policy. For this reason, and as our general policy has been questioned, it is very necessary that we should have your views at an early date.

Although we are most reluctant to intrude on your leave, I fear that we shall have to do so. You are the authority on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and ~~His Excellency~~ could not attempt to begin to make up his mind on a matter of this kind until you had had an opportunity of dealing with it. Moreover, if there is to be any question of a reversal of existing policy it would be the High Commissioner designate, Sir Brian Freeston, who would have to decide this.

Will you therefore consider the matter fully and let us have your comments by Colonial Office bag as soon as you are in a position to do so. I gather that Sir Brian should be home in early September and, if necessary, you may wish to get in touch with him, through Sidebotham, before you make your report. In any case, I think that you should let Sidebotham know what line you will take. Meantime I have written to him so as to keep him up-to-date.



CONFIDENTIAL.

Lands Commission Office,  
Bairiki, Tarawa.  
2nd August, 1947.

CF.  
No.6.

From: The Chief Lands Commissioner.  
To : His Honour, the Acting Resident Commissioner.

-----  
Over-population and Colonization.

In paragraph 60 (v) of the "Memorandum on Post-war Reorganization and Administrative Policy", 1945, it is stated that "A..... Chief Lands Commissioner will.... be necessary for some years to come in order to organize and supervise the colonization schemes." Since this is to be one of my principal tasks I have made a close study of the local records on the subject and have taken every opportunity of discussing it with Administrative Officers. I find it most disquietening to have to report that as a result of my inquiries I have been led to doubt the very premise on which the colonization policy is based: namely the assumption that there is over-population in the Colony, taken as a whole.

2. Somewhat naturally, I first attempted to find out the degree of over-population on each island, It seems, however, that no attempt has been made either

(a) to calculate the population bearing capacity of the land, or

(b) to obtain accurate population density figures.

In fact no direct evidence, in the scientific sense, has been adduced in support of the contention which is considered to be proved by a number of a posteriori arguments set forth in a letter dated the 19th November, 1937, from the Commissioner of Native Lands to you and included in the printed "Report on Colonization of the Phoenix Islands by the Surplus Population of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands." The process appears to have been that numerous cases of individuals or families having insufficient land for their requirements were come across, it was surmised that there was over population and then these arguments were cited to "prove" the supposition. A summary of the arguments and comments on them are enclosed ( Appendix A).

3. Certain statistics and statements in the Report giving the "Ten Year Plan of Reconstruction and Development and Welfare," 1946, are open to doubt, in my opinion. I have summarised them briefly in the attached Appendix B and added my comments.

4. I think that the comments in Appendices A and B at least show that over population has not been proved beyond all shadow of doubt. If one carried out a survey of each island it would no doubt be found that at least three or four of the Southern Gilbert Islands are indeed over-populated, but before it can be claimed that the Colony as a whole is overcrowded and that it is necessary to procure new islands, it should be shown that there are no under populated islands in the Colony which could absorb the surplus populations of those which are over-crowded. In other words, I think that redistribution of population within the Colony should be considered and this, apparently, has never been done.

5. It will be recalled that in paragraph 2 of District Circular No. 50 of the 3rd of January, 1947, His Honour, Mr. H.E. Maude wrote "it is a little disturbing to fly over at least three islands



three islands in the Gilbert Group and see the comparatively large unplanted or only partially planted areas covered with "mao", "uri", "ngea" or other relatively useless vegetation, at a time when we are appealing to the British taxpayer to provide hundreds of thousands of pounds to relieve the destitution and want among the Gilbertese people. We know poverty and land-hunger exist, but it is evident that inequality in the distribution of land is resulting in whole areas (especially on Butaritari, Tarawa, Abemama and other relatively prosperous islands) not producing as much as they could. That this is the case is clear not only from the existence of unplanted, or insufficiently planted areas, but also from the number of trees, past bearing age, but not replaced, that one finds in the bush and the number of coconuts (which but little effort would turn into copra) which lie around on the larger landholdings." Similarly the District Officer, Gilbert Islands District, wrote in a letter dated the 23rd of June, 1947, "I have seen areas of undercultivated land and old trees at Tabiteuea, Tarawa, Kuria, Aranuka and Abemama, while on Marakei as well as this type of bad husbandry there are patches, on this very fertile island, of land where the sprouting nuts are growing in dense masses and will have to be cleared out and thrown into the sea before one in every five hundred can be expected to grow properly. ... It is possible that in some islands, notably Tabiteuea, the limit of supportable population is being neared; this is partly due, however, to unintelligent cultivation and again, the uneven distribution of land ownership."

6. It will be noted that both these authorities attribute waste and misuses of land to inequality of distribution. It must also be due, in my opinion, to lack of population pressure on the land since even with maldistribution there would not be the large numbers of coconuts left lying around, as described, if the produce of the land was barely sufficient to support the population. With so much potential wealth left unexploited it is difficult to understand why the Colony should be described as an "exceptionally under-privileged and impoverished section of the Empire" as was done in the letter at page 1 of your file No. 11/6/3 and dated the 30th of April, 1946. Judging by the difficulty the Manager of the Trade Scheme has in trying to meet the demand for imported goods, even for those which might be described as luxuries and for which very high prices are charged intentionally in order to build up a reserve, there is not much poverty. The happy demeanour of the islanders would seem to indicate that they at least do not consider themselves under privileged.

7. While intensive research has been made into the customary forms of conveyance and demise I can find no record whatsoever of any attempt to assess the way in which they effect the land tenure system which is built on them, nor to judge the merits and defects of this system. For instance, in all the reports and correspondence on land matters which I have read (Lands Commission records for the Gilberts are fairly complete and go back to 1918) there has been no mention of fragmentation, segmentation, absenteeism and the other symptoms of a defective land tenure system, though there is ample evidence that the existing system is far from perfect. In fact, the problem has never been tackled from the "lands" point of view. I submit that the following facts also bear out this contention:-

- (a) In paragraph 56 of the "Ten Year Plan" Report doubt is expressed about the desirability of an aerial survey if it is expensive, although it is stated that the existing maps are mainly inaccurate. (In point of fact, except for the few maps, usually only of parts of atolls, which were made by the United States Army, there are only charts. These are of little value for



for land outlines.) In my opinion it is of great importance that we should obtain accurate maps since from them we can calculate population densities (thus getting direct and relevant data for judging whether there is over population) and also we can plot and measure holdings, so as to study the characteristics of the land tenure system. Further, to achieve satisfactory land registration at least rough plans of holdings will ultimately be required and for these accurate outline maps of the atolls will be necessary.

(b) The Lands Commission, when I took over, had no files on the subject of maps and surveys. It possesses no survey instruments so it is not even possible to get fairly accurate plans of areas leased by the Government.

(c) When it was proposed that someone outside the Colony should be appointed Chief Lands Commissioner it was suggested that "the anthropological Department of any large University" could produce a suitable man. (Paragraph 60 (v) of the Memorandum on Post-War Reorganization). It was apparently not considered necessary or even desirable that the person chosen should have any knowledge of or experience in land matters.

8. So far, then, the problem has been approached almost entirely from the anthropological point of view. Not only was there no attempt to modify custom gradually in order to bring about a more equitable distribution and effective utilisation of land, but it was maintained that if the ancient land customs (or rather a truncated form of them, as explained in paragraph 6 of Appendix A) were rigidly enforced the present chaos would disappear. For example, my predecessor wrote in paragraph (7) (a) of the Lands Commission Notes, dated the 29th of April, 1947, "in my opinion the most important rule to be observed in lands work is the absolute and rigid unconditional adherence to native custom at all costs. Whatever may be the temptation to modify or improve the native custom of an island as found on arrival, the temptation must be essentially resisted." With all due respect, I am compelled to admit my disagreement with this principle. Whilst fully realising that a lands code not based on custom is virtually bound to fail, the reason, I submit, is not that custom has any intrinsic merit as such, but that an entirely new and strange code will offend the conservative instincts of the people and thus prove unacceptable. Modifications of customary land law can be introduced if they do not entail drastic changes and the people are persuaded that they are necessary. This has been found in practice with the creation of model land holdings of economic size in Tanganyika and the demarcation of grazing and arable land in Southern Rhodesia. The Glen Grey Act in South Africa, on the other hand, may be said to have failed because it did not use the traditional system of native land tenure as a basis. Acceptability and appropriateness are, I submit, the principal criteria by which to judge the provisions of a land code. The former is ascertained from the anthropological approach, the latter from the "lands" approach. It appears to me that the continual deterioration of the lands position in this Colony has been as much, if not more, due to an unbalanced approach as to the alleged over population to which it is so largely attributed.

9. It is a little difficult to understand why so great a respect has been paid to custom when it is reported that few of the people themselves are particularly concerned about it. In support of this contention I quote the following passages from a letter written by the District Officer, Gilbert Islands District, on the 23rd of June, 1947, "The very sharp contact of foreign



foreign culture on these people has brought such a wealth of new ideas and values to the islands and the worship of things European has naturally diminished the interest of the generation born since the beginning of the century for their own customary habits of living and even of thought. I do not think that they hold these customs in contempt, but there is so much more to do, to talk and think about, that they just cannot be bothered to take an interest in their own customs and ways. As you may imagine, land custom has gone with the rest and it is difficult sometimes for even the old men to remember what is the old traditional custom and what is the foreign innovation or variation. A reasonably just code embodying the main customary land tenures and methods of alienation, with a few innovations designed to keep even the ownership of land, would, I believe, be acceptable to everyone. ... it is so long since a Lands Court was properly held that each customary form has to be debated sometime before any decision as to its exact form can be reached and alterations which conform to the needs of this new Gilbert Islands society with its new economic and population problems could be interpolated without difficulty and will be gratefully accepted as a clarification of the confused situation to the somewhat custom-dazed inhabitants of these islands." The District Officer is at present the only officer in the Colony who is fluent in Gilbertese and he has been in charge of the District for over a year so he is well qualified to speak about the present situation in the Group. There have been, as you are aware, rapid transformations during and since the war.

10. If the position is as depicted it would seem opportune, if and when we obtain possession of the facts, to introduce acceptable improvements when the land codes come to be drawn up, Sections 5 to 7 of the Native Land Codes Ordinance, No. 3 of 1940, adequately ensure that nothing which is unacceptable should be included. The main point seems to be to obtain more flexibility, while preserving necessary safeguards against unwarranted alienation of the land from the family, and then, by taxation of undeveloped land, death duties or other means bring about a more equitable distribution. (For the arguments in favour of peasant proprietorship, a concomitant of even distribution in a Colony where there is no prospect of industrial development and little prospect of a large scale farming or plantation system, I would refer to paragraph 3 et seq. in my letter No. 88 of the 7th of June, 1947). This would go a long way towards relieving the land-hunger which has hitherto been attributed to over-population but which I think will be found, when we have investigated the matter more closely, to be due mainly to maldistribution.

11. Another possibility which is worth examination is that of redistribution of population within the Colony. *Abemema* had a population of 5,000 a century ago according to the estimate of one of the first District Officers, Mr. Murdoch. This estimate is supported by the fact that there are numerous abandoned village sites (the present number of villages is reckoned to be about half the former total) and disused babai pits. Its present population is approximately 1,170. At a conservative estimate it could comfortably support another 1,500 population; more than half as many again as were colonised in the Phoenix Group before the war. Similarly Kuria and Aranuka have at present a fraction of the population they had before the massacres which occurred in the latter part of the nineteenth century. This is clearly brought out in Chapter VIII. of Ernest Sabatier's "Sous L'Equateur du Pacifique". The present under-population of Kuria has led to a co-operative scheme being started there with a view to importing labour on a share-cropping basis and so bring into effective production some of the large areas unused. This is all the more remarkable in that a large area of Kuria was destroyed by the Japanese.



12. In the historical section of the chapter on this Colony in the Pacific Islands Year Book, 1944, which from the opening passage appears to be taken from early annual reports, it is said that there was formerly a population of 20,000 "happy people" in the Ellice Group. The present population is approximately 5,000. I do not place much reliance on the former estimate. It does however indicate that there has been some reduction in the population of the Group. Mr. Kennedy, who is no doubt the best authority on the Ellice Islands, did not, to my knowledge, claim that the group as a whole is over-populated. In paragraph 18 of his report on "Land Tenure, Inheritance and Alienation in the Ellice Islands" he gives the estimate of 30 full-bearing coconut trees and a vegetable garden of 60 feet perimeter as the minimum requirement of a dependant. This amounts to less than half an acre per person and even if a very generous allowance were made for non-productive (food) purposes one gets a population bearing capacity estimate of around 800 to the square mile. At the present Blue Book area figure of 16.5 square miles one gets a maximum population estimate of 13,000; more than twice the present population. The Lands Commissioner who recently visited the Group reported that Nukulaelae and Nui showed signs of lack of development owing to under-population, though Nanumea is probably over-populated at present owing to the extensive war damage. In short, on the available information there is no reason to rule out the possibility of redistribution of population within the Group.

13. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 11 and 12 above have not hitherto been considered, it would seem. Instead the Secretary of State has been strongly urged to give approval for a scheme to colonise Fanning, Washington, Flint and Caroline Islands in the Line Group. There may be over-ruling considerations of higher Imperial policy making it advisable that the islands in question should be acquired and colonised by the Government. From the Secretary of State's confidential telegrams which I have seen, however, it would appear that the contrary is the case and that he is not in fact anxious to proceed with the scheme. Judging it from the point of view of the interests of the Colony alone, I submit that there are following grave objections to the scheme:-

(a) As argued above, it is by no means certain that there is a "surplus" population in the Colony: the considerable areas which are left undeveloped indicate the contrary.

(b) As stated by the former Resident Commissioner, Colonel V. Fox-Strangways, in paragraph 9 of his confidential despatch No. 101 of the 22nd of August, 1945, "One word is necessary in connection with all these plans for territorial expansion; the word is merely 'communications'. Experience is teaching us how bitterly difficult it is to maintain even our present communities; Christmas Island and, to a lesser degree Fanning Island, at once spring to mind. Such plans of expansion can undoubtedly, given the will, be carried out; whether they will prove, on an actual costing, to be anything other than a dead loss is another matter." Every officer in the Colony will, I think, agree that a limiting factor in almost every departmental scheme is marine transport. If this were adequate and inexpensive we could go ahead with the proposed colonization of islands lying 1,800 to the east with equanimity perhaps. It so happens, however, that shipping is difficult to procure and its capital and maintenance costs are very high. However ingenious officers may be in sharing the use of the Colony's vessels,  
breakdowns



breakdowns and last minute alterations on the grounds of expediency are always upsetting arrangements. The time spent by officers in travelling from one island or Group to another, or waiting to do so, all adds to the expense and detracts from the efficiency of administration. For these reasons I am inclined to doubt the prudence of the Phoenix Scheme for I submit that it would have been more advantageous to have kept the Colony more compact than it is at present. The Secretary of State has said that he must be sure that colonization of the Line Islands will not "in (the) foreseeable future create greater economic problems for colonists". (His telegram Saving No. 21 of the 8th of April, 1947). I do not think it can be claimed that adequate communications with the Line or Phoenix Groups are maintained at present. The reason is largely the prohibitive cost, which may be the economic problem which the Secretary of State has in mind.

(c) The proposals to organize emigration to the Russell Islands in the Solomons Protectorate or to buy Laucala, Wakaya or other island in the Fiji Colony are, it seems to me, more promising. (As regards the former, I attach as Appendix D a summary of the conditions stipulated by this Government and my comments thereon.) These proposals have the great advantages that they entail far less capital and no recurrent expenditure and they do not entail the dispersal of the Colony. The Line Islands could then be left to Companies or individuals to work as plantations. The little administration that they would then require could perhaps be carried out most conveniently from Suva.

(d) I feel that we are not justified in sending people to islands which are so remote and whose contacts with the outer world are likely to be so infrequent. The District Officer, Phoenix Islands District, is finding that isolation is having a deleterious effect on the colonists there and he has advocated the introduction of new blood as soon as possible. The position would be still worse in the Line Islands. It is quite another matter settling there for good from just going to work there for two or three year periods, as many would if the proposal in the penultimate sentence of (c) above was adopted.

/the (e) To follow up the scheme would mean putting all our eggs in one basket since it would take up so large a proportion of the Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Though it may not be strictly within my province, may I express the opinion that it would be wiser to spread the expenditure of the sum over a longer period and to devote more of it to (i) education, in order to implement the policy of "training natives to take over the various positions held by Europeans" (paragraph 3 of the Memorandum on Post-War Reorganization) and (ii) "schemes calculated to raise the standard of living of the people", as recommended by the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee. It would appear that



that virtually nothing has been done as yet by way of introducing improved varieties of coconuts, encouraging better planting out and so forth. Such steps would assist us in tackling the land-hunger problem since they would make the land capable of supporting a greater density of population.

14. I hope it will not be thought from the arguments and figures used above and in the Appendices that I set out intentionally to prove or disprove a particular case. I have tried to study the question as objectively as possible and to ensure that my comments are both factual and accurate. If my querying of former estimates appears over-critical may I explain that my training was in science and in that subject one is taught to exercise the greatest care in the use of statistics. (It is the accepted principle that when giving estimates, the method of calculation and the probable degree of accuracy should be indicated. It will perhaps be agreed that Government policy, no less than scientific theories, should not be based on vague estimates and conjecture.) Furthermore, any personal bias that I may have had would have been on the side of "proving" extreme over population and the necessity for a large scale colonization scheme, thereby enhancing the importance of my post. It is with great reluctance that I am now compelled to admit that my conclusions are completely at variance with the accepted policy, but I feel that to conceal the fact would be less than honest.

15. At present it is difficult to make any but the negative recommendation that further consideration of the Line Islands settlement scheme should be suspended until we have acquired more data regarding the population problem and are satisfied that the undoubted land-hunger of certain sections of the community cannot be remedied more satisfactorily by (i) redistribution of population within the Gilbert and Ellice Groups; (ii) procuring a more equitable distribution of land holdings; (iii) increasing the productivity of the land by introducing improved planting and cultivation, and (iv) emigration to another Colony or Protectorate where lack of population is impeding development, thus achieving two objects with the single operation. It should be possible to submit more positive recommendations within another six or seven months. A fact-finding survey of Tarawa is in progress and I am planning to carry out similar investigations shortly on at least one each of the most and least densely populated islands, while studying the language and customs. I would have liked to have postponed writing to Your Honour on this matter until we had accumulated more data, but we may by then have proceeded too far with the Line Islands scheme to withdraw (should the facts show it unwarranted) and also I felt that the forthcoming visit of the Chief and Financial Secretaries would provide a good opportunity for a thorough discussion of the subject.

16. The views which I express in paragraphs 7 to 9 above favour a reversal of policy as regards the observance of custom. If custom in the form at present approved (paragraph 6 of Appendix A refers) is to be held sacrosanct and immutable it will be impossible even to attempt tackling the problem by the first two methods suggested in paragraph 15. I request that a direction in the matter should be sought from His Excellency.

17. This letter is being sent in duplicate since it covers more than one subject and Your Honour may wish to have a spare copy for making extracts to relevant files. The subjects are so closely inter-related that it seemed preferable to include them all in the one letter.

(Sgd.) B.C. Cartland,  
Chief Lands Commissioner.



APPENDIX A.

Summary of arguments adduced in "proof" of over-population  
with comments thereon in parenthesis.  
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Large number of lands disputes. This is held to indicate much competition for land owing to its scarcity. From what I have seen recorded and heard stated it is mainly due to Native Courts and Administrative Officers not being allowed to deal with such cases. There is a pronounced esoteric atmosphere: only the initiated may adjudicate in land matters. At the same time I understand that the Lands Commission has only functioned for a matter of six months since it reconstituted in 1934. Another cause is the islanders' proclivity for indulging in land disputes for want of a better pastime. Moreover recent estimates based on the few areas for which we have accurate figures, show that the cases awaiting hearing are likely to be far fewer than the 76,000 previously estimated. See (g) in Appendix B.

2. Diminution of abortion and infanticide. It is argued that the practice of abortion and infanticide in former times indicated over-population and that the decline of these practices only serves to aggravate the position. In those times warfare, the general insecurity of life, and ignorance must have prevented the land from being used to the best advantage. A population that might be considered excessive then would not necessarily be so now, if proper development was carried out.

3. Former practice of parties setting sail in search of new lands, which is ascribed to land hunger. It may well have been due to maldistribution whereby some have insufficient land and must migrate, not being strong enough to purloin land from their neighbours. At the same time others have surplus properties; to dispose of which would be a breach of custom. Also this "setting sail" habit is not peculiar to the Gilbertese and it occurred in other parts of the world, where it could not be attributed to land hunger. The motive is, to a large extent, the spirit of adventure and this may well have been instrumental in producing recruits for the pre-war resettlement scheme. The fact that some of the settlers have now applied to return to their home islands in the Gilberts supports this assumption. If it were only a matter of land shortage they would not now wish to return: their desire is, however, quite understandable if the craving for adventure has been satisfied.

4. *Medical Department activities have reduced the death rate.* This would increase over-population if it already existed and must be borne in mind when considering the land requirements of future generations, but of itself it proves nothing.

5. More coconut trees, and therefore land, per person are required now than in pre-annexation days, since formerly the meat of the nut was only used for personal consumption whereas now it is also required for making copra to pay tax and to procure cash for buying imported goods. The remarks made on the arguments quoted in paragraphs 2 and 4 above are equally applicable here.

x (Abortion and infanticide are not invariably associated with over-population. For example they were common in Papua, where land is plentiful.)



6. "Owing to the inevitable inequality in the distribution of land in the Gilbert Islands, where individual ownership prevails, I consider that several families could be found <sup>to</sup> nearly every island who are willing to emigrate." (Commissioner of Native Lands' letter of the 19th of November 1937.)

[This begs the question whether inequality is due to individual ownership. Minor inequalities are no doubt inevitable, but when they are on so large a scale that extensive areas are left unused, being surplus to the requirements of their owners, it is important that the cause should be examined. The former Commissioner of Native Lands puts it down to individual ownership. From his and Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Grimble's writings on land custom I gether that there is no absolute individual ownership; only something like fee-tail. An individual is allowed no more than life tenure of one or more of the family lands. Every obstacle is put in the way of the conveyance of land from one family to another. This most inflexible system of land tenure is most probably the cause of the "inequality in the distribution of the land" and is itself due to the fact that only part of the customary land law has been retained, leaving an unbalanced residual land code. In pre-annexation times there were numerous means whereby land could pass from one family to another. (E.G. by conquest, as a penalty for murder, theft, adultery, seduction, killing a domestic animal or a servant, disturbing the surface of a grave. Land also passed voluntarily at marriage, at adoption, for fostering a child, for helping another family during a drought, for setting bones or curing sickness, for long friendship and concubinage, for saving an old man from embarrassment or simply by being solicited in a traditional manner. On many islands land was being sold for money or goods.) These have been suppressed and nothing substituted in their place. Consequently the lands of a family which wanes in numbers are likely to become in excess of its requirements, while those of a family which waxes in numbers become quite inadequate. We thus have the paradoxical situation in which there is land-hunger while large areas are left unused (i.e. there is not necessarily over-population.)]



Appendix B

Comments on the Lands Settlement section of the Ten Year Plan.

- (a) *ac* Para. 5. The areas of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups stated to be 136 and 14 squ. miles respectively. (The corresponding figures in the Blue Book are 145½ and 16½ respectively. I can find no record of these figures being revised.)
- (b) Para. 41 (a). The population of the Gilberts is stated to be over 30,000. (In para. 5 of the same report the population of the Gilberts is given as 26,200, a difference of 14.6% which would appreciably affect any density of population calculations.)
- (c) Para. 41 (a). "The Gilbert Islands.....are little better than barren coral sandbanks capable of supporting only a strictly limited population". (Land capable of producing 5 to 6 cwt. of copra per acre per annum - the Director of Agriculture's estimate; local estimates exceed this figure for well planted land - apart from varying quantities of breadfruit, pandanus and baibai, can hardly be described as barren. It would have been appropriate to have given an estimate as to how strictly limited its capacity is for supporting population. It must be borne in mind that, as stated in para. 3 of H.E.'s telegram No. 342 to the Secretary of State, the people are principally fishermen and not agriculturists. The produce of the sea, on which they live to so large an extent, is only limited by their energies and degree of skill.)
- (d) Para. 41 (b). "... serious over-population situation has arisen on several islands where the density per square mile exceeds 400". (The Census Commissioner informs me that when His Honour, Mr. H.E. Maude, prepared the 1931 census he considered the area figures so inaccurate as to make population density estimates worthless, and he accordingly did not give them. There is nothing to suggest that more accurate figures were available when this report was written. Furthermore, even should densities exceed 400 per square mile, it does not necessarily imply "serious over-population". A calculation of the population bearing capacity of atoll land is given in the attached Appendix C and it indicates that a population of 520 to the square mile could be supported. I do not place any great reliance on this supputation, but it does at least provide something to go on. A more accurate figure will be obtainable when the fact-finding survey at present in progress is completed.)
- (e) Para. 42. The colonisation of the Phoenix Islands is described as being a "remarkable success". (it is still a little early perhaps to claim this. Public opinion in the Colony does not on the whole regard it as successful, according to the report of a Lands Commissioner who recently visited all the Islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups. He found that most definite disinclination was expressed against emigrating to the Phoenix Islands even though he had not made reference to any possibility of further colonisation of that group. The D.O.'s quarterly reports are also not altogether encouraging.)



- (f) Para. 43. It is estimated that 6,500 persons are waiting to emigrate. This estimate was raised to 8,000 in para. 2 of His Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State dated 25th. February, 1947 as a result of His Honour Mr. H.E. Maude stating in a Demi-official letter to the Financial Secretary "We have no accurate figures except for the Ellice Islands District, but judging by the number of people who wish to emigrate I do not think you would be far wrong if you based the figure at 8,000." (The figures for the Ellice Group are 592 emigrants, including 279 children, and the volunteers have stipulated that they should be allowed to send an advance party to view the islands which it is proposed to colonise. The number of emigrants would increase or decrease according to the report of the advance party. The Lands Commissioner who accompanied the Census Commissioner on his tour of all the islands reports that Native Governments estimate there are approximately 424 Gilbertese families which would emigrate if they could go to an island of their own choice, but that only approximately 126 families would be prepared to leave the choice to us. (The Census party visited each island twice, so that at most of the small Southern Islands there was time to have a rough count made of probable emigrants between the first and second visits.) It should be noted that of the 424 families wishing to emigrate, given choice of island, an estimated 102 are from Abemama and Butaritari, in neither of which can it be claimed that there is over-population in view of the large areas left unused. The emigrants themselves admit that they only wish to escape the insecurity of the local customary forms of tenure, which are associated with feudal estates. Taking 4.5 to be the average size of an emigrant family (the figure given by His Excellency to the Secretary of State in his telegram No. 342 of 27th December, 1946, - p. 11 in your F. 11/6/5.) the totals for the Gilberts are (i) Conditional - 1908 (ii) Unconditional - 567. The greatest number from the two Groups is, on this reckoning, 2,500, less than a third of the 8000 previously estimated, when no count had been made in the Gilberts. I am informed that Gilbertese are so amenable to persuasion and that so many wish to escape from their present narrow confines in order to see the world, that it would be possible to obtain a larger number than this.)
- (g) Para. 44. It is estimated that there are 76,000 land disputes and that they are leading to unrest, murders, and assaults. (An accurate list of land disputes was compiled in connection with the assessment of compensation for war damage on the six islands occupied by allied forces. The percentage of plots in dispute was found to be 5.5. The original registers for the Gilbert Islands recorded a total of 53,837 plots. The sample taken (1326 plots) constitutes 2.5% of the total, and presuming it is reasonably typical, one obtains the estimate of 2411 as the number of plots under dispute in the Gilberts. If the proportion of complaints to population is the same for the Ellice as for the Gilberts there will be approximately 400 disputes in that Group. I attempted to discover how the estimate of 76,000 was arrived at, but could find no corroborative data in my office records. The Secretary to Government informed me



that he had no records to substantiate this or the figure of 8,000 colonists, and he expressed the opinion that both were "guesses". As regards the murders to which land disputes are said to have led, I was unable to obtain definite figures in the Secretariat, but the corporal in charge of the local detachment of Police states that he has only known of one case in his 19 years in the Force. From other sources I have learned of two cases of serious assault following quarrels over land. On the otherhand the Rev. G.H. Eastman, head of the London Missionary Society in the Colony for many years, has been quoted as expressing the opinion that unrest and violence have noticeably decreased of late, and that the right of his Mission to hold various properties is no longer so hotly disputed as in the past.



## Computation of Optimum Population Density for Atoll Land.

The following calculations are based on the assumption that the land is properly planted and maintained.

Requirements for food.

Required per head per week for food. (Survey of Tabiteuea: R. Cowell.)	30 nuts
Required per head per annum for food.	1560 nuts
Production per tree per annum (Compensation Assessment)	45 nuts
Density of trees per acre (at optimum spacing of 8 yds.)	72 trees
Therefore area required per head	0.481 acres

Requirements for Copra.

Average annual export of copra for years 1934-36 and 1937-39	6558 tons
Average population over this period (Population in 1931 was 33,372 and increasing)	34000
Annual export per head	395 lbs.
Estimated annual yield per tree (Paras. 4-6 of letter No. 104 C.L.C. to Sec. to Gov. d/d 14th. July, 1947.)	10 lbs.
Therefore area required per head	0.546 acres

Total Requirements.

Required for Food	0.481 acres
Required for Copra	0.546 acres
Estimated non-productive area per head	<u>0.200</u> acres
Total area required per head	1.227 acres
Population-bearing capacity per sq. mile	521 persons

NOTE To obtain a figure for optimum density it would be necessary to allow for:

- (a) Probable expansion of population within a period of say, thirty years and
- (b) Famine conditions, for those islands which are liable to suffer from drought periods.

In sufficient data is available at present for an estimate of their effect on density figures to be made.



Appendix D.

Summary of conditions stipulated by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government in connection with Russell Islands Colony colonisation scheme, with comments thereon in parenthesis. (The conditions were stated in a memorandum dated the 23rd April, 1946, at page 3 in F.11/6/5)

The colonists will already be freehold (subject to customary restrictions on alienation) peasant proprietors in their homelands, who will be required on emigration to assist the over-population problem by abandoning their lands in favour of their next-of-kin: it is essential therefore, that their land grants in the Solomon Islands must be freehold and without conditions attached. [Customary tenure dissimilar to fee-tail and is not freehold. The colonists emigrate for the very reason that they have little or no land or that they occupy land as "caretakers" (i.e. merely tenants-at-will). They are not in a strong position for bargaining for very favourable terms in the Russell Islands on the grounds of what they are giving up in this Colony in order to go there. It may be remarked that the intending colonists have not themselves been consulted regarding their wishes in the matter.]

2. All land grants must be made in accordance with the customary law ruling in the home land. Inter-alia this entails individual tenure. [Considering the chaos that the present truncated form of customary law has led to in their homelands, the advisability of exporting it is questionable. In a new environment they might find it easier to assimilate a more rational land tenure system. In any case "individual" tenure is not necessarily entailed since it is perhaps less common than the various forms of joint family tenure.]

3. Each individual's land grant must contain sufficient coconut bearing and garden land to maintain him and pay any taxation imposed without the necessity for his taking on any outside employment. [This seems very reasonable as the ultimate objective, but while the colonists are paying for the freehold value of their new land and the cost of transporting them to it, there is no obvious reason why they should not be required to do so by taking "outside employment". It was considered an essential part of the Line Islands scheme that the settlers themselves should bear part of its cost (para. 43 the "Ten Year Plan" report).]

4. The colonists must be at liberty to sell their produce in any market, they wish. [Possibly some vertical co-operation system between Government, Levers and the peasant (settlers) may prove more beneficial to the last named in raising their standard of living. A triple partnership on these lines proved most successful for cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the other hand something on the lines of the cash tenancy system evolved by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in Fiji might prove more suitable.]

5. The settlement and adjacent land areas must be free from malaria. [His Excellency, after an interview granted to Mr. Rushworth on the 7th of February, 1947 minuted "Malaria control would not be especially "difficult". The Secretary of State's Advisory Committee remarked "It seemed that the comparatively intelligent and advanced Gilbertese and Ellice Islanders should be amenable to training in anti-malaria precautions. Medical opinion should be sought. I understand that the new drug, Paludrin, is cheap and makes the control of malaria comparatively simple."]

6. The colonists must be permitted by legislation to carry on the system of self-government to which they are accustomed in their homeland. [This should not be difficult



to arrange since the Russell Islands have no aboriginal population, I understand, and Native Government could be started ab initio.

7. The colonists must be permitted to return to their homeland, free of charge, within a period of say, 3 years, should the local conditions prove unattractive to them. [The Phoenix Group colonists were not made any such promise and it is still undecided what should be done about those who apply to return home. If the Line Islands scheme were to materialise it is most doubtful whether it would be found practicable to give such an undertaking to the colonists.]

8. The proposal that the colonists should sell their produce exclusively to one firm is not in accordance with modern ideas as regards the liberty of the individual, it is held. [In the schemes mentioned in paragraph 4 above the liberty of the individual to sell where he chooses is not granted, yet these may be described as "modern ideas". For freedom from want it may be necessary to curtail freedom of action on occasion.]



C O P Y.

Minute by the Chief Secretary, W.P.H.C. -  
dated 20th June, 1947.

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NOTE:

I have been trying to assess how many Gilbertese could be accommodated on the island of Laucala, if we purchased it, whose size is 3,000 acres, and the following odd facts have come to light.

2. The G. & E.I.C. is said to suffer from acute land hunger. Its population is 35,000 and its area is 150 square miles. The overall ratio of population to acreage is thus one individual to 2.7 acres. An example of land hunger given is that in some islands the population is more than 500 to the square mile: this gives a ratio of one individual to 1.28 acres.

3. On the other hand Mr. Maude has said that Fanning and Washington can take 5,000 settlers immediately. The total acreage of the two islands is 12,000 and the overall ratio of population to acreage is thus 2.4, i.e. a greater overall density than at present exists in the Colony. Moreover, if land under coconuts is taken, Fanning and Washington have only 5,200 acres under cultivation, that is to say, just over an acre of cultivated land per head. This gives a greater population density than in the highest populated islands of the Colony, where presumably all available land is extensively cultivated.

4. There is thus something wrong somewhere. I think

(a) that Fanning and Washington cannot take 5,000 immigrants,

or else

(b) the Colony's population, if properly distributed, could be accommodated without land hunger within its existing limits.

5. I am aware that parts of the Colony may not be suitable for habitation but I do not think that this would account for all the discrepancy in the figures given above. On the other hand, in a recent telegram, the Acting Resident Commissioner has referred to "unoccupied and untended" land and this is a pointer towards the suggestion that the Colony's population is at present badly distributed. A further pointer in this direction is Mr. Maude's own proposal that there should be a tax on land values of unoccupied land.

(Intd.) G.D.C.,  
Chief Secretary.  
20.6.47.



DRAFT.

TELEGRAM

To: High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Suva, Fiji.

Following from Maude, begins: G. & E.I.C. Treasury appointments.

- (1) No suitable Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer available on transfer but Crown Agents consider can obtain satisfactory Assistant Treasurer with banking or other financial experience on first appointment at present salary rates.
- (2) Crown Agents state suitable Savings Bank Officer likely be obtainable from British Post Office or 2 or 3 years secondment at salary in Estimates.
- (3) Air Force Sergeant type young single with equipment experience probably obtainable as Assistant Store-keeper.

2. Please telegraph if Crown Agents are to proceed with selection of any above. Recommend obtaining first two here and third in New Zealand. Ends.





THE RESIDENCY  
TARAWA  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

16th October, 1947.

*Dear Maude,*

Very many thanks for your letter of the 9th September which I have just received. You will have had my letter written in Suva by now reporting the subjects discussed.

I very much appreciate your consideration in not writing so that I would not be confused and I humbly apologise for being such a great nuisance but I did feel that it was only fair to you to keep you informed how things were going so that if you did not agree you would be able to smack my head. I do hope I have not been too much of a nuisance.

I am most annoyed at the action taken by Webber on Cartland's letter. I knew nothing of this nor had I had a copy and I consider now that I have read the letter that it was most unfair of Webber to have used the letter as he did especially as he says that "no action will be taken on Cartland's letter". I have seen Cartland and he expresses sincere regret that this unfortunate action should have been taken. As you see from his opening paragraph it was in response to a request from Webber that the letter was written and it was certainly a breach of faith for him to have shown it to anybody except yourself. We are both very sorry that this should have happened.

Thank you very much for the news regarding the various vacancies to be filled. While in Suva Stapledon mentioned the suggested replacement of Protheroe envisaged by you and he is of the opinion that a local man with more specialised knowledge than would be possible of someone from the U.K. is preferable. No decision has yet been taken. I am writing to Stapledon on the question of Treasury staff and will quote you on this.

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
"Loretto",  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
Gurnsey,  
Channel Islands.



Should you have the opportunity I think it would be of the greatest value if you can push through the proposal for improved shipping in the Colony. I have already quoted my views which are supported by all Masters with whom I have discussed it and Frotheroe himself and I do hope that you agree. I regret that you have received the impression that the Colonization Schemes are to be abandoned. This is not the case since my reports have been

- (a) to consider the question apart from compensation and rehabilitation; and
- (b) when more details concerning the facts of development and land area are available the question should be considered in this new light.

In discussion with Chamberlain the necessity for colonisation whilst not obviously necessary at the moment have by no means been abandoned and the census figures which are nearing completion will be a firm indication of the extent the population has increased since 1931 and will show the average increase that can be anticipated for the future. My position was difficult in that without your specialised knowledge and without more reliable facts than were available when I took over I could not adopt a policy of immediate action and I wish most sincerely to correct the impression that the scheme has been abandoned. The distance of the Line Islands together with the lack of adequate facts have influenced me in my action.

I apologise for referring to the subjects discussed by you in Suva. They have all been reported to me by the High Commissioner and arrived on the next mail after I had written to you and I much appreciate your considerateness in not worrying me with advice although I would much like to have been able to seek it on more occasions than I care to remember. I much appreciate your confidence in my judgment and can assure you that I will do my best for the benefit of the Colony.

I will make enquiries concerning the possibility of installing a coir production plant and will inform Sir Frank Stockdale when the facts are available.

Nan joins me in wishing you all the best of luck and may your leave be all that you wish.

yours very sincerely  
J. C. Ryan.



# KIOA



ITS PEOPLE, COUNCIL AND OWNERS  
HAVE THE PLEASURE AND HONOUR TO INVITE  
.....  
MR AND MRS H.E. MAUDE  
.....

TO JOIN THEM ON  
26TH OCTOBER, 1972  
TO CELEBRATE THE  
25TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE LANDING AT SALIA BAY OF THE FIRST GROUP  
OF SETTLERS FROM VAITUPU ON  
26TH OCTOBER, 1947

R.S.V.P.  
G.P.O. BOX 589, SUVA.



## KIOA ISLAND

Owners : Matai of People of Vaitupu

Trustees :

Managing  
(Admn) :

Mr. F. Tofinga

(Commerce and  
Industries) :

Mr. M. Sakaio

Custodian :

Mr. A. D. S. Anderson

Chairman of  
Island Council :

Mr. P. Salasopa

Trustees'

Resident Agent :

Mr. A. Laupula

Secretaries :

Mr. A. Kaisami  
Miss P. Selava

Heads of Family Groups :

Kilitai Aleni Peelo

Lotoa Kaisami Kilisome

Tua Neli Lifika

## PROGRAMME

8.30 a.m. Principal Honoured Guest\* Arrives  
by Vessel

Met at Entrance of Bay by 'Fuka'  
of Canoes

Land and Enter

Te Maneapa

Welcome – Vaitupu style

Speech on significance of Day

Speech by Principal Honoured Guest

Presentation of  
Certificates of Registration as Citizens  
of Fiji

'Thank you' Speech

To the First Landing Spot

11.00 a.m. Helicopter rides

12.30 p.m. Lunch

Presentation of Gifts

Entertainments

3.30 p.m. Departure of Guests – TOFA

\* The Prime Minister, The Honourable Ratu Sir K. K. T. Mara, K.B.E.



"Loretto",  
Candis, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

31st October, 1947.

Dear Webber,

In accordance with the High Commissioner's verbal instructions I have been investigating the possibility of filling certain Treasury vacancies in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony from this country. These enquiries have now proceeded as far as I can take them, and the next step would seem to be to obtain the High Commissioner's direct instructions for selection to be proceeded with (if he still desires this).

I have accordingly drafted a telegram to Fiji which I think explains the present position, and should be grateful if it (or one to similar effect) could be sent off. I should naturally like to see the Crown Agents' selection before I leave, if possible. May I have a copy of H.E.'s reply?

You will be glad to know that I found a hotel at Bushy Park soon after I left you - very comfortable but very cold - so did not have to take advantage of your kind offer to put one of us up. I felt sure something would turn up before nightfall.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.

F. D. Webber, Esq., M.C.,  
The Colonial Office.



For Room 306.

"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

31st October, 1947.

Gentlemen,

I understand that a ballot is to be held of members of the Colonial Civil Service on leave who are anxious to view some part of the ceremony or procession connected with the forthcoming wedding of Princess Elizabeth, and should be grateful if my name (together with my wife and son, aged 9) could be added to the list.

My post is that of Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude*

H. E. Maude

The Colonial Office,  
(Room 306),  
The Church House,  
Great Smith Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.



**INWARD TELEGRAM**

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

en Clair

FROM WESTERN PACIFIC (High Commissioner)

D. 1st November, 1947.

R. 1st " " 11.15 hrs.

No. 298

Following for Webber. Begins.

Grateful pass the following to Maude from Stapledon.  
Begins.

(I) Trading Scheme.

Eden declined and after consideration of other candidates, including 24 from New Zealand, post is being offered to Snell's nominee, Palmer. Letter follows c/o Webber.

(II) Savings Bank.

New Zealand Government have nominated three candidates, including one probable. Pending the S. of S.'s approval of Ordinance, offer is being postponed provisionally against your return and interview of the applicant in Wellington.

(III) Storekeeper.

Bryant has requested an early appointment and the post is being offered to New Zealand officer recommended by External Affairs.

(IV) Grateful to know:-

(a) prospects you see of filling the senior vacancies in the Treasury.

(b) your estimated date of departure U.K. and arrival New Zealand. Ends.

---

Copy sent to:-

H. E. Maude, Esq.,

c/o Lady Maude, Loretto,

Candle, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.



"Lorette",  
Gardie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

3rd November, 1947.

Dear Sidebotham,

During Sir Alexander Grantham's last visit to the Gilbert Islands he was appealed to by the representatives of the Catholic Mission to assist them in their endeavours to secure permits and passages for certain missionaries required to reinforce their depleted ranks. Sir Alexander promised them that the Administration would do all in its power to help and I was directed to take the necessary action.

I understand that, as a result, the missionaries were duly permitted by the French Authorities to leave the country. It will be seen, however, from the attached copy of a letter which I received today from the Catholic Bishop of the Gilbert Islands that they have been unsuccessful in obtaining a priority sufficiently high to enable them to get passages.

It would be greatly appreciated, therefore, if the Foreign Office could be requested to do all they can to obtain priorities for these missionaries and expedite their departure for the Colony. The number of Catholic missionaries in the Gilbert Islands has been reduced as a result of the Japanese occupation, when several were killed or died from privation, and, as much of the work of primary education is in their hands, the local Government is naturally anxious that the arrival of replacements, already long overdue, should not be further delayed.

Yours sincerely,

*H. H. Maude*

H. H. Maude.

J. B. Sidebotham, Esq., C.M.G.,  
The Colonial Office.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

3rd November, 1947.

Monseigneur O. Terrienne,  
Bishop of the Gilbert Islands,  
Tabiteuea,  
GILBERT ISLANDS.

My dear Monseigneur,

I have received your letter of the 20th May today, and have at once written to the British Colonial Office asking them to request the French Authorities, through the Foreign Office, to grant the necessary priorities to your missionaries and expedite their departure for the Colony. So I hope that it will not be long before we hear that they are leaving France.

We have had very good weather in England up to the present, but it is now turning cold. However we leave for our home in New Zealand in a few weeks in order to arrange for the schooling of my son before returning to the islands.

I trust that you are keeping in good health and that all goes well with the mission.

With kindest regards from my wife and myself,

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.



R/D

No.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS  
COLONY.

Tarawa Island.  
22nd July, 1947.

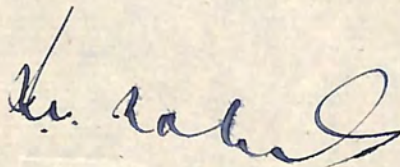
Dear Mr. Maude,

Attached is a letter dated the 20th May from Bishop Terrienne, which has just come to hand. It is being passed on to you at the personal request of the Bishop although I can appreciate that you will not wish to be troubled with too many of these matters while on leave.

With best wishes for a pleasant holiday,

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
C/o. Lady Maude,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey.





VICARIAT APOSTOLIQUE  
DES  
ILES GILBERT  
TARAWA  
TABITEUEA  
(OCÉANIE)

Tabiteuea island,  
20th May, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I have been informed that the new missionaries for the Gilbert obtained the necessary permissions, but there is still a big difficulty for travelling owing to the small number of vessels and the large number of people who get priority. May I suggest that probably the best way for helping the missionaries would be to obtain for them the benefit of a priority on account of their special work in the Colony. How grateful I should be if you could hasten their departure.

As I have already mentioned the address of the Missionaries is c/o Rev. Father Provincial, Issoudun (Indre) they could embark from Marseille or from England if necessary

I am sure you are enjoying your holidays at home and that Mrs. Maude is delighted to have her son with her for a while.

Hoping you are well and also your Mother and your wife,

With every good wish and kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Octave Jerricme  
his wife



"Loretto",  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

3rd November, 1947.

My dear Sidebotham,

Some time towards the end of the war, when I was working in the Western Pacific High Commission office, we received a demi-official letter from the Colonial Office (signed, I believe, by Trafford Smith) enquiring how and why the Ellice Islands came to be so called.

The question was referred to me but, to my surprise, I was quite unable to find the answer although all available reference works were checked through and enquiries made in England, New Zealand and the United States. I had, therefore, to confess failure for the time being, but undertook to continue my research while on leave when I should have more leisure.

I am now glad to be able to record that the Ellice Islands were named by Captain Arent Schuyler de Peyster, who discovered Funafuti and Nukufetau in 1819. Captain De Peyster, who was an American (probably the son of a New York loyalist) commanded the British brigantine "Rebecca" and called the group after a member of Parliament who was his friend and benefactor. My authority for the above is the American historian, Samuel Eliot Morison, in his "Historical Notes on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands" - The American Neptune for April, 1944.

While I do not know for what purpose the information was required, I hope that it may still be of some use even at this late date.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E.M.*

H. E. Maude.

J. B. Sidebotham, Esq., C.M.G.,  
The Colonial Office.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

L.S. Ward, Esq.,  
The Colonial Service Club,  
36, Tavistock Square,  
London, W.C.1

3rd November, 1947.

Dear Ward,

I am sorry not to have replied before to your letter of the 17th October: actually, it was forwarded on to me in London and I had hoped to be able to look you up and discuss it personally.

I did manage to get to Victoria Street but was told that you had moved to Tavistock Square. However, I discussed all the points in your letter with Sandilands and others in your department, and no doubt they have passed on my views, for what they are worth.

Apart from the questions of instruction in Gilbertese, Ellice and marine engineering, we talked about the possibility of giving some lessons in the Melanesian form of "Pidgin English" to cadets destined for service in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate or New Hebrides, in view of the fact that they will have to face an examination in this language. Pidgin has now become a distinct language of its own, with its own grammar and vocabulary, and is the only lingua franca of Melanesia: it boasts quite a respectable published literature, including at least two textbooks on grammar and a dictionary.

Your colleagues seemed interested in the idea, and I was asked to see if anyone in London could and would teach Pidgin, and as a result of enquiries I am able to say that Professor Raymond Firth, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, is willing to find a suitable tutor should you so wish. No doubt you will communicate with him direct if you think the matter worth following up.

I saw Cowell in Cambridge and both Major and Turbot in London, and they all seem happy and progressing well with their courses. If I can possibly manage it, I will come to the Colonial Service Club when I am next in London in a fortnight's time, and hope that I shall be fortunate in finding you in.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Mould*

L. S. Ward, Esq.,  
The Colonial Office.

H. E. Mould





COLONIAL SERVICE COURSE.

15 Victoria Street.

LONDON. S.W.I.

17th October 1947.

27576/30 Appts.

Dear *Maude*

I am very sorry I was away when you telephoned. I very much wanted to thank you in person for the advice you gave us on arranging some instruction in Gilbertese for TURBOTT, the Cadet. We have arranged for COWELL to take him weekly and he has just paid his first visit and seems very satisfied.

I had delayed replying to your letter until arrangements were complete or you would have heard from me before.

I also wanted to consult you while you were in London about the special instruction in Navigation and Diesel Engine maintenance for Officers from the Western Pacific now on courses in the U.K. and for Cadets who are due to go there in January 1948.

We have been asked by the High Commissioner to arrange for Officers and Cadets to be taught something of both these subjects and in our recent investigations have come up against a number of difficulties. Seven people are involved: four officers now attending the Second Course which ends in March 1948 and three Cadets attending the 1946/47 pre-service course ending this December. The question of Navigation has, I think, been satisfactorily arranged with a firm called Captain O.M. WATTS. Ltd., in London, who, I understand, did some similar work

H.E. Maude. Esq.,

/for the .....



for the Colonial Office before the war.

Diesel Engine maintenance presents a more difficult problem. We applied to NORRIS, HENRY and GARDNERS. Ltd., in Manchester, the makers of the Gardner Marine engine, and have arranged for three Cadets to go to the Manchester works for two days - on account of their full programme at London University we were unable to spare them longer - in November, but the four Officers on the Second Course cannot be made available until January 1948 and, for reasons of their own, it is unlikely that Gardners will be able to take any trainees at that time.

We understood that most of the small craft used in the Western Pacific were fitted with Gardner engines and it was for that reason we arranged for the three Cadets to visit the Manchester works. It may well be, however, that equally valuable instruction could be given by some other firm such as RIGGARDS' or THORNEY-CROFTS' provided, of course, that they were willing to take Trainees.

I should be most grateful to have your views on this subject and if you would let me know what you consider to be the value of the instruction we have been able to arrange in both these subjects we have been able to mention. My own opinion is that the people I have mentioned. My own opinion is that we should do our best to carry out the High Commissioner's wishes bearing in mind that while we have been able to arrange a fairly comprehensive Navigation course, we cannot do more than lay on the most brief and rather unsatisfactory instruction in Diesel Engine maintenance.

Yours sincerely,

*L. J. Howard*

SUPERVISOR.



as from: The Residency,  
Tarawa Island,  
Gilbert and Ellice  
Islands Colony.

3rd November, 1947.

Mr. Cabell Greet,  
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,  
485, Madison Avenue,  
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Greet,

Your letter of the 18th December last has only reached me today, having been forwarded on from the Gilbert Islands to Guernsey, Channel Islands, where I am spending a long-postponed leave with my relatives.

I must thank you most sincerely for all the trouble which you have taken over obtaining particulars of modern-type recording machines. All the concerns mentioned by you (with the exception of the St. George Recording Equipment Corporation which, from your description sounds the most promising) have forwarded literature on their apparatus and as soon as the dollar position improves I will order one or other of them. Unfortunately, as you know, we are no longer able to use dollar funds for anything but absolute necessities, but I am hopeful that things will improve before long.

By all means use any excerpts from my letter of the 6th November that may be considered of use, provided you cut out any passages, such as those mentioned by you, to which exception might be taken by some body or individual.

Once again, many thanks for the trouble you have taken.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude*

H. E. Maude.



R/D

No. P.F. 92



OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,  
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS  
COLONY.

Tarawa Island.  
29th July, 1947.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated the 18th December, 1946 which has come to hand from the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.. It is thought you may care to communicate direct with the Broadcasting System relative to the points raised and in particular with regard to the penultimate paragraph.

With best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. E. Maude', is written over the typed name of the Acting Resident Commissioner.

Acting Resident Commissioner.

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
C/o. Lady Maude,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey.



Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,  
485 Madison Avenue, New York,  
22 N. Y.

December 18, 1946.

Resident Commissioner H.E. Maude  
The Residency  
Tarawa  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Dear Mr. Maude:

I had hoped before writing you to have tested myself two new recording machines which I noticed advertised in recent publications. I send you a clipping of the one made by the Brush Development Company, which I suppose also makes the well-known crystal pickups for phonographs. The other I noticed in Variety of November 13: a low-cost wire recorder (\$25 wholesale) to be attached to a radio receiving set, each reel good for an hour's recording. No mention was made of an arrangement with a separate microphone, but without doubt this will be available sooner or later. The manufacturer is the St. George Recording Equipment Corporation, 76 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

I am taking the liberty of asking each of these concerns to send you direct descriptions of their machines. My life is so hectic that I am afraid I cannot give you my opinion of them, but both seem to me promising. In the old days I had very good results with recording on aluminium and acetate discs with machines made by the Presto Recording Corporation, 242 West 55 Street, New York.

Norman Corwin and Lee Bland took a General Electric wire recorder, model 52, around the world from June to September and had fairly good results although charging the batteries was quite a nuisance and I believe they had some trouble with the amplifier. They have used similar machines with good results at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Your letter of November 6 interested me very much, and I hope that I may have your permission to quote from it in the introduction to our small pronouncing dictionary for broadcasters. I would omit the first paragraph on page one and from the first paragraph on page two your comment on the conservatism of the Admiralty.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please let me know. With all good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

CABELL GREET.

Speech Consultant.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

3rd November, 1947.

For the attention of Mr. Rolfe.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.,  
Graham Street,  
City Road,  
London, N.1.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 14th October, forwarding the particulars which I wanted regarding Volpar Paste. I am shortly returning to duty and will take the information with me for consultation with the local Medical Department.

If further action is then decided on we will order the Paste in the usual way through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

I should be grateful if you would send the price at which you can supply the applicator, when this is known, to the following address:-

The Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,  
Tarawa Island,  
Central Pacific.

Yours faithfully,

*H.E.M.*

H. E. Maude.



# THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1

TELEPHONE:  
CLERKENWELL 3000



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
TETRADOME, TELEX, LONDON

IN REPLY QUOTE HGR/DN

14th October, 1947

H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of the 27th September which was acknowledged on the 2nd October.

We are interested to learn that you are contemplating conducting a birth control campaign in one of the British Colonies, and the product to which Mrs. Wintersgill referred when you spoke to her recently was Volpar Paste. We are sending to you herewith a copy of the leaflet we issue with each tube of this paste.

It is true that we are contemplating marketing an applicator for use with the paste but, unfortunately, this applicator is not yet available; in fact, we are still waiting the first specimens from the manufacturers in order that they can be tried by the Family Planning Association. If this proposed applicator is satisfactory, one tube of Volpar Paste will be equivalent to twelve applications. We are not yet in a position to state the price at which we shall be able to market this applicator.

We supply in this country two packings of Volpar Paste, the normal "standard" type distributed through retail pharmacists at a retail price of 2/- per tube, and a special pack for issue to clinics only which is supplied to these clinics at 11/6d per dozen net, postage and packing extra.

Yours faithfully,

For THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

*W. H. Holte*  
Director



# THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1

TELEPHONE  
CLERKENWELL 3000

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
TETRADOME, TELEX, LONDON

HGR..FMP

2nd October 1947

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands

Dear Sir,

We write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th September, marked for the attention of Mr. Rolfe.

Our Mr. Rolfe is at present on holiday, but we are quite sure that he will give the subject of your letter his careful attention as soon as he returns to Graham Street.

Yours faithfully,

For THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LIMITED

*Florence M. Parr.*

Acting Secretary to H.G. Rolfe



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

27<sup>th</sup> September, 1947.

For the attention of Mr. Rolfe.

British Drug Houses,  
Graham Street,  
LONDON, N.1.

Dear Sir,

Mrs. Wintersgill, the Secretary of the Family Planning Association, has advised me to write to you in connexion with a Birth Control campaign which it is contemplated commencing in one of the British Colonies.

Mrs. Wintersgill said that you had recently put a contraceptive paste or cream on the market which the Family Planning Association had found effective and which she thought might be suitable for use on a large scale among a rather primitive people. Unfortunately I have mislaid the name of the preparation but as far as I can recollect it was called Vulpa Paste: it could be used with or without an applicator, which I understand you are also marketing. If you are uncertain to which preparation I refer Mrs. Wintersgill could no doubt confirm its name by telephone: her number is Victoria 3368.

What I am anxious to learn is the lowest price at which you could sell the paste and the applicator in wholesale quantities and an estimate of how long (i.e. the number of applications) a tube is expected to last. From these figures we should be able to calculate whether it would be feasible to distribute the preparation either free, through the Government Dispensaries, or at least at a price within the purchasing power of an impoverished native race.

Any literature which you could furnish about the article would be appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. Maude.



# THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

(incorporating the National Birth Control Association, the Birth Control International Information Centre, the Birth Control Investigation Committee and the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics).

With the Secretary's Compliments

69, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: Victoria 3368



Temple Bar 8.484

Mrs Watergill the Sec remembered

Mrs Datta

---

Clakenwell 3,000

W- Rolfe

British Drug Houses

retire Family Planning Association

---

1 Grafton Street,  
London, N.1.

---



# THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

(incorporating the National Birth Control Association, the Birth Control International Information Centre, the Birth Control Investigation Committee and the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics).

With the Secretary's Compliments

Mrs Datta,

50, Great Russell Street,  
W.C.1

69, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: Victoria 3368



Notes on Evidence on Population Problems and  
Birth Control presented to the Royal  
Commission on British West Indian Colonies  
Oct, 1938 - Feb, 1939.

---

Mr G. James

Archway 4564







4, MILLBANK,  
WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.  
(ABBEY 7730)

4th November, 1947.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 31st October, and for the very useful information contained therein.

I am glad to hear that you are pleased with the accommodation reserved in the "Rimutaka" leaving on the 20th November, and hope that you all have a pleasant voyage.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

*W. H. B. Edmunds*

---

H. E. Maude, Esq.,



Copies to Chief Sec., W.P.H.C.,  
and Sec. to Govt., G. & E.I.C.

"Loretto",  
Candio, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

31st October, 1947.

Dear Mr. Etheridge,

I mentioned to you some little time ago that, after consultation with the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, it had been decided that it would be best if officers on appointment from the United Kingdom to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony could be sent, when possible, via New Zealand and Fiji rather than Australia, so that they could have an opportunity to meet the High Commissioner and his staff, purchase necessary stores and equipment in Suva, and go on to the Colony by the m.v. "Awahou" or by air.

Since informing you to the above effect I have, however, heard that the m.v. "Awahou" has been put out of action and the air service discontinued. I suggest, therefore, that you should continue to route officers via Australia (unless there is some special reason why some officer should proceed via New Zealand) until further notice. Meanwhile, I shall forward a copy of this letter to the local authorities, who will no doubt let you know as soon as communication between Fiji and Tarawa improves once more.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you again for your kindness in fixing up passages for my family and myself.

Yours sincerely,

*H. E. Maude*

H. E. Maude

W. H. B. Etheridge, Esq.,  
The Crown Agents for the Colonies.



4.11.1947  
my dear Mr. & Mrs. Ovis,

Thank you so much for your interesting letter of 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. The old Lady I spoke to you about died at Brighton at the age of 96. I understand that she was the youngest daughter of Governor, Arthur Phillip or grand-daughter.

She actually had Governor Phillip's Collection from Australia & the Pacific & they were all sold by Auction after her death in the big house at Queens Square, Brighton. A friend of mine George Scholfield attended the sale & brought a few things mostly needlework which had been worked by Convicts in Sydney. He told me that most of the collection was sold for a song & mostly to Dealers. I am sorry in not being able to give you more information & my friend Scholfield is away on a trip to South Africa. I think your friend



Could get some information from the  
Library at the Royal Empire Society  
I happen to be a fellow & know that  
the collection of books etc. on our Colonies  
is the best in the Empire.

Perhaps your friend Mr. Maude is also  
a Fellow of the R. E. S. if not I feel sure  
the Librarian would be helpful if he  
called. I will enclose the address.  
The R. E. S. used to be the Colonial

Institute. We had a friend staying  
with us a few weeks ago from Fiji and  
New Guinea he is now on his way back  
to Fiji. I am so sorry I can not  
be more helpful at present but will  
keep the matter in mind. It was nice  
to have the Elbornes to see <sup>us</sup> here.

I hope all goes well with you & your  
family with kind remembrances from  
us both.

Yours sincerely  
Kenneth Morrison



## OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

En Clair

TO WESTERN PACIFIC (High Commissioner)

Sent 5th November, 1947. 09.00 hrs.

No. 238

Your telegram No. 298.

Following for Stapledon from Webber. Begins.

Maude who is in Channel Islands gave me following message before receipt of telegram under reply which has now been passed to him. Message begins.

- (1) No suitable Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer available on transfer but Crown Agents consider can obtain satisfactory Assistant Treasurer with banking or other financial experience on first appointment at present salary rates.
- (2) Crown Agents state suitable Savings Bank Officer likely be obtainable from British Post Office on 2 or 3 years secondment at salary in Estimates.
- (3) Air Force Sergeant type young single with equipment experience probably obtainable as Assistant Storekeeper.

2. Please telegraph if Crown Agents are to proceed with selection of any above. Recommend obtaining first two here and third in New Zealand. End of message.

Presume he should take no action here on (2) and (3) above. Please confirm and telegraph instructions concerning (1) and interview of Savings Bank applicant in Wellington.

Will telegraph further concerning your IV(b).

Ends.

Copy sent to:-

H.E. Maude, Esq.,

c/o Lady Maude, Loretto,

Candie, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.



Copy to British Channel Islands  
Shipping Co.

"Loretto",  
Candle, St Peter Port,  
6th November, 1947.

I.C. Fuzzey, Ltd.,  
Tudor House,  
Bordage and Mill Street,  
St Peter Port.

Dear Sirs,

I am informed by the British Channel Islands Shipping Co. that they will be collecting my personal effects on Saturday the 8th November, for shipment to London en route to New Zealand.

I enclose four labels each for the three cases with you (2 of personal effects and 1 of brassware) and should be grateful if they could be ready and labelled in time for collection.

I understand that the other item with you (a tin trunk in a wooden case) is now ready, or nearly so, and will be delivered to me for packing either today or early toomorrow.

Yours faithfully,

*H.E.M.*

H.E. Maude.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

7th November, 1947.

Dear General Evetts,

I have recently received a copy of a letter you sent to Fox-Strangeways on the 25th March asking for a set of used Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Postage Due Stamps. As I am at present on leave in England and do not expect to return to the Gilberts until March, I have forwarded it on to H. C. A. Bryant, the Acting Resident Commissioner, who I am sure will do everything he can to fix you up.

We have had a glorious summer in England - one of the best for years, I'm told. However, it is now turning cold and we shall be glad to sail for New Zealand in about a fortnight, where we intend to complete our leave.

I do hope that you receive your stamps in due course, despite delays, and if there is anything else in the philatelic line that I can send you from the Colony, please do not hesitate to write to me at Tarawa - after March. I'm afraid there is nothing much to interest most people in the islands except stamps, though my wife and I love the life there.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E.M.*

H. E. Maude.

Lieut. General J. F. Evetts,  
Cliveden Mansions,  
East Melbourne, C.2.,  
AUSTRALIA.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

8th November, 1947.

My dear Bryant,

I enclose a copy of a letter from General Evetts to Fox-Strangways in which he asks for a used set of the Colony Postage Due stamps. Fox-Strangways says that he would be extremely grateful if we could oblige him since he seems an amusing cove and has donated him a premature C.M.G. Perhaps you could post yourself a heavy unstamped envelope and thus satisfy the regulations, if there are any on the subject?

I have just had a trio of telegrams re the change in Colony headquarters, the new headquarters ship and the appointment of Treasury officers, and will set to work on them forthwith. I am in entire agreement with your views as to the desirability of a larger Colony vessel to run a regular schedule and only hope that the C.O. will set to work finding a suitable craft. The three I found last month would be too small for our altered plans.

I do hope to write a long letter soon, not that there is any news. At present we are in the throes of packing for New Zealand where we hope to arrive soon after Christmas. We have got a lot of work there, including putting Alaric to school in Auckland, and are most anxious, at all costs, not to have to leave until the end of February, when he should be properly bedded down. Our address in New Zealand will be the Esplanade Hotel, Devonport, Auckland, N.I.

We have not seen much of Sir Brian Freeston as he is moving around the country trying to get in some leave despite calls from the C.O. He travels out on the "Rimutaka" with us, however, so no doubt we shall see more than enough of each other before the end of the voyage.

With kind regards from us both,

His Honour  
H.C.A. Bryant, Esq.,  
Tarawa Island.

Yours very sincerely,

*J.L.H.*



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

8th November, 1947.

Dear Fox-Strangways,

I received your letter of the 4th October, forwarding a copy of a request from General Evetts for a set of used Colony Postage Due stamps, the other day, and sent it on to Bryant, the Acting R. C., for the necessary action. I have also written to the General direct explaining what I have done. I don't know how many regulations will have to be broken to get him what he wants but have no doubt Bryant will do his best, despite any red tape.

We are at present in the throes of packing for New Zealand. We leave on the 21st of this month, with Sir Brian Freeston, the new High Commissioner: a month together should be sufficient, I hope, to inculcate him with the necessary High Commission bias. He will hear enough of Fiji when he gets there.

I must say I rather envy you your lot in Palestine; it must be so much more exciting than the Pacific. A few months at home have shown me how horribly provincial, or rather insular, one is apt to get in the islands and I am now convinced that too much service in the one place is a bad thing both for the service and the officer.

The latest news is that Colony headquarters is likely to be located on Tarawa, after all. The move to Abemama has turned out to be too expensive a proposition in the present state of Empire finances. The shipping programme has also had to be scaled down and it seems probably that we shall have to make do with one fairly large all-purpose vessel running to a regular schedule.



2.

With our kindest regards to you both, and keep away  
from danger spots.

Yours very sincerely,

S.L.M.

V. Fox-Strangways, Esq.,  
JERUSALEM.



CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
JERUSALEM,  
PALESTINE.

4th October 1947.

*Dear Maude,*

I believe you are still on leave in England, and in this hope I am sending to you a copy of a letter from General Evetts, dated the 25th March (which has reached me to-day), in which he asks for certain philatelic favours. I should be extremely grateful if you could oblige him since, though I do not know him, he seems an amusing cove and has been so charmingly complimentary about my style and title.

2. I will write to the General giving him your address and explaining the delays incidental to the transport of mail in the Pacific. I notice that the envelope is marked "Air Service not available" so I imagine the Catalenas are not passing the ~~Solemons~~ as frequently as they did in my day. *Sullivans*

Thank you also very much for having sent my old equaliser, which arrived a couple of days ago in first class condition after its 12,000 miles and 8 months wandering. I am glad to have it again though sorry to tear it away from Mr. Yam.

Please excuse a longer letter now; I will try and write more soon. I hope you and your wife are very well and enjoying your leave after those somewhat hectic Pacific days that we had together.

*Yours very sincerely*  
*H. E. Maude*

H.E.Maude Esq., M.B.E.,  
(Resident Commissioner, G.&E.Islands)  
c/o Colonial Office, London.



C O P Y.  
-----

From: Lieut General J.F.Evetts, C.B., C.B.E.,  
M.C.,

Private Address :  
Cliveden Mansions,  
East Melbourne. C. 2.

British Ministry of Supply,  
Long Range Weapons Organisation, Australia,  
Western House,  
83 William Street, Melbourne. C. 1.

Dear Fox Strangways,

On the advice of our mutual acquaintance Dick BLANDY, who is now en route to Vila, I am writing to ask if you will help me in a somewhat curious request.

Being an ardent philatelist, with probably a unique George VI British Empire collection, I am most anxious to obtain used copies of the British Solomon-Islands Postage Due stamps.

I have the stamps and am enclosing them in the hope that you may be able to have them cancelled for me. I know well that there are regulations which prevent Postmasters cancelling stamps issued by the Crown Agents, unless they go through the post, and I hesitate therefore to ask one of these officials to break the rules! On the other hand, I could send you such a heavy package, unstamped, that the Postmaster would be forced to use up an entire set of Postage Due stamps when delivering it to your address.

This is a risky procedure as you would probably be so furious at having to pay out so much on an unknown package that the Postage Due stamps would be thrown away long before you had read my letter explaining my particular form of eccentricity!

I do apologise for worrying you in this way, but having consulted Dick Blandy I draw a bow at a venture and rely on your kindness to help me.

If you are able to do what I ask, would you be so good as to return the enclosed set duly cancelled in an envelope to me at the above address. If there is anything I can possibly do for you here in Australia, or send you, I should be only too willing.

I knew your old regiment well in India and have visited MARDAN several times. My particular friends are RICH, REDDING, and GRADIDGE. When I was a small boy at a private school called Temple Grove, I was soundly beaten by a master of your name!

Yours sincerely,

His Honour  
Vivian Fox-Strangways, (Sgd)(J.F.Evetts).  
C.M.G.,  
Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,  
PACIFIC OCEAN.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

8th November, 1947.

Dear Morris,

Your letter of the 5th November about the alteration in plans for a headquarters vessel for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony arrived today. I shall be coming up to London about the 15th of this month, en route to New Zealand, but as it looks like being an extremely rushed visit perhaps I had better put my comments on the High Commissioner's telegram on paper in case I cannot manage to get around to Dover House.

In view of the financial and other considerations detailed by Mr. Nicoll, I am in complete agreement with him that the best solution of our pressing transportation difficulties would be an all-purpose vessel of the type set out in his paragraph 3, running to a regular schedule.

I gathered, from a conversation with Webber, that it is possible that the Colonial Office will also view the new proposals in a favourable light, since, among other reasons, they involve a substantial saving in expenditure and are therefore likely to prove attractive to the Treasury. Should this be the case I hope that the Secretary of State will see his way to giving priority consideration to the provision of the necessary funds and the selection of a suitable craft. Our need for some means of getting round the Colony is really urgent, the more so since I hear that the "Awahou" is now virtually out of commission.

As regards the engines ordered for the three 80 ft. vessels, I presume that their delivery would in any case be likely to be delayed under present conditions and would suggest, therefore, that it might be as well to retain the order for one set of engines for eventual use in the vessel which is to replace the "Kiakia" for headquarters



use. It would seem that the order for the other two sets can be safely cancelled, in the event of the High Commissioner's proposals for the new all-purpose vessel being approved.

Yours sincerely,



H. E. Maude.

W. A. Morris, Esq.,  
The Colonial Office.





My Reference.....18330/55/47.

Your Reference.....

Colonial Office,

Dover House,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

5th November, 1947.

Dear Maude,

I understand that your talks with the Admiralty about a vessel for the Gilberts were satisfactory. As you had heard that there was some change in the ideas about what was required we sent a telegram to the High Commissioner and attached is a copy of the reply. We have also sent a copy to the Crown Agents.

If you are coming up to London perhaps we could have a further word about the new proposal. If not perhaps you would drop me a line. You will see that the three 80ft. craft will probably not be required and we shall have to tell the Crown Agents whether to cancel the engines which they have provisionally ordered and whether they should try to earmark one against the time when it is possible to buy one of these craft to replace the "Kiakia".

Yours sincerely,

*W. A. Morris*

(W.A. Morris).

H.E. Maude, Esq.

No.296 -  
31.10.47.



INWARD TELEGRAM

18330/55

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Code

FROM WESTERN PACIFIC (High Commissioner)

D. 31st October, 1947.

R. 31st " " 07.00 hrs.

No. 296

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated to Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, No. 677.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Administrative Shipping.

My savingram No. 17 of 14th February and your telegram No. 225.

Lowest tender received in Sydney for the construction of one 80 foot craft designed by Naval Architect in consultation with Marine Superintendent is £A34,380 without engines or extras, giving total estimated delivered cost of £A54,000. Public Works Department Fiji could not (repeat not) undertake at lesser cost.

2. I regret that I do not feel able to recommend so heavy expenditure out of the Colony's limited resources to provide one small craft out of total requirement of three.

3. I now have under consideration solution of the Colony's shipping requirements which is probably more economical, both as to capital and recurrent expenditure, than that outlined in the ten year plan of which paragraphs 25 and 58 to 61 refer. This alternative proposal is that in place of one 120 foot Colony vessel and three 80 foot district vessels, we should endeavour to acquire one combined passenger and cargo carrier suitable for carrying out a regular round-the-Islands schedule. Necessary features would be adequate living and working accommodation for the Resident Commissioner and up to three or four married officials including the Medical Officer and sick. Vessel envisaged is of the following type:-

/(i)



- (i) Loaded draft not exceeding 11 or 12 feet.
- (ii) Speed not less than 12 knots. Diesel Engines.
- (iii) Accommodation (as above) for ten passengers.
- (iv) Hold capacity 25,000 cubic feet.
- (v) Displacement not exceeding 450 tons.

Speed and hold capacity could be less if those stated mean greater displacement than 450 tons or entail excessive capital and running costs. Suva slipway is limiting factor in (v).

4. Grateful if this proposal could be considered in consultation with the Crown Agents and with Maude. Latter should know:-

(a) That doubt as to whether the two new Trading Scheme vessels would be able to cope with copra production is becoming confirmed;

(b) That repair bill of AWAHOU discourages her continued operation and that we are negotiating with the British Phosphate Commission for inward shipment of Government and Trading Scheme cargo in their vessels to Ocean Island. Thus the capacity of the new vessel would be needed to assist both in concentration of copra and onward shipment from Ocean Island to Tarawa of incoming cargo.

5. In light of your conclusions on this proposal grateful you advise Crown Agents as to what action they should now take in respect of the three sets of twin Crossley engines ordered for three 80 foot craft, vide my savingram under reference and Crown Agents letter Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony No. 685 of 29th September. It should be borne in mind that even if alternative proposal adopted it will still be necessary, when fall in price makes it feasible, to construct or purchase one 80 foot vessel to replace KIAKIA as Headquarters standby for short or emergency trips; consequently it may be desirable to retain on order at least one set of Crossley engines.



**INWARD TELEGRAM**

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

6. On arrival of the proposed new vessel it will of course be possible to dispose of two of the existing 60 footers.

7. I regret the inconvenience which this readjustment in plans must cause; but you will appreciate the difficulties caused by present conditions.

8. Please pass copy to the Crown Agents with reference to their en clair telegram of 28th October about engines.



Copy.

"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
8th November, 1947.

Dear Webber,

I am writing to confirm that I have ordered various items of linen, crockery, cutlery and glass for the Residency at Tarawa, in partial replacement of the pre-war issue, which was of course totally destroyed by the Japanese. The full list is with the Crown Agents, who will get into touch with the local authorities before incurring any expenditure, in order to ensure that the necessary funds are available.

As I stated to you during my recent visit to London, the articles are being ordered in accordance with the verbal directions of Sir Alexander Grantham before he left the Pacific. The various items were discussed with him at the time and we had arranged to see the Crown Agents together regarding their selection and purchase. Unfortunately, however, this was not possible owing to Sir Alexander leaving for Hong Kong before my arrival in England.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H.E. Maude.

H.E. Maude.

F.D. Webber, Esq., M.C.,  
The Colonial Office.

Copies sent to:-

- (1) The Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- (2) The Chief Secretary, Western Pacific High Commission.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

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"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
8th November, 1947

Dear Webber,

Thank you for sending me a copy of Stapledon's telegram re Trade Scheme and Treasury appointments and your reply.

The only point concerning which Stapledon is still due information is his IV (b). Would you please therefore let him know that I am booked to leave the United Kingdom by the "Rimutaka" on the 21st November and that I anticipate arriving in New Zealand about the 25th December. The latter date is rather a guess but I don't think it can be far wrong.

I have already dealt with two other telegrams sent on by the Colonial Office, re the site of Colony headquarters and the new proposals for the Colony vessel, by letters to Sir Brian Freeston and Morris respectively.

Yours sincerely,

*J.L.M.*

F.D. Webber, Esq., M.C.,  
The Colonial Office.



Telegram.

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.

8th November, 1947.

Reply to Jeffries letter of fifth November expressing  
desire of wife and self to be present and grateful  
thanks for opportunity sent day of receipt.

Maude.

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Charges to pay

POST OFFICE

No. 95 OFFICE STAMP

s. d.

RECEIVED

TELEGRAM

Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.

86



At \_\_\_\_\_ m

At \_\_\_\_\_ m

From \_\_\_\_\_

C 196 3.50 LONDON L OHMS 21

To \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

H E MAUDE WORETTO CANDIE ST-PETER-PORT-GUERNSEY =

JEFERIES LETTER OF FIFTH NOVEMBER GRATEFUL FOR

IMMEDIATE REPLY = UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE COLONIAL

OFFICEL C

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope.

B or C



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

6th November, 1947.

*Dear Sir Charles,*

Thank you for your letter of the 5th November informing me that two seats have been provisionally allotted in Westminster Abbey for the use of my wife and myself for the Royal Wedding on the 20th of November. We should both be most honoured to be permitted to be present at the ceremony and will look forward to receiving a formal invitation in due course from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

I need hardly say that we are delighted to be given this opportunity to see the Royal Wedding, which we had not expected in view of the limited number of seats, and I must thank you most sincerely for your kindness in making it possible.

*Yours sincerely,*

*J.C.M.*

Sir Charles J. Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
The Colonial Office.





My Reference.....

Your Reference.....

Colonial Office  
The Church House,  
Gt. Smith Street,  
S.W.1.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

5 November, 1947.

*Dear Maude*

A limited number of seats in Westminster Abbey for the Royal Wedding on the 20th of November will be available for prominent persons from Colonial territories who are in England at the time, and I am very glad to say that two seats have been provisionally allotted for the use of your wife and yourself. Would you very kindly let me know as soon as possible whether you both wish to be present at the ceremony, in which case a formal invitation will be sent to you in due course from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

*Yours sincerely  
C. J. Jeppes*

H.E. MAUDE, ESQ., M.B.E.  
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COPY

Colonial Office,  
The Church House,  
Gt. Smith Street,  
S.W.1.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

5th November, 1947.

Dear Maude,

A limited number of seats in Westminster Abbey for the Royal Wedding on the 20th of November will be available for prominent persons from Colonial territories who are in England at the time, and I am very glad to say that two seats have been provisionally allotted for the use of your wife and yourself. Would you very kindly let me know as soon as possible whether you both wish to be present at the ceremony, in which case a formal invitation will be sent to you in due course from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. J. JEFFRIES.

H. E. MAUDE, ESQ., M.B.E.  
-----



12 Bolton Ct. 1  
Earls Court,  
LONDON S.W. 5.  
10 Nov 47

Dear Sis,

I had been waiting for the opportunity to write to you and thank you very much for the most enjoyable lunch I had with Mrs. Maude and yourself here in London. I would too say thank you for sending me the Gilliviere Grammas. I am sorry, Sis, the Dictionary has caused you any inconvenience; please do not go to any more trouble. Mr. Cowell last week unearthed two copies in the Library attached to the Colonial Service Club in Cambridge so I have loaned one temporarily. Also, through Mr. Freeman, I am fighting a closeless diplomatic war with the London Missionary Society to try and procure a copy from the shelves of their Library. The outcome of this still appears to be unpredictable.

The language study is progressing



(3)

slowly but I hope satisfactorily. I could not want for better instruction than that I am receiving and I should at the end of eight lessons have some basis on which to work when I do eventually reach the Gilberts. It is difficult with the added syllabus of the rest of the course to give sufficient time to language alone, but I hope to be able to remedy that later.

Messrs. Major and Russell, together with myself, received our first instruction in petrol engines last week - it was practical and seemed to be exactly what we would be required to know. Russell and myself go to Manchester tomorrow for a two day course in diesel engines and hope that this will prove to be as instructive as the time spent on petrol motors.

Mr. Ward, the Supervisor of the course here in London has requested me to ask, Sir, whether or not it would be possible for Mrs. Maudslayi and yourself to come to the Colonial Service Club, 36 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, to lunch one day before you sail for New



Zealand. I could arrange for Russell and Pebles, the other two cadets going to the Solomon Is. to be also present. We would be honoured if you could find sufficient time.

I personally would also very much like to be able to introduce you, before you leave, to my fiancée. We hope to be married in the near future and at the moment I am very anxiously waiting for a favourable reply from the Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to say that I may take her out to the Pacific when I sail at the conclusion of this course.

I know that your time is more than occupied and that you will have very few days in London, but I would be very grateful if you find such time. It may be possible for Mrs. Maude and yourself to have lunch with us; but I wondered if it would be suitable for me to ring you at the Rembrandt Hotel on



Monday evening 17<sup>th</sup>. November, after  
I return from Cambridge, and  
enquire what time of day, you may  
have free.

Again my thanks, Sir, for  
posting to me the copy of the Collected  
Islands Grammar, and for the time  
and labour you spent in searching for  
the Dictionary.

Yours faithfully,  
A. T. West.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
10th November, 1947.

Dear Sir Harry Lindsay,

I must apologize for not having replied before to your letter kindly inviting my wife and myself to visit the Imperial Institute when we are in London. We had fully intended to pay a visit during a rush trip to London last month but were kept busy up to the last minute.

We are expecting to have a few days in town this month, en route to New Zealand, and will certainly try to call if we possibly can. I will ring up in advance in the hope that you may be able to spare a few minutes to discuss the Gilbert and Ellice Islands exhibits and whether, and if so how, we can improve them from our end. I saw the exhibits during a visit to the Institute in August and thought that they were possibly not as good as some from the neighbouring territories - though admittedly we are very small and have little spectacular to offer.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E. Maude.*

H.E. Maude.

Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,  
Director, The Imperial Institute,  
South Kensington, London, S.W.7.



Telephone:

KENSINGTON 3264 (Four lines)

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE DIRECTOR



IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

South Kensington,

London, S.W. 7.

6th October, 1947.

REF No.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I received a visit the other day from Mr. W.A. Badcock, Senior Agricultural Officer, Solomon Islands, who tells me that you are now home on leave and suggests that you and Mrs. Maude might care to visit the Imperial Institute when next you are in London.

I think that you would both be interested to see the Gilbert and Ellice Islands exhibits in our Exhibition Galleries and to know of our work for the Colonial Empire in the Pacific.

Are you and Mrs. Maude likely to be in London during your leave? If so I should be very glad to welcome you both personally to this Institute any day mutually convenient.

Yours sincerely,

*H. H. Lindsay*

(Sir Harry Lindsay,  
Director)

H.E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.,  
Loretto Candie,  
St. Peters Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
11th November, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that I am due to leave the United Kingdom for New Zealand by the s.s. "Rimutaka", sailing from London on the 21st November. I intend to stay in the Dominion until the expiration of my leave at the end of February.

2. As mentioned verbally to Sir Thomas Lloyd during my recent interview, I was examined by a medical specialist last month who submitted his opinion to my family physician. I understand that the latter has forwarded his report on my medical fitness direct to the Colonial Office.

3. Should I be required on any official business during my forthcoming visit to London (from the 17th to the 21st November) my address will be the Tudor Court Hotel, 60 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

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

*J.L.M.*

Resident Commissioner,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The Under Secretary of State,  
The Colonial Office.





COLONIAL SERVICE COURSE.

36. Tavistock Square.

LONDON. W.C.I.

11th November 1947.

Dear Maude,

Very many thanks for your letter of the 3rd November. I do hope we may be able to meet when you return to London. We can give you lunch here or failing that afternoon tea or later a glass of beer ! If you will just drop me a line naming the day, that will be all that is necessary.

I am interested in the pidgin instruction. I doubt if we can do much about it this time. There is really very little time left in a crowded time table, but I am discussing with Professor Firth. You may know that in the Cameroons in the German time, the Germans used West Coast Pidgin and also made their officers pass an examination in it. They also published vocabularies.

The petrol engine instruction under the L.C.C. seems a success and Turbott seems well satisfied with his Gilbertese, though I think he finds it rather an effort going to Cambridge.

I am now pursuing a line on Diesel Engines at the L.C.C. and also at the City & Guilds of London University, where I am informed they expect to be getting a Gardner Diesel for demonstration purposes in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

L. Sward

H.E. Maude. Esq.,



2 Westminster Palace Gardens SW,  
11.11.47.

My dear Maude,

Your letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> November reached me this morning. While duly grateful to yourself & Nick for referring the question to me, I naturally hesitate to express any opinion whatever upon a subject of which my ignorance is spectacular.

One point only occurs to me, which I put forward with the utmost diffidence. Personally I hate flying, but experience in the West Indies has fortified the obvious view that transit by air (for passengers and mails) is becoming more & more essential to efficient & economical administration. Is there anything to choose, as between Tarawa & Abemama, from this point of view? Is there room for a landing-strip on either? Or permanently-sheltered water for sea-planes or amphibians? You know the answers; I don't; but I can't resist the



feeling that, in years to come, air-transport will be an essential adjunct to the ~~Suff~~ Colony, H.G.

This point has, no doubt, already been considered; my excuse for raising it is that I can find no reference to air-communication in your Memorandum on Post-War Reorganization etc.

I was delighted to hear from the 30. this morning that your plans for sailing in the "Rimatuka" remain undisturbed.

Yours v. sincerely

W.F. Weston



## INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Code

FROM WESTERN PACIFIC (High Commissioner)

D. 31st October, 1947.

R. 31st " " 09.40 hrs.

No. 297

Please convey following to Maude. Begins.

Cost of construction of new Headquarters at Abemama, not including Colony Hospital, was estimated and reported to the S. of S. as not exceeding £A.125,000. A more recent estimate has increased this figure to £A.227,000 even if partly native construction and in the present financial stringency I should be reluctant to recommend figure on this scale. On the other hand it should be possible to construct a new Headquarters at Tarawa within figure of £A.125,000 using native and local materials as far as possible and allowing £33,000 for construction of wharf and consolidation of existing mole at Betio. I therefore feel that for reasons of expediency we must construct new capital at Tarawa. In that case it is proposed that Secretariat and Treasury should remain at Bairiki, the rest of the Colony Headquarters including Hospital and District Headquarters to be sited at Betio with the exception of school, which would go to Bonriki. A telephone service between Bairiki and Betio would be provided.

2. Please consult Sir Brian Freeston and if neither he nor you see any objection put matter to Colonial Office urgently. A decision cannot be delayed until your return since it is important that work should be begun at once and that Hospital should be moved from Aboakoro at an early date. Ends.

Copy sent to:-

H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
c/o Lady Maude,  
Loretto,  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey.





86210/47.

Colonial Office,  
The Church House,  
Great Smith Street,  
S.W.1.

11th November, 1947.

Dear Maude,

Sir Brian Freeston called in this morning and mentioned that he had heard from you about the proposal in Western Pacific telegram No.297 concerning the transfer of Colony Headquarters. I gather he is writing to you raising a point about communications.

*repeat* I am now writing to let you know that we got an important telegram in on the 7th November about the stores at Betio Base. The Acting High Commissioner has urged that the proposal in his telegram No.297 makes the material on the site of essential importance and has asked for authority to ~~beat~~ *beat* his offer of \$10,000. The two matters are clearly tied up so would you be so good as to let us have a recommendation about the transfer of Colony Headquarters if possible within the next few days. If there are no hitches you may care to telegraph. If not it may be useful for you to know that Sir Brian will be in the Office on Friday morning for a discussion on other things so that if you are in town a meeting might be arranged.

I received your two letters of the 8th November about stores for the Residency and Treasury appointments etc. respectively. I will telegraph Stapledon about your movements. I take this opportunity to enclose his reply to my telegram No.238.

Will

H. E. MAUDE, ESQ., M.B.E.



Will you arrange with the Crown Agents about the selection of an Assistant Treasurer. As regards paragraph 2 of Stapledon's telegram his letter addressed to you has not yet come my way. I can only hope it arrives before you leave.

You will no doubt be looking in what you come to town.

Yours sincerely,

F. D. Webber

(F. D. Webber.)



"Loretto",  
Candle, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
6th November, 1947.

Dear Sir Brian,

I enclose a copy of a telegram which has just reached me from the Colonial Office regarding the site for Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony headquarters.

After careful consideration, I feel that in view of the present economic situation I cannot but agree to the Acting High Commissioner's proposal that headquarters should be located on Tarawa and not, as previously approved, on Abemama.

There can, I think, be no question but that Abemama is the ideal island for our headquarters station. The question was gone into very carefully by Sir Alexander Grantham, and some of the reasons that actuated him in his decision in favour of that island are contained in Section G of my memorandum on Post-war Reorganization, a copy of which I am forwarding under separate cover. Sir Alexander had, I believe, no doubt that it would prove a more expensive proposition to locate headquarters there rather than on Tarawa but he felt that the advantages to be gained outweighed the extra cost.

Nevertheless, one must admit that the financial position has deteriorated since the decision in favour of Abemama was made, while building and other costs have greatly increased. At the same time, I understand that it is still a moot point whether the reef passage at Abemama is sufficiently deep to permit the entry of overseas copra loading vessels, which would necessitate, in any event, the location of the Colony Trade Scheme on Tarawa.

For these reasons I would suggest that, unless you see any objection, the Colonial Office should be advised to rescind their decision that Abemama should be the headquarters of the Colony and approve the Acting High Commissioner's alternative proposal that it should be located on Tarawa.

I am in agreement

Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.



I am in agreement that, if Tarawa is to be headquarters, the proposals in Mr Nicoll's telegram for distributing departments and the school between Betio, Bairiki and Bonriki are the most economical that can be devised.

With apologies for disturbing you with official matters while you are on leave,

Yours sincerely,

J.L.M.



Copy.

INWARD TELEGRAM.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Code

FROM WESTERN PACIFIC (High Commissioner)

D. 31st October, 1947.

R. 31st " " 09.40 hrs.

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2. Please consult Sir Brian Freeston and if neither he nor you see any objection put matter to Colonial Office urgently. A decision cannot be delayed until your return since it is important that work should be begun at once and that Hospital should be moved from Abaokoro at an early date. Ends.

---

Copy sent to:- H.E. Maude, Esq.,  
C/o Lady Maude,  
Loretto, Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey.



As from the Tudor Court Hotel,  
60 Cromwell Road,  
South Kensington,  
London, S.W.7.  
12th November, 1947.

Dear Dr Firth,

I have been intending to write to you daily for a week but the last rush of packing and dealing with a mass of correspondence from the C.O. has prevented my earnest intentions. If the concerns of the smallest Colony in the Empire necessitates such a mass of paper what must Nigeria run to. However, five letters and a telegram this morning have finally reduced me to putting them all in my suitcase and calling it a day.

I enclose the list of published articles, etc., that I promised you last month. They are from memory and I've probably left out some; while I know the titles of others are wrong. The only two I have with me are (6), which has long ceased to be confidential except to the press, and (11) and I am sending you both under separate cover; the subject matter is, I'm afraid, of no interest except to the specialist.

My doctor has now forwarded a medical report to the C.O. direct. While I have not seen it I understand that it is to the effect that if I am to return to the islands it should be for a definite time only.

In the course of a d/o letter to Thomas, the head of the transfers section, I have mentioned the matter and told him that if it is ever desired to move me and I am found difficult to place I believe that you might be willing to consider me on secondment in your social welfare department, that such work would be congenial to me and that I naturally expect a drop in salary while out of the tropics.

I'm afraid the position is unsatisfactory from your point of view, since you require someone right now to assist Wraith, and naturally I don't expect you to keep a job open on the very indefinite possibility of a secondment eventuating some day. However, after mature consideration and consultation with the family, I think it would be foolish for me to contemplate retirement for some years to come.

I will try my best to come in and see you for a few minutes before I go but things look like being very crowded

Dr Raymond Firth,  
The London School of Economics and Political Science.



in London. We have only three days to fit everything in, including the C.O. who still have a number of things to discuss; and now we are to go to the Abbey for the Royal Wedding so that knocks off a day, more or less.

In case I don't manage to get around, may I thank you most sincerely for all your kindness. I do hope that your time was not altogether wasted, but that something may come of it in the end.

Yours sincerely,

*J.E.M.*



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 7686 (7 LINES)  
TELEGRAMS: "POLECONICS, ESTRAND, LONDON "

HOUGHTON STREET,  
ALDWYCH,  
LONDON, W.C.2

14th October, 1947.

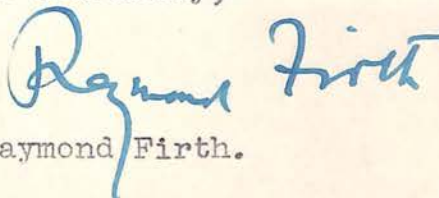
H.E. Maude Esq.,  
156 Broom Road,  
Teddington.

Dear Mr Maude,

I am very glad to get your letter. Of course I know your name very well, having read your work for years past, and I have hoped for a long time to be able to meet you. I would suggest that you should come and lunch with me on Wednesday October 22nd. Would you please come at 12.30 here to my room, 204. I put the time rather early because I have a Professorial meeting at 2 p.m. and this will give us a chance of discussion.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
Raymond Firth.



Dear Dr. Smith,

Possibly you will recall me from my visit  
of a few years ago; when you were so kind as to arrange  
for me to be sent the firm Admiralty, B. R. Books on the  
Pacific Islands, which I duly received and constantly refer to.

I am ~~at the moment~~ spending a few months in  
England at the present time and wonder if you could possibly  
spare me a quarter of an hour or so of your valuable time  
some time in the course of the next fortnight? ~~and~~ If  
you could manage this I will call at the University, or  
anywhere else, at any time convenient to yourself.

The point on which I am anxious to obtain your  
advice concerns my future work. At the moment I am  
President Commissioner of the Gallit and Blue Islands Society.  
I have been settled and on for nearly 20 years in the remote  
parts of the Pacific and, such as I love the islands, I gather  
that for medical reasons it would be unwise for me to  
spend much long isolated under the conditions which obtain



Here. Here, it seems possible that I can be ~~released~~  
from the service in the not distant future & I am sure  
that the Colonial Office would be glad of transferring  
me after such a specialized career.

Under regulations which I understand are about to  
be introduced we have the option of retiring as a ~~provisional~~  
pension after 20 years service but I am naturally ~~not~~  
not anxious to do <sup>or retire</sup> anything, even if ~~the~~ my limited  
income permitted this.

Threaded among my routine administrative work  
I have managed to write a fair amount on Pacific  
matters and, furthermore, I have a mass of notes on  
anthropology and allied subjects and a large library  
covering the whole island world. There would appear to  
be just a chance, and here I should greatly appreciate  
your advice, that I might be able to obtain a  
modest Fellowship or research job which would enable  
me to carry on research and writing work in connection  
with the South Seas. If not, my last plan would



It would be to take a course in Librarianship with a view  
to securing a library position in one of the provincial  
cities in New Zealand.

I must apologise for troubling you with what  
is really a personal matter but I am sure that you are  
in a better position to advise than anyone else.

Yours sincerely,

---



THE  TIMES

1785

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE

LONDON, E.C.4

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2000

18. XI. 47

My dear Harry,

The very welcome parcel from you and Honor (whom I still hope one day to have a chance of meeting!) arrived just in time for me to take the contents home to Petworth on Friday, where they caused considerable excitement. We have not seen so much fat for a long time and Dorothy and I are most grateful to you both for the kind thought.

I could not write earlier as there was no address with the parcel, and it was not until I could ring up Neta that I could get it.



Barbara tells me that you rang me up at Rodney Court some weeks ago when I was out, but as you left no address or phone number then I could not get in touch with you while you were in London to arrange a meeting as I had hoped to do.

If you are up here again before you leave England do let us try to do so. I am in London only from Monday night to Friday morning as a rule, having officially retired from the Staff here at the end of September. But I am still being kept busy as Editor of the Special Numbers, for which we periodically get a certain amount of paper to help the export drive. I have lately finished one on the British Scientific Instrument Industry, another by one in Canada in connexion with next year's International Fair, and am



now busy on one for the British Industries Fair, 1948, with the Board of Trade.

So retirement has not meant much to me so far, and they threaten to keep me busy next year too.

We are still in rather a chaotic state at our new home (Daintrey House) in Petworth. It is a wonderful old house, part Tudor + part Regency, and seems quite spacious after the cottage we have had at Byworth for 17 years. I look forward to being able to sort out my books and papers some time during the winter.

I hear you have developed an interest in the family history. I don't get much time for genealogical work at present, but if I can help with any particular information let me know.

With all good wishes & again many thanks  
Yours ever  
Alan



Communications on this subject  
should be addressed to—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
COLONIAL OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

and the following  
Number quoted: 35846 C.R.  
Your Reference.....



*Downing Street.*

19th November, 1947.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform you that he has considered the report of the Consulting Physician by whom you were recently examined. The Secretary of State is advised that you will be fit to return to duty at the expiration of your leave of absence.

2. The Consulting Physician has, however, advised that you should have your nasal sinuses X-rayed in New Zealand, and it is assumed that you will act upon this advice.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*E. L. Brown.*

H. E. Maude, Esq., M. B. E.



E. 1a.

Communications on this subject  
should be addressed to—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
COLONIAL OFFICE,  
LONDON, S.W.1,  
and the following number quoted :—

35846 CR

CHURCH HOUSE, S.W.1.

15 November, 1947.

Sir,

with reference to yr. letter of the 11th November,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform you that, in view of the report on your health which has been received from <sup>your doctor</sup> ~~the Government~~ under which you are ~~servng~~, he considers that you should present yourself at an early date to the Consulting Physician to the Colonial Office whose name is given on the annexed letter of authority. The letter should be left with him.

2. The Consulting Physician's fee will be paid by the Government, but the cost of travelling and incidental expenses must be borne by you.

3. If it is more convenient to you to present yourself to a Consulting Physician resident in another town, whose name is erased from the letter of authority, you should apply to this Department immediately, returning the letter, and arrangements will be made accordingly, provided that no material delay is caused by the change.

4. Your Medical History Sheet should be shown to the Consulting Physician.

5. Your attention is called to the extract from Colonial Regulations printed on the back of this letter.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. I. K. LLOYD.

H. E. Maude, Esq., M.B.E.



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COLONIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

### Extract from Colonial Regulations.

89. *In the case of an officer proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom, a statement shall be furnished showing whether or not he is to be examined on arrival by one of the Consulting Physicians to the Colonial Office.*

90. *If an officer is required to be examined by one of the Consulting Physicians, the Governor shall transmit full information regarding the officer's health record during his last tour of service and a medical report of his state of health before proceeding on leave. The officer shall be furnished in writing with medical advice as to any precautions which he should take during the voyage and his subsequent leave.*

91. *Any officer who falls ill so as to require medical attendance while proceeding on leave of absence to the United Kingdom, or during such leave, and remains ill for a week, must report the fact to the Colonial Office, and he shall, if required, send at his own expense periodical reports from his medical attendant as long as he remains under medical care.*

92. *The Governor may at any time (and shall, if the officer so requests) call upon an officer to present himself for examination to an approved medical practitioner, or to a duly constituted medical board, with a view to its being ascertained whether the officer is physically capable of performing the duties of his appointment or of any appointment to which it may be proposed to transfer him.*

93. *An officer on leave of absence may be required, or at his own request may be permitted, by the Secretary of State to present himself for examination to an approved medical practitioner, with a view to obtaining a report as to the officer's physical fitness to return to his duties or to take up a fresh appointment.*

94. *In the case of examinations under either of the two preceding regulations—*

(a) *any fees in respect of the examination shall, in the absence of any special regulations or arrangement to the contrary, be paid by the Government ;*

(b) *the person or persons appointed to conduct the examination shall have discretion to call a specialist into consultation, and any fee due to the specialist for assistance in rendering a report to the Governor or to the Secretary of State shall be paid by the Government ;*

(c) *the report of the examination shall be furnished to the Governor or to the Secretary of State as the case may be, and shall not be communicated to the officer concerned ;*

(d) *the officer shall, however, be informed at the earliest possible date of the decision reached upon his case by the Governor or by the Secretary of State after consideration of the report ; and if the officer is dissatisfied with that decision he shall be at liberty to make representations to this effect, in which event the Governor or the Secretary of State shall decide, at his discretion, whether any further medical evidence shall be called for.*

The Consulting Physician's reports are made in confidence to the Secretary of State and are not communicated to the Officer (except in so far as may be necessary in order to give directions as to obtaining treatment, etc.) or to any other party except the Government concerned.



[This letter must be taken by the Officer at the time of examination and left  
with the Consulting Physician.]

CHURCH HOUSE, S.W.1.

15 November, 1947.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to request that you will be good enough to examine the bearer of this letter,

*Mr. H. F. Maude MBE*

who ~~has recently arrived in this country on leave of absence, expiring on the 21st Nov. on the expiration of~~ *is due to sail for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands on the 21st Nov. on the expiration of* *(his leave)* and that you will advise him in regard

to his health and report on his case to this Department.

2. A medical report on the case has been sent to you under separate cover.

3. The fee for this examination will be paid by the Government. *of the Western Pacific* I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*F. Murgatroyd, Esq, M.D., F.R.C.P.*

T. I. K. LLOYD.

[P.T.O.]



R. Brunel Hawes, Esq., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. (London), (Hours : by appointment.)\*  
2, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1. / (Not Tuesdays.)

(Telephone—Whi. 2366. Ext. 261)

F. Murgatroyd, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., (Hours : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)\*  
73, Harley Street, W.1.

(Telephone—Welbeck 8866)

A. R. D. Adams, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M., (Hours : After 2 p.m., no  
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Saturdays.)  
Place, Liverpool 3.

(Telephone—Royal 8598)

A. M. Gillespie, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), (Hours : by appointment.)  
135, Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.

(Telephone—Edinburgh 54819)

M. G. Nelson, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., (For appointment ring Royal  
Clinical Pathological Laboratory, Institute of Path- Victoria Hospital (Belfast  
ology, Grosvenor Road, Belfast. 22822) between 10 a.m. and  
1 p.m. or 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.)

R. H. Micks, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H., (Hours : by appointment.)  
16, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, C.19.

(Telephone—Dublin 62532)

\*To avoid inconvenience to themselves it is important that officers should ask beforehand for an appointment.



Charges to pay

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TELEGRAM

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97

At \_\_\_\_\_ m

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97. 11:25 MAYFAIR A OHMS 37

At \_\_\_\_\_ m

To \_\_\_\_\_

MAUDE LORETTO CANDOE ST PETER PORT GUERNSEY

= HAVE FIXED APPOINTMENT WITH DR HAWES CONSULTING

PHYSICIAN TO COLONIAL OFFICE 10:30 AM TUESDAY 18 TH

ADDRESS SANCTURAY BUILDINGS GREAT SMITH STREET SW 1

PLEASE CANCEL LETTER AWAITING YOU AT TUDOR COURT

HOTEL COLONIAL OFFICE

For free repe  
at office of deli

10:30 18 TH

SW 1

QUIRY" or call, with this form  
rm, and, if possible, the envelope.

B or C



M<sup>r</sup> + M<sup>rs</sup> H.E. Maude

have the honour to accept  
with grateful thanks

Their Majesties' gracious invitation  
to the Ceremony of the Marriage of

Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth, C.G.,  
with

Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy,  
in Westminster Abbey

on Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> November 1947, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m.



Mr & Mrs H.E. Maude

would be grateful if the Lord Chamberlain would kindly note that should ~~there~~ be further communication be necessary their address from the 14<sup>th</sup> November will be The Tudor Court Hotel, 60 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.





*Marriage of*

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH

*with*

Lieutenant PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN  
ROYAL NAVY

in Westminster Abbey

*on*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1947

*at*

11.30 a.m.



THE  
FORM OF SOLEMNIZATION  
OF  
MATRIMONY



MARRIAGE  
of  
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH  
with  
Lieutenant PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN  
in  
WESTMINSTER ABBEY  
*On November 20th, 1947*  
AT 11.30 A.M.

---

*The following Music will be played on the Organ :—*

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. SONATA IN G MAJOR (1st Movement) . . . . . | <i>Elgar</i>  |
| 2. ANDANTE CANTABILE . . . . .                | <i>Widor</i>  |
| 3. FUGUE ALLA GIGA . . . . .                  | <i>Bach</i>   |
| 4. JESU, JOY OF MAN'S DESIRING . . . . .      | <i>Bach</i>   |
| 5. SELECTIONS FROM THE WATER MUSIC . . . . .  | <i>Handel</i> |
| 6. BRIDAL MARCH AND FINALE . . . . .          | <i>Parry</i>  |





THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

*On the arrival of the Bride a Fanfare shall be sounded and the hymn following shall be sung*

PRAISE, my soul, the King of Heaven,  
To His feet thy tribute bring ;  
Ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven,  
Who like me His praise should sing ?  
Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him !  
Praise the everlasting King.

Praise Him for His grace and favour  
To our fathers in distress ;  
Praise Him, still the same for ever,  
Slow to chide, and swift to bless.  
Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him !  
Glorious in His faithfulness.

Father-like, He tends and spares us ;  
Well our feeble frame He knows ;  
In His hands He gently bears us,  
Rescues us from all our foes.  
Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him !  
Widely as his mercy flows.

Angels, help us to adore Him ;  
Ye behold Him face to face ;  
Sun and Moon, bow down before Him ;  
Dwellers all in time and space,  
Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him ! Praise Him !  
Praise with us the God of grace.



THE FORM OF  
SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY

---

*¶ At the day and time appointed for solemnization of Matrimony, the persons to be married shall come into the body of the Church with their friends and neighbours: and there standing together, the Man on the right hand and the Woman on the left, THE DEAN shall say*

**D**EARLY beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the face of this congregation, to join together this Man and this Woman in holy Matrimony; which is an honourable estate, instituted of God himself, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and his Church; which holy estate Christ adorned and beautified with his presence, and first miracle that he wrought, in Cana of Galilee; and is commended in Holy Writ to be honourable among all men; and therefore is not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand, unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly; but reverently, discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God, duly considering the causes for which Matrimony was ordained.

First, It was ordained for the increase of mankind according to the will of God and that children might be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord, and to the praise of his holy Name.

Secondly, It was ordained in order that the natural affections implanted by God should be hallowed and controlled; that those who are called of God to this holy estate should live chastely in matrimony, and thus in holiness and pureness of living mankind should dwell together in families.

Thirdly, It was ordained for the mutual society, help, and comfort, that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity.



Into which holy estate these two persons present come now to be joined. Therefore if any man can shew any just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together let him now speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace.

¶ *Then speaking unto the persons that shall be married, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY shall say*

**I** REQUIRE and charge you both, as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment, why ye may not be lawfully joined together in Matrimony, ye do now confess it. For be ye well assured, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow are not joined together by God ; neither is their Matrimony lawful.

¶ *If no impediment be alleged, then shall the Archbishop say unto the Man*  
PHILIP, wilt thou have this Woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony ? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health ; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live ?

¶ *The Man shall answer*

I will.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop say unto the Woman*

ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY, wilt thou have this Man to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony ? Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health ; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live ?

¶ *The Woman shall answer*

I will.



¶ *Then shall the Archbishop say*

Who giveth this Woman to be married to this Man ?

¶ *Then shall they give their troth to each other in this manner*

*The Archbishop, receiving the Woman at her father's hands, shall cause the Man with his right hand to take the Woman by her right hand, and to say after him as followeth*

**I** PHILIP take thee ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance ; and thereto I plight thee my troth.

¶ *Then shall they loose their hands ; and the Woman with her right hand taking the Man by his right hand, shall likewise say after the Archbishop*

**I** ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY take thee PHILIP to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance ; and thereto I give thee my troth.

¶ *Then shall they again loose their hands ; and the Man shall give unto the Woman a Ring, laying the same upon the book. And the Archbishop, taking the Ring, shall deliver it unto the Man to put it upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man holding the Ring there, and taught by the Archbishop, shalt say*

**W**ITH this Ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow : In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.



¶ *Then the Man leaving the Ring upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand, they shall both kneel down ; THE CONGREGATION SHALL REMAIN STANDING, and the Archbishop shall say*

Let us pray.

**O** ETERNAL God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting life ; Send thy blessing upon these thy servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in thy Name ; that these persons may surely perform and keep the vow and covenant betwixt them made (whereof this Ring given and received is a token and pledge), and may ever remain in perfect love and peace together, and live according to thy laws ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop join their right hands together, and say*

Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

*Then shall the Archbishop speak unto the people*

**F**ORASMUCH as PHILIP and ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a Ring, and by joining of hands ; I pronounce that they be Man and Wife together, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

¶ *And the Archbishop shall add this Blessing*

**G**OD the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you ; the Lord mercifully with his favour look upon you ; and so fill you with all spiritual benediction and grace, that ye may so live together in this life, that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. *Amen.*



¶ *Then shall the Archbishop, followed by the Man and the Woman, go to the Lord's Table ; this Psalm being sung*

Psalm lxxvii . . . . . *E. C. Bairstow*

**G**OD be merciful unto us, and bless us : and shew us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us.

That thy way may be known upon earth : thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise thee, O God : yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad : for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God : yea, let all the people praise thee.

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase : and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.

God shall bless us : and all the ends of the world shall fear him.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be : world without end. Amen.

¶ *The Psalm ended, the people shall kneel, and the Man and the Woman kneeling before the Lord's Table, THE PRECENTOR standing at the Table, and turning his face towards them shall say*

Lord, have mercy upon us.

*Answer.* Christ have mercy upon us.

*Precentor.* Lord, have mercy upon us.

**O**UR Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil. Amen.



*Precentor.* O Lord, save thy servant, and thy handmaid ;

*Answer.* Who put their trust in thee.

*Precentor.* O Lord, send them help from thy holy place ;

*Answer.* And evermore defend them.

*Precentor.* Be unto them a tower of strength,

*Answer.* From the face of their enemy.

*Precentor.* O Lord, hear our prayer.

*Answer.* And let our cry come unto thee.

**O** GOD of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob, bless these thy servants, and sow the seed of eternal life in their hearts ; that whatsoever in thy holy Word they shall profitably learn, they may in deed fulfil the same. Look, O Lord, mercifully upon them from heaven, and bless them. That they obeying thy will, and always being in safety under thy protection, may abide in thy love unto their lives' end ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall THE DEAN say*

**O** MERCIFUL Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased ; bestow, we beseech thee, upon these two persons the heritage and gift of children ; and grant that they may live together so long in godly love and honesty, that they may see their children christianly and virtuously brought up, to thy praise and honour ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*



**O** GOD, who by thy mighty power hast made all things of nothing ; who also (after other things set in order) didst appoint, that out of man (created after thine own image and similitude) woman should take her beginning ; and, knitting them together, didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom thou by Matrimony hadst made one : O God, who has consecrated the state of Matrimony to such an excellent mystery, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity betwixt Christ and his Church ; Look mercifully upon these thy servants, that both this man may love his wife, according to thy Word (as Christ did love his spouse the Church, who gave himself for it, loving and cherishing it even as his own flesh), and also that this woman may be loving and amiable, faithful and obedient to her husband ; and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace, be a follower of holy and godly matrons. O Lord, bless them both, and grant them to inherit thy everlasting kingdom ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

**A**LMIGHTY God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Pour upon you the riches of his grace, sanctify and bless you, that ye may please him both in body and soul, and live together in holy love unto your lives' end. *Amen.*

*¶ Then shall be sung the following*

Motet . . . . . *William McKie*

**W**E wait for thy loving kindness, O God : in the midst of thy Temple,

O God, according to thy Name, so is thy praise unto the world's end ; thy right hand is full of righteousness.

Alleluya. Alleluya.

We wait for thy loving kindness, O God ; in the midst of thy Temple,

O Lord, send us now prosperity. *Amen.*

ADDRESS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.



¶ *Then shall be sung the following Hymn*

**T**HE Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want,  
He makes me down to lie  
In pastures green : He leadeth me  
The quiet waters by.

My soul He doth restore again ;  
And me to walk doth make  
Within the paths of righteousness,  
Ev'n for His own name's sake.

Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale,  
Yet will I fear none ill ;  
For thou art with me ; and thy rod  
And staff me comfort still.

My table thou hast furnished  
In presence of my foes ;  
My head thou dost with oil anoint,  
And my cup overflows.

Goodness and mercy all my life  
Shall surely follow me.  
And in God's house for evermore  
My dwelling-place shall be.



¶ *Then shall THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY dismiss those that are gathered together saying*

Let us pray.

**O** ALMIGHTY Lord and everlasting God, vouchsafe we beseech thee, to direct, sanctify and govern, both our hearts and bodies, in the ways of thy laws, and in the works of thy commandments ; that through thy most mighty protection, both here and ever, we may be preserved in body and soul ; through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

**T**HE Blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always.

AMEN . . . . . *Orlando Gibbons*

---

¶ *A Fanfare shall be sounded and there shall be sung*

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

**G**OD save our gracious King,  
Long live our noble King,  
God save the King :  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us :  
God save the King.



¶ *During the signing of the Register the following will be sung*

ANTHEM . . . . . *Samuel Sebastian Wesley*

**B**LESSED be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,  
Which, according to His abundant mercy, hath begotten us  
again unto a lively hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ  
from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled  
that fadeth not away, reserved in Heaven for you, who are  
kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation, ready  
to be revealed in the last time.

But as He Which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all  
manner of conversation.

Pass the time of your sojourning here in fear.

See that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently.

Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible,  
by the word of God.

For all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of  
grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth  
away ;

But the word of the Lord endureth for evermore. *Amen.*



¶ *After the signing of the Register a Fanfare shall be sounded and there shall be played The Wedding March by Mendelssohn.*

The Processions of the Bride and Bridegroom, the Clergy,  
The King and Queen, and the Royal Family.

*Members of the Congregation are requested to remain in their places until directed by the Ushers to leave the Abbey.*



HARRISON AND SONS, LTD.,  
PRINTERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING,  
44-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.2.





64 Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W.4.

23. xi. 47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

I shall look forward to receiving your letter of introduction to Sir Arthur Grimble.


I have written to Dr. Skinner about the Nanumanga cache; and this week I intend to discuss it with Professor Firth. I am hoping that it will perhaps encourage him to go forward with the idea of field-research in the Ellice Islands.

Together with this letter, I am returning Mr. Muirson's note to Mrs. Aris re the Phillip papers. I am grateful that you have thought fit to hand on this information to me. To-day I have written a letter of enquiry to Mr. Muirson, and I shall go down to Brighton as soon as I have more definite data to work on. I shall not fail to keep you informed of the progress of my search for Governor Phillip's papers.

I feel sure that there must be much more material on the Pacific in private hands in this country. I am beginning to think seriously of placing advertisements in selected newspapers and magazines.

A Dutch friend of mine, Dr. Prins, of Leiden, is undertaking a search for Dutch archives on the Pacific still held in the Netherlands. I shall hand on his comments to you in due course.

Yours very sincerely,

  
J. D. Freeman.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Gavely,

I should have written to you before in reply to your very candid resume of Archer's character; which I have duly burnt. To be brief, the High Commission turned him down, and I'm not sorry. I am with you that it is high time the Colonial Empire (and the Pacific Colonies in particular) accepted a fair proportion of West Indian and other gents of colour in their services and I should be glad to have a few in the G. & E. I'm sure, however, that you'll agree that the pioneers must be exceptionally able if they are to break down local prejudice.

Archer, who seems to have only average ability, would have been perfectly miserable on Tarawa and his subordinates - several of them, such as English and Walcot, with longer service - would have given him hell.

Forgetting him, if you have anyone else pretty hot you want to promote at any time send me a line. We're always looking for talent, irrespective of colour, and our new reorganized salaries are attractive by West Indian standards - from memory, the Treasurer gets £1,200 and his Assistant is on a sliding scale ending at £1,000 (in Fiji currency and plus a Duty Allowance of £100, childrens allowances, etc.).

Sir Brian Freeston is on board with us so we are using the opportunity of biasing him in favour of the High Commission. The Pacific as a whole is now the domain of a flood of African careerists: the inevitable result of raising our salaries to African rates. And of course we don't get the best of Africa; but rather the discontented and misfits.

All this reminds me that the doctors have finally ordered me to leave the G. & E. within 12 months (on penalty of permanently going crackers or taking to drink) and the C.O. appear to have accepted the position without demur, or even surprise. Where we're to go to heaven only knows but I guess I've had the Gilberts - like Grimble, after 20 years I've played out the one limited theme.

I expect daily to hear on the wireless of your translation to a higher sphere; meanwhile there's a cousin or something of yours on board who keeps on recounting the sordid details of your past. Do you employ your Press Agents on a time basis, or "per story".

Yours ever,  
J.H.M.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Dr Grumbridge,

I am so sorry that I did not manage to get in touch with you during the four hectic days we spent in London prior to sailing. I rang you up twice at your office but you were out both times; on the latter occasion with a bad cold (or so your Secretary said) from which I trust you have long recovered - I suppose you caught your wife's.

Thank you so much for your letter and for the copy of your article in Gibbons - such has been the chaos at the end of our leave that I must admit that I had to pack it straight away without reading but I will retrieve it from the ship's Baggage Room when it opens.

Garratt Adams duly sent me a letter just as I was leaving the Hotel for the ship and I have it on my list to answer before we reach Curacao. As for Vallancey, all I got was a rignarole saying that I must subscribe to some periodical or other of his (which I don't want and wouldn't read) and also send a definite order for the numbers before he would even see if he had them. I suppose he has such a demand for back numbers that he can afford to indulge in business eccentricities.

There is no hurry at all about the sale of our covers - we are not in need of funds and prices are, I imagine, likely to go up rather than down for some time to come. When any monies do come to hand would you please pay them to the credit of my account with the Midland Bank, Poultry and Princes St., London, E.C.2.

As regards the problems you refer to, I will certainly do my best to answer them and suggest that you send the questionnaire to me at the Esplanade Hotel, Devonport, Auckland, where I hope to be able to stay all January and the earlier part of February; after that to the Residency, Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

Did I ever tell you that the Colonial Office medical advisers have ruled that I should be transferred within 12 months, so it looks as if our long connexion with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony is drawing to a close. Where we go to next is in the lap of the Gods - it might even be London!

My wife asks me to thank you very much for your kind



letter - we are glad you liked the parcel. Actually we brought quite a swag of food with us for our respective families, but when we saw how ~~they~~ well off they were in comparison with others we decided to distribute much of it to friends who did not get regular parcels from abroad.

Sincerely yours,





46 Fairfield Avenue  
Riverslip  
Hiddx

48. WRENTHAM AVENUE,  
LONDON,  
N.W. 10.

5/11/1917

Dear Mr. Guide -

Do you mind my writing to your wife? Anyway, keep it decent. I am enclosing some business! Besides, it was most kind of you to think of us.

One of my other articles on the early series has just been published by Putnam, & I am sending you a copy herewith. I dropped a line to Garnett Adams, as promised, so I hope he will be diligent before you go back. I told the Overseas League of, for their enjoyment of their own membership.

I saw the Posters - the dealers who are handling your stamps - yesterday. There is very little doubt that we should get the whole thing settled up before you leave. One rather unexpected development is that within the last 3 weeks quite a lot of A.P.B. used values have come on the market, so the Posters feel it wise to hold back for a bit. Anyway, as we shall be at 2 loads for so long since you sail, can you give me an English bank etc with which I can pay the proceeds when I have them? Actually I did this, I remember, when paying Mr. Eastman for some covers he was going for me. It is for the easiest way.

My holiday failed to complete the course. Halfway through this - the second - week, my chief went sick (colours line staying that



way for 3 or 4 weeks) so I got called back. Well, I had lost  
most of my holiday, & done all the things I intended to do, except  
the garden. My wife's notions being recalled just saved me from  
doing that!

I have been formulating some problems I want to  
put to you. But I think the best way is for me to wait until  
I can get down to it properly & get it typed & send it over to you  
at Carrow. If I can do it before you leave, though, it  
would be a good idea, because I'm sure you'll be up to the eyes  
when you do get back.

Forgive this brief & scribbled letter, but I have an awful  
lot of letters to finish & I'm with a bagful of house-end work, and  
wife so full of that common cold that everybody keeps forcing  
me to get meals or make beds or even go shopping.

With kindest regards

Sincerely yours

Frederick Thompson



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Sabben-Clare,

A.R. Thomas, of the Colonial Office, has suggested that I should write to you about a Treasury officer in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony by the name of P.T. English, in the hope that you would be willing to keep him in mind should you at any time hear of a suitable job for him in the States.

English was born, I think, in Montserrat (of European parents), came to us on transfer from the West Indies and has rather unusual abilities. He is not, and never will be, a successful Treasury officer, but he has a flair for research work and the compilation of facts and statistics on any subject. I have been impressed with his creative talent; as evidenced by his having (under the exceptional handicap of living in such an isolated environment) produced a world history, published by Hutchinsons and now, I understand, required reading at the University of New Zealand, as well as an unpublished novel and other material, including poetry.

An officer with English's unusual interests and attainments is exceptionally hard to place in the Colonial Service, where the number of jobs in libraries or research work are so limited, but it is just possible that you may hear of a suitable opening some time or other connected with e.g. the British Library of Information or Public Relations. I should add that he is married to an American and spent his last leave at Baltimore.

Should anything turn up I should be most grateful if you would drop me a line at the Residency, Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific. I would not bother you if it were not that English has now had some 15 years service in the Colony (whereas we try to shift all officers after 8 years) and deserves a position more in line with his interests and abilities.

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude.

E.E. Sabben-Clare, Esquire,  
The British Embassy,  
Washington, D.C.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Carstairs,


A.R. Thomas, of the Colonial Office, has suggested that I should write to you about a Treasury officer in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony by the name of P.T. English, in the hope that you would be willing to keep him in mind should you at any time hear of a suitable job for him in the West Indian area.

English was born, I think, in Montserrat (of European parents), came to us on transfer from the West Indies and has rather unusual abilities. He is not, and never will be, a successful Treasury officer, but he has a flair for research work and the compilation of facts and statistics on any subject. I have been impressed with his creative talent; as evidenced by his having (under the exceptional handicap of living in such an isolated environment) produced a world history, published by Hutchinsons and now, I understand, required reading at the University of New Zealand, as well as an unpublished novel and other material, including poetry.

An officer with English's unusual interests and attainments is exceptionally hard to place in the Colonial Service, where the number of jobs in libraries or research work are so limited, but it is just possible that you may hear of a suitable opening some time or other in the West Indies. I should add that he is married to an American and spent his last leave at Baltimore. His father, however, still lives in Montserrat and I believe has property in the Cayman Islands.

Should anything turn up I should be most grateful if you would drop me a line at the Residency, Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific. I would not bother you if it were not that English has now had some 15 years service in the Colony (whereas we try to shift all officers after 8 years) and deserves a position more in line with his interests and abilities.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

C.Y. Carstairs, Esquire,  
Administrative Secretary to the  
Comptroller for Development and Welfare,  
Barbados.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
11th November, 1947.

My dear Thomas,

I have been meaning to write to you for some time to thank you for all the trouble you took over English's case. While it is no excuse, I know you will understand what it is to have three months leave in England after a 12 years absence. Somehow, one never seems to find time to do half what one hopes to and should do.

I am not a bit surprised that you have so far found it impossible to place English either in the Colonial Office or by transfer within the service. However, something in his line may conceivably turn up: I shall not abandon hope. Meanwhile, however, I am making use of your suggestions and writing to Sabben-Clare and Carstairs, without promising them anything wonderful. Fiji I have already tried, without success.

As regards Archer, of St Vincent, whom you mentioned as a possibility for our Treasury vacancy, I wrote to Garvey and his very frank reply convinced me that he would not be suitable. I am sorry personally, as I should like on principle to see more coloured officers transferred to senior, or comparatively senior, posts outside their own territories. But I'm sure you will agree that the pioneers must be exceptionally able to break down local prejudice. And Garvey's letter makes it clear that Archer is only of average ability.

I have therefore seen the Crown Agents as to the possibility of obtaining an officer, trained in financial matters, on first appointment. Their reaction was favourable and I have passed on the information they gave me to the High Commissioner for such action as he may think fit.

I'm afraid my own stay in England draws to a close and we leave for New Zealand on the 21st - so in case I don't see you again (and I know just how busy you are) I will say au revior. I saw a medical specialist in London last month and he was averse to my returning to the isolated and circumscribed environment of the Gilbert Islands at all - there is

A.R. Thomas, Esq.,  
The Colonial Office.



no doubt that nearly 20 years of it have taken toll of my nervous strength. However, I persuaded him that I could safely go back to the islands for a time and meanwhile told him to put in a medical report through the usual channels. I have already spoken to Sir Thomas Lloyd on the subject and he appeared sympathetic; so it is conceivable that I may come before you for transfer some day. If so, I hope you can find something: secretariat work is my forte, and I think my record will show that I am not afraid of hard work and make a fair No. 2. I suppose there's nothing going on the staff of the South Pacific Regional Commission or in the Far East? The C.O. should have some 9 or 10 printed publications by me (though some are marked Secret or Confidential and hence not in the Library section) and any number of reports and memoranda.

While on the subject, perhaps it would not be out of order to mention that, if I am difficult to place, Dr Firth of London University seems quite anxious to have me on secondment in his social welfare section: this sort of work would be congenial to me personally and of course I should be prepared to face a drop in salary while living out of the tropics.

Yours sincerely,



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Freeman,

As I promised in the letter I wrote on the eve of sailing, I enclose a note of introduction to Sir Arthur Grimble - may it result in your persuading him to finish his series in the Journal. Between you and me, Sir Arthur has always been bad at completing projects: to him the interest used to be (and probably he has not changed) in the planning and working out, and even when he did finish an essay he could not always be bothered to send it in for publication. I well remember Kennedy and I finding his article on Gilbertese astronomy one day among a mass of his notes, where it had lain for years - it took us much persuasion before he would agree to let us send it in for publication (although quite finished) and then only on condition that we addressed the envelope and wrote a covering note to the editor.

I do hope that you will yourself find time to write a preliminary article or two for the J.P.S. before long, or send in one of the unpublished mss. you have rescued from oblivion (such as the account of the Tabiteuean civil war). I am sure that it would be to the advantage of the Journal - for which I have a great affection - if it could provide more variety in its articles; and Polynesian history would interest a larger public than Polynesian archaeology, important though the latter may be.

I have also written to Gaminara, at the Colonial Office, strongly recommending that he should take advantage of your offer to assist in the documentation of the British case relating to the 22 islands claimed by the United States, and I hope and expect that he will get into touch with you before long.

Now that the cold and austerity of London has faded I can only regret that I did not have a shot myself at persuading the Colonial Office to let me stay on another 6 months or so collecting the historical data we require to complete our case. However its no use lamenting now and New Zealand has its compensations.

Wishing you the very best hunting at the British Museum and elsewhere,

Yours very sincerely,

*J.L.M.*



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am taking the liberty of writing this note to serve as an introduction to a friend, J.D. Freeman, who is engaged in historical research connected with the Pacific Islands.

Following on a period in Samoa where, among other activities, he was associated with Robert Gibbings, the author, Freeman has been working for a year on the manuscript records belonging to the London Missionary Society, at Livingstone House, and also at the Public Records Office and the British Museum. He has already succeeded in extracting a mass of valuable information relating to early mission contacts with the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

I understand that Freeman is hoping that your impending retirement from West Indian activities may enable you to undertake the completion of your valuable paper in the J.P.S. on "The Migration of a Pandanus People". Needless to say he is not alone in this hope, and I know that all interested in Pacific research would feel indebted to you if you could see your way to finish a work which has aroused such interest.

I am now on my way, with Honor, back to the islands. Sir Brian Freeston is also on board and I am seizing the opportunity of putting in a word or two in favour of the High Commission: he will hear quite enough of the importance of Fiji when he gets there. Now that Vaskess has gone, there are few Pacific officers left in the High Commission and I certainly don't envy him the job of unravelling the tangle caused by the Japanese occupation of the Gilberts and Solomons.

We were sorry to miss you during our brief leave in England and hope that we may find you comfortably settled in when we next come home: if, indeed, we ever do visit England again, for we may decide to settle in New Zealand or one of the islands.

Yours sincerely,

*J.D.F.*

Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Gaminara,

Just a line of shop in case it may be of assistance to you. There is in London at present a friend of mine, by the name of J.D. Freeman, engaged in research work on Pacific Islands history with funds provided by the New Zealand Government. As we are both interested in the same line of research I have had several conversations with him and during the course of one I recited the list of 22 islands claimed by the U.S. (there is, of course, no secret about this list as it has been published in "Newsweek" and elsewhere).

Freeman has recently written to me suggesting that he should, during the course of his investigations at the British Museum, Public Records Office, Livingstone House and elsewhere, keep his eyes open for any data bearing on the British claim to any of these islands.

If you see no objection, I would suggest your enlisting Freeman's aid in filling in the gaps which still exist in our historical records relating to the British case; particularly early voyages to the islands, acts indicating possession or ownership and the like. The Americans had, I understand, a large team engaged in preparing their side of the show and, although we have the better case, it can still bear a good deal of strengthening as regards the documentation of the pre-Government era.

Should you decide to take advantage of Freeman's offer it would presumably be necessary to give him a list of the islands concerned and at least let him read the historical reports already prepared by Mackintosh, Macdonald and myself, so that he is in a position to see what is still missing.

Before this could be done, however, you would no doubt require to check up on him: I don't know whether New Zealand House could tell you much but, in any case, the Admiralty should be able to vouch for him as he was an officer in the R.N.Z.N. throughout the war, is now a permanent member of the R.N.Z.N.V.R. and will be acting as Admiralty Reporting Officer when he returns to the Pacific. He was well known to the Naval Intelligence Officer at Wellington when I last passed

A.W. Gaminara, Esquire,  
The Colonial Office.



through, as we discussed him as a possible compiler of a new series of Intelligence Handbooks. Professor Raymond Firth, of the London School of Economics and (sometime) the Colonial Office, also knows him in connexion with his work. I can personally guarantee that he is a first-rate historical research worker, with unique knowledge of where and how to find any given Pacific mss. historical record in England. He has generously let me make notes of a wealth of material regarding the Gilbert and Ellice Groups that he has ferreted out of the London Missionary Society archives at Livingstone House.

Anyway, you may care to have a talk with him and possibly come to an arrangement by which he would send you anything that he feels may serve to strengthen the British claim. His address is 64 Elms Crescent, London, S.W.4.

Sir Brian Freeston mentioned the other day that he had been told at the Colonial Office that I may very likely have to go straight on to Australia from New Zealand in connexion with the bases business - I certainly hope so, for a variety of reasons.

Be sure and let me know if you want any information on the islands at any time - a d/o or personal letter by air mail will bring it by return. While in New Zealand my address will be the Esplanade Hotel, Devonport, Auckland.

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Freeman,

As I promised in the letter I wrote on the eve of sailing, I enclose a note of introduction to Sir Arthur Grimble - may it result in your persuading him to finish his series in the Journal. Between you and me, Sir Arthur has always been bad at completing projects: to him the interest used to be (and probably he has not changed) in the planning and working out, and even when he did finish an essay he could not always be bothered to send it in for publication. I well remember Kennedy and I finding his article on Gilbertese astronomy one day among a mass of his notes, where it had lain for years - it took us much persuasion before he would agree to let us send it in for publication (although quite finished) and then only on condition that we addressed the envelope and wrote a covering note to the editor.

I do hope that you will yourself find time to write a preliminary article or two for the J.P.S. before long, or send in one of the unpublished mss. you have rescued from oblivion (such as the account of the Tabiteuean civil war). I am sure that it would be to the advantage of the Journal - for which I have a great affection - if it could provide more variety in its articles; and Polynesian history would interest a larger public than Polynesian archaeology, important though the latter may be.

I have also written to Gaminara, at the Colonial Office, strongly recommending that he should take advantage of your offer to assist in the documentation of the British case relating to the 22 islands claimed by the United States, and I hope and expect that he will get into touch with you before long.

Now that the cold and austerity of London has faded I can only regret that I did not have a shot myself at persuading the Colonial Office to let me stay on another 6 months or so collecting the historical data we require to complete our case. However its no use lamenting now and New Zealand has its compensations.

Wishing you the very best hunting at the British Museum and elsewhere,

Yours very sincerely,

*J.L.M.*



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
29th November, 1947.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am taking the liberty of writing this note to serve as an introduction to a friend, J.D. Freeman, who is engaged in historical research connected with the Pacific Islands.

Following on a period in Samoa where, among other activities, he was associated with Robert Gibbings, the author, Freeman has been working for a year on the manuscript records belonging to the London Missionary Society, at Livingstone House, and also at the Public Records Office and the British Museum. He has already succeeded in extracting a mass of valuable information relating to early mission contacts with the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

I understand that Freeman is hoping that your impending retirement from West Indian activities may enable you to undertake the completion of your valuable paper in the J.P.S. on "The Migration of a Pandanus People". Needless to say he is not alone in this hope, and I know that all interested in Pacific research would feel indebted to you if you could see your way to finish a work which has aroused such interest.

I am now on my way, with Honor, back to the islands. Sir Brian Freeston is also on board and I am seizing the opportunity of putting in a word or two in favour of the High Commission: he will hear quite enough of the importance of Fiji when he gets there. Now that Vaskess has gone, there are few Pacific officers left in the High Commission and I certainly don't envy him the job of unravelling the tangle caused by the Japanese occupation of the Gilberts and Solomons.

We were sorry to miss you during our brief leave in England and hope that we may find you comfortably settled in when we next come home: if, indeed, we ever do visit England again, for we may decide to settle in New Zealand or one of the islands.

Yours sincerely,

*J.D.F.*

Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G.



64 Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W. 4.

15. xi. 47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I must apologize for plaguing you with another letter before you have had time to answer my last; but I know that you are on the eve of leaving England. This is my sole excuse.

During the last few days I have commenced working at the Manuscript Room of the British Museum. I have been exhilarated almost to the point of exhaustion!

I remember that when on the 21st. of last month we discussed the sovereignty of certain of the Pacific Islands you recited a list of the islands to which the U.S.A. laid claim. I should be happy to assist in the task of refuting these claims where possible, and it has occurred to me that during the course of my research at the B.M., the P.R.O., and Livingstone House, etc. I might well keep an eye open for intelligence of the islands at stake.

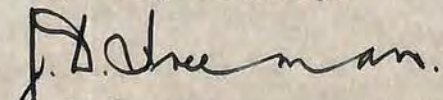
If the Colonial Office would like to furnish me with the list of the islands concerned I shall do what I can in the matter.

I think they can rely on my integrity.

Perhaps it is relevant to mention here that I am now a permanent member of the R.N.Z.N.V.R., and that when I return to the Pacific I shall be acting as an Admiralty reporting officer.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

  
J. D. Freeman.



64 Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W. 4.

13. xi. 47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I am sorry not to have replied sooner, but I have been up to Cambridge, staying at St. John's, and listening to Davidson's story of the U.N.O. Commission in Samoa.

The note-book arrived unscathed. I was enormously flattered at the £400 insurance! I am glad to learn that the notes were of value to you. Personally I am happy to have been able to contribute in a small way to the definitive work on the central Pacific, which you will one day write. I shall make a point of sending on to you any other material on the Line Islands, which I may come across during my next year in London. I have recently been talking with Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, and I am hopeful of finding a number of logs of merchant ships that cruised in the Pacific from 1790 onwards. The discovery of J.D. Arundel's papers must have been exciting. I mentioned the fact to Davidson and he agrees how important a good biography of Arundel would be for the history of the Pacific.

There is one minor point regarding my notes on the Ellice Islands, which I know you will not mind me mentioning. I refer to the account by George Turner of the burying of skulls, stone idols, shell trumpets, etc. at Nanumanga in 1876, by the Samoan teacher, Ioane. I would be grateful if this information could be kept in confidence for a few years. There is still a possibility that I may be able to persuade Professor Firth, the Colonial Office, the High Commission, to let me undertake research work in the Ellice Islands. There is nothing, I think, that I would rather wish for. If this hope is realized, I would like to be able to go prospecting at Nanumanga..... I am especially concerned that the Americans, should not hear of the site just yet. I hope this sentiment doesn't shock you excessively, but I should hate to see such a potentially valuable collection from a British colony being carried off to American museums, when there are perfectly good British museums to receive them.

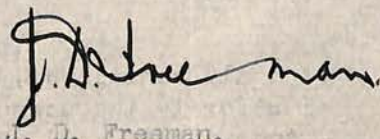


No doubt you are aware that Sir Arthur Grimble's paper "The Migrations of a Pandanus People," published as Memoir 12 of the Polynesian Society, was never completed. It stops short at page 112. It would be a very desirable thing, I think, if Sir Arthur could be persuaded to complete this paper. Now that he is retired, and living in London it might well be possible. I have been thinking that I could perhaps approach him on behalf of the Polynesian Society. Would you consider this a feasible plan? If it does have your approval I would be most grateful if you could let me have a brief note of introduction to Sir Arthur. Would this be possible I wonder?

Yesterday, at Livingstone House, I had the thrill of discovering the MS. of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Marquesas Islands dialect, compiled by William Crook, during the period 6th. June, 1797 to 18th. January, 1799. Even if it means playing a violin in the streets to raise funds, I am determined to exhaust the L.M.S. manuscript holdings on the South Seas before I return to N.Z.

Please accept my best wishes for your voyage out.

Yours very sincerely,



J. D. Freeman.

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
 "Loretto,"  
 Candie,  
 St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey.



"Loretto",  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands,  
5th November, 1947.

J.D. Freeman, Esq.,  
64, Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W.4.

My dear Freeman,

I don't know what you must be thinking of me not returning your note-book before now, but I have found it so very interesting that I could not bear to part with it until I had read it through several times and made notes, which you so kindly allowed me to. Unfortunately, I was kept going like a scalded cat in London, right up to the hour of departure, so had no time to do anything about it until I arrived here.

I had arranged to return the book to you by safe-hand of my brother, but at the last minute he was side-tracked to Liverpool. So now I am posting it Special Delivery, Registered and Insured for £400 so that I am sure that you will receive it all right.

We had a most enjoyable time with Mrs Sydney Aris at Basingstoke - she is the daughter of Mr J.D. Arundel, who owned and planted most of the Central Pacific Equatorial Islands in his time (c. 1870-1906): guano and coconuts were his specialities. Besides the 30 odd diaries left by the old man, Mrs Aris herself has a most astonishing recollection of the islands and personalities of the period. I mentioned you to her and, should you be interested and have time, you might care to get in touch with her at South Hall, Preston Candover, Basingstoke, Hants. (Tel. Preston Candover 205).

She was christened Sydney after Sydney Island, in the Phoenix Group, where she was born; so the island had quite a field-day when we met, since I had colonized it in 1937 and the only two villages on it are called Ona and Mauta after my wife and myself. Incidentally, she appears quite willing to let me have a shot at a biography of Mr Arundel (who interests me more than any other Pacific character) as soon as I can retire from the Government. It would take some three years, I imagine.

Again, many thanks indeed for lending me your notes - they have filled many gaps in my knowledge of the period and I am most indebted. If I use any of the notes I have taken at any time I shall, of course, be most careful to indicate the source.



I expect that we shall meet again before very long but meanwhile if there is anything at all that I can do to help you at any time do let me know immediately.

Yours very sincerely,

*H.E.M.*

H.E. Maude.



At Sea,

5. X. 46.

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
High Commission of the Western Pacific,  
Suva,  
Fiji.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I have just completed a letter addressed to Mr. Lake, of the Ellice Islands Colony, on the subject of the Peruvian Slave Raids, on Nukulaelae and Funafuti.

In my letter I have included the various accounts at present in my possession of the raids on Nukulaelae and Funafuti, and suggested certain questions which Mr. Lake might possibly find time to ask when next he visits those two islands.

I would be most grateful if you would be kind enough to forward my letter to Mr. Lake, or his successor (I remember your mentioning in Suva, the possibility of Mr. Lake's going on leave towards the end of this year).

At the moment, I am in the Shaw Savill Company's M.V. "Waipawa" - about three days out from Curacao, and on my way to Liverpool and London.

It is my intention, in London, as time allows (for my thesis on Samoa, must come first) to do further research on the Peruvian Raids.



2.

Has the Westbrook article,  
I wonder, proved of any interest to  
you?

Please accept my fullest thanks  
for the help that you have offered me.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,



John D. Freeman.

Note : My address in England will be :

J. D. Freeman,  
C/O N. Z. House,  
415 The Strand,  
LONDON.



Wellington, N.Z.

7 ix 46.

H. E. Maude Esq.,  
Western Pacific High Commission,  
Suva,  
FIJI.

Dear Mr. Maude,

The purpose of this note is to thank you for your kindness during my recent visit to Suva.

You will perhaps remember that I wrote to you in June last concerning research I had been doing on the Peruvian slave raids in the South Pacific. In Suva you were generous in offering to forward certain of my notes to Mr. Lake, of the Ellice Islands Colony, asking him to make enquiries concerning the effect of the raids on native culture, etc.

I regret that I have not so far had time to make the promised extract from my notes, for in Samoa with Robert Gibbings I was fully occupied and since my return to N.Z. I have been busy preparing for my departure for the United Kingdom. I am now to leave on September 9th., and it is my intention to work through my notes on the macinations of the Peruvians during the course of my voyage, and to post the results to you either at Panama or Liverpool.

In Samoa I was successful in procuring for the Turnbull Library, Wellington all the MSS. papers, correspondence, etc., of George Egerton Leigh Westbrook. Some of this material refers to Micronesia. Amongst a sheaf of papers I obtained on a previous visit I discover an

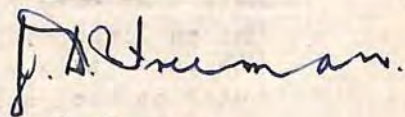


account of Westbrook's entitled : "The Bible at the Point of the Spear," the story of happenings at Tabiteuea in the early '70's. It has occurred to me that this account may possibly be of interest to you, and I am therefore sending a copy of it with this note. As it is the only copy in our possession I would be grateful if you would arrange to post it back to me when you have finished with it. I trust I am not altogether sending coals to Newcastle!

Please accept my sincere thanks for whatever help you are able to offer me in my research on the Peruvian raids. On my way to Samoa I spent a day at Niue and collected valuable information on native memory of the raids there. I am persuaded to believe that the Peruvians are not entirely forgotten elsewhere in the South Pacific. I hope to extend my investigations to the Tokelau Group, to Pukapuka, to Tongareva and the other islands they visited. In London during my two years at the School of Economics I hope to round off my historical investigations at the P.R.O and at Livingstone House.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,



J. D. Freeman.

P.S. My London address will be C/O N.Z. House,  
The Strand.



64 Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W.4.

8. viii. 47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

I have to thank you for your kind letter of 21st. July, 1947. May I comment on the various points raised?

It is cheering to learn that the Westbrook mss. account of the Tabiteuean war was of some worth. When I was in Samoa during August of last year, I purchased the whole of the then existing Westbrook mss, etc. on behalf of the New Zealand Government. The collection (it filled a packing case 3ft. x. 2ft. x. 2ft.) is now housed in the Turnbull Library, and I know that there is other material on the Gilberts. I also have a small private collection which I received from the Westbrook family some years ago. When I return to Wellington I shall remember to examine it for further references to the Gilbert Group, and send them on to you.

I am grateful to know that Mr. Lake has my queries on the Peruvian Slave Raids. Since I last wrote to you I have managed to put in a lot of work on these raids at the Public Record Office. Both the Pacific and Peruvian consular archives were rich in information, and I now have the whole incident well under control. Did you realize that the Peruvians reached the Gilberts? The event is established by a deposition sworn at the British Consulate, Apia in 1864 by one Adolphus Bassett (formerly of the Channel Islands) who acted for a period as interpreter on the Chili brig "Ellen Elizabeth." When the brig reached Sydenham Island, where Bassett joined her, she had about 40 Cleark islanders aboard. She then took 25 from Sydenham; 12 women and a man from Drummond Island, and about 50 people from Hope Island. When the "Ellen Elizabeth" finally



sailed for home she had 161 natives aboard. By the time Peru was reached, the traffic had been interdicted by the Peruvian Government, and none of the 'colonists' could be landed. After the "Ellen Elizabeth" had been three months at anchor, a Peruvian officer came aboard with orders to carry the natives back to their own islands. This officer tried hard to persuade the captain to leave their 'cargo' at a high island - probably somewhere in the Australs - but he refused. The survivors of the long voyage - only 110 of the original 161 were now alive - were landed on Tongareva. Another deposition (this time by a Dane) tells of the horrors of the voyage from Peru to Tongareva: tarring and beating with ropes; rations limited to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a tumblerful of cooked rice and a little tea cup of cold water twice a day; the diseased thrown overboard before they were dead. The Peruvian officer, the Captain and the Mate each had a native woman to live with.

Exactly what happened to the 110 survivors who reached Penrhyn I don't know. Have you perhaps any evidence? All I know at present is that they were all there in May, 1865 when the Rev. Royle visited the island in the "John Williams."

I do not intend to write up the Peruvian Raids for a year or two yet. It is possible that I may be fortunate enough to visit Nukulaelae and Funafuti myself, and perhaps the Tokelaus - and ask the relevant questions.

Your assurance that all the Gilbertese material at Livingstone House is terra incognita is encouraging. I appear to have given the impression that I am studying mission history; this is hardly correct. Most of the early mss. journals, etc. simply teem with ethnographical material - and it is this that I am tracking down. For the Gilbert and Ellice Group there is good demographic data. I am, of course, keenly concerned (as an anthropologist) with the introduction of the Christian religion, as a problem in culture change, and I have managed to collect a good deal on this subject.



At the moment I am working on John Williams' mss. journal of his 1832 voyage to Samoa, Tonga, etc. It is crammed tight with observations (all unpublished) of cardinal importance. How shaky a lot of the Bishop Museum essays in reconstruction are made to appear! I hope to be able to begin work on the journals of voyages to the Gilbert Group in about a month's time. I have already subjected them all to a preliminary inspection.

I shall of course be glad to let you have full access to all of my notes. Personally I just don't believe in 'preserves' in research work. I should mention that most of it applies to Samoa, and probably only interests you indirectly.

Of the whereabouts in London of Hawaiian newspapers of the period 1850-1900 I have no knowledge, except to say that odd copies were included in despatches from the British Consul in Honolulu, and are now in the Public Record Office, in the F.O. 58 series. There are however probably complete files somewhere.

You make mention too of accounts of naval vessels to visit the Gilbert and Ellice Islands up to 1900. In this question too I am interested. I have paid a couple of visits to the Admiralty Library, and made first enquiries. Logs, etc. are at the Public Record Office, but in tracing ships that cruised in the Pacific, there are helpful lists at the Admiralty Library. I am hoping and planning to do some work on this subject before I leave London. There is also supposed to be some valuable material on the Pacific at the Hydrographer's department in Edgeware Road, but I haven't been out there yet. Is it worth mentioning that the Admiralty Library has a good collection ("Everything!" - I was told) of published accounts of voyages, etc. in the Pacific?

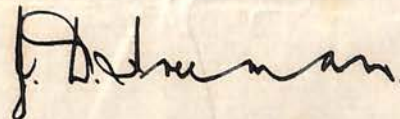


I have explained to Miss Fletcher, the L.M.S. librarian, that you will be wanting to see the Gilbertese material at Livingstone House, and I know that it is available when ever you care to visit.

Glancing back at your letter, I don't see anything that I have omitted. Please do not hesitate to ask any help that you think I may be able to offer. I am going to Switzerland to do a little climbing at the end of this month - but I anticipate being in London most of the time until October.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,



J. D. Freeman.

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
Loretto,  
Candie,  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
CHANNEL ISLANDS.



M.v. "Sydney Star",  
at Curacoa Island,  
21st July, 1947.

J.D. Freeman, Esq.,  
64, Elms Crescent,  
London, S.W.4.

Dear Freeman,

I owe you a whole fistful of apologies for not having replied before to your letter and two notes, all of which I received safely. Unfortunately they all arrived after I had left Fiji for the Gilberts, and once I reached Tarawa I was caught up in a whirl of arrears of work that left me without a minute for anything of a private nature. I was working 10 hours a day 7 days a week until I finally gave up and left but, despite all efforts, I have still some 20 private letters to reply to. Luckily for me, the voyage to England gives a golden chance to catch up again, before my correspondents have finally thrown me over as hopeless.

I was most grateful to you for the opportunity to copy your mss. account of the Tabiteuean civil war by Westbrook; it is now among my most treasured possessions. As I was very busy at the time I asked Miss Dodds, my secretary, to type 3 copies and then send the original back to you. Please let me know should you not have received it yet and I'll have it chased up. I have quite a bit of material on the Tabiteuean episode, which I obtained from the Hawaiian Missionary Society records at Honolulu in 1936.



I hope Lake is able to provide you with the information you require on the Peruvian slave raids in the Ellice Group. He is at present in New Zealand on 3 months leave and the Assistant District Officer (Penitala, an Ellice Islander) is in temporary charge of the District. However, I feel sure he'll do his best on his return.

Now, as regards the Gilbertese material at Livingstone House, I can assure you that even less is known about the early history of the Gilberts than the Ellice and that any information which you are able to procure would be well worth the time spent on it. Indeed, if you are studying mission history, I can't see how you can very well separate the Ellice from the Southern Gilberts (Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae). Surely the Samoan mission never touched the other Gilbert Islands south of the line (Tabiteuea and Nonouti)?

I have not been on leave in England for 11 years and I must admit that part of my reason for coming is the desire to obtain certain information on the Central Islands missing from my collection. In particular, I am after the accounts of the various naval vessels that visited the two Groups up to 1900 (other than the 3 printed reports, which I have).

You are now the expert on these Pacific records, so I am hoping that you will help me to locate them or tell me where I should search.

And may I also have a look at the Livingstone House



material? I am anxious not to tread on your preserves but I think each of us is probably looking at the subject from a different angle and our work would not overlap. In any case I have no intention of starting any writing for 4 more years at the earliest. Meanwhile, I am merely continuing the collection of books, pamphlets, mss. and data as I have been doing for the past 20 years, in preparation for my retirement and real work. Population statistics/<sup>and estimates</sup>are a very particular interest, as I have long had in hand a study of population trends in the Central Pacific Equatorial Islands.

I wonder if you know anywhere in London where they have files of the Hawaiian newspapers of the period 1850-1900?

I see from your last letter that you hope to be able to spend some time in the Ellice Group at the conclusion of your work in London: I do trust that it comes off and can promise you every assistance in the way of accommodation and transport. I am now Resident/<sup>Commissioner</sup>of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and expect to be in charge for several years to come: and while I am in charge I need hardly say that all scientific and research workers will be made genuinely welcome. I have just arranged for a team from the Bishop Museum to undertake ~~the~~ ethnographical research in the Gilbert Group and there is a distinct possibility that Dr Emory will be coming to the Ellice when he has finished his forthcoming work on Greenwich Island.

I hope to be able to get in touch with you when I



am in London and have a talk on mutual interests; meanwhile my  
address will be:-

Loretto,  
Candie,  
St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) H.E. Maude.

H.E. Maude.



64 Elms Crescent,  
London, S. W. 4.

26. iv. 47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

In Suva, in July of last year, I mentioned to you that on my return to London I intended to investigate fully the MSS. holdings of the London Missionary Society for the South Pacific area.

I reached England in October, and before the end of that month had graciously been given permission to examine all the South Seas MSS. at Livingstone House.

During the past six months I have put in very many hours there, making full and detailed notes on the following areas: Samoa, Niue, Rotuma, and the Tokelau and Ellice Groups. I have found the material exceedingly rich - from the point of view of both ethnography and history. Early journals - hitherto unknown - containing observations made in Upolu and Savai'i in 1834-5, have cast valuable light on Samoan social organization. In a journal of Thomas Powell's of date - 1871, I discovered a careful description of the primitive religious observances of the people of Nanumanga, of which Powell was an eye-witness. I have been able to compile population statistics for the islands of the Ellice Group from 1865 onwards.

These few examples will convey to you some indication of the sort of material at Livingstone House.

From the mid-1860's onwards, the London Missionary Society was responsible for the evangelization of those islands of the Gilbert Group south of the line, and at Livingstone House there are a number of journals describing conditions on those islands - from the days of first contact.

Hitherto I have restricted my research to Polynesia proper, but I would require small persuasion to extend my attention to the Gilbert Islands covered by the L. M. S. MSS.

My purpose in writing this letter to you is to seek your advice on the matter. Personally I am not well acquainted with the state of research on the Gilbert Islands. Would you consider time spent on the L. M. S. MSS. on the Southern Gilbert Islands to be well warranted? To what extent shall I be re-treading well trodden ground?

I would be most grateful to have your opinion on this matter.

i. Excluding, of course, Nauru and Ocean.



I have also been making considerable headway in my research on the Peruvian Slave Raids - having discovered much evidence both at Livingstone House and the Public Record Office. Among other things I have found that the Gilberts too fell within the sphere of the Peruvians' depredations.

Did you, I wonder, receive safely two letters which I posted to you in 1946 : one (containing an account by Westbrook) on September 8th. in N. Z. and the other on October 14th. in Liverpool?

I am hoping that at the conclusion of my two years' work at the University, here in London, I shall perhaps be able to spend some time among the Ellice Islands.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

H. E. Maude, Esq.,  
High Commission for the Western Pacific,  
Suva,  
Fiji

  
John D. Freeman.



~~BURPHIL~~ ~~AUCKLAND~~

Thanks your message but ~~as~~ <sup>on</sup> leave  
not ~~expiring~~ until end February intend  
~~remaining New Zealand~~

SLT. Burns Philp Albat Street Auckland

Thanks your message but intend remaining  
New Zealand until leave expires ~~end~~  
~~February~~ early March

Naude

Stanford

SLT <sup>^</sup> Burns Philp Box 410 Wellington

Please book accommodation Wellington self  
wife son 29<sup>th</sup> December to 4<sup>th</sup> January  
inclusive also endeavour here will can  
save period Regards Naude



Robertson. Otamati.  
Te Kuiti.

Dear Wellington twenty  
ninth may we visit  
<sup>soon</sup> you, ~~visit~~ grateful family  
news care Buens Philip  
Love & Christmas Greetings  
Honor.



SHIP  
TO  
SHIP

## MARCONIGRAM

SHORE  
TO  
SHIP

Prefix P	Handed in at AUCKLAND			Date Received 10-12-47	Time Received 0415
Number 2/2/10	No. of Words 44	Date handed in 10	Time handed in 1042	Service Instructions	Received from ZLW
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To MAUDE RIMUTAKA WELLINGTONRADIO

PLEASE RADIO INSTRUCTIONS ARRANGEMENTS YOU REQUIRE MADE YOUR  
 RETURN GILBERTS VESSEL INVERBANK LEAVING AUCKLAND EARLY JANUARY  
 AND HAVE PENCILLED IN NAMES PLANE FOR SUVA JAN 10th RADIO  
 OUR WELLINGTON OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMMODATION AND DATE YOU  
 WISH LEAVE THERE FOR AUCKLAND

BURPHIL



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",

past Panama,

11th December, 1947.

Dear Mrs Aris,

Just a line to thank you for your kind letter and the two parcels, which duly turned up with my luggage and which I will hand over to the Auckland Museum when we arrive.

I was sorry that the lady of Brighton died before I could get in touch with her. She must have had a unique collection of records and relics of early Australia, and it makes one weep to think of them divided up among dealers who have probably (if they are local men) little idea of their historical value. I have, however, suggested to J.D. Freeman (the Pacific Islands historical student I mentioned to you) that he may find it worth while examining the auction sale records in Brighton and following up any worth-while items.

England and winter skies seem a distant memory by now. We have just passed through a Caribbean heat wave - real steamy weather - and it will need the invigorating Pacific trade winds to revive us again. Panama was like a buyer's fairyland - every shop bursting with goods that one had long forgotten existed; and even if one had the necessary dollars one felt that it would be unpatriotic to use them. So we just gazed at the windows like children,



and spent a grand total of 80 cents!

I was so glad to see from your letter that you had not amended your kind offer to let us try our best to commemorate your father's great work. Curiously enough, I read that no less an authority than Professor Davidson of Oxford University stated the other day "how important a good biography of Arundel would be for the history of the Pacific". It was indeed a red letter day for us when we had the good fortune to meet you.

But I will not add to all your work by making you read long letters. What a pity it is that we cannot send you a bevy of our girls from the islands to assist you - they would love the novelty for a time but I'm afraid the climate would soon kill them. We hope, however, that you will have settled your domestic staff problems long before this reaches you.

With our best wishes for Christmas and 1940,

Yours very sincerely,

*J.R.M.*



The enclosed letter explains the old lady at Brighton

 PRESTON CANDOVER 205.

SOUTH HALL,  
PRESTON CANDOVER,  
BASINGSTOKE,  
HAMPSHIRE.

November 10. 1947

Dear Mr. Maude

I am so glad to have your letter - with all the kind thoughts in it..

It has meant a very great deal to me to have met you both and to feel that we feel alike about the Islanders even though my knowledge is very superficial - out of date. But I am greatly heartened by your tribute to my father and I am thrilled to think that you - a young man coming so long after him, have discovered & realised that he was truly a fine pioneer.. It seems to me that the British responsibilities in the Pacific are the only happy example in this distressful world - perhaps John F. Arundel did help to lay the foundations of this extraordinary friendly relationship which people like you & your wife have brought us to something very wonderful.

I should be so delighted to feel that in a few years you two might come to stay here & look through & sift all the strange medley of papers & diaries in the attic & take away with you all that you need.. There are few people whom I could trust to see such a strange revelation of a stiff, cold character but I know you two would have complete understanding & sympathy.



In the meantime I will try to sort & get into some  
sort of order the papers & photographs & label them  
in a way that if anything happens to me you may have  
access to anything. Elizabeth is entirely understanding  
about this:

I am delighted & touched that you have sent me the book  
you have both written on Banaba & I shall treasure  
it very much & I long for a quiet moment to read it.

I am having certain things done up & sent to you ship  
having here tomorrow or Wednesday. I may have put some  
things which are of no value or interest to the Museum -  
but will you explain to Mr. Archey that I hope he will  
deal with them as he wishes.

The curious little hollow group of the Crucifixion seems to  
my evasive memory have come from the Solomons but  
I may be quite wrong. I have added a strange rounded stone (?)  
which I seem to remember my father valued.

Thank you for all the labels & careful directions which will be  
just on the two packages & sent to the Lep Transport Co., Ltd.

This is a stupid inadequate letter in answer to your most  
kind one. but I am so tired - have all my own work to  
do now as well as the constant care & companionship of  
the small found daughter.

a thousand thanks to you both & my best wishes

from Spray D-Adcs.



"Loretto"  
Candie, St Peter Port,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands.  
November, 1947.

Dear Mrs Anis,

I must thank you most sincerely for your hospitality to us last month and, above all, for so kindly letting us have a look at your father's diaries and papers and the other treasures that you have collected from the South Seas.

As you must have realized, Mr Ansdell has always been in the nature of a hero to me and the most interesting of all the Pacific pioneers. I <sup>have</sup> <sup>come</sup> up against his <sup>achievements</sup> <sup>of islands</sup> work, in nearly every group, ~~the~~ which I have <sup>visited</sup> <sup>and</sup> recently, when assigned by the Government to write a historical survey of the Central Pacific, I found that, to a very large degree, it necessarily became a chronicle of his work in developing the area: it would not be too much to say that the larger part of what is now known as the "Central Pacific Equatorial Islands"



would, in all probability, not ~~have~~ be British at the present time if it were not for his efforts.

Here it was a real privilege to be able to see and handle your unique records of the period and to have such an interesting discussion with yourself; for, if I may say so, you have achieved an astounding memory of events connected with your father's work in the islands.

I only wish I was in a position to retire now from the service and devote a few years to writing a biography of Mr. Arnold which would be worthy of his work. As it is, however, I must perforce continue in the Government for the time being but I do hope that, should events fall out as I anticipate, and I am able to retire in a few years, you will permit me to make the attempt: if it is so good we can always scrap it.

As regards the items which you were contemplating sending to the Auckland Museum, I should be most happy to take them for you and hand them over on your behalf to Mr. Anley, the Curator. This applies not only to the tapa cloth but also to any of the



you may feel like taking with - 3 -  
other items, (for example, the bone fish hooks, <sup>wooden figure,</sup> and, etc.,  
from Ocean Island and the neighboring areas) which I  
know the Museum would treasure.

My luggage is being collected by the  
L of Transport Co., Ltd, in London, and should you care  
to send anything to Auckland I would suggest  
that it should be addressed to -

Mr H E Hande,

Passenger to Wellington by s.s. "Remutaka";  
and sent to them. I enclose a couple of labels  
for the purpose. It should reach London by about the  
14<sup>th</sup> Mabe, if possible, although the ship does not  
actually leave until the 21<sup>st</sup>.

I enclose an article on Ocean Island which  
my wife and I wrote some time ago: it may bring  
back memories of Nei Te He-xi Makin and others  
who were alive when fleashtete was first discovered  
there. I will also send a copy of a lecture  
I gave recently on the Colonization of the Phoenix  
Islands as soon as it has been typed, as I think  
it might interest you in view of your <sup>interest</sup> connection  
with that group.



once again, many thanks for your  
kindness to us - it was a joy to find someone  
in England with such vivid memories of the  
coral islands.

Yours sincerely,

H E Hande

---



sent by telephone  
15.10.47.

PRESTON CANDOVER 205.



SOUTH HALL,  
PRESTON CANDOVER,  
BASINGSTOKE,  
HANTS.

August 21. 1947.

Dear Mrs. Mande.

I hear from my cousin D.F. Ellis that you & your husband & boy may soon be in England on leave. I am sure you must have many plans & many relatives & friends to see - but it would be a very great pleasure if you three could come here someday on a little visit.

I leave it to you to think it over & to suggest a possible time. My husband & I live very quietly in this village... but you will not expect any ceremony or lavish entertaining in England!

It would mean a very great deal to me to meet you & to hear about the Gilbert & Ellis Islands nowadays. I have not been out there since 1911 - but shall never



2002 SOUTH HALL  
PARRSON GARDNER  
BOSTON  
MASS.

lose my deep interest & affection for  
the Pacific. Here in England there are  
very few who have the slightest interest  
in that part of the world which has  
been the background of my life.

I hope you will have had a good voyage  
& will have an unspoilt time in England.

With my good wish and welcome

I am yours sincerely

Sydney D. Aris



As from - The Esplanade Hotel,

Devonport, Auckland,

21st December, 1947.

Dr H.D. Skinner,  
Professor of Anthropology,  
Otago University,  
Dunedin, N.Z.

Dear Dr Skinner,

During a recent visit to London I met Mr Duff, of Christchurch, who was then working at the British Museum, and we had an interesting discussion on Pacific anthropological matters.

Among other things he spoke about the collection of Pitcairn adzes which I have deposited temporarily in the Auckland Museum and I gave him a summary of a letter I had received from you some years ago and of my reply.

Duff felt that you had never received this reply and made me promise that I should write again just in case. Actually, I have had my own doubts, firstly because it was sent, as far as I now remember, from the American Post Office at Christmas Island in the middle of one of the worst periods of the war (and may easily have been lost, stolen or destroyed by enemy action or loss of plane) and secondly because, as far as I know, you have never acted on it.

I'm afraid that I have not got the letter by me on leave but I know a copy is on record among my private papers




at Tarawa. No matter, however, for the gist of it was that I had absolutely no objection to your handling and writing up the Pitcairn collection (indeed I should be honoured if you did so), you to make arrangements with the Auckland Museum people covering the details. The Museum knows that I have written to you to this effect, for I told them some time ago. I also spoke to Dr Emory in Honolulu and he agreed that you were the person to do the work, if you were willing: otherwise, he thought of tackling it himself.

There are, however, several hundred items from Pitcairn in the Auckland Museum not included in my collection and one feels that any worthwhile study should include these as well as the ones that Duff has collected at Christchurch (and, indeed, quite a few other odd specimens scattered about the place).

If you do decide to do anything about this matter at some future date do please let me know should I be in a position to help or should you require financial aid towards the publishing of your results. I seldom have any money myself but am in touch with organizations often willing to disgorge in a good cause.

With our kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



SHIP  
TO  
SHIP

# MARCONIGRAM

SHORE  
TO  
SHIP

Prefix	Handed in at PITCAIRN ISLAND				Date Received	Time Received
Number	No. of Words	Date handed in	Time handed in	Service Instructions	Received from	By

To MEMO. H E MAUDE RIMUTAKA

GREETINGS AND REGARDS FROM ALL AT PITCAIRN

*Pitcairn Island*

*Many thanks your message looking forward to seeing you all again  
Kavdes*



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
off Pitcairn Island,  
21st December, 1947.

Dear Mr Goldup,

Thank you so much for the duplicates, which arrived just in time to catch me before I left England, and for the "Philatelist", which no doubt will catch up with me "in due course", as we say in the Civil Service. Actually I have already received a copy of Baldwin's article from Grumbridge and read it with much interest. Baldwin sent me a list of queries about censor's stamps, no doubt for his article, but I'm afraid I was quite unable to answer them from England and could only send on his letter to the Acting Resident Commissioner to deal with: so the data he wants will arrive too late to be of any use, unless he writes a supplement.

We past through a Caribbean heat wave last week, which must seem quite alluring to one coping with an English winter but reduced me to complete lassitude from which I am only just beginning to revive, thanks to a strong Pacific gale.

We much enjoyed meeting you at lunch and hope that we shall see you again when we next visit England. Meanwhile, if there is anything which I can do for you in the way of philatelic information or actual stamps please don't hesitate to write. My address, from February onwards, will be the Residency, Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

Yours sincerely,

*H.E. Maude.*

H.E. Maude.



8 Chesham St  
SW1.

11.11.47.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Here are a few  
duplicates for your small boy.

You should also receive  
a copy of the October number  
of a magazine called "The  
Philatelist", which RABaldwin  
asked me to have sent to you.

I have forgotten your  
exact date of departure, but, if  
I remember rightly, there  
should just about catch you  
all right.

I was very pleased indeed



to meet you and your wife  
recently.

all good luck in the islands  
yours sincerely

John Gordon.

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R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
en route to New Zealand,  
21st December, 1947.

Very Rev. H.H. Barton, M.A.,  
C/o Box 374,  
Dunedin, New Zealand.

Dear Mr Barton,

Your letter of the 18th July, sent to Suva, eventually caught up with me in England, where I was spending a few weeks leave and, as I was about to sail for New Zealand and had a good deal to settle in the interim, I have not been in a position to reply before now.

First of all, I must apologize sincerely for not having answered the questionnaire you sent me last year. To be candid, I read through it at the time and felt certain that it had been sent to me by mistake, since it bore all the marks of being addressed to missionaries in the field. So many of the questions related to government policy and appeared to be designed to ascertain the modern mission viewpoint towards it that I'm afraid I concluded that it was not intended for answering by the actual officials themselves and had been forwarded under the impression that I was either a missionary or connected with some mission organization.

I offer the above in explanation and not as an adequate excuse, since I should have undoubtedly written to you and ascertained the actual position. But for the distractions (during which the questionnaire was unfortunately mislaid) of endeavouring to reconstruct administrative machinery and social services in a Colony over-run for the best part of the war by the Japanese, I would have done so.

My conscience was stirred, however, by the arrival of your reminder and I have now answered all questions; or nearly all, since I am necessarily precluded, as a government servant, from replies to a few.

I should emphasize that I have filled in the questionnaire in a purely private capacity, as a resident in the Pacific Islands for the past 20 years. I have absolutely no mandate from the government for answering any point and, for all I know, the administration might have quite different views to those stated by me. I know, however, that I can rely on your organization not to quote me as speaking in an official capacity.

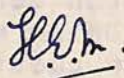


As your questionnaire did not specify the zone to be covered and I have been, for the past two years, Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, my replies relate solely to that area. Should any point require elucidation or further information be needed my address during January and February will be c/o the Esplanade Hotel, Devonport, Auckland, and after that the Residency, Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

I'm afraid that the replies will arrive too late to be of any use for the South Pacific Conference but they may be of some value if kept for comparison with those sent in by the missions operating in the area. I have tried to eliminate the bias of a civil servant, but it is too much to expect that I have succeeded in every instance.

Once again many apologies,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Commission on Church, Community and State.

The State.

- i. The Pacific Islands Year Book is probably accurate enough for this particular purpose, though the latest (1946) edition of the Colonial Office List would give more up to date information.
- ii. The contemplated changes in governmental control are similar to those envisaged, or already in process of realization, in the case of other territories under the care of the British Colonial Office. They may perhaps be summarized as the creation and gradual development of democratic institutions designed to lead to a steady increase in self-government, both local (or island) and Colony-wide, the emphasis in the earlier stages being on local bodies. Action is accordingly being taken to overcome the main obstacles impeding this programme by a rapid extension of facilities for higher education, with a view to producing native leaders, and an improvement in inter-island transportation, without which organizations other than purely local cannot function.

There are no doubt many other possible changes in government control but I know of none more desirable.

- iii. I know of none.
- iv. -----
- v. -----
- vi. -----
- vii. -----
- viii. The absence of dissatisfaction may possibly be due, at any rate in part, to:-
  - (i) the fact that the native realizes the benefits of European administration, which he sees to be on the whole benevolent and devoted to his interests and which has brought him peace and security, confirmed him in his land rights and developed his local governmental and economic institutions, while interfering to a minimum with his customary life;
  - (ii) the isolation of the Colony from other countries, which prevents comparison with more favoured communities, and above all from the centres of rising native nationalism, and thus from propaganda which might lead to the development of dissatisfaction with European administration based solely or



mainly on ideological grounds; and

(iii) the fact that the population is divided into small island units, which fosters a purely parochial outlook and prevents the growth of a national or racial consciousness.

ix. The higher branches of the civil service consist of trained personnel, the administrative service attending the normal administrative courses in Great Britain and the technical officers receiving their specialized training prior to appointment. No government anthropologists are employed as such but all administrative officers receive a training in anthropology while several possess, in addition, a university degree in that subject.

In actual fact, there is less call in modern times for the services of what I may term the "old fashioned" anthropologist (who, as a general rule, is a specialist in the observing and recording of more or less "static" primitive cultures) and far more for trained sociologists of all kinds (specialists in economics, psychology, administration, statistics, etc., as well as social welfare workers) to observe cultural change and social processes and often to assist in effecting such change as painlessly as possible. Some anthropologists, of course, have succeeded in adapting their techniques to the more complex conditions of today, with its industrialization, urbanization and rapid social change.

- x. The government at all times welcomes, and when necessary seeks, full co-operation and help from missionaries in questions of native welfare. This assistance is readily afforded both by the missionary bodies and individual missionaries.
- xi. The ideal, and increasing practice, of the governmental authorities is indirect rule through democratically elected native councils and other bodies. At the same time, the central governing authority itself will be more and more composed of local personnel and steadily less dependant on outside advice and control.
- xii. The government policy, in theory as in practice, may be described as trusteeship, leading to partnership in administration with the eventual goal of native self-government within the British commonwealth. It is definitely not repressive.
- xiii. There are no significant alien elements in the population.
- xiv. No: in correspondence with natives the local vernacular is used.
- xv. The study of English is encouraged as a means of widening the native outlook and as a help in technical advancement. It is of special value to higher government officials and other leaders



of the community. There is no intention that English shall eliminate the local vernaculars.

- xvi. All administrative officers, and many technical officials, have to pass examinations in the local vernaculars, a knowledge of which is essential for the effective performance of their duties.
- xvii. There are only two native languages spoken in the Colony and it is considered unnecessary and impracticable to make one or other of them the "lingua franca". In the natural course of events, however, it seems probable that most Ellice Islanders will come to acquire a knowledge of Gilbertese in addition to their own language.
- xviii. I have insufficient knowledge to answer this question, which does not effect the area under consideration.
- xix. Pidgin English is unknown, the native either speaking good English or none at all. It would not seem that a deliberate attempt to teach pidgin English to the natives of the Colony has much to recommend it.

#### The Community.

- i. There are two native races, the Gilbertese and Ellice, the former being micronesians and the latter polynesians. Both races are increasing and now amount to approximately 30,000 and 4,500 respectively (I have not got exact figures with me while on leave). There are no significant alien elements. The population is increasing, presumably because the natives have achieved a satisfactory adjustment to their environment and conditions of life as they exist at present.
- ii. In the Gilbert Islands, no. In the Ellice Islands, yes.
- iii. The natives of the Ellice Group have shown, as a whole, a desire to change from communal to individual ownership of land. This change is believed (though the point is arguable) to be in their own interests and is being encouraged and assisted by the Government.
- iv. Such a ~~group~~ <sup>group</sup>, together with some acquaintance with the processes of culture change, is considered to be as necessary for the missionary as the government official. Its achievement is aimed at but necessarily takes time.
- v. I agree with this statement: a sound training in anthropology (and by the term I mean modern functional and applied anthropology) is a valuable asset to the administrator, who already receives it as a cadet. It is probably no less necessary to the missionary.



- vi. This applies only to a limited extent: the Gilbertese is an individualist and the Ellice Islander is rapidly becoming one.
- vii. The pre-Christian order had several valuable sanctions, particularly relating to the control of morals: whether good or bad, however, these have largely disappeared with the spread of Christianity. Few practices or elements of the pre-Christian order still survive and none of these are considered to have a strongly undesirable effect.
- viii. It is difficult to disentangle changes in the social order which may be said to be due to the spread of Christianity from those attributable to governmental and other other agency. In general the missionary may fairly claim a large measure of credit for the spreading of peace, good order, a spirit of "neighbourliness" and the growth of democratic ideas.
- ix. It could be argued that the destruction of the native code of morality, with its repressive sanctions, has resulted in lower standards, while the constant sectarian strife hinders social and economic progress. The emphasis placed, particularly by the earlier missionaries, on the wearing of European clothes is said, furthermore, to have had a deleterious effect on the health of the community: there has been a change in this respect, however, during recent years (partly for economic reasons) and the reduced dress of today is probably unexceptionable.
- x. Even though the Gilbert Islands were under Japanese domination for several years, the war has resulted in surprisingly little unsettlement of native life and no permanent change.

#### The Church.

- i. I have no figures with me on leave and, in any case, these are best obtained from the missions themselves.
- ii. Yes. The chief official means of assistance are freedom of worship, taxation concessions, partial exemption from customs duties and monetary grants in aid of mission schools. In addition, there are many forms of unofficial co-operation between the missions and the government.
- iii. Yes.
- iv. No.
- v. Formerly autocratic and now paternal or, in the case of at least one young missionary, fraternal. Future relations will presumably tend to be increasingly fraternal, in line with the "partnership" policy of the government.



- vi. Apart from stating that the natives have a definite capacity for self-direction, I leave the answer to this question of internal mission organization to the missionaries themselves.
- vii. A matter of mission policy, best answered by the mission authorities
- viii. I know of none.

Education and Religion.

- i. Government education is secular but facilities are granted for Bible teaching in all government schools. There is no local authority education.
- ii. The government has direct rights of inspection by law, and indirect control through the enforcement of compulsory school attendance and the grant of financial assistance to schools reaching a minimum standard of efficiency.
- iii. No. The Government has up to the present concentrated on providing higher education for a limited number of future leaders while the missions have concentrated on village primary education and teacher training.
- iv. In some cases yes, though government teachers are selected primarily for their technical efficiency rather than their sense of Christian vocation.
- v. To government schools, owing to their greater efficiency in teaching secular subjects (and particularly English) and the superior opportunities for employment offered to ex-pupils.
- vi. A matter of mission policy which I cannot very well answer.
- vii. Mission schools have been criticised in the past for lack of efficiency in teaching secular subjects. This is primarily a matter of lack of funds, which results in inadequate teacher-training, too large classes and too heavy a burden on the teacher (who has usually his pastoral duties to perform as well). The remedy is increased grants from mission or government sources.
- viii. The government provides facilities for Bible teaching in all their schools (which are the only ones not under direct mission control).
- ix. My answer to the first would be yes. It would, however, be presumptuous for me to attempt an answer to the second, owing to lack of specialized knowledge: no doubt it will be adequately dealt with by my missionary colleagues.



- x. There are only three missions operating in the area: the London Missionary Society, Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart and the Seventh day Adventist Church. One can, unfortunately, see little prospect of these combining in order to operate any missionary institution.

General.

As an old-timer in the islands I should like to be able to submit my personal views on these questions. Being a civil servant, however, I am precluded from doing so, owing to the fact that they concern important questions of government policy.

R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
21st December, 1947.

*J.E.M.*  
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S. Pacific Conference

Commission on Church  
Community & State.

Co. Box 374,  
Orem, Utah,  
18.7.47.

Dear Mr. Mand.

At the end of last year I forwarded the  
questionnaire and sent you a  
the above Commission on behalf of  
I should be very thankful

if you could send your replies  
within the next few weeks to  
the above address, as a  
preliminary report is called  
for at an early date. Your  
opinion on the points raised  
would be of great value.

Thanking you & with  
Kind regards.

Yours sincerely  
Henry C. Barker



SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

COMMISSION ON CHURCH, COMMUNITY AND STATE.

Very Rev. H.H. Barton, M.A.  
Convener.

Outram, DUNEDIN.  
New Zealand.  
October 1946.

*Mr. Mand.*

*Ch. Secy Com: for W. Pacific  
Islands!*

Dear Sir,

The Commission on Church, Community and State is one of 11 Commissions appointed in Australia and New Zealand to prepare reports in view of the forth-coming South Pacific Missionary Conference. The enclosed questionnaire has been prepared with a view to eliciting information and judgments upon the points raised from experienced missionaries and other informed and responsible persons in the various groups of islands with which we are concerned.

The Commission is asked to be prepared with a preliminary report by November 1947. You will appreciate that we shall require to have replies as early as is reasonably possible. The area over which our inquiries have to be prosecuted is widely scattered. In many cases, replies are infrequent. Much time will be required to set in order the mass of material with which we shall have to deal. Only the importance of the matter involved, and the prospective good to the Islands and to the Kingdom of God from such a thorough study as is here contemplated, could justify us in making such demands upon the time and strength of men already burdened with responsible duties.

In addition to the questions included in the enclosed questionnaire, would you please add any other matter affecting the relationship of Church, Community and State, which seem to you important, and which are not covered by any of these questions? Since our questionnaire was prepared it has, e.g. been suggested that under the head "Community" a question or two on Indentured Labour might be asked; and under the head "Education and Religion" a question or two regarding Teacher Training - whether by Missions or Government; if by Missions, to what extent is it practicable for them to collaborate in Training Colleges?

We have had to bear in mind that other Commissions, such as those on "Economic Welfare" and "Education" may already be dealing with these specific questions. Though they are undoubtedly important from our particular angle, we are anxious not to overlap, and so add unnecessarily to your labours.

With all good wishes,

I am,  
Yours Sincerely,

*Hemy H. Barton*



SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Commission on Church, Community and State.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. THE STATE:

1. NOTE: We are accepting the Pacific Island Year Book (latest Edition) as authoritative in regard to governmental authorities in your group. Please note any necessary corrections or amplifications.
- ii. Are there any contemplated, possible or desirable changes in governmental control?
- iii. Is there dissatisfaction among the natives in your group either open or latent with white rule?
- iv. What is its basis?
- v. What does such opposition aim at to replace white rule?
- vi. Does such criticism include also opposition to Christianity and to its organisations?
- vii. Is the Christian organisation one of the factors leading directly or indirectly to this dissatisfaction?
- viii. If there is no dissatisfaction latent or overt, is this in itself a symptom which has significance for an enquiry?
- ix. To what extent is there a trained civil service; making use, e.g. of the work of anthropologists?
- x. To what extent does the Government seek or accept co-operation and help from missionaries in questions of native welfare?
- xi. In general, is the ideal and practice of the governmental authorities DIRECT or INDIRECT rule? To what extent, e.g. does the government make use of native chiefs, councils, and other indigenous authorities? Do you think that real native welfare would have been further advanced by a wise INDIRECT rule?
- xii. To what extent, if any, might the government policy be described as repressive; or, on the other hand, does it definitely and in practical ways aim at carrying out the principle of trusteeship?
- xiii. So far as alien elements in the population are concerned, e.g., Indian, Chinese, Annamese, Javanese, etc., is it possible to apply to them any other method than that of "Direct" rule?
- xiv. Is the use of English or other European language compulsory in government affairs?
- xv. Do the authorities aim at the general use of such language in the group either as a secondary language or ultimately to eliminate the native language or languages?
- xvi. To what extent are the officials themselves acquainted with the native tongues? In your judgment and experience is such knowledge important?
- xvii. In the event of a number of distinct languages or dialects being used in your group, is it possible or practicable to make one of them the "lingua franca" and ultimately the common language?
- xviii. Has the attempt to use MOTUAN as such a common language for Papua and New Guinea been a failure?
- xix. Is the use of pidgin English either as a final solution of the language problem, or as a halfway house to the general use of English satisfactory or desirable?



## 2. THE COMMUNITY:

1. What is the native race in your group? Is it increasing or decreasing? (Give figures) What alien elements are there and what are their numbers? Why is the population decreasing (or increasing)?
  - ii. Is there community ownership of land?
  - iii. If so is it practicable or desirable to depart from such ownership?
  - iv. "A real grasp of the structure of "Primitive" life and an intelligent application of this knowledge in the work of building the Church is as indispensable as good linguistic attainments "  
(Kraemer -- the Christian Message in a non-Christian World p. 341) How does this affect the missionary & the administrators?
  - v. To make an energetic use of the results of anthropological research is an obligation incumbent on every missionary in order to do his work of effecting religious change, moral reforms, and social revolutions or adaptations with more clear sightedness and consequently better and more effectively? (Ib. p. 343) Do you agree with this? How can it be applied to the training and practice of missionary and administration?
  - vi. "The solid fact of the communal conception and functioning of life and religion in the non-Christian world, and ...the utter foreignness of our individualistic conception to its mind."  
How does this apply in your group and how should it affect the missionary as well as the governmental approach? (Ib. p. 349)
  - vii. Did the pre-Christian order provide sanctions which, though perhaps mainly superstitious, yet had valuable results in the restraint of anti-social conduct, and in giving and maintaining a definite pattern of social life? Are there any practices or elements of the pre-Christian order which still have a strongly undesirable effect?
  - viii. To what extent has it proved possible and desirable under Christian conditions to adapt and improve the existing social order?
  - ix. Has there, in your judgment and experience, been a debit as well as a credit side in the change from the heathen to the Christian order, physically, morally, economically?
  - x. Have the experiences of the War years resulted in unsettlement of native life and has any permanent change resulted?

## 3. THE CHURCH:

1. Please supply the latest available statistics.
- ii. Is the government friendly and helpful so far as missionary work is concerned? If so, what forms does such helpfulness take?
- iii. Are the principles enunciated in the Tambaram Conference (see Appendix) accepted and followed in practice?
- iv. Are there any steps which should be taken in order to safeguard the missionary position in view of possible changes in the government of the group?
- v. What has been and is the relation of the missionary to the Christian population -- paternal, autocratic, fraternal, or what? What of the future?
- vi. To what extent have the ideals of self-support and self-government and self-propagation been achieved? Have the natives capacity for self-direction?
- vii. What use can and should be made of indigenous forms of organisation with a view to promoting self-government?
- viii. Have any distinctive forms, practices or beliefs developed in the native Church, which might be of interest or value to other parts of the Christian Church?



4. EDUCATION AND RELIGION:

- i. Is government or local authority education entirely secular in your group? If not, what connection with religion is there?
- ii. What control has the government over education in mission schools?
- iii. Do government and mission schools exist side by side?
- iv. Are the government schools staffed to any extent by mission men and women or by men and women with a sense of Christian vocation?
- v. Do the people prefer to send children to Mission or government Schools? Give reasons.
- vi. IF the Government is exercising an increasing control over education what do you think should be the Missions' attitude in the future?
  - (A) To endeavour to keep control with government subsidy and inspection?
  - (B) To concentrate on supplying Christian teachers for government schools?
  - (C) To specialise in a smaller number of schools of high quality?
  - (D) Some combination of the above?
- vii. What criticisms have been made of Mission schools by Government authorities and commissions? If there is solid ground for these, how do they affect the position and how could defects be best amended?
- viii. Would you support a provision similar to the "Nelson System" or "Right of entry" for Bible teaching in the schools?
- ix. Is religion such a vital element in an adequate system of education for primitive people that something more fundamental than an occasional Scripture lesson is needed? If so, what do you suggest?
- x. Do you favour, or see openings for, combined missionary institutions which can assist missionary education, such as Training Colleges for Teachers, Industrial Schools, etc., at some central place?

GENERAL:

- i. What in your judgment should be the ultimate aim so far as the place of the Pacific peoples in the family of nations is concerned?
- ii. What steps should be taken by the present authorities in the various groups to develop and foster democratic self government?
- iii. Have you any suggestions to offer as to ways that might prove ultimately practicable of developing a federation or other form of union among Pacific Island peoples?

APPENDIX:

Minimum Rights of Religious Freedom. (Tambaram Conference)

- (a) To assemble for unhindered public worship.
- (b) " formulate its own creed.
- (c) " have an adequate ministry.
- (d) " determine its conditions of membership.
- (e) " give religious instruction to its youth.
- (f) " preach the Gospel publicly.
- (g) " receive into its membership those who desire to join it.

Other elements of religious freedom shall also be claimed:

- (a) To carry on Christian service and missionary activity both at home and abroad.
- (b) " organise local churches.
- (c) " publish and circulate Christian literature.
- (d) " hold property & secure support for its work at home & abroad.
- (e) " To co-operate & to unite with other churches at home & abroad.
- (f) " use the language of the people in worship and in religious instruction.
- (g) " have equality of treatment in countries predominantly Roman Catholic similar to that accorded by Protestant Government.
- (h) " have legal recognition for Christian marriages between nationals.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
21st December, 1947.

My dear Cowell,

I had meant to write to you from Panama to thank you for your very interesting and useful letter on the Colony land problem, which arrived just as I was on the eve of leaving England. Unfortunately, we stuck a patch of really hot and steamy weather on entering the Caribbean and this, coupled with my natural laziness, made me postpone things until too late. Cambridge in December probably makes you feel envious of a heat wave and I can't say that it was unpleasant, despite the humidity, but it reduced me to a state of complete lassitude. Now we have reached the Pacific a strong, fresh breeze has revived me once more and determined me to face mounting arrears of correspondence.

I must say that I agree with virtually all the points you make. Unfortunately, however, the practical difficulties in getting the Colonial Office to agree to backing a colonization scheme at the present time and in face of Cartland's strong views that it is unnecessary and wrong in principle are well-nigh insuperable. It would be difficult, but not impossible, if we could cut down our 10 year development plan to the extent of financing it from the Colony allocation from the C.D. & W. Fund. This, however, is not possible without too drastic a curtailment of our educational and medical programme and we had therefore to state a case to the C.O. for the grant of a supplementary allocation from C.D. & W.F. general reserves.

I think that I had succeeded in persuading the C.O., or rather the Council which controls the Fund, to back a supplementary grant. They could only do this, however, if we submitted a careful and detailed colonization scheme giving an overwhelming argument why colonization is the only solution of our problems and containing itemized figures of its estimated cost from start to finish.

Such a scheme must clearly be prepared in the first place by the Chief Lands Commissioner but it seems certain that Cartland, even if he produced it, would feel bound, as the expert in charge of the Department concerned with colonization, to state that he was in complete disagreement with the whole project. I could, of course, still send it in and possibly win the support of the High Commissioner and the geographical section of the C.O., but there is little doubt that the very fact that the Chief Lands Commissioner disagreed with it would be sufficient to prevent the Council from voting the necessary funds.

R. Cowell, Esquire.



I discussed the matter with the C.O. and they felt as I do that, in view of the opposition to the whole colonization venture, the Council would be most ~~unlikely~~ unlikely to agree to the diversion of funds, much needed elsewhere for productive economic development, for employment on a scheme which may be valuable from a humanitarian point of view but is unlikely to increase Empire productivity to any marked extent. England, as you know, is in the throes of an economic crisis and the emphasis at the C.O. is on increasing the output of raw materials (especially food) from the Colonies and thus helping the rehabilitation of the Mother Country.

In brief, the obtaining of a special grant for colonization would have, in any case, been a difficult feat, even though the local Government spoke with one voice. Now, however, that the Council sees the local experts divided they cannot be blamed if they refuse to consider the matter further unless and until we settle our own differences and produce a unanimous scheme for their approval: and this, in fact, is precisely what they have done.

I have already put in a memorandum roughly on the above lines and can but pray either for the gradual conversion of Cartland, as he becomes more au fait with the local situation, or a general improvement in England's economic position, making more money available for Colonial development and welfare. Meanwhile, I hope that you will take advantage of any opportunity which you may have of expressing your views to Sir Frank Stockdale, Webber and the C.O. generally. I do not know if you intended your letter to be private but I shall not put it on record unless you say so, though I may show it to Sir Brian, if opportunity occurs, or Bryant.

The only news I have heard recently is that Laxton has been seconded to the High Commission (presumably instead of you) and that his wife is going out to Fiji to join him. So your chances of joining the Lands Commission seem good.

Sir Brian Freeston, with his wife and daughter, is on board and has been very kind to us. He has been working on West Indian problems to date but tells me that he intends to concentrate on the Pacific from now on, since we are in the area. He has a message from the King to the Pitcairn Islanders, which should give them a good deal of pleasure, as they are very attached to the Royal Family.

I do hope that you succeed in getting your extension of leave and have a good time in England.

With our very best,

*Yours very truly,*  
*J.R.H.*



67. Barton Road.

Cambridge.

11.. 11.. 1947.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Since you confirmed Sir Frank Stockdale's information of Mr. Cartland's opinions, which I disregarded at that time since I felt certain that your opinion would be sought, I have felt that you might like a note on population and colonization from me since I was lately & for two years closely connected with landowners and their problems.

I first became interested in the problem at the end of 1944, when, as District Officer Ellice Islands, I attempted an answer to the problem of rehabilitation and compensation of landowners. It was apparent, even in the richer islands of the Southern Ellice, that little future lay in raising the general standard of living of the people if there was any noticeable increase in population. On visiting Niutao and Nui in January 1945 this conviction was strengthened: Niutao, in particular, was an epitome; the recruiting rate for the Labour Corps was high and I believe higher in proportion to the population than from Funafuti and Nukunepetau where land was at a smaller premium. At this time we, in the Colony, were in ignorance of any idea of colonization, and I suggested that compensation to landowners whose trees and pits losses had been very heavy should be in the form of re-settlement on other islands or land purchased or rented by Government. The Funafuti Government hastened to assure me that no land would be available there, an assurance I believe to be true. Nukunepetau also claimed that no land would be



available, although a moderate measure of "communal" land existed. Both Governments expressed the opinion that a redistribution of land would be unpopular, particularly if people from other islands were brought in. My inquiries along these lines were caused by second-hand information that Nanumea was badly hit by destruction of trees, knowledge of which I later obtained in December 1946, and which I do not hesitate to label "accurate". I think that land leases for say ten year periods, long enough to allow re-planted trees to begin bearing fruit, could have been obtained, but I can imagine no family leaving Nanumea for this period only, and, if they did, who would care for their re-planted lands? Such an arrangement would require careful family planning and would not be in the least popular though I do not doubt that it could be done by "direction".

If we translate this problem to the Gilbert Islands — Butaritari, Tarawa and Abemama — about whose land customs I know none, we immediately run into customary difficulties. Land transfers by sale are not customary on either Butaritari or Tarawa, though once again "direction" might be effective. If a measure of coercion were resorted to, even if such coercion were facaded as "Government support" only, it would be a complicated business to obtain a "bill of sale", since freehold is not vested solely in the apparent (i.e. the Lands Register) owner. But more important, once the precedent were set there would be neither moral nor legal limitation on other transfers by sale. I honestly believe that we know little enough of existing customary tenure without adding a new tangle. On Abemama, I understand that land sales are allowed although in 1946 I obtained Mr.



Wentham's consent to stopping this practice pending investigation by the Lands Commission, since the registration of ownership had got into a hopeless tangle, to such an extent that correlation of my own Register and the Official Register was virtually impossible.

In Tarawa, where destitution was claimed by certain landowners, I carried out, under your instructions, a survey of absentee landowners and their holdings. It is possible that, were Government compulsorily to rent these lands, for such a period as is required for a newly planted tree to bear fruit, many hard hit landowners could eke out an existence until their own lands are again productive. But what is the point of this? It means simply that Government must pay for rents without touching the fundamental problem — relief of over-population. In parenthesis, if Betio is really to be Colony Headquarters there will be ~~success~~ <sup>still more</sup> ~~landowners~~ landowners to compensate either by land on Tarawa or elsewhere, since all of them have not sufficient to live on and to raise their standard of livelihood at the same time. In considering this question of livelihood a very pertinent question is — what increase in population can be carried without reducing export copra, the main commercial asset of the Colony? We can, I believe, by various drastic decrees effect a re-distribution of land and population to allow for an increase of the latter, but, if carried too far, we shall reduce an insolvent Colony to bankruptcy. Colonization is not an expedient; it is a realistic policy to prevent that bankruptcy which must attend any agricultural community compelled to use as food its only source



of revenue.

When flying over the Gilbert Islands, as you mentioned, large areas of non-food trees can be seen together with some barren areas. Can these be cultivated? I am no agriculturalist but I believe that some natural vegetation is beneficial to soil and humus growth. I can, however, quote certain most pertinent facts: the east end of Bairiki, known as "Taboukeaba" is planted with coconut trees which bear well during rainy years, but which ~~bare~~<sup>bear</sup> hardly a nut in dry seasons. This relevant fact leads me to believe that many areas are unplanted simply because the return is not worth the labour: I am also lead to utter the word "drought" and to refer to the difficulties of the mid 1930's.

In May-June 1945, I was stationed on Tabiteuea and over a six week period ~~made~~<sup>took</sup> a thorough census of that island, the details of which are on record. Not being a statistician I do not know if the data collected was scientifically done, but among other details, I obtained the population by decennial age groups, the average birth and death rates, the infantile mortality rate. From these figures, maybe quite erroneously, I concluded that we may expect an alarming increase in population particularly if better medical and educational services play their part. Whatever may be the result of scientific



as "ashamed". Whatever its English meaning may be, "mama" is very real to the Gilbertese. Would a Gilbertese be "mama" to accept charity at home? Would he be in a position of social inferiority to those from whom his land is bought? Colonization is an adventure; the land is virgin and no social stigma would be attached to a settler.

Then the question of refusing to settle. I can imagine the existence of very few Gilbert or Ellice Islanders who would signify their willingness to migrate until they knew precise details of the place they were going to, and the terms under which they were migrating. The normal argument is — I know what I have here now what exactly will I get and will it be so much better that it is worth my while to go, if so, then the adventure is worth while.

In summarizing, therefore, the following points are relevant —

- (a) Transfers of land by sale are customary only (so far as I know) on Abemama;
- (b) The present standard of living is already low and even the most progressive of policies will not alter the fact that the poorness of the land must limit results;
- (c) Any future increase in population must reduce ~~the~~ the standards of living by reducing the amount of Copra available for export;
- (d) By reducing the export of copra insolvency of the Colony may finally change to bankruptcy;
- (e) Drought and consequent relief must be remembered during these years of comparative plenty;
- (f) Will Gilbertese (and Ellice?) social behaviour permit "charity" at home without stirring up both civil and land disputes?



(9) Is sufficient data on population trends available that a decision to colonize should be vetoed?

My own personal view is that Fanning and Washington Islands are a necessity if we are to raise the standard of living of the people and to maintain ~~a~~ some state of financial solvency. Eventually, these islands too will be overpopulated but by then we may hope that the Gilbertese will be able to settle in Fiji. (I am dubious of settlement there at present though my fears are based purely on conversations with a single Fijian Chief).

I hope that the above notes are not too rambling, but I feel that they should be recorded. With our best wishes from my wife and I.

Yours sincerely,

Heid Quin,



"Loretto",  
Candie, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey,  
Channel Islands.

23rd September, 1947.

My dear Cowell,

Many thanks for your letter, duly forwarded on by the Colonial Office. We both congratulate you heartily on your excellent and speedy work in Australia. It certainly came as a complete surprise to us, as we had no idea that you were contemplating matrimony, though I well remember recommending it.

We expect to be in London (or more exactly at Teddington) during the earlier part of next month, and I will endeavour to find out from the Colonial Office if you are, as I expect, at Cambridge, in which case we should like very much to meet your wife and yourself. If we have no luck then, we shall no doubt manage it when we finally leave again for the Pacific either in November or December.

Ward, of the Colonial Office, has written to me about your undertaking the tuition of Turbott in Gilbertese and I have replied that no one in the service could be better. I have also offered to lend my Bingham's Dictionary if it should be required.

We hear from Bryant of several changes in local affairs since I left. In particular, it seems to be likely that Colony headquarters will be located on Betio and not Abemarra, on the grounds of expense. As regards lands I understand that the Old Men are considering taking over war damage compensation in order to save the British taxpayer while Cartland has proposed the re-settlement of land-hungry Gilbertese on surplus lands in the Gilbert Islands themselves, instead of on Fanning and Washington. It certainly has much to be said in its favour and Cartland has gone into the question very thoroughly.



23rd September, 1947.

I do hope you are enjoying your leave and that you're not working too hard: wonder if you can take your wife up to Cambridge and how she likes the idea of the Colony.

Things seem in a bit of a mess in this country and one wonders how long they can afford to subsidize the High Commission Territories. The Colonial Office don't seem, however, to anticipate any great cuts as far as I can gather, and I understand that the current Estimates have been passed.

I nearly had to fly to Australia last month in connexion with Pacific bases and went across to London for the purpose. The day before the plane left, however, it was cancelled, rather to my relief as the weather was so glorious in England and it was mid-winter in Canberra.

Hoping to see you before long,

Yours very sincerely,

*J.L.D.*



3<sup>rd</sup> August.

"S.P. Orion".

Dear Mrs. Maude,

For the last few weeks I have been promising or threatening either to radio you or to write to you, but, after much procrastination, I am just getting around to it. You may have heard already through "official sources" that I was married while in Australia, but, even so, I feel that I should let you know personally. I should hesitate to suggest that you may be surprised at this news, though I imagine that its suddenness may cause, or have caused, an odd comment; but, if you remember you did suggest that it would be a nice step to take, I had some doubts at first that Parawa would permit my staying in Australia long enough, but H.D. rallied round nobly and then agreed to my travelling, at prohibitive fare, on the 'Stratheden'. However, a berth fell vacant on the 'Orion' and we took the opportunity of reaching England three weeks earlier. I think the highest comment so far came "radio-back" from McEwen — "how did you do it: chloroform?"

In a note just before you left Parawa it was suggested that you may have time to see me in England: now that I am married, I should all the more welcome such a meeting, and would very much like my wife to have an opportunity of meeting & seeking general advice on the Colony from a woman's aspect from Mrs. Maude.

This voyage on the 'Orion' is only fair. We have a very small & very hot cabin & the S.W. monsoon weather is making towards its sticky end. Cloud, rain, wind & moderate seas combine with the heat to make difficult choosing between it and the English winter ahead.

With our best wishes to Mrs. Maude, Alan  
& yourself.

Sincerely yours.

Frederick Cook.



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",

27th December, 1947.

Dear Stapledon,

Thanks for your letter of the 29th October, which arrived just in time for me to take action before leaving England. I saw Webber re your two telegrams and then went on to the Crown Agents to arrange for the selection of an Assistant Treasurer. The Savings Bank Officer I'll see in New Zealand, on arrival, and if none to suit can be found in the Dominion I have settled with the C.A. that I will let you know accordingly and that, on receipt of a telegram from you, they will select someone suitable in England.

We were given a pretty solid amount of work in the U.K. Masses of official and d/o letters and the C.O. kept me on tap until the end of August and, two days after my release, Cartland's historic bombshell arrived and was duly distributed as a d/o round the depts. So things were only middling, on the whole.

So glad you've fixed up the Manager of the Trade Scheme and I feel sure you did the right thing under the circumstances. If, as Snell indicates, he is an expert in running small vessels half the Trade Scheme troubles may be over - I hope. The other Palmer was always apt to get in a flat spin over ships and they certainly got poor Protheroe down too: I do hope he's better again.

R. de S. Stapledon, Esquire.



I duly conveyed my blessing to the C.O. on the new proposals for headquarters on Tarawa and a larger Colony vessel to run on a regular schedule. I am confident that the latter is sound but not so sure of the former - but, if everyone else feels it is right, it would merely be obstinate to oppose any further. May the Colony never regret having such a cramped h'q - and one, moreover, broken up by channels.

I expect that you will have already heard that, on medical grounds, I am to be transferred from the Colony (and presumably from the Pacific) within a few months: actually, the C.O. medical adviser nearly prevented our returning at all. We shall indeed be sorry to leave a part of the world that has become our home.

Enough for the present - I find it hard (as you probably do also) to write letters on leave and, in any case, you can have little leisure to read them.

With our very best wishes for 1938,

*Yrs. etc.,*

*J.L.H.*



R.M.S. "Rimutaka",  
27th December, 1947.

My dear Bryant,

I should have replied to your letter of the 16th from England, since it duly arrived before we left, but needless to say we were very rushed towards the end and so I decided to write at more leisure during the voyage. Our whole visit home was pretty hectic, being so brief (considering we had been away 12 years) and we did not manage to fit in nearly all we had planned. The Colonial Office, with all its hundreds and one branches, kept me writing and interviewing more than I had bargained for, so we were few days without official business of some kind to transact.

Before leaving, I gave my blessing to the change in the location of Colony headquarters and also the new plans for a larger and better ship to run on a regular schedule. I made it clear that the change from Abemama to Tarawa is, in my opinion, a step which the Colony will probably regret in the long run; but if the money is not available there's nothing much one can do about it except to be content with the next best alternative. I like your disposition of the various departments and the school.

I'm sure that you're right about the ship and tried to emphasize to the C.O. that they must get a move on about acquiring one. I am pessimistic, however, unless Boys-Smith can go home and stir things up - he could probably find a suitable craft in a very short time (they exist all right) but the "usual channels" may take months, or more probably years.

On receipt of the H. Cr's telegram I arranged with the Crown Agents for the selection of an Assistant Treasurer. Unfortunately the time was too short for me to choose him myself but they seemed quite confident that they could get a suitable man with some accountancy qualifications and experience. Surely to goodness there must be plenty of people anxious to get jobs abroad at the present time - I know I must have met a hundred or more myself.

I gather from Stapledon that you are all fixed up now as regards a Manager for the Trade Scheme and an Assistant

H.C.A. Bryant, Esq.,  
The Residency, Tarawa Island,  
Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.



Storekeeper but I'm to interview several candidates for Savings Bank Officer on arrival in New Zealand.

Sir Brian and Lady Freeston are very pleasant folk and I think they'll like the islands. Certainly they should seem a peaceful spot after the West Indies, where trouble looms on every side. I soon gathered at the Conferences at the C.O. and elsewhere, however, that there is trouble in practically every Colony with the exception of those in the Pacific and one wonders how long the islands will remain immune. The Communists have got quite a hold in the Cook Group now and "marching rule" seems a problem in the Solomons.

The Freestons are most democratic and friendly: very different from Sir Murchison Fletcher and some others we've had in the past. As yet they know very little about Pacific affairs but are reading it up. I am lending them a good few books but keep off controversial subjects as far as possible lest I should unconsciously give them a personal bias on some topic before they get to Suva. I feel that there will be enough trying to pull them hither and thither in Fiji without adding to the racket.

You will have got a copy of my d/o letter to Chamberlain on colonization, in reply to Cartland. It was penned after consultation with the C.O. who indicated that Cartland's letter, irrespective of whether he was right or wrong, had put an effective (and I expect final) stopper on our getting any money from the C.D. and W.F. for lands settlement. I wish I'd been able to see your covering remarks before sending my memo in, as I see from your letter that in certain respects they must have represented a modification of Cartland's; but unfortunately the H.C. never sent them on and both the C.O. and myself took Cartland's final memo as representing the views of all Depts. of the Govt. Anyway your letter explains the position and I can sympathize with the difficulty you must have been in.

You will have probably heard that I am leaving the Colony at long last, on medical grounds. I had myself examined in England by three doctors, including the medical adviser to the C.O., and very nearly didn't come back at all. With some persuasion, however, I was given an outside limit of 12 months after which I must leave willy nilly. I feel that your wife and you will understand, probably better than anyone else we know, what leaving our friends and home for ever will mean to us: but it is none the less high time we left and I am confident that it will be for the Colony's benefit as much as our own. I will tell you about my discussions re my successor when we meet.



We had intended to leave for Fiji, en route to Tarawa, at the end of February, but if the infantile paralysis epidemic in Auckland delays the opening of the schools I shall probably have to ask for a few weeks extension until I can settle Alaric into King's. As you know, it was almost the main object of the whole leave.

Meanwhile I do hope the remainder of your acting period will be as successful as it has been up to date and that Nan and you are both enjoying life and really fit.

With our very best wishes for Christmas and the New Year,

Yours very sincerely,

J.L.M.



29th April, 1947.

Dear Miss Stuart,

Thank you for your letter of the 11th January which arrived a few weeks ago: there has been no outward mail since then or I would have replied to it before. I am afraid that we are very isolated up in the Gilbert Islands and mails to and from Tarawa are very few and far between.

I am sure that we should have liked to have taken advantage of your offer to come up here and fill Miss Firth's post, but I am afraid that it is not possible as we are leaving New Zealand for England by the "Australia Star" on the 11th June and, indeed, my wife and son have already left and are now living at Milford near Auckland.

We hope to return from England towards the end of the year but we are leaving Alaric at school in New Zealand so he will not be requiring a governess.

I am returning your photograph, as requested by you.

Yours sincerely,

*(Signed)* H. E. MAUDE

Miss I. E. Stuart,  
P.O. Box 149,  
Napier, N.Z.



29th April, 1947.

Dear Miss Steve,

Your letter dated the 10th January arrived by the last mail about a month ago and there has been no opportunity to send a reply since then. I am afraid we are very isolated up here and letters to and from the Gilberts take several months: hence the delay in replying.

I am afraid that I do not know very much about the arrangements which my wife had made with Miss Firth regarding her accompanying us to England. Probably you have already gone, or made arrangements to go, but if you would still like to pursue the matter of accompanying us, I suggest that you should write to my wife at Beach House, Milford, Auckland. I believe that we are leaving New Zealand for England by the "Australia Star" about the middle of June.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Miss S.H. Steve,  
72 Mitchell Street,  
Brooklyn,  
Wellington, N.Z.



29th April, 1947.

Dear Miss Parker,

Thank you for your letter of the 8th January which only reached me a few weeks ago: I am afraid that there has been no outward mail since then and therefore no opportunity for answering it. However, a plane is leaving here for Suva on the 5th and so this letter will be able to reach you in a comparative short time.

I am afraid that we are very isolated up here in the Gilbert Islands and mails are few and far between so you must forgive my not having replied to you before.

I am afraid that I do not know very much about the arrangements which my wife had made with Miss Firth for her to accompany us to England but if you would still like to pursue the idea, please get in touch with my wife, who is now living at Beach House, Milford, Auckland.

I believe that we are due to leave New Zealand for England by the "Australia Star" about the middle of June.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. E. MAUDE

Miss M.H. Parker,  
4 Nile Street,  
Timaru, N.Z.





VICTORIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,  
WELLINGTON, W.1.  
N.Z.

4 Mile St.  
Timaru.  
January 8th. 1947.

The Resident Magistrate of the British  
Mandated Islands.  
Tararua.

Dear Sir. You will perhaps forgive me for writing so soon after the shock & loss of Miss Firth's death, but it occurred to me that I might possibly in the circumstances be useful to you since I also intend travelling to England in a few months. I am going up to Oxford in the Michaelmas term & intended leaving New Zealand sometime between June & August but could easily do so earlier in order to look after your son's education during the voyage & - if you wished it - for two or three months afterwards.

I have a N.Z. Honours degree in English, taught English, Latin & French at the Timaru Boys' High School in a war appointment & then lectured for a year in



English at Victoria University, College. I was  
myself born in New Zealand just after  
my parents arrival, though - if it is of any  
interest to you - I have an English accent  
due no doubt to being the youngest of an  
English family. I was educated at home,  
at the Timaru Girls' High School where  
I was a prefect, & at Canterbury University  
College where I was a Scholar. If you  
are sufficiently interested in my suggestion  
to wish to see testimonials you will  
perhaps let me know. Apart from these  
from the professors & headmaster under  
whom I have worked, Sir James Hight,  
Pro-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand  
who has known me for many years could  
speak of both my academic & my general  
qualifications, & Dean Julius Archdeacon  
Young, (late of Christ Church, Wanganui) would  
be able to hand on their knowledge of me from  
the time I was a very small child.

I need hardly confess that I should be  
very glad - & therefore very much devoted to  
your son's interests - if I were able to come  
with you. Since my own father, a professional  
engineer has been dead many years & both  
my college fees at Oxford & the exchange rate  
on N.Z. money have risen considerably.

Yours truly  
Marian Hope Parker



the Resident Magistrate,  
British Mandated Islands.

72 Mitchell Street,  
Brooklyn, Wellington  
New Zealand  
Jan. 10th. 1947.

Dear Sir, I read in our newspaper of the death of Miss Judith Tuth who was acting in the capacity of governess to your son and who was to have accompanied you to England in the near future. As I am contemplating travelling to England with the aim of furthering my teaching experience and hope to leave in two or three months' time, and am desirous of obtaining such a position as would have been held by Miss Tuth, I venture to offer my services should you be still requiring a governess.

I am a fully qualified teacher, holding the degree of M.A. (N.Z.) and for the last three years I have been teaching the main secondary subjects to all forms at a co-educational District High School. Language and education are my particular interests and the organisation of school drama and sports activities, also music, have fallen to my lot. For two and half years I was part-time language mistress at Warden Deceased school, Wellington, and I have also had a year's teaching experience with young children.

During the War years I did V.A.D. training for which I held a certificate. My age is 26 yrs 9 mths.

I should be glad to forward testimonials should you require same or to furnish any particulars you may desire to know.

Trusting you will consider my suggestion favourably.

I remain,  
yours faithfully,  
(Miss) Sylvia H. Stone



P. O. Box 149,  
Napier, N.Z.  
11th January 1947.

M<sup>r</sup>. Maude,  
Resident Magistrate,  
Tarawa,  
Silbert Islands.

Dear Sir,

I have recently read the report in our papers of the unfortunate accident which befell Miss Firth.

I was wondering if you were considering filling her position and if so I would like to apply for it if mutual arrangements were made.

I shall endeavour to give you a description of myself, and also enclose a recent photograph. I am 30 years of age; 5'3" in height; weigh 135lbs. fair complexion; auburn hair. I have very good health. I am a Presbyterian and teach a Bible class of 10 girls. I have a good home and parents.

After attending primary school I spent two years at the Napier Technical



college, and then one year at the Napier  
 Girls High School. On leaving school  
 in 1932 I entered the office of M<sup>r</sup>. J. A. Simons  
 where I did public typing and duplicating  
 and bookkeeping. Four years later I  
 was offered a position with the Acetone,  
 Illuminating & Welding Co. Ltd, Head Office,  
 which I have held for ten years. I  
 commenced as an invoice clerk, rising  
 to a bookkeeping machine operator, and  
 from there to being in charge of  
 the bookkeeping department which has  
 nine girls working in it, both senior  
 and junior. A year ago the  
 above company sent me to Wellington  
 to take a course for one month at  
 the Burroughs Commercial School on a  
 calculating machine. This also  
 revised my whole course of arithmetic.  
 I also learn elocution and two  
 years ago sat for the senior exam  
 of the Trinity College of Music, London  
 and obtained a pass with merit,  
 both for elocution and English. I  
 have also competed in competitions  
 with success.



I am fond of good music, and can play the piano, although am not outstanding in this respect. I enjoy good books, and plays, and have travelled over most of N. Z.

I am able to drive a car and am interested in all sports, especially swimming and life-saving, for which I have several certificates and also have won cups and medals when at school. I do not drink or smoke.

I trust you will not be offended at my taking the liberty of writing this letter, and should you consider this application and desire to know further of me I should be pleased to supply the information - if not I would appreciate it if you would return my photograph.

Yours sincerely,  
 (Miss) Ina E. Stuart.