

Book No. 13.

Articles on the Gilbert Islands - Lists and Extracts.

Part I.

near 5 o'clock, "The Kite: A study in Polynesian traditions"

Pages 455-491.

Page 457 - "In Munnisia kite-flying is practiced as a religious function. The inhabitants of the island of Rathanar in the Palau group are said to hold kite-flying festivals at irregular intervals. These festivals are ostensibly held in honor of the gannet, which is a sacred bird, for they call their kites by the bird's name. Here we are told that from time to time the god commands his worshippers to make a kite with a long tail, and the whole population flocks to some treeless heights to fly the big kite'. The Gilbert Islanders² and those of the Kingmill group³ are also said to make fine kites of sewed pandanus leaves. (Text figs. 1 & 2).

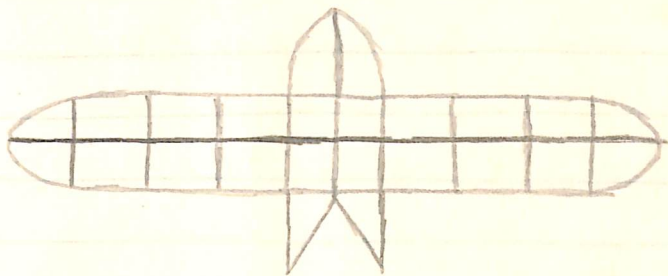
¹ Kulbary, "Die Religion der Palauer," 1, H., 38ff in A. Bastian, *Allenlei aus Volke- und Menschenkunde* (Berlin, 1888). The reference in the text is from J.G. Frazer, "Belief in Immortality," vol III (London, 1924) p. 251.

² *Forwards Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities* (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol II, Honolulu, 1916, Memoir I), p. 33.

³ U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-42) Hull 1845. Vol V, p. 105.

Fa diagram of kite made of Planted Leaves, from Yok, Caroline Is. ^(214 x 114 cm.) see
V. Muller, Yok, Pl. 60, in G. Thilenius, "Ergebnisse der Südsee-Expedition,"
1908-10" Hamburg, 1913.

Fa diagram of kite from Nauru, Gilbert Islands (Brettke 2 nets) see
Hambrecht, Nauru, fig 74, in G. Thilenius, *idem*.



Tracing of Humbuck's kite for Zouze.

W T Bingham, "An Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean"

Memors of the Bernice P Bishop Museum. Vol. 1

Page 70. Gilbert Islands, so named by Krusenstern for the captain of the "Charlotte", consist of 16 islands not more than 20 ft above the sea. The area of dry land is not more than 150 sq m. Population 50,000. They belong to Great Britain. The inhabitants have been christianized by the missionaries of the American and Hawaiian Boards and the Bible has been translated into the language of the Group by Rev Hiram Bingham D.D. In former days the people were noted for the manufacture of armour from coconut fibre, and spears and knives armed with shark's teeth. Having no stone their adzes and axes were made from the hard shell of the Tudacra gigas.

94 - Makin or Pitt is the most westerly of the Gilbert Islands, and is 6 m long and from a half to 2 miles wide. The southeast point is in $3^{\circ}20'45''N$, $172^{\circ}58'45''E$

49 - Butantani or Touching in the Gilbert Group, is an atoll of triangular form, about 14 m on a side. As shown in the figure, most of the land is on the south side of the lagoon and these are the principal villages. Namaka, Nakudi, Pekhat, Onik and Nopuni are the main islets. The entrances to the lagoon are on the west side. The N.W point is in $3^{\circ}14'N$, $172^{\circ}39'50''E$. In 1886 the population was 3,000, all protestants. The American Board has a station here. The south side is a continuous grove of coconut and pandanus, and a large amount of copra is exported annually.

47 Marake or Matthew, of the Gilbert Islands, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; 5 x 2.5 m., the lagoon shores almost entirely covered with vegetation. Population was 1,900 in 1886. $2^{\circ}N$, $173^{\circ}25'E$.

39. Aparang, or Charlotte, in the G. group, was discovered by Captain Marshall in the "Charlotte". It extends 16 m. by 6 m. and consists of 6 islets on a high reef. Population in 1886, 1,300. The islets are Tenia or Marshall, Allen, Gillespie, Clerk, Smith and Armstrong. Southeast point is in $1^{\circ}43'25''N$, $173^{\circ}06'45''E$.

153 Tarawa, Cook or Kroo (not Kroa), of the Gilbert Islands, 18 m. N-S., 13 m. E-W. North end is in $1^{\circ}39'05''N$, $173^{\circ}02'E$.

93. Marana or Hall, of the Gilbert Islands, was called Gilbert by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; then called Hall by the captain of the brig "Elizabeth" in 1809. It is 9 m. NE-SW by 6 m. In 1886 the population was 1,700. $0^{\circ}55'30''N$, $173^{\circ}03'45''E$.

39 Aemama, Hecker or Roger Simpson, in the G. group, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. It extends about 12 by 5 m. and the islets are about 5 ft. above the sea. Population, 650. Northwest point $0^{\circ}30'N$, $173^{\circ}53'35''E$.

86. Kunua a Woodle, of the F. Islands, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; 5 m by 2.5 m. $0^{\circ}13'N$, $173^{\circ}28'30''E$.

39. Ananuka, or Hendersonville, of the F. group, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert; 6.5 by 5.5 m. The NE point is in $0^{\circ}13'25''N$, $173^{\circ}41'E$.

120. Honute, Sydneyham, Dog, Blaney, a Honute of the F. Islands, measures 19×8.5 m. The SE point is in $0^{\circ}46'05''S$, $174^{\circ}31'30''E$.

153. Tapiteuca, a Drummond, of the F. Islands, was discovered by Captain Brooker of the "Nautilus". It is 30 m long and 0.5-0.7 m wide. Population 7,000-8,000. N. point is in $1^{\circ}08'S$, $174^{\circ}37'30''E$.

130. Peru, Sunday, Maria, Eliza, Perceat a Francis, was discovered by Captain Clerk of the ship "John Palmer" in 1827; 11 m long, 6-8 ft high. Population about 2,000. SE. point is in $1^{\circ}27'35''S$, $176^{\circ}05'W$.

122. Nukunau, a Byron, F. Islands, was discovered by Commodore Byron July 2, 1765; 8×1.5 m; in 1872 population was 5,000. $1^{\circ}23'S$, $176^{\circ}34'E$.

125. Anootoa a Clerk Island of the F. Islands. $1^{\circ}51'S$, $175^{\circ}36'E$. Discovered by Rev. H. Bingham as 12 m. long, having a lagoon bounded by a reef on the western side, with a good boat channel near the centre. Islets are Tanyah, Bowerick, Sand, Otolie, Hach, Taburau, Anutu, Teumah. Population, 3,000.

- 152 Tamara, a Pothole, of the G islands, is 3×0.7 m. Population, 500.
 $2^{\circ} 32' S, 175^{\circ} 55' E$
- 40 Arosai, a Hurd of the G group, was discovered from the brig "Elisabeth" about 1809, and was named Hope; changed to Hurd by Purdy. a well-wooded atoll 6-7 m. NW-SE, a mile and a half wide. Population in 1883, 1,200. $2^{\circ} 39' S, 177^{\circ} 01' E$
- 46 Bonabe, Panopea, Baanopa, a Ocean, of the Gilbert Islands, was discovered in 1804 from the ship Ocean. It is 10-11 m in circumference. $0^{\circ} 52' 02'' S, 169^{\circ} 35' E$
- 112 Fanomea, the San Augustine of Noumea, 1781, was discovered by Bouelle. There are two islands in the reef within 3-4 m of each other, the westerly called Lakenu, the other Fanomea. Supposed to be the Taswell and Skisson of the brig "Elisabeth," 1809. Fanomea is 4×1.5 m. Rev J S. Whitree says the inhabitants are physically a remarkably fine race, numbering about 1,000 (1870). This is the northernmost of the Ellice group. $5^{\circ} 36' 30'' S, 176^{\circ} 10' E$
- 113 Fanomanga a Hudson, of the Ellice group, is 1.5 m N-S, 1.2 E-W; lagoon closed. Population in 1886 was 320 protestants. $6^{\circ} 13' S, 176^{\circ} 16' 30'' E$

120. Nintao, alias Lynce, Seffe, Steuden (Wilkes) of the E. islands, is 2.5 x 1.5 m, densely covered with coconut trees. Population, 417.
6° 08' S., 177° 22' E.

121. Nuu, Ketherland or Egg, was discovered in 1827. There are 8 islets on the east side of the reef. Although geographically of the Ellice group the people and language are derived from the Gilbert group. 7° 13' 20" S., 177° 14' 30" E.

162. Vaituhu, a Tracy, of the E. group, is of oval shape with fringing reef; 4 m in diameter. Formerly spelled Vaituhu. 7° 50' S., 178° 41' E.

121. Nukubetan, a De Pezoter group, E. islands, was discovered in 1819. 8 to 9 islets around a lagoon 7 m in diameter, with an entrance on the N-W side. In 1881 the population was 250. N point is at 7° 56' S., 178° 27' 30" E.

60. Funafuti, a Ellice, was discovered by Captain De Pezota March 18th, 1819. A lagoon atoll 13 m by 7.2 m. There are some 30 islets; the principal are long but very narrow. of recent interest as the scene of a landing into the coral reef, and of geological investigations, which have been published by the Australian Museum. 8° 35' 50" S., 179° 10' 40" E.

121 Mukulaelae a Mitchell group, E. island a lagoon island 7 m.
N-S, 2 m E-W. 14 islets; 150 inhabitants in 1886. $9^{\circ}18'S$, $179^{\circ}48'E$.

148 Sofhia, Mattinson, Independence or Rocky, of the E. group. 2.3 m in
circumference; wooded. $10^{\circ}46'S$, $179^{\circ}31'E$.

GILBERT ISLANDS

<u>Native Name</u>	<u>Chart Name</u>	<u>Discoverer</u>
<u>Scarborough Group</u>		
Maken	Pitt	Howell & Gilbert, 1788.
Butaritari	Touching	" " "
Marakei	Matthew	" " "
Ahuang	Charlotte	" " "
Tarawa	Kroy, Cook	" " "
Marana	Gilbert, Hall	" " "
<u>Simpson Group</u>		
Kuna	Woodle	" " "
Chanuka	Henderville, Hanks	" " "
Ahamama	Hopper, Roger Simpson	" " "
<u>Kingmill Group</u>		
Norouti	Sydenham	
Tapiteua	Drummond, Bishop	Captain Drummond
Peru	Francis	Captain Clark, 1827.
Mukurau	Byron	Byron, 1765.
Orotoa	Clerk, Anutu	
Tamara	Rotcher, Phoebe	
Aorai	Hope, Hund, Aorai	"Elisabeth" 1809.

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude E.</u>	<u>Sqare Miles</u>	<u>Population</u>
3° 20' 45"	172° 28' 45"	2.7	500 ✓
3° 11'	172° 21'	11.5	1,500 ✓
2° 0'	173° 25'	9.7	2,000 ✓
1° 58'	172° 58' 30"	15.5	3,000 ✓
1° 39' 05"	173° 02'	15.5	3,000 ✗
0° 55' 30"	173° 03' 45"	11.5	4,000 ✓
0° 18'	173° 28' 30"	5.0	1,500 ✓
0° 13' 25"	173° 41'	6.0	1,000 ✓
0° 30'	173° 53' 35"	6.5	5,000 ✓
0° 30' 45"	174° 19' 10"	11.5	6,000
1° 08' 45"	174° 45'	9.7	8,000
1° 17' 30"	175° 56' 25"	13.5	2,000
1° 23'	176° 34'	9.7	5,000
1° 53'	175° 30'	9.7	3,000
2° 32'	175° 55'	4.0	2,000
2° 39'	177° 01'	11.5	<u>2,500</u>
			50,000

Population - Captain Radell, a cocoa-nut oil trader, who has long been familiar with the islands, and has probably more influence throughout the group, than any other foreigner, furnished the Rev. Dr. Gulick, with the following, as the population of the G. Is. -

Naki + Butantan	2,000
Maheke	2,000
Aporang	3,000
Tarava	3,500
Marava	4,000
Kamei	1,500
Aranuka	1,000
Aparava	5,000
Manuahi	6,000 - 7,000
Tafutenwea	7,000 - 8,000
Peiu	1,500 - 2,000
Nukurau	5,000 - 6,000
Artoa	4,000
Tanava	3,000
Aroai	<u>2,000 - 2,500</u>
	50,500 - 54,000

Hole.

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a vocabulary of the Tarawan Language 445 - 468

She strikingly resembles the Samoans, a Navigator Islanders. Not only does their appearance, cast
7. of countenance, form of body, color of hair, eyes, teeth, and other characteristics
indicate their origin to be the same, but also their language and many of their
customs and practices.

Damen - Morning Star Papers

Sailed for Honolulu May 11th 1861.

Passage to Apurung 15 days.

Remain at " 3 days

Passage to Tarawa 1 "

Remain at Tarawa 3 "

Passage to Ebor 3 "

111

Gilbert & Kingsmill Islands, members of the Polynesian Family.

Proofs are abundant that the inhabitants of these islands belong to the same race as those of the Hawaiian, Tongareva, Tahiti and Samoa Islands. In appearance, they most ^{strikingly} resemble Hawaiians. There is evidently a mixture of people coming from different parts of Polynesia^x.

In converse with the native missionaries, we asked them, if they found any words which were the same as those used by the Hawaiians. They replied that they did. In a few moments Karoo, Mr. Bigler's associate at Apurung, furnished us with the following list.

	<u>English</u>	<u>Hawaiian</u>	<u>Gilbert</u>
7	Fowl	moa	moa
	Fabul	Kabu	Tabu
	Woman	Wahine	ame
	Man	Karaka	amata
	Canoe	Waa	Wa

Fire	ahi	ai
Red	ulaula	ulaula
7 Red Fish	ulua	ulua
Cocconut	niu	ni
Eye	kaaka	kaaka

we noticed the natives of Aparang bundling fire, by rubbing two sticks together, just as we have witnessed
 7 Hawaiians do the same thing. The natives of Hawaii and Aparang, carry bundles on a pole in a similar manner.

It has been asserted of some writers that the system of tabu did not exist among the Gilbert Islanders. Such a statement is remarkably at variance with facts. The tabus of this people are as sacred as those of all the branches of the Polynesian family. Sabbath morning, June 1, while the people were assembling, for public worship in one of the villages of Tarawa, Mr. Bryfan invited with the children, who were occupying a house adjoining the council house. They could not enter the council, while they were undergoing the whitening process, because it was tabu.

It was tabu for women to sit down upon the mast of a canoe, when it lay upon the ground.

It was tabu for boys, whose heads had been shaved, and over whom certain incantations had been performed, to eat certain parts of the meat of the cocconut, and also certain kinds of fish.

These boys was required to abstain, supposing it would make them
brave in war.

7 Mr. Bingham related a incident connected with one of the
council houses in Apurung, showing that certain women had
broken taken by entering it. The house was purified and
cleansed, by offerings.

IV.

COUNCIL HOUSES:

15.000
25.000

The existence of what have been described as council houses,
bears a most striking peculiarity in the political and social
organisation of society among the inhabitants of the Gilbert Islands.
a council house is to be found in every village. We
visited three villages upon Apurung, and seven villages upon
Tarawa, and in every village these houses existed. They are
built after the same general style of house-building among
8. those islands, although larger and more substantial than common
dwellings. The uses are various to which these houses are
devoted. An Englishman residing in Tarawa called them houses
of parliament. An American would ^{style} ~~name~~ them, perhaps,
houses of representatives or court houses. When subjects of a
political, civil or criminal nature are to be discussed, the people
hurry, en masse, to the council house when one king would
declare war against another, he summons his subjects to these
places. These questions are discussed. The king sits as
president of the council. His chiefs and the ~~chiefs~~

landholders express their minds. He quietly listens until all have finished, when he will make known his opinion, and that decides the question, no a con. No vote is taken.

If a crime has been committed, the people assemble at the council house to hear what the king shall decide in regard to the punishment of the criminal. Death is the most common penalty for theft and adultery. This is the case when the offender is a man of low rank; but if a personage of importance, then he is fined by taking away his lands.

The council houses are the hula or dance houses. For this purpose they are brought into frequent use. Companies of strolling and abandoned women traverse the islands, travelling from village to village for the entertainment of "lewd fellows of the baser sort." The dances are performed in the night, & are attended with those scenes of midnight revelry, debauchery & licentiousness, which degrade & debase the people. Married women are not allowed to be present. Would that the same remark might be made with reference to their husbands!

It is to be hoped that these council houses will hereafter be devoted to better & holier purposes. Already many of them have been used as chapels or houses of Divine worship. When the missionaries are upon their tours, & would gather the people to hear the preaching of the Gospel, the council houses are uniformly the places of resort. We attended public worship three times on the Sabbath spent upon Tawawa, and

each time the services were there held. On one occasion we entered the village before our companions had arrived. The little children led the way to the council house, where the meeting was held.

V.

Government of the Gilbert Islands.

Each island of the group is under a separate and independent king. He is the head chief of the island, although there are many other chiefs. The inhabitants appear to be divided into four classes or grades, viz:

1. King.
2. Chiefs.
3. Landholders, and
4. Slaves.

The position of the king is peculiar, for while acknowledged as sovereign, yet he receives no tribute or taxes. He rules, in some respects, with the will of a tyrant or despot, yet in others he appears destitute of all authority. He does not maintain any royal state, or keep a guard. The people appear to have but very little respect for their kings, by no means approaching to that obsequious and servile demeanor which is exacted by the ruling sovereign in some other parts of Polynesia.

THE CHIEFS — Exercise authority in their respective villages, and among their own people.

THE LANDOWNERS — Comprise the great body of the people. All the land is owned by someone. The long and narrow islands are divided and sub-divided into sections, the lines running
9 from the lagoon to the ocean outside. They are very tenacious of their lands; a man is esteemed & holds sway according to the amount of land which he possesses, and the number of coconut trees thereon.

THE SLAVES — Slavery exists in a mild form. The slave is usually a captive taken in war. The master exacts labor. The
9 slave is a domestic servant. The master employs him in collecting coconuts, Pandanus fruit or fish.

The political affairs of the islands are far from being in a settled state. Wars are frequent. The people upon one island — as, for example, the people upon Tarawa — are ever ready to wage war with those upon Atarangi so the chiefs are ever ready to plot for the overthrow of the King. So far as we were able
9 to judge of the present political affairs of the group, they very much resemble the condition of things in the Sandwich Islands previous to the conquest by Kamehameha I. It would doubtless now have an incalculable blessing if the whole group was placed under some powerful dynasty.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TAHITI

Tentelava is really the sovereign of this island, although his grandson, Tekouahi, is the acting king. Tentelava is a very old man, probably between eighty and ninety years of age. He has a very numerous progeny. He has seven children, (including five sons and two daughters,) twenty-three grandchildren, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Should the old man live many more years, at the average increase upon Tahiti, his descendants will become very numerous. His family is married and intermarried in every village. The old man has been a famous warrior. His body now bears the scars and marks of many a fierce encounter with his enemies. He says that ~~he~~ he has been engaged in nineteen battles. The expression of his countenance very much resembles the portrait of Kamelomata I Kingi in the palace at Herculula.

Tentelavanau, the son of the old king, would naturally be the reigning sovereign, but in consequence of his total blindness, he has resigned in favour of his son, Tekouahi, mentioned below. This is a singular state of things. We have two old to rule, and another willing to resign because totally blind. This blindness is the result of a wound received in battle.

Tekouahi, the ruling king, is about thirty years of age. His personal appearance, large and fleshy, yet apparently a

man of great strength. He has but one wife, and several children. In his habits and manner of life, he is a thorough Tarawan, giving himself up to pleasure and the rollicking habits of a "fast man", yet he is a stern ruler when he takes hold of the reins of government; the life of a subject is of but small account at such times. The following instance illustrates the manner of administering justice in Tarawa. When Baker and Hays were stationed there nine months ago, the king promised his protection. The missionaries suffered from thieves. The king warned the people to beware, but a theft was again committed. The thief was detected, and the king, with his own hand, put the man to death — such to the regret of the missionaries, but without their knowledge. This summary method has put a stop to all annoyances of this kind, so that now the missionaries are living in the utmost personal security.

Should any of our readers be disposed to censure the penal code as administered by the king of Tarawa, let it be borne in mind....

It was our pleasure to see four generations of the royal family of Tarawa present at divine service on the morning of the Sabbath, June 1, when the Rev. Mr. Buzfan improved the occasion to speak of the sorrow of the missionaries, that a man should have been put to death for theft, and rebuked the king that a severe fine, or some other punishment, would be preferable.

What are the prospects of the mission upon the Gilbert Islands?

Burton, assisted by Hawaiian Missionaries, making for years an Aparau
 correct knowledge of Gilbertese required.

Small portions of New Testament already printed.

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John & Acts to be ready at end of another year
 Mrs B & wife of Karoa teach a week-end school each.

On Tarawa Olivia, the wife of Nabel has been 9 months. Has a school.

11. Wife of Hama, the other missionary on Tarawa.

all 3 Missionaries have children.

School already converted at Aparau. Two baptized, one a remarkable
 youth of 16. Has lived with Mr B for about a year, and is actively
 engaged with him in translating.

12. Has collected 600 words additional to first 2,000 at 1 dollar per 100,
 for the dictionary.

1. translation he goes over with Mr B word by word of the N.T.

Among the candidates who are affording pleasing evidences that they will
 ere long become united with the Church of Christ, are the King
 and Queen of Aparau. They were both at the Wednesday evening
 prayer-meeting, May 28th. It was an privilege to unite with
 those heathen converts in prayer, led by the King, at the close
 of the meeting, the additional privilege was afforded of uniting in
 the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Facts and Figures about Gilbert Islands.

15(15) See above for POPULATION.

Food of the inhabitants - With the exception of fish and a very few coconuts, the food of the people consists almost entirely of the fruit of the pandanus tree. They eat the fruit raw, and also prepare it for long preservation. It must be exceedingly nutritious. Let us not imagine that the fruit of the pandanus on the Gilbert Islands, is the same hard and unpalatable article as that found upon the Hawaiian Islands. There is nearly as great a contrast between the two as between a crab apple and a luscious Oregon apple. It is not only nutritious, but must be an exceedingly healthy diet. In no part of the world, have we seen a more healthy community than we found upon Apurung and Tarawa, the only two islands of the group which we saw.

COMMERCE - The only commerce of the islands consists in the sale of cocoa-nut oil for tobacco. The natives in their degradation and lethargy, manifest but very little disposition for trade

15(16) except in tobacco and fire arms. a Sydney firm has been engaged in the oil trade and it proved exceedingly profitable. as the influence of the mission begins to be felt, a desire is awakening to obtain some other articles in the way of traffic except tobacco. a few are beginning to ask for cloth, knives, buttons, and other articles. The King of Apurung forwarded five

hundred dollars, by Capt. Gelett, to purchase lumber for a small house. He had obtained the money, as a commission, for procuring (16) coal of his people for the traders. Judging from the two islands which we visited, there is but little to tempt the trader to visit those shores.

17 CULTIVATION. — The islands do not admit of cultivation. There is literally no soil. The islands are formed of sand, broken coral and shells, with a thin layer of decomposed leaves and other vegetable substances. The number of grasses, trees and vines is exceedingly small. At very great labor the natives cultivate a coarse species of Kalo, which they reserve for feasts, not eating it as an ordinary article of diet. All the islands of this group are low, and of coral formation.

APAIRANG. — This island is about 50 miles in circumference. 27 miles of the island is wooded. It varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in width. If all the land of the island was brought into contact form, it would not form an island 4 miles in diameter.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE. — The Gilbert Islands were first discovered in 1765. They were next visited by Captains Boscawen and Gilbert, commanding the "Scarborough" and "Charlotte". In 1824, the French navigator, Dupenez, visited and explored some islands of this group. The most thorough exploration and survey ever made, was performed by the U.S. Exploring Expedition, in 1841.

In 1844, the whaleship, "Columbia," Capt. Kelly, of New London, was wrecked on Sydneyham's Island. In 1848, Capt. Spence, of the

"Triton", was very nearly being cut off at the same island, or the same island the "Flying Fox", Capt Brown, was wrecked and in 1852, the whole ship "Ontario", Capt Slocum, was wrecked upon Pitt's Island.

at the present time but very few foreigners are residing upon the islands. There is but very little inducement for foreigners to settle upon any of these islands, or Tarawa we found only two foreigners except the Hawaiian missionaries. These are engaged in collecting coconut oil for Capt Randall.

Social Standing of the People. — They are an exceedingly degraded and degraded portion of the human family. They wear but little clothing. Both sexes, until 12 or 14 years of age, are entirely destitute of clothing. Adults wear but a slight covering; the males tie around their bodies a coarse mat, while females wear a girdle of fringed leaves a few inches wide. We can add our testimony to the truthfulness of the following language of Dr. Gilchrist:—

"They are pre-eminently indelicate and indecent, possessing very little, if any, of that refined gentility found in Polynia. Many of their customs regarding the dead are abominably filthy and disgusting, such as preserving the bodies for days and weeks, and carefully damping over themselves the breath or odor from the mouth of the deceased. The wife will frequently for weeks after the death of her husband continue to sleep beside the corpse, under the same coverlid; and a mother will sometimes

carry the body of her infant about with her till it falls to pieces, and then she will cleanse the bones and carry them. Indeed, it is common to preserve the bones, particularly the skull, of the dead, and carry them about, at times carefully anointing them with oil, and even sharing food with them.

Heathenism is here seen in some of its lowest and most disgusting forms, though it may be said in alleviation that there is little of that deliberate cruelty and none of that religious sacrifice of life found in many of the groups of the Pacific. Their religious rites differ in no material respects from those already

18. described in connection with other groups. Still, the incarnations of deities, are found everywhere, some of which are so noted as to be the recipients of gifts of food, and to receive the prizes of certain priestly acts.

Some of the southern islands of the group have been very much corrupted by the demoralizing influence of foreign intercourse. Not so at Ulawa and Tarawa. But very few foreigners have ever lived among the inhabitants of these 2 islands, or others in the immediate vicinity.

... the Gullat Islanders are just the men to be employed as laborers, in the same manner as Messrs. English & Co. employ the natives of the South Sea, at

19. Fanning's Island.

Native Missionaries in Micronesia

Rev. L. H. Gulick M. D. and wife, on Ascension, from Sept. 1852, to October, 1859 - removed to Ebon, and remained there until Oct. 1860, and since that time upon a visit to Hawaiian Islands, now under designation for Gilbert & Kingman Islands.

Rev. H. Bingham Jr., and wife, on Aporang, Gilbert Islands, from Dec., 1857, to present date.

J. W. Hanna and wife. They sailed in company with Rev. Dr. Pierson, in 1855, and were located two years upon Strag's Island, and were then transferred to Aporang, Gilbert Islands, where they are now actively engaged in the missionary work, associated with the Rev. H. Bingham, Jr.

The Rev. J. Habel and wife, sailed in 1858, and are now upon the island of Tanawa, Gilbert Group. They are associated with K. Hama and wife, who sailed in 1860.

Gilbat "Voyage to Center"

Ambo, Koro, Aloua, Yoo

17th 88. Wednesday June 18th 48.

at ten we close up with 3 low islands, that appeared to be woody. The cocoa nut and palm trees were very conspicuous. ... Being then abreast of the middle island, which appeared to be about four or five miles long, I could plainly perceive a pretty large village. Several of the huts were lofty, and apparently well thatched. Lat. $60^{\circ}02'N$. Long $175^{\circ}54'E$.
Hitter's Hadesill & Hoville.

Gilbat's boat, Ambo's boat, Koro's boat, Aloua's boat, Yoo's boat.

19th 88. I caught thirty proas making towards the ship; and could plainly see many of the natives launching in a great hurry off the beach. — See 3 islands — * see note on billingsgate.

28. There were 7 men in the large boat, and 3 in the smaller. They had fine long hair. Their sail seemed to be composed of matting made of the husks of the cocoa-nut. Lat $00^{\circ}31'N$. Long $175^{\circ}14'E$.
31. sail's to. Tuam? Lat $1^{\circ}42'N$. Long $175^{\circ}01'E$.

Sady 22nd. Being now abreast of a low woody island, I brought to for some proas that were standing towards us, but could not prevail on them to come on board. The first proa that bore down to us had a white vase at the mast head; and the second a small chuff resembling a bird's nest.

Butantan

The crew of the different proas appeared to be tall, stout and well made. All of them had long black hair, were of a bright copper colour, and clothed about the middle. ... In the evening, as I ran along the shore, I saw several large

been, most likely they were signals for the boats that were
out reconnoitering us. Lat $4^{\circ} 09' N$. Long $174^{\circ} 00' E$

25. Wednesday 25th ... off shore about 7 or 8 miles. At 5 one of
the proas, with about 25 persons in it, came close to the ship,
& the men seemed inclined to venture on board.

36. Among the people in the proa was an old man of an exceedingly
middle appearance, with a remarkably long white beard, who, when
they had got within hearing, chanted a song, in a tone, which,
though consisting of little variation, was not altogether unharmonious.
The whole of those in the boat joined him, making at the
same time strange gestures. The old man then began a
long oration, the tenor of which, as well as the song preceding
chanted, seemed to be to assure us of their friendship, and
to procure a favourable reception for us.

I received a load with a line to the, on which were fastened
some speckled snails. These they seized, with every appearance of
that wonderful attachment the inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean are
known to have for objects of this nature.

37. As a token of their friendship, they presented me with a piece of
matting, very neatly made, together with a few other things,
such as shells etc.

38. They now presented me with another piece of matting,
and some fruit of a species I was unacquainted with; and in return

I gave the some fish-hooks, nails etc. which they seemed to think a sufficient contribution.

The noise increased to shrieks of 30. . . . as they were going off I caught one of them taking away the head pump handle. The man, on being detected, appeared quite unrepentant, and seemed to think it no crime to carry away whatever he could find. . . .

These people were of the same complexion as those before described, and, like them, were covered only about the middle. They were remarkably well built. Lat. $6^{\circ}10'N$. Long $172^{\circ}35'E$.

20th Several large brass cans were seen. Some were empty but the tins. No other 100 notes were seen at the 2. point of view but it was considered prudent to load.

Mr. Garrett spent weeks upon the reefs of Apuranga; and then left them as he asserted, but half-explored, and doubtless ere this, Prof. Agassiz has exhibited Mr. Garrett's collections to the admiring classes of Cambridge University.

While visiting Tanawa, we endeavored most faithfully to procure a human skull, to enrich the collection of our ethnological and ethnological friend, Mr. Green, the Acting British Consul at Honolulu. We visited a very Golytha, where the skulls lay upon the ground thick as leaves in the vale of Vallambrosa, but the King would not allow us to take one away. The Tongareva Islanders highly prize the skulls of their deceased relatives. After death, they clean and oil them, and then carefully deposit them in their houses.

Capt Palmer 92 "Kidnapping in the South Seas"

date - 1869.

81 The Kingmill, or Line Islands, north of the Fijis, suffer the painful
sue of "free" laborers, as they are nearer in point of time than
the New Hebrides, which are dead to leeward.

83 The natives having come over from Wai-dun, and Jimmy
being in appearance, I began by asking him some questions.

He is a native of Perout (Kingomillo), and came to
Fiji in the schooner " — ", under the following circumstances:—
When the vessel made her appearance off the island, he went
on board to sell mats and bowls, and towards sunset he was
told by the white men that as it was late he could sleep
on board. There were between 60 and 70 of them, besides 15
women. They went down into the hold and slept there, but
in the morning found the vessel at sea, no land being in
sight. Mr —, the supercargo, told them not to be alarmed,
as they were only going to another island close ~~by~~ to; but
they were all brought on to Nakongai, Fiji. It was not
until they arrived there that he was told that they were to
stop 30 men to work, and then be paid and taken back.

Mr Boyd said that they were quite unfit for agricultural labour
(with a very few exceptions), as they cannot work, not being
accustomed to any manual exercise, and he is now sorry he
ever engaged any; this has been his first experience of them, and

he will be glad when they all go back.

Mr. Thurston said that on their own islands they have nothing but cocoa-nuts and fish; neither yams nor taro to plant, and as a rule they do not wish to leave their own islands.

Malawa, a native of Nukulau (Kingsmill), stated that he went on board the "—", to sell mats, and started on board all night, as it was late; in the morning the ship was a long way off the land, and the master told them they were going to Fiji; a good many of his people, both men and women, were on board, and they cried a great deal.

Q. Did the Captain make any agreement with you?

A. No; the Captain say I pay you when I get to Fiji, - did not want to come to Fiji.

Q. Are you content since you have been to Fiji?

A. No like Fiji; (making a sign of putting a rope round his neck) long myself if I stop here long.

86 Q. Why don't you like Fiji?

A. Don't like work.

Q. Have you plenty to eat?

A. - Plenty.

Q. Have you been well treated since you came to Fiji?

A. Yes; I like the white man I work for (Mr. Boyd).

Another native of the Kingsmill group, from Anoutou, named

Komak, said that on another occasion he went on board the, —
to barter; he wanted to get tobacco, with several other men
and nine women; but no sooner were they on board than
they were sent down below and the hatches shut down
on them, and then courses cut adrift. He did not want
to come to Fiji, and it was not until he got there
that he was told that he must work for 30 moons.

These poor creatures are very different from the
Fijians or those from the New Hebrides, as they inhabit
small islands right on the equator, — their food consisting of
fish, cocoa-nuts and a few bowls. They are of Malay
origin, sulky and revengeful, and quite unfit for the sort
of labour required of them.

97 Mr Thurston having informed me that 2 vessels were expected
to arrive from the Line Islands, which had left in defiance of
him, having no licenses, I determined to examine the rates myself
as soon as they arrived, more particularly as ~~the~~ the
courses had been steadily waded by him about bringing labourers
from the Kingisills by either fraud or violence.

99 Hearing that —, the late supercargo of the —, and — was in
Levuka, I sent for him to hear his version of how the Kingisill
islands that I had seen at Wai-dau came to Fiji.

He solemnly declared that they all knew of their

100 ~~expeditions~~ before they left the islands, but owing to their
being no anchorage there, vessels drifted away very often. He
said the women wanted to accompany the men, and that was
his reason for bringing them (the women) to Fiji.

Mr. Hennings, at Nakongu, wanted the greatest number
of labourers, and so they were taken there first, and the
rest were sent where they were wanted.

On my informing him of the opposite statements I heard
from the natives themselves, he objected to that made by
Malawa, as that man, he said, had left his wife and came
away from the islands with another girl; — — —

101 26 Thaton wished me to quote Mr. —, the late master of
the ~~large~~ — — — They went to the
Kigonilla for labourers, and Mr. — clearly gave out that he would
not allow a single native to come on board ~~improbably~~. They
could not get any at either Hebe, Byron, or Drummond Islands,
owing to their being so shy, as their people had been stolen
away. They then went on to the Island of Perout, and
through the influence of a white man named — they got 42 men,
women, and children. They afterwards went back to Byron's Island,
and got 16 natives, relatives of those that had come on board at
Perout.

He believed all these people came on board voluntarily for
Fiji, as, although he did not know the language, they appeared

to come quite willingly, and having brought the other families with them

on the return of the barge to the Rewa river (he was asked by the one who hired him for not filling the ship with men). Remois however followed close in the wake of the owner, as the following extract from the "Fiji Times", dated 9th October, 1869, will show :-

"The 'May Anne Christina' arrived in Levuka harbor on ~~the~~ Thursday from the Line Islands, and Captain Field brings the sad news of the massacre, by the natives, of the captain and first mate of the French barge 'Noorea', and M-Latin, who was on board; also the wholesale loss of life of the savage murderers by drowning in trying to make the land by swimming ashore.

The following are the particulars as given by Capt. Field:-
On the arrival of the "May Anne Christina" at the Island of Porou, on the 27th August, two white men, named Antoni and Slater, informed Capt. Field that a week or two previous to his arrival a sad calamity had occurred, in the murder of 3 white men and the drowning of 250 natives. It seems that these two men had witnessed from the beach, the barge, some few miles from the shore, at the mercy of the wind and waves, and what seemed to them a confusion on board the vessel. The next day the barge was out of sight, but late in the day some 30 natives reached the shore, greatly exhausted, having been in the water since the day previous.

From these natives it was gathered that they had risen in a
body, surprised the Captain & Mr Latin, knocked them down, cut their
heads nearly off, and thrown them into the sea. The first
mate and a native named Sandy pulled out their revolvers,
and shot the natives down in all directions, the mate
accidentally shooting his subordinate Sandy, who immediately
made below; the mate met the same fate as the
captain shortly afterwards. The 2nd mate, the natives say,
ran below and hid himself. The murderers, finding the
vessel leaving the land fast, all jumped into the sea, and
made for the shore, only 30 reaching the land out of some
280. From other sources Capt Field learnt that Mr
Latin had transferred from the barque "Anna" 80 natives,
and had entered into some kind of a partnership with the
captain of the barque. The crew of the barque were natives
of Tahiti, and seemed to have taken no part in the bloody
work, so that the vessel may turn up again if the 2nd
mate understands navigation. After Field is of opinion that
the chief of the above may be relied upon, he having had one
of the natives on board his vessel, and cross-questioned him
in some time through his interpreter.

104 Expecting the "Anna Christina" and the "Anna" to arrive from the Line
Islands, I had left orders that no natives were to be permitted to
land.

Population - Ellice Islands.

Kalkei 1841	Murray - 1855		Whitney - 1870	Time	Corrected by slaves
	300 ^x	Mukulalao	90	105	200
250	280 ^x	Funafuti	116	105	180
1,000	250 ^g	Mukufetan	300 202		3
	400 ¹²	Vaitupu	376		
	300 ¹	Nui	212	460	440
	700 ³⁴	Nutuu	360 ⁵	283	460
	600 or 700	Nanoea	1,000 ⁶	440	440
	—	Nanorango	—	255	

¹ before the slaves.

² no slaves.

³ just over.

⁴ M. considered it to be probably an over-estimate.

⁵ slaves unsuccessful.

⁶ but over 100 are away at other islands, many at Vaitupu.

⁷ about whole made by an Englishman on the island.

Puffins - Gulls etc.

1870

Assessed av.

Assess 400

?

Tanana 600

104

"Klo Blanche etc."

Finnish

Nakin 500 Linnch

Buitaitäen 2,500 "

Abaraing 3,600 "

Maraki 1,300 "

Tarawa 2,000 "

Maiana 3,000 "

Kulla 1,000 "

Aranuka 1,000 "

Ahemama 4,000 "

Nonouti 4,500 Tuener

Tabitäen 7,000 Dana

Beru 2,000 Tuener

Mikunan 2,000 "

Onotra 900 "

Tamana 1,700 "

Arolae 600 "

Ocean Island 400 "

Précis of Murray

1865 expedition of Sava Mission to Elice due to:

22nd April 1861 - 6 men, 2 women & 1 child left Hanibiki in canoe for
Pekahanga & eventually reached Tukulelue, 1500 miles

5 saved. Proceeded gospel thro

Elekaa, the deacon set off on "Angustita" a tiny vessel etc 9 months to
betel ticks for Sava

Murray arrived on "Angustita" with E. but 300 reduced to only 100 of

Peruvia slaves internal. Told the they would be taken to learn about God & religion.

Several years later Elekaa wrote of tiny ship, named Stuart - Sydney, told the to
turn from idolatry. Hence had burnt idols & were prepared to believe.
Ditto at Frofite.

Finabuti: slaves had proceeded from N to E, due to Tom Rose who had lived a
2 adopted some boys & took 180 slaves about 100, who remained owing to
warring yrs of white man ashore. Here as before mostly men &
children left.

Before Elice had practiced Fetichide & occasionally infanticide. Genuine
Nathusians. Fenced best population kept down not sufficient food
abandoned. Chiefs name Kaitu.

Nukufetau Sines us got 3, 2 of which escaped & returned from Rotuma.

Had received report from the island's & had destroyed idols etc.

Chief and people received Eleka who was left here.

Pop. 250 about. Hatreds discontinued a mile or two. People had
lived in peace for the first settlement on the island.

Vaitupu. The island's regard it as, in a secondary sense, the fatherland, as
Sava's ancestor lived here & founded here more than 200 years ago.

Of this tradition quite clear & definite.

Got news of 17 chiefs who had ruled island since ancestor's came.

These came in 2 large double canoes. Got news of 21 men & 5 women also came.

There were many more women, but names forgotten also 2 children.

Had forgotten part of Sava they came from, when intended to go where they
left, whether by died at sea, how long at sea. Frankly acknowledge this
is greater credibility of what they do know give.

They said on V till makes necessary & desirable to live off & settle upon
neighboring islands, which seem to have been without inhabitants till then.

They believe English had spent on at least 6 islands
islands already destroyed before coming to this.

Nui Kamele the chief honesty man.

Old man had resided for 4 years named Bob. Had 2 wives let tell

people to do as he said not as he did. Betrayed & fired all to his

own devices. Nui people Gillitee. 7 generations back ancestor

came from Tabiteuea & Koroni in 2 canoes, long way of frequent wars

& voted to live in peace. Very eyeing people about 300.

English had already set the Gillitee loose.

end of 1st mission
1830

1866 left on "Susanne" a ketch for Ellice.

Nukulaelele on 19th October. Slight rise in pop. for new settlers.

Male now 92.

Faefae. Pology & other remarks of Leatherson vanished.

People little over 100.

Vaitupu. Pop. little over 400, 1 found 4 cd light chck bell for \$16.16.0

Nukufeta. Less satisfactory progress in Christianization though Leatherson abolished.

Niutao. Still a heathen island. Considered still a slave

Slave had visited few days before - but for Sect oil agent whose vessel
had carried off 50-60. About 100 natives already on board for Australia.

Pop. said to be about 700, but this I suspect was an over-estimate.

Five were not taken to their Samoan ancestors.

Send cargo on island due to 8 proposed trades, really free-trade. Exotics
all needed by the islanders. Muskra, Anceia, Gallatone & 2 more each of France
and 1 of Lotte, all Gallatone. Bought the all and drowned them in the sea.

Late fixed £300 in oil - 10 tons - & visiting trading ship.

white 360 & 1000 mg.

Nanomea. Still deep darkness! Not weary of heathenism.

Curious custom - origin couldn't trace. Don't go off to vessels.

Every ship, canoe etc. taken until ceremonies occupying
nearly day finished. Procedure -

When boat or canoe approaching beach natives
rush into water - seize it, & carry it with crew inside inland.
All strangers must wait till preparations complete, then
are taken to appointed place and long round of ceremonies
gone through in front of large coral slab - about 9 ft high,

Coconuts presented to various deities, with prayers, singing, dancing, shouting, throwing spears etc. At finish stranger sprinkled with water.

Ten principle deities worshipped - various objects sacred, chiefly skull of ancestor named Tolasi a seat of one of canoes in which ancestors came from Samoa. These greatly venerated. Much dancing - day & night. Population estimated at 600 or 700.

Qui.

Bob had returned from heathen islands to north - unsuccessful in regaining former influence owing new teacher. Left for Gilberts with his 3 wives. Between 1866 + 1870 Bingham visits Ellice in Moening Star. 1870 Whitmee's visit.

All islands again visited 1871 M^r Powell, 1872 M^r Pratt, 1873.

1872 only 40 heathen left on Qui-tao -

Gilberts
M^r Pratt visited Gilberts. Elisaiu, Been teacher, severely handled by slaves. Traces of slave's doings found everywhere. M^r Pratt went in Gilberts. Elisaiu had boarded one of them to see if he could send letters. He was pretty severely handled by them on the ground of his preventing them from getting slaves. He finally made his escape over the side of the vessel, leaving a part of his

shut in their hands."

M^r Pratt mentions Gukunau, from which
" a thousand people had been carried off
within four years."

1873 visit Rev. S. H. Davies.

a, Voyage, "a description of islands in the western Pacific Ocean, north and south of the equator: with sailing directions". 1852 1st edition

P. 74 OCEAN ISLAND.

Ocean Island is lat $0^{\circ}48'S$, long $169^{\circ}49'E$, is about ten or fifteen miles in circumference, high in the centre, and of a circular form. It has neither harbour nor anchorage, and is steep to all round, clear of hidden dangers. Boats can ~~be~~ generally land on the north and north-east parts at all seasons; but a safe landing can seldom be effected on any other part of the island.

This island is very thickly inhabited by a fine looking race, of a light copper complexion, and well formed features. Their hair is black and curly, and they dress it with a variety of perfumes mixed with coco-nut oil. The men go entirely naked, but the women wear a dress made of young coco-nut leaves, slit into narrow strips, and braided in a string at one end, which they tie round them; these dresses are only about a foot in depth.

P. 75. Their food consists chiefly of coco-nuts, bananas, sugar-cane, and fish, but the island produces a little bread-fruit and wild taro also.

Their houses are small, but neat. They are thatched with coco-nut leaves, and the sides are open, but they have a loft resting on the wall plates, on which they sleep. The lower apartment is paved with round stones, which makes it very cool.

Their canoes are built of thin planks sewed together, and generally carry from four to ten men each. They have no sails, but are propelled by paddles.

When I last visited this island there were no less than seventeen white men living on shore, several of whom were runaway convicts from New South Wales, and Norfolk Island Cocoa-nuts and fowls may be obtained from these natives at a moderate price; but strangers should be continually guarded against treachery, more especially at islands where reprobate white men are found domesticated with the natives.

although I have landed on this island, I would not advise strangers to do so, nor would I advise them to allow any natives on deck.

Ocean Island can be seen twenty-five miles from a ship's deck, in clear weather.

(The preceding extract contains all in Cheyne on any island in the Colony).

Cheyne - 2nd edition, 1862.

P. 131. OCEAN ISLAND in lat $0^{\circ} 50' S.$, long $169^{\circ} 49' E.$, is about twelve miles in circumference, high in the centre, and of a circular form; wooded, and uninhabited. It has neither harbour nor anchorage, and is steep to all round, clear of hidden dangers. In fine weather a landing may be effected at the N.E. part of the island, where there is a village. The inhabitants are a fine-looking race, and are of a light copper complexion. The men go entirely naked, but the women wear a dress made of young cocoa-nut leaves, slit into narrow strips, and braided in a string, which they

tie round the body, and which reaches half-way to the knee. Their hair is black and curly, and they have beautiful white teeth. Their food consists chiefly of cocoa-nuts, bananas, sugar-cane, and fish, together with a small kind of bread-fruit, and wild taro.

Their houses are small, but neat. They are thatched with cocoa-nut leaves, and the sides are open, but they have a loft resting on the wall plates, on which they sleep. The lower apartment is paved with stones, and the sides being open makes it very cool.

Their canoes are built of thin planks sewed together; they have no sails, but are propelled by paddles.

There are generally some Europeans living on the island, from whom cocoa-nuts and boulds may be obtained at a moderate price. Strangers should be on their guard against trespassing, and allow no natives on deck.

The island can be seen twenty-five miles from a ship's deck, in clear weather.

(The preceding extract contains all in Cheyne, 2^d ed., on any island in the lagoon).

degre - 1st edition, 1852, ibid

P. 82. (Jones was one of several dually-accused felons who had cut a whale-boat out and rowed for the shore adjacent to Norfolk Island. Five of the land convicts & subsequently left, leaving Podely & Jones. Podely died of dysentery). . . . And Llewellyn gives the following account of the letter (quoted by Captain Suter of Sydney in the 'Nautical Magazine' for 1844, p. 100), who appears to have been a most despicable and defamed character. Llewellyn obtained his information from the natives who were present at the time, and I have since been confirmed in its truth by the testimony of the master of a whaler, who touched at this island shortly after the event alluded to took place.

It appears that on the 15th of October, 1841, eleven Europeans were deliberately murdered by the master Jones, in the following manner: - He invited them all to visit him to partake of a feast, and when he had got his victims intoxicated with the island spirit, he gave them food in which he had previously mixed poison. This proved fatal to seven: the remaining four having refused to eat, he watched his opportunity and shot them. Most of these men are supposed to have been deserters from the 'Woodlark', Sydney whaler. The only cause which instigated the master to this wholesale murder was jealousy, he being fearful that some of these unfortunate men might supersede him in his influence with the natives, over whom he had hitherto unlimited control. To remove suspicion from himself he endeavoured to make it appear that the deed had been perpetrated by some of the natives, which they indignantly denied, and in consequence withdrew their countenance from him, and he was subsequently compelled to leave the island clandestinely, in the American whaler 'Godsman Howling', and was again landed by her on a small

island three ^(or) miles to the eastward of Pleasant Island, called Ocean
Island, where he remained for eight months,

Ferdinand, Alex Geo, "a Directory for the Navigation of the South Pacific Ocean; etc." 2^d edition, 1863. London, Richard Holmes Laurie.

P 598. Fuofuti. In 1840, natives estimated at 250.

discovered by Capt. Pezota in American ship 'Rebecca', March 18, 1819.

seen by Wassilief in 1821 but not seen by Chantockanbo in 1829.

Nukufetan discovered by 'Rebecca' on her voyage from Nuka-Hewa to the East Indies.

Vaitupu - located by Kruzenster among the deathful islands but position given in which it was found by U.S.S. 'Rebecca' exactly agrees with the position of Mr. Reynolds & is the same as the Achilles Island of the chart.

Nui discovered on June 14, 1825, by the Dutch frigate 'Dapper Reijersbergen' and the corvette 'Pollux'. The Russian captain, Chantockanbo, ignorant of the Dutch discovery, named it Lowendahl Island in 1829.

P 599. The Gilbert archipelago (which will be described in the next volume, on the North Pacific) lies to the northward of this group, the distance between the extremities of the two archipelagos, St. Augustine and Hope a Hondo Island, being about 180 miles.

But it seems probable that some land intervenes in this space, for Hutzelbreck found one this space in his second voyage. "From lat. $5^{\circ} S.$ to the equator we daily perceived signs of land. When in lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$, and long. 178° , heavy gales brought swarms of butterflies and small land birds to the ship. We looked in vain for land, therefore this discovery remains for some future navigator."

P. 600
m. Detaillies says of Ocean Island. "The inhabitants, 450 in number, live flesh wants, which cannot easily be satisfied."

In Dutailly, "Rapport ... sur sa mission aux îles Malgraves".

31st Decembre, 1847.

P. 148. Arenal. Cet intervalle de vingt et un jours fut marqué par la reconnaissance d'une île nouvelle pour nous, jusqu'ici n'existant pas sur nos cartes, mais bien connue des baleiniers anglais et américains qui, depuis deux ans, paraissent y avoir fait de nombreuses apparitions.

... je mis en communication avec la terre et laissai monter à bord tous les naturels, qui, portés pas plus de trente pirogues, se présentèrent au nombre environ de 150. Je suis sûr d'un Américain vivant parmi eux que l'île se nomme Arené et est appelée Hipe par les baleiniers.

20th January, 1848.

P. 160. Ocean Island. ... et nos relations s'établirent avec un grand nombre d'Indiens conduits par le fils du roi, quelques Américains et un Portugais. ... De mémoire d'homme, on ne se rappelle pas y avoir vu un bâtiment de guerre; aussi leur étonnement fut-il des plus grands.

A leur demande, nous leur donnâmes avec Européens quelques médicaments pour leur deux guerriers blessés, fîmes quelques échanges avec les naturels,

P. 185. Arenal. Cette île, découverte probablement depuis peu d'années, ...

La pointe O de cette île forme une vaste baie où mouillent les baleiniers. Ils s'y procurent facilement du ferrocane, des volailles, des cocos, etc., qu'ils échangent contre du tabac.

L'île compte de 400 à 500 habitants. Leur maladie est complète; ils sont en général atteints d'une maladie qui donne à la peau l'apparence décaillée de poisson. Leurs pirogues, faites d'une infinité de racasse,

sont à leur et ont la forme la plus gracieuse.

Il s'est introduit ici un usage qui probablement se reproduit ailleurs et que ne manque pas d'utilité. Chaque navire à son passage laisse une note spécifiant le nom du bâtiment, son port d'armement, la quantité d'huile qu'il a faite, etc. C'est à cette série de papiers postés par les Indiens et gardés par eux avec soin que nous avons dû les renseignements ci-dessous, ainsi qu'à un jeune américain établi parmi eux et se disait resté là comme malade.

P. 190. Océan Island . . . Sa population est de 450 habitants. . . .

Elle a pour nom Océan-du-Sud; mais son véritable nom est Paanofa.

Pendant quelques heures que nous restâmes près de cette terre, le fils du roi, quelques chefs et 150 Indiens montèrent à bord; ils étaient accompagnés de quelques Européens. Leur objets d'échange consistaient en volailles, chapeaux de paille, balais de bambou, armes. Un coup de vent venait d'abattre tous les coces, principal objet de commerce avec les baleinières, qui leur donnaient en échange du tabac.

Leurs rapports avec les Européens doivent être bien fréquents, puisque plusieurs parlent très-bien l'anglais. Ils ont contracté, par suite, une maladie qui paraît des plus invétérées, spectacle d'autant plus dégoûtant qu'ils vont nus et que la laideur de leurs traits ajoutée à cet horrible ensemble.

Les bâtiments en relâche ne font pas de'eau; ils augmentent leur équipage, prennent des rafraîchissements et se tiennent sous voile. La partie N. de l'île est peu abordable; la plage est arrêtée par une falaise de 15 à

20 pieds de haut. La partie S, au contraire, va en pente douce vers de la mer et est composée de plages de sable favorables à l'échouage et au débarquement des sveltes et charmantes huogues de cette île, probablement

P191. jadis saine et remuée, aujourd'hui perdue de vue, et dont les habitants ont des nouveaux besoins qu'ils ne peuvent satisfaire que très-difficilement.

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File 1

William Perry, "a narrative of the shipwreck of the 'Cassini'; in the month of January, 1935."

P. 3 Nikumar about the 25th December, 1834, we sighted D'Arny's Island, one of the King's-mill group. The following day we approached near the shore, and were visited by several canoes, who supplied us with a quantity of cocoa nuts.

The men are tall and well proportioned, with a fierce countenance, nearly black, and quite naked. The island appears to abound in cocoa nuts, and a variety of fruits. We did not attempt a landing, owing to the barbarous disposition of the natives. At 4 P.M. we made sail from the island, and succeeded in procuring several whales.

P. 7 Taliteroa (after the shipwreck). We immediately armed and manned our two boats, and proceeded towards a small sandy isle, distant about four miles from the small island, apparently without vegetation. On our landing, we discovered about 25 to 30 natives; they appeared very shy, and rather alarmed at us, and retreated towards their huts. We made signs of friendship; I offered them some tobacco, which they accepted; I put a piece in my mouth, to convince them that it was not injurious; they imitated me by putting a piece in their mouths, but soon spit it out, being quite ignorant of the use of tobacco. We used our endeavours to convince them that we had no hostile intention. After their alarm at our appearance had somewhat subsided, they approached us, and evinced a friendly disposition.

The men appeared robust and well-proportioned, ^{nearly black,} and quite naked; the small huts they inhabited were constructed of cocoa-nut branches,

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File 1

- 2 -

P. 9. with a small entrance, sufficient for a man to creep in on his hands
and knees

(Captain revealed a boat went to the mainland and later the natives came
off in canoes to the islet)

P. 13. The canoes were now all landed on the beach, about 90 in
number; some with two, others with three natives on board, each bearing
a club or battle-axe.

(They were then attacked by the natives, about 200 in number, and were
compelled to flee).

A several of the natives fell, and they began to retire, quite amazed at
the effects of our musketry.

P. 68 on our visit to Bygnar's island, one of the Byngsmill group, we were
P. 69 compelled to keep our ship reaching off and on the island; we did not
attempt to land a cast anchor, owing to the barbarous disposition of
the natives.

The natives from the island near the wreck of the *Corsair* who
attacked our crew, appeared as if they had never beheld a white person;
judging from their utter amazement and close examination of our persons,
they rubbed me down on all parts of my body previous to their
attack. I am of opinion if a white person were to land in a state
P. 70 of nudity, the natives would not attack him, their principal object
being plunder,

Gullit "voage to water"

To sufficient persons extracts.

* Long off the beach at from the headmost part, that seemed to conduct the whole, tacked in a very expeditious manner, by shifting its latter sail (by which means the head became the stern), and went off at a great rate. She had got within half a mile of the Scarborough, when Captain Marshall fired a shot at her, to my great regret and vexation, as I thought it commencing hostilities with them too soon, even if they had been hostilely inclined; and would effectually prevent our having any intercourse with them. In order to dispel their apprehensions, and invite a nearer approach, I displayed a white flag; in which two of the pious, one much larger than the other, bore down; but the rest kept aloof. At five one of them reached the Scarborough, and soon after came along-side of us. They viewed with great attention the sides of the ship, which I had caused to be painted red, some of the voyagers I had heard hunting out that colour as the most pleasing to the senses of these climates; but all I could do would not prevail upon them to come on board. Having expressed by signs that they should be late before they reached the shore, they went off. There were seven men in the large boat, and three in the smaller. They appeared fraccious, were in height about five feet ten inches, remarkably well made, had fine long hair, and were of a bright copper colour. Their boat was neatly made, with a well-constructed outrigger, similar to those of the Lodiene Islands; and their sail seemed to be composed of matting made of the husks of the cocoa-nut.

Fudge, June 20th. Being abreast of the second island, (Abarangi) we saw many
P.30 prows making towards the ship. At eleven, thirteen were in sight. . . .

I ran brought to for one of the nearest prows, and displayed a white flag, endeavouring, by every method I could think of, to invite them on board; but without effect.

.

P.31 I brought to off the north end of the large island (Abarangi). Soon after I saw upwards of a hundred of the natives assembling on the point, but whether to greet, or to obstruct our landing, I shall not pretend to say:

.

The name King's mill first appeared on a chart of Arrowmith. (Lesson, "Voyage autour du monde", p. 450).

Wood, "Natural History of Man". Vol II, pp 354 & 355 gives illustrations of Samoan shako-tail gamutlets, a belt, and a suit of amon similar to the galleteree coconut string jacket and trousers.

Louis Berke was at one time an agent in the Ellice Islands for Messrs. Tom de Wolf & Co., of Liverpool.

Gilbertese Key Words.

arobairi. v. i. to salute by touching noses and smelling.

P. 403. In the small lagoon island of Vaitupu the natives tell the story of the migration of their ancestors from Samoa, some seven hundred miles to the eastward. They state that the party, which consisted of men, women, and children, came on two double canoes. The names of many of the men and women are still remembered, and seventeen chiefs are named as having reigned successively on the island since the arrival of the first party, which cannot be less, I think, than three hundred years since. Their descendants remained on Vaitupu until the little island was wholly occupied, and then they migrated to one after another of the contiguous islands, some forty to sixty miles apart, east and west from Vaitupu, altogether covering a range of three to four hundred miles. And these successive migrations are still distinctly traced from island to island, each of which maintained, on an average, nearly three hundred inhabitants until the Peruvian slavers, in 1862, decimated many of them into servitude. They tell of various parties of Targans who have, from time to time, invaded their islands, and in repelling whom were their only wars since their ancestors left Samoa. They have preserved all the manners and customs and traditions of their fatherland, though the language has undergone slight changes - changes incident to their altered circumstances from the high mountainous islands to the low, lagoon, coral islets. And they state that their present houses were unoccupied when their ancestors landed from their two double canoes.

P. 404.

P. 379. The natives of Rotuma distinctly trace their origin to Samoa.

... Other traditions say their forefathers drifted from Samoa, say generations since. and their language, their names of castles, their physical development and general appearance, corroborate the tradition beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Byron's voyage round the world.

P. 135. On the fourth of July the Tama making the signal for seeing land, we stood towards it, and found an island in degrees, thirty minutes south latitude, and in west longitude degrees forty minutes, and it being seven leagues from the south-west to the south-east, and being covered with a

P. 136 great number of trees, appears very fruitful. To the south-west of the island you may anchor from ten fathoms water to thirty-seven, in a coral bottom, half a mile from the shore, where there is little or no surf. at ten in the morning we sent our boat across on shore, at which time we saw a multitude of inhabitants, provided with a kind of proas or Indian boats, scattered on different parts of the shore. On our boats approaching the land, the Indians came along-side them, and trafficked with our men, who gave them several trinkets in exchange for their fruit, and other things; and they seemed to be highly delighted both with what they received, and the cautious behaviour of the sailors. These boats are small, and waded with leaves of trees sewed together; some of them carrying four people, and others only two. These have some resemblance to the proas used by the Indians of the Ladose Islands, they having what is termed an outrigger, that is, a frame laid out to the windward, to balance this little vessel, and prevent its upsetting, which would otherwise infallibly happen, from its small breadth in proportion to its length.

P. 137 These Indians are of an olive colour, and have fine long black hair, and their teeth are remarkably white. They are well made, and

have straight limbs, and great activity. The men were entirely naked, and though we saw upwards of a hundred of them in their proas, there was but one woman among them, and of her they seemed to take great notice; she was distinguished by wearing something about her waist.

While the proas were round the ship, one of the tidrans came on board, and by his manner of sitting on the deck, seemed to be more used to sitting than standing; for he instantly squatted down on his hams, and did not quit that posture till he jumped overboard. These tidrans seem to have no notion even of those points, which, we would think, nature must have enforced them of, without the assistance of the laws formed by polite nations for the advantage of civil society; but it is probable that they enjoy all things in a

P. 138. manner in common amongst themselves, and there have little idea of property with respect to others. Thus one of them came in his proa under the ship's stern, and jumped into our gun-room without being perceived by the men, whence he stole some little trifles, which he could conveniently carry away in his hands; and another of them, who had trafficked with one of the men, after giving him strings of beads in exchange for the bread which he seemed desirous of having, watched his opportunity, and attempted to snatch them again out of his hand, taking to the water, to which they are so habituated, that they will frequently stay a minute or more under it.

(This is all in Byren or the Gilbert Islands).

Diller, "Narrative of a voyage to ascertain the fate of La Pérouse." Vol II, p. 103.

The Rothumans give an account of several islands lying in their neighbourhood, one of which they name VYTHUBOO. As this island abounds with a kind of white shells much in demand at Rothuna, the natives of that island make frequent voyages to Vythuboo for the purpose of procuring them; and it is in these voyages that these people get lost at sea, and are drifted to the Feejee, Tucofia, and the Navigators' Islands. There are at present residing at Rothuna some natives of Vythuboo and of the Newy Islands, who expect to sail homeward in a few weeks.

Fanning, Edmund, "Voyages round the world." P. 450.

Chase's Island, latitude $2^{\circ} 28'$ south, longitude 176° east.

Lincoln's Island, latitude $1^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude 175° east.

Brind's Island, latitude $0^{\circ} 20'$ north, longitude 174° east.

Dundas Island, latitude $0^{\circ} 10'$ north, longitude $174^{\circ} 12'$ east.

These four last mentioned islands were discovered by Captain Chase, in the ship Japan, of Tartuucket, in 1827 and 1828.

Mitchell's Group, lat. $9^{\circ} 18'$ south, long. $179^{\circ} 45'$ east, discovered by Captain Barnett, in the ship Independence, of Tartuucket. This group is inhabited.
Rocky Island, lat $10^{\circ} 45'$ south, long. $179^{\circ} 28'$ east, variation 11° east, discovered by Captain Barnett, of Tartuucket.

Smut-face Island, lat. $6^{\circ} 16'$ south, long. $177^{\circ} 19'$ east

Parker's Island, lat. $1^{\circ} 19'$ south, long. $174^{\circ} 30'$ east

Brown's Island, lat. $18^{\circ} 11'$ south, long. $175^{\circ} 48'$ east

These three last mentioned islands were discovered by Captain Plasket, in the ship Independence, of Nantucket, in 1828

New Grocery Island, lat. $15^{\circ} 31'$ south, long. $176^{\circ} 11'$ east. Inhabited, and discovered by Captain Hunt, in the Carmelite.

S. T. Fenimore, "A History of the Whale Fisheries" London, 1921.

P 243. after fitting out in October and December in Honolulu the vessels engaged in sperm whaling left late in December or early in January, usually taking the following route: southwards to the Marshall, Solomon, and Caroline Islands, and then northwards to Hawaii and Bonin groups in Japanese waters.

Murray, "Fifty years since Captain Pollock's visit"

378. VAITUPU.

379

... and in this and other respects it has a pre-eminence over all the other islands of the group. These all regard it as, in a secondary sense, their fatherland, inasmuch as it is the spot where their Samoan ancestors landed and found a home more than two hundred years ago. Of this fact, which of course invests the island with a very special interest, the tradition is perfectly clear and definite. I got the names of seventeen chiefs who had successively ruled the island since their ancestors came upon it. These came to it, or rather were guided to it, by the hand of God, in two large double canoes. I got the names of twenty-one men and five women who reached the island in these canoes. There were many more women, but my informants were unable to give their names. There were also two children.

On many points of interest I was unable to obtain information. What part of Samoa they came from, where they intended to go when they left, whether any died at sea, and how long they were at sea - these and many other important points have dropped out of their traditions, and of course their frank acknowledgment of this adds to the credibility of what they do give.

The little colony remained together on Vaitupu till their number so increased that it became necessary, or at least was thought desirable, to have off and settle upon other islands in the neighborhood, which seem to have been without inhabitants till they made them their homes. Long before we knew anything of them they had

ahead we at least six islands.

S. Percy Smith, "Notes on the Ellice and Tokelau Groups," J.P.S.

P. 144. The "John Williams" found 141 people on Nukunono in 1898.

Louis Becket's works from, "Some account of the writings of Louis Becket, being a
thesis presented for the Jacob Joseph Scholarship, 1931." by Phyllis Bunsen Tropp.

1. a First Fleet Family
- ✓2. Billy Hayes, Buccaroon
- ✓3. By Reef and Palm
- ✓4. By Reef and Pool
5. Chinkies' Flat
- ✓6. Edward Barry
7. Helen Adair
8. His native wife
- R. 9. 'Death another Skies.
- ✓10. Notes from my South Sea Log
11. old Convict Days
- R. ✓12. Pacific Tales
13. Rudan the Devil
- ✓14. Rodman the Boatsteerer
15. Sketches from Newnardsy
16. Tessa
17. The Trader's wife
18. The adventures of a Subcaryo
19. The adventures of Louis Becket
20. The call of the South
- ✓21. The Ebbing of the Tide

- R ✓ 22. The Jelaco Brig. Gilbert.
23. The Settlers of Karooa Creek.
- ✓ 24. The strange adventure of James Skerwington. Gilbert.
25. Tom Gerard.
26. Tom Wallis.
- R 27. Under Tropic Skies.
- R ✓ 28. Wild Life in Southern Seas.
29. Yakee the Adventurer.
30. Breckley Black Sheep.

with Jebbrey.

1. The Mystery of the Laughlin Islands.
2. The Nutcracker.
3. The Taku of Bardsak.
4. Memories of Edward Clodd.

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- Melbourne Argus - Feb., 20, 1913.
- Sydney Bulletin - Early Feb., 20 & 27, 1913.
- Sydney Morning Herald - Feb., 19, 1913.
-

Louis Becke, "Heath Anotua Skies"

NANUMANGA.

P. 61. Lived on Nanumanga for 11 months

Employed as a large trading business in the Pacific Islands, with head-quarters in Liverpool, and main depots at Apia, Samoa.

His barque started a butt-end and leaked so badly that he, as the Captain dying from heat disease, he landed on Nanumanga and sent the ship to Fanofofo for repairs.

P. 62. Landed with £2,000 of trade goods.

Nanumangans had only accepted Christianity 3 years before when they accepted Ioane & his wife Eline as Samoan teachers. Both excellent. Ioane muscular & a stotoman - tattooed.

P. 68. Nanumangans had 5 tared pigote-birds in the village.

The pigote-birds had once been plentiful but had deserted the island about 1870, and settled on Nunitao, 60 miles to windward. A few remained. Eat the coconut & padanus flowers.

P. 72. Nanumanga favors for the presence of the trees bearing "Uto ngāau a 'ikau' birds'.

P. 76. Population of Nanumanga was then 700.

wouldn't steal a thing. Fishing on "Tua Kan", half-an-hour's paddling from Nanumanga.

BERU.

P. 160. Sailed with a captain who was a good seaman, but a lifeless navigator.

Had abt £2,000 worth of trade goods.

P. 161. "against the advice of the mate and myself he anchored close in to the

reef of Penn Island in the Gilbert Group, during calm but unsettled weather, and ten hours later the vessel was driven on to the reef by a furious squall, became a total wreck, and I lost everything I possessed except one nine hundred dollars in American and Chile money. This enabled me to take a passage for Sydney with the good-natured skipper of the barque "George Noble". "

ABOIANG

- P. 161. Captain Eves (a German, but naturalized British). Obdurate & pig-headed.
"All ships in leaving Abouan Lagera de sea in the morning, for the passage is on the west, so studded with many coral boulders called, for their shape, 'mushrooms', and it would be almost impossible to miss striking one with a bright afternoon sun shining in one's eyes."
- P. 162. Sailed at 2 p.m. all sail set & making 11 knots, but on entering passage, through which a 6 foot current was running, her speed became terrific. Blinding glare of sun in skipper's eyes. Struck coral "mushroom", carried away
- P. 163. 6 feet of the stem run below the water-line, and started so many timbers that she was making ten inches of water an hour. Lost £700 to repair her in Sydney.

BERU.

- P. 228-
241. From his story "an incident of marriage in the South Seas", after his wreck on Beru he stayed at Tabouakai with the trader there. "Four white traders living at various villages." "None of these traders, owing to business jealousy, are on speaking terms with each other." The trader he calls Rock probably

lived at Telikeriki.

P. 241. NIKUNGU. "at Nikuan Island - thirty miles to windward - there is a Samoan teacher. He is a right good fellow. Get that boat out, and after we have had something to eat we'll start. By sundown we'll be in Nikuan Mission-house."

P. 261. ABAIANG. "one bright moonlight night 10 years ago on vessel anchored in the passage leading into Abuan Lagoon, one of the Gullot Islands". Left in boat manned by 6 Savage Island natives. Tule aboy & making out through the narrow passage at about 5 a. m. boats so crowded on reef, which was covered by about 10 feet of water. "Just as we were crossing, a perfect 'chase' of small grey sharks rushed us, and

P. 262. every one of the six canoes was seized. Two were torn out of the rowers' hands and carried away instantly, and we only saved the other four with difficulty. In endeavoring to get the steamer aboard, myself and a native were knocked down twice." anchored & waited for a breeze to we sail. Sounded till then by 200 or 300 of these fierce hunters, not one of which was over eight feet in length.

P. 309. ELLICE ISLANDS.
When out flying - fishing and, at a given signal, the turtles floated out, we was certain to see scores of sea-serpents swimming about in all directions - not on, but under the surface, and generally keeping a semi-vertical position.

P. 310.

Alexander, "The Islands of the Pacific".

P. 317. The climate of all Micronesia a climate like that to which
the labled Lotus-eaters went, where

"It seemed always afternoon;
all round the coast the languid air did swoon,
Breathing like one that had a weary dream."

P. 319. The Gilbert Islanders dressed their hair to stand straight out at
great length in every direction, "a fashion by which they had some
protection from the sun".

P. 323. An illustration of the brutal climate developed under their
superstitions was afforded by the late King of Batakaria, Nakarua,
who "was famous for having banished one of his wives and shot three
Hawaiian sailors. He was jealous of this wife; and on one occasion,
as he was playing with her on a schooner, he made a noose with
a rope and prepared to be to put her head into it. She
complained, thinking he was joking; but he immediately made his
men hoist her up and kept her swinging until she was dead.
He afterwards had twenty wives, whom he kept like hussies
in jail. When the King of Hawaii renegated with him for
killing Hawaiians, he said that he would fight him in single
combat. He weighed 200 pounds, was a great drunkard, and
passionately fond of heathen dances."

P 328. a fleet of canoes from the island of Tarawa, six miles distant, came to the very village (or Abouary) where Mr. Bingham dwelt and near by fought a desperate battle. The king of Abouary was killed; but the Tarawans were finally defeated, and driven away, leaving many of their number dead. After this battle Mr. Bingham rescued a Tarawan boy, who many years afterwards became a very serviceable helper in translating the Bible. Besides the pains and privations experienced on this island was the discouraging indifference of the natives to the work of the missionary. They would do nothing except for pay, and demanded tobacco and firearms as their only pay.

P 329. After seventeen years of residence here Mr. Bingham was obliged by failing health to remove to Honolulu, where he completed the translation of the Bible.

B 338. The natives of the Gilbert Islands now became alarmed lest one of these Christian nations should extend its kind protection over them also. To escape such a fate, Tebueruoa, king of Butaritari, took passage to San Francisco, arriving there in April, 1892, and offered his island to the United States. Not receiving a reply from President Harrison, but expecting a favourable answer, he returned home, and in preparation for the accession to the United States constructed a wharf 1,000 feet long. But the news of his overtures was secretly sent to Britain, and the British war-ship *Royalist*, Capt. Davis, anchored to Butaritari, and there on the 12th of June hoisted the British flag, although the king protested that negotiations

P 339.

for annexation to the United States were pending. The rule of the British has thus far been excellent. They have forbidden the sale of liquor and firearms to the natives, and put a stop to the "black-lind traffic", a slave-trade.

"occurred" for March, 1932. Vol II, No. 3

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This study is especially valuable because, in addition to giving the ritual which accompanies adoption, it also indicates the motives for adoption, the usual behaviour between the persons primarily concerned, and the social implications of the relationship set up between them.

P. 487

Pacific Whaling Grounds.

1. The on-shore ground (coasts of Chili & Peru, from Juan Fernandez to the Galapagos Is.)
2. The off-shore ground (space between lat 5° & 10° S., long 90° & 120° W.)
3. In the neighbourhood of the Hawaiian Islands
4. " " " " " Society Islands
5. " " " " " Samoa Group
6. " " " " " Fiji Group
7. " " " " " Gilbert Islands
8. along & to the south of the equator, from the coast of South America to the Gilbert Islands.
9. across the South Pacific, between the parallels of 21° & 27° S.
10. " " " " " " " " " " 27° & 35° N.
11. In the neighbourhood of the east coast of New Zealand.
12. The Middle Ground, between New Holland & New Zealand.
13. The coast of Japan, and between it and the Bonin Islands.
14. The northwest of America
15. Coast of California.

P. 488 "A vessel may visit all these places, and yet return home a "clean ship," if she happen to be out of season. It appears from experience that whales in their migrations congregate in the above-named places at certain times of the year, and those who are acquainted with the business endeavor to be early on the cruising grounds."

P. 488. The four cruising sections or belts.

1. Between the Equator & the Northern tropic.
2. " " tropic & lat 50° N.
3. " " equator & the Southern tropic.
4. " " Southern tropic & lat 50° S.

" within the tropics, whales are almost always to be met with. These are, however, particular places within this zone where they chiefly congregate. Whales are found in the first belt on the north side of the equator, to the southward of the Sandwich Islands, and thence westward as far as the Mulgrave Islands, for the greater part of the year."

" The third belt embraces the ocean from the coast of South America to the Kingman Reef Group, including the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, the Samoan and Feejee Groups. Within these are the spaces known as the "on shore and off-shore grounds." The latter the whalers frequent from December to February, and along this third belt they are found until the months of July and August, by which time they reach the Kingman Reef and Feejee Groups. There are, however, stragglers to be met with in this space during all seasons"

P. 489.

P. 489. " although the high latitudes offer great inducements on account of the number and size of the whales, yet there are many difficulties existing, that render it preferable to pursue the game in the low latitudes." (The temperature, even in summer; and fog) "Our whalers feel that there is quite enough of whaling and haul in following their employment in the lower and less bristling latitudes."

Tune, "Samoa"

- P. 280. Fukulealae. "New tradition traces the people to the island of Furofuti."
- P. 281. Furofuti. "Another tradition traces the origin of the people to Samoa."
- P. 283. Vaitupu. "The people trace their origin to Samoa."
- P. 284 & 285 Inufetua. "The appearance of the people, their names, dialects, traditions, etc., point to Samoa as the principal source of their origin."
- P. 287 & 288 Nutao. "It is said to have had its origin with other islands in two canoes. One is called Pai and the other Van. They came from the Gilbert Islands with a bucket of earth, and wherever they threw it about the islands sprang up. Other traditions say that the people came from Samoa in two canoes which were drifted thither. One went to Vaitupu, and the other to Nutao."
- P. 288. Kanumanga. "Tradition asserts that the natives of this island came from Samoa in the canoe of Lapi and Lafai."
- P. 293. Kanumea. "The people here are remarkably like the Samoans, from which their traditions say they sprung, so closely do the dialects approximate that Samoan native teachers can speak to the people at once."

P. 300. Mi. " Tradition says that a party, tired of war in the Gilbert
Group, came here ten generations ago (1884), and that they, with some
Marumoa people, united, and from them has sprung the present
population."

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Page 253. Fünftes Kapitel - Fahrt nach de Gullatenach

330 Sechstes " - Die Bewohner de Gullatenach.

Fig 26-27 Tattoos.

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the postage to the United States will be five cents.

single copy 25 cts.

Three copies \$2.00.

To be obtained at H. M. Whitney's Book Store, and the Sailor's Home Depot.

Anchored muscum.

Coconut shell discs. Used in a game called *Lafoga-toko*, played on a long narrow mat. Only but chiefs were allowed to play.

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