

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

January 7, 1941.

Dear Dr. Maude,

Very great and very pleasant was my surprise upon receiving here on the 28th of December, forwarded from Honolulu, your Picairn first-day cover, with the complete set of the new stamps. They are all the rage here in the States and my Aunt, who is a collector, had sent in to one of the large stamp companies for a set, to receive the reply that they had sold out immediately and thought it would be a very long time until they could obtain more.

I have collected for years, but for some time have not picked up anything unless of special interest. This cover is really something to have, and especially from one there. I take it that actually you are stationed there. I would like to have a word from you and to know if stone adzes and other implements are still being dug up on the island and if you have been able to obtain any.

I am doing a year's graduate study here at Yale, and won't be back in Honolulu until August.

With very best wishes and sincere
thanks for your very nice gift,

Kenneth P. Emory.

Pitcairn Island,
Eastern Pacific,
20th January, 1941.

Dear Miss Titcomb,

I see from your last account that my funds with you are running short so I am sending all the dollars I can buy here. As you know dollars are the one thing that just can't be obtained in the British Empire, however much one offers for one - they are all wanted by the government for buying arms and munitions. However, I hope that the few I have succeeded in getting hold of will tide my account over until happier times.

I don't remember when I wrote to you last, but it must have been a long time ago. Since 1937 I have been very busy colonizing the Phoenix Islands and found it one of the most fascinating jobs I have ever had. I had been fighting the government since 1931 to allow the land hungry Gilbertese to settle the uninhabited Phoenix Group and in 1937 the government sent me to explore all the eight islands and report on the possibilities of permanent settlement there. They gave us an 80 ton yacht so I collected two or three Gilbertese friends from each island and we set off like a great happy family. We had about 6 weeks in the islands exploring every nook and cranny and planting the

flag, and as a result of my favourable reports I was given a free hand to organize a colonization scheme in the way I thought best.

Well, we organized the whole show along the lines of a proper race migration. First we composed a theme song for the migration - a most stirring thing, which is now being sung all over the central atolls. Then I selected a really super band of helpers - wise old men every one of them, full of the traditions of former migrations and the etiquette inseperable from such solemn undertakings. With their assistance I worked out a system of land grants which has proved unexpectedly successful in practice. We had 7,000 coconut trees on Sydney Island and 15,000 on Hull to form a basis, and gave each adult settler an area containing approximately 50 bearing trees with 2 unplanted areas 25 fathoms square for each child.

We then got the yacht again and toured through the islands selecting settlers. I had over 6,500 applicants and could only take a handful at first so it was a terrible job choosing the most needy. I never realized how urgent the need for breathing space was until I had to investigate the relative poverty of these families.

We took the first pioneer settlers with us in the yacht and very brave the women and children were - 7 days

at sea with no room to move and no idea where they were going to or what would happen to them when they got there. All they knew was that they would never see their homes and relatives again as long as they lived - yet we sang all the way and never a murmur of complaint.

I left an assistant in the Phoenix to cut up the land sections and came back to organize the main parties. Now, as a result of some 2 years work we have nearly 1,000 permanent residents on the three southern islands of Hull, Sydney, and Gardner (their proper names are Orona, Manra, and Nikumaroro) and you wouldn't recognize the islands. In 1937 there was just birds, bush, and the everlasting surf - now there are smiling villages, neat plantations, hospitals, schools, co-operative societies and trade stores, churches, and everything you could wish for. The natives are really happy and the most terrible punishment I can devise is to threaten to send someone back to the Gilbert Islands again.

You can't imagine the strange fascination of the lonely lagoon atolls right out there in middle of the Pacific. I'd give every penny in the world to be back again in the Phoenix, but I never have the luck to be left long on a job and now that the work of organizing the colonization scheme is finished I have handed the work over to Gallagher, who was my very keen assistant from the start of the whole show. Since leaving the Phoenix I have been

living in the Line Islands (Christmas, Fanning, and Washington) and later in Fiji, with visits to Samoa and Tonga.

Since last August my wife and I - and our son, aged 2 - have been staying on little Pitcairn, working on providing a constitution, code of laws and system of government for the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty". Incidentally, the first issue of Pitcairn Island stamps was brought out a month or two ago so I sent a "first day cover" to you and to Dr Buck and Emory. We thought you might like a souvenir of this romantic spot and as so few first day covers were sent from here they should be worth a small fortune if the international situation clears up. I doubt if there are 50 full sets on "first day cover" envelopes in the entire world.

My wife was out planting yams by John Adams' grave a few weeks ago and dug up an ancient gold ring, which appears to be the original gold ring which Edward Young brought with him on the "Bounty". It was the only one on the island for the first forty years of settlement and all the old marriages were performed with it - it is mentioned in Rosaling Young's "Mutiny of the Bounty and Story of Pitcairn Island," p. 60. Honor is very bucked about it and wears it all the time.

I have been spending all my spare time studying the archaeology of the island, which interests me far more than the history of the present inhabitants. You ought to see our collection of adzes and other stone material - Dr Emory would be particularly interested in them. Many of the islanders had been collecting the old stones they pick up when working in their gardens for years and I have purchased every private collection for spot cash. On top of that practically the whole island has been digging frantically for six months to earn good money while it lasts.

As a result some good caches have been unearthed and we have now a collection of about 1,500 implements or worked stones of various kinds. Of course much of this what we call junk - bits and pieces of all shapes and sizes - but among the lot are over 500 complete, or nearly complete, adzes of a great variety of types. I have hopes that this in many ways unique collection of Polynesian material will result in settling several questions with regard to the former inhabitants of south eastern Polynesia. One can only hope that the raiders do not sink the ship between here and New Zealand or the whole lot will go to the bottom; in fact if I could have afforded the freight charges to Honolulu via Panama and San Francisco I would have sent the collection (11 cases) to the Bishop Museum for Dr Emory to work over for the duration of the war.

We have finished the work here and are now waiting for a ship to take us away. Its rather a nerve racking proceeding as they cannot, of course, let us know when a ship is due. We have only been a fortnight waiting so far and a ship may arrive within the next hour - on the other hand there may just as likely not be one for another three months: and they only give one 30 minutes to be on board when they do appear!

My next job is to act as British Agent and Consul in the Kingdom of Tonga, so we'll have to try and find a ship in New Zealand, if we ever get there, to take us on to Nukualofa. This wandering about the Pacific in war time is not all its cracked up to be, especially with a family. I should be most grateful if you could send, addressed to me at -

Nukualofa,

Kingdom of Tonga;

anything which the Bishop Museum has published on Tonga; also Emory's "Tuamotuan stone structures" and Aitkin's "Ethnology of Tubuai". I have already got McKern's work on the archaeology of Tonga but you had better send it again as I have had to pack up the whole of my library in Auckland for the duration of the war and so can get at nothing. In particular I am anxious to get hold of anything on Tongan string figures.

If Dr Buck, Emory, or Burrows are still in Honolulu please remember me to them. Mr Gilbert Archey mentioned to me that Dr Buck was enquiring after data on Caroline Island. I prepared a short bibliography of material on Caroline, Vostok, Flint, Malden, and Starbuck Islands a few months ago (what I call the Southern and Central Line Islands) and would be only too glad to send him any particulars he desires; but I suppose you are able to dig out much more than I can, with my limited resources. Caroline Island, in particular, has interested me for some time - in fact I've been trying to raise the necessary to buy it; as you probably know, its been on the market for some little while. It will never be an economic proposition, but as a home what more could one desire. Bennett has a nice description of it in his "Whaling Voyage round the world" and there is an even more fascinating sketch by J.T. Arundel, who was, I firmly believe, the greatest figure that the Central Pacific has ever produced.

Please tell Dr Emory that I have his article on Pitcairn implements and also the one by Henri Lavachery with me and very useful they have been. I have visited and photographed all the marae sites but there is nothing to see now; however, we found a perfect stone knife while digging by the main marae overlooking Bounty Bay.

I remember you kindly passed on my last letter to all

you thought might be interested, so I should be most grateful if you would also allow this effusion to be a sort of joint letter to all the friends we made at the Museum during our brief visit in 1936. I would write to the others but I have heard a rumour that both Dr Buck and Burrows have left Honolulu and have no idea where they are living nowadays.

I must stop now or else will be rambling on for ever and we are anxious to collect all the place names on the island before we go. They nearly all have some interesting historical connexion and, as the modern generation are rapidly forgetting them, they seem well worth preserving.

Yours sincerely,

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 28, 19 40

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

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Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 15, _____, 19 39

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

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The Union Club
Carlton House Terrace

Jan 20. 1941

Dear Mr Maude

new

It is a bran ~~new~~ sensation for me to sit down and write a letter to Pitcairn Island and I consider myself very lucky indeed. Really I am unable to express my gratitude to you for your charming present. My own collection is entirely Colonial of the Queen Victoria period and I never thought it would be otherwise till that beautiful set of George V ~~xxxx~~ Jubilee occurred. I succeeded in getting the complete set and then rather foolishly sold it. And now the Crown Colonies have come up again with another magnificent set, leading me to think furiously.

I was fascinated with your letter, especially about finding the gold ring. I suppose you saw the Mutiny Film. I was greatly impressed, so much so that I felt like putting a fire-bomb on every theatre where it was being shown. The awful part was that the screen story was perfectly correct (it showed a distant and genuine picture of Pitcairn) but the inference was outrageous.

The mutineers were played by emotional Sex-Appeal stars and the part of Bligh by Charles Laughton who made the man into Hitler, Goering, Ivan the Terrible and everybody else. Plenty of flogging and cruelty, the amazing trip to Java quite blurred and a court-martial which Bligh wins but which leaves the impression that he was guilty of appalling atrocity.

Bligh, to my mind, is one of the greatest sailors that has ever lived. He was with Cook on his 3rd voyage after which he tried to plant the bread fruit tree in the West Indies. He failed and was heaved overboard but later came back to your parts and actually succeeded in being the first to introduce the banana tree into the West Indies and his name lives for that. But he didnt end there. In the French Wars that followed he came back into the Navy and actually fought at Copenhagen under Nelson, getting a mention. On top of that he went South and became one of the first Governors of Australia, at a time when it was called New South Wales.

This is one of the greatest naval careers in the worlds history and could not have been done unless the man had a capacity for command and control of men and Bligh was admittedly a hard disciplinarian. It came about that when I saw the film for the first time an old lady (Mrs Know-all) mentioned to her friend at my side "Of course that is the way England got all her Colonies." Well if a woman can say that in England what would the women of the U.S. be saying ?

That reminds me. You mentioned the Phoenix group. Did you ever go to Canton ? Were you there when the incident happened ? How has it ended ? Have you ever felt that we are on the way to handing over our Pacific possessions to the U.S ? the very idea infuriates me.

But enough of the Pacific. You will want to hear about the Capital. Well, she has been badly knocked about but we are all merry and bright. The Americans here have all run to the country where they sleep. Our cousins from the Dominions are all full of admiration for us when they first arrive and after one night or two they catch the same spirit themselves. They are quite a feature in London and evrybody loves them -far more than was the case in the last War.

I had a lovely flat in Courtfield Road (near Gloucester Rd station) and was bombed out of it on the 18th Sept. which was a Wednesday. He had timed his invasion for the previous week end and was awfully angry with us all at the time. I did not have a direct hit, the bomb falling in the roadway about two houses away. But the inblast knocked the hall-door of the house and the front door of the lower flat right into the room where we were all lying down. We got a shower of plaster from the ceiling and the house has been uninhabitable since.

I then took a room near my sisters house in South Eaton Place and on the Saturday before Xmas there was an incident there. During a raid either a bomb or an aeroplane full of bombs exploded low in the air over Ebury Bridge. The rails underneath were twisted into impossible shapes and windows were broken as far away as Knightsbridge. If you know your London you will know that that is a distance off a mile and a half. Some of our own windows went west at the same time, but that was the only damage. What we will get next spring is not yet writ in the book of judgement

I am at present working for the London County Council though in ordinary times I am author, traveller, lecturer. I also am interested in anthropology for I know many of the different tribes in Africa -in fact all down the East coast. I was there when the whistle blew in 1914 and as a result practically saw every tribe in both Kenya and Tanganyika. Each of those thousands of tribes had its own characteristics and no two were alike, except that all loved a joke and had a natural sense of humour.

I am now fifty years old and I want to get back to the tropics but the Army has not as yet placed me, though I have been passed Fit by a Medical Board. I have been a long time waiting and it is most wearisome. One ought to know by now that the whole object of the Army is to let down its retired officers while that of the Navy and Air Force is to help them along.

Please remember me to your wife. She also wrote me a most interesting letter and I remember that I got the impression (I don't know why) that she was interested in missionary work. I am afraid that I shall have bored you at asking you to read so long a letter. I only want to repeat how grateful I am to you for that cover and the compliment at having received a real, live letter from Pitcairn Island

Yours sincerely

H. Shanker. Woodzali.

Pitcairn Island,

Confidential.

27th January, 1941.

My dear Vaskess,

I have deliberately delayed replying to your letter of the 28th October regarding Mr. N.D. Dyett and his activities in Pitcairn as I was anxious to observe his behaviour over as long a period as possible before making any recommendations.

2. Shortly after my arrival here I heard several unofficial complaints as to Dyett's conduct during the early part of 1940. The gist of several of these complaints are contained in Mr. F.P. Ward's letter to yourself, dated the 20th June, a copy of which was forwarded to me. Others are mentioned in the enclosure to my confidential letter of the 9th December. I found the investigation of these complaints a profitless undertaking, since the death of Mr. R.E. Christian made it impossible to establish their accuracy and Mr. Dyett was provided with a battery of counter charges against the local administration. To have held an official enquiry would have kept the whole island in a ferment for weeks, and as the issues appeared to be dead and buried as far as the islanders were concerned, I considered it best to let the matter drop.

3. At the same time I warned Dyett that by antagonizing not only the late Chief Magistrate, but also his successor and most of the local government, he was creating an unfavourable impression with the High Commission; and that his continued employment as a Wireless Operator and even his future residence in Pitcairn would depend on his ability to cooperate with local officials and refrain from a continuous banage of criticism and hostility. I pointed out that he had deliberately chosen to make his home among the Pitcairn Island community and that while local affairs were probably in need of a clean-up, nothing could be gained by a policy of tactless obstruction. Dyett professed to see the justice of my remarks and promised to do his utmost to cooperate in future with the local administration, and it is only fair to state that there has been no friction of any sort during my stay in the island.

4. If my summing up of Dyett's character is correct, he always will be voluble and rather intolerant critic of all in authority over him, belonging as he does by nature to the type from which demagogues are made. He is far from being brainless and many of his ideas for the improvement of the island are excellent: at the same time he held a very junior clerical post in Wellington, which made it difficult for him to keep his balance when suddenly transferred to a position of comparative power and importance. On his arrival he appears to have adopted a domineering attitude towards the local administration, while fostering the belief that he held the confidence of both the Navy Office and the High Commission and that any islander would thus be ill-advised to oppose him. I believe that Dyett has the welfare of Pitcairn genuinely at heart and that if left to himself he would in time settle down and, owing to his marked superiority in brain power to anyone else in the island,

prove an asset to the community. He has, however, married into a family which even in this fued ridden community is noticeably partizan and, lacking the power of balanced judgement, he is being continually worked up into a state of righteous indignation. While, therefore, I hope that the temporary eclipse in his power which has been the inevitable result of the story of Fuller and myself will have a selutary effect on Dyett's future behaviour, I am afraid that we must anticipate a certain amount of trouble from him, in future as in the past.

5. I am dealing elsewhere with the question of retaining Dyett's services as government wireless operator. My recommendations on this point are briefly that -

- (a) Dyett's services should be retained until the end of the war, subject to his good behaviour;
- (b) his salary should be reduced immediately to £30 per annum, with an allowance of £70 per annum for the use of his wireless set;
- (c) at the end of the war a local operator should be appointed to maintain communication by means of the government owned wireless set.

My recommendation that Dyett should be retained as wireless operator for the duration of the war has been dictated chiefly by the Navy Office need for rapid, accurate, and secret daily communication with Pitcairn. This need, which will cease on the conclusion of hostilities, cannot be met satisfactorily by the employment of an islander, however skilled in the technique of operating.

6. I agree with you that the government is under no obligation to pay the cost of Dyett's return passage to New Zealand on the termination of his employment. He came here to please himself and not the government and his decision to settle in the island was made quite irrespective of any offer of employment. I do not think that Dyett himself would expect the government to pay his passage, or that of his wife and child, but it might be as well to retain his deposit for the time being as a safe-guard.

7. In any case, Dyett has informed me on several occasions that he has settled in Pitcairn for good and has no intention of ever leaving the island. The question therefore arises whether, now that he has got here, he should be allowed to stay, once he has ceased to be a government servant. My own opinion is that though, in the light of what has since transpired, it might conceivably have been better not to have granted a permit to Dyett in the first instance, he should now be permitted to remain, should he desire to do so, subject to his future good behaviour. I recommend, therefore, that on the termination of his government employment, he should be granted a licence to remain indefinitely in Pitcairn, subject to his good behaviour and the consent of the Island Council. If he should create any further trouble of a serious character it would, I think, be best to cancel his licence forthwith. Section 7 of the Closed Districts Regulation gives the High Commissioner power to revoke a licence without having to state any reasons for his action.

Yours sincerely,

MAU. FIJI

18 Feb 1941



Dear Mr Maude,

Herewith your book - "Birth of Language" which I have perused with great pleasure, Wilson certainly presents a new line of philosophical reasoning & his work has a permanent value. Language is just another phase of evolution & I thought his criticisms of Darwin, Rousseau & others fell rather flat in their outcome. I was not persuaded that language did not evolve from the noises made by animals - expressive of the emotions - & chiefly from the noises made by that common animal - homo sapiens. I grant that human language - as we know it - is a spectacular advance but is insignificant as compared with the emergence of the first self-generating bacillus or cell from ~~organ~~ non organic compounds & the first dawn of consciousness & memory. I support the view that man differs from the other animals only in degree & to & if we say that the whole object of the universe is the evolution of man as we know him then with the Scotchman "The Lord has gi'en us a guid conceit of ourselves". We are probably only

an insignificant link as ~~was~~ were the Pterodactyl
and Brontosaurus. The universe has been
a going concern about 2,000 million years
& scientists say that its expectation of life
is at least another 2,000 million years so
we may assume the tale only half told. If
in one half has produced man from nothing
but radiant energy - what will be produced from
man in another 2,000 million years.

As an engineer I highly respect the second law
of Thermodynamics which is to me the most
fundamental idea in the world. The wound up clock
is running down. A beginning of material
universe - and & and & in between - a process.
We are part of the process, also our language
and the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese.
Yet I am no materialist. - far from it.

I am still having great fun with the
56 books & would now like to try them
on other primitive languages. I hope to get
information from Australia about the Aborigines

I suppose a vocabulary is in existence
They seem to apply fairly well to Maori & Tongan

I have worked out the percentage of incidence with Haylewood + presume that the most prevalent "bricks" are the oldest. Perhaps this is not sound but it is a useful basis & seems to work. "TA" & "VA" are by far the commonest sounds in Fijian. Then come "KA", "SA" with "LA", "DA" & "BA". ^{MA} Well down.

CA, RA, QA & GA are relatively infrequent & are specialised. "VA" seems to be representative of "PA", "WhA" & "FA", in other Polynesian languages. The others seem to be more constant. There is a general group significance to each ^{consonant} ~~syllable~~ which is modified by the vowel. So the 56 bricks began to boil down to 14, together with the primitive verbs "oo'a" & "i'a".

The "bricks" are an interesting collection of ideas & seem to be as follows:-

Material. Food, things, persons, remainders, blood, dung, spoor, legs, hoofs, shells, vegetation, water, air, breath.

Action. eat, drink, rise, stand, lie, sit, perch, jump, dive, cling, twist, clench, crawl, (flow-flee), hold, drag, squeak, ring, sliver, stretch.

Position. The edge, up, down, bottom, below, beneath, risen here, end.

Qualities, bad, sharp, heavy, crooked, strong, sour

going. (go-gone). (nearly gone) scarcely, (leak-fuke)
urinate, (very small) (break wind)

Abstract. Spirit or essence, (balisery) fear (trickling-in-air)
"belongs", (individual offshoot). action in general
desire, "Hell"!

Well, it is lots of fun & provides
a mental pabulum for the evenings.

Am I in order in congratulating
you! I saw a recent appointment of
Commissioner or Director of Lands W.P.H.C.
If this is an advancement my wife
& I offer our Sincere Good Wishes
& hope that we shall meet soon

Yours Sincerely
W. West.

James Norman Hall
130 Dartmouth Road
Box 167
San Mateo, California

March 5th, 1941.

Dear Mr. Maude:-

Please accept my warmest thanks for your letter and the splendid collection of Pitcairn stamps. I can scarcely tell you how deeply I appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness. Your letter is dated October 15th, 1940, and it reached me only last week, having been forwarded from Tahiti. I left Tahiti just a year ago this time, intending to make a two or three months sojourn in the U.S.A. where we have two children in school. But the war has upset my plans as it has those of everyone else, and here I still am. However, if all goes well, I expect to return to Tahiti in May. I find that the peaceful happy life we dwellers on islands in the South Pacific love so much unfits one for life elsewhere. I have been constantly homesick for Tahiti ever since the day of my arrival in the U.S.A., and a happy day it will be when I am at home again.

What a fascinating time you must have had colonizing the uninhabited islands of the Phoenix Group! I do envy you that experience. I have never visited your part of the Pacific but I still have dreams of visiting some of the islands in that part of the world. If ever I do, I shall certainly call at Beru Island to see Mrs. Maude and yourself. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to visit some of those islands in your company. But heaven knows if I shall enjoy that opportunity. Meanwhile, if you should come to Tahiti, it

James Norman Hall
130 Dartmouth Road
Box 167
San Mateo, California

would give me the greatest pleasure to have you come to stay with us there. We live in the district of Aruá, three miles from Papeete. I can assure you that this offer of hospitality is no perfunctory one.

I sincerely hope that you have had no trouble in reaching your home again. In these uncertain days it is all but impossible to make plans with any assurance of being able to carry them through. Although I expect to return to Tahiti in May, further war developments may prevent that. At present we have only a few old cargo steamers of the Union Line which pass by Tahiti, and, in the great shortage of shipping in the Atlantic, there is some reason to believe that even these old freighters may be commandeered for service elsewhere. However, I mean to return to Tahiti this coming summer, if I have to paddle home on a raft!

I had a very happy time at Pitcairn. I had only two days there, but I enjoyed every minute of it. I can well understand your own interest and fascination in visiting that little island world. The Pitcairn stamps are very beautiful, and will be greatly coveted by collectors.

As a very small return for your kindness to me, I am going to ask the publishers to send you a new illustrated edition of the Bounty Trilogy which has recently been issued. I hope it may reach you safely. Not long ago, in a homesick mood, I wrote some verses about Tahiti. One of my great

James Norman Hall
130 Dartmouth Road
Box 167
San Mateo, California

pleasures when at home is biking around the island, and the verses were 'inspired' by the recollection of one of those leisurely journeys. I enclose a copy of them, not because they are worth anything as poetry, but merely to show you how I feel about that crumb of land.

With renewed thanks for your kindness to me and with warm regards,

Sincerely Yours,

James N. Hall

OPENED BY CENSOR

From
James N.Hall,
130 Dartmouth Road,
San Mateo, California,
U.S.A.



Mr. H.E.Maude,
Beru Island,
Gilbert Islands,
South Pacific.

(Via Sydney, Australia)

PASSED BY CENSOR
S. 82

TOUR DE L'ILE

(Tahiti, French Oceania)

This small island is, for me,
Everything a home should be:
As far from any continent
As they are far from discontent
Who, from whatever vantage ground,
Behold the sea that rings them 'round
Lonelier than the morning sky
Where the waning moon is high.

Here no great plantations are
Owned by men who live afar,
But little lands, where those who toil
Own the food and own the soil
With trees to bear them fruit, and shade
Where their fathers' bones are laid.
The sons have no great store of wealth
Save peace, and tranquil minds, and health.

I often think how more than wise
In planting islands of this size
Was Mother Earth, and how remiss
To plant so few the size of this.
A world of lesser worlds could be
Scattered on this empty sea,
Though sea enough should still remain
For isolation, fish, and rain.

Five-score miles, or, better, four,
Should island circuits be -- no more;
So that, when he wished it, one
Could bike around from sun to sun;
Or, circumscribing more at ease,
Loiter 'neath the breadfruit trees
Of his friends, engaged in talk
Of matters pondered on the walk;
For he will walk as much as ride
To look at things from side to side.
Then, moving on, with matter new
To ponder for an hour or two
Until another halt is made,
This time in a mango's shade,
Cool beneath the midday sun,
There to halt from twelve to one;
Or, if Inclination said,
"Why the haste?" to nod his head
And, "Why, indeed?" to make response.
He has a dwelling for the nonce:
Let him make a longer stay

Of half an hour or half a day,
Reading his book till evening comes
And the brisk mosquito hums.

Bordering the still lagoons,
Orion's mirror and the moon's,
Now fares he on, in deep content,
With a silence round him bent
Wider than the dome of night
There for his express delight.
Let him now drop all but peace;
Tell his arrogance to cease
Concern with other-where, or how,
Accepting only here, and now.
Thus his mind is healed and whole
And large as the inverted bowl
Of heaven, it seems, for influence
That comes -- he knows not how, or whence.
Truth the passive spirit gains
That mind may not for all its pains.
Unaware, the seeker tries
Varied paths to where it lies
Or doesn't lie, for even wells
May not be receptacles,
And biking round an island road
May lead to some half-truth's abode.
If not, at least he's bound to come
Back to the place he started from.

Now is heaven bare and wide;
Now through checkered gloom he'll ride;
Here, along the sandy shore
Where the feathering breakers roar,
From the corner of his eye
Meremen's children he will spy
In the surf, and from their tails
Moonlight glancing off in scales.
Farther on his way he views
Children with no tails to use
Leaping from a palm-tree bole
Into some deep water-hole
Where the foam and broken light
Lacquer bodies creamy white
Over brown. . . . Felicity,
The world is far too small for thee,
And all the wide world knows it not,
Or if it knew, has since forgot,
Save children in such lands as these
Lost in the wastes of lonely seas.

J.M.H.

AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE

WAHROONGA, N.S.W.

RECEIVED

9118

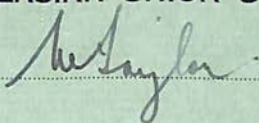
DATE	No.	FROM	AMOUNT
5 MAR'41	U9118	MR MAUDE - ADMINISTRATOR GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY	£1-5-0

ACCOUNT

SPECIAL DONATION TOWARDS SUPPORT OF
MISSION WORK IN ABOVE MENTIONED TERRITORY.

AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE

PER



DUTY
STAMP

Commonwealth of Australia



Postmaster-General's Department

In Reply Please Quote

No. A'40/2482.

Telephone No. B 040 Extn. 242.

Telegrams: "Sumail" Sydney.

MAIL BRANCH,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

19th March, 1941.

Mr. H.E. Maude,
OCEAN ISLAND.

Dear Sir,

Adverting to my letter of 21st February, 1941,
I have now to advise that your private mail bag No. 4 has
since been sighted and it would appear therefore, that all
four of your bags are still in service.

In the circumstances, there will be no need to
consider applying to this Department for the supply of
another bag.

Yours faithfully,

F. R. Bradley

F.R. BRADLEY.
For A/G. DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

Commonwealth of Australia



Postmaster-General's Department

In Reply Please Quote
No. A 40/2482.

Telephone No. B 040 Extn. 242.
Telegrams: "Sumail" Sydney.

MAIL BRANCH,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

21st February, 1941.

Mr. H.E. Maude,
OCEAN ISLAND.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my communication of 10th December, 1940, and previous correspondence, I wish to advise that your private bag No. 4 is still outstanding, and it is reasonable to suppose now that it was one of those lost in the sinking of the "Niagara". In the circumstances, it is desirable to have the bag replaced.

The Department can supply a large size canvas private bag measuring 36" x 29" complete with lock, keys and label for the sum of 19/9.

Immediately your cheque for this amount is received, action will be taken to make the necessary replacement.

Yours faithfully,

F. R. Bradley

F.R. BRADLEY.

For A/G. DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LIBRARY

March 28, 1941

Dear Mr. Maude,

What a life you lead! Your letter came on the same day as news of the overthrow of the pro-Nazi party in Yugoslavia, and two events of such interest in one day made the day glow. I have shared the letter with Dr. Buck, who intends writing you, and probably has typed a copy of it and sent it at once to Kenneth Emory, at Yale, and asked him to share it with Burrows, now at the University of Connecticut, and with Alfred Métraux (of the Easter Island ethnology, and now at Yale doing a handbook of South America). Mr. Bryan, Curator of Collections, had a chance to read it too, Mary Pukui, Hawaiian translator and our source for Hawaiian data on customs also, and Dr. Gregory, Director Emeritus.

First- commercial transactions. I acknowledge receipt of \$16 and have credited it to your account, as you will see by the enclosed bill. The publications noted on the bill are sent to you already, in three packages. Included are copies of Bulletin 8, which is out of print (Tongan myths and tales), O.P. 8:3 (Proverbial sayings of the Tongans), also o.p. and Memoir 8:4, which you may not want. A worn, used copy is sent, for which there is no charge. As to the two that are out of print, take them without charge, and if you are next transferred to Greenland or the Antarctic, kindly return them. And I think it is not very thrifty to make such an effort to get American dollars. Why not let the account run, next time, and settle up after the war. That is my suggestion, and I have so recorded it in the credit page.

The epic of the shift of natives from the Gilbert to the Phoenix Islands is thrilling. I think it must be one of the most glorious events that have occurred in the Pacific since their own migrations. I cannot help wondering whether and hoping that you or Mrs. Maude will make a tale of it. I should think "Oceania" would grab it.

It was most generous of you to send the Pitcairn Island cover. I have already acknowledged mine in a letter sent several weeks ago, and which I suppose you have received by this time. Yes, a green-eyed friend here told me to be sure to keep it. As if I wouldn't know enough to do that! It's a treasure.

The finding of the Pitcairn Island ring is worth another story! I am so glad it fell into such good hands, landed where it was truly appreciated.

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LIBRARY

H. E. Maude - 2

And I am astonished at your finds of adzes at Pitcairn. Would anyone have guessed that so many would turn up! Kenneth Emory will be so excited he'll positively dance. The fact that your letter got here must mean that not only the adzes and the letter but also the three of you got somewhere safely. I don't know where there are any safe spots left in the world today, but they certainly are not in the Pacific.

Now Tonga! The Beagleholes passed through here a few weeks ago and seemed to have had an interesting time in Tonga, so undoubtedly you will too. I have just added Bull. 39 to one of the packages, - it has a few pages of Tonga string figures.

If you ever buy Caroline Island you had better keep it a secret, - otherwise there will be a whole fleet of small boats filled with ethnologists, etc. coming down for visits in your paradise. It does sound like a beautiful spot. I just read Arundel's description, which we have in a typed copy. The only other reference we have on the place, besides Bennett, is that of the eclipse expedition, which you surely know about, - Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci. II, 1884, pp. 1-146.

I wish I could add interesting news. There isn't any local news of any interest other than what is already sent in my previous letter. And all of it seems pretty pale compared to news of you and Mrs. Maude.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. E. Maude,
British Agent
Nukualofa, Kingdom of Tonga.

Margaret Sitomih

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LIBRARY

February 24, 1941

Dear Mr. Maude,

I am still a little out of breath at the thought of that marvelous "cover" from Pitcairn. What a rare treasure it is! I am overwhelmingly grateful to you. I proudly showed it to a few of my friends, and I am afraid some could scarcely enjoy the sight of it,- their envy too great to be completely conquered. Thank you too for the enclosure, which is most interesting, though I cannot bear the thought that medals need be made at all. And thank you for the words of greeting on the cover. I have been trying to think of some way of "retaliating" but so far my imagination is arid.

I had the pleasure of being in New Zealand this last summer for two weeks only, alas. It was a delightful time, even though in wanting to see all possible, I made the usual tourist mistake of spending a great deal of my time on a bus. All the people at the Auckland Museum were generous of their time and friendliness, and it was a joy to see them again. I heard that you and Mrs. Maude had gone to Pitcairn, and I do hope that you are finding the place appealing and satisfying. Of course it is bound to be in many ways. If reports of a devastating storm were true, I am afraid Pitcairn people are again struggling to overcome difficulties of getting sufficient food. Planes cannot land there, and ships are few. I wonder how you do get supplies.

Publications continue to be sent to you, as issued. Be sure to tell me of anything else you want, that I can shop for for either one of you,- all the more, now that New Zealand may be curtailed in various ways.

With regards to both you and Mrs. Maude, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Pitcairn

Mr. H. E. Maude,
Pitcairn Island,

News Sheet.

Dr. Buck, working on a Cook Islands ethnology.

Kenneth Emory, working at Yale University for his doctorate.

Felix Keesing and family,- somewhere on the coast, I think New York, has been in the Menomini region, was intending going to Florida.

Beagleholes passed through here a month ago or so,- on way back to NZ.

They had an interesting time in California,- adult teaching.

They found adults who had not had all the "advantages" (?) of education in adolescent years were more receptive than the ordinary run of students. That's sad, isn't it,- I mean, what shall we do in our young years!

A small boat from Tahiti has made us a couple of visits,- almost all on board being natives. Many here are sufficiently appreciative of Polynesians to want to see them, talk with them, when possible, etc. I am afraid a stay in port is pretty tiring for them, they are so much in demand at parties, singing, dancing, etc. How I do admire the man who chartered the boat this trip,- he loaded her with copra and is going to San Francisco to sell it. I hope he made his sale by radio, and is merely delivering the goods.

Alfred Metraux (Ethnology, Easter Island) is at Yale, on the staff there.

The University of Hawaii teaching staff includes, at present, two anthropologists, John Embree and Gordon Bowles, both good men. They, with others of us who are interested in anthropology still keep alive the little society that meets once a month for discussion, or listening. Subjects run along something like,- Art and Anthropology,-[where they fail to speak the same language (my wording)]; Reviews of recent books; Some linguistic elements of Polynesian; (I think characters was the word rather than elements); a subject from "material culture" in Polynesia will be picked by Dr. Buck for a coming meeting.

There are reports that a woman archaeologist is lurking in Honolulu somewhere, and doubtless we shall not leave her in peace forever. Whether the society is worth carrying on is a nip and tuck question with some members,- but it is pleasant to see each other.

And now that well seems dry.

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LIBRARY

May 17, 1941

H. E. Maude, Esq.,
Nukualofa, Kingdom of Tonga.

Dear Mr. Maude,

Enclosed is the most recent account!

Doubtless the copy of the Pacific Historical Review which you will receive will have the name of the business manager,- Sam. T. Farquhar, "Pacific Historical Review", University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.

You may place an order for publications with the librarian of the Hawaiian Historical Society, if you wish,- Mrs. Violet A. Silverman, Librarian H. H. S., Library of Hawaii, Honolulu. Besides the Annual Report, Papers are sometimes issued,- just occasionally. I shall list the titles of the last three. Price varies with length, etc.

No. 19: The Hawaiian king (mo-i, alii-aimoku, alii-kapu)
by John F. G. Stokes, 1932

No. 20: Honolulu's streets, by T. Blake Clark; The canoe making profession of ancient times, trans. by Mary Pukui (and reprinted by B. M. in Occ. Papers 15:13); Hawaii's discovery by Spaniards; theories traced and refuted, by J. F. G. Stokes, 1939.

No. 21: Constitutions of the Hawaiian Kingdom, a brief analysis and history, by Ralph S. Kuykendall. 1940.

The fleeting glimpse was such a pleasant one,-except too fleeting. Best regards to all three of you,

Sincerely,

Margaret Titcomb
Margaret Titcomb
Librarian

MR. H. E. MAUDE

is a NON-RESIDENT **MEMBER** of the

PAN-PACIFIC UNION

with all fees paid to April 30, 1942

INCLUDING \$3.00 FOR ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO PAN-PACIFIC

Certified by

A. Satterthwaite

Secretary.

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An educational, non-profit institution incorporated
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devoted to advancement of Pacific peoples through
mutual endeavor guided by cultural acquaintance

HONOLULU, HAWAII

(Telegraphic address: PANPAX)

At the Crossroads of the Pacific

MEMBERSHIP

in the Pan-Pacific Union
includes subscription to
its official publication

May 21, 1941

Mr. H. E. Maude
Nukualofa
Tonga

Dear Mr. Maude:

This will acknowledge receipt of \$3.50 to cover your
renewal membership in the Pan-Pacific Union. We enclose
membership card with all fees paid for the year ending
April 30, 1942; also for your information and interest
a sheet of Pan-Pacific Union luncheon programs for the
last few months.

We thank you for your cooperation and continued interest
in our work of promoting friendly relations and better
understanding of Pacific peoples and cultures.

Sincerely yours,

PAN-PACIFIC UNION

A. Y. Satterthwaite
A. Y. Satterthwaite
Executive Secretary

ays/f
encls. - card
Sheet of programs

Telegram - Saving.

From:- High Commissioner.

Copy sent to G.&E.I.C.
under Schedule.

To:- Secretary of State.

Saving No. 16

21st May, 1941.

Your telegram No. 75, 6th May, 1941, approved appointment of Maude to post of Chief Lands Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, with effect from the date of his assumption of the duties of that post. Your telegram No. 221, 17th November, 1940, approved the salary of the post being increased to the scale of L880 by L40 to L1,000 with effect from the 1st January, 1941.

Maude has just returned from duty in Pitcairn Island and is now proceeding to Tonga to act as Agent and Consul for two to three months. It will therefore be some time yet before he is able to assume duty as Chief Lands Commissioner in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Had not Maude's services been required in Pitcairn and Tonga he would long since have assumed the duties of his substantive post and his incremental date in the new scale would have been the 1st January. In the circumstances I recommend for your approval that for purposes of increment he should be regarded as having commenced at the minimum of the new scale on the 1st January, 1941, and be eligible for his first increment on the 1st January, 1942.

High Commissioner.

Minute in M.P. 1507/35 by The Secretary, W.P.H.C.

His Excellency,

Submitted with a draft telegram to the Secretary of State for consideration. The minimum salary of the post of Agent and Consul in Tonga is L1,000 sterling, but income tax deductions will reduce this probably by L250. The Duty Allowance of L200 sterling will be available for the acting officer.

2. The question of Mr Maude's emoluments generally is submitted for consideration. During his secondment to Pitcairn Island Mr. Maude drew salary at the rate of L600 Fiji, with an allowance of 12s.6d. Fiji a day while in Pitcairn (equal to L240.12s.6d. a year).

3. In (163) the S.o.S. approved Mr. Maude's salary as C.L.C. in the Gilbert Islands being paid at L850 (Australian) in advance of Re-organization proposals. He was to have gone on to that salary on assumption of Lands Commission work. Under the Re-organization proposals his salary will be the super-scale one of L880 x L40 - L1,000, and a decision appears to be required whether for increment purposes he should be regarded as having commenced at L880 from the 1st January, 1941, although he will - see paragraph 4 of (164) - commence to draw the salary of the new scale on assumption of Lands Commission duties.

(Int'd.) H.H.V.

19.5.41.

Extract from telegram from the Secretary of State to the
High Commissioner, confidential, ^{no. 221} of the 17th November, 1940.

(20) in M.P. 3074/38.

3. As regards the post of Chief Lands
Commissioner see my telegram 75, higher grade of salary
of L880 - L1000 as proposed by you may be applied.

Saving.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of the
Western Pacific.

Date - 9th Dec., 1940.

No. 24 Saving.

(No.3) My telegram No. 75 of the 6th of May - the
appointment of a Chief Lands Commissioner. I should be
glad if you will inform me of the date from which Maude's
promotion is to take effect.

Secer.

Copy.

Telegram.

From:- The Secretary of State.

To:- The High Commissioner.

No. 75.6th May, 1940.

Your despatch 28th February No. 43. Native Lands Commission. I approve your proposal to create post of Chief Lands Commissioner and the appointment of Maude to this post, with effect from date on which he assumes his new duties i.e. presumably on completion of present stage in colonization scheme. He would retain membership of Colonial Administrative Service. I do not however on information which you have given me, feel able to agree to a salary of ~~£~~880-~~£~~1000 in advance of general introduction of reorganization proposals and I suggest that salary should in present circumstances by ~~£~~850 fixed. Date from which promotion is to take effect should be provided.

Secretary of State.

Stamps brought from Pitcairn Island by

Mr. H.E. Maude.

<u>Sheet Nos.</u>						<u>No. of Stamps.</u>	
1d.	1938-2437 -500	Sheets @	60			30,000	
1d.	1501-1725 -225	" "	60			13,500	
1d.	1726-1937 -212	" "	30			6,360	Value in
1d.	0484-0492 - 9	" "	60			540	<u>Sterling.</u>
						<u>50,400</u>	£210.
2d.	0501-1000 -500	" "	60			<u>30,000</u>	£250.
2/6	117- 140 - 24	" "	60			1,440	
2/6	150- 175 - 26	" "	60			1,560	
						<u>3,000</u>	£375.
						Total	_____
							<u>£835.</u>

Stamps examined and found to be as detailed above. The penny stamps are 400 stamps in excess of the quantity asked for. viz., 50,000.

Maude

Received and taken on charge.

19/5/41.

R. H. H. Offensen
19. 5. 41

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

21, BEDFORD SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

28 May 1941

SIR,

I beg to inform you that on the

27 May 1941

you were elected a Fellow of the ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Obligation, a Banker's Order for the payment of your subscription, a copy of the By-Laws, and a card announcing the Evening Meetings during the present Session.

I also enclose a form of subscription to the monthly publication "MAN," in case you should wish to subscribe thereto.

According to the Regulations, you are entitled to be admitted by the President as a Fellow on the payment of your Entrance Fee of £1 1s., your first Annual Subscription of £2 2s., and on signature of the enclosed Obligation.

Under the Regulations, Fellows may at any time compound for their Annual Subscription by payment of the sum of £31 10s.

I must draw your attention to By-Law XII 2, as to Notices of Meetings.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

K. M. Martindell

Assistant Secretary.

To

H. S. Maude Esq. MBE.

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE LIBRARY

June 4, 1941

Mr. H. E. Maude,
Nukualofa,
Kingdom of Tonga.

Dear Mr. Maude,

There is now a meteorological society in Honolulu which meets three or four times a year. Most of the members are aviators, some in government service, and some members of the University staff. The suggestion has been made to find out what weather reports are being kept in the various islands of the Pacific. May I ask whether they are being kept at Tonga and the Gilberts and the Phoenix Islands? I suppose the aviation companies using Canton and Enderbury must be keeping their own records. Perhaps others are not necessary.

Sincerely,

Margaret Titcomb

Margaret Titcomb
Librarian

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION.

Suva, Fiji,

6th June, 1941.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following general account of my recent visit to Pitcairn, with particular reference to the various measures which it is suggested should be taken to further the future welfare and progress of the community. Detailed reports have been forwarded on most of the points mentioned but it is considered desirable to summarize my recommendations for the information of His Excellency the High Commissioner. My conclusions have been intentionally set out in as brief a manner as possible and for more complete information on any point reference is invited to the report dealing with the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed). H.E. Maude.

Administrative Officer and Native Lands
Commissioner,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The Secretary,

Western Pacific High Commission,

Suva, Fiji.

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

A General Report

based on seven months residence in the island during 1940-41; with suggestions for the future welfare of the community.

1. I left Fiji on the 13th July, 1940, accompanied by my wife, child, and nurse, and arrived in Pitcairn, via New Zealand, on the 20th August. Throughout our stay in the island we lived in a small but comfortable house which was lent to us by the family of the late Chief Magistrate, Mr. Richard Edgar Christian. Owing to shipping difficulties I was not able to leave the island until the 7th April, when I obtained a passage to Panama on a United States cargo vessel, returning to Fiji on the 13th May.

General state of island affairs.

2. Within a few weeks of my arrival it became apparent that the state of affairs in the island was not satisfactory. The local government had little control over the people and law enforcement was conspicuous by its almost total absence. Thieving, in particular, was very prevalent and no serious attempt was being made to catch the culprits. Even when the names of law-breakers were known cases were seldom brought before the local Court as many islanders were frightened to take legal action to protect their property and it was, in any case, difficult to persuade witnesses to give evidence.

evidence. The fact that the community was divided into antagonistic cliques and factions made it doubly hard for local officials to control the situation, and both the Chief Magistrate and the members of the Island Council were continually being accused of partiality by one side or another.

3. The unsatisfactory, and at times almost lawless, state of the Pitcairn community was concealed during the first few weeks of my visit by the natural charm and hospitality of the islanders and their engrained habit of, to use their own term, "hypocriting" the stranger. There were, furthermore, several individuals of a fine and deeply-religious character in the island and it was naturally with these people that I was most in contact. The longer I stayed in Pitcairn, however, the more I became convinced that the primary need of the community is a period of firm but sympathetic administration, during which the islanders can become used to standards of law enforcement such as are usual in other parts of the Empire and the local officials can be trained to govern the island without fear or favour.

4. During the first part of my stay in the island I was not unnaturally regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by the inhabitants, who believed that I had been sent to punish the community and, in all probability, to take away their much prized independence. My wife and I, therefore, devoted our time to
winning

as has not been experienced for several years. Though

-3.-

winning their confidence and in this endeavour I believe that we had the good fortune to be successful and that many of the islanders were as sorry to see us go as we were to leave them. As regards the official side of my mission, the first three months were mainly spent in revising the Constitution and legal code and the remaining period ~~in~~ⁱⁿ the reorganization and training of the local government. Commencing with the new year, an excellent government was formed in accordance with the provisions of the revised constitution, and thanks to their strenuous efforts, under the able leadership of the new Chief Magistrate, Mr. Fred Christian, the island settled down to a period of law-abiding calm such as had not been experienced for several years. Though the war had deprived the Pitcairners of many of the simple amenities of life to which they had become accustomed, the community was nevertheless a very happy one during the last few months of our visit and their main anxiety was lest local affairs should degenerate after our departure to their former chaotic state. On all sides the hope was expressed that the British Government would send an outside official to direct the activities of the local administration and act as an organizer and leader for the community.

The new Constitution and Code of Laws.

5. Before proceeding with the preparation of the regulations, I called a General Meeting of the islanders

on the 28th August in which the reasons for my visit were fully explained. The meeting thereupon elected four representatives, all of whom had previously held office in the local government, who formed, together with the five members of the Island Council, an Advisory Committee to assist me in the compilation of the new code.

6. Meetings of the Advisory committee were held at irregular intervals throughout the following month and the draft regulations were discussed clause by clause in detail, complete unanimity being obtained on each point at issue before the next clause was dealt with. As a result of the discussions the final draft was ready for reading to the islanders by the end of the first week in October and a General Assembly of all adult inhabitants was accordingly held in the Court House on the 7th October. At this meeting each regulation was read and fully explained to the people and every opportunity afforded them for discussion and criticism. Owing to the thorough manner in which the Advisory Committee had performed their work, however, there was little criticism of the provisions of the regulations, and remarks were almost entirely confined to requests for additional explanation.

7. At the conclusion of the reading a resolution was unanimously carried thanking His Excellency the High Commissioner for having caused such a suitable constitution and code of laws to be framed. A further

resolution

resolution was carried declaring that it was the wish of the island that the code should be brought into force forthwith.

8. As directed by the Secretary of State in his telegram No. 92 of the 7th June, the new code was based on the draft King's Regulation forwarded to him under cover of the Assistant High Commissioner's confidential despatch of the 11th July, 1939. This draft had been already revised by His Honour the Chief Judicial Commissioner, in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 3 (a) of the Secretary of State's telegram. The further changes made by me, in conjunction with the local Advisory Committee, are detailed in my separate report on the regulations, but in general it may be stated that no alterations were made unless -

- (a) owing to the legal phraseology employed, the meaning of the regulation was not clear to the Committee and it was consequently desirable to use more colloquial expressions;
- (b) the regulation was not based on any previous law or custom and was regarded as unnecessary or undesirable by the Committee; or
- (c) the Committee were of the unanimous opinion that the regulation, while not included in the draft code, should be inserted as being either in conformity with some existing law or custom or else a definite improvement on present practice.

No alteration, other than in wording, was made until I was satisfied that it was in accordance with the wishes of the islanders themselves.

9. The main amendments made to the draft regulation brought to the island may be summarized as follows:-

(a)

- (a) rules made by the Island Council are to come into force on public notification, the High Commissioner having the right to amend or revoke them at his discretion;
- (b) voting at the annual election of government officers has been made compulsory;
- (c) the system of voting has been changed from open to secret ballot;
- (d) the elections for each office are to be conducted separately;
- (e) judgments of the local Court may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Fiji;
- (f) all clauses requiring the issuing of summonses and warrants have been deleted;
- (g) the clause instituting a system of Court fees has been similarly omitted;
- (h) provision has been made for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; and
- (i) a regulation has been inserted making it an offence to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.

10. I am confident that the new code will enable the islanders to maintain and preserve their traditional system of local self-government in the difficult period of social transition which lies immediately ahead; a period in which the present tendency to change the social organization from a community basis to one dependant on individualism and a money economy will become accentuated. Essentially based on existing island custom, the regulations leave the whole social and administrative structure of the island intact, while at the same time they have been framed as far as possible in accordance with modern legal requirements, differing in this particular from the constitution,

framed

framed by Mr. R.T. Simons in 1904, which they supersede. In all other respects Mr. Simons's code proved excellently adapted to local needs and, despite its loose wording and the consequent uncertainty as to its meaning, it served the needs of the community for nearly forty years.

11. As directed by the High Commissioner the new regulations have been framed by me, in my capacity as a Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific with jurisdiction in the Pitcairn Islands District, as "Instructions" for the guidance of the local government. A typewritten copy was handed to the Chief Magistrate, who was informed that the text is subject to the eventual revision and approval of His Excellency.

12. In order to make the regulations as legally valid as possible, a declaration was prepared and signed by all the adult resident native born inhabitants of the island in which they formally declared their desire that the new code should be fully binding on them and that ~~it~~ it should supersede all other laws and regulations hitherto in force. It is suggested that this declaration confers on the regulations the most authoritative sanction possible: the free and unanimous consent of the entire population.

Subsidiary Legislation.

13. Once the main legal code had been completed, work was commenced on revising the various bye-laws and minor regulations in force in the island. The whole

mass of subsidiary legislation which had grown up in the course of time to meet the varying problems of the local Council was sifted through, with the aid of the Advisory Committee. It was found that many of the regulations had become obsolete and could now be dispensed with, while others had to be added to deal with new problems facing the community. The revised body of minor laws, as agreed upon by the Advisory Committee, were finally enacted by the Island Council as Rules made under Regulation 6 of the main code.

14. The new rules have been divided, for convenience, into seven sections, dealing with the following subjects:-

- (1) the public boats, boat houses, and public trading;
- (2) the use of public boats for visiting ships;
- (3) the use of public property;
- (4) the control of livestock;
- (5) sanitation;
- (6) the island prison; and
- (7) the public school.

Simple and straightforward though the rules appear when set out in their final form, the actual wording of several of them caused more discussion and controversy than the entire code of regulations. In the case of four of them, it required meetings spread over a period of over two months for the text to be reduced to a form acceptable to the majority,

majority, while several of the other rules gave almost as much trouble. The reason for this peculiar situation appeared to be that, while the main code of laws were of interest principally to members of the local government and prospective wrongdoers, the rules affected every member of the community in their ordinary everyday life. Copies of all the rules have been submitted under cover of separate reports.

The training of the local Administration.

15. Copies of the Constitution, code of laws, and subsidiary rules having been handed to the Chief Magistrate, it was possible to concentrate on the intensive training of the local officials. Meetings were held at which the problems of local administration were discussed and demonstration trials were held in the Court House to illustrate judicial procedure. With so much that was entirely novel to them it was not to be expected that the islanders could remember all the points dealt with, so a series of written instructions was prepared covering the following subjects:-

- (a) Instructions to the Island Secretary with regard to the keeping of Government records and correspondence;
- (b) Instructions for the guidance of the Government Treasurer;
- (c) Hints and Instructions to the Chief Magistrate with regard to the procedure to be observed in hearing cases before the Island Court; and the
- (d) Procedure with regard to the handling of wireless messages by the Pitcairn Island Government Wireless Station.

Similar

Similar instructions for the guidance of the Island Postmaster were prepared by Mr. A.E. Fuller, who was in charge of the new stamp issue. Copies of all these instructions have been forwarded under cover of separate reports.

16. All Government correspondence in the island, which had hitherto been kept in an old sugar bag, was sorted and filed in jackets under appropriate subject headings. Specimen pages of each of the 12 Books of Record which it is considered necessary to keep have been forwarded to the High Commissioner in order that properly printed and bound Record Books can be prepared. The Island Secretary has been trained in the method of drafting ~~the~~ correspondence and coding telegrams, while a copy of the Government Telegraph Code, 1933, has been left in the care of the Chief Magistrate. A typewriter and two safes have been provided for the joint use of the Secretary and Postmaster; these are kept in the up-to-date new Government office built by the islanders during our visit.

The payment of local Government Officials.

17. One of the principle problems which had to be faced, if the islanders were to retain their system of government, was the increasing difficulty which was being experienced in persuading any reputable and competent man in the community to take office. There were no privileges and little honour attached to government work and every action of the officials was
subject

subject to a barrage of criticism from one section or other of the community; at the same time the Pitcairners were steadily becoming more conscious of the value of money and very few were now willing to undertake the really thankless task of local administration from purely altruistic motives. The election meetings held the previous year had to be prolonged for days before a few reluctant individuals agreed to "give it a try".

18. On the High Commissioner's recommendation, therefore, the Secretary of State agreed to the payment of small salaries to each local official, the rate approved being as follows:-

Chief Magistrate	-	£36	per annum.
Island Secretary	-	£24	" "
Island Postmaster	-	£24	" "
Chairman, Internal Committee	-	£12	" "
Members, " " (2)	-	£6	" " each.
Assessors (2)	-	£6	" " each.

The announcement of the new principle, a novel one to the islanders, was received with mixed feelings, but there can be no doubt that it has proved a great success in actual practice. At the elections held in December there were anything from five to nineteen candidates for each post and it was possible, probably for the first time in the present century, to select a government team consisting of the most competent and trustworthy leaders in the community. Sanction has since been sought for the payment of the only officials left out of the first scheme,

scheme, i.e.:-

Warder or Wardress (when required) at £1
per mensem.

Policemen (2) at 10s.0d. per mensem.

On the assumption that the services of a warder or wardress will not be required for more than 3 months in an average year, the total personal emoluments payable will amount to £135 per annum, which compares favourably with those paid to the local native governments in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and cannot, I think, be regarded as an excessive premium for a certain measure of good administration.

Other Charges.

19. Owing to the dislocation caused by the war it was not possible to prepare itemized estimates of the annually recurrent expenditure on the upkeep of government buildings, maintenance of the public boats, roads and bridges, etc. As far as I could judge, an annual expenditure of approximately £60 will be required to meet local expenditure on community services of this nature in peace time and I feel that the revenue necessary should be entirely provided by the islanders themselves by an annual Poll Tax of 10s.0d. per head on each resident, male or female, between the ages of 16 and 60. The tax should bring in about £70 in an average year, a sum which the islanders, under ^{normal} ~~usual~~ conditions, could well afford. I do not recommend the imposition of a tax on dwelling-houses, as suggested by Mr. J.S. Neill in his 1937 report, as it
would,

would, I believe, accentuate the present tendency to crowd more than one family into a house.

20. While the war lasts, however, it is not possible to impose any taxation on the Pitcairners, whose income has dwindled to almost vanishing point through the cessation of shipping calls. As it is necessary nevertheless for the administration to have a few pounds available for the purchase of necessities I have recommended that the Chief Magistrate should be authorized to spend not more than £10 a year on Government requirements, any expenditure in excess of that amount to receive the prior sanction of the High Commissioner, which can be obtained by telegraph.

Reorganization of the local financial system.

21. The establishment of the new post office and the payment of officials necessitated a reorganization of the local financial system. With the High Commissioner's approval, the posts of Island Secretary (who is also the Government Treasurer) and Postmaster were declared technical positions and as such subject to appointment and not election. Suitable holders for both positions were thereupon chosen and trained. The usual government system of accounting has been instituted and all transactions are now supported by revenue receipts or vouchers; copies of the main cash book are sent monthly to the High Commissioner, together with any cash paid in by the Postmaster in excess of local requirements. The Postmaster audits

the Secretary's books monthly, and vice versa.

Medical facilities.

22. Although the health of the Pitcairners remained fairly good throughout our visit, there were several cases of serious illness from time to time and it was obvious that there were many who required medical and dental attention at the first opportunity. After a careful investigation of the medical situation I consider that the minimum medical requirements of Pitcairn are -

(a) an Island Medical Practitioner;

(b) a Public Health Nurse.

Fortunately there are in the island two young persons of suitable age, education, and character for training for the two posts, though their parents are unwilling to let them leave until the shipping situation has improved. Both Clarence Young and Irma Warren, the two selected trainees, are in Grade VI. in the local school; aged 15 and 13½ respectively, they compare more than favourably with candidates from other parts of the Pacific.

23. I recommend that, directly the difficulty with regard to shipping has been overcome, both Clarence and Irma should be brought to Fiji, where they can complete their education at a suitable local school until, at the age of 17, they are eligible to enter the Central Medical School and the Nurses Training School respectively. I am confident that both these young

persons

persons will prove to be exceptional pupils and that by their eventual qualification and return to their island the medical needs of community will be satisfactorily provided for.

24. I would have suggested that, in the meantime, an experienced Native Medical Practitioner from some other part of the Pacific should be seconded for duty on Pitcairn, but I fear that unless he had the authority of a European officer behind him he would be able to do little good. Conditions in the island are unsatisfactory from a medical point of view; most of the people have an engrained faith in their own methods of treatment, and many have a prejudice against natives which is curiously common amongst half-castes. I am urging elsewhere, however, that an Administrative Official should proceed to the island as soon as possible, to follow up my visit, and I recommend that he should be accompanied by the most capable and experienced Native Medical Practitioner available. This officer should treat all existing cases of sickness, inoculate the population against typhoid and organize a small dispensary.

The Island Public School.

25. A detailed report has already been forwarded on the Pitcairn Island Public School, the following being a recapitulation of the main points mentioned. When Mr. Neill visited the school in 1937 it had for many years been conducted by the islanders without outside assistance; as a consequence the general standard was described as limited and the discipline as lax. In response to representations made by the Government, the Seventh-day Adventist Church sent a qualified Australian teacher, Mr. F.P. Ward, to the island in June, 1938. Mr. Ward re-organized the school along lines similar to the Australian schools run by the Seventh-day Adventist Church and, thanks to his painstaking efforts, the general academic standard has been raised out of all recognition; I am satisfied that a few more years of such work will result in the Pitcairn children being as advanced in school work as children of the same age in Australia or New Zealand. The curriculum, however, is insufficiently adapted to the specialized needs of the community and it is suggested that more attention should be paid to subjects of practical importance to the islanders, such as gardening and carpentry for the boys and domestic science for the girls. A further point which seems to me of considerable importance is the fact that little attention is paid to organized games. The moral tone of the school is not good and I attribute this largely to the boys and girls having

no competitive games or properly organized recreation. If such a thing is possible, I would suggest that Mr. Ward's successor should be a man of the scoutmaster type, who would organize local troops of boy scouts or even girl guides, give instruction in cricket, football, and other sports, and endeavour in this manner to wean the children from their present abnormal preoccupation with sex.

26. With regard to the financial side of the school, the Seventh-day Adventist Church pays Mr. Ward's salary, which amounts to £261, and makes an allowance of £10 for general school expenses. The total grant of £271 thus made is probably balanced, during a normal year, by the tithes and other subscriptions received from the islanders. I consider that the grant for general school expenses is quite inadequate and, in view of the fact that the whole future of the community depends largely on local educational progress, I recommend that the government should make an immediate annual grant of 10/-, or if possible £1, per pupil for the purchase of writing materials, books, and school equipment and that, should additional funds be available, a further grant should be made in aid of the salary of the Head Teacher. I should like to pay a brief tribute here to the splendid work being done in Pitcairn by Mr. F.P. Ward: whether as headmaster of the public school, as teacher of the adult night school, as elder of the local church, or as general consultant

consultant in times of trouble, his influence is altogether for the good and his advice sane and practical.

Wireless Communication.

27. There are at present two wireless transmitting stations in Pitcairn:-

- (a) an 80 watt telegraphy and telephony transmitter of American make owned by the government and operated by an islander, Mr. Andrew Young. This station was closed soon after the outbreak of war; and
- (b) a home constructed transmitter owned and operated by Mr. Nelson Dyett, a New Zealander married to a Pitcairn Islander.

Mr. Dyett maintains daily communication with Suva, Wellington, and Christmas Island, for which service he receives free fuel and lubricating oil and an allowance of £200 per annum; he also performs certain duties for the Navy Office, Wellington, and the New Zealand Meteorological Office.

28. While the arrangement with Mr. Dyett appears an unduly generous one, I recommend that it should be continued until the end of the war. Mr. Dyett is undoubtedly the best operator and technician in the island and the only man who can be trusted to maintain rapid, accurate, and secret daily communication with the outside world. It is suggested, however, that his services should be terminated at the end of the war and wireless communication maintained by the islanders themselves

under government supervision. Mr. Andrew Young is an operator of 18 years experience and capable of handling all the island traffic under normal conditions; he is little use, however, as a radio mechanic. I recommend, therefore, that an islander should be sent to Suva for training in radio servicing and operating technique, at the same time as the two trainees for medical work. A suitable man for training is available in Mr. Anderson Warren, aged 24, who has already had some experience in operating. It is suggested that, on his return, Mr. Warren should be given a salary of £30 per annum as wireless operator and that the government wireless installation should be brought up to date and maintained at government expense.

Immigration of Strangers.

29. There are at present 13 non-islanders residing in the community; while a number of others anxious to live in Pitcairn are apparently deterred by the complicated requirements imposed under the Closed Districts (Pitcairn Group) Regulation, 1938. Taken as a whole the strangers represent the best element in the island; law-abiding, progressive, and mentally alert, they set a valuable standard for the islanders. I am in complete agreement with the viewpoint of the majority of Pitcairners that, as the influence of strangers is advantageous to the community, they should be encouraged to come. There are only two possible methods by which the skills of a community can be augmented - by

introduction

introduction from elsewhere or by independent invention. By discouraging strangers from visiting the island the operation of the first method will be largely prevented, and as to the second it can be readily imagined how seldom anything is independently evolved in such a small community. As virtually nothing is read in Pitcairn except religious literature, the meagre store of liberal and technical knowledge circulates round and round the community but only increases when some stranger casts in his lot with the islanders and adds his independently acquired knowledge to the common stock. It is scarcely an exaggeration to state that every improvement in the islanders mode of life over the last half century has been introduced by some visitor to the island. To mention a few examples only: the whole wood-work curio industry, which has brought thousands of pounds to the islanders, is due to the efforts of an Austrian named Laeffler; the recent improvements in gardening technique are similarly due to Edward Grant; while such medical knowledge as the islanders now possess, together with the remarkable surgical skill of Elwyn Christian, can be credited to the work of one American visitor, and the wireless training of Andrew Young and Anderson Warren to another.

30. The importance of having some control on the visits of strangers to Pitcairn is fully realized, but it is suggested that once the government is satisfied that there is no good reason why a particular
stranger

stranger should be prohibited from visiting the island, his visit should be facilitated, on general grounds, by the waiving of any conditions which are not considered absolutely essential. A comparatively large number of islanders are married to New Zealanders and Australians and it would seem particularly hard that the husbands and wives of these should be prevented from visiting the island owing to their inability to deposit the £50 required by the government. Detailed recommendations concerning the whole question of the immigration of strangers has, however, been forwarded in a separate report.

Pitcairn Island and the war.

31. As one would expect in a community long noted for its loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, one of the main topics of conversation in Pitcairn is how the people can best make a contribution to the Empire war effort. Two young men, Boyd Christian and Clement Coffin, have already joined the New Zealand expeditionary forces; the first of Pitcairn's sons to fight for their country in any war.

32. The Pitcairn community, though remote and at present virtually without financial resources, is fortunate in having food in comparative abundance and houses to spare. In view of this twenty-one families volunteered to provide homes and food for thirty-five refugee children for the duration of the war and as long afterwards as desired. This offer

offer had unfortunately to be declined by the British Government, owing to the suspension of the evacuation scheme, but the islanders, not to be dismayed, thereupon turned their energies to the manufacture of walking sticks for the use of wounded soldiers in British hospitals. Over three hundred of these sticks have already been sent to Great Britain and more could be provided at short notice. More recently still the Pitcairners have donated 50 cases of oranges to war charities, and several of the island youths have signified their willingness to serve in any branch of the fighting services if called upon to volunteer.

33. A few years in the Navy or Merchant Service would be the salvation of more than one of the local young men, at present leading discontented and undisciplined lives without hope of marrying and setting up homes of their own, and it ^{is} suggested that every youth who volunteers might be given an opportunity of enlisting, if only because he will thus best be serving the interests of his own island by returning a trained, resourceful, and disciplined asset to the community. It is possibly worth considering, therefore, whether it would not be possible as an experiment for one or two picked young men to be sent to the nearest recruiting centre to enlist, the expenses of their passages being met, in the first instance, from the Pitcairn Island Fund, on the understanding that, should they be eventually accepted by the government, the

expenditure

expenditure would be returned. The youths I have in mind are particularly fine physical specimens, and the possibility of their being rejected on medical grounds is consequently small.

The preservation of historic and prehistoric relics.

34. The following is a brief summary of my recommendations as to the action necessary if the remaining articles of historic importance in the island, as well as the adzes and other prehistoric implements found there, are to be preserved for the benefit of future generations; for further information reference is invited to the report forwarded separately on each point:-

- (a) As the rudder of the "Bounty" cannot be looked after properly in Pitcairn, it should be removed to Suva for the duration of the war, after which the Admiralty will, no doubt, make their own arrangements for its care. In return for salvaging the rudder, it is suggested that the community should be presented with a first class broadcast receiver, with amplifier, to be set up in the Court House;
- (b) the \$50 received from Captain Irving Johnson in connexion with the sale of the gudgeon of the rudder should be expended in obtaining a new headstone for the grave of John Adams, the only one of the mutineers whose grave is definitely known;

(c)

- (c) steps ^{should} be taken to preserve the prehistoric rock carvings at Rope and St. Paul's by enclosing the sites in a wire-netting fence; and
- (d) the few remaining articles of historical or archaeological interest should be protected from the rapacity of tourists and curio hunters by legislation prohibiting their export except under licence. Similar legislation is already in force in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and other islands in the Western Pacific.

The Pitcairn Island stamp issue.

35. The first issue of Pitcairn Island postage stamps, consisting of eight denominations, came into use on the 15th October, 1940. When allowances have been made for the effect of the war, the difficulty of communication with the island, and the comparatively small publicity given to the issue, the stamps have sold remarkably well. In sterling currency and round numbers, the sales in the five and a half months between the opening day and the 31st March, 1941, have been as follows:-

(a) Sales on Pitcairn Island to local residents	=	£160
(b) Sales to overseas buyers made from Pitcairn Island	=	£1,010
(c) Sales made from the General Post Office, Suva, Fiji	=	£3,300
(d) Sales made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies	=	<u>£8,200</u>
<u>Total sales to 31.3.41.</u>		<u>£12,670</u>

As no mail has reached the island since last November there are certainly a large number of orders not yet received and the total sales should exceed £15,000 before the new issue and first-day cover market has become saturated. The future annual sales of Pitcairn stamps will, of course, depend on world conditions, but it is estimated that a fair average, during peace time, would be between £300 and £500 a year. This steady annual income, added to the interest on the investment of the capital sum detailed above and the revenue from proposed taxation, should provide sufficient funds to finance the more ambitious government undertakings mentioned in this report.

36. The whole work of bringing out the new stamp issue was successfully undertaken single-handed by Mr. A.E. Fuller, of the Fiji Postal Department. This officer spent several months in Pitcairn during which he filled the overseas stamp orders, supervised the building of an excellent little post office, and trained a local resident, Mr. Roy P. Clark, as Island Postmaster. Although Mr. Clark is the best possible choice for such a position and has been very carefully trained, the accounting and office work connected with the sale of Pitcairn stamps is necessarily somewhat complicated, involving several different currencies, and his work will have to be carefully supervised for some time to come.

37. Meetings were held in the island at which

the

the object of the new stamp issue was explained to the people. I advised the islanders to post as many first-day covers to themselves as they could, for future re-sale to collectors at a premium. Once the principle had been grasped, the community entered into the work of preparing and addressing first-day covers with great enthusiasm and on the opening day no less than 5,800 envelopes were posted by local residents, as compared with 6,210 posted in response to orders received from outside the island.

Island Exports.

38. During recent years the income of the islanders, which is estimated to amount to about £2,000 per annum, has been largely derived from the sale of their orange crop in the New Zealand market. The only vessels now calling at the island are, however, United States cargo steamers en route from Australia to Panama and it is therefore imperative to find a market for the oranges in Panama or, if the ships can be induced to call on their return voyages ~~to Australia~~, in Australia. The orange crop lasts from May until the end of August and is estimated to exceed 2,000 cases during a good year. It would be most unfortunate if the Pitcairn community, through inability to export its fruit, were to become dependent on outside charity.

39. As a result of my recent visit I am convinced, not only that the orange exports can be considerably

considerably increased, but that a great deal can be done to develop other island exports. In particular I would suggest that.-

- (a) There are comparatively unlimited possibilities in the export of island curios, both wood-work and basket-work. At present these are sold practically entirely to passengers and crews on passing ships, but anything with a Pitcairn Island label and a "Bounty" flavour can be marketed at good prices in most countries, and particularly in the United States.
- (b) Pitcairn Island coffee has been pronounced among the best in the Pacific area. The coffee plant grows prolifically in the island and there is a good market for coffee beans in New Zealand.
- (c) Market Gardeners, Limited, in Wellington state that the Pitcairn kumara is the best entering the New Zealand market and is readily saleable.
- (d) The bottling of "Pitcairn" citrus cordials could be made a profitable industry.
- (e) Commissions on the sale of used Pitcairn stamps should provide a steady income, if properly advertised.

The development of Pitcairn's industries and exports depends, however, on two factors: the re-commencement of shipping calls and the presence of a European official to organize the marketing. It is not much use to encourage Pitcairn industries until someone is put on the island who can arrange all the business side of marketing, obtain buyers and agents in various foreign centres, fix prices, shipments, labels, advertising and the hundred and one details that no islander can conceivably undertake. I was forcibly struck during my visit to Pitcairn by the way in which the Pitcairners were losing money through their inability to develop and market the resources of their own island and their

need of a resident officer who could be their business agent. With a good marketing organization the income of the islanders could, I submit, be doubled.

Co-operative Store.

40. A farther important need of the Pitcairn-ers is the establishment of a co-operative store where the simple necessities of their life can be purchased at a reasonable price. I was surprised to find that, unlike most other island communities in the Pacific, everything one required had to be specially ordered from New Zealand or Panama. On discussing the matter with several people in the island I was satisfied that the institution of a co-operative store would meet a great need but that it would have to be started, and probably run, by an outside government official. The only person at present in Pitcairn capable of managing a co-operative society is Mr. Nelson Dyett and he is not anxious to undertake the responsibility. If a store was started, however, by a visiting officer Mr. Dyett might be persuaded to keep it going, in return for a small allowance.

The future administration of Pitcairn Island.

41. In the first section of this report it has been indicated briefly that Pitcairn Island is in need of more continuous and effective government assistance than has been afforded in the past. When consulting the old High Commission files in Pitcairn, in connexion with the preparation of an

historical survey of the local administration, I was impressed by the long series of reports from about 1890 onwards emphasizing, often in strong terms, the unsatisfactory state into which the island's affairs had been permitted to get and urging, for the most part, the appointment of a resident administrative official as the only solution. The former obstacle to the institution of any real measures to assist the islanders was the lack of any funds which could be devoted to the purpose; this reason, however, no longer holds good as there is now a steady revenue from stamp sales. The island is, furthermore, becoming increasingly important every year and visiting overseas shipping during the five years immediately preceding the war averaged nearly one a week. The islanders are now travelling more than ever before in their history and nearly a quarter of the population is at present residing in New Zealand, while marriages between New Zealanders and Pitcairn Islanders have been increasingly frequent during recent years.

42. Provided machinery can be set up in Pitcairn for the development of the island's economic resources and the organization of exports, the islanders would, I believe, become a relatively prosperous community. Even now, I consider that they are able, under peace time conditions, to pay a hut or poll tax which could be scaled to bring in any sum up to about £100 a year, but if their

marketing

marketing was properly organized this figure could be considerably increased by the imposition of customs duties and other forms of revenue.

43. It is unfortunately impossible to commence any serious development work to help the Pitcairn Islanders during the present war, but one can still assist them to keep their social and administrative affairs in order. It is recommended, therefore, that:-

- (a) the Pitcairn Groups of islands (Pitcairn, Henderson, Oeno, and Ducie) be in future regarded as a regular Administrative District, with headquarters in Pitcairn Island itself;
- (b) the District should not be incorporated in any of the other administrative groups but should be regarded as an independent unit under the direct control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; and
- (c) while war conditions last an effort should be made to send a visiting administrative official, accompanied by a Native Medical Practitioner, to the island at least once a year, the duration of their stay to be about a month.

44. Once the Empire is again organized on a peace time footing, I would suggest that a more permanent organization should be set up in the island, to act in conjunction with the present local administration. Subject to the necessary funds being available, the ideal administrative personnel of the Pitcairn Islands District would, in my submission, consist of:-

- (a) an Officer in Charge (whether a member of the Colonial Administrative Service or not),

not), who would act as Administrative Officer, Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific, District Sub-Accountant, Postmaster, Savings Bank Officer, Manager of the Island Co-operative Society, and Island Exports Agent; and

- (b) a Native Medical Practitioner, who would be in charge of a small dispensary and also act as Island Sanitary Inspector.

Both these officials could be provided on secondment from the personnel of the Fiji and Western Pacific services, but it is suggested that their term of secondment should not, under normal circumstances, exceed a period of 18 months. The Native Medical Practitioner would, of course, no longer be required once the local medical trainee had completed his course at the Central Medical School.

Quarters for visiting officers.

45. The present system by which a visiting officer either lives with an island family or else rents an empty house is not satisfactory, for a variety of reasons, and I recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect suitable permanent quarters for visiting administrative officials and that, to expedite the construction:-

- (a) the Fiji Public Works Department should be asked to submit plans for a suitable building; and
- (b) the materials required should be ordered through Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, Sydney, and shipped to the island by American cargo boat.

A good site for a house has already been tentatively selected and skilled building artisans are available in the island.

46. With regard to quarters for the Native Medical Practitioner, it is recommended that the islanders should be invited, as a condition of a Native Medical Officer visiting or being stationed in Pitcairn, to build a suitable house for his accommodation. A model plan for such a house could no doubt be provided by the Fiji Medical Department and should include:-

- (a) a bedroom, living room, and kitchen;
- (b) a small dispensary; and
- (c) a spare bedroom where any serious case could, if necessary, be placed.

(Signed). H.E. Maude.

Administrative Officer and Native
Lands Commissioner,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC,
SUVA, FIJI.

No. 1507.

9th June, 1941.

Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to inform you that His Excellency, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has been pleased to second you to act as Agent and Consul in Tonga during the leave of Mr. A.L. Armstrong, O.B.E., who has been granted approximately two months vacation leave to be spent in New Zealand. He proposes to leave Tonga about the 13th June in the m.s. "Matua" by which you will arrive in Tonga.

2. During the period of your secondment (which dates from the 13th May, the date of your arrival in Suva on the termination of your secondment for duty in Pitcairn Island) you will be paid the equivalent in sterling of the salary of your substantive post of Chief Lands Commissioner in the Gilbert Islands, that is £880 Australian. With effect from the date on which you take over the duties of the post of Agent and Consul from Mr. Armstrong and for so long as you shall continue to act in that post, you will be paid, in addition, a supplementary allowance of such amount as will bring your salary up to the equivalent of £850 sterling a year, together with the duty allowance attached to the post. Free furnished
quarters

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



- 2.-

quarters are provided at Nukualofa but linen is not supplied.

3. You will proceed to Nukualofa in the m. s. "Matua" leaving Suva shortly, by which vessel arrangements are being made for passages for yourself and your wife and child. The cost of passages to and from Tonga will be borne by Government funds.

4. You will be liable for the payment of United Kingdom income tax on the supplementary allowance which will be made direct from United Kingdom funds, and the Secretary of State has directed that a deduction of 10s.0d. in the £ should be made on this account from the allowance but with the proviso that it may be possible to secure a reduction on receipt of a completed claim form which he will send.

9. 6. 41.

5. I am to enclose the attached Commission appointing you to be a Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific with jurisdiction within the Kingdom of Tonga, together with a letter under flying seal addressed by His Excellency to Her Majesty the Queen of Tonga, which you should present personally to Her Majesty.

9. 6. 41.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary to the High Commission.



Heduke -

High Commissioner.

By His Excellency Sir HARRY CHARLES LUKE,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, His
Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the
Western Pacific.

To HENRY EVANS MAUDE, Esquire,
Member of the Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire,

GREETING.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King
and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested
by His Most Excellent Majesty I, by this my Commission
under my hand and the official seal of His Britannic
Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific,
do hereby appoint you, the said HENRY EVANS MAUDE, to
be temporarily one of His Majesty's Deputy Commission-
ers for the Western Pacific with jurisdiction within
the Kingdom of Tonga, for so long as you, the said
HENRY EVANS MAUDE, shall perform the duties of the
office of Agent and Consul therein.

Given at Suva in the Colony of Fiji this 9th
day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one,
in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

By Command,

M. Ashes

Secretary to the Western Pacific High
Commission.

Appointment of
H.E. Maude to
be a Deputy
Commissioner.

BRITISH RESIDENCY,
TONGA.

16 June, 1941

Dear Maude

If you arrive at
7.0 am tomorrow I propose
to come on board at 8.0 am.
It takes some time to tie
up & get the various
inspections over & you have
one item of cargo which
will be unloaded, taken
away before anyone, except
those handling it, will be

allowed on the wharf. If
the weather is late I will
ring you up & arrange a time.
The Brecken & Minshis will
come on board to greet you.

If you are in on time we
shall expect you to breakfast.

The doctor will like
this to you so that you will
get it as soon as you arrive.

Kindest regards to you
both.

Yours sincerely
A. Cunningham



I, SALOTE TUBOU, Queen of Tonga, hereby appoint you

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

to serve as an Acting Member and Chairman of the
Defence Council of this Kingdom as from this day
the 18th June, 1941; to serve as much during my
pleasure.

Salote Tubou.

The Palace,

Nukualofa, Tonga.

20th June, 1941.



By virtue of the powers conferred on me by Act 6 of 1939, and the Regulations made thereunder I hereby appoint: H. E. Maude, Esquire, M. B. E., to act as Acting - Censor for all letters and postal matters generally passing through the Post Offices of the Kingdom and all aero-communications received or transmitted through the several Wireless Stations of the Kingdom with powers to delegate his powers and duties as may from time to time become necessary or expedient. With effect from 18th June, 1941, to serve as such during my pleasure.

The Palace,

Nukualofa, Tonga,

20th June, 1941.

Salote Tubou.

June, 1941.

The Hon. Sec.,
Bulletin, etc.,

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 26th June
inviting ~~myself~~ my wife and myself to be present at
the dance being held by your Committee on ~~Monday~~ Monday
next in aid of the Tanga War Fund.

My wife and I shall be very pleased to attend and
hope to arrive at about 9 P.M., if this is convenient
to your Committee.

Yours

Piteairn Island June 22, 1941.

Dear Mr and Mrs Maude.

So far we have heard nothing about you since you left us. but we always talk of you, and ~~say~~ to know how and when you get to Fiji. No doubt you would like to know how things here are getting on. After you left us things went on quite good. but of late some of those who always make trouble seems to be dissatisfied. After you left Morris went into four different houses and take things (I mean steal things) so I thought the best that I could do with him, is to give him into the care of some one and not allowed him to go any where unless he is with some one who could keep him from stealing. So Fred Brown (his brother) offered to take him, and so far he has never taken anything since. We bound him for six month you know there is no law saying that we could do this, but that's the only way I could see to keep him out of trouble and give peace to the government. As you know that the Quaker City Cull on the 11th of this month she brought 27 tons of stores, and 36 bags of mail. And really I cant understand what is the meaning of all those things among the things that came are 150 bags of wheat and the day the ship was here the weather was not too good, it took us early in the morning

untill about eleven o'clock that night before we get
 the last boat load in. I think the reason why
 those things come in such a large quantity is a
 misunderstanding of Mr Diet's message to the Navy office
 in Wellington. We sent an order for some of the
 people on the island not much, I don't think it would
 be three tons for the most. that order was sign by
 the Chief Magistrate. Well a few nights later Mr Diet
 told me and others, that he have sent to the Navy office
 in Wellington for a years supply for his own use.
 and what I think, they must have thought that he
 sent and asked for a years supply for every body
 among the things that came. are 60 cases of Vinegar, and
 of course we don't use Vinegar, only a few people who use
 there and 3 three cases of ^{tea} coffee, and 7 cases of coffee.
 If you where only here you could have all the butter you
 want, there are 65 cases of butter. but the worst part is that
 not a word came with the things to let us know what
 to do with it and no price of any thing came with it.
 some of the wheat get wet in the boats when landing
 them. we have bought all the things up from the landing
 except the wheat and Vinegar and tea and coffee. some
 of the wheat we have bought up and are using it
 but the others we are keeping at the landing waiting
 to hear what to do with it, and what they are for. some
 body think and say that some one in Australia sent

3)

the wheat for the people, I told ^{them} well if they think that way, go head and take it and use it, and we can keep an account of it, and who have it, and they could pay for it when we get words about it, but dont you believe that any one take it like that. We did have sent to the High Commissioner to try and find out about these things. We have had no word about the things that came on the Sea Witch.

Brother Vieder died on the 31st of May. Aunt Eunice died last Thursday the 19th of this month, June.

We have the Australia Star last Sunday. We get word that she will be here on the 16th of June. that will be Monday. So every body was busy writing there letters getting it ready to take it to the P. O. on Sunday. and also picking and packing their oranges for the ~~tray~~ ^{war fund}. and also some private cases for their friends in Wellington. But before daylight Sunday morning "Sail Ho." and every body was up. ^{some} running and swearing, others picking up what they can get and and running for the landing. There are a lot of passengers to go they too took their belongings and run for the landing, and go on board. and the Captain couldnt take any, he was already full with passengers. These are the once who went on board to go. Rose Christian, Ethel and the

the two children, Andy and Joyce and their boy. Lawrence and Mally and their little baby. I went to see the parents of Clarence and Erma and try to let them see what a priviledge they have to send these children to Fiji to be trained and to ~~get~~ ^{be} educated to help us here on Pitcairn. Baddy and Mabel was willing and glad to let Erma go. and the girl herself want to go. but she dont feel like going by herself. Anderson want to go with her if the High Commissioner could only except him. Altho he is 25 years old. I have given a message to Mr Diet to send to the High Commissioner telling him of the parents decision. Clarence's parents (Andrew and Kattie) they could not give their consent. (Well its Andrew) who do all the talking. he cant give his consent because his mother will die if he, (Clarence) should go. of course I dont take that in. To me its far better his mother to die a saint, then for him to live and be a Devil.

But if they could only go, they could not go on the Australia Star. the Captain could not take any one. he took the cargo. and even that we have to plead with him to take that.

Melvillo and Ninette's boy is not too good I am afraid before the year is out he too will die. We took him on board the Australia Star

to let the doctor have a look at him but it seems that there is very little hope of him. and the doctor seems to be a nice man.

I think this is all the news for this time glad to say that our children are all well.

Flora is not feeling very well these last days but I hope that she will be alright in a few days. Bro and Sister Ward are well and has a good supply of food from the Quaker City.

Dont know just were to address your letter but will send it right on to Fiji.

Trusting that this finds you all well and enjoying much of the blessings of God.

Your true friend

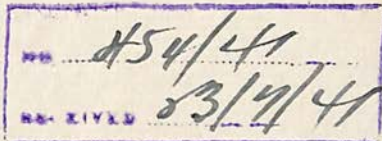
Fred M. Christian.



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC,
SUVA, FIJI.

No. 944.

30th June, 1941.



Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to refer to your minute of the 10th June on the subject of the revision of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Native Lands Ordinance, and to inform you that His Excellency concurs in your proposal that on the termination of your secondment to Tonga you should spend a period in this office preparing a revised Native Lands Ordinance for the Colony.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary to the High Commission.

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

Nukualofa, Tonga.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
SUVA, FIJI.
30th June, 1941.

Dear Harry

Enc.

In case you have not already had it, I send you a copy of Francis Edwards' Catalogue 655. We have ordered by telegraph for the High Commission the items marked with a red cross but nothing as regards Pitcairn. Will you please go through the Pitcairn items and if there are any you think should be bought for the High Commission Library will you please telegraph to the Crown Agents in the name of the Secretary, W.P.H.C., ordering the items that you think we should get.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Maude

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

All good wishes to the 3
of you. I hope you have settled
your comfortably + that both
Honn + you are liking the
100 + pla. Let me have
both of your personal reactions
soon - D

Native Clerical Staff in Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Table of revised emoluments recommended for adoption as from the 1st July, 1941.

Name of Clerk.	Present Title and Emoluments.			Revised Title and Emoluments recommended.			Increase
	Title	Present salary & scale	Allowances	Title.	Commencing salary and scale.	Allowances.	
Fofinga.	Native Clerk.	£52 (£48 x 4 - £72)	Ration £25.	Native Clerk (Grade C)	£80 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	3.
Bairo.	Native Clerk.	£60 (£60 x 5 - £120)	" £25.	(Grade A)	£110 (£110 x 10 - £150)	Nil.	5
Punitala.	Native Clerk.	£80 (£60 x 5 - £120)	" £25.	"	£110 (£110 x 10 - £150)	Nil.	5
Tikimu.	Clerk-in-training.	£36 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £25.	(Grade C)	£60 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Yorifa.	Clerk-in-training.	£30 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £25.	"	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	-
Takai.	Native Clerk.	£45 (£40 x 5 - £60)	" £25.	"	£75 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	-
Post Vacant.	" "	£60 (£60 x 5 - £60)	-	"	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42) £45 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	5
Manu.	Clerk + Storekeeper, Tarawa.	£36 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £20	(Grade C)	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Turata. (N.G.I.D.)	Clerk + Interpreter.	£60 (£40 x 5 - £60)	" £20	"	£80 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	-
Yakini. (N.G.I.D.)	Clerk + Interpreter.	£60 (£40 x 5 - £60)	" £20	"	£80 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	-
Pasefika. (E.I.D.)	Clerk + Interpreter.	£55 (£40 x 5 - £60)	" £20.	"	£80 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	-
Kamawa. (S.G.I.D.)	Clerk-in-training.	£36 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £20.	"	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Noa. (E.I.D.)	Clerk-in-training.	£36 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £20.	"	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Post vacant. (N.G.I.D.)	-	-	-	(Grade D)	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	30
Post vacant. (S.G.I.D.)	-	-	-	"	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	30
Post vacant. (S.G.I.D.)	-	-	-	"	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	30
Post vacant. (E.I.D.)	-	-	-	"	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	30
Post vacant. (P.I.D.)	-	-	-	"	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	30
Kilifi.	Clerk-in-training.	£36 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £20.	(Grade C)	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Tikawa.	Clerk and Interpreter.	£60 (£40 x 5 - £60)	" £25.	(Grade B)	£88 (£88 x 6 - £100)	Nil.	3
Post vacant.	Clerk-in-training.	£24 (£24 x 6 - £36)	" £20.	(Grade D)	£30 (£30 x 4 - £42)	Nil.	-
Tine.	Native Assistant.	£36.	" £20.	(Grade C)	£55 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	+
Bairo.	Native Assistant.	£24.	" £20.	"	£45 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	1
Tana.	Native Assistant.	£24.	" £20.	"	£45 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	1
Mautake.	Permanent Head of Dilipatu.	£24.	" £20.	"	£45 (£45 x 5 - £80)	Nil.	1

Under Grade D
 Clerical Assistants (Grade D) £30 x 4 - £42 (Confirmation Bar) - 6 posts (all vacant, (5 new))

Clerical Assistants (Grade C) £45 x 5 - £80 (Efficiency Bar) - 16 posts (1 vacant)

(Grade B) £88 x 6 - £100 (Promotion Bar) - 1 post

Clerks (Grade A) £110 x 10 - £150 - 2 posts

Under Grade A
 Clerical Assistants £110 x 10 - £150

Less decrease

Net increase

174

20

£154

July, 1941.

Dear Sir Harry,

Thank you very much for the letter which came by the plane. It was very good of you to write so soon after your arrival when, as I well know, you must have been faced with a heavy pile of files requiring your decisions.

This terrible blow which has struck Tuzo has caused us all to realize, what we were apt to take for granted at the time, that everything in the Kingdom revolved around Tuzo and that it was his engaging personality and ability to "put things over" with the Tuzos which caused the local administration to work so easily. Like Patu Sekema, Tuzo was equally at home in European and Tuzo circles, and discussions with him were a real pleasure. I don't believe that I have ever felt the death of anyone so keenly - for Tuzo it is a sheer tragedy.

I have written to Your Excellency officially regarding the arrangements for carrying on the office of Premier. The position is that Ata, the only Tuzo who is at the present capable of holding down the position, is acting as a stop gap although, as I have explained in my letter, there is no provision in the Act for an Acting Premier described as such. Another, when he comes, will be able to make his suggestions to the Queen for a final re-arrangement of Ministers as I indicated that Ata is anxious to retire as soon as a suitable successor can be found. Who will eventually be found I cannot yet imagine as unfortunately there was no one, except Tuzo and to a lesser extent Ata, in the Cabinet who thought along what might be described as European lines. There are young men who are coming on, but as yet they do not hold enough weight to hold down an important office.

I am sorry that you were unable to attend the funeral but, as it transpired, the weather was too wet to permit landing on the aerodrome. The Queen was quite frustrated with grief and could not attend the ceremony so finally it was as well that Your Excellency did not come so soon after Tuzo's death. I will explain to the Queen that you would have liked to have

but a tribute to Tuzi's memory by attaching the portrait of a talk I am to have
with her death. At the same time I will endeavor to find out when the
time would be propitious for Your Excellency to pay a visit and telegraph
accordingly. Heron and I will be delighted to see you and have an chance
of discussing the affairs of the Kingdom.

Up to the present the Queen has kept strictly to herself in her
bedroom at the top of the Palace and has only come down since Tuzi's
death. She has attended a memorial service with Heron and myself and once
to listen by herself to the broadcast tributes paid to Tuzi from Suva
Radio. She was very pleased that ^{you} Your Excellency arranged for the broadcast
and I wonder if it would be possible to send her a transcript of the
addresses given by Donald and Ratu Thakembou, to keep her memory.

I have gone through the copy of Francis Edwards' catalogue which
you sent me by the plane and will send the three or four Pitcairn items
which I think should be in the library by telegraph. Also, I see that
you have ordered for the High Commission in a two books that I want, but
they may have more than one copy.

I was rather concerned to read in Your Excellency's letter that you
were under the impression that I had been responsible for the suggestion that
a certain Power should make use of Tuzi's bones. I hasten to assure
you that I had had nothing to do with it. I see from the file that
the telegram making the suggestion was sent last April, when I was just
leaving Pitcairn. The note which I was engaged in in Suva last year
made me fully aware of the undesirability of allowing the Powers to question any
booklets which they could not make further claims to the ownership of
Pacific islands. ~~But~~ I have not mentioned the matter over to Tuzi and I
feel certain that Amstrong did not do so either.

With regard to the office of Secretary to Government, I feel that the
death of Tuzi has made it the more imperative to secure a sound man
from the colonial service for this key position, if the administrative machine
is to run efficiently and smoothly. I gather unobtrusively that the Queen is
still opposed to the appointment of a high salaried Chief Justice - though she
will yield to pressure. She considers, I understand, that there is not enough
legal work to warrant the appointment and that at the present juncture the

July, 1941

Your Majesty,

May I on behalf of His Majesty's Government offer my
most sincere sympathy with Your Majesty on your sudden bereavement.
I have telegraphed the sad news to His Excellency the High Commissioner
and I know that he will express his sympathy personally to Your Majesty
but I desire to lend no time in assuring Your Majesty that the deep
sorrow felt by all Your Majesty's subjects in the Kingdom of
Tonga will be fully shared by all British subjects, both in Tonga and
abroad, who have had the honor and privilege of knowing Prince
Mahua of Tonga.

I am deeply conscious of the great loss which ~~the Kingdom of~~
Tonga has sustained by the unexpected passing away of one who, endowed
with exceptional gifts of leadership, wisdom and kindness, strove so long
and so successfully to serve the best interests of the Kingdom. As Your
Majesty is aware, Prince Tui was held in the greatest respect by all
members of His Majesty's Government, both in Great Britain and the Pacific,
and by none more so than by the various Agents and Consuls who have
represented the British Government in Tonga, and had therefore had opportunities
of appreciating by personal contact the sterling qualities which he possessed. The
happy relations which subsist between the British and Tongan Governments
are, I am fully sure, due to no small extent to the personal example
set by Prince Tui at all times, as Your Majesty himself advised, and to
the scrupulous manner in which he has always endeavored to observe the spirit
and letter of the various Treaties of Friendship between the two countries.

I hope that in the midst of your great personal sorrow, Your
Majesty may take comfort in the knowledge that the results of the historic

devoted service of the Prince of Togo will be ever a monument to his
character and ability and that the Kingdom of Togo so unreasonably be
ruled for his country's benefit.

Yours,

Yon Negyety's true friend;

1st July, 1941

Dear Sir Harry,

The ~~subsequent~~ visit of the "Hatshep" to Sarawak gives me an unexpected opportunity for writing - I had imagined that the "Hatshep" in this area would be my next contact with the outside world.

We had a most enjoyable three days in Ulu Segai with Joan Jackson. Mr. Turnbull was my kind to us and left us a government car ~~to~~ to visit Malua, the L. 2.5 station, where we found the new man in charge about to leave for a tour of the Ellice Islands. We ~~did not~~ climbed up the station's track at last and really succeeded in getting to the "Fale o la fie", the only real anthropological museum in Sarawak - ~~it~~ they have promised to take us there on our ~~very~~ last visit from Tanga.

Varam was only lovely. We have so much of Pengalangan but, as you know, there can be no comparison as to what is the most beautiful Malua. From Malua, the Gubun, ~~took us to a~~ drove us out to the coast watching station on the north of the island and we were very impressed with the efficient efficiency of the Togan coast watching service, and with the charm of the Togan ruling class.

I have never, and like you to you, had such a hectic day as we experienced when we arrived at Malua. Both the assistants had flu and the release of the work here had certainly got him out of hand. He was business itself in ~~going~~ going ~~me~~ me ~~interest~~ interest ~~in~~ in ~~the~~ the ~~will~~ will ~~reject~~ reject ~~to~~ to the thought and one thing I had to do but ~~at~~ at the end of the day there seemed to be so many things and pitfalls in the job that I began to wish that I had never come. Fortunately, however, I find that I am absolutely well now.

in the work here. It is certainly hard just at present, owing to the
and I need to keep the telegrams and letters up to date, and
making until late in the night every night, but it's all becoming
interesting and we have ^{quite} enough of it - the people, the work, and
the work. ^{was hoping} that something will get in between
of leave - he certainly needs it - a close the ^{house} ~~house~~ has done for,
so that we can be as long as possible here, for I really think
~~that such cannot extend to another job, and on this side this~~

I do hope that you will think it out of order for me
to write a personal letter regarding the policy of the Fort of
Secretary to the Prince here. I have only done so because I feel
in some way the importance of the matter. The system of government here
is ideal, would that we had a stable royal dynasty to govern ^{the} ~~the~~
parts of the Pacific groups, but it certainly needs governing well. It is
true that this policy is meant to be given by the learning of English
in the service, and yet what has we give the Tuzus up to the
heret - a lot of not very superior (Antoine's not very Zolodas and an
inferior Chief Justice, and this to deal with a race with whom names
and good breeding are distinctive. ~~there that~~

I am that you have quite in the confidence of His Majesty -
this was quite apparent at a official interview, at which the Queen
asked that you see the only H.C. that has cared sufficiently about
Tuzus to visit them except when they had done something very. It is very to

leave
an
life
less

Therese
such
dit
11th July

may
very
hardly

but having enjoyed on the way, and will always be indebted to you
for the business which you have done to us in so many ways. Fulfilled
we were not quite so satisfied of civilization than we
are now first we have done better on solitary life than of
solitude in the galleys.

We were very sorry that you ^{you} ~~had~~ were unable to
come to the city of Portugal, as was the Queen, but being
the most of us had when I left I had fully expected
you to get away. However we do hope to see you
for the next by ^{Excellency} ~~mail~~ in the local calendar - I
~~do not expect that is to be before our period here is~~
ended.

Yours sincerely,

this confidence that the Queen and Prince Tui Tei are so anxious to be...
Colonial a... outlet... the... of...
hoping that you will be able to send us a... of...
is quite... of... than you would be...
be... of... about the...
... I... about the...
but... especially... I... to... the...
... the new Chief Justice...
be... for... the... of the... Kingdom

I am really quite... that I have no hope to deal with
the... that was once... There is not so much...
that it needs a special... from here to...
with the matter and I am... lest anyone...
the Kingdom be turned into a... a...
to see... that to the Tongans their... - a...
everything... it is built up their... self-esteem;
one... that... I... believe they would just...
... other Pacific... - all... of...
Dances,... and... are the... of the day...
it would appear that the... is... we... we will
be... to put a soft... on their... The... is...
and their... but they are... themselves...
... the... spirit of... between the... can lead
to... as... the... of...
... Have... I... both... but... we
are... now. ... is to get all the...
up to date... before I... so I don't... to get...
Fortunately the... is... and... we can...
... than... without... it...
Thank you very much indeed for... is to
... you at... House... the "Nation". We could

Your Majesty,

My offer of personal debt, together with your Majesty on
the sudden passing away of your husband, are respected and loved
by us all, Tongan and European alike. What though my stay in
Tonga has been, I realize how much the prosperity of the Kingdom owes
to Tonga, and that the British Empire has lost in her a true
and loyal friend.

I have advised both the High Commission and the Secretary of State
Your Majesty's Government and I know that they will receive the
news ~~with~~ ^{and} as the loss of a dear personal friend. If there is
any possible manner in which either myself or the Government should be
of use or assistance to Your Majesty I hope that you will
not hesitate to let me know.

I am,

Your Majesty's true friend,

2nd July, 1941.

Dear Vaskess,

I am writing privately to ask whether it would be possible to send all "Information Officer" messages by Savings telegram until such time as the staff situation here is relieved. As you are aware, the volume of Agency and Consulate work has increased so enormously since the war that even with the office hours extended as they are to 11 p.m., including Saturdays and Sundays, it is difficult to overtake the mass of arrears that has accumulated since 1939 at the rate one would like, much less to commence work on all the periodical returns which would be duly sent had one assistance.

There is no press in Tonga and no Information Officer, unless it be the Agent and Consul himself. Consequently the "Information Officer" telegrams have

always been, as far as I can ascertain, merely decyphered and filed. The decyphering, however, takes up a lot of time which can ill be spared and I would suggest that, unless it is against the rules, the messages might be sent by mail in future.

This request is not intended to belittle the value of the telegrams for a community with an established daily press, or with sufficient staff to turn out articles and news items based on the information received. Here, however, I find the European community quite content with their wireless news and a daily typewritten digest of the British official news, supplemented by the mass of material sent out by the Ministry of Information and duly distributed. As for the native population, while it would be hard to find a native race with a better morale, few are interested in the day to day march of

events - they know that we must win and will win and are all out to help.

My wife and I are very happy indeed in Tonga and delighted with the people, the country, and the work. We shall, I know, be very sorry to leave as I have never struck a more congenial post. I am aiming to get every single matter in arrears brought up to date before my time is up, so must go to it,

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leeh.

324 St. Kilda St

Middle Brighton 55.

Dist. 5th July 1941.

Dear Mr. Handley

I must apologise for not writing you before to thank you for your covers from Pitcairn.

These all came to hand & are much appreciated. You mentioned in your letter that you might be on Ocean Island shortly. I asked S.S.C. but he did not seem to know your movements.

We left the Island on 1st March, & came through New Zealand. Met a Dr. Colin friend the other day - said he travelled home with Mr. Handley & yourself. We have seen Dr. Sord several times.

You may perhaps know that the R.P.C. has recommended the evacuation of wives & children of the Staff on

Ocean & Dawn, so I will be returning on my own next week.

John had a bout of whooping cough shortly after we landed - went the full 6 or 7 weeks - Barbara & Jean received injections & escaped.

Had an afternoon with Brown Stephens - they arrived recently from England with their 3 boys - they have had some experience since leaving Allan.

Trust
Mr. Hardie & family & your good self are fit.
with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely
Jm. Ross.

I will address this to Suva - think it may be the best bet. I asked August Robertson to address a book - Louis' story of the Pacific to Suva -

Jm. R.

Suva,
June, 1941.

Dear Honor & Harry

JMG

I have recently returned from an inspection in the Solomon Islands, which kept me away from mails for some weeks. As my duties took me to some rarely visited islands and brought me into contact with some curious and almost unknown peoples, you may care to see this copy of my diary of the tour.

20TH APRIL.—Sailed in H.M.F.S. "Viti" about 10 p.m. for the B.S.I.P. (British Solomon Islands Protectorate) with Dr. Macpherson, Paddy Macdonald and Tomblings (Head of the Queen Victoria School), also with E. G. Theodore and his party, whom I am taking up in the hope of getting Theodore seriously interested in gold mining in the Protectorate, which has hung fire for so many years. I am sure from all I have heard that the stuff is there, but it needs capital, enterprise and vision to get the industry under way.

26TH APRIL.—After unexpectedly good weather arrived at Tulagi about 1 p.m. At the official landing I presented to the Matron of the Hospital, Miss Cleaver, the insignia of a Serving Sister of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Then a talk with Marchant, the Resident Commissioner, and the R.C. Bishop of the Southern Solomons, Mgr. Aubin, on official matters, followed by a big official dinner given by the Marchants at the Residency, at which were present Baddeley (D.S.O., M.C. & Bar), Bishop of Melanesia, heads of Departments and heads of the firms. Slept on board.

SUNDAY, 27TH APRIL.—Went out for a day's fishing, North Island treating me as well as it did two years ago.

28TH APRIL.—To the Lands Office to discuss gold; the rest of the morning taken up by interviews. Afternoon: Constabulary, Prison, Lunatic Asylum, Wireless Station and Hospital. Gave a dinner party in the "Viti."

29TH APRIL.—Went in the "Tulagi" to Savo, an island of hot springs and the principal haunt in the B.S.I.P. of the megapode. Saw a number of these birds, which fly clumsily and look like small wild turkeys. Their nesting-grounds on the sands along the beach are carefully delimited into small lots and shared among the villagers, by whom the eggs—enormous

in comparison with the size of the bird—are greatly prized. Took along a number of officials as the trip—three hours each way—was mainly intended as an opportunity to get down to administrative and medical matters without the interruptions inevitable ashore. Got back just in time for my cocktail party in the "Viti," which was followed by another dinner on board.

30TH APRIL.—*Marchant, Macpherson, Paddy Macdonald and I left by air, while the "Viti" sailed for Vanikoro, headquarters of the Santa Cruz District at the eastern end of the Protectorate, where we are due to rejoin her a few days hence. We flew over Ysabel and Choiseul (here pronounced Choyzle) to Shortlands, the westernmost District of the Protectorate, and landed at its headquarters, Faisi, where Trench is in charge for the time being. Only five miles away and easily visible is Bougainville Island in the Australian Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Distance flown, 303 miles; time taken, 3 hours. Met the European residents and had a discussion with Mgr. Wade, R.C. Bishop of the Western Solomons, who had come over to meet me from New Guinea, where the greater part of his diocese lies. An oppressively hot day.*

After a quick lunch, re-embarked in the flying-boat for the next District of Gizo, where we landed at 3 p.m. and stayed until the following morning with the District Officer, Waddell.

Most of us, when we speak of a "black man," are using, consciously or unconsciously, a figure of speech, for the majority of those to whom we refer as "black" are really coffee-or, at the darkest, chocolate-coloured. But in the case of the natives of Shortlands, Gizo and Choiseul the designation "black man" is the literal truth; in fact, it is difficult to visualize such intense blackness as that with which they are pigmented. They are more than black; they are positively blue-black. In the afternoon I had a large meeting with the Gizo people on the football ground and was given specimens of the native money of this region, which takes the form of large and heavy rings, about one inch in thickness and six inches in diameter, cut out of the shell of the giant clam. Rings having a small patch of translucent yellow on the edge are more valuable than the plain white ones. This money, unlike that of Malaita, seems to be dying out and some of the natives were in favour of its active revival. I encouraged them in the idea, as these subsidiary currencies have a very real use, especially when, with the slump in copra, so little money is coming into the country. After dinner, at the end of a long, hot, exhausting day, an enterprising and go-getting native Methodist pastor called Gina, who runs a school on the neighbouring Island of Simbo, put on some quite good singing by his pupils.

1ST MAY.—At 7.30 a.m. started a native canoe race and presented the prizes (sticks of tobacco) to the winners. Left by air at 8 a.m. for the Roviana Lagoon, which is not a lagoon in the atoll sense but a large area of water at the western and southern side of New Georgia, dotted with innumerable small islands, most of them covered with coconut plantations. The sight from the air was singularly beautiful. Landed at Kokegolo (pronounced Kokéngolo), the training and educational centre in the Solomon Islands of the Methodist Church. Here the veteran Dr. Goldie, who has seen New Georgia change from a country of fierce head-hunters to be the background of this flourishing Mission School and Training Centre, took us around and told stories of his early days here, which seem difficult to reconcile with what he now has to show. But he gave chapter and verse for each of his remarkable reminiscences. Among other somewhat grim pieces justificatives he produced the skull of one of the head-hunted, on which had been superimposed in modelled clay a stylized version of the features of the deceased, topped by a realistic wig made of coconut matting. It may have been due to my imagination, but Dr. Goldie seemed to derive a certain consolation from the fact that the original owner of the head had been a convert of the Anglican Mission.

Anyone who thinks that the jet-black negroid sons of head-hunters are not capable of being turned into useful and intelligent citizens would modify his view if he could have seen these hundreds of keen, alert students in the big assembly room of the school, where I spoke to them before we went away. The noise they made as they sang "God Save the King" in full-throated harmony nearly lifted the roof off the hall. Some of them are budding teachers, others Native Medical Practitioners to be; and I brought up with me in the "Viti" one of their best alumni, John Wesley Kere, who has now qualified as a N.M.P. after winning the prizes for general proficiency in studies and athletics and the British Medical Association's gold medal for surgery at the Central Medical School in Suva.

We then resumed our flight over the even more immense and, if possible, more beautiful Marovo Lagoon, which links the northern sides of New Georgia with two other larger islands, Vangunu and Gatukai. The number of islands composing this lagoon are beyond counting, and the sight from the air was of enchanting beauty. On one of them are the educational headquarters of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, but we had no time to land as we were on our way to the distant atoll of Lord Howe or Ontong Java, lying 150 miles to the north of the northern tip of Ysabel, nearest point of the Solomon Islands proper. On our way we flew over, and had an excellent view of, the submerged Roncador Reef, invisible save from the

air. It is a complete circle with one entrance at the south, and owes the name given to it by the Spanish navigators, which means "the Snorer," to the sound of the waves breaking on it.

Ontong Java, so called by Tasman because of the resemblance he found in it to some island or cape near Batavia, is one of the largest lagoons in the Pacific (28 miles across), and its outline, too, can be properly appreciated only from the air. First European power to annex it was Germany, in 1893, but the German occupation ended in 1900, when with Choiseul and Ysabel it was handed to Great Britain in exchange for British rights in Samoa and incorporated in the B.S.I.P. It is the typical coral atoll, and of the 101 islets that compose it only two, Luaniua and Pelau, are inhabited. Nevertheless every one of the other 99, most of which are minute, is known to the natives by name. The natives are Polynesians of a very primitive kind and, owing to their isolation from the outside world and generations of perfect health, have developed no anti-toxins in their blood, and have thus no immunity from European-borne diseases. To protect them from these (experience having shown that they are liable to be decimated by the introduction of such illnesses as measles and influenza, not to mention others), Ontong Java has been made what is known as a "Closed District," as have Rennell and Bellona. This means that there is no free access to them except by Government officers, and then only with stringent medical precautions. I should not of course have used the word "decimated," which implies a mortality of one in ten, for here it is not the casualties but the survivors who number one in ten. The need for a system of "Closed Districts" among "non-immune" islanders will be understood from the fact that the population of Ontong Java, between 5,000 and 6,000 at the beginning of this century, and said in 1907 to have exceeded 7,000, had sunk by 1939, from contact with Europeans, to 588, and is now only slightly over 600. The situation is the converse of what I encountered in Sierra Leone during the yellow fever epidemic of 1910, when the Africans were so immune that the yellow fever meant little more than a cold to them, while the Europeans were the ones who died.

Ontong Java (to keep to its earlier name) has in the past occasionally supported a white trader when copra prices were high, but no European lives there now. The people, quite good-looking with straight hair and rather Malayan features, are characteristically tattooed in long, parallel, vertical lines. Many pierce their nostrils to admit a small shell or other ornament, and the women smear their bodies with turmeric powder and dye their kilts with it a rather pleasing mustard-green. The village was dirty and the people seemed listless and apathetic, which is not to be wondered at seeing

that it swarms with mosquitoes almost as fierce as the sandflies on the Great Bum River in the Sherbro country of West Africa, where I have had to put a veil over my face so as not to breathe them into mouth and nose. Ontong Javanese expectant mothers wear an attractively woven "maternity belt," but the widows are condemned to spend long periods of widowhood in the "widow-house" adjoining the cemetery, this being an extraordinary place laid out like a European churchyard with large headstones of coral shaped much like our own, decorated with the tribal marks of the defunct. We found two widows living on the premises, wearing a special type of broad-brimmed straw hat and sweeping the graves incessantly with switches of coconut fibre. There is no currency in the island.

From Lord Howe back to Tulagi, where we arrived before sunset, having flown 603 miles this day. The "Viti" had already left for Vanikoro, and I went to stay at the Residency.

2ND MAY.—Made an early start from Tulagi and first flew over the Guadalcanal goldfields and could see from the air just how broken and difficult is the country in which they are situated. Then back over Malaita to see the road Bengough is putting across the island, and thence to the atoll of Sikaiana or Stewart Island, another of these isolated fragments of the Solomons' "Polynesian Fringe." Like Ontong Java, Sikaiana is a coral atoll, but smaller and shaped like an isosceles triangle with three islets at the base and the principal one at the apex. A peculiarity of this reef is that it is completely unbroken, having no entrance whatever, not even a slit wide enough for a canoe to pass. The canoes of the lagoon, which is thus completely reef-locked, are so narrow along the top that it is only just possible to get one's legs into them. The people are of an attractive copper colour, friendly, responsive and much more cheerful than those of Lord Howe. After we had explored the island, they improvised a dance (there had been, of course, no means of letting them know we were coming), and were delighted with our presents. The women know how to use the loom and weave a most artistic "cloth" of hibiscus bark. A two-year-old called Fokkis attached himself to me and never let go of my hand the whole time we were ashore. Young Fokkis was named, I suspect, after Dr. C. E. Fox of the Melanesian Mission, author of *The Threshold of the Pacific*, who in his zeal to get inside the minds of the natives among whom he was working decided to change identities with one of his flock. I don't know how long the experiment lasted, but it was pursued with thoroughness until there came a stage at which it broke down; and Dr. Fox is now himself again and back at his normal duties in Malaita.

Among the documents I took along with me was a vivid report on Sikaiana written by one Captain Hector MacQuarrie in 1924, from which I quote the following extract:—

“At nine a.m. attended by his counsellor Takalou, his queen Koutehe and his two sons Tuane and Tatuke, King Say Marlui came to my house. The King is at least eighty years of age. He wore a very old suit of pink flannel pyjamas and a small felt hat. He is now approaching senility, but one could gather, from what was left of a good-looking face, that he had been a strong man and a clever one. His Counsellor seemed glued to him, and he never spoke without consulting him. He presented me with a mat, some bananas and two roosters. He told me of the day when Captain Pollard, R.N., of H.M.S. “Wallaroo” arrived and annexed the atoll and he permitted me to read a copy of the Proclamation. He kept the original in a small bottle, and when I observed through the glass that it was decaying, he gladly consented to my taking it to Headquarters to be repaired.”

Captain Pollard proclaimed the incorporation of Sikaiana with the Protectorate in 1897, on Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Day.

Returned to Tulagi before dusk ; day's flying : 378 miles.

3RD MAY.—Left 8 a.m. by air for the islands of Rennell and Bellona (native names, Mungava and Mungiki), another part of the “Polynesian Fringe,” lying some 100 miles south of Guadalcanal. We had to content ourselves with flying over Bellona as it possesses no possible landing place.

“A lost world,” Dr. S. M. Lambert calls Rennell in his fascinating and just published book, *A Yankee Doctor in Paradise*, “about twenty thousand years behind modern history.” This “lost world” is a piece of coral limestone 50 miles long and anything from 8 to 16 miles wide, and it is said to be the finest example in the world of a raised atoll. One of the reasons why it is probably the least visited of the inhabited islands of the Pacific is just because it is a raised atoll—raised several hundreds of feet above the sea with only one beach interrupting an otherwise unbroken line of sheer cliff. In the middle of the island is a large sheet of water, a land-locked lake 12 miles long, originally the lagoon before the atoll was hove out of the ocean by some remote convulsion of nature.

The people have been classed as Polynesians but seem to be more primitive than any other known Polynesians. Until a decade or so ago they were well within the Stone Age and would do anything for a knife or an adze. We landed on the lake, near a small village adhering to the Seventh Day

Adventist brand of Christianity. I must explain that two Missions in particular, the S.D.A. (Seventh Day Adventists) and the S.S.E.M. (South Seas Evangelical Mission) strive in eager competition to save the Rennellese souls; but the whole thing is a vicious circle. The natives, having no immunity from our diseases, clamour for contact with the outer world and for visitors from outside, but after every call of a ship their already decreasing numbers take another drop. So you either civilize and evangelize and at the same time extinguish the people, or you isolate and keep them alive under, as it were, a glass jar. One zealous missionary (I refrain from betraying his denomination) is alleged to have declared that it was his duty to bring his beliefs to the Rennellese, even if he knew that they would all die in consequence. We are now trying what we hope may prove to be the happy means of a resident N.M.P., with very occasional visits of Mission ships strictly rationed as to number and length of stay.

It would be a pity if these interesting people were to be allowed to disappear. They are most attractive to look at, and it is unfortunate that ordinary photographs give no idea of the lovely colour of their skin, somewhere between peach and amber. The men we saw were beautifully built, broad-shouldered, slim-waisted, deep-chested, with strongly marked aquiline features, not unlike a certain type of mountain-bred Andalusian. The women were shorter, inclined to be plump and heavy of thigh, and their skimpy skirts (their only garment) rested not on their waists but on their hips. They make straw bags as fine as Panama hats, but appear to use them only as receptacles for devotional books of the S.D.A.

Before we left, an outstandingly handsome young man, evidently a person of authority in the village, handed me a letter scrawled in pencil in very primitive pidgin. Its burden was to ask for a school-master to be allowed in from outside, and it ended, rather pathetically: "Dear Sir. You no letem this story for go down [? be pigeon-holed]. You sorry long me fella. No any men he high long me fella only you high up too much. Finish my talk."

I should have liked to see the larger villages at the other end of the lake but we had to leave betimes in order to make Vanikoro, 364 miles away, in daylight. By the time we landed at Vanikoro we had flown 591 miles since leaving Tulagi in the morning.

S. 4TH MAY.—Our last day in the air. Left Vanikoro in the morning for our flight round the Santa Cruz District, first crossing over Utupua, an island shaped like the letter U so prominent in its name. There was a bad hurricane here a few years ago and all around the coast the trees are still

lying rotting on the ground. Next over Santa Cruz itself, a large island inhabited by Melanesians, with a good anchorage for ships at Graciosa Bay. We did not land but flew on over the still active volcano-island of Tinakula (depicted on the B.S.I.P. 2s. stamp) and the Swallow Group to the Duffs, a line of eight jagged, rocky, wooded islands with a curiously serrated sky-line, the whole group from the distance giving the effect of some enormous prehistoric reptile rising out of the sea. The Duffs' entire population of 130 souls, all Polynesians, live on an islet on the reef of Disappointment Island and are renowned for their ocean-going canoes. We were unable to land as there is no anchorage for aircraft.

On the way back from the Duffs we stopped at the Reef Islands, which are included in the Swallow Group. As their name implies, the Reefs are a cluster of small islands, sometimes separated from one another by no more than a few feet of water, enclosed within a large sheltering coral reef. From the air we could see clearly how new islands are constantly in process of formation. The people of the Reefs are Melanesians with a certain Polynesian intermixture from the remaining Swallows, which are Polynesian. We landed by a small outpost of the Melanesian Mission temporarily closed, although a native deacon lives in the adjoining village. The last of the British staff to be stationed here left some of their books behind, but I certainly never expected to find a copy of *Bædeker's Paris and its Environs in the Reef Islands*. Bought some turtle shell from the natives as the Reef Islands shell is considered by some to be the finest in the world.

Returned to Vanikoro at 4.30 after flying 477 miles, and spent the rest of the day going over the Government Station with the District Officer, Wilson, a rather disillusioned man of long service, after which I had him and the few other Europeans, consisting of the personnel of the Kauri Timber Company and a Welsh trader called Jones, off to the ship. Vanikoro has a Post Office, which has to cope with an average of three mails a year.

5TH MAY.—Spent the forenoon ashore with the D.O. and the Kauri Company people and sailed in the "Viti" after lunch for Tikopia.

6TH MAY.—Arrived a.m. off the isolated volcanic islet of Tikopia, 130 miles from Vanikoro and, but for Cherry or Anuda Island 60 miles to the NE., the remotest inhabited outpost of the Solomons.

Tikopia is another, and in some ways perhaps the most remarkable, fragment of the "Polynesian Fringe" at the northern, southern and eastern extremities of the Solomons. This small island, not more than 7 miles in

circumference but rising to a height of 1,200 feet, fertile and endowed even with a fresh-water lake, is populated by what must be one of the strangest-looking races in the world. The Tikopians are for the most part light-brown or honey-coloured of skin, and the men are tall, thin, muscular, slender-hipped and hold themselves magnificently. Men of over 6 feet are perhaps the exception, but even those of average height seem like the men of Anak compared with the short and stocky Melanesian. But their most remarkable feature is their hair. Both men and girls colour their hair by repeated applications of lime to a light golden shade, while that of the men is grown to the utmost possible length, in many cases coming well down to their shoulders. The latter shear their tresses only when in mourning for near relatives, but married women have their hair cut short to make them unattractive to other men. As a concession, I suppose, they sometimes wear circlets of the hair of their menfolk when this becomes available through a death in the family. As the "Viti" anchored off Ringdove Anchorage men paddled out in their outrigger canoes and small children in what seemed to be little food-troughs, and the effect of these tall, thin, lion-maned creatures, light-skinned except where tattooed, clad only in loin-clothes of tapa with a leaf fan stuck in the back, was bizarre in the extreme. What made the effect all the odder was that everyone here grows a beard, so that the men resemble the males of Oberammergau when they stop shaving and cutting their hair in preparation for the Passion Play. The youths for their part, with their uncut locks and sprouting whiskers and beardlets, looked to me like Polynesian equivalents of the novices of an Orthodox monastery. The incongruous effect of their appearance is enhanced by the contrast between golden heads and beards in their natural colours of black or brown.

Bosun birds were flying about the cliffs as we landed after breakfast near the Christian village of Faea. We walked about half a mile along the beach to the village, where the Chief and people awaited us, also the priest of the Melanesian Mission, a native of Mota Lava in the Banks Islands who goes by the name of Ellison. The Chief, whose title is the Ariki Tafua (he was Pa Rangifura when Firth was here writing his *We, the Tikopia*) is a striking looking man of considerable dignity, exceptionally light-skinned and—to continue the analogy of Oberammergau—a Polynesian version of Anton Lang. After some talk with him we walked through the bush and the taro and tapioca patches to the next district (the island is divided into four districts or divisions), whose head is the senior Chief of the island, the Ariki Kafika. This dignitary is very tall, very skinny, very old, very dark in comparison with his fellow-islanders, with a long white tufted beard, clean shaven upper lip and completely toothless mouth. This revealed itself, when he spoke, as a horrible scarlet cavern dripping with the juice of the betel nut which the Tikopians,

men and women alike, continuously chew. It is a pity as regards the young as it completely ruins their otherwise pleasant smiles. Old Pa Kafika, with his huge Semitic beak, cunning little twinkling eyes and Uncle Jonathan beard, reminded me of a figure in the panel in the Royal Exchange in London of Phœnician traders buying tin in Cornwall.

Then through the territory of the next Chief, the Ariki Taumako, a grasping old man who asked unashamedly for tobacco, to the lake. The Ariki Tafua, who accompanied us, pressed noses with Taumako with great empressement. On the lake we saw some wild duck and a small furry white and yellow water lily. Overhead flew pigeon and red and green parakeets.

The houses are primitive shacks of sago palm thatch, whose only remarkable feature is the extreme lowness of the entrances. You have to crawl on all fours to get in, and ordinary natives, when leaving a chief's house, back out feet first. I suppose it is on account of these low entrances that we saw nothing in the nature of a chair in the island. Many of the people dye their loin-cloths and also their occasional grass articles of adornment with turmeric, and some wear necklets of seaweed. I thought the greenery-gallery effect of the general colour-scheme definitely attractive. So isolated are the Tikopians that there is no money in the island and mats take the place of currency. It is a pity that their magnificent bodies are in many cases defaced by ringworm, from which about one person in three seemed to be suffering. I am going to arrange to station a medical dresser from the Ellice Islands here for a year or two to get this under control. Otherwise they seem extremely healthy.

We went ashore again in the afternoon, when the chiefs put on a dance. The chiefs stand much on their dignity and take themselves very seriously; and, according to the anthropologists, the lives of the people as a whole are circumscribed with a network of etiquette and complex codes of behaviour. In view of all this it was surprising to see how bad was the staff work: it was not until there had been a great deal of excited shouting and vociferating by chiefs and commoners (the Tikopians talk loudly and very fast) that the dances were got under way. Pa Tafua, although no longer young, danced with great vigour until he had to stop breathless and pale with exhaustion, while the beating of the sounding-board and the pounding of the dancers brought life even to the withered legs of old Pa Kafika, who could not resist struggling to his feet and cutting a senile caper or two. The men's most striking turn was "the dance of the bow of the canoe," in which they swung their heads violently from side to side so that their golden manes tossing in the air might suggest—as they undoubtedly did—the spray of the sea as the canoe cuts its way through the water.

The distribution, before we left, of our presents—tobacco, fish-hooks, knives, soap and blankets—distracted the attention of all from the dancing, and I imagine that a good deal of chiefly dignity was forgotten during the final share-out. A race of attractive appearance in an eccentric way but perhaps of less attractive personal characteristics.

The peoples of these "Closed Districts," not alone because their islands are "closed" but because they are geographically so isolated, are almost entirely cut off not only from one another but from the outside world, by which I mean not so much the white man's world as the great Polynesian world of Maoris, Samoans, Tongans, Hawaiians, Tahitians and so forth. Thus they have become tiny and almost fossilized fragments of a primitive proto-Polynesia scattered about the ocean, separated from their fellow-men in much the same way as are the forgotten remnants of early *Völkerwanderungen* you find lurking in the deep mountain recesses of Daghestan in the Caucasus, where village is shut off from village by a vast wall of mountain and often speaks a different tongue from its neighbour. As anthropological curiosities and human anachronisms, as museum pieces, they are intensely interesting. But perhaps they are after all not so much what the Polynesian was when he first embarked upon his astounding voyages centuries ago as what he can degenerate into when stranded high and dry on scattered islets some thousands of miles away from the main currents of his own culture.

We sailed in the evening for the Banks Islands.

7TH MAY.—After steaming 101 miles arrived at Mota Lava in the Banks Islands, which with the adjacent Torres Islands are a part of the New Hebrides very seldom visited by Europeans except by the Bishop of Melanesia in his "Southern Cross."

The Banks Islanders are Melanesians by race and members of the Melanesian Mission by profession. They are a physically unprepossessing but cheerful and friendly people, who sang hymns to us, when we landed at the principal village, in Mota, a sort of basic language which Bishop Baddeley has made the lingua franca of his diocese in preference to the abominable pidgin. The traces of last year's hurricane were clearly visible, but the people seemed quite happy, and overjoyed with our presents.

Sailed at noon for Rotuma.

10TH MAY.—After a roughish journey of 550 miles from Mota Lava arrived off Rotuma and went ashore for the usual reception, followed by four good mekés. It is amazing to see from the look of the people how the island has been cleaned up from the health point of view since my last visit two

years ago; sending Doctors Macpherson and Evans here for a spell has evidently worked wonders. After the mekés, spent some time at Father Soubeyran's Mission and then to the Government Station for an early dinner with Cornish. Macpherson has a painfully poisoned hand and is staying the night ashore with the Cornishes to get a change from the ship.

S. 11TH MAY.—Ashore early and discussed local matters with the seven district Chiefs. Then drove round the island and ended up at Sumi, where Father Griffon put on his usual gargantuan lunch of Breton and Rotuman dishes. This amazing little man, though handicapped by frail physique and a stammer, is not only Parish Priest, teacher, scholar, but also architect, builder, cine-photographer, electrician, plumber, car repairer and every other conceivable thing, and is now making bore-hole latrines for the Government. His stupendous versatility should have a far wider field than Rotuma, but he would not hear of leaving.

The fowls in this island refuse to be penned up but wander freely about the outskirts of their villages. There may be several flocks to a village, but each recognizes its owners through the special noises these make when calling them to be fed. Thus one may rattle a tin, another beat a piece of wood, and so on.

Had the nuns and the other Europeans off to the ship in the afternoon. The poor nuns had never seen Rotuma from the water since they first arrived and were thrilled.

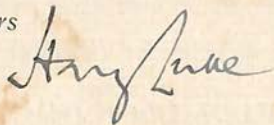
Left at night, and about 3 a.m. ran into a violent electric storm sounding like gun-fire.

13TH MAY.—Arrived at Viwa, westernmost of the Yasawa Group and, unlike the rest of the Yasawas, a coral island. Gave the natives some rice and biscuits and promised them help with their water-supply

Caught some fish and left p.m.

14TH MAY.—Arrived Suva after travelling 2,580 miles by sea and 2,434 miles by air.

Yours



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
SUVA, FIJI.

PRIVATE AND PERSONAL.

24th July, 1941.

H. E. Maude

About three weeks after you left here for Tonga I found myself whisked off at very short notice to Noumea and the New Hebrides, partly to try and settle a tiresome administrative matter with Sautot and partly to have a combined meeting with him and an Australian Air and Military delegation at Vila to settle New Hebrides defence. I got back two days ago and found awaiting me your letters of the 30th June and 1st July, which I am trying to answer at once, though necessarily only partially, to get the answer off by air mail tomorrow.

We were all very sorry indeed to hear about Tugi and I can well imagine what a shattering blow it must have been to the Queen. I should have liked to
have

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

have paid the Queen and Tugi's memory (the Royal Family having given such an absolutely splendid lead in the matter of defence contributions) the tribute of attending the funeral had it not already been held. Perhaps you would let the Queen know this at some opportune time. I was quite ready to fly over at a day's notice.

Now as regards the post of Secretary to the Premier or possibly Secretary to the Government. I fully realize the importance of finding somebody, and what's more, someone who will do the job properly. Perhaps you would let me know by return plane if you think Tugi's death affects the position in any way. Anyhow, be assured that I will do what I possibly can. Let me know also what is likely to happen as regards the Premiership.

As regards the reconnaissance planes visiting Tonga, I think that they will come over, weather and other circumstances permitting, roughly speaking at intervals of three weeks.

When you write (this plane is I believe likely
to

to be in the Kingdom a week or so) will you let me know what you think would be a proper time for me to come over. I should like to pay the Queen some sort of visit of condolence, but do not wish to inflict anything of this sort on her until she is ready and willing (and/or bound by native custom) to receive such visits.

Owing to my various absences, I have only just seen today a suggestion of yours as regards inviting a certain Power to make use of Tongan bases. This is a suggestion I do not like and I trust you did not mention it to anyone locally. You will have seen from the Secretary of State's reply that he is anxious that no sort of suggestion should emanate from this end.

I am glad to say that I just overlapped by one day with General Williams. He no doubt discussed his views on Tonga defences with you, and we must now await their acceptance or otherwise by the New Zealand Government. He returned to New Zealand yesterday.

I am sorry I have not time to write at greater length. I am glad you like the job and I hope that all three of you are flourishing. Please thank Honour

for her letter; I hope you are both over from the
the post wishes yours
[Signature]



The Palace,
Nukualofa, Tonga.
8th September, 1941.

Sir,

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 21st of July in which you assured me of the sympathy of His Majesty's Government in my breavement.

I also wish to thank you for your valuable assistance in replying to the many telegraphic messages of sympathy which were sent to me from abroad including those of Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, Sir,
Your true friend,

S. Lubow

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

H. B. M's Acting Agent and Consul,

N U K U A L O F A .



FUNERAL NOTICE.

The arrangements in connection with the funeral of the late Prince William Tubou-Lahi Tugi are notified.

The funeral cortege will leave the Palace for the Mala'e-Kula at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1941, in the following order :—

1. Royal Guards.
2. Government Band.
3. Officiating Clergy and any other Clergy.
4. The Coffin.
5. Her Majesty the Queen.
6. H.B.M's Agent and Consul, Nobles, Ministers of the Crown.
7. Near Relations.
8. Government Officials, and European Residents.
9. Defence Force.
10. Native Attendant and others.

By Command,
WILLIAM VILAI TUBOU,
Aide-de-Camp.

The Palace,
Nukualofa, 21st July, 1941.

BRITISH RESIDENCY,
TONGA.

21st July, 1941.

Your Majesty,

May I express my very sincere sympathy with you in your present deep sorrow. The suddenness of your husband's death has been a great shock to us all & I cannot find words to tell Your Majesty how very deeply I feel for you.

Though my husband & I had only known Tugi for a very short

we found we had many ideas in
common & we were looking forward
keenly to a pleasant association during
our brief stay here.

I pray that you may be
granted fortitude to bear your sad
bereavement.

I am

Your Majesty's sincere friend
Honor Maude.



Her Majesty the Queen
and the Members of the Royal Family
desire to express their deep appreci-
ation of your kind sympathy on the
occasion of the death of His Royal
Highness Prince Tugi
the Prince Consort.

The Palace,
Nukualofa, Tonga,
August, 1941.



Her Majesty the Queen
and the Members of the Royal Family
desire to express their deep appreci-
ation of your kind sympathy on the
occasion of the death of His Royal
Highness Prince Tugi
the Prince Consort.

The Palace,
Nukualofa, Tonga,
August, 1941.

Mrs. H. E. Maude,

The Residency,

NUKUALOFA.



The Palace

4-9-41

My dear Mrs Maude

Two of my
girls have managed
to learn a few string
figures, and would
only be too pleased
to come over to the
Residency at any time
convenient to you, and
do them.

I am so glad that you

all enjoyed the things
that were sent. Seeing
that Tonga is such a
small place, and things
are hard to get in the
way of eatables, Sugi
was always anxious
to help in any way when
there are guests at the
Residency.

The chiefs were all
thrilled when they were
told that His Excellency
took the roast pig to Fiji.
We all appreciated his
visit very much.

I remain

Yours sincerely

Salote Tubou

Miss Maude

The Residency

3.40 p. m.

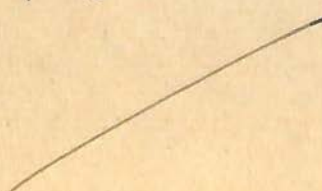
Mail closes 3.45 p.m.

Dear H. E. M.,

The damned Acting Director of Meteorological Services, Fiji, has, see above, just handed in two letters for transmission to the Superintendent, T. & T. Dept, Tonga, which I enclose. He always leaves things till the last ruddy minute. Properly, of course, these letters should be sent under cover of a covering despatch through us and you, but there is no time for this now. So I forward them to you thus and hope you will pass them to Land, taking copies on the way if you wish to do so. Dyer is giving us copies later. Even if the manner of transmission is incorrect, I must say that this method of getting things done is expeditious and in the best Churchillian tradition, even if there are higher powers than I who thoroughly disapprove. This letter should not (repeat NOT) be placed on file among your records!

Yours,

Kac.



KARL

Your tel. 6th August unnumbered. Your luggage
left Panama 11th August addressed to Naval Contact
Service officer Auckland New Zealand. Please
communicate with that officer regarding further
transmission.

H. M. Manister.

W-10.

TONGA GOVERNMENT RADIO TELEGRAPHS.

Received Telegram.

NUMBER 43	BRITISHCONSUL NUKUALOFATONGA	DATE STAMP 14 AUG 1943
STATION OF ORIGIN PANAMA		
WORDS 24		TIME 10.10 P.M.
TIME AND DATE HANDED IN 2210 GMT 13TH.		FROM VRP
INSTRUCTIONS SCDE GOVT IMP		BY M.

TUPKX RLEHZ^P SOIAR KAARL IRIMO LKOFA BRFFV AHOOA KRFUU DLFHY
 OLNGL LBZKH BRAIP KSAZC ABLIV DEFMH PTECN LBZKH NLRYN GFNWA
 REFAE HBPZK

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Government's officers and not by DIRECT application to the sender.



H. C. Luke

High Commissioner.

COMMISSION.

By His Excellency Sir HARRY CHARLES LUKE,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, His
Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the
Western Pacific.

To HENRY EVANS MAUDE, Esquire,
Member of the Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire:

GREETING.

Whereas by the first sub-article of the eighth Article of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, it is provided that the Chief Justice and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court (meaning thereby the Supreme Court of Fiji) shall be, by virtue of his office, a Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific for the purposes of this Order, and is in the said Order referred to as a Judicial Commissioner;

And whereas by the second sub-article of the said eighth Article it is provided that where, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, the attendance of a Judicial Commissioner, holding office as aforesaid, is impracticable or would be inconvenient, the High Commissioner may from time to time, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, by writing under his hand and

seal,



- 2.-

seal, appoint a person of legal knowledge and experience to be a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time;

And whereas by the forty-seventh Article of the said Order in Council it is ordered that the Court (meaning His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific) shall be a Court for matrimonial causes, and as such, shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself with respect to residents subject to the jurisdiction of the Court all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court of Justice in England in matrimonial causes, and that jurisdiction under that Article shall be exercised only by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner or by the Supreme Court;

And whereas the Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court is the sole judge thereof;

And whereas the attendance of a Judicial Commissioner in the islands of the Kingdom of Tonga in the Pacific Ocean known as the Friendly Islands is necessary and expedient for the purposes hereinafter set forth and it is impracticable that the said Chief Justice should attend in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner aforesaid in the said Islands:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the provisions of the above-recited Order in Council, I, in the name and on behalf of His said Britannic Majesty, hereby appoint you the said HENRY EVANS MAUDE for the period during which you may perform the duties of His said Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul afore-

Appointment of
H.E. Maude to be
a Judicial Commis-
sioner for the
Western Pacific
for certain pur-
poses.

said



- 3.-

said, a Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific in the said Islands known as the Friendly Islands for the following purpose, that is to say, to hear and determine all matrimonial causes now pending or which shall hereafter be brought before His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific within the district of the said Friendly Islands.

Given at Suva in the Colony of Fiji this 15th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

By Command,

Secretary to the Western Pacific
High Commission.



H.B.M's AGENCY AND CONSULATE,
TONGA.

11th August, 1941.

Dear Sir,

I regret that, through an oversight, I omitted to have my departure from the United States verified as requested on the back of the enclosed form. I have therefore verified my departure myself, as the British Consul for the Kingdom of Tonga, there being no American Consul here.

The other three persons, as detailed on the back of the form, also left the United States at the same time. All our departures can be checked, if desired, by reference to the passenger lists of the s.s. "Monterey" for the voyage in question.

Trusting this verification will satisfy your Immigration Regulations.

Yours faithfully,

The Officer in Charge,

Acting Agent and Consul.

CABLE AND RADIO ADDRESS
"GRANDEE" AUCKLAND



THE GRAND HOTEL, AUCKLAND

UNDER THE SAME DIRECTION
GRAND HOTEL, AUCKLAND
HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND
THE STATION HOTEL
WAVERLEY HOTEL, QUEEN ST.
GRAND HOTEL, ROTORUA
PRINCE'S GATE, ROTORUA



PATRONISED BY
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN



THE GRAND HOTEL ROTORUA

Grand Hotel

Auckland, N.Z. 17 August 1941
NEW ZEALAND

CABLE AND RADIO ADDRESS
"CARGEN" AUCKLAND



HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND

Dear Maude
I am sorry that I am not returning by the ship but you no doubt know that H.R. has ordered me to stay here until next month. I hope then to return fit & strong. I expect you have been having a strenuous time but no doubt I shall hear all about it later.

Tugis death was a great shock & I can't yet realise that he won't be there when I get back. I sympathise with you & your wife as it must have been a very sad business for you both. I am heartily sorry for the funeral & I am sure that your wife & I must have been a great comfort to her. We shall always regret that we were not there to do our little bit to help her.

I don't know what has happened about
the Premiership but it is no good talking
about it now.

I have had a lot of discussions with
the Genl & the Chiefs of Staff here & have
settled up a lot of matters concerning defence
I don't propose to worry you with all the
details, but there are a few matters which
you may not have been advised about - pt.

Coast watches. Our European Operators
together with radio-telepath equipment
has already left for Tonga. The Spectra
will stay for 12 months & will train the
Tongan Operators & install the equipment.
The Tongan Operators should be brought
with them & all trained together.
The tele-radio set for Tongatapu should
then be installed & those for the other
islands should follow. I expect the
Army Office has written to you about it.
Just if not that is the scheme. The
operator from here could take over some
of Henderson or Melville's work if the
language question makes it easier for
them to do the preliminary training of the
Tongans. You can, of course arrange that



THE GRAND HOTEL, AUCKLAND

UNDER THE SAME DIRECTION
GRAND HOTEL, AUCKLAND
HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND
THE STATION HOTEL
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GRAND HOTEL, ROTORUA
PRINCE'S GATE, ROTORUA



PATRONISED BY
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN



THE GRAND HOTEL ROTORUA

Grand Hotel

Auckland, C.1
NEW ZEALAND



HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND

19

with Land & the Operator. The MZ South are
bearing all the expense of the operation or

Amadone A new control officer will be
sent shortly if he has not already gone.
He will take over the work previously done
by North but I should like Tate & Wood
to continue the repelling business. The
new man will be central officer for both
amadone & seadrome.

A central launch will be
coming down shortly together with an
engineer, who will be trained in
diesel engines. He won't have very
much to do & the Dept has agreed that
he will be available to service the
Govt launch & the Napier engine.
Will you tell Darnley with further any

arrangement to get a mechanic for the
Govt. as this man will be available
The NZ Govt will provide salary &c.

Expenses There will be no about the charges
in pay personnel. The NZ Govt have
agreed to pay the salaries of the personnel
sent for NZ including the Super-
travels. As these salaries have
been included in the estimate of
£20,000 it will mean a big saving
for Tonga. A reserve of a year's
supply of petrol for the Dismantlers
will be sent from here. In view of
the saving on salaries this petrol
should be paid for by Tonga. It will
anyhow be much cheaper than buying
locally. All material, guns &c &c
sent for NZ will be a loan &
not charged to Tonga. Some
machine guns have been sent &
others will follow. Officers can be
sent here for training & NZ will
pay wages & provide clothing &c
Tonga will pay passage & family
allowances if any.



PATRONISED BY
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN



THE GRAND HOTEL, AUCKLAND



THE GRAND HOTEL ROTORUA



HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND

UNDER THE SAME DIRECTION
GRAND HOTEL AUCKLAND
HOTEL CARGEN, AUCKLAND
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PRINCE'S GATE, ROTORUA

Grand Hotel

Auckland, C.I.
NEW ZEALAND

19

My maintenance expenses on the road will be paid by me until all development work is completed. No need to worry about this for some time.

This is just a very brief outline of some of the points agreed upon in my discussions here. If you have not heard about the special duty make them public until you do. Anyway they mean a saving of many thousands of pounds to Tonga.

On the commercial side the Govt has agreed to grant licenses for the amount of 400 lbs this year & 300 lbs next year. I enclose a copy of letter from the Govt about freight & subsidy. The reductions shown will help quite a bit.

I am not going to bother you with other details but my talks here have

not been altogether in vain.

My wife & I are much
improved in health. The doctors here
seem to think I am lucky to be alive,
but I don't think there is any doubt
about the matter now.

Would you be good enough to
tell Moli that I have done what I
can to get him a job in the Tagma
but I don't know whether there will
be a vacancy just yet. Cath
Broadhurst has promised to see Moli
& to take him on if there is a chance
but I doubt if there will be just
at present. He may be able to arrange
it on a later trip. Anyhow I should
like Moli to know that I have done
what I could for him.

I have stacks of letters to
write so this is the end of this one

I hope you are both keeping
well & not doing too much work.

Kindest regards to you both
& my love to Elsie.

Yours sincerely

Walter

Please tell Giff that I shall expect a full
report from him when I get back.

DIRECTOR:
GILBERT ARCHY

P.O. Box 27
NEWMARKET, S.E.1



AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

22nd August, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Maude:

I deferred for a day or two writing to you until we should have had a Council meeting; and at yesterday afternoon's gathering I was thus able to show the members the splendid roll of tapa which you and Mr. Maude have very kindly presented to the Museum. The members were all tremendously interested in it and I was asked far more questions about it than I could answer. I have been asked to express to you and to Mr. Maude the very warm thanks of the Council for this very much appreciated gift, and Mr. Fisher and I would both like to add our own personal thanks to you for it. Mrs. Turbott has not seen it yet as she is away for a while, but I know that she, too, will be most interested in it.

You seem to hover around the South Pacific without, however, making Auckland. I wonder when you will be coming this way again?

With kindest regards to you both and best wishes
From us all,

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert Archy



OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC,
SUVA, FIJI.

No. 608.

9th September, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 608 of the 23rd September, 1940, and the information which you were so good as to supply by minute while recently in Suva, on the subject of the position of Captain E.H. Willson, of Wellington, in respect of the occupation licence for Oeno Island held by him, I am directed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to state that His Excellency would be glad, in the event of an opportunity occurring during your approaching visit to New Zealand, if you would be so good as to see Captain Willson and endeavour to ascertain what his intentions are with regard to Oeno Island and when he proposes to remit the sums due in respect of outstanding rentals.

2. In forwarding to the Secretary of State a copy of your minute on this subject, His Excellency recommended the cancellation of the licence, but has not yet received information of the Secretary of State's decision.

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Secretary to the High Commission.

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

Personal and Confidential

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
SUVA, FIJI.
9th September, 1941.

By Gen. Staring

I thoroughly enjoyed and in every way appreciated my four days in Tonga. Thank you very much for all you did to make it not only a useful but to me an extremely pleasant time. I am bound to confess that when I landed here on my return and found no whale, I was really distressed, but I was much amused to receive your subsequent telegram and give the Tongan Government full marks for their remarkable promptitude in providing a substitute, of which I shall look forward to seeing in due course a small portion. Incidentally, one was seen off this coast this afternoon and reported as a submarine.

2. I enclose:

- (a) 4 copies of Hornell's Report on the Fisheries of Fiji.

Done
Will you please present one copy to Her Majesty with my compliments, keep a second for your office, and distribute the other two to the Tongan Government in the directions you may think most useful.

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

- Done*
- (b) My 2 pieces of Sikaiana woven hibiscus bark, which please show Cottrell-Dormer and return to me in due course.

You will have received a copy of my despatch about the latter. I said all I could, I think, and I trust the application may be successful.

- (c) A copy, for your personal information and that of Armstrong in due course, of a letter I have written the local O.C., R.N.Z.A.F. about aircraft facilities for the C.J.C. and, later, the Tongan Princes.

Please tell Cottrell-Dormer that I will send his films by next mail if they are not ready in time for this one.

3. I have started the ball rolling by this mail on the subject of your suggestion re Caroline, Vostock, etc.

4. As regards Government Codes for the Premier's Office and the Tonga Agents, I have telegraphed to the Secretary of State asking if he agrees to your handing over one of your (I believe three) copies to the Premier. As regards the Tonga Agents I am doubtful and on the Fiji side we have not supplied our Agents in N.Z. with a copy of the Code. I think Tonga should do as we do with the N.Z. Agents and use Bentley's.

*Best wishes to you 3
Tommy*

18th September, 1941.

Dear Armstrong,

You must please forgive me for not having written to you before this. Fortunately I realize that, more than anyone else, you must realize that this place is not exactly a rest cure and that virtually every minute of the time one is awake must be spent in official work if the whole show is not to get in arrears.

Most days since you left I have started work at 9 in the morning and carried on with short breaks till 11 at night. If one takes a day off the letters and telegrams seem to creep up again like nemesis. However its all very interesting and I'm far from grumbling. I told H.E., however, that I thought that you should have some additional assistance during wartime and, as I was not sure whether you would prefer a Cadet or a second good clerk, I asked him to speak to you about it personally.

I do hope that you have had a really good leave and will come back full of renewed strength and energy. I think that you will find things as up to date as I can make them and sincerely hope that you will be satisfied with the work done. Of course Tugi's death has made a sad difference to everything and the Queen, in particular, feels herself rather lost without him to lean on.

With regard to Ata's appointment - I do hope you won't consider him necessarily a permanent fixture as Premier. He is anxious to retire as soon as a suitable

/successor

A.L. Armstrong, Esquire, O.B.E.

successor can be found and I thought it wisest to agree to his appointment until such time as you can decide for yourself what best should be done regarding the permanent filling of the office. I think Her Majesty favours him continuing to act until Tubouto'a is ready to take over, but she will abide by your advice. I must say that he is making a real effort to carry out Tugi's policies and has given every satisfaction up to the present.

My aim has been to carry on the day to day work in accordance with what I believe to be your policy on each question. Jones has been a great help in this connexion and I don't think you will find many changes.

The Queen asked me whether I would submit a report on the reorganization of the Tonga Service with a view to gingering it up and modernizing it - and I replied that I should not like to attempt this unless you were here. She quite agreed with this and I have written to H.E. privately telling him that I should not like to tackle it unless you were in favour of my doing so. No doubt he will discuss the matter with you.

This place is far from being the "sleepy hollow" it was reported to be before the war. The 'planes come over every week or so bringing people to inspect this and that - H.E. has spent a few days here and also Sir Guy Williams, who presumably got in touch with you on his return to New Zealand.

You certainly seem to have done some splendid jobs of work while you were in Wellington. Scarcely the restful holiday, judging by the correspondence. However, no doubt the change was the thing.

I must stop now for if I start to tell you all the news the letter will never catch the plane. Honor joins me in kind regards to your wife and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Please forgive the typing but my writing is usually considered unreadable though not, fortunately, by Jones.

September 1941.

Personal

Dear Sir Harry,

Thank you for your letter of the 9th September. We were indeed distressed to receive your telegram about the whale. Until the message arrived everyone had imagined that it had reached its destination - indeed Captain Dickinson remembered seeing it in the plane. Pom Poyer knew was the most crestfallen of the lot as the tin had been definitely handed over to the care of the military and he had guaranteed that we need worry about it no more. Actually there is little doubt in my mind that the wretched lorry driver stole the whale - they tell me the smell of whale meat is enough to make a Tongan forget any ethical standards he may possess. He removed the tin from the back of the lorry to beside the driver's seat and when the plane had gone took it off to the village and presented it to his relatives. He has since suffered divers fines and penalties, I understand from Pom.

I am wondering whether Brewster has been foolish enough to turn down the Tonga offer, as we have heard nothing regarding the matter since the 6th. To my mind it will be one of the blunders of the Pacific and the best position after the four paper-scale ports and the High Commission office.

I was very glad to hear that Your Excellency has commenced tentative enquiries with regard to land, water, and plant. I first mentioned them, as far as possible colonization field in 1937 (page 31 of the Phoenix Colonization Report). While on such leave in 1939 I had ~~two~~ ^{two} talks with Mr Edward Anderson, the liquidator of S.R. Maxwell and Co., Ltd., and Sir Albert Ellis, who is one of the principal ^{members} shareholders in the firm. They gave me all the facts and information with regard to the firm and the islands generally, which I duly had copied

privately by a confidential typist in Auckland. Mr Anderson was very decent in allowing me to do this, as nearly all the information contained in his books are quite unobtainable elsewhere. The final typescript is included in item No 124 in the bibliography annexed to my secret report on the islands.

I find that with a view to interesting Your Excellency in the colonization of these islands I prepared a detailed report, which is ^{there} referred to on page 2 of my secret report. Going to the ^{islands} before I was free to leave Suva for Pitcairn this is still in manuscript and, with my luggage, I did however insert a paragraph on the settlement of these islands in the new secret report (section 107 on page 23).

I am mentioning all this because at a later date a suggestion was made that these islands might be required for the surplus population of the Cook Islands. If you consider the matter worth referring on I should be glad to have an opportunity to kill this idea once and for all. The Cook Islanders already have three islands of their own which they cannot populate owing to lack of numbers and I can give definitely that there is not the remotest chance of their utilizing Caroline, Vootok, or Flat for generations to come. Of course the New Zealand Government will take over the islands if they are offered to them — and leave them a barren wilderness like Suvarov. I believe Mr Ellison made the suggestion in the first instance, but how can anyone seriously compare the land hunger of the Gilbertese with that of the hampered Cook Islanders.

Things are moving satisfactorily with regard to the question of the acting Chief Justice and the Secretary to Government and I have hopes that a Privy Council will affirm the whole scheme within a day or two. A new Minister for Lands has been appointed (on probation for 6 months) and Akanda is to be Minister for Public Works in addition to the Police post.

The Queen asked me to come and see her privately the day before yesterday. After dealing with various other matters she referred to the final paragraph of her letter to Amstrong quoted in his telegram No 55

of the 3rd March. The message was as follows -

"I appreciate the remarks of His Excellency about the stability and cohesion of the Maori and I am very grateful to His Excellency for his services in this matter but, feeling as I do the desirability of preserving the peace and unity of the people, I think it would be unwise to set up an inquiry that would cause old rivalries to become active. While Mr. Hargreave is in Tonga I would be very grateful to receive his advice on matters dealing with the Public Service."

The Queen said that she was very glad that Your Excellency, and now the Secretary of State, agreed that the inquiry then suggested need not be held; both Togo and herself had maintained throughout that there was nothing disputable or unduly going on in the Tonga service that could justify such an inquiry. Her Majesty added, however, that she still hoped that I would be able to advise her with regard to the reorganization of the Public Service and asked whether I could stay on for a short time after Mr. Armstrong's return and submit a report on which she could take action.

As you know, the Queen is rather nervous and does not say much herself but Page came to see me (I imagine that she had sent him) and told me that what the Queen desired me to undertake was not a fault-finding investigation such as the Secretary of State had pressed for but a report on the Reorganization of the Tonga Service, along similar lines and with the same terms of reference as the those prepared for Fiji and the western Pacific territories. I.e. -

"To review the existing organization, emoluments, and other conditions of employment of the Public Service, and to make recommendations for any changes which may be considered desirable."

While the tightening up and modernization of the Tonga service has become steadily more necessary each year, Page pointed out that no one in Tonga could possibly undertake the work and it would be unfair to ask the Consul to court the certain infelicity which would fall on his head were he to do the job thoroughly.

Before I left her the Queen requested me to ask you whether you

would be willing to permit me to stay in for 2 or 4 weeks after Armstrong returns to complete this work; I gather that the "Hafifira" could then take me to Suva, if necessary. I promised the Queen that I would write to you unofficially, but ^{and} that I had no idea what your view would be.

Personally, and selfishly, I have little desire to undertake this ^{useless} job, and particularly if Mr Armstrong should not be keen on my doing it. Unless he considers that it should be done it had far better, I think, not be attempted.

to ~~submit~~ ^{submit} would be the removal of grades and salaries so that the same functions would be parallel to definite grades in the Fiji and Western Pacific Services. The Heads of the major Departments should, ^{I suggest, where possible,} ~~preferably,~~ be ^{not} ~~included~~ ^{included}.

Colonial Service officers and not just my New Zealanders picked up from the unemployed ranks by Speckling. Toga cannot afford to pay the salaries

paid to heads of departments in Fiji, so are the jobs worth it, but they can with little readjustment integrate their salary scales with say Nos. 2 or 3 in a Fiji Department and thus provide scope for a keen young officer to gain experience of a more independent command on his way to the top.

Anyway, Sir, my personal considerations do not really enter into the picture and if you consider that the work should be done and that I should do it I will inform the Queen accordingly and set to as soon as I have handed over to Armstrong. Meanwhile we are packing up and saying good bye, on the assumption that we leave here next week.

Things are gradually lining up in the Kingdom again, now that the period of mourning is nearly over. Hara has a Bango party on tonight in aid of the Red Cross - she is also giving a lecture on string figures for Red Cross funds, I believe. The Queen has got very interested in string figures and altogether Hara has collected 19 in Toga, probably all there are in the place. A Miss Sinden is assisting here and she hopes to have the article completed for publication by the time we reach New Zealand.

We are using the helmet which you kindly lent me as a gift from the Fiji, as I find that Armstrong's helmet fits me perfectly.

I hear that Gully has been staying with you for some time now. I suppose

It is not yet clear to me, but certainly the sea is white for some, and
not white islands. I find that in all the slightest fragments of a great
water basin at 5000; they may well be so called as to have the
Japanese fishermen declare that they are of these kind

Yours truly,

Pitcairn Island.

Sept. 31. 1941.

Dear Brother & Sister Maude.

While thinking of you to-night I thought I'll drop you a few lines. Just to let you know how things are at the present time on Pitcairn. We still see very few ships, but I feel thankful to see what we do see. We had the Myrtlebank here in June, and the Captain knew you very well. He do wish you were still on Pitcairn when he came, he was going to Australia and would be so glad to take you if you were only here when he came. He said that he carried you to Ocean Island once, and I think he said you were on another ship with him at another time. He spoke well of you and was very sorry that he did find you here.

Well just a few more about Pitcairn. To began with we have had no mail since the 11th of June and had not get the price of the things that came on the Sea witch, and than on top of that, the stores that came on the Quaker City on the 11th of June. We have no price list of that yet, the people have taken quite a lot and are waiting for the price. So we can pay for what we have already taken. I can pay

2 that the people here dont like to be in debt to any body. These stores we have here at the present time do comes in handy. because the wind have destroyed many of our bananas and our beans and other thing in the field. What we are anxious about is the price of the things and are anxiously waiting for it.

The H.C. send a telegram about taking the things that we dont need away from here. but if the price could come and we could pay for what we have already take. and then be able to take some more and let the things remain here longer we would like to keep the things here longer. there are some things that we dont use. and yet some of the people use them. and these are the vinegar, tea and coffee. the other things we use. Now the wheat they are good. true quite a lot get wet when landing them. because the sea was rough that day. but still the people have taken about 30 to 40 bags. of course this is a good place for Weevil, and other insects and they are already in the wheat. but have not spoiled it for making bread yet. Our wish is that if they dont demand us to pay it all right away at once to leave it here for a year or so. the people are waiting to pay for what they have already taken. what we want is the price list.

We still have some of the thieves here yet, but you may be glad with me to know that Andy has gone to N.Z. Morris is still under bounds but his term will be up at the end of October and then I suppose he will soon have to go into prison again. but for all these five months he has had no chance of going into any body's house and pinching any thing yet. One of the worst things I find. Every body here want to catch the thief but if it happen to be their relation they would lie and try to clear them, and then if its some one they dont like they will say punished them. I am planning to call a public meeting and talk to the people once more. Some are good but not all.

Now I think its getting bed time so I will say good night to you all and God bless you both and dear little Alice, Thomas and Valda and Thelma are well. Flora also is keeping well.

Yours sincerely
Fred M. Christian

Western Terrific High Commotion (and How).

25th September, 1941.

Dear H. E. M.,

The time is 8 p. m., I have the hell of a lot of work to do, the "Matua" is due in here tomorrow with Armstrong on board, and so I fear that this will be a very scrappy letter indeed.

Thank you so much for your long letter. I was delighted with it. I was tremendously happy to see that Master Keegan got a few sparks out of you too. H. E. has been frenziedly busy of late, and I have only managed to have a few words with him, but I spoke to him about the Native Govt. officials handbook. He was enthusiastic about its being written, and said that ON NO ACCOUNT MUST IT BE SUBMITTED TO A LEGAL EGG as per Master Keegan. I suggested that when you came here I should be specially seconded for 2 weeks to work on it with you and as I pointed out that we should have a B.S.I.P. Cadet here then probably, H. E. said he thought there would be no difficulty.

Now as to the writing of it. I have thought deeply over your proposals and I still do not know what is best. One thing as to which there can be no question is that the book has to be written and soon too. But, said I, selfishly, I was very keen if possible to play an active part share in its authorship for it is a thing that I have for a number of years thought over and most earnestly desired to do. At one stage even I had a complete synopsis ready, but of course when the new Native Laws came in, it was to a great extent useless and has been lost for some time now. You very probably feel the same about the authorship of the book? So if we do what you propose i.e. make a synopsis here and then you and the A.Os or the A.Os under you finish it, it means your wish will be gratified but mine will not. I am not being obstructive, as I am the first to admit that the book must be written and without delay, but I would like to take some share in its authorship so that my name may be, if possible, intimately associated with its compilation. Under your plan it wont be. That is selfish I fully realize, but I must express my honest feelings.

So I suggest this; from now on I will work up the native laws and if I have time the constitution too, and I suggest you should do the same with the Lands section, and if possible, the constitution. Then

when you come here for a day (?) (?) next week (?) (?) I will

agree to my being seconded for 2 or 3 weeks to work with you. I then suggest we co-ordinate our two parts, criticize each others, add, amend, and alter them as a result of each others ideas, and endeavour to produce the Native Governments officials handbook. We may of course decide that we have not enough to produce it. Or we may decide that we have enough. In the latter case I suggest we write it here, and that then you should take it to the Colony with you for scrutiny by all A.Os for their comments, and alteration where necessary, and that when that has been done it could be published.

The advantage of my scheme as I see it, is that, if we prepare along the lines I have suggested, when we meet in Suva we are not bound to follow any particular course of action. We can write the book or the synopsis as we may decide. What say you to all this ?

I am glad that H. E. told you about the G.E.I.C. business. It is very hard to hold such information under one's hat when I know that a person like you would be so tremendously interested and perfectly discreet. Ronald and family arrive this Saturday and leave, all being well, in the JohnWillie on the 30th September. Family will stay here. I think Ronald is a bit disappointed. I wish to God he had got the job, but no one can say that H.E. did not fight for him to get it. He fought the C.O. like a tigress defending its cubs!

Hope Honor got her ring alright. No more toothpaste for you people in the mail. Its too risky. You may have told H. E. all sorts of lies, but you do not lie really well and convincingly you know. I flatter myself that I do. Yes, the whale was a break, a bad one, I cantell you. However it was okay when H. E. realized that it was not your fault. I got your telegram about the second consignment and - as H. E. was away at Nandarivatu and not due back in Suva till 6 p. m. - fairly chased up Miss Milne (you know H.E.'s deaf Secretary) and told her to put it in the butcher's refrigerating chamber Silly woman put it in the G.H. frigidaire, but with Macdonald thoroughness I tracked it down and had it sent to the butcher's after all. I am expecting at least an I.S.O. in the next Honours List for this.

Yes, Brownlees has accepted the job as you will probably have heard by now. If you have not blame Vaskess he has the bloody file. Marchant is not kicking at Sandars leaving; no. sir; on the contrary, he is delighted as he wants Bengough as Secretary.

All Honor's letters delivered or posted here. Northbound Matson boat we today and southbound one due 3rd October. You have 2/11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to the credit of your account with the bank. Registrations etc effected. Of course

INWARD TELEGRAM DECODE.

FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SUVA.

30th September, 1941. No. 298.

30th September, No. 298. Confidential. Following for Maude Begins. Liquidator S.R. Maxwell and Company offer to sell remainder lease (which has 60 years to run) of Flint Caroline Islands and Vostock Island for £2,000 sterling. Do you advise purchase for settlement and if so what do you consider reasonable counter offer ? . Ends.

H.C.

Dear Mr. Hony,

We have now settled down to Pennington's ^{sett} fund and I am making head at the reorganization enquiry. I was not too happy at the idea when your telegram arrived but have now got very interested and keen - I have hopes that the proposals in view will ~~not~~ ~~completely~~ ~~revolutionize~~ the Toga Grant ~~convert the Toga Grant~~ ~~into~~ ~~from~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~second~~ ~~class~~ ~~affair~~ ~~into~~ ~~one~~ ~~as~~ ~~good~~ ~~as~~ ~~any~~ ~~British~~ ~~Colony~~.

As things seem to lead to another and the end is not yet ^{quite} in sight but I would suggest that as soon as I have finished the draft of my report I should discuss it with the Green and Pugh Council ~~and~~ I should bring it to Suva and make quite sure that it is acceptable to Your Excellency before finally sending it ~~to~~ back to Toga. If it is indeed desirable to have it printed it could no doubt be printed in Fiji. The "Hafoboa" will be back from Suva ^{quite} shortly and I'll see what can be done.

We were both terribly upset to hear the news about Gallagher - what a blow it is to the Gilbert and Ellison as he was by far our best man. It was some time before I could realize that he was no more. He was the only officer of the pioneering type in the Colony and now that he has gone it is difficult to see who can ^{actually} take over Colonization and Lands Commission work. I had no idea that he was anywhere near the Phoenix Group and imagined him to be at Bern. Unless there is any objection I should like to put a bronze ^{to name a guide,} tablet set in concrete and suitably inscribed, ~~a~~ ~~guide~~ as he in truth gave his life to the colonization of the Phoenix and every one of the 200 settlers owes his prosperity and happiness to ^{his selfless and devoted} Gallagher's efforts.

I ~~think~~ ^{suspect} that the purchase of Caroline, Vostok, and Flint Islands have progressed satisfactorily. The settlement of 1,000 or 1,500 Gallatians would be with very little of land settlement work as it would offer healthy room not only for the settlers but also for their relatives left behind. Nevertheless part of the expenditure on the Phoenix Islands Settlement scheme rests on the purchase of the islands and the charter of the necessary vessels to take the settlers. In the case of the Scotch Line Islands the purchase price appears reasonable and if only the charter of a suitable schooner could be arranged the whole settlement could be done quite cheaply.

We have only just heard that the plan is to leave for Suva at four in

the rainy ad as it is now midnight - I must close if I am to catch the
rail. ~~I hope that~~ Haver has had the affair but is now quite recovered
and alone remains in full power. We do hope that You Excellency get the
whole all right in the end and that it proved profitable.

Yours sincerely,

*Time 80 hrs. - was
160 " - raised later*

In affectionate Memory
of

GERALD BERNARD GALLAGHER, M.A.

of the Colonial Administrative Service

Officer in Charge of the Phoenix Islands Settlement Scheme

who died on Gardner Island, where he would have wished to die, on the
27th September, 1941, aged 29 years.

.....

His selfless devotion to duty and unsparing work on behalf of
the natives of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands
were an inspiration to all who knew him, and to his labours is largely
due the successful colonization of the
PHOENIX ISLANDS.

R.I.P.

.....

450

Erected by his friends and brother officers.

*Prased letters 145.
Way filled. 150. } Brass or Bronze*

*Now, I think the "due" in the last line but 3 should
go of after the "largely" as in the original draft. 200
Could couldn't wangle it right in the typewriter. 200*

*How many copies? you all possible
collected*

No. 961/41/75/41.



H.B.M.'s AGENCY AND CONSULATE,
TONGA.

20th October, 1941.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of the Premier's letter No. 637 of the 7th October expressing appreciation of your assistance in securing adequate control of the wharf.

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

A. Farnsworth

H.B.M.'s. Agent and Consul.

H.E. Maude Esquire, M.B.E.,
NUKU'ALOFA.

MP 75/41
Secret

7th October, 1941.

637/41

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Maude's letter No. 874/41/75/41 of the 27th September together with a draft Ordinance, Regulation and Order relating to the control of persons at the wharf during the presence of visiting ships.

2. Mr. Maude's draft proposals have now been approved by Privy Council and will shortly be in the hands of the Government Printer.

3. I should be glad if you would be good enough to convey to Mr. Maude my appreciation of his helpful suggestions which should enable us to overcome certain difficulties which we have experienced in this matter in the past.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)n Ata,

Premier.

A. L. Armstrong Esquire, O.B.E.
H.B.M.'s Agent and Consul,
NUKUALOFA.

Midland Bank Limited.

Address letters to
The ~~Joint~~ Managers

Poultry & Princes Street.

Telegraphic Address
Narraway, Loop, London.
Ref. JR/1.

London, 24th October 19 41.
E.C.2.

H.E. Maude Esq., M.B.E.
c/o The Western Pacific High Commission,
Suva, Fiji Islands.

Dear Sir,

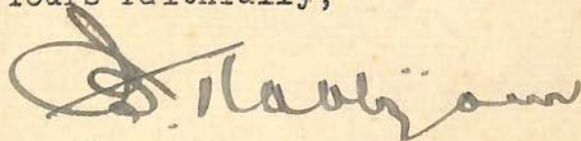
We are in receipt of your two letters of the 12th August last returning the forms in connection with the transfer of your account to this Office from Hill St. Jersey Branch.

We are very pleased to have your account at this Office which is particularly suited for the conduct of accounts of persons resident abroad.

As desired we are forwarding to you, under separate registered cover, a book of cheques for your use. Kindly acknowledge receipt on the attached form at the same time returning the old cheque book to us.

We thank you for the information you give us and assure you that our best services are always at your disposal.

Yours faithfully,



Manager.



MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED

19

Received from
Midland Bank Limited
Poultry & Princes Street, London, E.C.2.
cheque book numbered
from AA.211951. to AA.211975.

Signature.





PAN - PACIFIC UNION

An educational, non-profit institution incorporated
(1917) under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii,
devoted to advancement of Pacific peoples through
mutual endeavor guided by cultural acquaintance

Governed by a
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Representative of
all Pacific lands

HONOLULU, HAWAII
(Telegraphic address: PANPAX)
At the Crossroads of the Pacific

MEMBERSHIP
in the Pan-Pacific Union
includes subscription to
its official publication

November 7, 1941
(Our 25th Year)

Mr. H. E. Maude
Nukualofa
TONGA

Dear Mr. Maude:

At last we have used your good story on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in our magazine, pages of two articles are enclosed. Under separate cover, we are sending two magazines but are not sure when they will reach you. Edwin Bryan brought your article up to date and contributed also the first article, on Pacific Island Cultures, one of a series of talks on the cultural backgrounds of Pacific countries which we are having each month at our luncheon meetings.

We will be delighted to have any further articles from you for use in our magazine. On May 29, the Pan-Pacific Union will celebrate its 25th birthday and of course, we will have an extra fine magazine for that occasion. Perhaps you can send us something although I know mails are very uncertain down your way.

It was so nice to see you and Mrs. Maude on your last trip through and we are so sorry you could not stay over, for I could have had you as guests at the new house (see photo enclosed) which I have taken near the University, renting rooms to pay the rent. There are four bedrooms on the top floor and a fifth which I put in (see left ground floor) and a two bedroom apartment to the right under the big lanai which I also put in making the house much more valuable.

I took this house in order to carry on our tradition of our Friday night science dinner meetings as the old Castle home in Manoa Valley was sold and torn down, the ground being divided up into smaller lots. The main floor is a large dining room to the left and opening into a larger living room and the open lanai. It is perfect for dinner and other meetings. On the lanai there is a big couch where many guests have stayed from ten days to a month. So do remember this possibility when you come through the next time and also tell any of your friends that are coming this way. Anyone interested in Pan-Pacific affairs is very welcome to stay here for a very small sum. The only fly in the ointment is the fact that I must buy this house, as I can only rent it for two years on that understanding. However, I am very anxious to have it and believe I can swing this proposition as it is near the University where rooms are always in demand by students and professors. With kindest regards and hoping to hear from you again soon, we are,

Very sincerely,

Ann Satterthwaite
A. I. Satterthwaite
Executive Secretary

"Matua"

UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NZ LTD

~~Matua~~

18th December, 1941

Dear Miss Baker,

My assurance has been surely
fricking me in not writing to thank you
for so kindly returning the ~~book~~ bond
note which was sent and sending the copy of
your father's Vocabulary and Grammar in celebration.
It was very good of you to do so and I
have had the skill always treasure the work
- actually it has been bound in Auckland
quite satisfactorily.

Until the day before my departure
for Tanga I had every intention of calling
at Hooper on my way through to
Suva on the "Hafibia" but plans had to
be cancelled at the last minute and we

Wade left by the "Patna" for Auckland -
fortunately, as it turned out, as it
enabled me to settle my wife and child in
New Zealand before leaving myself on my
continual round of travelling, which daily
grows more unsafe.

It was a deep disappointment to my
wife that she could not visit the outer
islands in order to complete her collection of
Tongan string figures. I am afraid that,
as you said, the results in Hoopai would
have been negative, but Hassell collected
~~many~~ seeds from Vanua and most of
the new ones we have succeeded in collect-
obtaining have been from ~~Vanua natives~~
visitors from that group. I feel a fairly
sure, that Niuafoou would yield the

best results. My thanks for the
copy of Hensell, which was of considerable
use to us - our own string figure
library was packed in Auckland.

I do hope that the present
Japanese business will not affect you
in Hobei. There is no reason why
it should, ~~not~~ though supplies will no
doubt become increasingly difficult to
obtain.

Hope to meet you after the war,
when my wife and I hope to spend a
year or so on anthropological work - we
have much accrued leave due now,

~~Very~~ Yours sincerely,

Sept 16th / 41.

Fakapale Lipeka.
Haapai.

Dear Mr Maude

In answer to your letter of Sept. 16th,
I am sorry to say that all bound copies of Tongan
& English vocabularies are finished. We have
only a very few unbound copies, suffering from
wearage & disimfectant for borers. - We will be
pleased if you will accept the inclosed unbound
copy with our compliments. -

Will you also accept my copy of Mr Hornell's
"Strong Squid"? In it he mentions Mr Propior
Tupe, Nukualofa, getting him several strong squid.

I was able to see something of Mr Hornell, whilst
he was here, in search of "Cats Chilled" - but he
met with no success. - though he didn't visit the
outer Islands - I have asked several persons
to make enquiries for you.

We are pleased to know of your visit to our
Island, & we will be pleased if you will have
lunch with us the day you pass through.

Thank you for the copy of "The British Empire".
It reminds me of the late Lord Lloyd's book coat
that I enjoyed so much. -

Hoping you will have a good trip.

With kind regards -

Sincerely yours -

Geo & Shirley Baker.