

JOURNEYS THROUGH PACIFIC HISTORY

A Guide to the
Pacific Islands Library and the Papers
of H.E. and H.C. Maude

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The Pacific Collection of The University of Adelaide

The Pacific Collection of the Barr Smith Library at the University of Adelaide is a collection of national significance for research on the islands of Melanesia, Polynesia and, in particular, Micronesia. It is based on the rich and comprehensive library accumulated over 65 years by Professor H.E. Maude, a former British colonial administrator in the Pacific and Professor of Pacific History at the Australian National University, and his wife and fellow researcher, Honor Maude. The Pacific Islands Library was purchased by the Barr Smith Library in 1972 and while the largest part of it was deposited between May 1972 and April 1973, further items were added by the Maudes to August 1995, including new books purchased by them, journals to which they subscribed and the important Gilbert and Ellice Islands material retained in Canberra while they completed their series of books on the I-Kiribati. As now received, it comprises some 4 000 monograph titles, more than 120 journal titles (of which a third are extensive runs) and over 1 000 pamphlet publications.

Henry Evans (Harry) Maude, Colonial Administrator and Historian

Harry Maude, like many of his and earlier generations, had read and responded to the timeless appeal of the novels of Herman Melville, Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles Stoddard, Jack London and Louis Becke, and been fired with a passion to experience the romance of the South Seas:

Brought up on a diet of The Swiss Family Robinson and Ballantyne's Coral island, and later on Stevenson, Melville and Stoddard, with Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands under

my pillow, I had only one idea in life and that was to go out to the South Seas and stay there.

He was fortunate therefore that in 1928, the year he commenced reading for an Honours degree in Anthropology at Cambridge University, students were for the first time permitted to specialise in India and the South Pacific as an alternative to Africa. In that year he read as much as he could on Pacific anthropology, laying the foundations of his library with early purchases by authors like Rivers, Haddon and Malinowski. These did not dispel his own vision of the South Seas and on graduation Maude nominated the remote Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony - "where Melville found his Mardi and Stackpole his exemplar of the blue lagoon" - as his sole choice in his application for a cadetship in the Colonial Administrative Service.

And so began years of a life which I have described elsewhere as the nearest to heaven one can get on earth. Blessed with a wife who loved the Pacific and its people as much as I did, we wandered from island to island and group to group - the Gilberts, Ellice, Phoenix and Line Groups; Fiji, Tonga and Pitcairn; the Cook Islands; Hawaii; the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia - ever seeking new information and new experience.

Finally, when approaching middle age gave indications that it was time to settle down and capitalize on what we had learnt I was once again fortunate in being granted a haven in probably the only institution existing where I could still continue to study and write on the islands. Could one ask more of the Fates?

Thus Maude summarised in 1968 what was then a forty year association with the islands shared with Honor Maude (*née* King), whom he had married in September 1929. During the first sixteen years he was District Officer, Native Lands Commissioner and ultimately Resident Commissioner for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, a widespread collection of coral atolls and reef islands incorporating the Gilbert and Ellice Island groups, Fanning and Washington islands, Christmas Island and Ocean Island and, from 1937, the Phoenix group of islands.

A British protectorate had been declared over the Gilbert Islands in May 1892 and over the adjacent Ellice Islands the following October, essentially in response to concerns over the extension of American commercial interests into the region. The two groups were proclaimed a British Colony in 1915 and the boundaries subsequently extended to include Ocean, Fanning and Washington islands in 1916 and Christmas Island in 1919. Maude himself was to proclaim British possession of the Phoenix Group in 1937, the last new territory of the British Empire.

The islands were to prove as seductive in reality as they had appeared from Stevenson's accounts. Maude wrote in 1958:

I had lived all the happiest, most satisfying years of my life in these remote seas; almost timeless years they seemed, unmarked by change of season or temperature, when every day was a fresh and joyous adventure of living, on islands to me so beautiful that to think of them still hurts, and among a people who must surely rank with the most gentle and lovable on earth.

His qualities as an administrative officer in this congenial environment were recognised early in his career, and his transfer (against his own wishes) to Zanzibar in 1936 was protested by the then Resident Commissioner in unequivocal terms:

The sudden and unexpected transfer of Mr. H.E. Maude is causing me the gravest concern. There is no other officer of the Colony service equipped with the essential qualities of personal knowledge and experience, linguistic skill and familiarity with the Gilbertese dialect, and temperamental enthusiasm for Lands Commission work such as Mr. Maude possesses and I am completely at a loss to suggest the name of any officer competent to succeed him....Having regard to the circumstances...I earnestly urge that Mr. Maude's transfer to Zanzibar may be regarded as a temporary expedient only...and that he may be permitted at the earliest possible opportunity to return to this colony where his services are so invaluable and in which, I have strong reason to know, his whole personal interest and inclinations remain centred.

Five months later Maude gratefully accepted re-appointment to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as Administrative Officer and in the New Year's list of 1939 his services in the Gilbert Islands were recognised by the award of the Order of the British Empire. In his Land Commission work and throughout his career in the Colonial Service Maude's administration was informed by a firm belief in the right of the islanders to participation in determining the laws by which they were governed and to land and other regulations in harmony with local custom and tradition, as well as with British principles of justice and economic logic.

In this period he was also seconded to service on a wide range of special projects, including a scheme for the resettlement of Gilbert islanders on the three uninhabited southern Phoenix islands of Gardner, Hull and Sydney (1937-38), the reorganisation of the constitution, legal code and system of government of Pitcairn Island (1940) and negotiation of the purchase from Lever Bros. of Rabi Island in Fiji on behalf of the Banabans of Ocean Island. As Acting British Agent and Consul to Tonga in 1941 he reported to Queen Salote on the reorganisation of her Civil Service, and in 1943 was attached to the U.S. Naval Intelligence Centre at Pearl Harbour, where he served on the staff of Rear Admiral Richmond Turner as part of a group familiar with Gilbert islands conditions whose local knowledge would be essential during planning of the amphibious offensives against Japanese-occupied Makin and Tarawa.

Throughout these eventful years Maude spent several hours a week on anthropological studies of the Gilbertese - a practice unfavourably commented upon by the then High Commissioner. After some years in the Colony, however, the anthropological focus was modified by a growing recognition of the complexity of island societies and the process of culture change - "a study which is essentially dynamic in character and therefore dependent on documentation as well as on field observation" - leading Maude into a historical emphasis and a readiness to draw upon and exchange information with a wide range of disciplines. Thereafter, "such spare time as I have had has been engaged largely on historical studies, which have extended to include the whole Pacific". At the time of his secondment to the South Pacific Commission, four articles (three jointly with Honor) had appeared in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* and *Pan Pacific*, but most of the results of their extensive research were yet unpublished.

Between 1949 and 1955 Maude served on the newly formed South Pacific Commission, initially as Deputy-Secretary General and then as Member/Executive Officer for Social Development. In this position he was able to promote literacy programs and local agricultural and trading cooperatives that would assist in establishing the foundations of independent island territories, and initiated the South Pacific Literature Bureau to provide secular reading material for the island people and, through its *South Pacific Bulletin*, a quarterly reading list of "books and articles relating to the social development field in the South Pacific, which

have come to the notice of the staff of the section" to assist local island government and to inform anyone interested in the region. The *Quarterly Bulletin* also issued from October 1954 lists of manuscripts located and microfilmed by the Commission, another of Maude's initiatives. Maude's own subsequent historical publications reflect this broad acquaintance with the literature and his continuing respect for indigenous sources and belief that "the need for a more island-oriented historiography would seem urgent if our work is to stand the test of time and not be rejected as imperialistic rationalisation by the people of the independent nations that are coming into being in the new Pacific".

He combined these duties with writing for a broader audience and from 1952 published the results of some of his earlier and continuing research, beginning with an account of the settlement of Gilbert islanders on the uninhabited atolls of the Phoenix group that had first been published as a confidential report in 1938. This article was characteristic of many to follow, combining his direct experience in the project and knowledge of the people and region with extensive research into the history of migrations and discoveries and other relevant factors from oral and written sources.

In November 1955 the *Pacific Islands Monthly* reported on Maude's pending retirement from the Commission:

He has become internationally famous for his administrative and social service on the South Pacific since he was sent to the Gilberts in 1929; and he will not be an easy man to replace.

For some time, however, Maude had felt that the Commission was not fulfilling its purpose, and the proposed move of the Social Development section from Sydney to Noumea convinced him that he did not wish to be so remote from the sources essential to research and writing on the Pacific. A few years earlier he had been approached by Professor Jim Davidson, whom he had first met in 1941, to join the recently created Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University. At the time Maude warmly appreciated an offer that promised the means of "furthering my life ambition to settle down and work on my Pacific Islands material" but for security considerations and commitments to the Commission did not immediately pursue it. Subsequent attempts to resign were delayed at the request of the Commission itself. In 1955, however, the time was right for the transition and retirement not only from the Commission but, finally, from the Colonial Service altogether.

Maude was appointed Senior Research Fellow (subsequently Professorial Fellow) in the Department of Pacific History within the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University from 1 January 1957, and spent the next 14 years in productive research, publishing widely and encouraging and inspiring other researchers in the relatively new field of Pacific History. During this time he also founded with Davidson the *Journal of Pacific History* as a vehicle for publication of articles by Pacific historians, and was responsible for the foundation of the Pacific Microfilm Bureau, devoted to the location and filming for research use of unique manuscripts on the islands, and the Pacific Monographs series, published by the ANU Press, to provide bibliographies of sources relevant to the study of Pacific history.

Much of Maude's research into aspects of inter-island migration and early culture contact in the Pacific was published during these years, with articles on Spanish discoveries in the central Pacific, the Tahitian pork trade, the sandalwood and coconut oil trade and on beachcombers and castaways, as well as on individual traders and writers and on the Bounty mutineers. A paper he prepared jointly with a Rarotongan, Marjorie Crocombe, on an early sandalwood expedition to Rarotonga, first published in *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*

in 1962 and reprinted in *Of islands and men* in 1968, was an important milestone in its recognition of the value of oral tradition and vernacular records of events in reporting the islanders' view of the sandalwood traders' visits. He drew also on events in which he had participated directly as a colonial administrator for some of his most evocative articles, and on information collected during those years for articles on aspects of Gilbertese and Ocean Island culture. Of the latter the monograph *The evolution of the Gilbertese boti: an ethnohistorical interpretation* was particularly significant, as the first of a series of works recording the custom and tradition of the Gilbertese that drew upon what had been learned from the Gilbertese themselves during the Maudes' years in the islands.

During this period Honor Maude also continued her research and publications on string figures, an intriguing and exacting field of study to which she was first introduced by the book *String figures for beginners* on the voyage to the Gilbert Islands as a new bride in 1929. In her early years in the Gilberts she had collected over 100 figures and published on these in a series of papers (written jointly with Harry Maude) in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* between 1936 and 1938. Further collections were made on visits to Nauru in 1937 and to New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands in 1950.

These collections and those of other anthropologists (including Raymond Firth, Gerd Koch, Pearl Beaglehole and Camilla Wedgwood) have since been published in more than a dozen monographs and articles on Pacific island string figures, a number under the imprint of Honor Maude's own Homa Press. A distinctive feature of these publications is the examination of the influences on the creation, modification and transfer of particular patterns and the citation of the source of the figures, drawing on relevant written and oral sources, in the Maude scholarly tradition.

Although Harry Maude retired from ANU in 1970, his research and publishing output barely slowed. His important study of the labour trade in Polynesia, *Slavers in Paradise*, was published in 1981. Nor did his passion for the islands, and in particular for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and their people, abate. Over these "retirement" years he and Mrs Maude concentrated on publishing works on the oral traditions and traditional stories of the Gilbertese (officially known as the I-Kiribati from independence in 1979), based upon the data collected by themselves and others, particularly Sir Arthur Grimble, who served in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony from 1914 and was Resident Commissioner at the time of Maude's appointment. Maude explained in 1993 :

The Gilbertese are losing their ethos, and thus their sense of identity as a community; in our view largely because they have lost their roots through rapid culture change, resulting in the present generation having no knowledge of their superb historical heritage.

Hence our anxiety to return to them all the source material on their past which we and others obtained from their Elders, for safe keeping, half a century and more ago. Judging from sales, and what we hear, it is proving to be something that they value avidly now that they have lost it all.

Seven titles were published between 1977 and 1994, including a reprint of *The evolution of the Gilbertese boti*, first published in 1963: it sold over 3 000 copies, "all bought by islanders", in marked contrast to the original edition. Two works drew directly on the research and notes of Arthur Grimble, and others were translations of traditional stories collected from island informants.

The last to appear, *The book of Banaba*, incorporates from the Maude and Grimble papers and other published and unpublished material oral traditions, aspects of culture, genealogies, selections from printed sources (especially those not readily obtainable) and a summary of history since European contact, "to provide the present and future generations of Rabi islanders with all that has been recorded of their former way of life on Banaba from the time their forbears first settled it over a thousand years ago".

Though near blindness precluded the completion of two other long-planned works, *The book of Banaba* is a particularly appropriate finale, returning to the islanders much of what Maude and his fellow administrator Grimble had learned from and about the community during a close and influential association over some eighty years.

After World War II the winds of change were felt by the people and the administrators of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as throughout the Pacific. Island representation was progressively introduced from the 1950s and a Gilbertese National Party was founded in 1965. The transition to internal self-government was complete by 1977 and the independent Republic of Kiribati officially declared in 1979, with a separate constitutional monarchy of Tuvalu being established for the former Ellice Islands territory in 1981.

Forty years after they left the Gilbert Islands as the principal colonial representatives, Harry and Honor Maude were invited back to the independence celebrations, "among the most honoured of the honoured guests", and Professor Maude was awarded the Kiribati Independence Medal "in recognition of your dedicated and meritorious service to our country".

Perhaps, though, the Maudes would have seen as the most fitting tribute to their long service in the islands the publication of *Kiribati - aspects of history* as an official part of the independence celebrations. This work, compiled largely by Gilbertese teachers and students and published in both English and Gilbertese, incorporated oral and written traditions to present a distinctively Gilbertese interpretation of their past and their future. The authors acknowledged the "invaluable advice and assistance" they had received from Harry Maude in its preparation, but more important was the recognition as of national significance something the Maudes had discerned and sought to encourage from their earliest years in the islands - that understanding of their history was vital to preservation of *katei ni Kiribati* - the Gilbertese identity- in the face of cultural disruption.

The Pacific Islands Library

In his application for appointment to the South Pacific Commission in 1948 Maude wrote:

For over 20 years I have been steadily collecting a reference library of books, pamphlets and periodicals on the Pacific islands: this by now extends to more than a thousand items and includes most of the worthwhile literature on the area.

It is particularly strong in mss. and other rare material dealing with the central Pacific, but the collection of printed books covers the whole area of the South Pacific regional Commission.

The additions made to this library over the next thirty years continued to reflect Maude's interests in all aspects of the history and culture of the Pacific islands. The particular strength is material relating to the central Pacific islands where he had spent most of his administrative career, in which the collection is unrivalled, but there are publications on probably every inhabited island of the Pacific from Hawaii to New Guinea, and on all aspects of traditional culture, culture contact and post-colonial society. It is essentially a working library, rather than that of a bibliophile, although it contains much that was ephemeral or of limited circulation and is now accordingly rare, especially Pacific journals and newsletters, official reports, children's books and vernacular works.

Recently Maude recalled the way in which the collection was built up: initially with purchases at Cambridge of -

books on Pacific anthropology by authors like Rivers, Haddon and Malinowski, or even more general works such as Marett on Religion as well as all the books I could find on the central and Western Pacific, my favourites being Percy Smith and Macmillan Brown's People and Problems of the Pacific. In making my purchases, amounting to some 30 books, I was guided by Arthur Grimble who was in Europe on vacation.

These were packed for the voyage, together with a copy of *A Gilbertese-English Dictionary* by Hiram Bingham jr., first missionary in the Gilbert Islands, purchased for 5 shillings from a small second-hand book shop in Charing Cross Road just prior to the Maudes' departure for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. On their first leave in New Zealand in 1932 the Maudes were able to comb the bookshops in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin and, on their first home leave in 1935, to work through the vast Francis Edwards collection of Pacificana. Similar expeditions attended visits to Hawaii, Salem, Boston and Washington in 1936 and a subsequent long home leave when:

starting at Brighton, [we were able to] systematically check through the second hand shops in each town we came to, working gradually to the north of England. After a time, books on the islands seemed to stand out clearly from the rest as we worked down the shelves, and by the time we had finished we had sent some 30 odd cases of books by parcel post to the Gilberts.

Back in the islands supplies were maintained by orders from a range of booksellers, including Angus and Robertson in Sydney, Wm. Dawson and Sons, Blackwell's and Francis Edwards in London, and J.W. Beattie in Tasmania. Extensive purchases were made from the library of Sir Everard Im Thurn, Governor of Fiji from 1904-1911, sold by Francis Edwards in 1933: the original catalogue is held in the collection, with Maude's ticks against stories of the South seas, general anthropological works and those dealing with land and custom, voyages and missionary accounts that took in the central Pacific islands, works touching on the labour trade, as well as all items on the Gilberts, and a work on string figures from New Caledonia. Maps of the Pacific bought from a collector in Chicago were added to the collection, as were many subsequent purchases of contemporary publications and works received as gifts from colleagues and authors in acknowledgment of Harry Maude's assistance and encouragement.

Something of the scope of the collection is indicated by the subject and geographical headings according to which the library was originally organised by Professor Maude, incorporating reference works, works on exploration, anthropology, missions and missionaries, history, politics and administration, voyages, literary and vernacular works, and publications on particular islands and island groups, covering the entire Pacific from the Mariana Islands to the Tuamotus and representing two hundred years of writing on the

Pacific. Combined with the existing Barr Smith Library collection of voyages of exploration and scientific investigation in the Pacific, and supplemented by subsequent purchases and donations, including material received through the mediation and upon the advice of Professor Maude, and by the extensive collection of personal papers of Professor and Mrs Maude deposited with the University in 1985-95, the Pacific Collection now constitutes a uniquely rich resource for research on the history, culture, social anthropology, politics, geography, exploration, literature and colonial administration of the Pacific.

Original Arrangement of the Maude Pacific Islands Library

Geographical Headings

Islands - general
South-East Asian Islands
Australian Off-shore Islands
Pacific Islands - general
Isolated Pacific Islands
Polynesia - general
Hawaii
Samoa
Tonga
Cook Islands
Tahiti
Marquesas Islands
Tuamotu Islands
Pitcairn Island
Easter Island
New Zealand
Melanesia - general
Fiji
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Solomon Islands
New Guinea
Micronesia - general
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Nauru

Subject Headings

Bibliography
Reference Books
Pacific History
Biography
Exploration and Discovery
Maritime History
Whaling
Labour Trade
Missions
Missionary Biography

Politics and Administration
World War II
Modern Pacific
Voyages - modern
Demography
Linguistics
Technical

**Pacific Fiction, Educational
and Vernacular Works**

Anthologies
Literary Works
Poetry
Pacific Fiction
Children's Works
Educational
Vernacular Works

Other headings

Serials
Pamphlets
Maps

Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Kiribati and Tuvalu)

The most extensive individual sections are those on bibliography, missions and fiction, and on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Guinea, Hawaii and on the Pacific islands in general. The Gilbert and Ellice Islands works in particular are wide-ranging and comprehensive in their coverage, including almost everything written on the islands as well as missionary and official publications from the islands themselves. References to the islands in the records of early voyages, whalers' logs, traders' accounts and missionary reports and biographies, as well as official papers from the years of British colonial administration, anthropological, ethnographic and linguistic studies, educational and vernacular works, general descriptions of the region, legal and constitutional studies, and the publications of the independent Republic of Kiribati and constitutional monarchy of Tuvalu have all been collected in what must be one of the most complete documentations of any country's written history. Other islands are more selectively chronicled, although there are numerically large collections on New Guinea and Hawaii and the Pacific Islands generally, and valuable sources on many of the lesser known islands.

Fiction

The fiction section contains more than 200 titles and includes a complete set of the South Sea novels of Louis Becke and works by Robert Louis Stevenson, Beatrice Grimshaw and later writers like Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall, A. Grove Day and James Michener, as well as works of fiction and descriptions of the islands and peoples of the Pacific written specifically for children, the earliest published in 1854. There is also a selection of the fiction and poetry by islanders that began to appear from the 1960s, including *Mana Review*, the first journal of Pacific literature. The collection of religious and secular vernacular works (most in

Gilbertese but also in Samoan, Tongan, Fijian, Paama, Niuean, Tangoa and some of the many languages of New Guinea) is unlikely to be paralleled in Australia, and is complemented by the dictionaries and grammars and general works on Pacific linguistics held in the collection.

Beachcomber narratives

Maude in the course of his research made a particular study of the literature left by beachcombers, a group who were a significant feature of European presence in the Pacific from the late 18th century to the mid-19th. Largely English and American seamen and absconding convicts from the penal settlements at Sydney, Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land, they generally became temporary residents on the islands as a result of shipwreck or desertion, though some were paid off and landed at their own request and others were kidnapped by islanders who wished to obtain a status symbol or access to the known skills of the white man. Their journals and memoirs, published and unpublished, span the period from 1783 to 1855 and document experiences ranging from 10 days to nearly 20 years. There are sixteen of these beachcomber books in the Pacific Collection, some in original editions and others as modern reprints, among them the original (1818) two-volume edition of *An account of the natives of the Tonga Islands* by John Martin from the experiences of William Mariner, and the second (1850) edition of *Shipwreck and adventures of John P. Twynning among the South Sea Islanders*. The best of the beachcomber narratives contain perceptive and detailed accounts of the customs, way of life and often the language of the people with whom they lived. Copies were deliberately sought out and gathered by Maude as

a vivid and I submit largely authentic picture of what ordinary daily life must have been like in these Pacific island societies at the dawn of European contact

Missions and missionaries

The Maude Library also contains an extensive collection relating to the most significant group of Europeans in the succession of Pacific islands culture contacts - the Christian missionaries. The main body of literature on the Pacific in the nineteenth century was in fact that created by and relating to the missions, who followed close on the "discovery" of the islands by the British and French expeditions of the late eighteenth century. Much of the literature created by this missionary activity was biographical, celebrating the lives and occasionally the martyrdom of individual missionaries, and addressed in narrow terms to supporters "at home" of the missionary movement. Even the most hagiographical works, however, contained incidental information on the islands and their people, and the best (like William Ellis' *Polynesian Researches*) provide a significant record of island society at the beginning of contact with European culture and values - though the practices were often recounted with horror, as fuel for the need to "disperse the murky clouds of ignorance, or to dispel the horrors of a grovelling superstition", rather than with the scientific interest showed by the exploring expeditions.

In addition to the extensive literature *about* the missions, the missions themselves created a new Pacific literature. Knowledge of native languages was seen as essential to the process of conversion, and early missionaries set themselves not only to learn the local language but also to create a written form of the language in order to spread the message of the Gospel in print. Printing went hand in hand with this translation work. Hymns, prayers and the gospels in the vernacular were prepared and published, at first in the home country, Australia or New Zealand, but soon on printing presses established in the islands - the first on Tahiti in 1817 and within fifty years on presses established in all the major island groups.

Early accounts testify to the immediate impact on the Pacific island people of the printed word, which was seen as a kind of powerful magic, and to the popularity of books among them. William Ellis' *Polynesian Researches* paints a vivid portrait of the first printing in Tahiti in 1817 by King Pomare:

...when the paper was removed from beneath the press, and the covering lifted up, the chiefs and attendants rushed towards it, to see what effect the king's pressure had produced. When they beheld the letters black, and large, and well-defined, there was one simultaneous expression of wonder and delight...He printed two more; and, while he was so engaged, the first sheet was shewn to the crowd without, who, when they saw it, raised one general shout of astonishment and joy.

The missionary presses were also to play a major role in education, turning out spelling books, readers and geographies in addition to religious works, and influenced inter-island communication through their newspapers and newsletters. Local dialects were also rapidly affected by the unconscious imposition of linguistic uniformity by the Bible translations, and legends and traditional stories showed the immediate impact of the widely diffused Bible stories. Many examples of such works are to be found in the valuable vernacular section of the Library, as yet a barely explored resource for studies of culture change in the Pacific as well as of great linguistic and bibliographic interest.

World War II

Another significant group of works in the Collection relate to the central Pacific experience of World War II. Maude himself saw the war only at a remove, for he had left the Gilbert Islands in 1940 on a commission to undertake the administrative reorganisation of Pitcairn and was not able to return until 1945. He was, however, involved in the planning for the counter-offensive mounted against Japanese-occupied Tarawa and Makin in 1943, as part of a small group with local experience of the Gilbert Islands who were attached to the staff of Admiral Turner in Oahu, and prepared a guide to local conditions and health/survival techniques for the forces. A number of works relating to the battles are held in the Library, together with a collection of official reports, telegrams, newspaper articles, photographs and recollections of the events of 1942-43 made by Francis G.L. Holland, then Headmaster in the Gilbert Islands, which are now part of the Maude papers.

Bibliography

Maude recognised very early in his career the value of bibliographies to any historical research and directed considerable effort to compiling and promoting bibliographies while serving on the South Pacific Commission (being instrumental in the publication of Ida Leeson's *Bibliography of bibliographies of the South Pacific* as well as instituting lists of manuscripts located and microfilmed by the Commission in their *Quarterly Bulletin*) and at the Australian National University (where he was responsible for establishing the Pacific Monographs series). His Library contains a significant collection of bibliographical studies, ranging from general bibliographies of the Pacific region and individual island groups to highly specialised studies on land tenure, health, whaling, cargo cults, education and island presses. One of the many titles that are themselves of interest bibliographically is *Bibliographia Micronesica: scientiae naturalis et cultus* compiled by Huzio Utinomi, published in Tokyo in 1944. It aimed to record all papers, Japanese and foreign, on the science, medicine, and social science of the South Sea islands. Begun before the war, it

incorporated many articles written by Japanese scientists in "Japanese-owned" islands during the war years. Most copies were destroyed in the bombings of Tokyo in the last months of the War, and it was revised and reprinted in Honolulu (as *Bibliography of Micronesia*) in 1952.

Journal publications

The extensive journals and pamphlet publications of the original Maude Library are another particular strength of the Pacific Collection. Because Professor Maude began collecting these at a time when interest in the remote Pacific was limited, his Library contained many titles that were not actively collected by libraries and were lost or scattered. Journals of particular interest include the *Samoan Reporter*, the London Missionary Society's paper published on their own press in Upolu, for 1845-62 (incomplete), various issues of the *Fugitive Papers (Te Karere)* for 1899-1900, one of the few complete sets of *Pacific Islands Monthly*, the early commercial venture *South Seas Trader* ("The paper of the islands for the islanders") for 1937-39, *Pan-Pacific*, the organ of the Hawaii-based Pan-Pacific Union, for 1937-40, and *Tero* and *Tala O Tuvalu*, the first two newspapers of the Gilbertese and Ellice Islands Colony. Such local newspapers are a source of much contemporary information not elsewhere retained or readily available, and augment the comprehensive holdings of scholarly journals like *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*, *Mankind*, *Oceania*, the *Bulletin and Journal of the Société des Etudes Océaniques* and *Annual Reports and Memoirs* of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum which, together with the more recently established *Hawaiian Historical Review*, *Pambu*, and *Journal of Pacific History* (which Maude founded and edited jointly from 1966 with Professor J. W. Davidson) contain most of the pioneering and contemporary work on Pacific history and anthropology.

Pamphlets

The items described as "pamphlets" in the original classification of the Maude Library cover an extraordinarily wide-ranging area in a variety of formats, including publications by government and small local presses, reprints, seminar papers and processed material. There are more than a thousand of these in the Collection. A random sample reveals *Effect of Goats on Great Island, Three Kings* (1948), *Ruatoka: a Polynesian in New Guinea History* (1972), *Maori Language Teaching in Maori Schools* (1951), *The Economic Development of Papua and New Guinea* (1962), *The Indians in Fiji* (1944), *Our Daily Bread and Fifty Recipes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English* (undated), *Publications Index* of the South Pacific Commission Literature Bureau (1960), *Stick Charts from the Marshall Islands* (1965), *An Englishman discovers the Empire* [an address given by Harold Cooper at the Defence Club of Fiji] (1944) and *Nauru and Ocean Island (their phosphate deposits and workings)* (1921). While many of the items appeared originally in a journal or in official reports, or were subsequently published as a monograph, their collection together in this way, readily accessible by subject and individual author, is unique.

Additions to the Maude Library

In its agreement to purchase the Maude Library the Barr Smith Library undertook to maintain and supplement the collection by annual purchases and to maintain subscriptions to all journals for which complete or substantially complete sets were received as part of the library. Initially the emphasis in new purchases was on material relating to New Guinea and New Caledonia - areas in which Professor Maude had indicated gaps in his own collection - followed by additional purchases of microfilm from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, which

was particularly appropriate in view of Maude's role in establishing the Bureau. Currently the fund is expended in across-the board purchases of a growing body of literature on the Pacific, including many works written by Pacific islanders and published locally.

The Pacific Collection has also been enriched by the purchase in 1981 of the collection of Dr. Barrie MacDonald on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, a collection covering the period 1893-1980 and including most published legislation, local regulations, parliamentary proceedings, annual, departmental and census reports, statistics, civil service lists, *Colony Information Notes* (subsequently *Atoll Pioneer*) for 1969-79 and the *Tuvalu Newsletter* for 1976-80. The purchase was negotiated with the assistance of Professor Maude, as was a donation of copies of *Pitcairn Miscellany* for 1966-81 by T. R. Cowell, the last officer of the British Colonial Service in charge of affairs on Pitcairn Island prior to the transfer of responsibility to the New Zealand government, and Robert Langdon's 1974 deposit from the library of the former Department of Territories, which included many official publications relating to New Guinea.

The Maude Papers

Richly supplementing the original Pacific Islands Library is the collection of working papers accumulated by the Maudes over 65 years - original notes on Gilbertese culture and traditions, unique collections of official reports, memoranda and personal papers on specific administrative projects, correspondence with a wide range of prominent historians, linguists, fellow administrators and anthropologists, drafts of publications and extensive notes and extracts from manuscript and rare printed sources from collections throughout the world - that Professor and Mrs Maude donated to the University of Adelaide between 1985 and 1995. The papers were meticulously arranged and listed by Professor and Mrs Maude and have been retained as received, with only additional explanatory notes about each series and a general index to the contents of each series or file. A summary listing of the principal series headings appears as an appendix to this Guide.

The Maude papers constitute both a record of the personal commitment of the Maudes to the recording and preservation of the history and culture of the Pacific region and a resource for the further study of the Pacific and writing about it from the perspective of a practising administrator, contemporary observer and historian. There is considerable material which relates directly to the administrative and academic career of Professor Maude, commencing with his general correspondence from 1925; it provides a rich source, as Maude himself has noted,

(to) enable anyone in years to come to write a book of the 'Life and Times' genre, since the correspondence covers in detail the life of an administrator in the islands during the last decades of the now defunct colonial empire and, when that was breaking up, with service in charge of the social development of the Pacific Islands for the regional organisation which paved the way for the full independence of the former dependent territories.

The papers also include material relating to the research and publications of Professor and Mrs Maude and of interest to any study of the processes of scholarly research and communication generally. Within the papers too there are many documents which have continuing relevance to research on particular events, people and places, notably Pitcairn Island, the Banabans of Ocean Island and the settlement of the Phoenix Islands; or to particular aspects of local culture, such as the notes on string figures by Honor Maude, or the

collection of original documents relating to the war-time occupation of Tarawa and to the resettlement of the Banabans of Ocean Island on Rabi Island in the papers of F. G. L. Holland. Above all there are the Grimble, Simmons, Holland and Maude collections of manuscript material on the culture and oral traditions of the Gilbertese people, all collected in the islands before 1940 and written in English or Gilbertese, or a mixture of both. Much of this material has been made available over the past decade in publications undertaken by Professor and Mrs Maude (*Tungaru Traditions*, a collection of Arthur Grimble's unpublished work, and two collections of Gilbertese traditional stories and oral history traditions, *Traditional Stories from the Northern Gilberts* and *An anthology of Gilbertese oral tradition*), but the original collection remains "an absolutely unique quarry for a bi-lingual anthropological or ethnohistorical research worker".

Most recently received is an extensive collection of source material accumulated by Professor Maude during visits to specialist collections on the Pacific Islands in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, the United States and the United Kingdom. This collection is the raw material on which many of Maude's publications have been based; most of it has never been used, however, and it is hoped that it will provide the motivation and basic data for further theses, articles and essays by scholars and students.

The collection is thus not only a record of past work on the Pacific, but a major resource for future research. A rich collection indeed, and a lasting monument to an extraordinary fidelity to a youthful passion for the South Seas.

References

The most extensive biographical summary of Maude's career is to be found in an article by Robert Langdon "Harry Maude: shy proconsul, dedicated Pacific historian" in *The Changing Pacific: Essays in Honour of H. E. Maude* (Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1978). Other information has been obtained from the Maude Papers, the *Pacific Islands Monthly*, Maude's foreword to Nancy Phelan's *Atoll Holiday* (Sydney 1958) and the introduction to his *Of Islands and Men: Studies in Pacific History* (Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1968), and from personal correspondence with Professor and Mrs. Maude.

The Maude Papers: Summary Series Listing

A. Pitcairn Island

Papers relating to administrative visits by H.E. Maude, principally to establish regulations but also to effect the foundation of a postal service and improve the local wireless service. 1940-41 and 1944, with extensive background and related papers covering 1904-45.

B. The Holland Papers

Papers of F.G.L. Holland, principally concerning the war-time occupation of Tarawa and post-war administration of the affairs of the Banabans on Rabi Island. 1931-49.

[Holland was on Bairiki (part of the Tarawa atoll) at the Japanese occupation but escaped to Suva after two months. He was also a member of the United Nations counter-offensive planning advisory group and sailed with the U.S.S. *Zeilen* which took infantry to the attack on Betio in November 1943. His papers, passed to Harry Maude after Holland's death in 1951, provide one of the few first-hand accounts of the Japanese occupation, the response of the islanders and the state of the islands following the counter-offensive.]

C. Publications : Slavers in Paradise

Correspondence, notes, drafts and copies of source documents for H.E. Maude's *Slavers in Paradise* (A.N.U., Canberra, 1981). 1970-81 and source material of earlier date.

D. Honor Maude Papers

Correspondence, notes, photographs and illustrations and draft text of four publications by Honor Maude on *The String Figures of Nauru Island*, *Solomon Islands String Figures*, *String Figures of the Tuamotus*, and *String Figures from New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands*. 1950-84.

E. Phoenix Islands Settlement Scheme

Papers relating to the establishment and progress of the scheme to settle people from the over-crowded Gilbert and Ellice Islands on the unpopulated islands of the Phoenix group. 1936-40, with a later article on the scheme by Maude.

F. Papers on the Banaban Action v. the Crown

Records of the proceedings of the two Court actions brought by the Banaban Council of Elders for damages of [[sterling]]70 million due to inadequate compensation for the use of Banaban lands by the British Phosphate Commission, and correspondence of H.E. Maude about the case, together with copies of contemporary reports, correspondence and notes compiled by H.E. Maude with reference to the action. 1975-78, with background papers 1913, 1931-32 and 1947-48.

G. Correspondence and papers on specific subjects (1932-84.)

Covers aspects of Maude's service in the British Colonial Service, South Pacific Commission and at the Australian National University, including both papers relating to his appointments and reports and correspondence on projects and research associated with those appointments.

H. Correspondence with particular persons (1957-87.)

Correspondents are J.W. Davidson, E.A. Stackpole, Ida Leeson, G.K. Roth, P.M. Jones, Ian Diamond, Margaret Titcomb, David Lewis, Lester Gaynor and P.D. MacDonald. The letters principally discuss research projects and sources; the correspondence with MacDonald also contains extensive comment on aspects of colonial administration in the Pacific and on colleagues.

I. Publications (1958-92.)

Correspondence, notes, drafts, etc. concerning articles and publications by H.E. Maude. Also copies of various unpublished lectures and seminars and correspondence about publications proposed, but not completed, including *The Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Pacific Islands* and *Europeans in the Pacific Islands*.

J. General correspondence (1925-88.)

Principally with service colleagues, scholars and researchers. The correspondence to 1952 includes copies of reports and memoranda and provides an extraordinarily rich source of information and comment upon contemporary central Pacific affairs. Subsequent correspondence is largely with research students and scholars and with libraries and archival institutions regarding sources for research, and includes papers on the establishment of the *Journal of Pacific History*, the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau and the Pacific History Series.

K. Miscellaneous Personal Relics

Personal accounts kept by the Maudes in the early years in the Gilbert Islands; the diary of H.I.N. Mougá, an overseer on Flint Island 1889-91; a farce written by Reid Cowell on the Anglo-French administration of the New Hebrides; and a Divorce Register maintained by Maude "because divorce in the Gilberts was a farce, and I used the Register to illustrate the fact".

L. The Grimble Papers

A collection of the manuscript papers of Sir Arthur Grimble, a member of the Gilbert and Ellice islands Colony Administrative service from 1914-32, including copies of his official reports and correspondence, extensive notes on aspects of Gilbertese culture, and drafts of articles and unpublished papers.

M. The Simmons Papers

A collection of traditional stories told to Miss B.E. Simmons by Ten Tiroba of Buariki (Tarawa) in the 1920s.

The extensive collection of source material, additional files on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and further correspondence and other papers received in August 1995 have not yet been fully listed, but additions to existing series have been encompassed in the revised dates given in this listing.
