

" Mayfield", 66 a, Belstead Road,  
LISWICH, Suffolk.

Jan 9th 1937

Dear Mr. Maude,

I daresay you will be surprised to get a letter from me from the above address, but it happens we are in England for a short furlough from the Gilberts. Normally we should take short furlough to Sydney or New Zealand, but we decided to combine our two short furloughs in our present term of service and come home to England - paying our own passages as it is short furlough - in order to see our two children, now no longer children. They are just at that stage in their careers when it is rather important for us to be on the spot to confer with them and make arrangements for their futures. Our daughter Mary has, since our arrival, passed her final examinations and obtained her certificates in Massage and Medical Gymnastics. She is now taking a further course in the medical use of Light and heat, also at Guy's Hospital, so by the end of this year she should be fully qualified in these various ways for useful work. She seems to have pleased the staff so much that she has been asked after taking appointments for the sake of experience for about two years, to go back to Guy's on the Massage staff, and qualify as a Teacher of Massage &c, a higher degree which is taken by only a limited number. Our son Philip is still at Eltham College, and is working for his first M.B. exam there. If he succeeds we hope to enter him at the London Hospital Medical School for his full course there. All these matters need planning as you may imagine. It has naturally been a great joy to us to see our offspring, as well as to meet our other relatives and friends.

We had to leave Beru some months earlier than we had intended, owing to a combination of circumstances. We had both been having some dental trouble but had intended to try to put up with it until about May this year, but the visit to Beru of two N.M.S.s, Tatoi and Jete, brought matters to a climax. I asked them whether they had experience in extractions, and whether they could extract for me a troublesome wisdom tooth. They felt sure they could do so without trouble. So we forthwith repaired to the Mission Dispensary and they had a prolonged go at the tooth, but merely broke off a piece of it and made matters much worse than before. A few days later I dug up a dental syringe and some local anaesthetic and they had another go, but merely aggravated the trouble and broke up some more of the upper part of the tooth. The situation having become somewhat desperate, they suggested that if I would let them put me under chloroform they were sure they could finish the job, and as they said and I agreed, "the rest of the tooth must come out now". So next day with Sadd's assistance they put me under chloroform, but after nearly two hours they had to leave off, still leaving in the fangs and all the central nerve exposed, and leaving my mouth in a very bad state, and my nervous system badly shaken up by the two hours more or less intermittent anaesthesia, which is much more dangerous than a prolonged time properly under deep anaesthesia. I had a very bad time for a few weeks, and a lot of severe pain, but I gradually got it under by local treatment. We had tried in vain to get in touch with Dr. Montague, but all we could do was to get him to say over the radio that IF I could get to Betio, where he had his wife ill, and other Europeans undergoing surgical treatment, he would "have a go at it", but that as he had no proper anaesthetic apparatus for this job, he could not promise to make a job of it. Ultimately, while waiting for a ship, he turned up on the "Nimanoa", doing a flying tour of the Group in connection with the measles epidemic which had been seriously complicating matters all round. He would not come ashore lest he should technically infect Beru, then, the only, or almost the only island in the Group free from infection. But I saw him on board, and he advised me to get away at once to Europe or America for urgent expert treatment. Hence when the J.W. arrived, and owing to reimposition of quarantine restrictions throughout the Group, she was unable to do any visitation work, it was arranged that she should go to the Ellice to collect some nuts &c for Rongorongo, and then return to Suva, taking us down then. We arrived in England on Nov 24th, having had an interesting trip across the States by motor bus, staying over at hotels at nights, and breaking our journey here and there at places of interest, and then crossing the Atlantic on the "Queen Mary". We have been going through the mill rather at the hands of the dentist, and still have more to come. We are going up to town again next week for further work to be done, and my wife unfortunately has more extractions to look forward to. It seems rather probable that our stay in England may be rather more prolonged than had been intended, as it is so difficult to get back to Beru. Quite possibly we may now return via Suva in August.



And now after all that long explanation about ourselves, let me thank you for your letter, which we received just as we were leaving Beru, when circumstances were such that we could not well deal with our personal correspondence. Needless to say, we share with your many friends in the Gilberts keen disappointment that you should not be returning to carry on your work there. After so many long and vexatious delays it seemed as if the Lands work was at last started, and we had hopes you would go ahead and complete it within a few years. Now it is all in the air again. And we had hopes, too, of your local "History for schools", and of further useful work along those lines of study in which you and Mrs. Maude had interested yourselves. We can only trust that the transfer is proving a real success for yourselves as far as health and prospects go, and that in the end it may prove to have been a wise decision. Meanwhile, we are grateful to you both for the interest in our work and for the practical help you both gave us while you were in the Gilberts, and we wish you every success in your new surroundings. We hope your interest in the Gilberts will not cease, and that you may find leisure to complete some of the literary work you had planned. Many thanks for your kind promise to send me a copy of your address at Honolulu on "Culture Change and Education in the Gilberts", I should very much like to have a copy. And I hope you will let us hear of anything else you may publish connected with the Gilberts, as we should like to possess ourselves of copies.

Your personal effects were well looked after by Miss Mateman and Mr. Armstrong. The latter had a letter from Suva about them, and felt himself personally responsible for them. They were all safely packed and shipped down to Suva on the "John Williams V" in October. I hope that ere this you have duly received them in good order and condition. Before leaving I sent over to Mr. Armstrong several cases of kerosene to replace those which we had stored for you for the Lands Commission. I thought that as you were not returning, and as we ourselves were leaving for England, where anything might happen, it was best to get that matter straightened out before we left. So Mr. Armstrong now has an equivalent number of new cases of kerosene to take care of for the Lands Commission.

In connection with the Lands Commission, you may have heard from the Gilberts of the death of your native helper Ete. I am afraid he and one of his colleagues had been playing up rather badly. They left rather an unsavoury reputation behind them on various islands. Then they lost all their records, and had to return and do the work all over again, which provoked a lot of heart-burning among the natives. Finally Ete, having rather sown his wild oats apparently to the detriment of his constitution, went under in the epidemic of measles which broke out at Tarawa after the "Nimanoa" had gone up from Funafuti where the epidemic was on at the time. By means of the Nimanoa and the Ralum this ~~wretched~~ wretched measles and worse still dysentery, was spread right thorough the Group. In some cases the mortality has been rather serious, over 90, I think, at Tarawa and Abiang, as much as 116 or more at Tamana, and rather lower rates elsewhere. Tabiteuea and Nonouti had I think, over 50 deaths each. The tragedy is that it all might have been prevented. Efforts have been made in certain quarters to put the blame on the "John Williams V.", but this is demonstrably wrong. In March she took up from Suva to Funafuti the new S.M.O and his wife and certain N.M.R.s at Govt. request. Also two sons of Sowani at Mr. Vaskess' request. All were landed at Funafuti apparently well. Some time later one of Sowani's boys developed measles, and later the N.M.R.'s had it. They had been in contact with a case in Suva, another of the N.M.R.s there in training. The disease then spread through Funafuti. The J.W. having arrived at Beru was quarantined by radio. She was a clean ship and remained so. After expiration of an extended period of quarantine, she visited the whole Group, remained clean, and revisited islands she had visited two months earlier, before she left for Suva, and they were clean. Beru and Rongorongo have remained clean throughout. So has the J.W. until we left her at Suva in October. It is therefore absurd to say she infected the Group. What happened was that the "Nimanoa" also came up from Suva, and either was infected there or while at Funafuti, and that she took the measles up to Tarawa, where it subsequently turned out some members of her quarantined crew and passengers broke quarantine, as did also some from the Ralum also from Funafuti. Thence the disease, thought at first to be a very mild type, was spread through the Group by these two vessels, mainly the latter. Only Beru remained free, due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Armstrong and ourselves aided by our Rongorongo wireless, by means of which we got news of infected ships, and stopped anyone from landing, otherwise we should have had it as badly as anywhere else. After quarantine had been enforced, it was lifted and the trading vessels were allowed to go round and spread the disease. Later the Suva folk got worried and quarantine was suddenly reimposed. Armstrong's feelings were somewhat strong: and regard this information as confidential. I thought that it would interest you as an ex-officer, to know what had been happening. We hope the epidemic has burnt itself out now,



burnt itself out now, and that the J.W. has been able to start on a good  
 ventilation of the Group. She was expected to leave Suva for Beru about  
 Jan 6th, as it did not seem any use going up again until the quarantine  
 restrictions were lifted. As you can imagine this business gave us a good  
 deal of trouble regarding food supplies for our big native family at Rongorongo.

I am afraid things in the Gilberts are not very satisfactory just  
 now, and very likely you have transferred at a good time for your own personal  
 comfort, but I do hope we shall see improvement before long. I feel very strong-  
 ly we need officers who will take a real personal interest in the people, and  
 who will get out among them far more. All this red tape office work, is very  
 little use to the natives as far as I can see. A certain amount of it there  
 must be for effective administration, but I think a great deal could be dis-  
 pensed with to the benefit of officers and people, and to the benefit of the  
 Colony funds. I hope the new High Commissioner will prove to be a man who  
 will see what the real needs of the people are, and who will be able to help  
 them.

Those native companies are, in my opinion, rather a washout. The one,  
 on Beru, thanks to your supervision, is perhaps the best of the lot, and even  
 that has proved rather a nuisance to communal life and happy feeling lately.  
 I fear the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to run these things for  
 themselves without more effective European supervision.

While in Suva, I had a long and useful interview with Mr. Vaskess,  
 and also a good time with Dr. Macpherson, who very kindly showed me round his  
 new pathological labs. At Honolulu we were very hospitably entertained for  
 the day by Dr. & Mrs. Buck, to whom we had an introduction. They spoke much of  
 your recent visit there.

I hope we shall not entirely lose touch with you both now you are  
 in another part of the world. If there is anything we can do for you at any  
 time after our return to the Gilberts, please let us know. We shall be glad to  
 do anything we can if you wish to keep in touch with any old friends among the  
 Gilbertese.

With all good wishes for your health and prosperity,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

G. Eastman

Your old interpreter boy, , developed serious symptoms  
 which looked rather like creeping paralysis possibly due to venereal  
 infection. He had to go to Tarawa after some months of helplessness,  
 & the latest suggestion I heard was that possibly his trouble might  
 be in part Berikeri! The excessive salaries Govt-gives these  
 boys turns their heads & leads to habits of life - food, dress & drink  
 &c. - which in many cases ruins them.

Did you know - old Berika, your carpenter, died of pneumonia  
 in Lemara, rather suddenly, after wading across with that old  
 sailing boat of Baverstocks to steam some timbers at Rongorongo,  
 when he ought to have been in bed nursing a cold then prevalent  
 on the island.



From

O.H.M.S.

19

To

W. & S. LTD.

Dear H&R -

No time for a letter. I've just heard from Rac of his activities at the Colonial Office in connection with your transfer and re-transfer. The outlook seems definitely rosy and we're all hoping for the best.

J  
L&R



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,  
OCEAN ISLAND.

5th January, 1937.

G. C. E.

No. 3.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th October and to inform you that the Resident Commissioner - and other officers - have read your account of the Honolulu Educational Conference with great interest and enjoyment.

2. A copy of your letter has been referred to the Superintendent of Education and His Honour does not propose to offer any observations on its contents until Captain Holland has had the opportunity of stating any views he may have on the subjects raised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Secretary to Government.

H.E. Maude Esq.,

Colonial Administrative Service,

Zanzibar Protectorate.



MANCHESTER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION  
OF  
UNITARIAN AND FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

~~Honorary Secretaries:~~

~~REV. J. HINKINS, M.A., 354, DICKENSON ROAD, MANCHESTER 13.  
R. CROMPTON SMITH, 45, CLARENDON ROAD WEST, CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY,  
MANCHESTER.~~

Honorary Treasurer:

J. H. WATTERSON, ~~PARK AVENUE~~, LEVENSHULME, MANCHESTER. 17.

21, RUSHFORD AV.

21-1-1937

Dear Mr Mans.

In reply to your letter of the 26 Nov, last, the matter of your subscription has been settled by your agent.

I have been very interested in your various addresses in Zanzibar & Ziberti Islands and have been consumed by curiosity about you. If you would be so kind as to let me have a line from you and may be a little paragraph for the magazine it might stop me from wondering who you are and what you do.

Hoping you will forgive my impudence  
Yours sincerely  
J H Watterson



Particulars of Service in Zanzibar.

Extracted from 85A of M.P. P60.

Title of Appointment. Administrative Officer. Scale £350 for 2 years,  
£400 x 50 - 500 x 25 - 600: 660 x 50 - 840; 880 x 40 - 1,000.

<u>Date of commencement.</u>	<u>Date of termination.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>	<u>Amount for Aggregation.</u>
1. 9. 36	15. 11. 36	550	£114. 11. 8
16.11. 36	19. 5. 37	575	292. 18. 2
			<u>£407. 9.10.</u>

<u>Rate.</u>	<u>Allowance. Amount for Aggregation.</u>	<u>Aggregate Pensionable Emoluments.</u>
60	£43. 1. 3.	£450.11.1.

Sailed on the 20th May, 1937 on transfer to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Particulars of periods of service on half salary.

From - 1.9.36. To - 19.10.36. 1 month, 19 days. Half salary for the period of voyage.

-----

If Mr. Maude desires to exercise the option of a reduced pension and gratuity in respect of his service in Zanzibar, his written notification to that effect should reach the Chief Secretary, Zanzibar, or the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London not later than the 19th October, 1939.

8th June, 1937.

-----



Ocean Island,

1st August, 1937.

Dear Dr. Buck,

I must apologise very humbly for not having replied to your kind letter before this but, as you will have realised from the cable I sent you, the government has been bestirring itself and we are once again on our way to the islands. Our movements have been so uncertain during the last few months that we decided that it would be useless writing to you until we knew finally what the intentions of the powers to be were.

To be brief - we received a letter from the Colonial Office one day informing us that, if we so desired, the government was willing to allow us back to the Gilbert Islands immediately and pay our passages. You can imagine what a pleasant surprise it was for us both, as we had not been expecting an offer of that nature.

I gathered from your very sympathetic letter that, while you might be able to obtain the necessary financial backing for us at a pinch, you were not exactly anxious to embark on any expansion while the present financial situation lasts. If that is the case you will no doubt be relieved to feel that we are able to return to the islands in a position where we can at any rate keep some field-work going until such time as your Museum really feels in a position to

undertake a



undertake a systematic survey of the area.

My immediate plans are to get the long delayed Lands Commission finally under weigh and, at the first opportunity, to train a new man to succeed me in the work. None of the present staff will touch the job but we are getting three new men out from England this month and I hope to obtain one of them. Once I have trained a successor who can really carry on the work I shall feel free.

We are both very conscious of the great debt we owe you for the generous manner in which you treated my suggestion of working for the Museum in the Gilberts - I can assure you that we little thought at the time I wrote that we should be allowed back under the auspices of the Colonial Office or I would not have worried you. I sincerely hope that my telegram was in time to prevent you going into the details of our financial backing and that, in any case, I may be of use to you in my present position. If there is any way in which I can assist your Museum please let me know as we shall be only too glad to send you anything we are able - monographs on any particular point or subject, items for the Museum collections, photographs, etc.

With renewed apologies for not having written before and with kindest regards to your wife and yourself from us both,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.





AUSTRALIA-HONG KONG  
JAVA, SINGAPORE AND ISLAND LINE OF STEAMERS

S.S. "Priaster"  
Ocean Island NO. 9. 1937.

Dear Mr. Maude — Have been informed that you are back in God's Country again — rather surprised, as I had thought you were still in darkest Africa — joined his ship as second mate for one trip and will be promoted to mate on our return to Australia. Quite a thrill to see the boys and hear some Gilbertese again! Maybe will meet sometime if we're lucky enough to do a reerint next year. I am sending a photograph that I came across — sailing ship photographs is my hobby — the "Royalist", none other. She is sailing in a fresh breeze with the Church pendant flying — the photograph might be of interest to you, in the "Royalist" Capt. Davis proclaimed the Protectorate, if I remember rightly. My wife joins me in wishing you the best — our kindest regards to Mrs. Maude.

Sincerely yours,  
Gerrit Meyer.





GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,  
OCEAN ISLAND.

18th September, 1937.

No. B/7058/nrt/6a

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a scrap of paper purporting to be a letter from you in connexion with a request for information regarding the examination of cadets in Gilbertese.

You are correct in supposing that no standard has ever been laid down in respect of the Higher Language Examination. It all depends on the examiner's liver. In which case all I can say is that you were lucky.

I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith all the available dope on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Proprietor of the Phoenix Islands,  
and Patron of a minor expedition  
shortly to leave for the same.

The Courier,

Cook's Selected Tour of the Phoenix Islands,

by kind permission of Mr. C.G.F. Cartwright.



The most cordial Greetings of the Season.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Kodanda Rao.

Dec. 1937.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY,

POONA 4, INDIA,

25TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

*Dear Friend,*

*This is just to inform you that Miss Mary Campbell and I were married, under the Special Marriage Act of India, at the Gokhale Hall, Poona, on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 9 a. m.*

*Miss Campbell was a teacher in Poland, Ohio, U.S. A., and went to Honolulu in the summer of 1936 to take some courses in the Summer School of the Hawaii University. I was there, having been invited to attend the Seminar Conference on Education in the Pacific Countries. We met there and were drawn to each other. We deliberated for nearly a year, and Miss Campbell arrived from the U. S. A. in Bombay on the 29th July last.*

*My wife and I send you our most cordial greetings.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*P. Kodanda Rao.*



BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

September 25, 1937

Mr. H. E. Maude,  
Ocean Island,  
Gilbert Islands.

Dear Mr. Maude:

I was very pleased indeed to receive your cable and delighted to get your letter announcing that you were back in the Gilberts. I regard it as indeed fortunate that the Colonial Office was willing to let you return to the region that you are both so keenly interested in.

Now that you have a position in the Gilberts and have some administrative work that will keep you busy for some time, it will give us some time to consider ways and means for further work. My own studies have led me to the conviction that the main route of the Polynesians was through Micronesia and that they must have passed through by way of the Gilberts where they probably stayed for some time. The organized study of the Gilberts is thus linked up with the work that Bishop Museum has been doing. If the financial possibilities improve in the near future, I am sure that our Trustees will favor our directing attention to the Gilberts. No better opportunity could occur than that afforded by your presence in the field. I am not keen on sending young men into the field who have to spend so much time in learning the language.

We will be pleased to receive a monograph from you at any time. As regards other material, I will review the situation and write you again later.

Mrs. Buck joins with me in kindest regards to Mrs. Maude and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

*Peter H. Buck*

Director



Ni Mantwa  
8<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1937

Cheer Monsieur Maude

Combien je regrette de ne pas vous voir  
alors que nous sommes seulement à quelques pas l'un  
de l'autre. N'oubliez pas que les meilleurs amis, que  
j'ai trouvés dans le Gouvernement sont ceux, avec  
qui j'ai eu quelques prises d'arme, car on n'apprécie  
bien l'état du soleil qu'après un orage.

J'ai dit à M<sup>rs</sup>. Armstrong, que si le bateau tardait,  
je serais enchanté d'envoyer deux hommes pour  
vous porter de Babukini: Bon à Paris. Les deux  
seraient heureux de vous revoir et pour moi ce  
serait la meilleure occasion de vous rendre  
joyeux comme le ciel des Gilberts.

Voilà si la chose est possible et dans tous  
les cas considérez moi comme

Votre tout dévoué

Eug. Choate

P.S. Je vais vouloir de faire connaissance  
avec notre nouveau Commissaire.



MEMORANDUM.

18th November, 1937.

From:-

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

To:-

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

-----

In reply to your minute of the 16th November, I have the honour to submit the following observations concerning the proposed scheme to introduce new forms, or increased supplies, of coins of small denominations into this Colony.

2. In common with most other Pacific races the natives of this Colony had a strong aversion to using any coin smaller than a shilling. This trait was certainly fostered by the early traders, who naturally discouraged any tendency on the part of the natives to make small purchases or demand change in cash. The "silver collections" of the missions possibly had a similar effect. A trader in the Gilbert Group once told me with great pride how he had managed, several years ago, to "corner" all the small change on his island. For many months he was able to charge not less than a shilling for every article in his store.

3. Lean times, however, have caused trading methods to change and articles, such as tobacco, soap, matches, and kerosene, which used to be retailed in shilling units, are now subdivided in penny-worths. The establishment of co-operative societies and, in particular, native markets has meant that for the first time in the history of the Colony such local products as fish, pandanus fruit, pork, and "babai", have become saleable - in small quantities and for small coins.

The vast



The vast majority of transactions in a native co-operative society or market are for sums varying from a penny to sixpence and the shortage of small change is often a very real handicap. The market on Beru Island has had to be abandoned on more than one occasion as no change could be found for the notes and florins tendered by would-be purchasers. Even today I imagine that more small payments to natives are made in sticks, or fractions of a stick, of tobacco, than in actual cash. This custom, which is at any rate partly due to the dearth of small change, is not, in my opinion, a desirable one, as tobacco is a pure luxury, if not an actual vice, and is immediately consumed, whereas money can be saved to be spent ultimately in a manner more beneficial to the native.

4. While, therefore, the supply of small coins in this Colony may have once sufficed for the needs of the natives, I would submit that an enquiry on any Island will show that there is a very definite shortage today with the demand for small change steadily increasing. This tendency to think in terms of pence, rather than shillings or pounds, is one which should be given every encouragement, being directly due to the fact that the native is taking an increasing part in his own economic development, instead of submitting to the economic dominance of the European.

5. While advocating that an increased supply of small change should be introduced into the Colony I am strongly averse to the retention of the small coinage at present circulating. There is a natural aversion, on the part of both Europeans and natives, to the use of the present copper pennies and half-pennies on the ground of their filthiness. I doubt if any amount of forcing into circulation would really make them popular. Cupro-nickel coins, such as are currency in Fiji, would be far more satisfactory, and every native to whom I have shown Fiji pennies has preferred them to the copper coins. There



coins. There is a definite advantage in having the pennies and half-pennies perforated for not only can the native string them for safe keeping but they can be tied in bundles of 12 and 24 respectively for Treasury and other accounting. In Zanzibar I found that the fact that all coins of small denominations were tied in shilling bundles made a very real saving in time and trouble when dealing with large quantities of cash.

6. The system in vogue in most of the African Colonies by which the shilling is divided into 100 cents and coins issued for 1, 5, 10, and 50 cents has many obvious advantages, particularly for natives, over the present one. If it is impossible, however, to introduce the decimal system into this Colony I would recommend the minting of distinctive cupro-nickel coins of the following denominations:-

Sixpence.	Penny.
Threepence.	Half-penny.

There is no demand for a farthing in this Colony. Even a half-penny is seldom used and it would not be necessary to mint many at first. The introduction of an adequate supply of cupro-nickel coins would, however, tend to make the native "penny-minded" and should stimulate a demand for coins of even smaller denomination.

7. The penny and half-penny should be perforated and each coin should bear an appropriate design, such as the Colony crest, or a canoe, native, or pandanus fruit, together with the name of the Colony. Since the chief objection to the threepenny and sixpenny bits at present in circulation is their excessive smallness I would recommend that the new coins should be all of them of a convenient size - like the Fiji penny or the English shilling. At the same time I would strongly urge that the coins should be of different shapes - for example, the penny should be square, with rounded corners, a shape which



a shape which has proved successful in India, and the three-penny piece should have fluted edges. The half-penny could be plain round, perforated, and without a milled edge, and the sixpence either unperforated and with a round milled edge, or triangular. Shaped coins have very real advantages over the plain round type and have proved a success wherever they have been introduced. I have never heard of a country giving them up once they have been adopted.

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

---



Gilbert Islands,  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.  
Central Pacific,  
10th December, 1937.

Dear Mr Reekers,

I expect you thought that I was never going to answer your letter of the 22nd March, 1936, or send you any stamps as I promised. However after living in New Zealand for a few months I felt very much better and went to attend a conference in Honolulu, Hawaii (they use ordinary U.S.A. stamps, so I did not send any).

After a couple of months in Hawaii I went to Fiji and in September I was given a transfer to Zanzibar, in East Africa, as the powers that be thought that it might suit my health. We lived in Zanzibar, or rather Pemba Island, until May this year and were both very homesick for our beloved South Sea Islands. Africa certainly restored my health although I believe that once one has lived in the South Seas it is useless to try and settle anywhere else.

However the government, as usual, was very decent and offered us the choice of going to the Seychelles Islands or coming back here. So we returned here in July and I was immediately sent in charge of an expedition to the uninhabited Phoenix Islands, away to the eastwards. As I only returned last month you will



see that I have my excuses for not having written for so long. We very nearly returned to Australia via Durban and I was looking forward to seeing South Africa, but in the end we decided to go via Ceylon.

I enclose a set of our Coronation Issue and one or two envelopes. Unfortunately one practically never sees stamped letters here as nearly all the correspondence is government and goes unstamped. I am also sending some Nauru stamps - Nauru is our next-door neighbour and my wife has just spent 2 months there collecting String Figures.

When I actually get down to work again I should be able to send you more.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.



<p>Telegrams:</p> <p><b>REEKERS, HUMWOOD,</b> <b>PORT ELIZABETH</b></p> <hr/> <p>Remittances (including exchange) Payable to: <b>A. C. REEKERS.</b></p>	<p><b>A. C. REEKERS</b></p> <hr/> <p>Sole Agent for the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.</p>	<p>Letters:</p> <p><b>A. C. REEKERS,</b> <b>9, HUMWOOD ROAD,</b> <b>PORT ELIZABETH,</b> <b>SOUTH AFRICA.</b></p>
---	---	--

22. 3. 1936.

**BOGAERTS  
ART STUDIO.**

Dear Mr Maude.

—  
Portraits in Oils in  
any Size.

—  
Miniatures on Ivory.

—  
Perfect Likeness  
and  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

—  
Only the best  
Workmanship.

—  
"Grand Prix de Rome,"  
"Gold Medal" Paris.  
Highest Awards.

—  
A PORTRAIT  
painted at the  
Art Studios of  
BOGAERTS  
is a thing of lasting  
beauty.

—  
"FACTIS NON VERBIS."

Your letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> December last from Guernsey reached me during the latter part of January, and as you intended visiting New Zealand for a few months before returning to the Islands, I am only acknowledging receipt of your letter now.

I hope that the trip to Europe and New Zealand has restored your health again.

I note that you do not collect general issues of stamps and I quite agree that it requires a tremendous amount of work - I am only a beginner and although immensely interesting, it is hard labour.

I have no stamps whatsoever of your



6, HUMEWOOD ROAD,  
HUMEWOOD,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

Islands Colony and whatever you can send me will therefore be very welcome indeed, as I have ever so many young friends whom I assist with their albums. Even the ordinary penny stamps will not be despised, or any of Tonga, Solomon, Samoa, Pacific, Tahiti, New Hebrides, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Hawaii, Fiji & Cook Isls.

I have quite a fair amount of African stamps and whenever you may require any for some of your friends who may be interested, please say the word.

If at any time you come to this country to visit your sisters in Natal and you happen to come this way, don't forget to call at 9 HumeWOOD Road, we are always pleased to meet any member of the R.P.A.

With my very best wishes

Yours sincerely

A. Weeks.



"Ivy Gates",  
St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey. C.I.

30th December, 1935.

Dear Mr. Reekers,

Sorry your letter has remained unanswered for so long. I had left the Gilbert Islands on sick leave before it got there and it eventually reached me here. Thank you for the stamps you enclosed. No, I don't collect general issues nowadays - I used to but the number of new issues got too much for me. At present I specialize in the postmarks of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

I'm afraid that I haven't any Gilbert Islands stamps with me but will send you some if I can collect a few on my return. Unfortunately, the local letter post there being 1d., one sees practically nothing but penny stamps - the higher denominations are almost as rare out there as at home.

We very nearly decided to come out to your part of the world next month - I have two sisters living at Mooi River - but we're going to New Zealand instead, for a couple of months before returning to the islands.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed). H. E. Maude.

H. E. Maude.



Telegrams :  
REEKERS, GRANOTEL  
GRAHAMSTOWN.

Remittances (including exchange)  
Payable to :  
A. C. REEKERS.

A. C. REEKERS,

Sole Agent for the Union of  
South Africa and Rhodesia.

9, HUMEWOOD ROAD,  
HUMEWOOD,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

Letters :  
A. C. REEKERS.

P.O. Box 23,  
GRAHAMSTOWN,  
SOUTH AFRICA.

9, HUMEWOOD ROAD,  
HUMEWOOD,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

June 5th. 1935.  
(South Africa.)

BOGAERTS  
ART STUDIO.

Portraits in Oils in  
any Size.

Miniatures on Ivory.

Perfect Likeness  
and  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Only the best  
workmanship.

"Grand Prix de Rome,"  
"Gold Medal," Paris.  
Highest Awards.

A PORTRAIT  
painted at the  
Art Studios of  
BOGAERTS  
is a thing of lasting  
beauty.

"FACTIS NON VERBIS."

My dear Sir,

In the last Report of the R. P. A. Ltd. I  
came across your name as a fellow-Member of the R. P. A.  
and I trust that will be sufficient introduction to allow  
of my writing to you.

I have many young friends interested in the collect-  
ing of used Postage Stamps, and I should be very grateful  
if you could send me some stamps of your part of the world.

I do not know whether you are interested in stamps, if  
so, I should be glad to send you some of this country in  
exchange.

In the meantime I am enclosing just a few specimens,  
and shall look forward to hearing from you at your con-  
venience.

With best wishes from a South African Rationalist.

Yours sincerely,

*A. C. Reekers*