Creation Myth

Sky
Sun and Moon.

1. Note that creation of Sun and Moon from the eyes of Na-Atihe or the Stingray in Gilbertese myth is similar to the creation of these luminaries from the eyes of Khepera in the Egyptian myth quoted by Spence in Int. Myth., p. 163-4.

2. "In late Pyramid texts the sky is rectangular, each corner resting on a pillar. In still later times those four pillars were looked upon as the scepters of the gods who presided over the four corners of heaven." (Spence, Int. Myth., p. 165)

Compare this idea with Gilbertese conception of the four tree-women holding corners at the four points of the compass.

3. The Egyptian (early) sky was a flat metal slab. The universal Polynesian idea of sky was "blue rock." Gilbertese, simply rock. Cite Na-tarani's tabuna

4. Babylonian myth: Mardach decapitated to make man from his blood and bone. Cp. Gilbertese myth of Na-Atihe closen by his son to make sun, moon, stars, and the Ancestral Tree whence all men grew. Cp. also the Chinese creation myth, in which the deity Pian Ku, who sprang from the four
original elements, supplied his eyes to the sun
and moon, and his breath, hair, flesh and
sweat, to the winds, vegetation, earth, and rain.
Myths. Star myths.

Point out in dealing with these how what we take for an ancient star myth may be a comparatively modern tale invented by a navigator, and invested with incipient accident, for the sake of aiding his student to memorise the names and positions of stars.
Stars. Narakei.

Ki Baraito = The Great Bear

Mi Tsaikoniri = Achernar

Mi Bakaratekawa = a rather large star low down in the north.
4. Jē Tākua = Thrusher
3. Jē Rōke = Wolf-toothed shark
3. Jē Tākaba = Gt. white shark
2. Jē Bākka = Grey Nurse
3. Jē Hāna = Wibbleshark
2. Jē Hīkāi = S Gilled shark
   = Tiger shark
Jē Anoi = Hammerhead

* Striped fins.
Mi Arakunawa ti caught in orina on oka
Brariki Tana, by Urini and Inawa. They
married her: — Na Riboieta (son)

Mi Torori to Bora:
Se burial Namoniiki.
Wend making
Navigator and Tikou
Briokina.
Maka of the Ihea mi District

Kuma.

Na Kriatanaea
Na Hau'ena

Kenea

Bennakai

Tanimaitiki

Tokasake

Tanimainiku

Kariana

Batana'ian

Ikea

Hukana'iai

Kamianaka

Makin

Kenea

Kisba

Femua

If no issue the maka eapso to Ihea she chose another.

Woman could not be Maka of a place, but could transfer the right to her child a man.

If only women left a family a woman could be maka for Bennakai.
If women only were left, and they had only girls as children, they could adopt a boy from another branch of the same tribe, and make him the maker of the tribe.
- Kantun
- Mau rehike (TARI)
- Tekockoa
- Toani
- No TINABA above this line
- Mau rehike
- Maake = N. Kamwea
- Mau rehike
- Mau rehike = N. Timmari
- Matang = N. Tsemblera
- Tinaba in family

Limit of Kanchira.

N. Temiti = Matibari
N. Nana = Tekai
N. Temani = Kasti
N. Amitha
Ground plan of Banaban terrace on East of island where the young men were segregated.
Tebora's share to one. All fish swimming, all fish and objects stranded. Fishing with line not prohibited, nor with canoe. But fishing called te rai with coconut leaves and Kibena belonged only to Teborata. (To make was fished like this.) All village loved to this privilege it enriched coast of Banaba. Had right if wearer bring strangers arrived on their shore.
NATIVE LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Ocean Island,
23rd March, 1922.

Lands
No. 2 of 1922.

Sir,

I have the honour to direct your attention to my letter to the Resident Commissioner noted in the margin, and to renew the request contained therein, that when the proposed Lands Commission begins its work in the Gilbert Group, a European officer of the local Service may be seconded to act as my assistant.

2. There is no hope at all of
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{11}{2} \times 54 & = 11 \times 27 = 287.5 \\
3 \frac{1}{2} \times 54 \times 3 & = 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 162 = 457.5 \\
3 \frac{1}{2} \times 13 & = 42 \\
\frac{2}{3} \times 13 & = \frac{2}{3} \times 13 = 8.67 \\
40 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} & = 3 \frac{7}{8} \\
2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} & = 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 5.5 \\
40 \frac{1}{2} & = 41 \\
45 \times \frac{1}{4} & = 11.25 \\
28 = 14 \\
8 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 28 \\
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3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 12 \frac{1}{4} \\
5 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 19 \frac{1}{4} \\
5 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 19 \frac{1}{4} \\
3 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 10 \frac{1}{2} \\
6 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = 21 \\
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\end{align*}
\]
Aon le Taureau.
1. Rational use of "ng". Show difficulty when one comes across the double "ng" sound, as in "tiringa". Thus written, the word is ugly and difficult to read. Suggest long mark over "ng" to indicate lengthening of sound, thus "tiringa".

2. (a) Separation of verb and suffix pronoun by a hyphen to show distinction between parts of speech: "tara-pro, nor-iko, and so on.
(b) Idem, noun and possessive suffix: "bai-n, rabata-m, uma-na, etc.
(c) And so on, when two different sorts of word are pronounced in one: "chi-n Tai, bungi-n Tai.

3. Indication of long vowels: at present words meaning different things and with different pronunciations are written the same way. E.g., "table" (part of seat) and "take" (bud); the first having a short a, the latter a long a: Kāna (old), Kāna (to scrape).

Tē-te - to sizzle
Tē-te - ill-mannered
Fish Names.

Rereba – A Carangid, closely allied to fish of the mackerel species, e.g. American bluefish.

Kika-nang – a four armed brittle star belonging to the class Ophiuroidea of Echinoderms.

Tanti – Plagiognath fishes which inflate their bodies, species Tetraodon and Diodon. Called also puffer, globefish, ete.

Waru –


Buba? – rough skin used as sandpaper.

Baara – kingfish, cero: a fish of the mackerel family: (Scomberomorus caballa).

Raku-ika – sailfish (Histiophorus americanus).

Raku-Kori – spearfish (Tetrapurus albidus).

Raku – swordfish (Xiphias gladius).

Ika-baanea – barracouta.

Toana – ostracorn cubicus.
Mangkiri = nobby; a fruit drawn variety of Anous stolidus with longer beak and narrower wings.

Kerekere = a variety of Gannet (sp. Sula)
Nakitaba, Fairo = Masked Gannet (Sula capops)
Kibiri = Brown Gannet, Booby (Sula sula)
Nguta = Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (Phaethon lepturus)

Nii Kabukuro = Common Tropic B. (x. ãtherios)
Tàke = Red Tailed Tropic B. (x. rubricaudus)

Karakara = Swift Tern (Sterna bergii)
Matawanaba = a Bridled Tern (x. antestheta)

Kunci = Noddy (Anous stolidus)
Jo-e-bure-tuma = White capped nobby (Micanos leucoccephalus)

Mangkiri = ? Bennett's nobby (Procellaria caerulea)
Kiaxia = white tern (Gygis alba)
Iti = Frigate bird (Fregata aquila)

Mataku = Reef heron (Demiargus sacra)
Kabanei = Mottled heron (Astur mifitoreus)
Kaaï = Crane (Antigone australisiana)
Kewe = Curlew (Numenius tahitiensis)
Kaka = Plover (Charadrius dominicus fulves)
Hitaba = Sandpiper (Calidris arenaria)
Kum = Sandpiper (Totanus micans)