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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT 30/1933/34  
By A.C. HALL TO LAKE MURRAY,  
STRICKLAND, MIDDLE AND LOWER FLY RIVERS  
14 SEPT 1933 TO 2 OCTOBER 1933



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[G.P. 67.]

## PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

3-33/34.

DARU, W.D.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by A. G. Hall, Ag. R.M., W.D. to  
Lake Murray, Strickland, Middle & Lower Fly Rivers for the purpose of  
consolidation of Government influence, medical treatment, general  
inspection, tax collecting and enquiring into report of alleged  
attempt to kill A. E. Drysdale of Unevangelised Field Mission, MADIRI.  
Left Station on 14. 9. '33. Returned to Station on 2. 10. '33.

Number of Carriers employed ----- Number of Police taken 7.

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Vallala" - A. G. Hall.

Villages visited MIBU, KUBIRA, PA-ARU, AUTI, MADIRI, KAUFORO (Ga...), PASONA,  
DOUMORI, SUWAMI, SAPARA, PSHARAKI, JAUMI, TOTOMA, TIRARUMA, SENEI,  
NIWA, GOVEKOMAT, GITAM, KAUNDU, ATAZU-U, BONGWOI, DEWAN, KANDINA,

KWIMA, KIBABU (Sunogi), BARAMURA, TIPIO, MATANU, WEDERIKTANO, MADANI,  
KOABU, SENEKIMANI.

- regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
  - (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
  - (4) The space below is not to be written in.
  - (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6272/1.32-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 16th October, 1933.

*A. G. Hall*

Officer in charge of Station.



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REPORT of a patrol made by A. A. C. Hall, Acting Resident Magistrate, Western Division, to LAKE MURRAY, Strickland, Middle and Lower FLY Rivers for the purpose of consolidation of Government influence, medical treatment (by Dr. Vernon), general inspection, tax collecting and enquiring into report of alleged attempt to kill Mr. A. E. Drysdale of the Unyongelid Fields Mission, MADIRI.

Thursday, 14.9.33.

Left DARU in "Vailala" 2.40 p.m. with Dr. Vernon, who has very kindly offered to accompany me to investigate the report of a fair number of natives dying in the GOGODARA District recently (it is alleged that 10 have died at KAUIOPO (Gaima), 3 at KUBU, 4 at BAI-IA, 1 at CRONE, 5 at BARINO and 3 at KIHANA), also to investigate the influenza epidemic on the Upper Fly River reported by Mr. R.M. Woodward on his trip to Lake Murray in May last. Major Loynes, guest of Dr. Vernon and Rev D. E. Urs also made the trip; the latter, I understand, had been promised a trip to Lake Murray some time ago. Police - Cpl. DOGIO, A.C.'s BANA, OROROGO, JAMBURA, NASE, KUMURA and OIWO. N.M.A.'s GERA and KERAI 4 crew, 3 cooks, 4 rejected A.C. recruits and 53 discharged prisoners were also aboard. Anchored near TOKO passage 4.5 p.m. awaiting tide to allow us to get through. Left 5 p.m. and anchored off MIBU Creek at 8 p.m.

Friday, 15. 9. 33.

Visited Mrs. Cowling re native labour matters and general. Left MIBU 11.45 a.m. Arrived off KUBIRA 2.50 p.m. and put ashore 47 of the discharged prisoners. Left KUBIRA 3.30 p.m. (most of these people away on the other side of the river gardening). Passed PA-ARU 4.45 p.m. Most of these people have moved over to SOWERIMABU on the other side of the river - right bank. Arrived AUTI 5.5 p.m. (V.C. MADUA) and issued 12 espra sacks to V.C. for taxes. Put ashore the 4 rejected A. C. recruits and left at 5.35 p.m. No sickness here. Arrived at MADIRI 7.25 p.m. Mr. Drysdale came aboard.

Saturday, 16. 9. 33.

Went ashore and investigated report of alleged attempt to kill Mr. Drysdale a week or so ago. The accused, KANI and GARAMORA, are at SAPARA Villages, further up the river. (They have since been committed for trial).



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2.

Saturday, 16. 9. 33 (Contd).

There is one young boy ~~name~~ going to school here who struck me as being particularly smart and not in least shy. He can count up to 50 and writes quite well. He is well above the average. Distributed 10 sticks tobacco, one tomahawk and 2 16" knives to V.C. NREURI and Councillors HOWO and URIANI of TIRIO to see that no one interferes in any way with the members of the Unevangelized Fields Mission and to assist them in any way they can and to get other natives to do likewise. There is some talk about some of the SAPARA and BARAMURA people coming down and interfering with the Mission people here at MADIRI but I can get nothing to work on, so believing that prevention is better than cure, I have given the abovementioned articles with a view to preventing any possible trouble. I really do not think there is anything to worry about, but the few boys at MADIRI are frightened after the occurrence of the 29th August when KANI and GARAMORA are alleged to have attempted to kill Drysdale. KANI, I should say, is aged about 14 and GARAMORA a year younger. I shall see the SAPARA and BARAMURA people tomorrow and impress upon them the advisability of being friendly with the Mission people here at MADIRI and not to be making trouble - that is if the rumors are true. ERAMO of KERISA interviewed; he says a young boy named GANABU of NATARU told him that the two boys KANI and GARAMORA said they wanted to kill both Drysdale and Berger. Left MADIRI 11.55 a.m. I am informed that these two Missionaries (Messrs. Drysdale and Berger) make visits to all the surrounding villages and as far across as the Aramia River. Mr Berger returned this morning from down river - been away about a week. There are between 30 and 40 children going to school I believe. Anchored off KAUIOPO (Gaima) 1.25 p.m. (V.C. IBINA). V.C. tells us that Councillor KOMEDA and 13 others have died here recently. DARIBI appointed Councillor. Inspection and medical treatment by Dr. Vernon. A. C. MASE and H.M.A. KERAI left here at KAUIOPO to treat all sick people of the GOGODARA District. To be called for on our return from Lake Murray. Left KAUIOPO 3.50 p.m. (Dropped 1 KIMAMA and 1 DADI discharged prisoner here).



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3.

Saturday, 16. 9. '33 (Contd).

Veils made of New Guinea string worn over the heads of women in mourning. Veils shaped like small bags; they are slipped down over the head and the face of the wearer cannot be seen, although the wearer can see out apparently as they move about their ordinary duties in the usual way. Anchored off PAGOHA (V.C. DOWERE) 5.20 p.m. Inspected village and found it in fair condition - most of the people away fishing. No sick people here now although 1 woman and 2 children died some time ago. Left PAGOHA 6.20 p.m. Anchored off DOUMORI (V.C. SAIDA) 7.20 p.m. V. C. reported.

Sunday, 17. 9. '33.

Inspected village and found same clean - the best yet by far. A fine lot people inspected by Dr. Vernon - 3 cases treated. Mrs. Cowling of MIBU has a boy (AMEA) here making copra for which, he says, she pays 2/- per bag. AMEA says the village people receive 1 stick tobacco for 20 nuts. 8 copra sacks issued to V. C. SAIDA of DOUMORI for tax copra. Clothes of V. C. SARUA of SUWAMI handed in here - SARUA said to have died on Monday, 10th inst. I am recommending that DAUMI of SUWAMI be appointed in his place as from the 1st October, 1933. I am told that a man named Osborne lived here some years ago; he went to the war and did not return. Left DOUMORI 9.30 a.m. and anchored off SUWAMI 9.48 a.m. Find that the V. C. (SARUA) died last Monday, apparently from 'flu and another man is said to have died last night from dysentery (?) and that a small boy died a few days ago. These people have been making "cry" since Monday for V.C. A house has been built over the grave and I am told all the people sit around and cry and fast. Good many of these people ran away, but others were seen by Dr. Vernon. Village fairly clean and houses in good condition. Gave around some tobacco for friendship and instructed the Village Constable of DOUMORI to try and persuade these people to remain in the village when the Government officers arrive as we want to be firm friends with them. Beautiful D'Albertis creeper here. Left SUWAMI 11 a.m. and anchored off SAPARA at 11.25 a.m. Paid V.C. KUIA of PISARAMI £1 wages for year ended 31/12/32. V. C. KIWO of SAPARA said to have died about two days ago. Paid his wages of £1 for year ended 31/12/32 to his three wives, No.1 MAGEKA; No.2 SAGIDA and No.3 GAINI. Shall recommend the appointment of Councillor SAMERA as V.C. of SAPARA as from 1/10/33, vice KIWO deceased. MORAKI of SAPARA appointed Councillor vice SAMERA.



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4.

Sunday, 17. 9. '33 Contd.

Fine darime here at SAPARA and the best D'Albertis creeper I have ever seen. People inspected by Dr. Vernon. The two small boys KANI and GARAMORA arrested for alleged attempt to kill Mr. Drysdale at MADIRI. Explained to ARIAWA the father of KANI and SERAMA the father of GARAMORA why I was taking them; both old men assured me that they knew nothing of the trouble - they say neither of the boys spoke to them (the fathers) about the matter. Arranged with ARIAWA and SERAMA to meet me at MADIRI in about two weeks time, on my return from up river. Left SAPARA 1.5 p.m. Passed BITURI River 2 p.m. Anchored off a camp, where fair number of people camped, 5.10 p.m. INUPAI ex-local A. C. came alongside and he says the people belong to TOTOMA up the Fly R. People inspected by Dr. Vernon and several sick persons treated. These people are returning from a trading trip down to SUGOMI Island, where the WERIADAI people are now living. They have been trading tobacco for clothing mostly I believe. They have camped here in order to build a new canoe to replace one broken on this trip. One old man, SUMU, the chief of the party I understand, was wearing a French soldier's forage cap, and seemed most proud of it.

Monday, 18. 9. '33.

Left anchorage 6 a.m. Strong current against us and much timber coming down river. Passed several sago-making camps. Passed JAUMI village (WERIADAI Creek) 7.40 a.m. All people away. Passed TOTOMA darime 5.25 p.m. and a little farther up saw a gardenhouse said to belong to the people with whom we stayed last night. Anchored 6.45 p.m.

Tuesday, 19. 9. '33.

Left anchorage 6.25 a.m. Arrived TIRARUMA 9.20 a.m. Quite a number of <sup>young</sup> people here covered in black which, I understand, signifies seclusion as mentioned in Mr. Woodward's report No. 6-32/33, page 2. ZEWA the Chief of the ZIMAKARIS came aboard and assured me that everything was well with his people and that there is no trouble. Skin disease seems to be very prevalent up this way. Left TIRARUMA 9.55 a.m. after taking on board 11 men who offered to show me the way to the Suki villages. <sup>ZARAWA</sup> Passed their canoe, the captain of which was ZEWA's son / who seems a fine stamp of man, apart from his slightly deformed right foot. The D'Albertis creeper now getting quite common. Anchored in mouth of Suki Creek. 11.20 am.



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Tuesday, 19. 9. '33 (Contd).

Visited SEMBI a temporary place of some of the (TOTOMA) people. A man named MOINA is the chief of this place, which is mostly used for fishing; they stay only a few days and then return to TOTOMA. Left the anchorage at the mouth of Suki Creek at 2.35 p.m. The SEMBI people told me that the Suki people are away hunting and that some of them were near SEMBI yesterday. Anchored 6.30 p.m. in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

Wednesday, 20. 9. '33.

Left anchorage 6.15 a.m. Canoe from (KWIMA) lagoon came alongside 7.10 a.m. These people are on their way to DAVIENO village further up, where they have a large darimo. Passed another canoe load of people from same place at 8.30 and another at 9.10 a.m. Arrived at Everill Junction and anchored at 4.25 p.m. Mosquitoes very bad.

Thursday, 21. 9. '33.

Left Everill Junction 6 a.m. Passed Bamboo Creek 7.5 a.m. Entered Herbert River 2.50 p.m. Came up to three canoes containing about 20 men 4.35 p.m. One man, ESAMAI of NIWA, treated by Dr. Vernon for years. On again 4.55 p.m. One lad inadvertently left aboard cannot quit a stir with his cries - stopped and went astern and canoe came and took him off, at which I guess the lad was very relieved. The penis shells worn by these people, I am told, come from the Dutch side. They are traded mostly for birds of paradise plumes of which they exhibited quite a number. These people told me that none of their people has died recently and that none is at present sick. One boy had red clay all over him when we came up to them but before coming alongside he washed most of it off - the face especially. A. C. KUMURA says the red clay was a sign of mourning. Anchored 6 p.m. Hundreds of pigeons, ducks and geese here. Gave out a few sticks of tobacco to the older men, who seemed quite at their ease, but the young men seemed rather nervous. No women were seen. The seeds of the lotus lily, with which the swamps abound, are eaten by these people; I tasted them and they seemed to me quite edible. There was a good deal of wind here during the night.

Friday, 22. 9. '33.

Left anchorage 7.40 a.m. Entered Lake Murray proper 8.55 and anchored off a village called GOVEKOMAT at 8.10 a.m. These people are of the



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Friday, 22. 9. '33 (Contd.).

MIWA tribe and two old men named WIRA and KAPAI are chiefs. One man wearing long khaki trousers told me he got them from a place named MUTINI in Dutch New Guinea. A quantity of sago bought. These people cut their hair with sharpened bamboo. Women wear cowls made of grass or sago leaf as a sign of mourning and if this is correct, there must be a fair number of deaths judging by the number of these cowls seen. Men named TIRUGU and MOFE say they were in jail at MUTINI in Dutch New Guinea some time ago and then they worked for about a year making houses and other buildings at MUTINI, which seems to be a Dutch Govt. station. Local A. C. KUMURA says he was over there too. There is a road across they say and it takes only two or three days to get there. These people go across to trade birds of paradise to the white men at MUTINI for tomahawks and knives, also penis shells. Small boys of this tribe are covered in black made with coconut oil until they are big, although the black is sometimes washed off when the weather is very hot. When married they are men and take off the black, although can "have" girls before. At marriages two or three pigs are killed if there are plenty of pigs. There is one dabu here and it appears WIRA is head of one side and KAPAI the other. Boys of WIRA's side marry girls of KAPAI's side and vice versa. Payment is made at the rate of 10 penis shells to the mother of the bride; the bridegrooms people, of course, help him find the penis shells. About 50 people seen here. Whenever one dies they shift camp, although they go back, it appears, to an old site later on. They spear a good many fish but nets (the same as those used by the Gogodara people are also used. Sago, of course, is the staple food. Left GOVERKMAT 10.15 a.m. Passed old unoccupied village of GITAK at 11.15 and KAUNDU 12.40 p.m. Anchored off unoccupied village 1.55 p.m. - called ATASU-U. Left 2.10 p.m. Tobacco, sugarcane, coconuts, bananas, ginger and sweet potatoes found growing at ATASU-U. Two men taken on board at GOVERKMAT - friends, actually cousins I believe, of Local A. C. KUMURA. They asked for a trip around the lake and I agreed. Anchored 4.55 p.m. Heavy rain.

Saturday, 23. 9. '33.

Left 6.40 a.m. after three men came alongside at daylight. They say they heard shots yesterday and they have been looking all night for us



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Saturday, 23. 9. '35.

They agreed to come aboard and show us their village. Came up to 7 canoes containing people - mostly men - 7.15 a.m. Took 4 men aboard, including one who had been A. C. at Port Moresby for a while. Anchored 7.40 a.m. in 2 fathoms. Gave a tomahawk to HURUP, Chief of the BOGWOI people. About 80 people seen. Left 8.40 a.m. after inspection by Dr. Vernon and arrived back at GOVERKOMA 11.40 a.m. Inspected village and found it fairly clean and the houses in good condition. Our old friends, WIHA and KAFAI, came aboard again. Left at 2.20 p.m. and anchored at 2.55 p.m. to allow police to go and shoot a pig or two.

Sunday, 24. 9. '35.

Heavy rain during the night and much water running out of lake this morning. Grass island floating down caused anchor to drag at 3 a.m. Left anchorage 6.30 a.m. and entered the Strickland River at 10.55. It seems fairly certain that very few deaths, if any, have been caused by 'flu, although it seems equally certain that those people, when overtaken by sickness, go bush. They leave their villages in which they were previously living and go elsewhere. Saw the grass island above-mentioned further down the Herbert River. I feel that a general feeling of goodwill has been reached with all people seen and met up to date. Passed NIWA old village at 1.45 p.m. and DEYAK at 3.30 p.m. also deserted. MAMIFA is the single man's part of the long house - the highest end. A fair number of children seen at all villages visited. Local A. C. KUMURA says a lot of his people are living just below the junction of the Strickland and Doko Rivers. Anchored 7 p.m. Good many deserted camps seen during the day.

Monday, 25. 9. '35.

Left 6.10 a.m. Sighted 2 canoes at 4 p.m. Arrived off large encampment (at least 200 people) at 4.30 p.m. Most men came alongside and brought hundreds of flies. These people say they are soon returning down river and back to Lake Murray. All dressed up with bird of paradise plumes and paint. Great job to keep them off vessel, although a few of the old men were allowed to remain aboard. When I called for a man to replace Local A. C. KUMURA whose time is up at the end of the year, quite a number rushed the job and five eventually "stowed away"



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Monday, 25. 9. '33 (Contd).

when we left at 5.10 p.m. to anchor further up the river. Told the people we would see them again on our way back. Some of the stowaways informed me that there were people inside the bush but that they were a long way away. They sometimes see them apparently but are not too friendly. Gave three tomahawks to three chiefs of the people just left. There must have been 70 odd men crowded around the boat, all talking and singing out together - a great din. No women came alongside, although plenty could be seen ashore, together with a fair number of children. Arrowheads, head-dresses of plumes, painted faces and bodies all around us. Anchored at 7 p.m. Very strong current. A little farther up is the junction of the Strickland and Doko Rivers but as the river is very low and necessary to throw the lead the whole time, and because of the strain on the tail shaft/bearing outside, think it wise to turn back tomorrow morning. There are no people living on or near the rivers further up A.C. KUMURA says.

Tuesday, 26. 9. '33.

Left 6.40 a.m. and arrived back at encampment at 7.25. The name of this place is said to be KANDIMA and the people are of the KWIMA tribe. Medical inspection by Dr. Vernon. Left 8 a.m. Passed Herbert River at 4.25 p.m. Anchored at 4.50 p.m. off an old camp site to fix up stern gland and put poles ashore for pigs etc. as they had no luck the other day.

Wednesday, 27. 9. '33.

Left anchorage at 6 a.m. Passed Everill Junction 10.5 a.m. Fresh coming down the Fly River. Intended going up the Fly but owing to the state of tail shaft will not risk the extra strain against the strong current. Passed some DAVIUMBU people at 11.30 a.m. These people are returning home after a visit down river - we saw them down below Suki Creek some days ago. Anchored off encampment of KWIMA people 12.25 p.m. Left at 1.20 p.m. There must be about 200 people here - all most friendly. They are returning from a hunting trip down Suki way. Anchored off old camp not far up from Suki Creek at 5.30 p.m.



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Thursday, 28. 9. '33.

Left anchorage 5.45 a.m. Passed TIRANUMA 7 a.m. Anchored off encampment of some NIWA people 1.35 p.m. - just below VERIDAI Creek. The chief of these people is a man named SERESE who allowed his people to be medically inspected by Dr. Vernon. Left 2.40 p.m. and anchored above TIR. Creek 6.40 p.m.

Friday, 29. 9. '33.

Left 6.5 a.m. Anchored off SUMOGI Is. 6.40 a.m. Village named KIBANU (V. C. MANUAN). These people were living at VERIDAI before they were raided by the Sukis; they seem quite happy here and their village was found to be fairly clean, considering the mud, which is practically unavoidable, and the houses were in good repair. V.C. MANUAN paid 23 wages for year ended 31/12/32. People treated by Dr. Vernon - some ran away. Evidence of 'flu here, also a good many yaws treated. Took on board one boy for DARU suffering with very bad yaw on leg. Instructed V. C. to make a few improvements to village, and to try and persuade all his people to remain in village when Government officers arrive. Purchased bananas and sage for Dara gaol. Left SUMOGI Is. 8.35 a.m. Arrived BARANURA (V.C. ABOHA) 8.55 a.m. Very fine dubu here - about 87 yards long. Village clean and all buildings in good order. People treated by Dr. Vernon. Left 10.30 a.m. Arrived TIRIO (V.C. MEUHI) 11.10 a.m. Village clean and houses in good repair. Sick people treated by Dr. Vernon. Here I came across a house which is used, apparently, as a lying in hospital; the women go in to this house when about to be confined and leave about 5 days after the birth of the child. It was not occupied when I saw it. Purchased a fair amount of native foods for the DARU gaol. Left TIRIO (or MATANU as it is now called I believe) 12.30 p.m. Arrived MADIRI 12.45 p.m. Further inquiry into alleged attempt to kill Mr. Drysdale. Purchasing native foods for gaol.

Saturday, 30. 9. '33.

Dr. Vernon, H.M.A. GERA and A. C. OIWO left for Dara via SEWERIMANU and Orione River about 11 a.m. - doing medical work on the way across. Completing inquiry into alleged attempt to kill Mr. Drysdale of the Un-evangelized Fields Mission, MADIRI. Both defendants KANI and GARAMORA committed for trial. A. C. MASE and H.M.A. KERAI reported from the Gogodare District. They report everything now normal - sickness finished



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Sunday, 1. 10. '33.

Left MADIRI 6.30 a.m. Arrived KAUIOPO (Gaima) 7.45 a.m. Apprehended 15 male natives for gambling with cards for money and money's worth. Purchased native foods for Daru gaol. Left KAUIOPO 9 a.m. and returned to MADIRI at 10.45 a.m. Left MADIRI 11.25 a.m. Arrived WEDERIHIANO 11.40 a.m. V.C. ASAI reported. Village very good. Rest House and village houses in good order. People inspected by ~~XXXXXXXX~~ N. M. A. KERALI. Small quantity of native food bought. Left WEDERIHIANO 12.10 p.m. and arrived at MADANI (V.C. FOGIMO) 12.25 p.m. This is a very fine village and the Rest House and village houses were found to be in good condition. These people have gone to the trouble and expense of erecting a flag mast and paid 10/- for a flag which they hoist when a Government officer arrives. 4 time-expired prisoners dropped here (3 for PIMPINI and 1 for DOROPORAI). V. C. paid a token to see that they get to their villages alright. Sick people treated by N.M.A. Left MADANI 1.15 p.m. and arrived at KOABU 1.25 p.m. 5/- paid to NATE, wife of V.C. KUNUA deceased. TOTO of KOABU recommended for appointment as V. C. vice KUNUA, as from today. Apprehended 4 tax defaulters from KOABU. Left KOABU 2.15 p.m. Arrived SEWERIMABU (V.C. SAMERA) 2.55 p.m. Sick people treated by N.M.A. GESHRI appointed Councillor of SEWERIMABU. Took on 14 bags opira for taxes. Left SEWERIMABU 4.15 p.m. Anchored off NIBU Creek 7.50 p.m.

Monday, 2. 10. '33.

Called on Mrs. Cowling and signed on 1 native labourer. Left NIBU 8 a.m. Entered TORO Pass 10.20 a.m. Arrived DANU 12.35 p.m.

The undermentioned are particulars of medical treatment given on this patrol -

Bismuth Injections.	124.
Malaria,	20.
Yaws,	77.
Ulcera,	38.
Conjunctivitis,	2.
Phthisis,	1.
Granuloma Inguinale,	5.
Elephantiasis,	1.
Scabies,	1.
Miscellaneous cases,	138.

Total 407.

*W. Hall*  
W.R.M., V.C., DANU.  
16. 10. '33.



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TERRITORY

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.				Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.		
Rice	500	200	-	100	300	1 9 1	--
Bacon Fish	40	20	-	20	40	- 19 -	--
Meat	24	14	-	10	24	- 12 3	--
Sugar	24	14	-	10	24	- 3 -	--
Tea							
Soap	10	6	-	4	10	- 2 4	--
Tobacco	30	15	-	25	30	4 1 9	30
Matches	2 doz.	12	-	12	2	- 7 -	--
Kerosene	4 gals. 1.		-	1.	2	- 4 0	2.
Suits	1						1.
Flies	1						1.
Lamps	3						3.
Rockets	2						2.
Kerosene Cans							
Knives and Sheaths							
Knives, 10 in.	10			4	4	- 21 6	0.
Knives, other							
Belts							
Roughs							
Print	24 yds.			24 yds.	10	- 10 -	--
Twill							
Handkerchiefs							
Beads	2 lbs.			2 lbs.	3 6	- 3 6	--
Mirrors	4			3	3	- 1 1	1.
Axes	2						2.
Half Axes							
Tent awks	12			7	7	1 4 6	5.
Lines	6			3	3	- 8	3
Books	4 doz.			2 doz.	2 doz.	- 3	2 doz.
Cost "Vails" as per log.						13 4 -	
				Total		25 7 -	

Includes  
H.S.T. lower fly  
for goal etc.

CANDID

WRITE

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered.



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G.P. 67.

## PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

1933/34

D & R V.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN A.R.M. to  
MURHEAD and BENSBAUGH RIVER DISTRICTS for the purpose of  
making a general inspection and paying Village Constables

Left Station on 9th September 1933 Returned to Station on 18th October 1933

Number of Carriers employed Average 24 Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "VAILALA" Mr Hall A.R.M.

Villages visited BARARA, MIBINI, BOKH, SEHARI, JARINUBA, MIBINJE, KUNDARISA,  
FINIYA, WAKU, TENDIBER, GUAGU, CHAI, KARDAGU, KEMER, MATA.

See previous maps submitted.

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the map.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 4th November, 1933.

*W. Hall*

Officer in charge of Station.



Kommandant, March 6th, 1933.

Honoured Sir.

I am giving my information to the respected Tuan, and my answer is follows. That Englishman had two men with him on the boat called Eniam, (but this may mean that there were two men altogether on the boat, as was the case). Afterwards she went towards Singapore.

From me, Meli Anus.

Above translation by Dr. G.H. Vernon.

A.R.E.



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### Report of a Patrol to the Morehead-Bensbach River Districts.

9/9/33.

The Patrol party consisting of self 7 A.C. and a N.M.A. left Daru in the "Violala" at 9.40.am. Accompanying the party as far as TARARA was Mr. Hall A/R.M. on an inspection. We reached MABADAUAN at 1.40.pm. after a good run. Party went ashore and several matters were attended to by A/R.M. After an hour or so ashore we returned to the "Violala" and ran over to SAIBAI where we anchored. I went ashore and called on MR. Bryant the new European superintendent in charge of the SAIBAI group of islands. Later Mr. Hall called after which Mr. Bryant on the invitation of the A/R.M. returned with us to the "Violala" and dined on board.

10/9/33.

We left SAIBAI at 6.30.am. and reached TARARA, WASSI KUSSA River at 2.45.pm. After getting all the patrol party and gear ashore the "Violala" returned with Mr. Hall to Daru. On getting ashore I immediately despatched Lee/Opl. KAREA and A.C. PERIANA to MATA for carriers.

11/9/33.

A.Cs. KOIVI and SAGAHAMBO were sent off this morning to MIBESI for carriers. Lee/Opl. KAREA returned to TARARA at 4.pm. with only 2 carriers and reported that he had sent messengers to the ROKU and SETAVI V.Cs. to tell them that the Government was at TARARA and wanted carriers.

12/9/33.

Ex. Sergt PARADEBA this morning brought to me a note dated the 6th March written in Malay and signed MILIANUS. The note referred to Messrs SIBREE and JONES and it has been in PARADEBA's possession nearly six months. One would think that PARADEBA, being an ex sergt of police, would have taken some steps to send the note on to Daru as soon as possible after receiving it. He is in possession of a good sailing canoe and a trip down to TORJI at the mouth of the MAI KUSSA River does not take more than two days.

The note could then have been handed over to the TORJI Village Constable who is in touch with SIGABADA and MABADAUAN and from the latter place it could have been sent on to DARU. On a blank space at the bottom of an advertisement card to which the note referring to Messrs SIBREE and JONES was



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12/9/33.

attached, and the signatures of Sibree and Jones.  
A.C. SASAHAMBO and KOIVI returned to-day at 11.30.am. with 6 carriers from MIBENI. After midday meal these carriers and the two others brought from MATA were sent in advance with several loads i/s of Lee/Opl KAREA to MATA and there await my arrival. KAREA was also instructed to hasten along the ROKU and SETAVI carriers sent for two days ago. Scattered as the villages are and situated some distance from TARARA there will always be some delay in collecting carriers for the start of the Morehead patrol while TARARA remains the base. I am rather inclined to think that it would be better to start the patrol from TONDA the centre of a fairly large population. It means a longer sea journey of course from Daru with the attendant risks entering the Morehead River. At 4.pm. found more carriers arrived from KIRIWO (MWE district) they informed me that all the V.Gs. and people were dancing at ROKU. At 4.pm. I despatched A.C. BOREGE and SAUDA for carriers.

13/9/33.

A.C. BOREGE and SAUDA returned at 3.30.pm. having failed to get to ROKU owing, they say, to the canoes at the crossing being on the ROKU side of the river. On returning to TARARA they came via MATA and reported to Lee/Opl KAREA who had the sense to send back with them the carriers he had with him awaiting my arrival at MATA. I have now got sufficient carriers to take me on to ROKU to-morrow via MIBENI, PARADEBA having informed me that via MIBENI is a shorter route than via MATA. At 4.pm. I despatched A.C. KOIVI to MATA to tell KAREA to move on to ROKU with the swags he has with him and there await me.

14/9/33.

We left TARARA at 7.am. and passed through the old site of TUMBOGERI, thence on to SOKUKUMBU which place we reached at 10.45.am. A halt of 40 minutes was made here until a rain storm cleared and then we continued our journey to MIBENI which place we reached two hours later. Camp was made and native foods purchased. MIBENI is still the same small hamlet of five or six houses with a population of not more than 15 people.



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15/9/33.

We left MIBENI at 7.am. and arrived at ROKU at 12 noon passing only one small garden hamlet enroute. Lee/Cpl KARBA and A.Cs. reported on my arrival and I found nearly all the able bodied men of ROKU, SETAVI and KIRIWO (MHE) present. From these men I selected my carriers. ROKU is now abandoned and the people are living in two new villages in the immediate vicinity of ROKU on the same bank of the Morehead river. The usual excuse for evacuating the village was made i.e. "Too many people die". Whenever you go on this patrol you are told that the reason for abandoning old villages is because the people get sick and die. I have not noticed any considerable falling off in the population. Most of the carriers I have employed from time to time during the Morehead patrols are still living and look healthy enough. In fact when I asked the village Constables if any of their carrier "boy" had died replied "No they all stop". I think the real reason for making new villages - and quite a natural one - is that the villagers prefer to live near their gardens. As the new gardens get further and further away from the old village so the people after a time move along to settle down within reasonable distance of their gardens. Distance travelled to-day approximately 15 miles. PARADEBA went out shooting and returned with a kangaroo.

16/9/33.

The patrol party left ROKU at 7.30.am. for SEKARI. Our way lay through a succession of small inhabited hamlets until noon when we reached the river chertem which I am informed has its source somewhere in the vicinity of SARISA. Four dug-out canoes were obtained and with these we crossed the river, hereabouts a fine stream of water about 30 yards wide. A mile inland from the river lies the village of JARINJUBA where most of the SEKARI people are living. After partaking of midday meal in JARINJUBA we continued on to SEKARI, now abandoned, and camped at 3.30.pm. The distance travelled to-day was approximately 16 miles. Crossing the river was rather a slow job and took about two hours getting the carriers and loads across as the canoes had to be paddled about half a mile up stream



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16/9/33.

to the opposite landing. The V.C of SEKARI (WAIWAI-U) by a hurried clean up and having a few women in the village tried to conceal from me the abandonment of SEKARI but his deception was easily detected. WAIWAI-U afterwards admitted that his people were living in small hamlets scattered round about. I can see no useful purpose being served by instructing these people to return and live in SEKARI. With the people so distant from Daru, the centre of administration and visited only once a year such an instruction, is in my opinion, difficult to enforce.

17/9/33.

We left SEKARI at 7.30.am. for MENGEJE and arrived there 4 hours later, travelling a distance of approximately 10 miles. MENGEJE is a village of 6 houses with bearing coconut palms in the centre of the village. The inhabitants number about 15 all told. I camped in MENGEJE and purchased native foods. During the afternoon V.C. KARATI of IENDORADOA reported. He informed me that his people had left IENDORADOA and were now living at a place called PINIDUA in the vicinity. PARADEBA went out shooting and returned with a Cassowary.

18/9/33.

PARADEBA reported to me this morning that A.C.SAUDA (BAMU river) during the night, took his singlet and gave it to a woman in payment for allowing SAUDA to seduce her. I enquired into the case and as PARADEBA had already recovered his singlet and did not desire to press the charge, cautioned A.C.SAUDA and returned him to Daru. Having seen SAUDA depart with a letter to A/R.M. acquainting him of SAUDA's misconduct the patrol party left MENGEJE for KUNDARISA. which place we reached less than two hours later. The V.Cs. of KUNDARISA, GANDAM, and KOROMBO had slept at KUNDARISA during the night and left early this morning to catch me before I left MENGEJE but we missed each other through taking different tracks. After a short spell in KUNDARISA, a small hamlet of 4 houses and a handful of people we continued on in the direction of V.C.KARATI's new village PINIDUA. About 90 minutes walking



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18/9/55.

brought us to WISIME a fairly large garden village where the yams and taitu crops were being harvested and sorted by a few old men. We had a short spell here and then continued on to PINIDUA which place we reached 30 minutes later. PINIDUA is a very old village site and a new village is in the making. A very large area of land is planted up with yams, taitu and bananas; the yams and taitu are now being harvested. The former inhabitants of IENDORADOA live here and number about 30 all told. At about 3.30pm. the V.C.s of KUNDARISA, KOROMBO, and GANDAM turned up and they were later paid in trade the ways due to them. V.C. DAI O of KOROMBO and V.C. TARI of GANDAM were three years in arrears of pay.

19/9/55.

Early this morning I despatched A.C. BORSE and PERIANA to KUBIRAKARA for V.C. ARIN to come and draw his pay. The patrol party spent the day at PINIDUA. A.C. were engaged cleaning up and repairing tent and flys. PARADEBA went out and shot a cassowary. Cassowary, kangaroo and pigeon are plentiful around here. During the evening I counted the population of PINIDUA. Total 33, made up as follows 16.MA. 10.FA. 7 children. This is the largest settlement encountered since leaving ROKU and I doubt whether there are many villages west of the Morehead exceeding this number.

(33) The N.M.A. attended to several natives suffering from yaws and gave injections.

20/9/55.

We left PINIDUA at 6.30.am. for WABUK travelling generally in a northerly direction. Within 20 minutes we were passing through <sup>the</sup> old evergrown site of IENDORADOA and continuing on reached an old garden site called MOT belonging to the IENDORADOA people. Half an hour later we halted for 15 minutes in open gum tree country and then resumed our journey. We passed several pools of water a little later and then reached a creek holding a fair supply of good water. V.C. KARATI then informed us that there would be no more water until we reached WABUK our destination. After all had slaked their thirsts and had a smoke we continued on and



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20/9/33.

passed through a sago place called SARISAM situated about midway between KINIDUA and WABUK. The rest of the journey was through open gum tree country until WABUK was reached at 1.15.p.m. The distance covered to-day was approximately 16-18 miles. A.C. BORGES and PERIWA had arrived with V. ARIM an hour or so before me and had utilized the time cutting poles for my tent and fly. WABUK is a village in the making and is inhabited by natives who formerly lived in PANDIRI and KAURONO. A very fine taitu crop has been harvested and a taitu house 30-40 yards long is being erected for the storage of this crop. I had all the inhabitants graded and counted 28. Several were treated by the N.H.A. for yaws and other ailments.

21/9/33.

We left WABUK for TENGIDER (KIARU) at 7.a.m. after paying off YOKU, SETAVI, KIRITO carriers. The WABUK carriers are a woody looking lot and after rejecting several found that I was 4 short of the required number so retained 6 of my original carriers who were willing to carry on; of these 3 were ex prisoners MAIA, SUWANO, and SAUYA my cheerful but unreliable guide of two years ago. Our journey to-day lay through uninhabited country as both GAMBIARIBEBDIBEM and KUKUWAIA discovered during the search for the MOIAM raiders are abandoned. It was my intention to camp at TENGIDER to-day where all the KIARU natives are now living but I was misled as to the distance and found it too far for loaded carriers to travel in one day. On arriving at KUKUWAIA at 4.p.m. we camped being 6 miles short of our destination, TENGIDER. I believe there will be a shorter route to TENGIDER from WABUK as soon as the new road is opened up. It will probably connect with the old PANDIRI road in the vicinity of GAMBIARIBEBDIBEM. There is something rather pathetic about the appearance of KUKUWAIA as it now stands with its houses falling to decay and its once picturesque and fertile garden overgrown with weeds and long grass. During the hunt for the MOIAM murderers KUKUWAIA was a haven of rest to me and frequently I



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21/9/55.

returned to it to avail myself of the repose it offered. The distance travelled to-day was about 18-20 miles I shall be disappointed if, to-morrow, on our arrival at TENGIDER we find the people absent.

22/9/55.

We left KUKUWAIA at 8.am. and reached TENGIDER at 10.am. The village was deserted on our arrival and appeared to have been evacuated only a few days previously. A pleasing feature about the village is the sight of a well built rest house built by the inhabitants themselves, on the advice of V.C.BILI, after my return to DARU last year. After a brief halt a WABUK native, married to a TENGIDER girl, and acting as guide to us, took us a mile further on to the low gardens where we found the Taitu houses stacked with recently harvested Taitu and yams. I halted and made camp and here I intend to stay for several days with a view to getting in touch with the KIARU natives and establishing friendly relations. I have brought out with me, for this purpose, from Daru gaol, a KIARU youth named KAIMA convicted last year. I am relying on his presence with me to induce his parents and some of his friends to come in. At 12 noon I instructed two WABUK carriers, friendly to TENGIDER natives, to go out and tell the latter people to come in and make friends with the Government. At 9.p.m. first after I had retired to bed the two carriers returned and with them came 8 men and 6 women of TENGIDER including the prisoner KAIMA'S mother. As the men approached me they formed up in line and the women took up a position in a group first behind them. I then told KAIMA to greet his friends. As he held forth his hands it was grasped by those nearest to him. His mother then came forward and put her disengaged arm round his neck; the other women then did the same. Through KAIMA I told the TENGIDER natives not to be afraid; that I had not come to make arrests but to make friends. I then told the villagers to sleep in the village and that I would talk to them again in the morning.



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23/9/55. This morning after assembling the KIARU natives and explaining the object of my visit I sent two of them to tell the rest of the tribe to come in. I am told that the KIARU, GWATU and TITIMATANU natives are dancing at a village called PARAMA lying two days trek away to the westward.

24/9/55. Still at TENGIDER waiting for the KIARU natives to put in an appearance. This evening I questioned a TENGIDER native named KEMBAS regarding names and whereabouts of other villages between here and GWAGU. I was told that lying to the N.W. are the villages of GUAGU, PARAMA and KUMADI all on the same road and are met with in the order named. GUAGU is one full days trek away, PARAMA two days trek and KUMADI three days trek away. I shall probably find should I decide to move on to these places that the distances are exaggerated. KEMBAS further informed me that GUAGU is abandoned and that the people are living in PARAMA and KUMADI but I am a bit sceptical about this. I feel that it is up to me before I go on leave to establish friendly relations with the KIARU tribe and so pave the way for my successor to establish friendly relations with the GUAGU and TITIMATANU tribes next year.

25/9/55. This morning, at 7 o'clock, I sent out Lee/Opl KAREA and 2 A.C. with carriers and a TENGIDER native named WAMBA as guide, to improve the track and bridge several watercourses lying on the TENGIDER-GUAGU route. KAREA and his party returned at 5 p.m. and the N.C.O. reported that he reached GUAGU at noon and found it uninhabited. On the way back they missed WAMBA, the guide. Several natives called out for WAMBA but they got no response. WAMBA has no doubt gone off to tell his people that we are in TENGIDER and probably to advise them not to return. It seems to me now that the KIARU natives are not keen to meet us especially in view of the fact that the two natives sent off on Saturday have not yet returned. I shall try and locate PARAMA to-morrow and so place it on the map.

26/9/55. At 7 a.m. we had packed up and were just leaving the northern exit of TENGIDER village when we met on the track a number of KIARU natives, men and women, including the two youths



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26/9/55.

I had sent out on the 23rd inst. I was informed that others would be coming in later so I returned to the village. After questioning several natives and ascertaining their names I saw DAKI, a very fine specimen of young savage make and standing before me. DAKI is the man who was insulted on his visit to MOIAM and this unpleasant incident was one of the causes of the MOIAM massacre. Having dissipated their fears and satisfied myself that the people would settle down I moved off again for PARAMA. After 4 hours fairly fast walking over open gun tree country we reached GAUBA situated on a creek called by the same name 12 miles N.W. of THOIBER. On the way out we met several KIABU natives returning to THOIBER, to these people friendly and encouraging words were spoken as we passed them by. After 5 1/4 hours spell and a meal we pushed in a N.W. direction and immediately encountered young bamboo that impeded our progress but, guided by DAKI the obstacles cleverly concealing the track leading to the new GHABU villages were gradually overcome. Two hours later we emerged on to lightly timbered country again with a fairly large stream flanking us to the Eastward. We and the river ported company shortly afterwards and no more water was encountered until 4.15.p.m. when we were hearing one of the GHABU settlements called GWAI. We reached GWAI at 5.p.m. after travelling a distance of 22-24 miles in a N.W. direction and then camped. The village was deserted when we entered it but we found the houses stacked with yams and talin. Growing in the garden were bananas and taro. A heavy storm broke over us during the night but all were comfortably housed.

27/9/55.

Owing to yesterday's long trek I left the carriers in GWAI. With Lee/Spl KARBA, 2 A.C. <sup>and</sup> PARADIBA I left GWAI at 9.a.m. for PARAMA. DAKI was acting as guide and we travelled in a N.W. direction. After an hours fast trekking, so fast that I had to tell DAKI to slow down, we crossed a fairly large stream overflowing its banks and running westwards. We came on to a number of fishing shelters later which DAKI informed me belonged to the PARAMA people.



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27/9/53.

I again questioned DAKI with reference to the whereabouts and distance of PARAMA and was told that it was about another 2 or 3 hours walk away. We had already travelled a distance of six to eight miles and suddenly it dawned upon me that I was well in Dutch Territory so I decided to return to GWAI. DAKI informed me that the TITIMATARU, GWAGU and many KIARU natives were dancing at PARAMA when the news reached them by the two KIARU youths that the Government was at TENGIDER. The TITIMATARU and GWAGU people became frightened and went bush. The KIARU natives acting on the advice of the two TENGIDER youths sent out on the 23rd inst decided to return to TENGIDER. Questioning DAKI very closely regarding his movements I discovered that he left PARAMA on the morning on the 25th; walked all through the night; met me at 7 a.m. on the 26th and after a brief spell acted as guide to my party all the way to GWAI. After working out the known distance travelled by DAKI with us and estimating PARAMA to be, say, 16 miles from GWAI, this would make DAKI's walking distance 64 miles in a period of 30 hours or so. At the end of the journey he was still going strong and had a badly cut toe. On the way back to camp this morning PARADEBA shot a cassowary; the man's unsanny he seldom goes out shooting without returning with something. The A.C. and carriers have done well out of PARADEBA's hunting sense and accurate shooting. When I got back to camp MANOKA the young Port Moresby lad I have with me acting as F.M.A. told me that he was sure there was some young boy crying in the bush. I sent out A.C. BORGHE with V.C. and several carriers to search in the vicinity of camp; they returned 2 hours later with an old woman and 2 little boys. It appears that when all the inhabitants of GWAI went to PARAMA to dance this old lady and the two little boys were too frightened to live in the village so went bush. Our arrival and camp in the village so scared the unfortunate family that they dare not enter it even for food. I presume it was the hunger cries of the children that MANOKA heard and which enabled us to find and succour them. During the evening the old lady provided us with Taitu for which she was paid in tobacco.



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28/9/55.

At 7.am. we left GWAI to return to TENGIDER where I hoped to be profitably employed making friends with the KIARU tribe. We reached GAUGA at 10.30.am. the cleared track enabling us to reduce the walking time taken on the outward journey by nearly an hour. After 45 minutes spell we resumed our journey and reached TENGIDER at 3.pm. The last stage was over open country under a fierce sun and one was glad to enter the village and seek the shelter of its shady trees. During our two days absence the local natives had devoted their time to cleaning up the village making it in appearance the best village visited during the course of this patrol. Towards evening I assembled all the KIARU natives present in TENGIDER and after explaining to them the purpose of Government and that head hunting and killing must cease I established friendly relations. I paid them in tobacco for the Rest House they had built and congratulated them on its structure. After selecting a native named KINITA (chosen by themselves) to control his people and keep things in order I asked DAKI if he would like to be a local Constable. I was surprised when he answered "yes" KINITA then came forward and said " he is my son; I gave him to the Government! I explained through V.C.KURANA of SERAVI that joining the Constabulary was a voluntary matter and DAKI should decide for himself. I again asked DAKI if he wished to join up<sup>as</sup> a local A.C. and he reiterated his willingness to join. He was then issued with a calice and told to accompany the patrol to FARARA, this should give him plenty of time to change his mind should he wish to do so. DAKI is a very fine type, physically and judging from appearances I should say of more than average native intelligence. Through DAKI one should be able to get in touch next year with the vaguely known GWAGU tribe and also with TITIMATARO who are now living in a new locality unknown to Government.

29/9/55.

This morning it was reported to me that V.C.KARATI of IENDORADOA and 3 carriers had deserted during the night. I engaged 6 KIARU natives to carry and at 8.am. we left TENGIDER for to the accompaniment of weeping and sad farewells. It was a pathetic scene the farewell between prisoner KAIMA and his aged mother



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29/9/35.

but the grief of parting was tempered for her by the knowledge that he was well and had been well looked after in the past and would be so treated again. After leaving TENGIDER we travelled South to KUKUWAIA from where Lee/Opl. KARRA and A.C. KOIVI were despatched to WABUK to apprehend V.C. KARATI and the run away carriers. Continuing on the patrol party reached an old KIANU settlement called KEBAGU at 11.am. a little later we crossed a small creek with a fair supply of good water as a result of recent heavy showers and continued on over open country. A small sago place called GENU was reached at 1.p.m. Much to our dismay no water was to be had as the watercourse was quite dry. DAKI wandered round in search of water and returned half an hour later having failed to discover any. The next known water supply was several hours trek away and as the carriers were tired and thirsty I put A.C. PERIWA and a couple of willing carriers on to digging for water near the sago place. This party struck water after going down about 2 ft but it trickled in very slowly. Later PARADEBA returned having failed in his quest to locate water. Just as I was beginning to despair V.C. KURAWA and DAKI returned with a bucket of good water obtained from a pool in the bottom of a creek bed about a mile further on in the direction of our journey. To this spot we trekked and camped in the bush at 3.p.m. Distance travelled 16 miles. The A.C. and Carriers were issued with rice for kai kai.

30/9/35.

We broke camp at 6.45.am. for KADAGU (V.C. BILI) our direction being S.E. We got on to the main KIANU-KIRIWO track at 8.15.am. and then halted for 15 minutes. Resuming our journey over good country we trekked for 2 hours and then reached a fine stream of water called GUBAINWA. I halted beside this stream for 45 minutes and then continued on reaching KADAGU at 1.p.m. V.C. BILI was present on my arrival but I was not impressed with his appearance or his village. The latter comprises 5 small poorly constructed dwellings inhabiting a dozen people. The village, too, was dirty. BILI's services as a V.C. can be dispensed with as the populations hereabouts



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30/9/33.

does not warrant the appointment of a V.C. V.C.KURAWA of SETAVI is only a few hours walk away and he could keep an eye on KAIKAGU. Lee/Cpl.KAREA and A.C.KOIVI returned and reported at 6.p.m. with V.C.KARATI and one of the runaway carriers under arrest.

1/10/33.

We left KAIKAGU at 6.45.am. and arrived in REHMER at 11.30.am after leisurely walking. REHMER is now occupied by the former inhabitants of SETAVI; the latter village is now abandoned. V.C.KURAWA is living in REHMER and had things looking very ship-shape on my arrival with a fairly comfortable rest house ready for occupation.

2/10/33.

I paid V.C.KETOI of IHAPOROK, V.C.SIGUMU of SERKI and V.C.MA-RUBA of NWE their wages due and then spent part of the day collecting Anthropological information for Mr.F.E.Williams G.A. WABUK carriers were paid off and local carriers engaged to take their places.

3/10/33.

We left REHMER for MATA at 7.am. and after passing through two small garden settlements arrived in MATA at noon and camped. V.C.KOS reported and I found things satisfactory. The MATA people are preparing for a dance to be held shortly and to which the WABUK, SETAVI and KIRIWO (NWE) natives are being invited.

4/10/33.

We left MATA at 6.30.am. for TARARA. At 8.am. we passed through a small garden settlement of the MATA people and reached TARARA at 12.45.p.m. I found all the TARARA and DERI-DERI people present on this occasion. The V.C. of TARARA told me that his people are now living in MENDIBEM south of old TUMBUGERI. The DERIDERI people are living in KARIBIBEM a little down stream of the Wassi Kussa from TARARA. PARADEBA lives there with them.

5/10/33.

At TARARA awaiting "Vailala" to return patrol to Daru. Carriers paid off. Local natives and A.Cs. engaged building a new rest house.

6/10/33.

Still awaiting "Vailala" and building rest house.

7/10/33.

Awaiting "Vailala" and building rest house



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18.

- 8/10/33. Still awaiting "Vailala" now two days overdue and no news of any sort.
- 9/10/33. Despatched A.C. BOREGE and KOIVI to Daru with Communication to Actg. R.M. requesting vessel to transport me to Daru and asking for additional stores and supplies.
- 10/10/33. "Vailala" arrives at 2.p.m. Patrol party embark and leave TARABA at 3.p.m. anchored off BUJA at about 9.p.m.
- 11/10/33. Left BUJA at 9.a.m. and reached SAIBAI at 2.30p.m. Continued on to MARUKARA and anchored at 6.p.m.
- 12/10/33. Left MARUKARA at 6.30.a.m. and reached Daru at 1.30.p.m. and duly reported to Actg. R.M.

## GENERAL REMARKS

I am pleased to report that during this patrol friendly relations were established with the KIARU tribe located two years ago during the search for the MOIAM raiders. Through the Kiaru tribe we ought, next year, to be in a position to establish touch with the vaguely known GWAGU tribe living on the fringe of the swamp country North of KIARU in the vicinity of SUKI Ck. The next step will then be the establishing of friendly relations with the TITIMATARU tribe. With the latter brought under full Government control we ought to see the gradual extinction of lead hunting in all districts of the Western Division that can be effectively controlled from DARU.

*A. C. Borege*

A.R.M.  
4.II.33.



# Blurred Document

MAIU. BEI S.

Port Moresby,

PAPUA,

An. 62/33.

10th May, 1933.

Dear Woodward,

If you or Faithorn are making a patrol to the Morehead I wish you would make some enquiries for me and help to settle a problem. It is about totem groups, and only cropped up a day or so before I came away, so that I could not get it settled.

The people between the Morehead and the Wassi Kussa are divided into three lineal groups:

Bangu  
Maiawa  
Sangara.

Every child is born into one group or the other according to patrilineal descent. This is quite apart from the tribal and village grouping. In any one of the tribes (i.e. dialect groups) you would find representatives of Bangu, Maiawa and Sangara; in any one village you would probably find representatives of at least two, or perhaps all three. The division into Bangu, Maiawa and Sangara is <sup>thus</sup> a lineal one, and not local. It runs right through the district.

Alternative names (in fact the correct names used in the Keraki, i.e. Bebedeben, group) are as follows:

Bangu - Bwabwab ("Front")  
Maiawa - Nuntakop ("Middle")  
Sangara - Petakwi ("Rear").

But the terms Bangu, Maiawa and Sangara are well known and are certainly easier to pronounce.

Maiawa appears to be relatively unimportant, and it is numerically much weaker than the others. About Bebedeben, Gubam etc., i.e. in the central part of the district where I did most of my work, it is nominally subdivided between Bangu and Sangara thus:

Bangu,  
Bangu-Maiawa  
Sangara-Maiawa  
Sangara

(It is <sup>not</sup> quite <sup>so</sup> straightforward as it seems. Maiawa in all parts of the district has close affinities with Bangu. The two may not intermarry, but either may intermarry with Sangara. So that really the people are divided into two moieties or halves, Bangu and Maiawa



on one side; Sangara on the other. I think it is a religious connection with the sacred Sangara site Kuramangu, near Gubam that has lead to some of the Maiawa being associated with Sangara there. This however does not matter and does not directly affect the question I want you to settle).

All the foregoing is pretty well settled in my mind. But there is another kind of organisation which underlies the one I have described, and my information is here a bit shaky.

Throughout the Wassi Kussa - Morehead district, and indeed beyond it, the people are further divided into a number of totem groups which appear to be more or less local. The word for such a totem group as used by Gaindi's people of old Bebedeben is tuarar. Here are for instance:

<u>Tuarar</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Correlation with Major Divisions</u>	<u>Approx. Locality</u>
<u>Nel</u> tuarar	(Stone Club) -	B.	Old Tabaram grp.
<u>Agal</u>	(A kind of lily) -	B. & BM	Bebedeben and Pongareke
<u>Men</u>	(bird/hawk) -	S & SM	Beb. & Gubam
<u>Bain</u>	(mosquito) -	S ?	Derideri
<u>Gasa</u>	(crocodile) -	B	
<u>Kwevete</u>	(night) -	B	Pongareke

There are numerous others which I am uncertain about, e.g. manwi (pig), auye (cassowary) aha (dog), nangu (gecko), sukuva (tobacco) etc.

What I want you to do is this: at Mata, Sokorembi, Rouku etc., ask what tuarar they know; find the meaning of the tuarar name; the locality where it exists; and, most importantly, the correlation with B, M, or S. If informants use the expressions BM and SM instead of M it should be recorded.

I shall not be surprised if most of them turn out to be B, but am ready for anything.

Informants at Mata (Suam, ex A.C., would be the boy) may not know the term tuarar which was used in the Bebedeben (Keraki) dialect; but Gaindi would know well what I am after.

It is important to get at the real tuarar, (or whatever Suam calls it) however. There is another kind of totem which they refer to as Kaki, 'grandfather'. Informants should be able to make a distinction between the two. In some cases the members of tuarar group have a magical control over the creature or object they are named after: e.g. Bain tuarar can bring on a plague of



(3)

mosquito; mamwi tuarar can increase pigs; kwevete tuarar can lengthen out the nights.

All this may sound pretty formidable, but what I want particularly to know is pretty simple: it is whether the tuarar you discover are Bangu or Maiawa or Sangara. Any further information you could give would be appreciated of course, but that is the main thing.

Don't worry about the people at Jaru: I think I have put down all they could tell me. What I should like is information from the Mata region with Suamas Interpreter. Sambi and the Rouku people also if you like, but I am afraid Sambi is deficient in intellectual honour. He will say any damned thing that comes into his head and if you can stand his shouting your patience will do you credit.

I should be very glad of any information you could give me and would ask you to post it to me C/- Bark of N.S.W., Head Office George Street, Sydney, as I am going south in the middle of June to try and write up the Morehead.

Yours sincerely,

*F. E. Williams*

*G.A.*



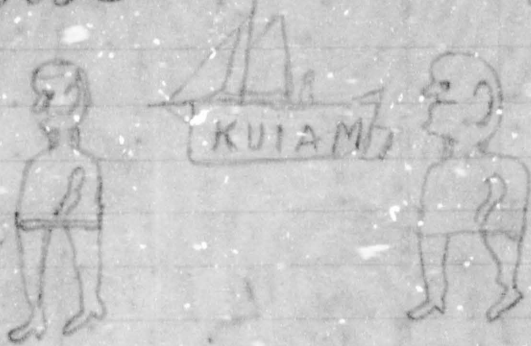
Pencial Writing

Kepada  
yang terhormat  
Tuan Sadem  
Balantara  
de Jarioe



Pencial Writing

6  
Kondomiraf 6  
Maret 1933  
Baart Tanoen 1933.  
Tocan jang terhormat  
saja (3) kasi ta-  
hae pada terhormat  
Tocan Saden (Balau)  
Japan. Hoe orang  
English man, ada 2  
orang bawa perahu  
hoe namanya KUIAM  
soedan pergi di Sing-  
gapore



Dari saja (Abeli)  
(Anus)



Kondomiraf, March 6th, 1935.

Honoured Sir.

I am giving my information to the respected Tuan, and my answer is as follows. That Englishman had two men with him on the boat called Kuiam ( but this may mean that there were two men altogether on the boat, as was the case ). Afterwards she went towards Singapore.

From me, Meli Anus.



A/ R.M. W.D.



MOREHEAD-SUKI PATROL

With reference to our conversation of yesterday regarding the morehead river patrol, I beg to advise that I have been considering the matter and have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to try and conform my movements to fit in with your arrival at SUKI on your return journey from Lake Murray considering the short time at my disposal. In the morehead - bensbach river districts there is always the possibility of the unexpected happening and it might so happen that should a disturbance take place, say, round about the bensbach river, I should have to move right over to the west and then return n.e. to suke creek. In any case a few bensbach river v.c.'s have to be paid necessitating me visiting villages in that area and three weeks, in my opinion, is hardly sufficient time in which to carry out the patrol with thoroughness. A glance at the various patrol maps made out from time to time of the morehead river district will give you an idea of the extent of ground to be covered. Under the circumstances I feel inclined to request that the morehead - bensbach - suki patrol be carried out in the usual way and that the "VAILALA" be sent out to TARARA, WASSI KUSSA river, on the 5th or 6th of October by which time you will have yourself returned to DARU. I can be ready to leave here definitely on Saturday next the 9th inst. and beg to take the following A.C.s- Lce Opl BARBA, A.C. PERIWA, KALVARI, ~~MOIMI~~, SAGAHAMBO, ~~MANNIN~~, & SAUDA. Trade, payment for v.c., is being made up by Dr Vernon and will be sent over to the office to-morrow.

A.R.M.  
Approved  
of A.R.M. W.D.  
7/9/33

*B. H. Dainton*  
A.R.M.  
6/9/33.

Look out for B.R.M. at TURARUMA  
near mouth of SUKI Creek opp  
Munnabunda







ARCHIVES

[G.P. 67.]

# PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.  
7 of 33/34

D. R. V.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by G. Champion P.O. to

Aramia River District

for the purpose of

Inquiring into the alleged murder of ALABA of SAIVASI and MAKARA (F) of  
UHABU, endeavouring to get in touch with the ANI and KARANA-KARANA  
people, recruiting A.C's, returning 2/3 prisoners to FIVE R. and General  
Inspection of Villages.  
Left Station on March 25th. Returned to Station on March 28th, 1934.

Number of Carriers employed \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Yallala" G. Champion

Villages visited SANARI, KOWAVISI, SYSIANE, CHOPAI, DANARATAN, ANI, MUMPEI, ISABU  
PEPI, BANI, ANTA, BOSHA, ADIBA, KOPARI, FAY-I, KINA, KIMANA, WARIOTI, BAKINO,  
UHABU, KINOA, SAIVASI, KIRUA, MATPANI, VOL'DO, OROKOROMO, IPISIA.

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6733/5.33-750.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

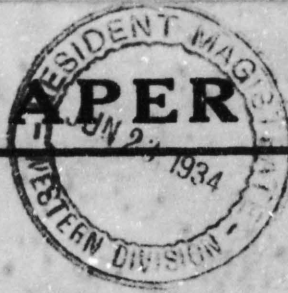
Date 6th April, 1934.

G. Woodward  
Officer in charge of Station.



# MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 8.]



No. 546/34

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Village latrines, Aramia River district.

With reference to the remarks on the above subject in the summary at the conclusion of Patrol Report No. 7/33-34, the C.M.O. writes:-

"From what I know of the mouth of the Fly River I agree that deep pit latrines are quite impossible there. I should imagine that some place could be found that did not drain to a village and latrines could then be put over the water. It is not an ideal method, but to spread 'the infection' over a thinly populated area like the Aramia would seem to me preferable to keeping it handy at the back door of a village. As it is now I expect rain washes 'the infection' into the swamp. If the swamp has no current at all, it will not be carried away anywhere else and the only precaution needed is not to drink the water immediately around the latrines over the water. Dangerous bacteria do not take long to die out when living with other organisms in water, especially in the tropics."

*H. H. Chamberlain*

G.S. 10. 5.34



Mr P.O.Champion.

Will you please be prepared to leave on patrol to the Aramia River District early next week. Corporal DOGIO and 4 A.C. will accompany you, also N.M.As KERAI & WODARI who will attend to the medical work in the villages visited.

In addition to the general inspection of villages it is desired that you attend to the following -

1. Make full inquiries into the alleged murder of a man named ALABA of SAIWASI by NAWATI, BIRUBIRU and another. This is said to have happened early in January and was reported at Daru by ex A.C. AUWALA of WARIGI Village. If there is any truth in this report the accused should be arrested and all material witnesses brought into Daru.
2. Reported also by AUWALA that there is an adultery case at Saiwasi the accused being DADURU of that village.
3. MADA, wife of Councillor SAKILADA of KIMAMA went to WARIGI about two months ago to visit her parents. Whilst there the woman was given in marriage to another man named BABARU and is said to be still in Warigi.
4. Reported by Ex A.C. AUWALA that the Village Constable of URADU - GUGAWA - killed his wife. If there is any truth in this report the principals & witnesses should be brought to Daru.
5. Endeavour to recruit one suitable man as Local Constable. He should be able to speak police Motuan if not English.
6. Three more recruits are also required for General Service in the A.E.C. Boys of good physique and, if possible to obtain, natives having some knowledge of English.
7. Pay V.C. in The Aramia District as per list attached also distribute wages of deceased native Labourer BOMA (vide list)
8. Purchase native food, particularly sago. On your way up, the Bamu R. it would be as well to leave work at any villages seen en route re getting sago ready.
9. It is particularly desired that you locate the ARI people at the headwaters of the Aramia, also, if possible, the Karama-Karama people. GEWA of IWIRAMA is the V.C. of the latter.
10. On completion of work in the Aramia, please return to the villages of Maipani, Damerakoromo, Oremokoromo and Wadodo and pick up any tax copra offering and do likewise at the Wabuda villages also IWISIA and OROMOSAEU (Kiwai Id.) all of which lie on your direct return route. If no copra bags are available accept baskets of approved weight.
11. Whilst in the Aramia District please make inquiries in the villages on the North bank of the Aramia as to the recent presence or otherwise in the vicinity, of any of the WEWE Tribe.

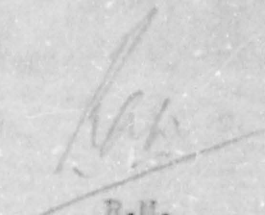


With regard to the taxation matters you are requested to attend to on this patrol - all the villages named have been warned to have copra ready. Any taxable native in these villages who cannot produce some copra or who has made no attempt to produce any should be brought in unless there is valid excuse for the neglect.

In case you are likely to be near the mouth of the Aramia River within a day or so of new or full moon I would warn you that the tidal bore is felt for some miles up the river from its junction with the Bamu and due precautions for the safety of the vessel (and dinghy) should be taken.

Unfortunately there is no Interpreter available for the Gogodara language but I have no doubt that ex A.C. AUWALA of Warigi will make himself known to you, and, failing him, there is another ex A.C. - KIMAMA by name - who lives at Uradu.

A suitable cook for the Barracks is also required.

  
R.H.  
1/3/34

P.S. Should time and circumstances permit it is desired that an examination be made of the creek running into Uradu lagoon with a view to gaining some knowledge of the locality which may be useful in tracing the whereabouts of the WEWE Tribe.



PAY. V.Cs

GOGODARA DISTRICT

No. 25.	SIMODO	of	DOGOHA	1.	0.	0	
26	WURIA	"	PIJI	1.	0.	0	
27.	WARA	"	ISAGU	1.	0.	0	
28.	GROESA	"	BARIMO	1.	0.	0	
29.	SURI	"	1-U	1.	0.	0	
30.	DARI	"	ADIBA	1.	0.	0	
31.	GUMA <i>DEAD</i>	"	AKETA	1.	0.	0	<i>EAA paid</i>
32.	GAGUSI	"	BALA	1.	0.	0	
33.	MANENI	"	WARIGI	1.	0.	0	
35.	BETA	"	DADI	1.	0.	0	
34.	GUGAWA	"	URADU	1.	0.	0	
37.	KABUA	"	KENGA	1.	0.	0	
95.	WARIGI	"	KEWA	1.	0.	0	
96.	GEWA	"	IWIRAMA	1.	0.	0	1932-3
	do	"	do	1.	0.	0	1933
97.	GERIGERI	"	KOTARI	1.	0.	0	
148.	KAMA	"	KITAMA	1.	0.	0	
90	MUBALA	"	ARI	1.	0.	0	1932
	do	"	do	1.	0.	0	1933

Total..... £ 19. 0. 0

Wages decd N/L BOMA. Father BURI of SIWINAMA

c/s 6028 Kikori.

£20. 13. 0

Wages OBI-IONO of SISIAHI, Bama R.c/s 2504 Kai. £11.17.6

.....

22.10.6

Received the above amounts.

P.O.

*B. 41. 10/6*



REPORT OF PATROL BY C. CHAMPION P.O. TO  
ARAMIA RIVER DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
INQUIRING INTO THE ALLEGED MURDER OF  
ALABA OF SAIWASI AND MAKARA(?) OF URADU,  
ENDEAVOURING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE ARI  
AND KARAMA-KARAMA PEOPLE, RECRUITING A.C.'s,  
RETURNING T/E PRISONERS TO BAMU R. AND  
GENERAL INSPECTION OF VILLAGES ETC.

Patrol Report No. 7 of 1933/34.

Police accompanying patrol - Opl. DOGIO. A.C.'s. KOIMI. KAIVARE. BANA. DONOMA?  
and HAI-INA. N.M.A.'s KERAI and WODARI.

Tuesday 6/3/34.

Acting upon instructions received from the R.M. W.D. I  
left in the "Vailala" at 9.20 a.m. for the purpose of carrying out  
the above instructions. Called at SAMARI 2 p.m. and put off two  
T/E prisoners and a pay-off from T.I. - the latter had enough gear  
for ten people. Continued 2.15 p.m. and arrived DAMARATAM 5.20 p.m.  
and anchored. Warned all the people to have their tax copra ready  
on my return. Very heavy rain during the night.

Wednesday 7/3/34.

Left 5.45 a.m. calling at WAWISI, SISIAMI and OROPAI  
in order to drop T/E prisoners. Warned all the lower Bamu R. villages  
to have copra ready for my return and told all villages that I  
would buy all available sage (for Deru gaol). Entered Aramia River  
12.30 p.m. and anchored 5.20 p.m. Many grass islands floating down  
the river. Heavy rain, lightning and thunder.

Thursday 8/3/34.

Left 7 a.m. and at 7.15 a.m. saw some people on the right  
bank and they told us they belonged to SAIWASI village and that  
they were making a new village. Told them that I would visit their  
village on my return. Passed Kenoa Ck. 8.45 a.m. Uradu Ck. 1 p.m.  
Kabira Ck. 1.15 p.m. Kotari Ck. 2.45 p.m. Dogona Ck. 3.10 p.m. and  
anchored off ISAGU village 5.45 p.m. Village people came out to us  
through the swamp and informed us that the MUMUNI people, further up  
the river, had gone inland and made a new village. This is unfortunate  
as I had intended to get MUMUNI carriers and canoes to take up the  
river for the purpose of locating the ANI people; however I will  
get some SARESO people. Picked up a MUMUNI man from here. Myriads  
of mosquitoes and ~~terrible~~ rain. A crocodile nearly overturned dinghy



(2).

Friday 9/3/34.

Found that we had drifted about a hundred yards down the river during the night, the cause of which was a ~~large~~ large floating island entangled in the anchor chain. Took some time to cut the grass away and we eventually left at 6.45 a.m. and anchored off MUMUNI 9.10 a.m. Only one man at this village and we took him aboard. Left again at 10.10 a.m. with two fairly large canoes in tow. Anchored 1.25 p.m. at canoe landing place of SARESO village. Sent in for the village people but the village was found to be deserted and the SARESO people have evidently moved further inland and the two MUMUNI men I had with me did not know where they had gone to. I could not go and search for them as I did not have any carriers with me. Will have to return to MUMUNI and go and find the people in order to secure carriers for the API trip. As usual, mosquitoes and rain.

Saturday 10/3/34.

Left 6.15 am. down river and anchored MUMUNI 8.35 a.m. and went ashore. One very large Ginama standing containing one family. I had the Cpl. 3 A.C's, Actg. Interpreter MASE and the two MUMUNI men with me. Left the village at 9 a.m. to find the MUMUNI people. We travelled over quite a good native pad passing through one or two swamps, one of which was waist deep. We had gone about 10 miles when our guides quietly informed me that we might possibly reach the village at dusk! They had previously informed me that we could visit the village and return to the Vailala to sleep with time to spare. Had lunch and sent the Cpl. with two A.C's and our guides to find the village people while the remainder of the party returned to the Vailala. On our return we met all the MUMUNI village people - they were on their way down to the river and had come on a different road. Sent back for the Cpl's party. The MUMUNI people informed me that there were no more people left at their inland settlement. At an opportune moment the womenfolk slipped on their <sup>petticoats</sup> calico/as they were wearing the grass sihi. When any one dies their female relations wear a veil made out of string while their male relations wear string skull caps - several were seen.



(3).

Arrived back at the Aramia River 4.30 p.m. The people informed me that they had made a small settlement inland but it was not their intention of staying there all the time - I wonder! Selected ten carriers to accompany me to ARI. No V.C. here.

Sunday 11/3/34.

The Cpl. and A.C.'s returned some time during the night and the former reported that they had reached the village at about 5 p.m. and had found one Ginama containing an old couple. With the carriers on board and three canoes in tow we left at 6.35 a.m. going up the river again and anchored off ARI Ck. 2.10 p.m. The creek was closed up and our prospects of finding the ARI people ~~was~~ were not at all bright. Millions of mosquitoes - cannot get them out of the boat even in the day time. Sent police and carriers to endeavour to make a "road" through the long swamp grass. The carriers said that it would be impossible to get to the village - however we can try.

Monday 12/3/34.

Left 6.30 a.m. with two canoes and five police very heavy going through the long grass. After passing through several swamps and pulling the canoes through grass we arrived at a landing place at 10.15 a.m. Decided to have an early lunch. Left 11.30 a.m. on a very little used native pad. At 1 p.m. we arrived at a swamp and the carriers said it was impassable so sent the police in to see how deep it was but it was over their heads. Sent all the police out to see if the swamp could be skirted. They arrived back in half an hour and reported they had gone a long way along the bank and had found a freshly cut twig here and there but they had lost it in another large and deep swamp. The MUMUNI carriers evidently only know the landing place as they appear to have no knowledge of the country whatever. We had found a mark so we followed it but only to lose it again in a large swamp. Eventually found some cut twigs again and continued - our progress was very slow. One large swamp we went through was up to our armpits and it took us an hour to cross it then we went through dense bamboo groves hacking a road.



(4).

Leeches in thousands. At 4 p.m. we saw foot marks and then found a well used native pad and making fast progress arrived ARI village (V.C. MUBAIA) 5 p.m. An astounded man was standing on the verandah of the Ginama shouting excitedly so I asked Int. MASE what he was talking about and I got this reply - "Look, the Government is coming, they have come a long way through the big swamps to see us - this is no good, we will move our village back to the Aramia River". Will they? - I sincerely hope so. I suppose we did look a sight - soaking wet and all bleeding from leech bites. The leeches even got through my puttees and into my boots. Two carriers fell when crossing one of the large swamps - my clothes and bed swag. The V.C. was at his garden so sent out for him. The village consists of the usual large Ginama and is situated on high ground but I do not think it is very good garden land, the people live mostly on sago.

In fine weather one could reach this village from the Aramia in a few hours but in the wet season it is just a little more difficult. Only a handful of people in the village, they were away visiting friends. The V.C. returned at dusk and I asked him why they had moved their village from the previous site visited by Mr. Zimmer four years ago and I was informed that the people were frightened of the SIMODO (bush) people on the left bank of the SOARI River and the DIGOMIDI or SUKI-SUKI people living near the Fly River. The latter people are evidently some bush natives near the Fly but not the natives of SUKI Creek. It appears that these raids ~~took~~ occurred many years ago and their information as to the whereabouts of these bush natives was very vague. The real reason I think for moving their village is because someone has died or they get tired of the place. They are semi-nomadic people as they told me how many times they had moved their village. However after talking to the V.C. and the village people they decided to move their village nearer to the ARAMIA River - a previous village site and the V.C. said he would show us this site when we returned to the "Vailala".



(5).

Pitched my tent outside the Ginama as there was no Rest House. Paid the V.C. his wages for two years. Bought some sage and bananas which the women had cooked for the police and carriers.

Tuesday 13/3/34.

A.C.KAIVARE informed me that he had put my wet boots near the fire to dry but "fire he catch him" - it did. I only brought the one pair with me. Left at 7.15 a.m. and found that the flood waters had receded a good deal. As we had already made a track through the grass swamps our return journey was very quick - arrived "Vailala" 1.40 p.m. Up anchor at 1.35 p.m. and returned down stream passing SOARI River 4.7 p.m. and anchored MUMONI 7.20 p.m. Paid the carriers off. Mosquitoes getting bearable.

Wednesday 14/3/34.

Left 5.40 a.m. and anchored 7.40 a.m. off ISAGU village (V.C.WABA). Canoes down to meet us. Visited the village which consisted of one large Ginama in good order. The two medical assistants I had with me did a fair amount of injection work. Held C.N.M. and then returned to "Vailala" leaving 10.45 a.m. and anchored again 11.23 a.m. off PIJI village (V.C.WURIA). Waited for canoe and left 1 p.m. and arrived at the village fifteen minutes later. Instructed the V.C. to get portion of the Ginama roof repaired immediately, otherwise everything in order. Returned to the Vailala and left at 2.45 p.m. and anchored off DADI village (V.C.BETA) 3.10 p.m. The V.C. reported and instructed him to have a large canoe down for me in the morning.

Thursday 15/3/34.

Left in canoe 6.45 a.m. and landed after an hour's paddling then another ten minutes on the road brought us to DADI which consisted of one large Ginama and several smaller houses. Village in fair order but no Rest House - instructed the V.C. to build one. A few injections for yaws - mostly children. One case of adultery dealt with. Returned to Vailala



(6).

and left 10.40 a.m. and anchored 10.50 a.m. off AKETA. Went ashore - only a few minutes by canoe. The V.C. of this village, GUMA, died a few months ago and his son IRUMI is recommended to fill the vacancy. The village had been moved from the old site and the people are at present living in small houses pending the construction of their Ginama which has been commenced. The people say the reason they have moved their village on to an island is because they are frightened of the SIMODO or WEWE bush tribes. Paid GUMA's wages to his widow. One male V.D. suspect to Daru. Returned to Vailala and left 12.55 p.m. entered DOGONA Ok. 1.55 p.m. and anchored 2 p.m. The V.C's of ADIBA(DARI), DOGONA(SIMODO), and XU(SURI) reported, they were paid and given new clothes where necessary. Left in canoe 2.30 p.m. and after a good deal of trouble getting through the long swamp grass arrived ADIBA 4 p.m. The old Ginama which had fallen about a year ago was still lying on the ground as seen by Mr.A.R.M.Faithorn. I was unable to prosecute these people as most of the able bodied men were away making canoes. Instructed the V.C. when the men returned to get the mess cleared up without delay. Evidently they do not wish to build a new Ginama but want to live in family houses. Instructed these present that they must build decent houses and keep them in repair. Selected one very good house and told them to copy it and pull down their present shanties. I then visited DOGONA about another hour away by canoe. The village was in fair order but no Ginama - people living in family houses of different designs. Again selected a model house to copy from. The carriers said they would take me back to the Vailala a much shorter way and as is usual with their short cuts we took about an hour longer, arriving Vailala 8.15 p.m.

Friday 16/3/34.

Held 6.30 a.m. and then left at 7.55 a.m., entered KOTARI Creek 8.20 a.m. and went slow speed till 9 a.m. when we anchored. Waited some time for a canoe which eventually arrived 10 a.m. Half an hour in the canoe brought us to KOTARI(V.C.GERIGERI). Village and gardens excellent - Rest House fair order. One man



(7).

here with half his face and one eye eaten away by sores and as he wishes to go to Daru for medical treatment will take him. The village people say that there is a track from here into the WFVE country but they had not seen any villages belonging to the bush people. Returned to Vailala and left 12.15 but had to stop immediately as there was a large quantity of grass round the propeller and shaft which took some time to cut away. Eventually left at 12.40 going slow speed to the mouth of the creek anchoring 1.25 p.m. off TAI village in the Aramia River. The village is 25 minutes from the river by canoe as is controlled by the V.C. of DOGONA. The village was spotless and the Rest House fair. Settled a dispute re hunting grounds. Returned to Vailala and left 3.30 p.m. anchoring KEWA Ok. 4.5 p.m. and went to the village of KEWA (V.C. WARIGI). Instructed the V.C. to get all the rubbish removed from underneath the Ginama as there was an objectionable smell coming from there; otherwise everything in order. Returned to Vailala and left 5.45 p.m. meeting Mr. Drysdale of the U.F. mission - he came aboard and we proceeded to Kabiri Ok. anchoring at 6.20 p.m. Mr. Drysdale left for his temporary home. Arranged for a canoe in the morning.

Saturday 17/3/34.

Left by canoe 7.45 a.m. and arrived KIMAMA (V.C. KAMA) 9.15 a.m. Village and R.H. in good order. When I was ready to leave I called for carriers but no one came so sent the V.C. to get them - he returned shortly after and reported that he could not find any one. I then sent the A.C.'s who found several men hiding in the Ginama and several who ran away into the bush. ~~xxxxxx~~ Later 26 men were charged with the offence and 16 were convicted. Got away 10.55 a.m. and arrived WARIGI (V.C. MANENI) 11.55 a.m., village and surroundings in good order - R.H. fair. A few minor complaints settled out of Court. Left 1.25 p.m. and arrived BARIMO (V.C. GEGESA) 1.50 p.m. Re GINAMA here, the people living in smaller houses. Village untidy looking and smelly - not unlike the V.C. Warned the V.C. to brighten himself up and also the people, to build better houses and repair the poor R.H.



(8).

Inquired into an alleged threat to kill ex AC.MASH (now Crewa Servant at Daru and Actg. Interpreter with me) but could not get any evidence whatever except that of Mr. AC.AUWALA which could not be relied upon. Called at Mr. Drysdale's place to get a boy for Court. Mr. Drysdale is at present living in a temporary building but has started on a large house and a school building also. He has made a cricket ground and has challenged the "Vailala" to a game on her next visit to the Aramia - challenge accepted by us. I have instructed the V.C's to help Mr. Drysdale all they can. Arrived back at Vailala 5.20 p.m.

Sunday 18/3/34.

Left 6.20 a.m. and anchored off URADU Ck. ten minutes later. The creek has practically closed up and did not use it even for the canoe. It took us an hour to get to the village of URADU (V.C.GUGAWA) which was clean. The roof of the Ginama has to be repaired and a new Rest House built. Inquired into the alleged killing of KAKARA by her husband, V.C.GUGAWA, and he was taken into custody. There are three witnesses but none of their statements agree. The people informed me that there is a road from URADU to one of the WEWE villages called AITAMANA and that when I am prepared to go they will take me there. I was unable to get anyone who had actually seen the village but they insist that it is there. No one at URADU can speak the WEWE language. Returned to the Vailala and left 12.45 p.m. anchoring 2.15 p.m. off SIWINAMU village (V.C.GEDA). I was informed by Councillor SAKILADA that the V.C. is living at KENOA village and has been for the past two years. I will inquire into this when I visit KENOA. All the SIWINAMU people down on the river bank in a Ginama but they told me their proper village was inland and as the grass in the swamp was very long said I would take some time to get there. As all the people down here I did not go to their proper village. Medical inspection held. Left 3.30 p.m. and anchored Kenea Creek 4.45 p.m. V.C.KABUA of Kenea reported and was instructed to have a large canoe ready in the morning to take me to his village. Some Kenea people down on the main river.



(9).

Monday 19/3/34.

Left in canoe at 6.50 and proceeded up Kenca Creek and arrived village - at least it is said to be a village, at 9.35 a.m. The Ginama has been left where it fell, apparently many months ago as long grass is growing through the debris and right through the filthy village. There are about a dozen hovels - said to be houses. No Rest House of course. When I asked the V.C. why? - he replied that he had told the village people to clean the village, build a new R.H. and Ginama and as the usual saying is "they no hear my talk". Collected the remainder of the people in the village and took them with me down to the Aramia River arriving there at noon. Nineteen able bodied men charged and convicted for the disgraceful condition of their village - perhaps in the future they will "hear" the V.C.'s talk. Left 2.30 p.m. and anchored off SAIWASI (no V.C.) 3.15 p.m. I had to investigate the alleged murder of ALABA here by NAWATI, BIRUBIRU and DIMIA. Took 4 A.C.'s with me and walked through a sage swamp and mud for a mile and arrived at the village which consisted of three houses. Had I paid them a surprise visit and surrounded the village we could have caught one of the alleged murderers - DIMIA, but I was certain that they had heard the engine of the Vailala so did not think it worth while. DIMIA had run into the bush when he had seen us approaching. Sent the A.C.'s out to look for him but he could not be found. The village people told me that DIMIA had a very bad leg and could hardly walk so I do not anticipate much trouble in arresting him. However with BIRUBIRU and NAWATI it is another matter - they are both away at sage places and have been for some months and they are not at the same place. Decided to leave the four A.C.'s here and instructed them to proceed in pairs at midnight to the sage places and arrest these two men. By the account that the village people gave me of the distance I anticipated that the M.C.'s should arrive at their destination at about dawn or a little later. I could not send an N.C.O. with them as Cpl. DOGIO was down with fever and I could not accompany both parties myself. However once these men are seen I do not anticipate the least trouble in arresting them. In any case



(10).

DIMIA who must be very near SAIWASI will have to be caught and it will mean three separate parties. Left the four A.C's - BANA, KOIMI, DONOMA and HAI-INA at the village with instructions to stay out till they found their men - I returned to the Vailala in the dark and had a fall in the sago swamp as I only had sandals on and no lamp. While at Kenea Creek yesterday I interviewed V.C.GEDA of SIWINAMU and he informed me that he had not lived at SIWINAMU for the past 18 months as he was making a garden near Kenea Ok. I informed him that he would have to return to SIWINAMU and look after his village or lose his clothes. He said that his proper village was Kenea and he wished to stay there, so he resigned.

Tuesday 20/3/34.

DIMIA came and gave himself up. At 11.30 a.m. the 4 A.C's returned to the Vailala with HAWATI and BIRUBIRU, the other wanted men. It appears that ALABA was bragging to these three men that he was going to marry a certain woman and they jeered at him and said "we know your fashion, you will take her, keep her for a little while and then throw her away". ALABA wanted to bet them that he would keep her, whereupon HAWATI picked up a piece of wood and gave ALABA a tremendous hit with it behind the ear and ALABA fell face forward onto the floor. Then BIRUBIRU and DIMIA picked up pieces of wood and beat ALABA unmercifully on the back - he died immediately. ~~Left~~ Instructed the SAIWASI people to make a permanent village on the present site and that I would visit them again later on. They gave me a good deal of assistance in arresting the wanted men. Left anchorage 12.10 p.m. and entered Bamu River 3.45 p.m. calling at MIRUA 4.40 to pick up sago. Went on to OROPAI and anchored 6 p.m. All prisoners ashore with A.C's to sleep. Purchased fair quantity of sago.

Wednesday 21/3/34.

Left 6 a.m. calling at SISIAMU to pick up sago and then continued on to MAIPANI arriving there 7.10 a.m. Went ashore and handed out 17 bags to be filled with tax copra. Weighed same, held C.N.M. and then returned to Vailala and left 11.35 a.m. after buying some sago. Anchored WADODO and picked up five bags of copra.



(II).

Left 1.20 p.m. and anchored OROMOKOROMO 8 p.m. and collected six bags tax copra. Left 2.50 p.m. in heavy rain and wind anchoring DAMARATAM 5.15 p.m. All prisoners sent ashore.

Thursday 22/3/34.

Collected 5 bags tax copra and then left 8.10 a.m. - a fair sea running when crossing over to IPISIA 10.15 a.m. Very few people in the village and the V.C. away. Collected 13 bags tax copra and left 1.30 p.m. Shortly after leaving we ran into a southerly squall with rain. Went through Forc passage and when emerging ran onto a sandbank at 7 p.m. when going slow speed. It was not till 7.50 p.m. that we could find a deeper passage and then we continued on to Daru arriving 9.15 p.m. The tide was not high enough to go along side the wharf and we had to transport everyone ashore in the dinghy and it took some time as there were 71 on board.

As the KARAMA-KARAMA people are said to have returned to the vicinity of the Fly River, I did not see them.

*B. Champion*  
P.O.

6/4/34

Summary.

There seems little to add to what is contained in the body of the report. However the question of latrines is rather important I think. In practically all the villages there is an avenue of trees leading from the village which is used as the latrine. They cannot have the latrines over the water as they get all their water from the swamp and as most of the villages are situated on low islands in the swamps pit latrines can be of little use. Mr. Drysdale told me that he put a hole down and got water at about 10 feet and he has rather a high position than most of the villages. In some of the villages the smell was disgusting. Pit latrines to be serviceable would have to be from 15 to 20 feet deep.



Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Ordnance	Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.		
Rice 1 lb. 3.	300				300	1 8 1	nil	
Biscuits ...								
Fish & Meat 5d.	26	26			26	10 10	nil	
Sugar 1 lb.	18	18			18	2 3	nil	
<del>Tea 1 lb.</del>								
Soap 3d.	3				3	9	nil	
Tobacco 3/1d.	30				30	4 12 6	nil	V. Olliv. P.M.F Mag. Gaol etc.
Matches 3d.	30 doz				30	8	nil	
Kerosene 2/5d. 2 gal					2 gal	4 6	nil	also Boat lamps etc.
Tents ...	1				1		1	
Fishes ...	2						2	
Lamps ...	1						1	
Buckets ...	2						2	
Kerosene Cans ...	3						3	
Knives and Sheaths								
Kniver, 18" n.	3						2	
Knives, others								
Belts ...								
Pouches ...								
Print ...								
Twill ...								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads ...								
Mirrors ...								
Axes ...								
Half Axes ...	2						2	
Tomahawks ...	2						2	
Fuel as per Log No. 16 of 1933/34						7 14 0		
10 shotgun cartridges						2 -		
Total						24 13 3		

NOTE.—When an article such as a tent is issued, and is returned for future use, the value should not be entered.



PATROL REPORT 8 of 1933/34 BY R.A. WOODWARD  
TO MID FLY DISTRICT AND LAKE MURRAY.  
9 APR. 1934 TO 22 APR. 1934.



**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

8/33-34

DARU

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M.W.D. to  
Mid-Fly District and Lake Murray for the purpose of  
Consolidation of Government Influence & returning home discharged  
prisoners

Left Station on 9th April Returned to Station on 22nd April 1934

Number of Carriers employed \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Vallala" - R.A. Woodward

Villages visited Koabu, Tiro, Baramira, Tiraruma, Gumaka, Ambukapa  
Vesit, NGAZ, Kokosit, Misangara, Uaukof and numerous native  
camps.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

6733/5.S3.-750.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date May 4th, 1934., 1934

*R.A. Woodward*  
 Officer in Charge of Station.

ARCHIVES



REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD, R.M.W.D.

TO LAKE MURRAY AND MID-FLY DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol - Consolidation of Government influence; returning home discharged prisoners and medical work.

Monday April 9th.

Left Daru at 6-30 a.m. in the "Vailala" accompanied by 6 A.C., 14 discharged prisoners, 3 rejected recruits for A.N.C., N.M.A. GERA and Court Interpreter GIBIA. Made a non-stop run to SEWERIMABU where the Interpreter and discharged prisoners were landed. The latter will be escorted home by canoe and the Interpreter will purchase sago and concentrate supplies at Koabu village for loading on the "Vailala" on my way back to Daru. Took on board 2 bags of tax copra and continued on to Koabu anchoring there 5-35 p.m. Took on board 8 more bags of copra as ballast and a small quantity of native food for A.C. and crew. Under power 10 hours. Days run 52 miles.

Tuesday April 10th

Left Koabu at 6-5 a.m. and anchored at Madiri 6-40 a.m. On going ashore I was met on the wharf by Mrs Cowling and three members of the U.F. Mission and it was obvious that they were all in a state of suppressed excitement and I was soon informed that urgent messages had been sent to me by the Cutter "Quest" (passed off MIBU) acquainting me with the fact that there had been another "Suki" raid and that Europeans and natives at Madiri were likely to be the next victims. Apparently they had had an anxious time for some days and armed guards had been posted throughout the night, and most of the Europeans had had but little sleep. On Saturday night, I was informed, the Europeans had heard the beating of drums and the blowing of conch shells at the back of Madiri and had imagined that the "Sukis" had surrounded the place and were likely to attack at any moment. The villages of Baramura and Tirio were said to have taken to the bush but Doumori had remained in their village with guards on the qui vivre day and night. Needless to say I did not believe one word of this and felt fairly confident that if any of the Mid-Fly natives were in the vicinity they were on a peaceful ground.



Tuesday April 10th cont.

I remember early last year a number of Mid-Fly people came down on a trading expedition to Doumori and this resulted in a general exodus to the bush of most villages in the neighbourhood, and I have no doubt that this is a recurrence of the same thing and that local natives have been telling all sorts of yarns to the Madiri folk, who, being newcomers to the country (except Mrs Cowling) have accepted such stories as being the truth. It was even reported that a number of heads had been taken at Karamakarama and that the Sukis would not be satisfied until the heads of all Europeans at Madiri had been lopped off. Having done my best to assure these people that they had nothing to fear from the "Sukis" and that they could dispense with the night guards, I left at 7-40 a.m. on the flood tide and kept going for the rest of the day. Passed a fairly new but deserted village a mile or so below Weredai which I took to be the new settlement of MAUPA where ex A.C. KUMURA and his people had lived since leaving their former village near Alligator Island named TOTOMA. Saw no signs of any natives until close to BURE Creek which enters the Fly just above the last of the D'Albertis group. At that point smoke could be seen on the right bank and after half an hours run we came to a number of rough shelters and quite a large number of natives amongst whom I recognised several who formerly lived at TOTOMA. Tied up to the bank and soon after I noticed ex A.C. KUMURA with a broad grin on his face and naked as the day he was born except for the penis shell. He quickly disappeared and having effected a quick change, boarded the boat clothed in a fairly clean pair of kahki pants - obviously he was ashamed to appear unclothed. I very soon found out that it was Kumura and his friends who had been blamed for the alleged raid on Madiri; they had just returned from a trading visit to Doumori and Suwami and indignantly denied that they had seen or been near any of the Karamakarama people. I learned that they had been living at Maupa for some time but had now abandoned that place as high tides had completely destroyed the tobacco crop and they



Tuesday April 10th cont.

were now looking for a piece of high land with good sago nearby where they could establish a permanent village. Kumura, who has been appointed a Village Constable, was issued with a uniform and instructed to accompany the patrol. KIROASI, the chief of GWIKATA, who has recently been discharged from Badili Gaol on health grounds and who is being returned to his home, at last had a smile as he has found someone to talk to. If it is found impossible to get the "Vailala" up Suki Creek it will be necessary to land this man at Tiraruma where, I am informed, there is a large settlement of the Zimakari people.

Wednesday April 11th.

In the early morning the N.M.A. attended to medical work and gave 9 injections. Took on board V.C. Kumura and two others and left 8-45 a.m. for Tiraruma. Current fairly strong and our speed is estimated to be about 5½ miles per hour. Reached the high red bank known as Tiraruma at 1-50 and went ashore accompanied by the N.M.A. who immediately commenced attending to yaws and other cases. The people here for the most part seemed to belong to the Zimakari group although there were also others from both the Kuni and Beagu sections of Lake Murray amongst these being ex A.C. I-E, SANGAMI, AKURAMI & UMARASI all of whom still remembered a good many Motuan words. The balance of the Zimakari people, were, I was informed, to be located at the village of AMBUKAPA on Daviumbu lagoon. Questioned about the Gumaka natives the ex A.C.s informed me that some of them had recently visited Tiraruma and had camped one night there; they had come in canoes as the track from Tiraruma to Gumaka was now impassable. Ex prisoner KIROASI seemed very disinclined to try and reach his village overland so there is nothing for it but to make the attempt to get the vessel up "Suki" Creek, and as an aid to this I engaged a large canoe and 7 paddlers from Tiraruma. Left 3-25 p.m. with canoe in tow and anchored at the mouth of "Suki" Creek at 4-40 p.m. I then proceeded up the creek for a mile or two and came to the conclusion that with a little clearing of overhanging timber we should be able to get the "Vailala" up the creek without undue



Thursday April 12th.

Despatched 3 A.C. and 7 Tiraruma natives in the canoe to clear the overhanging trees in the creek and two hours later weighed anchor and entered the creek at half speed. The stream proved to be from 6 to 8 feet deeper than when I was last here so there was no anxiety on account of timber blocks. Kept going at reduced speed and bar a few delays occasioned by the propellor being entangled by floating grass at hairpin bends, we safely reached the open water of the lagoon and anchored off GUMAKA Village after a journey of 4 hours 20 minutes. As soon as we left the fringe of scrub bordering the Fly a wonderful view of the surrounding country could be obtained from the sun deck of the "Vailala" and one gained the impression that the stream meandered through a vast area of ripening corn with but an occasional hillock to break its continuity to the far distant hills flanking the lagoon. Actually, of course, this vast expanse was carrying anything up to a fathom of water and was covered with a luxuriant growth of wild rice and other grasses, the total area of which must run into several thousands of acres. Later in the year when the flood waters subside most of this will be hard country with a small stream draining the Gumaka Lagoon. Before reaching the open water of the lagoon many natives could be seen in canoes; most of them appeared to be clearing out but when within hailing distance ex prisoner KIROASI got to work and made himself known and we had little difficulty after that in getting the people to come alongside the vessel. Prominent amongst these was a strapping native named GESI who spoke very fair Motuan; he is one of those who was arrested in connection with the first Weredai massacre and spent some time in Port Moresby. He was also wanted in connection with the last massacre but managed to evade arrest. Visited GUMAKA, now a collection of temporary huts, and whilst there a number of people from the nearby villages of Nausaku and Gwikata arrived, and I witnessed some touching scenes when KIROASI greeted his friends and relatives and later on I spent a most interesting time listening to Kiroasi telling his friends all about his experiences in Port Moresby. Of course I could not understand a word he said.



Thursday April 12th cont.

understand a word he said but his gestures were not hard to follow. In the meantime N.M.A. GERA had a busy time attending to medical work the natives submitting to treatment quite voluntarily. Since the operations in connection with the arrest of those concerned in the Weredai massacre, the people here seem to have led a semi-nomadic existence going from one temporary camp to another. When asked to explain the reason for this I was informed that the V.C. of INAPOROK had visited them from time to time and had told them that the Government would return and put some more people in Gaol. I was able to set their minds at rest on that score and suggested that they should return to their permanent villages.

Friday April 13th

Left GUMAKA at 7-20 a.m. and returned to the Fly River reaching the mouth of the creek at 10-30 a.m. the journey down stream thus being done in one hour quicker time than in the reverse direction. Judging by the depth of water in the creek and lagoon, it would be possible to get the "Vailala" right up to Gwikata Village which lies some miles to the westward of Gumaka, but a sudden drop in the water level in the Fly might make navigation in the narrow creek extremely difficult for a boat the size of the "Vailala", and I was not prepared to take the risk. Paid off the 7 Tiraruma men who returned to their village in the canoe and without further delay we continued on up the river. Anchored 6-30 p.m. having covered about 40 miles.

Saturday April 14th.

Weighed anchor at 6-45 a.m. and proceeded on at about 5 miles per hour. Passed Everill Junction 1 p.m. having seen and spoken to a man and two women in a canoe who said they came from Ambuaapa on Daviumbu Lagoon. A hour's run past the Junction brought us to the narrow entrance to Daviumbu. Had some doubts about taking the "Vailala" into the lagoon but as there seemed to be plenty of water I made the attempt but had to come to a stop a few yards up the creek on account of overhanging trees.



Saturday April 14th cont.

After some delay a passage was cleared and we managed to get the boat into a narrow channel flanked by floating grass and with dinghy and canoes towing, we eventually reached the open water of the lagoon where the engine was started again and soon we anchored off AMBUKAPA Village. Many of the women could be seen clearing out in canoes as we approached the village but eventually they returned and we had a very good welcome from the villagers who must have numbered nearly 300. I later found, however, that all these people did not belong to the Zimakari group, the Kaumaka people who were settled on TOMU Creek on the occasion of my last visit, have since made peace with the Zimakari and are now living with them pro tem. A prominent man in the Kaumaka group is TOMASA who was arrested with others in connection with the first Weredal massacre but was subsequently released after having lived in Port Moresby for some months. A few of the Beagu people from Lake Murray are also at AMBUKAPA. The N.M.A. had a busy time attending to the sick and it was pleasing to note that so many came voluntarily for treatment. I was told that the previous medical work done whilst these people were at Kwima (during the course of my last patrol to this District) has had good results. Yaws seems to be fairly prevalent and by nightfall the N.M.A. had given 25 injections and there were others to be done in the morning. Judging by the large number of young boys between the ages of 4 and 10 to be seen in the village, the population should not be decreasing <sup>&</sup> I suppose there would be a similar number of young girls in the women's quarters. Went ashore again at night to see the dancing but did not stay long as there was nothing striking about it although it was noticed that all the young boys danced with the men in front of the "mamifa" whereas in the daytime these same boys did not venture past the fence dividing the women's quarters from the "mamifa".



Sunday April 15th

In the early morning the N.M.A. gave 9 more injections. Purchased a number of coconuts and a little sago and weighed anchor at 8-35 a.m. Had considerable difficulty in getting through the narrow creek leading to the Fly and at one point had to use the kedge anchor to get the vessel off floating grass. Eventually we reached the Fly R. at 9-20 a.m. and continued up stream at a steady 8 miles per hour against a slow current. When near the entrance to Kongu Lagoon we saw a native in a canoe and from him learned that his people - the Wamaka group - were all at the village of VOSIT on <sup>WAM</sup> WAM Lagoon. Last time I came here these people were on Kongu Lagoon. According to our maps the village of VCSIT being on the Western side of WAM Lagoon, is in Dutch Territory, although the natives are obviously British subjects. Anchored 6-50 p.m. at Kongu Creek..

Monday April 16th.

After one hour's run we reached the entrance to Wam Lagoon and anchored whilst some A.C. were despatched in the dinghy to inspect the creek and report on its navigability. They eventually returned with the news that the creek was completely blocked by floating grass. I then took the boat a little up stream to another creek I had previously noticed in the hopes that in the present flooded condition of the river this creek would connect with Wam, but in this I was disappointed and had to return to our former anchorage at the creek entrance. I then left in the dinghy with 3 A.C. and V.C. Kumura with the intention of forcing a way through the grass and so into the lagoon. It took us 1½ hours of hard work to do this but we reached the open waters of the lagoon and after a long pull sighted the village of VOSIT which appears to be situated at the South-west extremity of the lagoon. Several canoes came out to meet us and amongst the men in them I noticed ex A.C. Sandi and Kamusi. On going ashore I was immediately struck by the fact that a new village was being built, the houses being evenly spaced on either side of a central street, and on a spur at the back of the village were two buildings of very superior type and different architecture to what one usually finds in these parts.



Monday April 16th cont.

I made an examination of the two latter buildings and was surprised to find that one was a school house, replete with forms, desks, black-board, slates etc. and the other a residence for a missionary. The living room in the latter house was liberally bedecked with Biblical pictures and texts and from various letters and books lying about I came to the conclusion that the Missionary was a Malay.

Apparently he had been established here six months or so but at the moment was away visiting friends at another village on the Dutch side. The VOSIT natives call this man "GURU" but I don't know whether this is his name or a term used by the natives meaning "teacher". Apparently any teaching he does is done in the Malay language. I noticed that many of the men in this village had short hair and on my suggesting that they had been to Gaol, they informed me that the Dutch Government had sent for them and they had gone to a place called UNUMUTI on the Bian River where they had to work but received no pay and were locked up in a house at night time. The Dutch Official from this place apparently visits this village at intervals; it may be remembered that in my report on my last visit to Wam I had found a new house in the deserted village of NAWA which I subsequently learned had been built as a rest house for the Dutch Government Official. Several of the Vosot men were most anxious to accompany me to Daru and engage as A.Cs but I was rather doubtful about taking them with me seeing that they are now domiciled in what I take to be Dutch Territory. Returned again to the "Vailala" under escort of a number of canoes of Vosit men who willingly towed the dinghy the greater part of the way. Left at 3 p.m. and returned down stream anchoring at 6-30 p.m. at the deserted village of AIEMBAKA, the precincts of which are now covered by 3 feet of water.

Tuesday April 17th.

Left AIEMBAKA 6-30 a.m. Passed DAVIUMBU three hours later where a number of people had come out to meet us but the only matter of importance they had to tell us was that a number of men and women from their village had gone to a dance at some village in Dutch Territory and had not returned. Passed Everill Junction 10-30 and turned into the Strickland and eventually anchored at the mouth of



Monday April 16th cont.

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Tuesday April 17th cont.

the Herbert River at 6-15 p.m. On the way up stream we came across a number of natives in a temporary camp on the left bank. Pulled up for a few minutes to speak to the people and found that they came from MARAVU, Lake Murray. They told us that we should not find any people on the Lake as all had gone to the bush on account of a big sickness. This was not very encouraging news but I decided to carry on and investigate.

Wednesday April 18th.

Left 6-10 a.m. and continued on up the Herbert River at about 6 miles per hour. When near the Lake met some people who said they came from Maravu; they denied that there was any sickness about. Entered the Lake 9-10 a.m. and proceeded to the South West corner and into an adjoining lagoon known as ZALF on which the village of MARAVU formerly stood. Found a few of the Maravu people in a temporary camp, the balance of them are on the Strickland and at TIRARUMA. N.M.A. gave a number of injections - yaws fairly prevalent. Returning again to the Lake entrance we found a gap in the floating grass which gave access to an extensive lagoon which is really the South East portion of the Lake which, I believe, has not previously been explored as the entrance is usually blocked with grass. Crossed the lagoon in a South East direction, there being from 1½ to 2 fathoms of water, and half an hour later entered a waterway from 20 to 40 yards wide running in an E.S.E direction and flanked by forest country with a fringe of floating grass. This creek is known as MAMBO and is said to link up with an extensive lagoon on the East side of Lake Murray. After proceeding up the creek for a mile and a half we found that the passage was completely blocked by a dense mass of grass although the lead indicated 5 fathoms of water. Anchored and sent the dinghy to force a way through the grass with the object of ascertaining if there was open water higher up. The Police returned later and reported that the creek was blocked and it would be impossible to go further except by canoe. This was most disappointing as I had been informed that there are many of the Lake people living on Mambo Lagoon. There was nothing for it but to go back so we returned to the Lake and then



Wednesday April 18th cont.

up an arm on the East side which I had not previously visited. Anchored 4-20 p.m. at a camp of the GITAM people, a section of BEAGU, the place being called N'GAZ. About 50 people present and the N.M.A. had a good many cases to attend to.

Thursday April 19th.

Left N'GAZ at 6-10 a.m. and returned to the main portion of the Lake then proceeded to the Northern end where we entered a waterway called ME-A on which is situated the village of KOKOSIT. On our arrival most of the women cleared out but they later returned and the N.M.A. had no difficulty in getting the sick to fall in for treatment. These people, when I last visited the Lake, were living in a village called MAKAU the site of which could be seen on a prominent headland opposite KOKOSIT. It is difficult to understand why these people refuse to remain in one spot for any length of time; I have questioned them but have failed to get any convincing reply but I am inclined to believe that when a death occurs, the corpse is usually buried in or near the communal house and not long afterwards a move is made to fresh ground. Others of this village were said to be away making sago. Left 11-10 a.m. and proceeded to the North West extremity of the Lake to the mouth of the E-I or June River where we came upon a small encampment of people who formerly resided in the village of XXXX GWAKA which was situated a few miles up the creek. Soon after anchoring ex A.C. SANUKA of GWAKA appeared and from him I learned that the people camped nearby were all who were left of the GWAKA people; last year's epidemic having wiped out a large number. These people were on their way to the Fly River where they intend settling near TIRURUMA. Left 1-40p.m. and returned to the Lake and entered a hitherto unexplored arm of the Eastern side called KIGASU. After proceeding up the inlet for a ~~1/2~~ mile or so we found ourselves in a fairly extensive waterway about 2 miles long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile wide bearing N.W. to S.E. and at the extreme N.W. end of this we came to the village of MISANGARA the people of which formerly lived at GITAM on the North East arm of the Lake. After some display of nervousness the people were induced to foregather in the camp and the N.M.A. attended to a number of yaws and other cases. This village, too, seems to have lost several of their number



Thursday April 19th cont.

in last year's 'flu epidemic. Left 5 p.m. and re-entering the Lake proceeded South to the village of USUKOF which is situated but a stone's throw from the former village occupied by these people. Many deaths reported to have occurred in the epidemic and this is given as the reason for leaving the old village. About 30 people present.

Friday April 20th

After the N.M.A. had completed his medical work we continued on down the Lake until a canoe with two men was sighted. These men escorted us up yet another arm on the East side to the settlement of CROKESAN. The people were living in temporary quarters having been driven out of their village when the ground was submerged by the exceptionally high flood waters. The community consisted of about 20 people who were previously visited by me when living at BALAU on the N.E. arm of the Lake. People very friendly and exhibited no signs of nervousness when we first appeared. N.M.A. gave 9 injections. As I could get no information as to the presence of other natives on the Lake there was no point in remaining longer. I accordingly left at 9-15 a.m. and headed for the Herbert River. Entered the river 10-40 a.m. and made a watch and compass traverse as our existing maps appear to be somewhat inaccurate. Reached the Strickland 1 p.m. and proceeded down stream at about 9½ miles per hour with a strong current in our favour and reached Everill Junction in 3 hrs 50 min the journey in the reverse direction having taken 7 hrs 50 min. Anchored 6-30 p.m. a few miles above Kwima Creek.

Saturday April 21st

Left 5-30 a.m. and travelled throughout the day. Saw several canoes near Tirurama travelling up stream and was informed that they were Lake Murray people who had been visiting friends at that village. Reached V.C. KUMURA's camp at 1-20 p.m. and put the V.C. and others ashore having instructed the former to establish a permanent village with properly constructed houses. Anchored off Bituri R. 7-10 p.m. having covered about 130 miles since daybreak.



Sunday 22nd April

Proceeded to Baramura where two bags of tax copra were taken on board and handed out some sacks to be filled. Continued on to TIRIO where several taxes were paid in cash from money earned at Madiri. Visited Madiri but only remained there long enough to transact Official business with Mrs Cowling. No further "Suki" raids reported. Thence on to KOALU where the V.C. of Sewerimabu, Anti and Doropodai reported with tax men. Took on board 26 bags of copra and 8 sacks of sago left there, as arranged, by Interpreter GIBIA. Left 1-30 p.m. and made a non-stop run back to Daru arriving there at 9 p.m.

Approximate distance travelled 824 miles in 128½ running hours.

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of this patrol the N.M.A. administered 105 injections for yaws etc. and dealt with 33 miscellaneous cases, the whole of this work being done amongst the Middle Fly peoples. I think this may be taken as an indication of increased confidence in the Government.

As regards the alleged "Suki" raid on KaramaKarama and the suggested presence of "Sukis" in the vicinity of Madiri - I am quite satisfied that the Europeans at Madiri really had no cause for alarm and I have since ascertained that the beating of drums heard at the back of the plantation was nothing more than a dance in one of the bush villages.

*H.A. Woodward*  
H.A.W.D.  
2/5/34



TERRI

Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice ...	200 lb	120		60	180	15	20	
Biscuits ...								
Meat ...	12	6		6	12	5 8		
Fish ...	12	6		6	12	4 8		
Sugar ...								
Tea ...								
Soap ...	6 lb				6 lb	1 3		
Tobacco ...	20 lb	2 lb		16 lb	18 lb	2 6 6	2 lb	Purchase native foods
Matches ...	2 doz	1 doz		1 doz	2 doz	6		
Kerosene ...	4 gal				2 gal	4 2	2 gal	
Tents ...								
Flies ...								
Lamps ...								
Buckets ...								
Kerosene Cans ...								
Knives and Sheaths ...								
Knives, 18 in. ...								
Knives, others ...	12				2	1 3	10	
Belts ...								
Pouches ...								
Print ...	40 yd				18 yd	5 0	22 yd	
Twill ...								
Handkerchiefs ...								
Beads ...	2 lb				1 lb	2 1 1/2	0 1 lb	
Mirrors ...	6				1	6	5	
Axes ...								
Half Axes ...								
Tomahawks ...	6						6	
<b>Cost Value as per log</b>						<b>12 17 5</b>		
					<b>Total £</b>	<b>17 4 6</b>		

NOTE: When an article such as a tent is issued, but is returned for future use, the value should not be entered.

CAN

WR



*Gama*  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
111

*Gama*  
ARCHIVES

PATROL REPORT

District of *DARU* Report No *9 of 33/34*  
Patrol Conducted by *Actg A/R/M G. Chapman*  
Area Patrolled *Lower BAMU + GAMA Rivers*  
Patrol Accompanied by - Europeans  
*Natives Shwen*  
Duration - From *7/5/1934* to *19/5/1934*  
Number of Days *13*

Medical Assistant Accompany? *no*  
Last Patrol to Area by - District Services *1/19*  
Medical *1/19*

Map Reference  
Object of Patrol *(1) General Inspection (2) Recruiting of 9 A.Cs (3) Enquire into alleged raid on WADODO Village*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT Moresby

Forwarded, please

*1/19*

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Officer

Amount paid for War Damage Compensation £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount Paid from P.E.D.F Trust Account £ \_\_\_\_\_



**PATROL REPORT.**

STATION NUMBER.

9 of 33/34.

D A R U. W.D.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by C. Champion A/A.R.M. toBama River Dist. and Gama River (D.D.) for the purpose ofGeneral inspection of Bama Villages and recruiting 9 A.C's for P.M.Inquiring in to an alleged raid on WADODO village (W.D.) by Gama River natives of the Delta Division. Medical attention given to all villages.Left Station on 7th May 1934Returned to Station on 15th May 1934Number of Carriers employed \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Police taken 7Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Wailala". C. ChampionVillages visited SAMANI. AGOBARA. DAMERAKOROMO. MAIPANI. BIDUHO. HEMBEI. IBUA. BUNIKI. KIPUPURU. UPATI. BAMI. DARAVE. SINORA. FORABINA. ANIADAI. WAKAI. SOGRI. KURIA. IOWA. GAGORO. HATAKAI. MURUA. OROPAL. SISIEMI. BINA. WARIO. BEMARANI. ABARANI. STEER. ANASOA. KOWANISI. OROMOKOROMO. WADODO. GESOA. DAMERATAH.

(1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.

(2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.

(3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.

(4) The space below is not to be written in.

(5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

0730/030.-750.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 30th May, 1934.*C. Woodward*

Officer in charge of Station.



121/25/34

Hon' G.S.

Blind ex-native labourers. H.D.

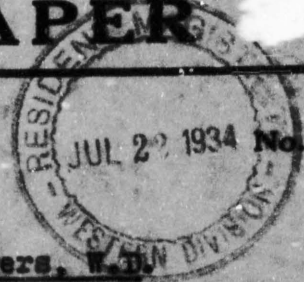
In reply to your letter No. 792/34 of the 7th instant on the above subject, I have to advise that the native referred to is married and lives with his wife and appears to be well cared for and is not in need of any support from the Government.

*Law*

E.M.W.D.  
25/7/34



# MINUTE PAPER



R.M.W.D., Daru.

Blind ex-native labourers, W.D.

The entry in Patrol Report No. 9/33-34, W.D., re the native with inflamed eyes at GAGORO village and the blind native at BUNIKI village, was referred to the C.N.A., with a request to know if anything could be done for the blind man. The C.N.A. replies:-

"I would be pleased if it could be ascertained whether the native referred to is in need of assistance from the fund. It does not follow that a native is entitled to something from the fund solely because he is blind, but if his infirmity adversely affects his means of support the trustees will certainly come to his aid with food or the means of procuring same. It is possible that the native referred to is well cared for in regard to food and attention by his own family (if any) or his relatives. If he is really in need of food and the means of procuring same and has no family or relatives capable and willing to support him, I will have the matter considered by the trustees."

Is the man in any need of support?

*H. H. [Signature]*  
G.S.T. 7.34



Mr C. Champion A/A.R.M.

Please be prepared to leave on patrol in the "Uailala" on Monday next the 7th inst. for the following purposes -

1. To transport water tank to Samari, Kiwai Isl. Please see attached correspondence on this matter and endeavour to obtain payment in cash in accordance therewith.
2. From Samari it would be as well to proceed up the coast of Kiwai and thence to BORA to land witnesses etc. from URADU who will be able to return home overland but they will require a few sticks of tobacco for hire of canoes.
3. Thence to the Bamu where it is desired that you make a general inspection of villages as far as possible and deal with any offences.
4. Whilst in the Bamu please inquire into the reported misdoings of certain Turama and Gama natives and if it is clearly established that they did commit offences as alleged, proceed into the Turama and Gama Rivers and arrest and deal with offenders. In case you come across an indictable offence please deal with these on the spot - there will be no need to bring in witnesses at present.
5. Deal with the V.C. of BINA as indicated in the attached correspondence. His uniform should be removed and recommendation submitted for his successor. Ex Cpl OKA might be a suitable man. It may happen that you will have difficulty in obtaining a refund of 10/-, if so, you might consider the possibility of accepting a couple of armshells from the V.C. if you can get any of the A.C. or Crew with you to purchase same for cash.
6. Endeavour to finalize taxation matters in the taxable villages in the Bamu, also, on your return journey, at Wabuda and the Kiwai Villages of IPISIA and OROMOSAPU.
7. Endeavour to recruit 9 suitable men for general service A.N.C. A knowledge of English is desirable but not essential.
8. The following is a memo left by Mr Hall A.R.M. - dated 4/1/34  
"GAIRE of Buniki says that SA-U, DEMIO and NIWE all of IBUA Village (Gama) threw spears at him a month ago. NIWE had GAIRE'S wife WENAU about same time (5.12.33). V.Cs of UPATI & BUNIKI instructed to bring people to Oropai but did not do so"  
Please investigate.
9. Pay V.C. DABU of IBUA £1 for year ended 31.12.33.
10. Purchase sago supplies.
11. One or possibly two N.M.As will accompany you - they can do an independent medical patrol in the Bamu but you should arrange to pick them up at the conclusion of your patrol

The A.C. to accompany you will be detailed later.



REPORT OF PATROL BY C. CHAMPION A/A.R.M. TO  
BAMU RIVER DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF A  
GENERAL INSPECTION, RECRUITING NINE A.C.'s  
AND TO GAMA RIVER INQUIRING IN TO AN ALLEGED  
RAID BY THESE PEOPLE ON WADODO VILLAGE W.D.

Patrol Report No. 9 of 33/34.

A.C.'s accompanying patrol: Cpl. DCGIO, A.C.'s. KAIVARE. BOREGE. AMI.  
SAUDA. KOIMI and TOMU. Monday 7/5/34.

Acting upon instructions received from the R.M.W.D.  
I left Daru in the "Vailala" at 6.55 a.m. for the purpose of  
carrying out the above instructions. Arrived SAMARI 12.50 p.m.  
and went ashore. The 1200 gallon tank was landed safely and I  
instructed the V.C. to make the tank stand of hardwood and not  
of mangrove. The V.C. informed me that one of the Councillors  
had the village collection for their share of the tank but he was  
away at the sago place. They have £5 collected and I told the  
V.C. to endeavour to collect another two pounds and that I would  
call again for the money on my return to Daru. Left 3 p.m. and  
encountered rain squall and rough seas off Sagusa point. Anchored  
AGOHARA 4.15 p.m. A canoe swamped when landing A.C.'s but nothing  
was lost. Heavy rain.

Tuesday 8/5/34.

Left 6.5 a.m. arriving DAMIRA 10.30 a.m. where the  
V.C. of URADU and Central Court witnesses were dropped to return  
to their village. Continued on to DAMERAKOROMO (V.C. BUARO) 12.35 p.m.  
A new communal house in course of construction. ORCOKOROMO  
(V.C. KARE) have built their village next to the former place.  
The V.C. of WADODO (MERIAI) and all his people here and they want  
to move their village here also as they say that they are  
frightened of the BARU people who might pay back. Made further  
inquiries in to the alleged raid by the Baru people but the  
WADODO still stand by their original statement that they had been  
attacked by twenty Baru canoes and in the fight two Baru people  
had been killed. No WADODO people had been injured in the fight  
yet there were a mere handful against about 200 Baru natives!  
Now the WADODO people are frightened of a payback and want to  
move their village - they know a lot more than they have told me.



(2).

Tuesday 8/5/34. contd.

Made arrangements for eight WADODO natives to accompany me to the Gama River for the purpose of identifying some of the occupants of the twenty canoes. Collected 5 bags of tax copra from OROMOKOROMO and purchased 50 bundles of sago; the latter will be picked up on my return to Daru.

Wednesday 9/5/34.

Left 6.10 a.m. and arrived MAIPANI (V.C. ARASAMO) 7.50 a.m. village and Rest House in good order. The V.C. reported that some BUNIKI people had come over to their (MAIPANI) coconut ground and had cut down several palms and there had been a fight and later the BUNIKI people were entertained by the Maipani. Will take the V.C. with me to BUNIKI. Bought some sago and left ( 9 a.m. entering the GAMA River at 11.15 a.m. anchoring BUDUHO village (D.D.) 1.50 p.m. Several canoes came out to the Vailala and the Wadodo men identified all of them as having attacked Wadodo village. Later several canoes came down the river and there were about seventy people lined up in their canoes for the Wadodo people to identify and they identified them all! The Baru people indignantly denied that they had attacked the Wadodo people. The Wadodo witnesses I had with me were getting very "panicky" as they realised that they were not getting everything their own way. A bright Baru councillor named AISI (an ex. A.C. at Kikori) came forward and told me that he had heard that only one Baru canoe had gone to Wadodo and had been attacked and not twenty canoes as stated by the Wadodo. The canoe was from NEMETI village and was in charge of V.C. AIKOU of that village. Decided to go on to NEMETI village and make further inquiries there. Instructed all the people in the canoes to go up to NEMETI. Discovered we were on the bottom so waited a short time for the bore which came up at 4.45 p.m. striking us beam on making the Vailala roll. Continued up the river entering WAWI CK. 5.25 p.m. and anchoring NEMETI (V.C. AIKOU) 5.40 p.m. Evidently this is only a sago place as the people were living in hovels and no R.H. V.C. away on Gibu Ck. so sent for him.



(3).

Thursday 10/5/34.

At NEMETI all day continuing inquiries. Handed over SANAKA to his Mother. This small boy had been captured by the Wadodo people. The mother seemed to take the return of her child as a matter of course and did not show the least gratitude. The V.C. (AIKOU) returned during the morning and gave me the following information:-

" About two months ago a lot of Gama River canoes went to Mibu and Madiri plantations looking for work. Three Nemeti canoes then went on to Daru. On our return we came through the Wadodo passage and two canoes went over to Bamio side where the Wadodo people have a coconut plantation while my canoe went to Wadodo to get some food. I had seen the Wadodo V.C. (MERIAI) at DAMERAKOROMO and he told me to go to Wadodo and get some food. When we got to Wadodo village they started to throw spears at us. There were plenty of people in our canoe including women and children. A spear entered the side of WAINERI and he fell into the water and did not come up again. GEMAI(f) was killed and she fell into the water and we did not see her again. MAIDA jumped into the water and got ashore but I have not seen him since. POIME(f) was speared in the neck and she died when we got back to NEMETI village. SANAKA a small boy was taken out of our canoe by the WADODO people. I did not go to Kikori to report this as I had plenty of spears in me but I sent Councillor SOGOMD and BANAGI."

The V.C. showed me eight arrow wounds and practically all the other occupants of the Nemeti canoe were wounded. KEAVEI one of the occupants said he still had two spear inside him. He had two wounds on the back and another on the head but I could not find any indication that any arrow tips were inside him. However he seems to be a very sick man and in my opinion he has not very long to live. I wanted to bring him into hospital but he refused point blank to come. A Wadodo man named NAIRA said he wanted to talk so I gave him the usual warning. He informed me that only one canoe had gone to Wadodo as stated by AIKOU and the WADODO people had attacked them and had killed some of the occupants of the canoe. NAIRA said that the NEMETI people were always stealing coconuts from BAMIO(N.R.Pltn)



4  
(9).

Thursday 10/5/34. contd.

and that seven (about) years ago the NEMETI people came over to Wadodo and wanted coconuts but their request was refused whereupon the Nemeti fired some arrows, killing one man and wounding another. And the latter man afterwards died from his wound. V.C. AIKOU and his people stoutly denied ever having stolen coconuts from Bamio but admitted that they had killed a man at Wadodo a very long time ago for not having given the Nemeti people their coconuts. When the weather is good - especially in the N.W. season, not only NEMETI, but other GAMA and TURAMA river people come over in to the Western Division mainly <sup>I think,</sup> for the purpose of prostituting their women. On many occasions they pass Bamio plantation, and knowing how destitute they are in regard to coconuts, it is unbelievable that they pass this place without helping themselves to some nuts. WADODO village is across the river and there is no one living on Bamio Plantation. Will have to take these Nemeti people back to DAMERAKOROMO with me. Small bore passed 5.50 p.m. In C.N.M. also.

Friday 11/5/34.

An IBUA (W.D.) prisoner dived overboard during the night and got away but I think he will not waste much time getting back to his village, at the mouth of the Gama, to again steal GAIRE's wife for which offence he was imprisoned. Left 6.20 a.m. and went down river anchoring at the IBUA (V.C. DABU) sago and canoe place. All the people are here and no <sup>one</sup> at the village. The escaped prisoner NIWE could not be found. Continued on at 9.40 a.m. and after a very calm trip arrived DAMERAKOROMO 3.25 p.m. In C.P.S. till dusk - 14 Wadodo men charged with the wilful murder of one POIME (f) of Nemeti village. Decided to leave the 14 men here in the custody of Cpl. DOGIO and A.C. KOIMI so as to avoid a crowded boat and taking them all over the Bamu River with me. All the defendants reserved their defence.

Saturday 12/5/34.

Left 6.5 a.m. and went across to BINA but found they had moved their village so continued on to TORABINA (V.C. SIBAUM).  
9.25 a.m.  
New communal house just completed. No cases. I had intended to drop the Nemeti witnesses at Baniki so they could go through the



Saturday 12/5/34.contd.

canoe passage to the Gama River but they said they had friends at TORABINA and wanted to get off here and then go home. Made arrangements for food and hire of canoe and paid for same. At the fallin for Medical Inspection I was struck by the number of children present. Practically every woman had at least one child in her arms. N.M.A.'s GERA and WODARI are accompanying the patrol and have given medical treatment to all villages visited so far. On at 10.25 a.m. arriving BUNIKI (V.C. <sup>AGOSI</sup> ~~MAHFI~~) 10.40 a.m. In C.M.M. for the rest of the day. Most of the cases I dealt with to-day were concerned with spear throwing. They seem to rush for their spears at the least provocation. One youth had a spear right through his leg and it had brokenoff. N.M.A.GERA tried to pull it out but it had splintered. He then made an incision with a razor about two inches below the wound and got the splinter out; the remainder of the spear then came out with a fair amount of pulling. I had nothing to give the youth so as to deaden the pain but he stood up to it rather manfully. He said the spear had been in his leg for three weeks but I think three days would be nearer the mark. How he walked about with the tip of the spear just penetrating his testicles I do not know. Village and surroundings in fair order though very muddy owing to continual rain. Sent A.C.'s BOERGE and AMI to IBUA through the canoe passage to arrest NIWE, the escaped prisoner, and another man wanted for a spear throwing affray. Arranged for canoe to take me to other villages in the morning.

Sunday 13/5/34.

Left in canoe and visited UPATI(V.C.KANIA). Village very poor. V.C. instructed to build a communal house or in the event of the people not wanting a communal house to see that they make decent family houses and not live in the hovels they are now living in. Village on Bina Ck. I then visited BAMIO(V.C.GAISU) - this place is worse than UPATI as they are living in isolated settlements. Got all the people in and warned them that they must make a village and not to live in isolated settlements. Warned them they would be prosecuted if I found they had not obeyed the instruction. Told the V.C. to see that the order was carried out before my next visit.



(8).

Sunday 13/5/34. contd.

I then visited PIRUPIRU(V.C.MAISU) - conditions a little better here. The communal house in very bad order but a new one is in course of construction. R.H.-only just. A few cases here. The Councillor of DARAVE village was prosecuted for burning down the communal house at that village. In pleading guilty he said that he had burnt it down because his wife had run away with another man and so he paid back! I then visited SIBORA(no V.C.) and found it in good order. The DARAVE people have not commenced their new village but they were instructed to <sup>begin</sup> start at once. Returned to the Vailala at dusk.

Monday 14/5/34.

In C.N.M. and then left at 10.45 a.m. JHIADAI(V.C.NGHA) 11.20 a.m.-Rest House and village very good and surroundings excellent. The best village I have seen so far on this patrol. No cases. One V.D. patient. Left 12.5 p.m. arriving WAKAU(V.C.KIKE) 12.30 p.m. R.H. fair but communal house very poor; however they have started to build a new one. Left 1.5 p.m. up river against a very strong tide. Passed SOGERI (V.C.BODIGE) 1.30 p.m. - the village was deserted so continued on to their garden place where we anchored at 2.10 p.m. I saw all the people here and they received medical attention. On at 2.40 p.m. and calling at MIRUA 3.10 p.m. but the V.C. informed me that nearly all his people were away so told him to get them in and I would call on the return journey. On at 3.30 p.m. and anchored KURIA(no V.C.) 5.25 p.m. These people have made a new village at the junction of the ARANIA and BAMU rivers and on the right bank of the latter river. Quite a nice communal house but like most of the villages, very fraily built. Instructed the people to clear away the fallen trees immediately so as to drain away the stagnant water lying everywhere. Quite a number of men here just returned from work. Heavy rain.

Tuesday 15/5/34.

Left 6.35 a.m. IOWA(V.C.SEKUGE) 8 a.m. - heavy rain. R.H. and communal house very poor. The V.C. and Councillors asked if they could move their village up the river to the next point.



7  
(8).

Tuesday 15/5/34. contd.

I informed them that they were quite at liberty to move their village so long as they all moved to the one site and did not split the village up into small communities. And provided that the selected site is a good one. They assured me they would move as one and that the site is a good one. Left 9.5 a.m. but could not find a passage over to the right bank of the river, eventually running on the mud at 9.25 a.m. and decided to await the tide. No bore came up the river - we drifted off the mud at 10.35 a.m. and continued up river. Entered the WAWOI river at noon and anchored GAGORO (V.C. PAVE) 1.5 p.m. R.H. quite good for these people and communal house in course of construction. Instructed the V.C. to get the long grass cut down which was growing throughout the village. One native here had very inflamed eyes which were attended to by the N.M.A's. He said they were injured in the Copper Mines. There is a native at BUNIKI village totally blind and he informed he also lost his sight at the Copper Mines. I was an under the impression that the boys who lost their sight in the mines received a Compassion Allowance of about a pound of tobacco a year. I remember several natives in the N.E.D. who received this yearly issue of tobacco, but they may have lost their sight at the Misima mines. I asked the V.C. if he had seen any signs lately of the WEWE people but he told me that he had not. I saw a raft tied up to the bank of the river and he told me that they had seen it drifting down the river and had kept it to show to the Government. He thought it might have been used by the WEWE people. Left at 2.35 p.m. down river and entered the AWORRA river at 3.35 p.m. and went up to MATAKAIA village (no V.C.) anchoring 4 p.m. Most of the women away making sago although several returned before nightfall. This is a new village and nearing completion. Some SIPOI people are living here with the MATAKAIA. One case of adultery. Heavy rain again. The people were very frightened of the "needle" as I understand they have not had any injections previous to this. However after one had been injected for yaws the others came voluntarily forward and submitted themselves to an examination for yaws.



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(7).

Wednesday 16/5/34.

Left at 6.15 a.m. down stream and arrived MIRUA (V.C. IGINA) 9.30 a.m. A new dubu here also in course of construction, instructed the V.C. to get it completed soon as they have been many months on the job. R.H. roof also needs repairing. Held C.N.M. and then left against tide arriving OROPAI (V.C. NADO) 12.25 p.m. As arranged A.C.'s BOREGE and AMI met me here. They were successful in arresting the escaped prisoner and the other man wanted for a case. The V.C. informed me that A.C. BOREGE had assaulted him and had hit him over the eye with his handcuffs. Held an inquiry into the alleged assault and after trying to straighten out the mass of lies told me, came to the conclusion that the V.C. was also to blame so ordered A.C. BOREGE to pay the V.C. ten sticks of tobacco as compensation for the cut over his eye. They were then quite friendly. Quite a good communal house here but the R.H. is not quite so good. Dealt with a few other cases and then left at 5.15 p.m. for SISIEMI (V.C. WAIDA) 5.30 p.m. R.H. and village in fair order but the surroundings very muddy. A few minor cases settled out of court.

Thursday 17/5/34.

Left 6.35 a.m. and arrived BINA 7.20 a.m. - a very good village. I recommend ex Cpl OKA to the appointment of V.C. of this village, vice INI, who was dismissed some time ago. Left 10 a.m. arriving WARIO (V.C. NADO of OROPAI). Village and R.H. in good order. Received a complaint here that some Turama canoes had called a couple of months ago and while most of the people away had stolen a number of things. Took a list of all goods said to be stolen and who from. On at 11.5 a.m. and saw the V.C. of SISIEMI coming out to us in a canoe and he told me that there had just been a fight in the village over a small girl and some arrows had been fired, wounding a man. Got to the village at 11.15 a.m. where several men were prosecuted for threatening behaviour and duly dealt with. Left at 12.35 p.m. and ran straight up to BIMARAMI (V.C. GENUR) 2.30 p.m. - a sea of mud. New communal house in course of construction. R.H. in fair order. V.C. instructed to get the long grass cut down in the village after the buildings have



(9).

been completed. I noticed that the councillors were wearing low crowned straw hats and they told me that they had bought them from the bush people, who made them. The councillors said the bush people always wear them. I suppose they are used for ceremonial purposes. If worn by the women South they would be in the height of fashion. The hats are very well made and I asked the V.C. to try and get a new for me and he would be paid for same. Several injections given here. Left 3.15 p.m. and arrived ASARAMI (V.C.BAIA) 3.40 p.m. Village and R.H. good. There is a grove of coconuts in front of this village which improves it a good deal. On at 4.20 p.m. arriving ETERE (V.C.AIBIRI) 4.45 p.m. A good communal house here but the R.H. is not very good. Instructed the V.C. to get the drains cleaned out immediately and drain off the stagnant water lying everywhere. Went on to AMAGOA (V.C.MISA) 5.45 p.m. The village is situated on the banks of a small creek and the site is a disgusting one - all mud. Perhaps I saw it at it's worst as it was raining and the ground had not been cleared properly yet as it is only a new village. The V.C. told me that he could not find a better site.

Friday 18/5/34.

Left 5.35 a.m. and arrived KOWANISI (V.C.DUDA) 6.5 a.m. Again a new communal house being built. R.H. in fair order and the surroundings quite nice though muddy owing to the heavy rain. No cases. On at 6.40 a.m. arriving back at DAMERAKOROMO 7.25 a.m. Held C.N.M. Picked up the police and prisoners and left 8.35 a.m. The tide was running out strongly in the Fly and a very strong S.E. blowing and the seas were mountainous. Decided to run up the river instead of trying to cross to DAMERATAM. Arrived GESOA 11.15 a.m. and picked up 5 bags of tax copra. Continued at 1.10 p.m. to DAMERATAM 1.40 p.m. where I held C.N.M. Left 2.10 p.m. and encountered heavy seas crossing to AGOBARA 4.20 p.m. Took a long time to get all the prisoners and police ashore as it was so rough. This is a bad anchorage and heavy swells were rolling in. Everyone ashore by nightfall without mishap. Arranged for the copra to be brought out early in the morning so I gave out some bags.



10  
(9).

Saturday 19/5/34.

All on board had a frightful night and did not get a bit of sleep. Waves breaking over the Vailala the whole time. All hands up during the night tying down oil drums - in fact everything that was movable was securely tied down. The engine room was flooded and the engine had to be started and run for three hours early this morning to pump out the water. We were all very glad when morning came and the sea had moderated a good deal. All prisoners on board and a few bags of copra so left at 7.55 a.m. Soon after the breeze began to freshen and the seas started again - unable to pick up any copra at ORCMOZAFU as it was too rough. Anchored SAMARI 9.10 a.m. The V.C. and Councillors came out and handed me the seven pounds as their share of the tank which I brought cat with me. Also collected a pound tax. Left again at 10.15 a.m. and we began to skip seas. The engineer (NOISAI) reported that there was a good deal of water in the engine room. I had a look and the water was practically up to the engine bed. Decided to get the hand pump working also as the engine pump could not cope with the incoming water. The hand pump made a good deal of noise but would not pump water. NOISAI attempted to fix it but was unable to. It was too rough to do anything but to hang on. There must certainly be a bad leak somewhere in the hull of the boat as all hatches were tied down securely. However soon after, NOISAI reported that the water had subsided a little in the engine room. Entered TORO passage 1.30 p.m. but ran on to mud at the other end. We eventually got off and with all sails set made a fast trip to Daru where we arrived at 4 p.m. and reported to the R.M. I secured the nine recruits for the A.C. but they were all from the Bamu River District. We also had on board about 3 ton of sago and 20 bags of copra. The engine ran perfectly throughout the whole trip.

*B. Champion*

A/A.R.M.

30/5/34.







PATROL REPORT 10 of 1933/34 BY  
R. A. WOODWARD TO STRICKLAND RIVER  
6 JUNE 1934 to 17 JUNE 1934.



# PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

10/33-34

D A R U STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M.W.D. to

Strickland River for the purpose of

Examining streams flowing into the Strickland and getting into touch with any natives seen in that vicinity.

Left Station on June 6th 1934 Returned to Station on June 17th 1934

Number of Carriers employed \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Police taken 7

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Vailala" - R.A. Woodward

Villages visited Sewerinabu, Auti, Gaima, Tirio, Baramira  
Tiraruma, lungazin and native camps.

- (1) Unless the patrol is a regular routine patrol in a long-settled district a sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown on the back, in the space provided.

8733/5.35.-760

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date June 21st 1934, 1934

*R.A. Woodward*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Officer in charge of Station.



# MINUTE PAPER



No. 773/34

R.M.W.D., Daru.

At the conclusion of your Patrol Report No.10/33-34, under the heading "Observations", you remark that that portion of the patrol which covered the Strickland river seems to have been a pure waste of time. In forwarding the Patrol Report to His Excellency I wrote:-

"I do not think that the R.M. should blame himself for so-called waste of time; better to have achieved a negative result than never to have done anything."

and His Excellency replied:-

"No - of course it was not a waste of time."

*[Handwritten signature]*  
G.E. 3. 7.34



Alfred. Cook

1852

EMILIA  
12.6.34.



REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD R.M.W.D

TO STRICKLAND RIVER

Object of Patrol. To endeavour to get into touch with the inhabitants of villages reported by Lake Murray natives to be on the Strickland River and to explore and traverse a large creek shown on existing maps as flowing into the Strickland from the North East for the purpose of gaining some idea as to the nature of the country to the South and East of the Strickland with a view to an overland patrol from the Bamu to Strickland.

Wednesday June 3th

Left Daru at 7-30 a.m. accompanied 7 A.C. also a Medical Patrol consisting of two N.M.As and one A.C. On reaching Sui the Medical Patrol was put ashore with instructions to visit all villages on the South bank of the Fly and some on the North bank and to await my return at Gaima. Continuing on up the river we reached MADIRI at 5-30 p.m. after being fast on a mud bank off Madami for an hour or so. Interviewed Mrs Cowling also members of the U.F. Mission and shortly after left for Tirio where we anchored for the night at 6-20 p.m. Took on board a quantity of native food for police and crew.

Thursday June 7th

At daylight Mr Rogers of the U.F. Mission arrived in a dinghy as he was anxious to see something of the Upper Fly and Strickland Rivers and was taking advantage of my offer of accompanying me on this patrol. Soon after this we left and proceeded to Baramura where 11 bags of tax copra were loaded in the after hold to keep the vessel in good trim. V.C. MARJAM of WEREDAI and several men from ADURU came alongside; the latter made application for the appointment of a V.C. in their village but I told them that if they returned to their own land higher up the Fly I would appoint a V.C. but so long as they were settled on Baramura land the V.C. of that village would supervise them. Left 7-20 a.m. and with a flood tide in our favour, made good progress up river and at 5 p.m. reached



Thursday June 7th cont.

reached BURE Creek near which V.C. KUMURA and his people were camped when I last visited this part. No people seen here so we continued on to TOTOMA near Alligator Island but was again disappointed to find only the old deserted village which is now well overgrown by scrub. Presumably V.C. KUMURA and his people will be found higher up the river. Anchored off the northern point of Alligator Island at 6.0 p.m.

Friday June 8th

Reached TIRARUMA Village at 11 a.m. and tied up to the bank. A number of new houses have been erected since my last visit and I recognised a number of men whom I had previously seen at KUMURA'S camp near BURE Creek. On going ashore I found that KUMURA'S people had been unable to find any sago lands lower down the river so had thrown in their lot with the TIRARUMA villagers thus bringing the total population here to well over 150. The majority of these natives here seem to belong to the Zimakari group the balance hailing from Lake Murray. ZEWA, the Chief, who is well known to me, expressed his desire to remain here permanently and I hope he does, but I am sorry that the V.C. has been unable to establish a permanent village lower down the river where he would be in closer contact with Daru. The people here are getting more used to Government visits - this is the third this year - and I was pleased to see that none of the women made any attempt to clear out when Mr Rogers and I went ashore. The V.C., who had been away pig hunting when we arrived, eventually returned to the village, and through him Mr Rogers asked the people if they would like a white Missionary to come and live amongst them. They seemed quite agreeable to this although I expect they have not much idea as to the meaning or value of missionary activity. On the other hand, several of the men present have been to Daru and at least two of them have resided in Port Moresby for several months, and, no doubt, they all know that a Dutch Mission has been established on Wam lagoon at the village of Vosit, so perhaps they may have some notion that the establishment of a white Missionary amongst them is to their advantage. In response to a further question as to whether



Friday June 8th cont.

they would like any of their small boys to go to Madiri to school, two men without hesitation offered their sons. As the extension of Mission work here would involve the learning of another language, Mr Rogers decided that until his Staff was considerably augmented it would be unwise to attempt any work amongst new tribes. Information was then sought as to the existence of people on the creeks running into the Strickland from the East, and V.C. KUMURA gave me the names of SUI, NEPETA, DARUM, BAIUM and BAKAMBE which, he said, were villages on or near the Strickland but he was rather vague as to the locality. Anyhow it is quite obvious that the Lake Murray people are well acquainted with the upper waters of this river and I have no doubt that they have been on many head-hunting expeditions there in past years. Having obtained two men to accompany the patrol as guides also V.C. KUMURA, we left at 2-45 p.m. and continued on up river. It was soon apparent that the engine was running on only one cylinder and as we were unable to rectify matters we had to drop anchor and stop the engine. It was then found that a safety valve on the fuel pump had blown out ; fortunately a spare one was on board and after this had been installed the engine again ran smoothly. Anchored for the night at 6-30 p.m. a few miles below KALIMA Creek.

Saturday June 9th

Left 6-20 a.m. and travelled all day without seeing any natives. Reached Everill Junction 5-45 p.m. and anchored at 6-30 p.m. about 4 miles above the junction. Found a strong current in the Strickland and our speed is estimated to be less than 5 miles per hour.

Sunday June 10th.

Weighed anchor at 6-15 a.m. and continued on against a strong current. Saw several natives in canoes in the vicinity of Devam and found they came from Ambukapa village on Daviumbu Lagoon. They were forming a new settlement at Devam on account of the shortage of sago at Ambukapa. Passed the Herbert River at 1-40 p.m. and three hours later reached the high red bank marked on the map as MIWA but the correct name is IUNGAZIM. A fair number of natives were seen on top of the cliff



Sunday June 10th

and in response to our calls some of these came off in canoes. Went ashore and found that a new village was in course of construction the people - numbering about 50 - having recently come here from Lake Murray on account of the shortage of sago at their old village. Endeavoured to gain some information as to villages high up the Strickland but with very little success. They all knew the names of creeks running into the main river and knew the names of villages previously given to me by Kumura but could not - or would not - give me any information as to where the people were to be found. The largest creek flowing into the Strickland is called AIEMA; there are supposed to be people living on this creek who make use of canoes but none of my informants knew a single word of their language. All the other people, they say, live a long way in the bush. I did, however, succeed in getting some definite details about a tribe called SIRAWA which appears to inhabit the country somewhere near the headwaters of the Aramia River. Formerly the TIRARUMA people used to go on head-hunting expeditions to that locality and I have also heard that the Gumaka people did likewise. The SIRAWA people seem to live about three days walk in from the Fly R., the overland track commencing at a small creek flowing into the Fly at Tidal Island.

Monday June 11th

Left 6-15 a.m. and travelled up stream all day at about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour. At about noon passed a small creek on the left bank called Nagasav and soon after came to a small house on the opposite bank where one man could be seen. Our guides got into conversation with him and I found that he came from the settlement of Lake Murray natives at IUNGAZIM where we slept last night. The river must have altered its course in recent years for I found it quite impossible to reconcile the various bends and islands with the existing maps. Anchored 6-20 p.m. just below a creek on the East bank called AIEMA in Latitude  $7^{\circ} 5'$ . Our guides informed me that there are two more creeks on the East bank one of them called KOSIWA which enters the main river



Sunday June 10th

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Monday June 11th cont.

the main river below Douglas Bend, and KISUWE which is the big creek marked on the map as being 200 feet wide and described by Mr Massy Baker in his report on the relief expedition of 1911.

Tuesday June 12th

Left 6-15 a.m. and soon came to an island behind which was a large creek on the left bank which, at first I took to be KISUWE but later found to be AIEMA. Massy Baker in his report describes how he came to a "shoal stretching right across the river leaving only a narrow channel near the East bank". We had not reached that shoal so this large creek cannot be the one which is my objective. Continued on but with the present low state of the river I had little hope of getting past the shoal, however, we eventually came to this shoal and found a passage on the West side carrying slightly less than 2 fathoms of water so had no difficulty in negotiating it, and an hour later anchored at a creek which our guides said was KISUWE and which I have no doubt is the one I was looking for. Massy Baker at the point where he came upon this creek described it as being "200 feet wide, deep, and running slowly between muddy banks, as far as I could see there were no snags and it appeared quite navigable". I was extremely disappointed to find the mouth of KISUWE Creek not more than 35 yards wide and having several large snags at the mouth, it was quite impossible to get the Vailala inside. I had fully expected to find the creek as described and had anticipated being able to get up it in the launch and explore the country to the North East. As it was, I had to content myself by going up a few miles in the dinghy. After going up the creek for about three miles and finding no sign of natives I returned to the launch quite convinced that this could not be the creek referred to by Massy Baker, or, if it is, then its width was much exaggerated. The country hereabouts seems to abound with game for whilst going up the creek in the dinghy I was able to shoot a pig and a cassowary both of which were observed within a few yards of the river bank. On returning to the Vailala



Tuesday June 12th cont.

I closely questioned the guides as to the existence of natives in the vicinity and gathered that people they knew of were a long way in the bush and much higher up the Strickland. The villages seen by Massy Baker in this neighbourhood evidently belonged to Lake Murray people who occasionally live up here near some large areas of sago bordering the river. In view of the present low water level in the river it was deemed unwise to try and go further up stream, we accordingly weighed anchor and returned to AIEMA Creek near which we anchored last night. The journey up stream from Aiema Ck to Kisua Ck took 4 hours 50 minutes; in the reverse direction with the current it took 2 hrs 17 minutes. Entered Aiema creek at 3.7 p.m. and proceeded up it at reduced speed, the creek being 60 yards wide at its mouth and carrying 4½ fathoms of water. At 5.10 p.m. after traversing about 8 miles of the creek, we came to a large timber block which necessitated our anchoring whilst the police set to work to dislodge the obstacle. The creek had now narrowed to 30 yards with 3 fathoms of water and from the mast head it was observed that our course had been through low country with occasional patches of grass and a range of low hills in could be seen to the Eastward. With the exception of an old hut which we had noticed on the left bank and which our guides said belonged to Lake Murray people, no signs of natives had been seen neither could any traces of smoke fires be detected from the mast head so it seems very likely that this country is uninhabited.

Wednesday June 13th

Continued up the creek for another hour and twenty minutes by which time the depth of water had fallen to less than 2 fathoms and snags and overhanging branches were becoming more frequent and necessitated a halt being made. Police were sent on in the dinghy for a couple of miles but they returned and reported that the stream was full of snags. The general direction of the creek seems to be North East and it now seems quite possible that this may be the stream which Massy Baker observed as, in the flood time



June 13th cont.

it would have at least 6 feet more water and would be considerably wider. Up to the highest point reached we had seen no further signs of natives and our guides stated that they knew of none in the vicinity although they had previously told me that there were natives on this creek who used canoes. Returned again to the Strickland, a traverse being made of the creek on the way down. Reached the Strickland at 12-45 p.m. and at 6-45 p.m. anchored off the village of IUNGAZIM, the journey down being accomplished in just half the time it took against the current.

Thursday June 14th

Left anchorage at 6-25 a.m. and kept going all day. When near Devam a large number of canoes were seen and these proved to be the people from Ambukapa village on Daviumbu lagoon who were shifting camp and intended making a new village near the sago lands at Devam. I had intended visiting Ambukapa but no use doing so now that it is deserted. Anchored about 10 miles above Suki Creek at 8-30 p.m. having travelled about 110 miles during the day.

Friday June 15th.

Left 6-10 p.m. and reached Tiraruma Village 7-45 a.m. but stopped only long enough to allow the V.C. and guides to get ashore. Arrived Madiri 8 p.m.

Saturday June 16th.

Took on Madiri mail as I hoped to be back at Daru in time to catch the "Papuan Chief", and leaving at 6-55 a.m. crossed to the North bank of the Fly and anchored at Gaima where the Medical Patrol was awaiting my arrival. V.Cs of Barimo, Doumori, Pagona and Bora reported with several trivial matters which were settled out of Court. The people of Bora, I was glad to hear, have started to make a little copra as a contribution to the tax fund; I do not expect they will be able to make much as the coconut supply is limited but it is encouraging to note that they are doing something seeing that they have paid no taxes for two years. Purchased a quantity of sago and left at 12-20 p.m.



Saturday June 16th cont.

Reached AUTI 3 p.m. but could only make a very hurried visit as the anchorage was unsafe there being a strong S.E. gale blowing which was churning up a nasty sea. Took on board 2 bags of tax copra and further sago supplies. The people seemed to be in a very healthy condition and no cases of sores or sickness were reported or observed so the N.M.As were not called upon to come ashore. Anchored for the night at Sewerimabu at 5-30 p.m. V.C. and Councillors reported and a few tax defaulters were dealt with.

Sunday June 17th

Left Sewerimabu at 4-15 a.m. in order to catch the tide at Toro Pass. Met with an unusually heavy sea in the Fly but reached Daru safely at 11 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS

Although the frequent appearance of a Government vessel on the Fly must be of some administrative value, that portion of the patrol which covered the Strickland river seems to have been a pure waste of time. The existing maps showing two villages on the Strickland and a large stream entering that river from the North East, are most misleading; I had expected to be able to penetrate a long way into unknown country by way of this stream and possibly get into touch with new tribes, but as it was, I could only traverse Aiema creek for about 12 miles. From the glimpses obtained of the surrounding country and information given by my guides, I feel fairly certain that anything in the nature of an overland patrol from that part of the Strickland to the upper Bamu or Aramia Rivers, would, similarly, be a waste of time. I do think, however, that some exploration work at the headwaters of the Aramia, or, from Tidal Island on the Fly across to the Aramia, might be of value. The drainage of that vast area of country to the East of the Fly and South of the Strickland is still a mystery and I can only now conclude that much of it forms the watershed of the Aramia system.

*R.A.W.  
R.A.W.D. 2/6/34*



Saturday June 16th cont.

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*Reed.  
R. H. S. D. 2/16/34*