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PATROL REPORTS

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Period : 1921-1922

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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18

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

No I
for 1921/22
Y.D.

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by L. Logan toThe TABARAM (Wassi-Kussa River) District for the purpose of

enquiring into an alleged head hunting raid made on the Wokamara people
while they were staying at one of their village named WENDABEN.

Left Station on 19/5/21. Returned to Station on 1/7/21.Number of Carriers employed 25 Number of Police taken twentyName of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A.X. "NIVANI" Mr Waldron

Villages visited Tarara, Tabaram, Bebedeben, Wendaben, Ge-Bam, Moyea, Kerdanaru,
Suvekuiri, Ina-Po-Rogo, Ne-Sa-Gu, Gerigal

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1190/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date

6th July 1921.

A. S. Waldron
Officer in Charge of Station.

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New D.

Please explain to the
Logan that the Govt
party should not
before annual meeting.
I understand that this was
his first bet.

from
the

27. 11. 21

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE

25 DEC 1921

Daru, Western Division
PAPUA

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

2719/A.315/21

Government Secretary's Department.

Port Moresby, 19th December, 1921.

The Resident Magistrate,
Daru.

Patrol Report No.1/21-22 W.D.

In reply to your letter No.106/25 of the 24th ultimo, enclosing Mr. Logan's explanation of certain events occurring during his patrol to the Wassa-Kussa River, His Excellency intimates that he understands that Mr. Logan now understands that a Government party does not retreat before armed natives.

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Gas. W. Balde
for Government Secretary.

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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,

Daru, Western Division,

14th November, 1921.

No. 106/25/1921.

The Honorable,

The Government Secretary,

Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No. 1/21-22. W.D.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2030/A.515/21 of 15th September, relative to patrol made by Mr. P.C. Logan to the WASSA KUSSA River District, and enclose herewith letter received from Mr. Logan making certain explanations.

This was Mr. Logan's first patrol, and I think it entirely due to inexperience that same was not as successfully carried out as it should have been.



R.M., W.D.

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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,
Daru, Western Division,
24th November, 1921.

The Resident Magistrate,
Daru, W.D.

Patrol Report No. 1/21-22, W.D.

In connection with the above and letter received from
The Honorable the Government Secretary, I would state for the
information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor as
follows : -

2/6/21. 5/6/21. Police wanting to turn back. Reasons as under :-

1. Because they had never been over this country before.
2. Because they thought the GO-BAM manuse was lying as he was a bushman and had been banished from his tribe and because he had lied to me before.
3. Because we were very short of food and still going ahead into fresh country.

Sergeant ARPAI's REASONS. The reasons for these were because he was very excited at the time, and he, besides three others had been struck by arrows.

WHY I RETIRED BEFORE ARMED NATIVES.

1. Because I had very little ammunition.
2. Because four of my men had been struck by arrows.
3. Very short of food.
4. Because I had left six police at IHA-PO-ROGO to guard prisoners, and I thought the natives might get there by another way and release them.

L. Logan
P.O., W.D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

Government Secretary's Department.

Port Moresby.

2030/A.315/21

15th September, 1921.

The Resident Magistrate,

Daru.

Patrol Report No.1/21-22, W.D.

On reading Mr. Logan's report of his patrol to the Wasasa-Kussa River District (No.1/1921-22) His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor minutes as follows:-

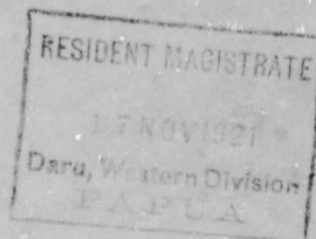
"This country should be visited again. I cannot understand the conduct of the police in wanting to go back - 2/6/21, 5/6/21 - and Sgt. ARPAI's tears are quite inexplicable to me. I should like to know more about these points; also I should like a full explanation of why Mr. Logan retired before armed natives - 10/6/21."

H. Chapman
Government Secretary.

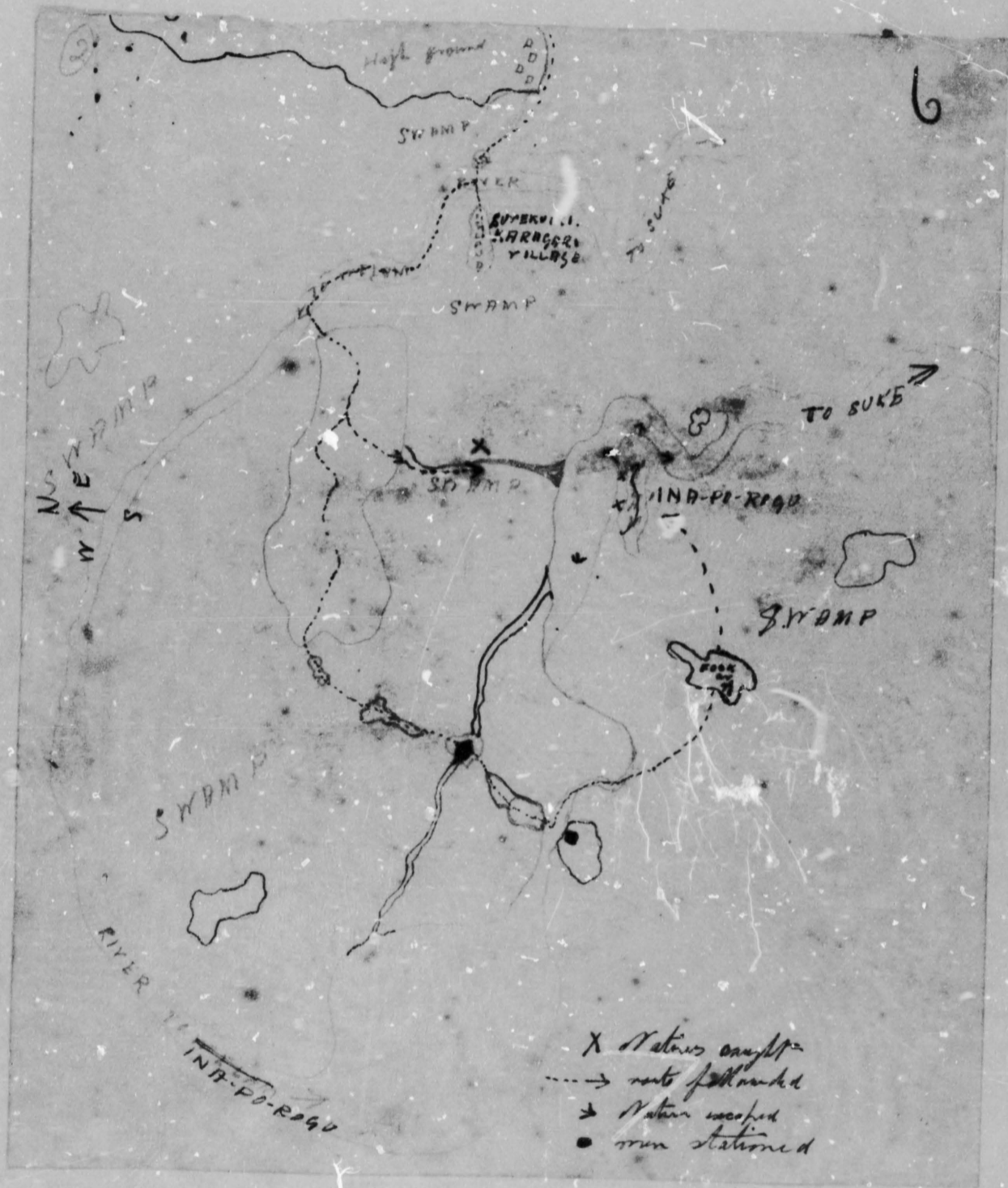
Mr. P.O. Logan.

Please explain. *E.P.O.*

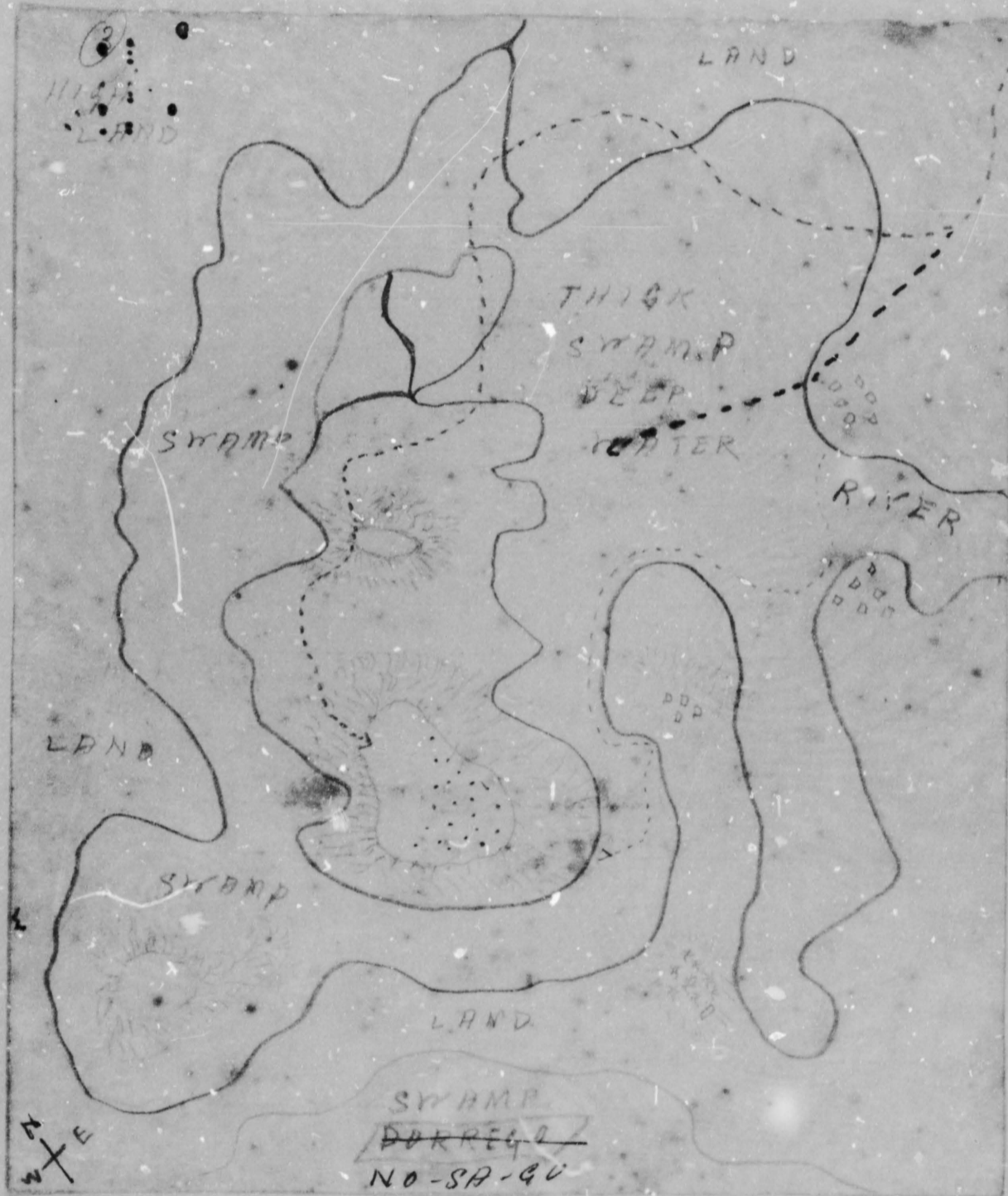
R.M., W.D. 20/11/1921.



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REPORT

REPORT OF PATROL TO TABARAM (WASSI-KWSSA RIVER DISTRICT) BY L. LOGAN

No 1. 21/22
K/D

- 19/5/21. Acting on instructions received from the R.M.W.D. (Mr A.P. Lyons), I left in company with him from DARU at 6.15am on board the A.K. Nivani for the WASSI-KWSSA RIVER, on arrival there to make enquires into the killing of three women and a boy of the WEKAMARA tribe that took place about a month ago, we had a good trip down, when we anchored at 10. pm we were well up the river.
- 20/5/21. Weighed anchor at 6. am and proceeded up to TARARA arriving there at 8. am, I had breakfast, and when finished, I made arrangements for my Twenty police to go ashore and take with them all my stores, also to erect my Fly as I would not be returning to the boat to sleep. When I arrived on shore I made arrangements for Sgt Arpai, four men, and carriers to take all my stores to BEBEDEBEN as that place was to be my head-quarters for the patrol. I also sent the police to TORNDA (under instructions from the R.M.) to fetch in Cpl Jorega who had been bitten by a pig and could not walk in.
- 21/5/21. Purchased a number of yams, and had them taken on board, also made enquires after the husbands who had lost their wives and found that they were staying at BEBEDEBEN, so I sent the V.C. of that village to fetch them in to TARARA, so that the R.M. might take their statements.
- 22/5/21. Still waiting for the police to return from TORNDA and while doing so I purchased more yams and had them taken on board, 10 pm police arrived with Cpl Jorega.
- 23/5/21. Reported the arrival of the police from TORNDA to the R.M. also issued the police with rations. Witnesses arrived about 4. pm, I informed the R.M. as instructed to do when they arrived, purchased more yams.
- 24/5/21. Had the four witnesses taken on board as instructed to do, then got the rest of my things together and proceeded on my way to BEBEDEBEN arriving there at 8.15 pm after walking through a number of swamps.
- 25/5/21. Up early in the morning and making enquires in the village, found that the KARAGARA manuse was at a village called GO-SAM, so I sent two of my men to get him, he arrived at 4. pm, when I got the following statement from him. (The KARAGARA people called on the people of INA-PO-KOGO and NO-SA-GU to go and fight the people of WENDABEN because the people of WENDABEN had helped the Government to catch them before, also because two KARAGARA people died in jail at DARU.) The KARAGARA manuse is staying at GO-SAM because his own people want to kill him as he helped the Government before).
- 26/5/21. Left BEBEDEBEN 5.30 am for WENDABEN the road was very bad as it is not new because being used because, the people of WENDABEN are staying at BEBEDEBEN since the fight has taken place. I arrived at 4.30 pm and saw the graves of the people who had been killed also checked the statements that were taken by the R.M. with what the people told me when I was there. I then had tea and went to bed.
- 27/5/21. Left BEBEDEBEN for WENDABEN 6.30 am for BEBEDEBEN arriving there at 5.30 pm when I sent for the V.C. and asked him who told him, the KARAGARA people went to WENDABEN and killed some people, he then informed me that a man named MASSIE of the village MOYEA had told him, so I decided to proceed in the morning to GO-SAM and get him from there. While at WENDABEN I told the people to stay in their village as everything would be alright, but they would not do so as they said the last time the Government came was when Mr Herbert was at DARU. so they have all decided to stay at BEBEDEBEN and abandon that village.
- 28/5/21. Left BEBEDEBEN for GO-SAM at 8. am the road was good and it was easy walking we arrived there at 11.15am, when I at once sent to MOYEA for MASSIE, after lunch I issued the police with rations and then inspected the village and found it very clean indeed in all there are twenty two houses and more are being built. In the afternoon I got witnesses, IDABA and WAGARA together and asked them if they knew of any reason why the KARAGARA people should come to their village and kill them and they told me the only reason they knew was because when the people of WENDABEN went down to the village of KENDAGARA last year to fish with the KARAGARA people, the Government arrived and when the WENDABEN people saw it was the Government they helped them to catch the KARAGARA people, at this stage I was beginning to think that the KARAGARA people had something to do with the fighting at WENDABEN. As I was waiting for MASSIE to come I again questioned the V.C. of BEBEDEBEN also the GO-SAM manuse with the same result as stated above. I then went to bed.

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- 29/5/21. MASSIE arrived from MOYEA about 9.am and after making enquires from him I found out that a man named METOWA of SAKI (Fly River) had told him that the KARAGARA people were going to fight the people of WENDABEN he also said that he told the V.C. of BEBEDEBEN that they were going to fight close up after that I made enquires if anyone knew where the KARAGARA people were and after a while the GO-BAM mamuse said he would show me the way so off we went to a place called KERDANARU which is the fishing village of the KARAGARA people, while we were on our way it came on to rain and after walking till 3.pm and getting wet through, also cold, I decided to camp as my men were complaining also.
- 30/5/21. Up early and still making our way to KERDANARU the weather was very bad and after walking all day in the rain I made camp at 5.pm
- 31/5/21. Off at day-break it was still raining but by 5.30pm we had reached the village only to find that the people had run away to a place called SEVEKIRI and as it was getting dark I decided to camp for the night.
- 1/6/21. At 6.am we were on our way to SEVEKIRI and after walking some way we lost the track and after sending some of the police out in different directions we managed to pick it up again and continued walking when we came to a sudden stop on account of a large swamp that we could not walk through. so I had some rafts made and by the time they were completed it was after 8.pm so I told the police we would sleep there for the night but not to make any fires as the village was close up.
- 2/6/21. By 6.am we were through the swamp and landed on a small island. I then had the rafts carried across and put in the river the other side and went across to the village but found that the people had gone away. I asked the GO-BAM mamuse who I had with me if he knew of any village close at hand and he said no, but there was a village named INA-PO-ROGO a long way off so I decided to go there but as I had to go a long way up the river I had to get better rafts made so I got the men and carriers making rafts in all we made eleven and when completed we made our way up the river. The river I am told run into the Fly River by the way of INA-PO-ROGO but cannot say for certain as I never had a compass with me not being issued with one by the R.M. before I started my patrol.) After going up the river some distance we landed as I was informed that I could get INA-PO-ROGO quicker by doing so, so we landed, it was then well after mid-night so I told the police to get a few hours rest and we would continue in the morning. I might say at this stage the police wanted to turn back as they said the Government had never been there before but I told them the GO-BAM mamuse knew the way so we were alright, after that they were more contented.
- 3/6/21. We made our way some distance when we saw the village we wanted INA-PO-ROGO it was an island, and the first thing I wanted to know how was I to get there so I sent one of my men down into the swamp and told him to walk out as far as he could I then climbed a tree and watched his movements and I soon found out that we could not get to the village that way without canoes and if we made rafts it would be making a noise and I knew the people would hear us as I could see them going up and down the river so I decided to go back some distance and try another way which I did and found out that I could get to the back of the village that way after going through a number of small swamps, so I went with all my police but after going some way I remembered that if we went to the back of the village the people would get away by the river the other side, so I sent Sgt Arpai with eight men the way we were going and stationed two men where we were as the river ran down that way, and then went back myself with eight men to where we were before, but not till I had told Sgt Arpai and all the police I left, that there was to be no firing unless orders were given to them from the Sgt, even then it was to be over the head in the air and not on any account at the people, they all understood so I then left them and went back to where I could see INA-PO-ROGO and waited for the morning.
- 4/6/21. Day light we were making our way through the swamp in two canoes that we found the night before and when we were about half way. One shot was heard from Sgt Arpai side I made my way as fast as I could and succeeded in catching two men and two women, when I arrived on the island I found that Sgt Arpai had caught two men and all the others had run away up the river. (as I could see when I was making my way across the river in the canoe) We could not stop that exit, as it was impossible to get there, but found afterwards from the people we had caught that it led up to a village NO-SA-GU then on to the Fly River.

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4/6/21: I then made enquires from the people we had caught and found out for certain that it was the KARAGARA natives who had called out to the natives of INA-PO-ROGO and NO-SA-GW to go and fight the natives of WINDABEN they all also admitted to going to WENDABEN and fighting and said that the heads of the people they had killed were at NO-SA-GW. I am sorry to say that one native was killed belonging to INA-PO-ROGO and the cause of same is as follows. (When we visited the village A.C. Oure was the first to enter and as soon as he was seen, an arrow was fired at him at close quarters the arrow going through his jumper he called out that he was hit and A.C. BOGARI who was just behind turned on the man who fired an arrow at him also he, Bogari knocking it at oneside with his rifle after which the man ran away, as Bogari knew he could not fire on him and the man was getting further away he struck out with his rifle hitting the man on the back of the neck he then fell down and Bogari waited for him to get up he did not do so, so he came and reported the matter to me. I at once went and had a look at the man but could not see any blood or bruise of any kind I then had him taken to the bush and buried. after this was done I sent all the police out in canoes with instructions to go up and down all the little rivers about and see if they could get anyone I myself staying at INA-PO-ROGO with my four prisoners and one policeman. I also made an inspection of the village and in all there are twenty six houses. The police all reported back by 10 pm bringing with them one more prisoner. I then went to bed.

5/6/21. Spent the day in asking the prisoners questions while the police were out reconnoitering but all I could make out that the heads were at NO-SA-GW and the people there did not understand the Government also that they had never seen a white man before. I asked them if NO-SA-GW was close up, (by means of my arm) and they said yes, so I decided to go there in the morning one of the prisoners showing me the way. again at this stage the police wanted to turn back as they said the native would lead us into hostile country, but I did not agree with them and told them we would go in the morning. about mid-night one of the police came to me and said that A.C. Samb had been bitten by a snake I at once went to him and lanced his foot and got one of the carriers suck it for about an hour with the aid of others. In the morning he was quite well again.

6/6/21. About 6 am I got all my police and carriers into canoes and proceeded up the river some distance but before doing I made arrangements for six police to stay with the five prisoners at INA-PO-ROGO and guard them I then made off taking with me the other prisoner to show me the way. after we had been going for about an hour. we were told to land and make our way on foot, which we did and continued walking through very bad country it being all swamps and thick bush. midday we had lunch and continued only to find that I had to get men to go ahead and cut the way for us through the bamboo trees which was very bad indeed. we were still walking at 6 pm with no signs of the village which I thought was close at hand I went on for a little while till we came to a stream, then made camp for the night.

7/6/21. Up at daybreak and on our way to NO-SA-GW, walked all day and at night fall we were still some distance away, the police were all complaining because we had not reached the village and their rations were nearly out beside complaining about being out about with the high grass that we had to walk through during the day. but after they had eaten a snake that they had caught and I had painted all their cuts with Frairs Balsom they were more content.

8/6/21. Off again early morning and by 10 am we could see NO-SA-GW also that it was an island I had no idea how I was to get there as I never had any canoes so I decided to go up a tree and have a look around and after I had done that that I could see the only way to get there was to go through the swamps, so off we went but had to return to the shore again on account of getting into deep water, so we had another try from a different point, this time we were successful, and by the time we visited the village it was 4 pm. On arrival there we found that the people had left the village and gone into the swamps and other villages around. While at the village I collected eight heads that had been cut off other people, also some spears which I brought back to Dara with me. I sent all the police out to see if they could find anyone but they returned without even seeing anyone, but I decided to stay in the village that night and leave again in the morning, so I had my fly put up, then had tea and went to bed. (I might say that we would never have reached NO-SA-GW only for our guide who is a prisoner)

9/6/21. At 8 am I gave instructions for Sgt Arpai to take some of his men back by the way we came and I would go in a canoe by a different way and would meet him on the other side. I also told him to take A.C. Oure with him as he had driven a piece of wood in his foot and had to be carried I then proceeded to go back but had not gone far before the people came in all directions and started to attack us with arrows so I hurried on as fast as I could in order to meet Sgt Arpai on the other side when I arrived he said that he thought the natives had got me as I had not come before when we were all together.

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- 9/6/21. When we were altogether again I decided to go back and meet them again. I gave the police instructions not to fire until they were told to do by me, and after that I sent some of the police to my right and some to my left keeping with me A.C. Oure (who was sick) A.C. Wrupua, and the prisoner, we went some distance, but could not see anyone so we made camp for the night.
- 10/6/21. About 8 am natives were coming in all directions yelling at the top of their voice. all my carriers started to cry and things were getting a bit to hot for my liking. and as the natives were bent on fighting and continued shooting their arrows at us and after four of my men (A.C. Ware, Iari-Iari, Momoguru and Sgt Arpai) had been struck by arrows we sent a few shots overhead which had the desired effect and the natives run away again into the swamp but not before we succeeded in getting one prisoner at this stage Sgt Arpai was crying and said that he had never seen a fight like the one we had before and he had been in the Government for over seven years and why did we not kill some of them when they kept coming like they did and I told him that was the Government order not to kill. he and the police were still a bit excited, and as I could not do anymore I decided to get out of it as quick as I could in case they should come again in the night time and with four sick men and two prisoners I knew it would be very hard on the rest as I had left six of my police at INA-PO-ROGO on guard with other prisoners and another I did not know if they would go back to INA-PO-ROGO by canoes and catch my other men and release my prisoners and as I had to look to my guide who was also a prisoner to take me back to INA-PO-ROGO I decided to start at once, we kept on walking till about 11 pm when we sat down by a swamp for a few hours (none of us had any sleep that night).
- 11/6/21. Off at day-break and making our way back to INA-PO-ROGO, my orderly was taken ill about 10-30 am and with all my other sick men we were not able to make much progress. we camped at 4 pm.
- 12/6/21. Off again, still making our way back, A.C. Oure a lot better raining hard all day and as the police had run out of rations I had to give them some of the food belonging to myself. We arrived back at INA-PO-ROGO 10.30 pm and found everything in order, my six police and four prisoners being well. I myself feeling a bit sick after the trying time we had passed through, so I went to bed straight away.
- 13/6/21. Decided to give the men a spell for the day and told them to wash their clothes. A.C. Oure, WRUPUA, Momoguru Iari-Iari and Sgt Arpai better, raining hard all day.
- 14/6/21. Off at 8 am and making our way back to GO-SAM, A.C. Ware sick with a bad foot, raining hard all day, made camp at 5 pm for the night.
- 15/6/21. Still making our way back to GO-SAM raining on and off all day, all police well, arrived GO-SAM 8.15 pm slept there that night.
- 16/6/21. Making our way back to BESEDEBEN and arrived about midday, found all my stores in good order and the policeman I had left on guard in good health.
- 17/6/21. Spent the day in getting carriers to take my stores that I had left back to TARARA, also in paying the carriers that I had for my patrol, A.C. Sulima sick with a bad foot, still raining hard.
- 18/6/21. Left BESEDEBEN at 8 am for TARARA arriving there at 4 pm A.C. Sulima had to be carried, still raining hard all day, and was washed out during the night the police having nowhere to sleep.
- 19/6/21. Spent the day in building a barrack for the police and by 5 pm we had a good shelter for the night, A.C. Sulima still sick.
- 20/6/21. Continued building the barrack and by 3 pm we had finished it, it is well built and will come in useful for some future occasion I also purchased some yams for the R.M. A.C. Sulima still sick, weather fine.
- 21/6/21. Spent the day in building a prison next to the barrack and by 6 pm we had finished it and transferred the prisoners to it. weather fine
- 22/6/21. Spent the day in putting a fence around the village and cutting down trees that was likely to fall down and break some of the houses.
- 23/6/21. A.C. Sulima better, I was asked by the V.C. if some of my men would cut down some more trees and with the help of the village people clear the ground so that they might build some more houses/ I had no objection to this so the police spent the day in doing same.
- 24/6/21. Police doing the same work as yesterday, raining on and off all day.
- 25/6/21. Police doing the same work up till midday when I issued them their rations, and being Saturday they had the afternoon off.
- 26/6/21. Sunday resting all day, A.C. Swam taken ill at 11 pm and delirious all night. weather fine

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- 22/6/21. Waiting for the "Nivani" to come and while doing so the police were employed on the same work as they were doing on Saturday till 4 pm when they had drill till 5 pm then finished for the day, A.C. Suam still sick. weather fine.
- 23/6/21. Same as yesterday only the "Nivani" arrived about 8 pm Mr Waldron came ashore and delivered me a letter from the R.M. instructing me to send to TORNDA and bring all stores from that place together with the police to DARU. I at once sent the police to TORNDA with instructions to come back straight away. weather fine.
- 26/6/21. Obtained from Mr Waldron 7 lbs of tobacco in order to pay the carriers that carried my stores from NEBENDAKEN also to pay the carriers that I had sent to TORNDA when they came back, police that were left, drilling on and off all day.
- 30/6/21. Police arrived back from TORNDA 9 am when I had all stores taken on board after that was finished the nineteen police, six prisoners, and six witnesses went on board when we weighed at 11.15 am bound for DARU we travelled all night as the weather was fine and a moonlight night, all police well and in good health.
- 1/7/21. Arrived at DARU 7.40 am when I at once reported to the R.M. and was instructed to bring all prisoners, witnesses and stores ashore. when this was finished I had breakfast and spent the rest of the day in the office with the R.M.

.....*A. P. Lyons*..... Patrol Officer.

P.S.

I am unable to give true bearings of my patrol as the R.M.W.D (Mr A.P. Lyons) sent me out without a compass, but I am enclosing a map that I think is correct, because since returning to the office I have discovered the position of a village which we passed by as the people had left it and continued walking on until we reached FO'SA)GU, which was about three hours. I am also enclosing sketch of the villages Ina-Pe-Kege.

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G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

28192/22

2 B

Barot

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A. H. Waldron to

MABADUAVU Villages for route for the purpose of
Inspection of natives and villages

Left Station on 8/9/22 Returned to Station on 11/9/22

Number of Carriers employed — Number of Police taken 14

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Lewani H. Waldron

Villages visited MABADUAVU, MASINGARA and MAWATTA

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

11904.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 12/9/22

A. H. Waldron

Officer in Charge of Station.

Pencial Writing

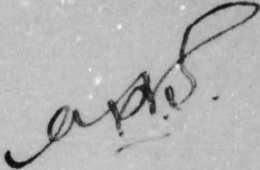
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TERRITORY OF PAFUA.

REPORT OF PATROL MADE BY THE R.M.W.D., TO THE VILLAGES WEST OF DARU.

1921.

- Sept. 8th. Departed from DARU in the "Nivani" at 1 p.m., having on board Mr. E. O. Waldren, 4 Police and 1 Cookboy. Arrived at MAWATTA 2.45 p.m. Landed and inspected the natives and village found everything in order. No complaints were made to me. Camped.
- do 9th. Went on to MASINGARA arriving at 10 a.m., found the natives and village all in order and the Village Constable had no complaints make, paid him in tobacco to 30/6/21. Got back to MAWATTA at noon. Went on board vessel and proceeded to MABADUAUN at 1 p.m., arriving at 5.30 p.m. Landed and found that all the natives were absent hunting for pigs etc, also the Village Constable. Camped.
- do 10th. The Village Constable arrived back at 8 a.m., I then inspected the village which was clean and the natives there were all well. Here I paid the Village Constable in tobacco up to 30/6/21. Got away from MABADUAUN at noon and anchored off SAIBAI at 5 p.m. the tide being too strong against us to proceed.
- do 11th. Got under way at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at DARU at 4.30 pm.


A/Resident Magistrate. W.D.

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DUPLICATE.
G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.
No. 3.
1921/22 W.D.

Daru Western Division STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by Leonard Logan to

Debere, Bamu, Little Bamu, Awarra, Beabea and Bina Rivers for the purpose of
visiting villages in the above rivers and if on seeing coal to bring
a sample back with me.

Left Station on 4/8/21 Returned to Station on 7/9/21

Number of Carriers employed Six Number of Police taken Twelve

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A.K. NIVANI" Mr Waldron

Villages visited Mibu, Sumi, Anti, Damratam, Oromokomo, Koobisi, Amogea, Pirukwai,
Gargoral, Youl, Merriwa, Toro-Bina, Bunegi, Orparti, Bameo, Orapi, Sisame,
Bina, Ebu, Demokoromo, Gesoa.

Plan enclosed.

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1190/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 12/9/21

Asst. Stationer
Officer in Charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total used.	Government cost.		
Rice lbs	150	150	---	---	150	1 5 0	---	
Biscuits ;	100	75	25	---	100	2 18.4	---	
XXX Fish	96	96	---	---	96	3 12.0	---	
Sugar lbs	12	12	---	---	12	5.6	---	
Tea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Soap Bars	2	2	---	---	2	1.8	---	
Tobacco lbs	20	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17.9	---	The 1, lb of tobacco was used for buying food
Matches doz	4	4	---	---	4	3.4	---	
Kerosene								
Tents								
Flies								
Lamps								
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.								
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes								
Tomahawks								
TOTAL £						11.3.7		

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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No. 3

1921/22

W. D.

REPORT OF PATROL TO DEBERE, BAMU, LITTLE-BAMU, AWARRA, BEABEA, AND BINA RIVERS MADE BY PATROL OFFICER L. LOGAN.

- 4/8/21. Acting on the instructions received from the R.M.W.D. I left Daru at 8.30.am on board the A.K. "NIVANI" with twelve police and the District Whaleboat in tow for the Bamu River, and on arrival at SARAMI Island to proceed up the AWARRA River in the Whaleboat. We arrived at TORO Pass 11.am and continued on passing MIBU 3.pm and arriving at SUMI where we had to return some boys 9.pm after this was done we continued on and anchored for the night 9.45.pm at AUTI.
- 5/8/21. Weighed anchor at 6.30.am and after a rough passage arrived at DAMRATAM 12 noon. I went ashore and made enquires if there were any complaints and found that everything was in good order, after this was done I arranged for six natives to come with me and act as a relief in rowing the Whaleboat up the different rivers I was to patrol, this being done I went back to the Nivani.
- 6/8/21. We left DAMRATAM 6.30.am and passed OROMOKOMO 9.30.am and continued arriving at AMOGOA 10.45.am there were no complaints at this village so we made our way on to FIRUKWAI, arriving there at 2.15.pm I went ashore, and as things were all in good order at this village I returned to the Nivani knowing that it was not leaving till the morning for Daru in which I was very thankful as it had been raining hard all day and was still doing so. 12 midnight we received a shaking as the Bore passed but this was soon over and we returned to continue our sleep.
- 7/8/21. At 5.am I was up and getting everything ready to proceed up the river and by 6.30.am we had left the Nivani stationed at FIRUKWAI and was on our way up the river, it was very hard rowing as the tide was against us and raining hard. At 9.15.am we saw coming down the river six canoes containing 38 natives as soon as they saw us they stopped, but I got some of my men to call out to them and tell them that we were the Government and when they came on, on passing us I asked them where they came from and was informed that they had been up the river building a new village and that they belong to the village GAR-GOR so we continued on and passed several Breadfruit trees on the right bank also some Creten trees, at 2.15 the Bore passed and we got a good shaking being in a small boat the tide also changed, and after that rowing was good and easy, at 5.15 we passed some Coconuts trees on our right, we continued on and dropped anchor for the night at 7.15.pm a Bore passed during the night and as I was thrown from one side of the boat to the other, and having all I could do to fight it I forgot to see the time, being wet through I spent the remainder of the night drying my clothes and having the boat baled out.
- 8/8/21. After having breakfast and daylight had arrived I decided to continue on, but found I could not do so as the passing of the Bore the night before had made our anchor fast at the bottom of the river, on seeing this I got some of the police to dive down and see if they could release it. By 2.30.pm we were still in the same position and as I heard another Bore coming I decided to cut the chain, therefore losing our anchor. In trying to fight this Bore we broke two of our oars, after it had passed we continued our journey passing two rivers on our left at 5.50 pm. and at 6.30.pm we made camp for the night.
- 9/8/21. Up at 4.am. and had breakfast by means of a lamp then proceeded on at 5.15.am. passed a river on our left at 6.15am. and another on our right at 8.15am. During the afternoon we passed two small rivers on our right and as it had been raining all day I decided to camp it was then 5.30 pm.
- 10/8/21. Up at 6.30am. and on our way, passed river on our left at 9.20am. and at 3.30pm I noticed the river was not tidal, the weather is still very bad and it rained hard all day, anchored at 5.30pm.
- 11/8/21. Weighed anchor at 6.30am, and continued up the river, rain started to fall at 10.am and continued throughout the day, anchored at 5.30pm.
- 12/8/21. Up at 7.am and on our way as the police had finished making Sago from the trees we had found the night before, the country at this point is flat, with plenty of swamps, the weather was the same as yesterday and we made camp at 5.45pm.

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(3)

- 24/8/21. I left MERRIWA at 6.30am and entered the BEBEA River at 9.30am and arrived at TORO-BINA 4.10pm. I went ashore and made enquires in regards to a native named ENE and found that he was still at BINA also the V.C. of that village. having no complaints I left again and proceeded back up the BEBEA River this time the tide and wind being in our favour. I passed the Villages BUNEGI, ORPARTI and BAMEO but the people were not staying in these villages as they had gone into the bush to make sago. I passed out of the BEBEA River at 7. pm. and entered the BINA River. arriving at ORAPI 9.30pm, when I anchored for the night.
- 25/3/21. Up early and inspecting the village, no complaints so left again at 7. am for SISLAME arriving there at 8.30am. and on arrival I made enquires for a native named MADORA finding he was in the village I informed him the R.M.W.D. wanted him to go to Daru. I then left again for BINA village taking him with me, while proceeding down the river we meet some canoes coming towards us and we found a little later they were from BINA, and the native named ENE was with them I told him the R.M.W.D. wanted to see him. so he came into the whaleboat with us, after he had told me that everything was in order at the village I turned back again and proceeded up the BINA River and passing into the DEBERE River once again. I called at EBU and found that there were no complaints so continued on and arrived at OROMOKOROMO 7.15pm. when I anchored for the night.
- 26/8/21. Up early and making inspection of the village, no complaints, so left again at 7. am and arrived at DAMOKOROMO 9. am, all being in order I left again and proceeded across the Fly River to WABADA Island and arrived at DAMARATAM 7. pm. the weather was very bad and the sea rough and I thought many a time we were going down as I had 22 natives in the boat not including myself and baggage which made the boat very heavy. The sea being rough I had the boat drawn up on dry land for the night.
- 27/8/21. As the sea was still very rough I spent the morning having the boat cleaned and in the afternoon I decided to send the boat on to Daru keeping with me three police one cook boy and six natives thus making the boat lighter and safer to proceed to ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Daru.
- 28/8/21. Up early and walked on to GESOA found that the V.C. was away from the village, made enquires and was informed that a case was waiting but at present the people were in the bush so I left again and returned to DAMARATAM arriving there at 6.10pm.
- 29/8/21. 7. am. I had all the natives of DAMARATAM cleaning their village as it was in a dirty condition, I also made inspection of the houses and gave orders that some of them were to be repaired. I also saw six Dogs covered all over in sores so I gave orders that they were to be destroyed at once, (in giving this order I have acted ~~xxxxxx~~ against N.R. 77 (1) as I am not a Magistrate for Native Matters but could not allow the dogs to live as they were dangerous to the peoples health in the village.
- 30/8/21. Spent the day in going up streams in different directions throughout the island inspecting plantations and gardens found them in a very dirty condition and gave orders they were to be cleaned.
- 31/8/21. Up ~~xxxxxx~~ at 6. am, had breakfast, then went out to the gardens and marked a good road out for the natives as they told me they wanted a good road made. this took up most of my time during the day. the weather changed again and the sea became very rough and the wind strong
- 1/9/21. During the day a case from GESOA came in and after hearing all they had to say I decided to take them into Daru with ~~as~~ as they could be punished under N.R. (71 (1) and I told them they would have to go into Daru with me. I then went and made arrangements for the natives of DAMARATAM to start making the new road in the morning.
- 2/9/21. Up early and had all the natives of the village making the road, and by 6. pm they had made one 300 ft long by 9ft wide. nothing else took place during the day.
- 3/9/21. 6. am I had all the natives working again on the road and by 6. pm they had increased the length of the road by 250 ft thus making it 550 ft long, I also had a case brought into me during the from the village and after hearing all they had to say and knowing they could be punished under N.R. 115 I told them they would have to go to Daru.
- 4/9/21. Sunday ; None of the natives wanted to work so I rested all day.
- 5/9/21. Up early and got all the natives of the village working on the new road and by the time the "Nivani" arrived 3. pm. they had made the road 620 ft long. On arrival of the "Nivani" I had all my thing taken on board, then saw the V.C. and told him he would have to keep the road in good order also the village clean then I went on board the Boat.
- 6/9/21. We left DAMARATAM 6.35am. for Daru and anchored at MIBU 6. pm for the night.

P. T. O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Resident Magistrate's Office.

Daru Western Division.

12th September 1921.

The Honourable,

The Government Secretary.

PORT MORESBY.

Coal-Bamu River.

In reply to your letter 1299/A.321/21.

of June the 9th. I wish to inform you that I sent Mr P.O. Logan to the AWAERA and BAMU Rivers, and on his return brought with him some samples of Coal he had found on the right and left banks of the AWAERA as you will see by his report No3.1921/22.W.D. I am sending samples of the above by the first available steamer leaving Daru.



A Resident Magistrate.

Western Division.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,
Western Division.

D A R U .

End. August. 1921.

Mr. P.O. Logan.

D A R U .

You will please leave DARU tomorrow in the "Nivani" with the District Whaleboat in tow as far as BARANI Island in the DARU River, then proceed with the whaleboat up the LITTLE DARU River also the AWAKRA visiting all villages en-route. I am also handing you a rough sketch of route followed by the late Mr. Ryan. R.M., as a guidance as far as is stated that coal was found by that gentleman, and should you see any coal please bring in a fair sample of same to enable me to send it on to Port Moresby.

On your return come on as far as possible into the FLY River and thence to TORA Passage where the "Nivani" will meet you in about a month from the time you leave.

All villages must be thoroughly visited and any complaints etc. brought on to DARU.

Twelve police will accompany you on your trip.

A/ Resident Magistrate. W.D.

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DUPLICATE.

G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.
No 4
For 1921/22
W.D.

DAHU

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by L. Logan to

Fly River for the purpose of

landing at BARAMURA then walking across to the CRIOMO River and
making friends with the natives en route

Left Station on 15/9/21 Returned to Station on 2/10/21

Number of Carriers employed 20 Number of Police taken 10

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Nivani" Mr Waldron, also Whaleboat

Villages visited BARAMURA, TIRIO, MAROPA, KAUKANAS, BINABURA, GOGAKI, GOWAIAM,
OGAREL, KEIA, KUNDA, YAMAGA, DABARADA, PIGANGARA, MATYA, HUIAPE, PATIKA, OBEL,
KURU, WAIMABE, ABAMU, KODAGERI, DOROGPI, PEOWA.

(sketch map enclosed)

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1190/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 4th October 1921.

J.R. Williams

Officer in Charge of Station.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

25
The Resident Magistrate's Office.

Western Division.

D A R U .

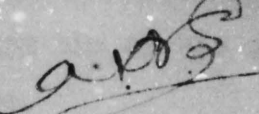
14th. September. 1921.

Mr. P. O. Logan,

Western Division.

Please proceed in the "Nivani" tomorrow to BARAMURA
FMA River, and visit all villages near by, thence on to the
ORIGMO landing. The trip should take you about 3 to 4 weeks and
the District whaleboat will await your return at the last named
place.

Ten police will accompany you on your pannel.
A. as Oure, Avdaka, Urupua, Suvima, Suam, Iambe, Iawego, Tabau, Bomariba
and Jagiba.



A/Resident Magistrate. W.D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

The Resident Magistrate's Office.

Daru Western Division.

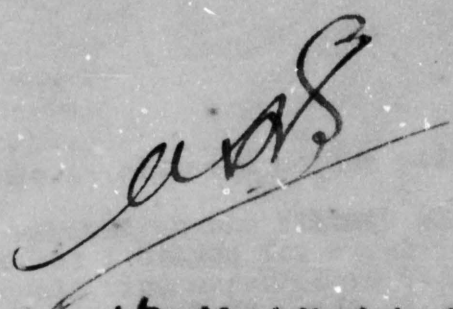
14th September 1921.

L.Austen Esq A.A.R.M.

Daru Western Division.

Please deliver to Mr P.O.Logan the tent you have as he is going out on patrol also because of it being the one issued to him at Port Moresby. Also hand over to him A.C.Avdaka who will accompany him on his patrol. A.C. Kan will be given you in exchange.

Hoping your trip has been a success and that you are in the best of health.



A/Resident Magistrate.

Western Division.

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REPORT No. 4.1921/22 W.D. CONTINUED.

I wish to mention that the reason why all the natives ran away from their villages when they see us coming is, because a white man went to BARAMURA several years ago and took some boys away to FORT MORESBY to work and they have never returned. While he was there he also burned some of the natives houses, and since that time the natives have been afraid of white men when they pass through their villages and consequently they run away into the bush when they see one coming. All the village en route from, and including BARAMURA to KUDAGERI are without V.Cs. The only two villages that have them are, TIRO Fly River (V.C. MEURA) and DOROGORI Oriona River (V.C. AGIA).

Amund Logan
.....Patrol Officer, W.D.

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No.4
1921/22
W.D.

REPORT OF PATROL MADE FROM FLY TO ORIOMO RIVER BY PATROL OFFICER L. LOGAN.

- 15/9/21. Acting on instructions received from the R.M.W.D. I left DARU at 5.15pm on board the A.K. NIVANIX with ten police for the FLY River and on arrival at the village BARAMURA to land and walk across to the ORIOMO River where the District Whalerboat would be in waiting. We arrived at TORO Pass 7.15pm and anchored for the night at 8.15pm.
- 16/9/21. Weighed anchor 5.30am and arrived at BARAMURA 3.30pm. had all my things taken ashore and made camp for the night in the village as all the people had run away into the bush when they saw us coming.
- 17/9/21. Up early and trying to get carriers also trying to get into touch with the BARAMURA natives, but every time they saw us they would run for their lives so at 6. pm I was in the same position and had to remain another night in the village.
- 18/9/21. Sunday, first thing I issued rations, then made my way to FIRIO down the coast by means of a canoe, we arrived there at 12 noon but the same thing happened here and they all went into the bush but after getting one man and giving him some tobacco it was not long before I managed to get enough natives to come back to BARAMURA with me and act as carriers so we left again and arrived in BARAMURA once more at 7.15pm.
- 19/9/21. During the night a few more natives came into the village so I asked them why they ran away and I was informed that a white man had come to their village and had taken some boys away to PORT MORESBY and had never returned so that was the reason why they ran away when I heard that I decided to go up the river and try to get into touch with them once again. This time I was more successful and returned to camp at 6pm. with about twenty natives following me in their canoes.
- 20/9/21. Up and off by 7.am and on my way to MAROPA I could not get any of the BARAMURA natives to come with me so I had to do my best with those I got from FIRIO and after going through several big swamps we came to a hill on which is situated the village MAROPA we arrived here at 4.20pm and only got one man the rest having ~~intentionally~~ cleared into the bush. On my arrival I sent out several of the police to see if they could find any of the natives but they returned at 6.30pm without any result.
- 21/9/21. On my way at 7.am and walking over hills covered with long grass during the day I had to go over several of these and the walking was bad on account of having to cut our way through the grass but we managed to get to the village KAUKANAS at 5.15pm when we made camp. The hills we passed during the day I should say ~~xxxx~~ were about 100 ft high. On arrival at this village we also found that the natives had run away. This village is situated on the side of an hill with five houses.
- 22/9/21. Left KAUKANAS 7.am and arrived at the Village BINABURA 11.15am all the people had gone but I stayed for about two hours and sent police to see if they could find anyone. This village is also on top of an hill and has six houses we left again at 1. pm and arrived at GOGAKI 5.15pm. Here we also found the same thing so I made camp for the night trusting that some natives would come in during the night.
- 23/9/21. Up early and on my way by 6.30am and arrived at the village GOWAIAM which has two houses by 12 noon, we had lunch here and left again at 1. pm and arrived at OGAREL 6. pm. During the day we passed over several small hills and had to cross several small streams, in regards to the natives they ran into the bush when they saw us coming. OGAREL only has two houses.
- 24/9/21. Left OGAREL 6.30am and arrived at the village KAIR 11.30am this place has only two houses but I am glad to say we managed to get into touch with the natives who said they would go on to the village KUNDA for us first time and tell the people not to run away when they saw coming, this I agreed to and when we arrived at KUNDA 5.15pm we found all the natives waiting for us. This village has 16 houses and is also situated on the top of an hill.

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(2)

No. 4
1921/22
W.D.

- 25/9/21. I spent the day in talking to the natives of KUNDA who during the day asked me to go and have a look at their gardens, this I did and had to walk about three miles, but after I had done this and had given them a little tobacco I had no trouble in getting carriers I was then able to let those I got from TIRIO go back to their village Up and off by 5.30.am and on my way to YAMAGA and arrived there at 6.20.pm when I found that all the people had run away into the bush This village has seven houses and is in a very dirty condition. I could not give instructions to have it cleaned so I got the police to clean the village and then made a government mark trusting that the people would understand what was wanted of them by the Government. During the day we passed several small hills covered with grass and trees and had to walk through swamps and cross streams.
- 26/9/21. We walked from 7.am till 7.15pm passing through the following villages during the day. DABARADA, FIGANGARA, MITYA, HUIAPE, PATIKA, OBEL and KURU at all the above named places I found that the natives had gone into the bush. The road from YAMAGA to KURU is very bad being all swamps with only a little dry ground. I made camp for the night at KURU. This village is also on top of an hill.
- 27/9/21. On my way by 7.am over rough country there being no track to follow and arrived at a village named WAIMARE 9.am we managed to find two natives in this village who understood the Government, so after talking to them for a little while I continued my journey and arrived at a village named PARAKUPA 12.noon. these people were away from the village out making Sage as we passed them later on, on my way to ABAMU where I arrived at 2.pm. These people were contented, and remained in their village while I made a few enquires. I then left again and arrived at KODAGERI (Mr Gers Plantation) at 5.pm. when I made camp for the night.
- 28/9/21. Up early and despatched a policeman to DARU to let the R.M. know that I was waiting at KODAGERI for the whaleboat. after that was finished I decided to walk on to DOROGORI and arrived there at 4.10pm I gave instructions for a new Rest House to be built also for a road to be made from DOROGORI to KODAGERI as the ground between these places very good. I then had tea and made camp for the night.
- 29/9/21. Left DOROGORI 3.am and arrived at KODAGERI 1.pm and found that the whaleboat had not arrived, so had lunch, and in the afternoon had a walk all over Mr Gers place. Rain fell on and off all day.
- 30/9/21. Whaleboat arrived 11.30am and I left KODAGERI for DARU when the tide turned 12.20pm and arrived at DOROGORI en route 5.15pm. raining all day.
- 1/10/21. Up at 2.am and left DOROGORI 3.am arriving at DARU 8.am when I at once reported to the R.M. W.D.

Leonard Logan
.....Patrol Officer. W.D.

P.S.
(Sketch map attached)



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G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

5 W.D.
1921/1922.

Daru, Western Division.

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A/A.R.M. L. Austen to

Fly River Villages and Coastal Villages. for the purpose of

Census taking, Tax Collecting, buying Sago, attending to N. Matters.

Left Station on 8/8/21 Returned to Station on 8/10/21

Number of Carriers employed ... Number of Police taken 3

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Whaleboat for part of the time
'Nivani'

Villages visited DOROGORI, TU, ITURI, DIRIMU, MABADAUAN, KUHINI, SAGUANI, SAMARI,
AGOBARI, WAPURA, DOROFODAI, WAPI, SAGIRA, GOWABURA, DAMIRA, WARIABODORA,
BORA, GAINA, PAGONA, DOUNORI, TIRIO, WEDERINILAMU, MADAMI, KOABU, DEWARU,
SUI, GIBU, AUTI, SUMAI, KUBIRA, IPISIA.

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1100/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 17/10/21

ER Bahau

Officer in Charge of Station

Sketch map of Fly River Villages enclosed showing trade villages.

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REPORT OF A PATROL BY A/A.R.M. AUSTEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CENSUS TAKING AND TAX COLLECTING IN THE W.D.

8/8/21 Left Daru in whaleboat with Sgt GERA, two other A.Cs and 5 prisoners for the purpose of visiting DEREGORI. Left DARU at 9.50 a.m. and arrived at the Derogori garden village of NIODU about noon. Finding that with the exception of the V.C. AGIA and a few people who were away in the bush, all the villagers were present, pitched camp and sent for AGIA. Those people who were away in the bush I made arrangements for them to come to TURITURI village on Thursday.

Took census, but when I tried to collect the tax I found that practically no one had any money. As they stated they had money in the bank at Daru I made arrangements for a few representatives to come to Daru where perhaps they could draw some of it out.

9/8/21. Left NIODU about 10 a.m. and rowing most of the way back arrived Daru about 12.30 p.m.

I find out that the money belonging to the Derogori people is a Church Fund, so of course they were unable to draw on it. However the people said they thought they would be able to find the money during the next week or two and they would bring it in to Daru.

Afternoon spent in office.

10/8/21. Left in 'Nivani' at 10.30 a.m. for MAWATTA sending the whaleboat on ahead. Reached MAWATTA at 2.30 p.m. 'Nivani' left for Daru about 4 p.m. As there was a shortage of police on the station I have with me, Warden MADUA, FEDI the Interpreter, A.C. TAWAU and 5 prisoners for rowing the whaleboat if required.

11/8/21. Left MAWATTA at 8 a.m. and walking along the beach arrive TURITURI about 9.30 a.m. Took census, collected tax and paid out family bonuses. Took census, collected tax etc of the KUNINI. It was 9 p.m. before I had finished.

12/8/21. Left TURITURI at 10 a.m. arrived at MAWATTA and left there about 11.30 a.m. Rowed up the BINATURI River to DIRIMU, which place I anchored at at 3.30 p.m. Camped at DIRIMU plantation.

13/8/21. Collected certain taxes from Various DEREGORI and KUNINI people who were living in the vicinity. Inspected the native plantation of the DIRIMU people. Spent most of the balance of the day retyping the corrected census sheets.

14/8/21. Still working on the TURITURI sheets. Paid amount tax of tobacco due to the DIRIMU people by the Papuan Industries Ltd for the use of a certain portion of land used by them for a drain. Left for MAWATTA about 2 p.m. and arrived there at 4.30 p.m.

15/8/21. Walked to MASINGARA at which place I arrived at 9 a.m. Checked census, collected tax, etc. Finished there at 6 p.m.

The village of MASINGARA is now on the new site and looks a picture. It is indeed a 'model' village when one compares it with the old bush village the people lived in a few months ago.

As soon as the N.W. comes I ordered the people to plant fruit and shade trees down the centre of each wide street.

The villagers are very keen to have councillors like MAWATTA and PARAMA, and as they have taken such a keen interest in building this new village so as to beat MAWATTA, it is worth considering.

16/8/21. After trying to go to MABADAUAN in the old whaleboat, which had no centreboard and leaked, and so was very difficult in beating, decided it was rather risky with all the money I had collected so returned to Daru, intending to hand the money over to the Sub Treasury and then go on to PARAMA in the morning. Reached DARU about 4 p.m. As the tide was practically dead low and I wished to get away tomorrow at 6 a.m. tied the whaleboat up to a post on the lee side of the wharf. There was no anchor to anchor the boat.

Working till 8 p.m. on Taxation.

17/8/21. About 6 a.m. found that the whaleboat had broken loose from her moorings during the night, owing to the rope snapping during a gale that sprang up about midnight. So was unable to go to PARAMA.

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18/8/21 to 22/8/21. working in office retyping census sheets.

23/8/21. Left DARU in 'Nivani' for MABADAUAN at 7.40 a.m. and reached that village about 12.50 p.m. under sail and power. Villagers were all away except for one or two of the older men. Inspected the new village and the native coconut plantation and gave advise regarding same.

24/8/21. At 10 a.m. most of the villagers were back so began to check the census sheets, completed same about 5 p.m. About 7 p.m. went ashore again and collected tax and paid out family bonuses. Returned to ship about 10 p.m.

25/8/21. Weighed anchor about 6.40 a.m. and arrived Daru 12.50 p.m.

26/8/21. Helping A/R.M. in office and working on Taxation.

27/8/21 and 28/8/21. Working on the MABADAUAN census sheets which require much resorting.

29/8/21. Left Daru in 'Nivani' at 3.30 p.m. Anchored Tora passage for the night.

30/8/21. At SAMARI creek. In the afternoon proceeded to SAGUANI and corrected census collected tax and paid family bonuses.

31/8/21. 8 a.m. went to SAMARI village but only half the people there others away at a dance. made arrangements to call again. Arrived back at boat about 2 p.m. Afternoon spent settling Native Matters. 7 p.m. corrected IASA census and took tax.

1/9/21. Left SAMARI creek at 6.55 a.m. anchored AGOBARA creek at 11.30 a.m. Spent afternoon taking census and collecting tax from AGOBARA village.

Made arrangements for the AGOBARA creek to be cleared of over hanging branches to allow vessels of light draught to proceed through thus making a shorter route from one side of KIWAI Island to the other. Evening spent on AGOBARA census sheet.

2/9/21. Part of SAGASIA census sheet corrected in the morning the balance in the afternoon. Also collected tax and paid out family bonuses. Am informed that most of OHOMOSAPU and IPISIA are weather bound at ABAURA Island, so it is of no use proceeding there at present.

3/9/21. After dealing with several N.M. cases left for WAPAURA, but they also have not yet come back from the island. They are expected back in two or three days.

Arrived DOROPODAI about noon and took census and tax during the afternoon. Evening spent on census sheets.

4/9/21. Several DOROPODAI people could not pay the tax. So proceeded against them.

5/9/21. As arranged the whaleboat came along today. The 'Nivani' is to go to DAMERATAM to pick up Mr. P.O. Logan. Sent whaleboat on ahead to WAPAURA and got 'Nivani' to take me as far as this village on her way to DAMERATAM.

On arrival at WAPAURA found that there were still several villagers to come in so spent afternoon till 6 p.m. on census sheets.

6/9/21. Correcting WAPAURA census sheets from 8.30 a.m. finished collecting part of the tax by 7 p.m. This has been the most difficult village I have yet done, and the task of getting the names of the proper fathers is very difficult. Still I think the census sheets are correct now.

7/9/21. Very few of the WAPAURA people seem able to pay the tax. I cannot do anything at present though for I have only the whaleboat, so told them I would call again, in a month or so, when those who did not pay must go to gaol.

I would here mention that the V.C. of WAPAURA is a rather old man who seems to have no hold over the villagers at all. There is a man there called GEREWA and ex A.C. who can speak English (unlike the present V.C.) who is about 38 years of age and seems to have a lot of say in the village. I would suggest that the present V.C. be retired and GEREWA made in his place. If this were done WAPAURA could be made into one village but at present they are scattered over four or five sago villages. It is not of course the V.C.'s fault but there seems to be a split in the village and the present V.C. is with a minority. I have noticed this for some time, in fact ever since I have been in the ~~xxxx~~ W.D.

Left WAPAURA at 9 a.m. reached WAPI (IMIRISIA) about 11.30 a.m. A lot of the people are at a sago village called BATA and several ~~xxxx~~ at MADIRI.

8/9/21. Very few able to pay tax in this village. Left at 11 a.m. for BATA which place we reached at 5 p.m. after a very rough trip. The sails of the whaleboat are in a terribly rotten state.

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9/9/21. After taking the census tried to collect the tax, but they all said they had not got it. However when I told each man I would send him in to Daru, if he did not pay up, by the whaleboat. All at BATA paid up. Left BATA and after another rough trip arrived SAGERA about noon. Took census but not much tax. The non payers were dealt with and are to be forwarded to DARU. I was forced to do this as the people here have more or less of an erroneous idea that if they don't pay, well, the Government can come again.

While at SAGERA the V.C. complained that a man named GOWE of SAGERA had made a charm which had entered his leg and he had nearly died. The sorcerer was now at GOWABURA.

10/9/21. Left SAGERA about 7 a.m. reached GOWABURA (MATARO) about 10 a.m. and dispatched the whaleboat to DARU with the prisoners.

GOWE admits having made charms to cause the V.C. to get sick owing to the V.C. not him giving him pig at a dance. He was dealt with under the N.M. Regs.

11/9/21. Completed census and took tax. No trouble about paying the tax here.

12/9/21. Left for DAMIRA by the mud beach. Passed the remains of a huge whale. The natives of course had no name in their language for it.

13/9/21. Corrected census and collected part tax.

14/9/21. Reached WARIABODORA about noon. Checked census and took tax also the balance of DAMIRA, tax was paid.

15/9/21. Left WARIABODORA about 10am reached BORA about 1 p.m. most of the people away at their garden villages. Afternoon spent on census sheets.

16/9/21. Took part census and waited for the IDANAHORO people to arrive. The BORA people spend a good bit of their time at IDANAHORO, which garden village is situated between WARIABODORA and BORA.

17/9/21. Finished BORA tax and census. Nivani arrived with whaleboat. Whaleboat dispatched to BARAMURA with a tent for Mr. Logan. Sgt ARPAL also ordered to buy sago from SAPARA and SUAMI people and tell certain D.N.L next of kin to come to DOUMORI in order to ~~pay~~ certain money due them.

18/9/21. At GAIMA this village is considerably reduced and I had to wait some time for certain of the people who were now living inland at KUBU. Very few of the taxable natives able to pay. So dealt with them under the N.T. Ord.

18/9/21. From GAIMA went to PAGONA where I checked the census and collected the tax. The PAGONA are very anxious to move their village a mile or so up the river to a creek called HAWI. I told them I would inspect it first.

19/9/21. Leaving early went to HAWI creek. The land chosen for the village is much higher than where the present village is. Therefore it should be much more healthy. The present site is, in the N.W., usually flooded so I gave them permission to move their village.

After reaching DOUMORI checked census collected tax. Paid next of kin of certain D.N.Ls. whom Sgt ARPAL had brought along in the whaleboat from SAPARA and SUAMI.

20/9/21 Arrived MADIRI plantation in the afternoon and checked the census with certain signed on boys. During the night Mr. Freshwater brought me news that two TIRIO men had told Mr. Beach his overseer, that Sgt. ARPAL had raped a TIRIO woman, when the Sgt. had called at TIRIO in the whaleboat this morning to inform the people that I wished them all to stay in the village to check the census. I informed Mr. Freshwater that I would go thoroughly into the matter first thing tomorrow.

21/9/21. I asked Mr. Freshwater to send for the two TIRIO men who spread the report and I asked them in the presence of Sgt. ARPAL if what they had told Mr. Beach was true. The interpreters I used ~~must~~ two natives of MADIRI whom Mr. Freshwater informed me would be able to interpret well. I thought it advisable to use these men as I was more likely to get at the truth than if I used any of the police. I was informed that all that had occurred when Sgt. ARPAL got to the village yesterday was that Sgt. ARPAL had found the village of TIRIO deserted and on searching round had found a TIRIO woman who was running away, so the Sgt caught hold of her and asked her where the TIRIO people had gone to. The two men who had spread the report said it was untrue that Sgt. ARPAL had raped the woman. They had told a lie to Mr. Beach. I was not satisfied even then. So I took them all along to Mr. Beach and got the latter to enquire into the matter as he understands KIWAI.

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Mr. Beach questioned the two men and they informed him also that they had lied last night and that Sgt. ARPAI had not raped the TIRIO woman. I was satisfied after this, and the two TIRIO men, SINAI, and NOWO were proceeded against for spreading lying reports, and convicted.

I afterwards asked the TIRIO men what the village people had run away for, and they stated they had heard that the Government was coming to collect the tax, and they had no money. I remembered then that Mr. Freshwater had told me that the TIRIO people were considered a lazy village as they would not sign on to anyone who came to try and recruit them nor would they work at MADIRI plantation a mile or so away as 'casuals'. As Mr. Freshwater has always innumerable 'casuals' waiting to go and work at Madiri, I do not for a moment think that there was any reason underlying his statement.

After leaving Madiri proceeded to WADERIHAMU (NABEDAI), MADAMI and KOABU in the whaleboat having dispatched the 'Nivani' back to Daru. 22/9/21. Completed the tax collections of the latter three villages with the exception of KOABU who asked for a month in which to make copra, when they would be able to pay. Consent was willingly given. I might as well mention here for reference purposes that the last three mentioned villages came and asked me if the Government would not make an order that they should be paid 1 stick of tobacco for 5 coconuts. I explained to them that they were being paid the ruling rates for coconuts namely 15 nuts for 1 stick, and the Government would not interfere in the matter.

23/9/21. We had a very rough trip over to AUTI, and we expected every minute that the sails would blow out. On arrival there took the census and tax and paid out family bonuses. While at AUTI found some PARAMA men there buying sago.

24/9/21. Arrived at SUMAI to find Cpl. MADAIIO there on leave. He informs me a new P.M. is at Daru. Corrected census and tax. SINAI of Tirio complained today of headache and pains in the chest. I painted him with iodine and gave him opening medicine.

25/9/21. At Kubira checking census and taking tax. SINAI is much better.

26/9/21. Agebara creek entrance.

27/9/21. At IPISIA checked census of OROMOSAPU and IPISIA, and collected tax and distributed the family bonuses.

28/9/21. All the villagers from GIBU, and SAMARI, and those who were absent from IASA and SAGUANI trooped over today, as their villages are not far away, so I was able to check the census and collect the tax here. SINAI again complains of headache. I have given him opening medicine and later on quinine.

29/9/21. At Deware where I completed the censuses of Deware and Sui, the latter village having come to Deware for a dance. Absentees were sent for by canoe. Taxes collected. SINAI is much brighter today and says he much better, though he is still a little 'timitimi' (sick).

30/9/21. Early this morning Sgt. GERA came up me and informed me that the two TIRIO men had escaped during the night, and that Sgt. ARPAI and some village natives had gone after them on land. They however returned unsuccessful. I therefore dispatched a canoe first with the V.C. of Deware and some villagers, and afterwards sent Sgt. ARPAI with the whale boat to cut them off. The V.C. found the two men at the deserted village of BUDIGIDO. This latter village is about 6 miles away as the crow flies but is double the distance following the mud beach as the escapees did. It must have been very heavy going, too.

Sgt ARPAI and party arrived some hours after the canoe, having had a very rough time, the sails having blown out.

1/10/21. To GIBU the garden village of the PARAMA people, after a very rough trip. SINAI is very sick today he has got it into his head that he is going to die and I cannot shake this idea out of him. I have given him one of my blankets as it is pretty cold for him in the whaleboat, but it is very difficult to give him medicine for I only have opening medicine, quinine and a small bottle of concentrated cough mixture with me. I gave him some of the latter.

Worked at GIBU till 11 p.m.

2/10/21. Finished work about 11 a.m. and as the PARAMA people or rather many of them complained of headaches which they stated they had got from SUMAI, I dosed ~~them all~~ ^{them all} found with this concentrated cough medicine. I thought it might be a slight attack of flu, and this concentrated cough mixture had been left here at DARU for 'flu

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2/10/21 (Cont). Left ~~xxx~~ for Daru at which place I arrived at
9 p.m.

W. A. R. M. D.

A/A.R.M.W.D.

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Mr. Beach questioned the two men and they informed him also that they had lied last night and that Sgt. ARPAI had not raped the TIRIO woman. I was satisfied after this, and the two TIRIO men, SINAI, and NOWO were proceeded against for spreading lying reports, and convicted.

I afterwards asked the TIRIO men what the village people had run away for, and they stated they had heard that the Government was coming to collect the tax, and they had no money. I remembered then that Mr. Freshwater had told me that the TIRIO people were considered a lazy village as they would not sign on to anyone who came to try and recruit them nor would they work at MADIRI plantation a mile or so away as 'casuals'. As Mr. Freshwater has always innumerable 'casuals' waiting to go and work at Madiri, I do not for a moment think that there was any reason underlying his statement.

After leaving Madiri proceeded to WEMERIHIAU (NABEDAI), MADAMI and KOABU in the whaleboat having dispatched the 'Nivani' back to Daru. 22/9/21. Completed the tax collections of the latter three villages with the exception of KOABU who asked for a month in which to make copra, when they would be able to pay. Consent was willingly given. I might as well mention here for reference purposes that the last three mentioned villages came and asked me if the Government would not make an order that they should be paid 1 stick of tobacco for 5 coconuts. I explained to them that they were being paid the ruling rates for coconuts namely 15 nuts for 1 stick, and the Government would not interfere in the matter.

23/9/21. We had a very rough trip over to AUTI, and we expected every minute that the sails would blow out. On arrival there took the census and tax and paid out family bonuses. While at AUTI found some PARAMA men there buying sage.

24/9/21. Arrived at SUMAI to find Cpl. MADAIO there on leave. He informs me a new R.M. is at Daru. Corrected census and tax. SINAI of Tirio

complained today of headache and pains in the chest. I painted him with iodine and gave him opening medicine.

25/9/21. At Kubira checking census and taking tax. SINAI is much better

26/9/21. Agobara creek entrance.

27/9/21. At IPISIA checked census of OROMOSAFU and IPISIA, and collected tax and distributed the family bonuses.

28/9/21. All the villagers from GIBU, and SAMARI, and those who were absent from IASA and SAGUANI trooped over today, as their villages are not far away, so I was able to check the census and collect the tax here. SINAI again complains of headache. I have given him opening medicine and later on quinine.

29/9/21. At Deware where I completed the census of Deware and Sni, the latter village having come to Deware for a dance. Absentees were sent for by canoe. Taxes collected. SINAI is much brighter today and says he much better, though he is still a little 'timital' (sick).

30/9/21. Early this morning Sgt. GERA came to me and informed me that the two TIRIO men had escaped during the night, and that Sgt. ARPAI and some village natives had gone after them on land. They however returned unsuccessful. I therefore dispatched a canoe first with the V.C. of Deware and some villagers, and afterwards sent Sgt. ARPAI with the whale boat to out them off. The V.C. found the two men at the deserted village of BUDIGIDO. This latter village is about 6 miles away as the crow flies but is double the distance following the mud beach as the escapees did. It must have been very heavy going, too.

Sgt ARPAI and party arrived some hours after the canoe, having had a very rough time, the sails having blown out.

1/10/21. To GIBU the garden village of the PARAMA people, after a very rough trip. SINAI is very sick today he has got it into his head that he is going to die and I cannot shake this idea out of him. I have given him one of my blankets as it is pretty cold for him in the whaleboat, but it is very difficult to give him medicine for I only have opening medicine, quinine and a small bottle of concentrated cough mixture with me. I gave him some of the latter.

Worked at GIBU till 11 p.m.
2/10/21. Finished work about 11 a.m. and as the PARAMA people or rather many of them complained of headaches which they stated they had got from SUMAI, I dosed them with this concentrated cough medicine. I thought it might be a slight attack of flu, and this medicine had been left here at Daru for 'flu

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(5).

2/10/21 (Cont). Left ~~xxx~~ for Daru at which place I arrived at
9 p.m.

Scott

A.A.R.M.W.D.

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REPORT OF A PATROL BY A/R.R.M. AUSTEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CENSUS TAKING AND TAX COLLECTING IN THE W.D.

8/8/21 Left Daru in whaleboat with Sgt GERA, two other A.Cs and 5 prisoners for the purpose of visiting DEREGORI. Left DARU at 9.50 a.m. and arrived at the Derogori garden village of NIODU about noon. Finding that with the exception of the V.C. AGIA and a few people who were away in the bush, all the villagers were present, pitched camp and sent for AGIA. Those people who were away in the bush I made arrangements for them to come to TURITURI village on Thursday.

Took census, but when I tried to collect the tax I found that practically no one had any money. As they stated they had money in the bank at Daru I made arrangements for a few representatives to come to Daru where perhaps they could draw some of it out.

9/8/21. Left NIODU about 10 a.m. and rowing most of the way back arrived Daru about 12.30 p.m.

I find out that the money belonging to the Derogori people is a Church Fund, so of course they were unable to draw on it. However the people said they thought they would be able to find the money during the next week or two and they would bring it in to Daru.

Afternoon spent in office.

10/8/21. Left in 'Nivani' at 10.30 a.m. for MAWATTA sending the whaleboat on ahead. Reached MAWATTA at 2.30 p.m. 'Nivani' left for Daru about 4 p.m. As there was a shortage of police on the station I have with me, Warden MADUA, PEDI the Interpreter, A.C. TAWAU and 5 prisoners for rowing the whaleboat if required.

11/8/21. Left MAWATTA at 8 a.m. and walking along the beach arrive TURITURI about 9.30 a.m. Took census, collected tax and paid out family bonuses. Took census, collected tax etc of the KUNINI. It was 9 p.m. before I had finished.

12/8/21. Left TURITURI at 10 a.m. arrived at MAWATTA and left there about 11.30 a.m. Rowed up the BINATURI River to DIRIMU, which place I anchored at at 3.30 p.m. Camped at DIRIMU plantation.

13/8/21. Collected certain taxes from Various DEREGORI and KUNINI people who were living in the vicinity. Inspected the native plantation of the DIRIMU people. Spent most of the balance of the day retyping the corrected census sheets.

14/8/21. Still working on the TURITURI sheets. Paid amount tax of tobacco due to the DIRIMU people by the Papuan Industries Ltd for the use of a certain portion of land used by them for a drain. Left for MAWATTA about 2 p.m. and arrived there at 4.30 p.m.

15/8/21. Walked to MASINGARA at which place I arrived at 9 a.m. Checked census, collected tax, etc. Finished there at 6 p.m.

The village of MASINGARA is now on the new site and looks a picture. It is indeed a 'model' village when one compares it with the old bush village the people lived in a few months ago.

As soon as the N.W. comes I ordered the people to plant fruit and shade trees down the centre of each wide street.

The villagers are very keen to have councillors like MAWATTA and PARAMA, and as they have taken such a keen interest in building this new village so as to beat MAWATTA, it is worth considering.

16/8/21. After trying to go to MABADAUAN in the old whaleboat, which had no centreboard and leaked, and so was very difficult in beating, decided it was rather risky with all the money I had collected so returned to Daru, intending to hand the money over to the Sub Treasury and then go on to PARAMA in the morning. Reached DARU about 4 p.m. As the tide was practically dead low and I wished to get away tomorrow at 6 a.m. tied the whaleboat up to a post on the lee side of the wharf. There was no anchor to anchor the boat.

Working till 8 p.m. on Taxation.

17/8/21. About 6 a.m. found that the whaleboat had broken loose from here/ moorings during the night, owing to the rope snapping during a gale that sprang up about midnight. So was unable to go to PARAMA.

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G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

7 W.D.

1921/22

Daru W.D.

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A/A.R.M. L. Austen to
TIRIO for the purpose of

enquiring into an alleged rape by Sgt. ARPAI of a TIRIO woman, enquiring into various sicknesses in the Fly River, visiting MIBU plantation re certain N.L. matters. Taking 15 discharged prisoners to their homes.

Left Station on 25/10/21 Returned to Station on 30/10/21

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken I

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A.K. 'Nivani' Mr. Engr. Waldron

Villages visited TIRIO WEDERTHAMU SUMAI

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1100/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 31/10/21

J.R. Mahan

Officer in Charge of Station.

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REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE FLY RIVER TO ENQUIRE INTO AN ALLEGED RAPE OF A TIRIO WOMAN BY SGT. ARPAI.

24/10/21. Left Daru in A.K. 'Nivani' with Mr. Engr. Officer Waldron, and crew. I only took one A.C. with me. Weighed anchor at 3.30 p.m. and after some engine trouble arrived TORA passage ~~xxxxx~~ at 5.15 p.m. where we anchored for the night.

25/10/21. Left TORA at about 5 a.m. and arrived MIBU at 7.15 a.m. where we breakfasted, after which I went into various N.L. matters with Mr. Cowling. Left MIBU at 11.15 a.m. and arrived MADIRI at 5.10 p.m. The weather is extremely unsettled for this time of the year and we are having many rain squalls.

26/10/21. Very heavy weather all night. The 'Nivani' even though she is pumped out every hour still seems to take in much water through her planks. With the rolling about she got last night the engine got very damp from above and below. Had great trouble to get the engine started to go to TIRIO. However at 10 a.m. managed to start the engine and went to TIRIO where we arrived at 11.30 a.m. Here I had the V.C. M. AURI and many of the villagers waiting for me to investigate the alleged rape.

From evidence obtained it seems to me that the alleged rape was actually committed by Sgt. ARPAI, on the 20/9/21 when he called there in the whaleboat.

It also appears now that after I had left MADIRI some other villagers came and gave Mr. Beach the overseer of MADIRI plantation, some further information from which it seems that the two men whom I tried for lying reports were in reality so frightened by ARPAI's presence that they actually denied all they had stated to Mr. Beach the previous day. It may be said I should have investigated the case more thoroughly in the first case, by what has come to light since, I quite admit I should have, but I think that under those previous circumstances it was possible for me to make an error of judgment as those two natives lied so much. However the TIRIO people quite understand the position and admit that it was the fault of SINAI and NOWO.

After this case of alleged rape is tried, which the natives from TIRIO to WERIDAI are all keenly interested in I fancy we shall be able to bring all these villages under proper control. As it is the TIRIO people state that they had not actually run away from the village on account of hearing that the Government was coming but that they were living in their sago and garden villages owing to an epidemic of sickness having visited them. They also state that the BARAMURA people would have remained in their village when Mr. P.O. Logan visited them, but they have had no Village Constable for some years, and so they were frightened when the Government came. The TIRIO people state that the BARAMURA are most anxious to have a V.C. made in the village and wish a man named BAIA to be made the V.C. This man I understand, speaks Motuan and Kiwai so might be useful in bringing the village under good control. In any case I consider that this is worth while investigating and if the report is true, that a V.C. be made at BARAMURA.

At present the BARAMURA people have many suffering from this slight influenza, and are not all living in their village.

Regarding the taking of the census at TIRIO, I told the people there that I would wait a month before taking the census and that I would also give them another two months in which to try and get the tax money, for they state that at present there is no money in the village but they hope to get it by making copra.

In conclusion I would state that I fancy there is a great hope now of getting these middle fly river under control, especially as they know that there is always redress for their grievances. I consider that Sgt. ARPAI as an interpreter is not all that is required, ~~as he is not~~ arrived back at MADIRI at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Waldron was busy until late at night on some magneto trouble.

The bad weather still keeps up and at MADIRI for the 24 hours ended at 5 p.m. they have had 5.47 inches, of rain, making a total for the month so far, of 15 inches. Comparing this with the rainfall for the previous 7 years which has averaged 2 inches, it will be seen that the weather during this month has been abnormal.

27/10/21. Owing to engine trouble we left MADIRI for Daru under sail at 10 a.m. calling at WEDERIHAMU, to pick up an interpreter.

15 discharged from men and was to his home in Kibella

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(2).

Here we anchored while Mr. Waldron tried to get the engine going. However it was no use so on 28/10/21 at 6 a.m. left WEDERIHIANU under sail. As soon as the tide turned we had to anchor though a stiff breeze was blowing. The 'Nivani' cannot beat up. At noon sailed on again until the tide turned. Called at SUMAI to investigate the sickness there but was informed by the SUMAI V.C. that the sickness had finished. During the month about 13 died. It is apparently a form of influenza. Whether it was brought to the village by Corporal MADALO who is staying there on leave I could not say. Some of the AUTI people are down with it, so I sent word for the AUTI people to go and live in their garden villages until the sickness had finished. There does not appear to be any other villages down with this sickness, except as before mentioned, TIRIO and BARAMURA. After leaving SUMAI sailed on until the tide turned about 5.30 p.m. when we anchored.

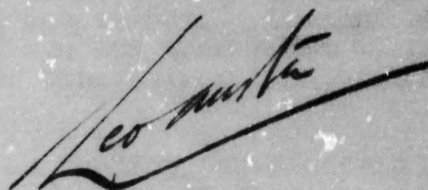
I consider the 'Nivani' quite unseaworthy for this weather we are getting, as we have to be continually at the pumps.

29/10/21. The tide turning at 11 a.m. we weighed anchor and managed to get to the end of MIBU by the ebb. Unfortunately the weather got worse during the night so we unanchored and sheltered off Mr. Cowling's creek.

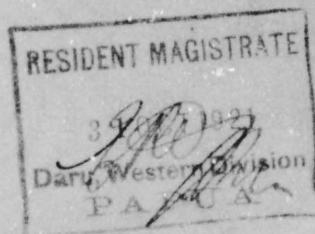
30/10/21. At the beginning of the ebb we weighed anchor and sailed to TORA and at about half flood got through the passage and arrived Daru about 9.15 p.m.

REMARKS.

In speaking about the alleged rape, I forgot to mention, that for some reason that I cannot obtain any satisfactory information on, the people of TIRIO and other middle Fly River villages seem to have an unholy fear of Sgt. ARPAI.



A/A.R.M.W.D.



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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,
Daru, Western Division,
24th October, 1921.

Mr. A./A.R.M. Austin,
Daru.

Please leave for Madiri this afternoon in the "Nivani" for the purpose of enquiring into charge of rape against Sgt. Arpai. I enclose a letter received from H.P. Beach which please return. Make full and thorough enquiry into the matter taking particular care to get hold of the right people, and take all statements down in writing. If you obtain evidence which leads you to believe that Sgt. Arpai did rape a TIRIO woman bring all witnesses to Daru and charge him accordingly, or if you are in any way doubtful bring all witnesses to Daru.

Report fully on any sickness in the Fly River District, as I understand there have been a number of deaths lately from influenza? Refer to Reg. 82 of Native Regulations and if there is any sickness take the necessary action particularly regarding isolation. Mr. Freshwater may be able to give you some information.

Deal with any other matters requiring attention.

If time-expired prisoners are to be sent to their homes. Those discharged on the 18th, 24th, and one on 25th. Obtain names from Gaol register. When at Madiri arrange for them to be taken to their villages in canoes, and allow them tobacco for the purchase of native food.

When at MIBU call upon Mr. John Cowling in connection with certain deposits due by him on C/S. as per attached list.



R.M., W.D.

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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,

Daru, Western Division,

No. P.

24th October, 1921.

Mr. Engineer Waldron,

"Hivani".

Will you please make arrangements to leave Daru this afternoon in "Hivani" for Madiri. You will drop Mr. A/A.R.M. Austen there, and after he has finished his business bring him straight back to Daru.

A little benzine has been obtained from Mr. Maidment, and I want you to make this last so as to enable a trip to Tonda to be made to change the police. It will mean a non-stop run to Madiri, and the same back to Daru.

R.M., W.D.

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G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

S. W. D.
1921/22

Daru Western Division STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A/A. R. M. N. Austen to

Fly River for the purpose of

obtaining certain witnesses required in a rape case, buying sage, and enquiring into the sickness in the Fly River villages.

Left Station on 4/11/21 Returned to Station on 6/11/21

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 2

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A. K. 'Nivani' Mr. Engr. G. Waldron

Villages visited AUTI, BORA, IDANAHORA, DAMIRA, WARIABODORA, GOWABURA, SAGERA, TIRIO.

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1192/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 4/11/21

J. R. Blahau

Officer in Charge of Station.

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REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE FLY RIVER BY A/A.R.M.L. AUSTEN.

4/II/21 Under instructions from R.M.W.D. left Daru at 11.15 a.m. in "Mivani" to obtain a material witness required in the alleged ARZAI rape case. Besides the crew I had with me 2 A.Cs and some TIRIO men. The latter I am to return to their home.

Arrived MIBU at 4.10 p.m. and anchored for the night.

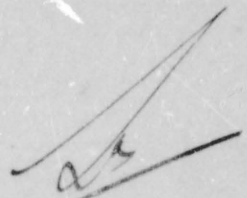
5/II/21. Left ~~MIBU~~ MIBU at 6.15 a.m. anchored AUTI 10.10 a.m. and found that the V.C. had died during the last few days. The sickness in this village seems to have abated. All told, there have been about 7 deaths in this village said to have been caused by this 'flu epidemic. Left AUTI 10.30 a.m. anchored at BORA at 12.45 a.m. The 'flu is here also most of the villagers have left the village and are living at their sage villages. Villagers told not to come back to the village until the sickness has quite finished. Called at IDANAHORO and issued the same instructions to them. Also WARIABODORA and SAGERA found that the 'flu had visited them and the same instructions were issued to the villagers. Anchored for the night at SAGERA.

6/II/21. Left SAGERA at 6.50 a.m. Called at GOWABURA but did not anchor. People also advised re the 'flu. Anchored at DAMIRA (WAGUA) but no people were living there owing to the 'flu. Steamed up to one of their sage villages and got the V.C. on board to enquire for WAMERO a witness required for the ~~case~~ in the charge of rape against Sgt ARPAI. Found this man was living further down the river at a sage village called HIDANERO at which place we anchored, and I sent ashore to find WAMERO. WAMERO afterwards came on board. Continuing up the river anchored off TIRIO and went ashore with WAMERO, in order that he might show me certain ground there. The TIRIO men were put ashore.

Anchored MADIRI for the night.

7/II/21. After two TIRIO witnesses (women) arrived I took them on board with two TIRIO men to look after them. Then weighed anchor. I am informed that the 'flu has visited BARAMURA who are not at present living at their proper village, and about 10 people have died, including BAI. IA the man recommended in a previous report for the position as V.C. Sent the TIRIO V.C. to them to tell them not to go back to their proper village until the sickness has finished. Anchored for the night off MIBU Island as the spring tides were too strong to battle against.

8/II/21. Left MIBU Island at 5.30 a.m. and arrived DARU about 11 p.m.


A/A.R.M.W.D.



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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,

Daru, Western Division,

3rd November, 1921.

Mr. Engineer Waldron,

"Nivani".

I shall be glad if you will kindly make arrangements to leave for DAMIRA and other Fly River villages in "Nivani" tomorrow morning. Mr. A.R.M. Austen will accompany you. When Mr. Austen has completed his work return straight to Daru.


R.M., W.D.

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G.R. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

10 W.D.

1921 - 1922

Dava W.D.

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A/A.R.M. L.Austen to

TIRIO

for the purpose of

taking the census and collecting the tax from Tirio, and buying what sago I could carry.

Left Station on 17/12/21

Returned to Station on 23/12/21

Number of Carriers employed

Number of Police taken 12

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Whalboat

Villages visited SUI, DEWARE, BUDI GIDO, MADAMI, KOABU, WEDERIHAMU, TIRIO

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet. **See Report 5 W.D./1921-22**
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1100/4 19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 20/12/21

ER Deagan
Officer in Charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total used.	Government cost.		
Rice	120	80			80	16 8	40	
Biscuits								
Meat	13	12		1	13	6 8		1 tin bad.
Sugar	6	6			6	2 .		
Tea								
Soap								
Tobacco	15	12		3	3	7 2	13	
Matches	12	12			12	10		
Kerosene	2 pts				2 pts	1 6		
Tents								
Flies								
Lamps								
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.								
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes								
Tomahawks								
					TOTAL	1 16 10		

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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REPORT OF A PATROL TO TIRIO TO TAKE THE CENSUS.

17/12/21. Left Daru in the Whaleboat with 12 A.Cs at 9.30 a.m. There being practically no breeze we had to row to TORA passage. Anchored at 3.30 p.m. for an hour, then on again to SUI. Between TORA passage and SUI a very heavy storm struck us and we had to anchor for about two hours until the rain abated and the sky cleared sufficiently for us to see the coast. Arrived SUI about 9 p.m.

18/12/21. Left Sui about 9 a.m. and sailed to MIBU where we stopped for the day to dry our clothes etc. Raining most of the day.

19/12/21. Left MIBU about 8.30 a.m. and after rowing some distance a breeze sprang up, and having a fair wind reached Madiri plantation about 6 p.m.

20/12/21. The rain lifting a little about 10 a.m. we rowed to TIRIO. found that most of the people were away at SUMOGI Island catching pigs for Xmas. Sent the V.C. MEAURI over to get them. While waiting decided to take a trip to a small BARAMURA sago village near TIRIO. On arrival the people cleared out as usual. After waiting an hour or so, during which time several V.Cs from villages East of TIRIO came to see me, most of the men living at this sago village came back. I paid several Baramura men who had been carriers with Mr. Logan on his patrol from Baramura to the Oriomo River. On this patrol Mr. Logan had run short of tobacco.

I consider that by continually visiting these Baramura people just for the purpose of keeping in touch with them, we should soon get them out of this frightened habit.

Returned to TIRIO and spent the night there.

21/12/21. Spent the morning taking the census, and collecting what tax I could. Those who did not pay, promised to pay within a month. As I shall be wanting carriers for the Upper Fly River trip, decided to let the matter wait for a week or two. Returned to Madiri at 6 p.m.

22/12/21. Left Madiri at 7 a.m. As a N.W. breeze had set in we were able to sail instead of rowing. Called at WEDERIHIANU and paid the V.C. and bought sago. Manage to buy sago at MADAMI and KOABU.

At BUDIGIDO, there were some SUMAI people who stated that after the New Year the SUMAI intended building a new village on some high ground near BUDIGIDO. This was excellent news as I have been suggesting to them for the last year that their village was unhealthy being so low.

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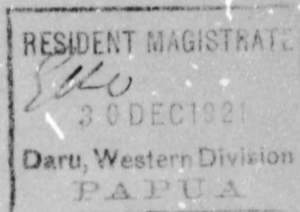
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However they were unable to find any decent ground on KIWAI Island, and they would not join up with the BUDIGIDO people who are an offshoot of the SUMAI, for while the V.C. BIAMA was alive they were deadly enemies. Now that he is dead, the BUDIGIDO people have rejoined the SUMAI, and the joint villages will move their quarters to the more healthy spot.

A heavy rainsquall came up between DEWARE and MIBU, so we arrived at the latter place like drowned rats.

23/12/21. Rowing most of the day reached Daru 5.30 p.m.

A.A.R.M.W.V.
A/A.R.M.W.V.



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G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

NO 11
STATION NUMBER.
921/22.

DARU Western Division STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by A.R.M. T. Austen and P.O. Logan to
Upper Fly River and TIBI (Alice) River and Star Mts. for the purpose of
visiting the Star Mountains from the TIBI (Alice) River and
exploring same.

Left Station on 12/1/22 Returned to Station on 5/4/22

Number of Carriers employed 34 Number of Police taken 12

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A.S. "Miyani" Mr. Mr. Officer Waldron.

Villages visited and many others of unknown names on the
Upper Fly river and inland from the TIBI River.

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet. sketch map is attached to report.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1100/4.10.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date

5th Mar 1922

J.R. Waldron

Officer in Charge of Station.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Office of the Resident Magistrate,

Daru W.D. 14/4/22.

The Resident Magistrate,

Daru, Western Division .

Star Mountains Patrol

As it is impossible to get the patrol report and my anthropological notes ready in time to forward them to Port Moresby by the "John Williams", I append a resume of the patrol:

The Alice River which is known to the people on both banks as the TEDI River, was ascended in the "Niwani" to a distance of 35 miles. From here Mr. F.O. Logan and myself proceeded overland and examined the country to the East and North of the TEDI

The highest point ascended was 1950 feet above sea level, though there are still higher mountains further to the North. These more Northern mountains rise up to a height of about 3000 feet.

The country travelled over was rising scrub land on a sandstone formation. It may be said that practically no minerals were found, as far as we travelled, but there is every indication of the mountains beyond being of mineral ^{bearing} rocks.

The native population between the Dutch boundary and 141 30" East Long., is estimated at 2000 at least, but I consider this estimate considerably under.

The people of the TEDI are ~~an~~ intelligent and of a more or less friendly disposition. The Western bank natives being especially so, having had much contact with the Malays and other bird hunters who come from Dutch New Guinea.

On the Eastern bank where the population is the greatest, the people were much more timid, though evidently desirous of making friends, and we had much difficulty in getting in contact with them. To my mind this was caused by the fights these people may have had with birdhunters, many old camps of whom were

seen. It may be asked here why then the

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Star Mts.

2

were not so frightened. I think the reason for this is that the birdhunters very possibly treated these natives more kindly for fear word might reach the Dutch station at ASSIKE.

Two boys of distinctly Malay type from a Western TEDI village of MARAPKA were most desirous of coming to Daru and seeing the houses of the "white people". But they wanted to be returned back to their village within six months.

Thinking the matter over, I decided it would be to the benefit of the Government, if I allowed these two boys to visit Daru where they would get to understand a little regarding the work of the Government and also be able to pick up Motu language. Then when they were returned to their homes it would mean the opening up of all that country to future officers patrolling it, and possibly they would be useful as interpreters. I therefore gave them the promise on behalf of the Government to return them to their homes within six months.

They are now at Daru and are as happy as sandboys. At present they are living in Mr. Logan's house and will accompany him or myself on any patrols we make to the more civilized villages of the W.D.

In passing, I would mention that the people of the Western TEDI are very anxious for the Government to make a station there, and I consider that if a temporary one was formed it would be of immense value from an anthropological point of view, as soon as we were able to get proper interpreters, for these people are distinctly interesting, and different from any other natives of the known parts of the Western Division. Again it would be much better for us to have our own interpreters instead of having to borrow from the Dutch, who though exceedingly kind in every way, are not very keen (under the surface) for us to open up that part of the country adjoining the boundary.

The Dutch Government have already cleared a portion of land at No. 1 Dutch Camp, which place Resident Lulefs has named RIVERINA. It is their intention to erect a sub-station there.

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Obtained from a village on Bamboo Creek a pocket book and photos and a 300 guilder note (225) which belonged to Mr. B. D. Bell, who mysteriously disappeared when up the Fly River.

The natives of this village who had another camp further inland deserted their village, when we went ashore to make friends with them and try and obtain information as to where the people of Kaiaknia camp had gone to.

After the natives had gone we went ashore again and searched the deserted village when we found the various articles and mentioned and other things that led me to believe that the Kaiaknia and these were one and the same. I therefore went inland to try and arrest them for being concerned in the murder of Drexler and also possibly Bell. Unfortunately they resisted and two men were killed. One lad who had a sore leg, was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Drexler and he was brought to Daru to await his trial. It is possible when this boy learns pigeon Motuan he may be able to inform us definitely as to how both Drexler and Bell were killed. But no interpreters were to be found that could make themselves understood.

These natives of Bamboo Creek are a very fierce type of head hunter and every now and then make raids on the TEDI people. Our two TEDI boys were overjoyed to see the prisoner and asked us to go back ~~xxi~~ some time and take the whole lot to Daru.

I returned to Daru on the 5th April 1928. My Patrol Reports, Anthropological notes, vocabularies and series will be forwarded at the first opportunity.

Leo Austin
A/A.R.M.V.D.

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Territory of Papua.

No 409/54/1922.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Daru, W.D.
12th August 1922.

The Honourable,
The Government Secretary,
Daru.

EDIBLE PLANTS FOR TEDI RIVER NATIVES.

In reply to your 1248/A.192/22 of 26th ultimo, the parcel of vegetable seeds referred to came to hand safely by Mr A.R.M. Renton for which I thank you.

Resident Magistrate, W.D.

My party consists of Mr. P.O. Logan, and myself with 12 Armed Constables, a police cookboy, two personal cookboys, and a Malay Interpreter named Willy Davis from Thursday Island. The party will be increased by 35 carriers, who will be picked up from the Lower Fly River Villages.

Stores for three months are being carried.

The "Nivani" is in charge of Mr. Engineer Waldron with a crew of four and two maniated boys. She will tow the small whaleboat lent by the Customs Department Daru.

The "Nivani" is very heavily laden, her deck being but a foot from the water.

Leaving Daru at 8.45 a.m. under power alone, we anchored off MIBU Island at 3.30 p.m. and the mail for Mr. Cowling was sent ashore.

From MIBU I dispatched the whaleboat to MADIRI plantation, in charge of Corporal PARADESA. He will wait there until we arrive.

Jan. 3rd. Weighed anchor at 5.10 a.m. for WAPI and WAPAURA villages to obtain carriers. The weather has changed and a strong N.W. wind is blowing. With the present sea running, it would be dangerous to run

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REPLY OF P. M. S.

No 409/54/1922.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE
D. K. N. N. D.
12th August 1922.

The Honourable,
The Government Secretary,
D. K. N.

EDIBLE PLANTS FOR TADI RIVER NATIVES.

In reply to your 1248/A.192/22 of 26th ultimo, the parcel
of vegetable seeds referred to came to hand safely by Mr A. R. L. Denton
for which I thank you.

Resident Magistrate, N. D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

Government Secretary's Department.

1248/A.192/22

Port Moresby. 26th July, 1922.

The Resident Magistrate,
Daru.

Edible plants for TEDI River natives.

In reply to your letter No.318/25 of the 30th May last, I have to advise you that a parcel of vegetable seeds was despatched to you by the "Queenscliffe" on the 12th instant in the care of Mr. A.R.M. Rentoul. There was only just time to get it out of the post, and no opportunity of sending you a written advice before.

*Ask T. Blais
How much
Come to Landa*

H. H. H. H.
Government Secretary.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

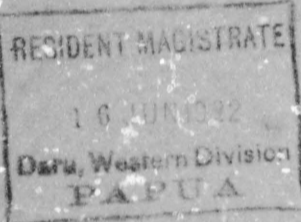
Government Secretary's Department.

294/A.192/22

Port Moresby. 15th June, 1922.

The Resident Magistrate,
Daru.

I return herewith vouchers for £1/2/5, 5/- and 3/4,
for stores supplied Malay Interpreter OBLE (Willie Davis)
who accompanied the patrol to the Upper Alice and Star Mtns.
Please pay the respective claimants from your collections,
and forward vouchers to the Treasury in the usual way.



H. W. ...
Government Secretary.

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1922.

Jan. 12th.

(Cont.)

OF A PATROL TO THE TESI (ALICE) RIVER AND THE STAR MTS. W.D.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:

- (1). To examine the Upper Alice River and the Country beyond same, and also the Star Mountains.
- (2). To establish friendly relations with the natives.
- (3). To obtain vocabularies and information as to the customs and habits of the natives, and to collect curios.
- (4). To obtain information as to the population, and anything else of interest.
- (5). To visit the natives living up SORU Creek below Everill Junction.
- (6). To deal with any other matters requiring attention.

1922.

Jan. 12th. Having received instructions to proceed in the "Nivani" to the Alice River for the above-mentioned purposes, arrangements were completed for the "Nivani" to sail today.

My party consists of Mr. P.O. Logan, and myself with 12 Armed Constables, a police cookboy, two personal cookboys, and a Malay Interpreter named Willy Davis from Thuralay Island. The party will be increased by 35 carriers, who will be picked up from the Lower Fly River Villages.

Stores for three months are being carried.

The "Nivani" is in charge of Mr. Engineer Waldron with a crew of four and two maniated boys. She will tow the small whaleboat lent by the Customs Department Dara.

The "Nivani" is very heavily laden, her deck being but a foot from the water.

Leaving Dara at 6.45 a.m. under power alone, we anchored off MIBU Island at 3.30 p.m. and the mail for Mr. Cowling was sent ashore.

From MIBU I dispatched the whaleboat to MADIRI plantation, in charge of Corporal PARADESA. He will wait there until we arrive.

Jan. 13th. Weighed anchor at 5.10 a.m. for WAPI and WAPAURA villages to obtain carriers. The weather has changed and a strong S.W. wind is blowing. With the present sea running, it would be dangerous to run

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Star. No. Patrol.

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1982.

Jan. 14th.
(Cont.)

round SAGUANI Point, so we chose the longer route round the North end of KIWAI Island.

About 12.30 p.m. arrived at WAPI (PUNUSSI Island) and lunched while the village people came back to the village. The village was in a very filthy state, and the villagers having been warned about the dirtiness of the village only a few weeks ago, they were dealt with under the Native Matters Regulations.

Court of Petty Sessions was also held here on 12 taxable natives who refused to pay their tax.

From WAPI village 12 prisoners will go with the patrol as carriers. When these carriers came on board the "Nivani's" deck was almost flush with the water, so we decided to make for MADIRI and take out some of the ballast to lighten the vessel, and then obtain the balance of our carriers from DOUMORI village.

Leaving WAPI at 3.30 p.m. we reached MADIRI at 10.5 p.m. It rained throughout the night so the carriers were sent ashore to sleep.

Jan. 14th. At 5.30 a.m. steamed up the river until we were opposite the house of the Acting Manager for MADIRI, where we unloaded the "Nivani's" ballast on to the bank. This lightened the vessel considerably, and will allow of our taking the rest of the carriers on board.

Jan. 15th. Left MADIRI at 9.10 a.m. and continued on up the river to DOUMORI, at which village we anchored at 11.59 a.m. Here we were able to recruit 20 carriers from DOUMORI and 3 from WARIABODORA, also a crew boy to bring the "Nivani's" crew up to its required strength. We are now loaded to practically the utmost that the "Nivani" could carry.

Weighed anchor from DOUMORI at 4 p.m. and steaming against the tide reached SUAMI at 6 p.m. where police and carriers were sent ashore to sleep.

The Fly River at present is bringing down many logs and much debris from ~~from~~ apparently the upper reaches.

Jan. 16th. The SUAMI people brought the police and carriers aboard at 6.45 a.m. and by 7.20 a.m. we were on our way again. With the tide against us all the way, we passed WERIDAI about 12.40 p.m. About 1 o'clock the carriers sang out "BORA, BORA" and in the distance we could see the Bore rushing up stream. Along where the banks were shallow, the Bore

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Jan. 16th.

curled and foamed, but where the water was deep the Bore came in an undulating wave. Battening down everything and steaming out to the deepest part of the river, we cast off the whaleboat and steamed towards the oncoming Bore. We being in about 3 fathoms of water the Bore was not broken and came towards us not more than 3 or 4 feet high, and both ourselves and the whaleboat sailed over it like a swan. Had we however been a mile or two further on we should have struck the curling crest, for after passing close to the WERIDAI creek the Bore rushes over to the Red Bank opposite BUCEROE Island, but as long as one has 3 fathoms or more under the boat, there does not appear much chance of getting into the broken waves.

After the Bore had passed the flood tide was very strong, and we made splendid progress, passing Start Island at 3.15 p.m. and the last of the DEAlberti's Islands at 5 p.m., and anchored in 6 fathoms at 5.20 p.m. near the Northern Bank.

Carriers and Police camped ashore.

Jan. 17th.

By 6.15 a.m. we were on our way again. Passing MINNETONKA Island we noticed many large snakes lying asleep in the trees overhanging the water.

At 2.58 p.m. passed SORU creek, by the way this creek is known to the ones who went up it with Mr. Lyons in 1917 as SURI creek, but I do not think that either are correct.

A few miles past the creek we anchored at 4 p.m. where carriers and police camped ashore.

Jan. 18th.

After it raining throughout the night we weighed anchor at 6.15 a.m.

At 10.25 a.m. passed Ellangowan Island and at 11.15 passed one coconut tree with a native house nearby, on the Northern Bank. At 11.25 we anchored off some native houses and went ashore. Inside were many stuffed heads, sago bags, fish nets and other odds and ends. It is not the main village of the people who occupy these shelters, but I think is more or less of the place from where they go inland a little distance to obtain sago. I did not touch anything in the shelters but left one or two old tomshawks in the hope of making friends with the people on my return.

It was noon before we weighed anchor again, but soon afterwards

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Jan. 18th.
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Several canoes of natives came out from reeds some distance away from the shelters, which to distinguish it, I shall call Ellangowan Village.

We traded with these natives and procured various arrows, a stone axe, a pipe, a packet of tobacco seeds, and one or two other articles of not much value.

The arrows are very similar to the Morehead River ones, and the natives themselves are typical of that district. For receptacles, the large shell, the small mussel shell and various nuts are used. Their hair is plaited with grass or cane. No ornaments were seen being worn in the ala nasi, though in their ears strings of fibre, or cessowary rings were fixed. In the short time we were trading with them very little else of interest was noticed. I was unable to obtain a vocabulary of their language as they were too timid, but I think it quite possible that this will be done on our return.

About 2 p.m. the "Nivani" went on to a sandbank ridge near the South bank. As it was necessary to get the vessel off before dark owing to the land round about being too swampy to camp on, all the police and carriers were sent into the water to lighten the boat and try and push her off. A large amount of kerosene was unloaded into the whaleboat and by dint of pushing the vessel ~~handmade~~ from side to side with the engine going we managed to get her off the bank at 5.15 p.m.

After steaming up the river a little way to look for some good firm ground for camping on, we anchored. I then found that one carrier had been taken with cramps while getting the "Nivani" off the sandbank, and had been drowned. His name was BASOWE and he belonged to DOUMORI.

I decided to go back and look for the drowned man's body, but though we went some distance past the sandbank we could not see any sign of it. Anchored off the sandbank for the night.

Jan. 19th. Weighed anchor at 5.15 a.m., arrived carriers camp at 6.20 and left at 7 a.m.

The current is noticeably stronger today, so we should reach Everill Junction tomorrow.

The propeller of the "Nivani" became fouled with reedy grass

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Jan. 19th.
Cont.

that comes down the river under the water, and the engine stopped so some of the crew dived down and cleared away the obstruction. Anchored off Nivani Island at 5 p.m. As usual it commenced to rain soon after 6 p.m.

Jan 20th.

Weighed anchor at 6.45 a.m. and about 2 miles East of Macgregor's 237 mile camp, passed 2 new canoes in the roads on the Northern bank. These canoes were the usual Upper Fly River type with the long overhanging forward part, but one had a platform of sago midrib affixed on the after part of it. This is the only one I have ever noticed in these parts that had a platform tied on. None of the canoes, of course, had outriggers.

Soon afterwards we saw several natives in canoes, but we were unable to get them to come near the vessel. However we threw over an empty kerosene tin, which floated down the river and a native came out and picked it up.

At 10.55 a.m. passed Everill Junction. The Strickland River appears to be in flood, and the meeting of the two waters at the Junction causes great whirlpools which are strongest near the Strickland entrance.

After passing the Junction the water in the Fly got much clearer, and we were able to make much better progress.

Passing the groves of coconuts and villages on our left at 12.30 p.m., I had a good view of them through my telescope and could see about 4 large houses which seemed to be built on the ground after the Morehead River style, but I could not be absolutely certain as some of the coconut trees and high grass near the houses blocked a certain amount of the view. I also saw a native up a coconut tree apparently having a good look at us.

At 4.10 p.m. anchored off the "Big clump of bamboos" shown on the 1920 traverse.

Jan. 21st

The mosquitoes came in myriads during the night, and they were so bad on shore that the carriers and police came on board early in the morning, and as soon as it was light enough we hurried away from this awful spot.

At 8.15 a.m. passed CHIRIK village - now deserted. About 11 a.m. we sighted some natives near the 'small creek' just North of

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Jan. 21st.
Cont.

the Red Bank above Chirik Village. As we came nearer the villagers went into the bank, so we anchored at 11.15 a.m. After a while they came out in their canoes but they were so timid and so eager to obtain axes (SUKI) that I could not obtain a vocabulary.

Mr. Logan suggested going ashore, which I thought was a good suggestion. So he and Willy the Malay, and myself were taken over in one of the native canoes of the usual type. We were immediately surrounded as soon as we got on the bank so we sat down and made friends with them, and as they became much calmer I succeeded in obtaining many words. These will be checked on my return.

The men wore penis shells and nuts, earrings of earwax, spines or strings of fibre, and grass or leaf was plaited into the hair to form ringlets. With some of the older men the fashion appeared to be to shave the hair back to the middle of the head and keeping the back cut short, a tuft of hair was forced sticking up round the head from ear to ear, the whole making a very quaint appearance. Necklaces were worn of beads, or job's tears, or pig tusks. Many of the men were shaven above and below the lips but the rest of the beard was allowed to grow. Bow and arrows and arm gauntlets were bought from them, all being more or less similar to the Upper Morehead River ones in construction, but the arrows had not the same workmanship put into the markings that one sees further down the river and on the Morehead. The canoes used were long and narrow with the bow long and overhanging. The paddles were of the broad flat blade with the long handle type.

While we were ashore Mr. Waldron took some of the natives down into the engine room and showed them how the boat was propelled. One native was so overcome that he put his arms round the engineers neck and hugged him.

Left the natives at 12.45 p.m. and anchored for the night at 4.35 p.m. about 4 miles below Macgregors 293 mile camp.

Jan. 22nd.

Weighed anchor at 5.35 a.m. Mosquitoes were very bad all night. About 3.10 p.m. passed the border of British and Dutch New Guinea. Anchored at 4.10 p.m.

Jan 23rd.

Away by 5.15 a.m. Passed Lake Penda at 1.25 p.m. At 3 p.m. a heavy storm broke and at 3.40 p.m. anchored off No. 3 Dutch Camp.

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Jan. 20th.
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This is so overgrown since we were here in 1920 that it was difficult to recognise at first. Sent Corporal PARADABA ashore to look for the track to ASSIIE, but it has become so overgrown he could not find it. I shall therefore proceed to ASSIIE from No. 1 Dutch camp as I know there is a good road from there.

It is necessary that I go to ASSIIE to obtain the services of WOKMAN as an interpreter. He is supposed to be conversant with the language of the TEDI River people, which river Mr. Keyser informed Mr. Lyons in 1920, was a tributary of the Alice River.

Jan 24th.

After raining heavily all night, it cleared towards morning and we left the camp at 5.35 a.m. At 7.45 a.m. we passed KAIKAKIA camp. This place is now a wilderness, and from the river one could not tell that a village occupied the site eighteen months ago.

Continuing on up stream we saw in the distance, through the telescope, a native in a canoe near the No. 2 Dutch camp. On seeing us he fled into the bush.

Rounding the bend we saw two men busy making a new canoe but when they saw us they paddled away in it. A little further on we saw a large collection of shelters on the Dutch Bank, and they appeared to have been made not many months ago.

As our vessel bore in sight of the village there was immediately a general exodus in canoes, some of the boats holding 20 or more people. Some canoes were vacated in mid stream and floated down the river. Women and dogs were noticed in the canoes. All the men had bows and arrows and several who were not paddling put an arrow into the bow ready to fire at a moment's notice. One or two actually put the bow in the air to fire but did not do so - perhaps they thought we were too far away.

One woman was noticed dressed in a mat covering from the head to below the knees. Men were seen with long ringlets of grass, coming below the shoulder.

As we neared any canoe the occupants pulled into the bank below the mouth of Bamboo Creek and cleared into the bush. The last canoe was left about a mile

All the above could be seen through the telescope as we were some distance from them when they reached the Eastern Bank.

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Jan. 24th.
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Dogs were left in canoes gliding down stream howling their little hearts out.

I suppose the total number of natives must have ~~probably~~ been easily 150 to 200 for we counted up to 50 canoes though there were many more to be seen at the village.

Though I had a suspicion that these people were the same as those who had inhabited KAIKAIA village, there was no evidence that this was so. I therefore deemed it wise to steam on pretending to take no notice of them, for by the time we had reached the village it was deserted. I shall advise the authorities at ASSIKER that a village has been built on their Territory near the No. 2 Dutch Camp and that it is possible that these people may be connected in some way with the KAIKAIA people who are supposed to have murdered Bell and Drexler.

Passed Slade Island at 10 a.m. and anchored off No. 1 Dutch Camp at 1.20 p.m. This latter place is also overgrown so as to be almost unrecognisable.

Carriers and police were sent ashore to make camp, several A.Cs went out to look for the main track along which the Dutch party came in 1920.

Willy has been laid up with a boil on the leg, and is being treated for it.

Jan. 25th.

Mr. Logan lanced Willy's boil, and eased him immensely.

Today was spent getting stores etc ready for the trip to ASSIKER. I shall take the majority of the police and carriers with me so as to give them exercise which is better for them than idling in the camp waiting my return.

Jan. 26th.

Willy stating that his leg was quite well enough for him to walk, Mr. Logan and I left camp at 9.15 a.m. with all the police and the majority of the carriers. Two carriers were left behind to help Mr. Waldron on the 'Bivani'.

Our track lay across undulating scrub land 50 to 100 feet high with here and there a sago swamp. About noon a heavy storm broke so I decided to camp as I have had fever for the last few days.

Jan. 27th.

On the track by 7.15 a.m. travelling across the same kind of country as yesterday. The climbing is very stiff as the soil is

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(9).

Jan. 27th.
(Cont).

is very clayey and the slopes are very steep. About 10.45 a.m. we lost the track so I started to cut West, soon however we met another pad which went in a Westerly direction so we travelled along this.

The ridges being very steep and the carriers unused to the carrying I camped at 1.20 p.m. We had just time to get the camp pitched when the rain came down in torrents.

Jan. 28th.

Tracks of natives, a day or two old were seen going Westward by 7 a.m. but found the track we were on took a turn to the South and then to the East, so again commenced to cut West. Soon we came upon a well defined track leading to the West.

The footprints of the natives a day or two ahead of us are still to be seen.

We camped early today as the heavy downpour broke soon after dinner time.

Jan. 29th.

On the road at 6.30 a.m. The track is now very easy to follow and goes due West. I think it must be Keyser's track of 1920. About 10 a.m. came to crossroads, one track going West and the other North East. The footprints of the natives show on the North Eastern road.

Soon after leaving the crossroad we came upon some old shelters. These were built on posts about 6 feet high, but what was most noticeable about these houses was that they all had the fire places suspended below the level of the floor, and the roof overlapped similar to the high houses we saw at Sluff Point in 1920. At 1.10 p.m. camped and sent three A.G.s to follow the track and see if we were close to the Dewimmerah River, which should not be very far away. At 6.35 p.m. the A.G.s returned and stated they had come across a large river.

Jan. 30th.

Broke camp at 5.45 a.m. and reached the Dewimmerah River at 9 a.m. The river here is about 400 yards wide and at one time the Dutch police apparently had a camp on the bank.

Being unable to find any tracks in a southerly direction, we camped, and police and carriers built rafts.

Jan. 31st.

Five rafts being completed we got away at 9 a.m. and continued down the stream until 4 p.m. when camp was made owing to the rain.

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Feby. 1st. The rafts left camp at 7.3 a.m. About 8.40 a.m. heard someone chopping wood in the bush so we pulled into the bank to try and get in contact with them. We were unable to find them, so two canoes that were on the other side of the river, were tied together, and taking Willy, 3 police, and 2 carriers, I set off for ASSIKE ahead of the rafts.

Camped at 5 p.m.

Feby. 2nd. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. and reached ASSIKE on the MIOBEL River about 2 p.m. Mr. Keyzer, the Controleur, was absent, but his chief clerk kindly offered the use of a small motor boat to go up and meet Mr. Logan and the other rafts. *Native Chief took a letter from A.M.D.P. to the Controleur.*

I afterwards found that the Policemaster - Mr. Rollvinck - was in ASSIKE, and on visiting him he very kindly invited me to stay with him while at ASSIKE.

ASSIKE is a station that has been formed about 3 years. It consists of the Residency, and the Policemaster's house, and a collection of bamboo huts roofed with sage leaf which form the barracks, the gun and seaman's and other's quarters. Lower down the hill are situated Chinese stores, in which all things seem a great deal cheaper than in Daru or Port Moresby.

All the houses in ASSIKE at present are built on the ground ^{were} and have a hard mud floor. The barracks ~~was~~ wonderfully tidy and clean. All the houses are native built, but a European house is in course of erection for the Controleur, and when this is finished, I understand that European wooden structures will replace the Policemaster's house and also the barracks.

I was told that Government Officials are paid an allowance for having to live in a native built house, and when the European houses are built the rent is free, though the allowance is stopped.

A well-built wharf runs out some distance into the river at which vessels like the "Rivani" could tie to with ease.

Bathing houses are erected some distance from the quarters for the police, and the inside consists of a large canoe which is kept filled with water from a spring. Another spring supplies drinking water for the station.

A mile or two away from the station on another hill are some

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Feb. 3rd. The motor boat got away between 8.30 and 9 a.m. and returned with Mr. Logan and party at 11.15 a.m.

About 4 p.m. while I was making arrangements for WODIAN to accompany us as interpreter on the Alice River patrol, the Government steamer "WAAAN" came in from Merauke. The "WAAAN" is a steamer about the size of the old Merrie England and is beautifully fitted up. She makes a monthly journey between ASBIKE and MERAUKE and brings the Government and Officials' stores. She also carries any stores for civilians and the store-keepers, but these have to pay freight.

Mr. Keyser was on board having been on a visit to MERAUKE, but after paying my respects to him, we both went ashore to his house and I informed him for the reason of my visit.

The Coast clear mentioned that last October he went over to No. 1 Dutch camp in the hopes that he might hear from the British side that we were forming a station on the Upper Fly. He stated that Resident Lufofs had given the name of RIVERINA to No. 1 Dutch Camp, and that it was their intention to form a substation there.

I gave him the information that a large village was erected on the Dutch bank of the Fly River a few miles above No. 2 Dutch camp. He had not heard of this before, and was rather keen to visit them. I suggested that should he like to look them up I would place the "Nivani" at his disposal to go from Riverina to the village.

Mr. Keyser seemed to think that they were the same natives who lived previously at "Talakala" camp, where Brexler and Bell were supposed to have been murdered, but I do not think he had any grounds for thinking so except that the village being so near LAIAKALA that it was possible for them to be one and the same people.

He told me he could not get over to No. 1 camp before the 20th, so I arranged to try and have the "Nivani" there by that time. I fancy, though, it will be letting the grass grow too long.

Mr. Keyser made arrangements for the interpreters to come to the Fly river and

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Feb. 3rd.
Cont.

and GARD from a village on the lower MUIU river. He thinks that one of them should be able to speak to the Alice River natives. The Contableur stated that at the present time of the year it was impossible to go overland to Riverina from Assike owing to the swamps. He would lend us the "Suzanna" to take us back to the old Dutch camp at the end of the road leading to Riverina. I accepted his kind offer and he made arrangements for us to get away in the morning.

During the afternoon one of the Malay sailors on the "Zwaan" was cut across the forehead by a propeller of a motor boat. He was very badly wounded and had not Mr. Logan gone down to the vessel and sewed it up with fishline it is possible he would have died, as practically no one on the boat knew much about first aid. The Captain of the "Zwaan" wanted to pay Mr. Logan for his services but naturally he refused the money.

Mr. Keyzer gave me a copy of a Dutch map showing the Star Mts. and a traverse of the Alice River. As I knew nothing about Mr. Burrows having made one in 1914, I gladly took it, and in return gave him a copy of the blue print of the R.M.W.D.'s 1920 traverse of the Upper Fly River above Everill Junction. He was very pleased to get this as it showed a lot of information regarding the Dutch side of the Fly River which he did not have.

Feb. 4th.

Left ASSIKE at 1 p.m. in the "Suzanna". The "Suzanna" is a larger boat than the "Nivani" but only draws about 4 feet water. Her engine is not as powerful so she does not travel as fast. Anchored at 4.30 p.m. in order that the carriers might seek the feed ashore before the rain came.

Feb. 5th.

Weighed anchor at 6.45 a.m. Heavy rain fell throughout the day. Camped about 8 p.m.

Feb. 6th.

Left anchorage at 8.50 a.m. and reached the road to RIVERINA at 10.55 a.m. By noon we were on the track and reached the camp of the 29th and 30th ult. at 1.15 p.m. Heavy rain was falling so camped.

Feb. 7th.

Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. and followed the Dutch track due East. An WOKKAN knew the road well we did not lose it and this out on a large part of our former journey. Camped at 4.15 p.m. as

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Feb. 7th. as Willy the Malay was done up with the forced march. This of course was not surprising when I found that when we lunched I he did not have anything to eat, though I had repeatedly told less him to see he had some food cooked in the morning for his meal on the road.

Willy is well looked after, for our own personal cookboys do all his cooking, a special carrier to take all his clothes, and extra food. But I think it most necessary to 'mother' him and as he is easily 'knocked up', and we are to be dependable or seen him to a great degree to make friends with the Alice R. tribes. a

A.C. ALLAPA had a nasty accident today befall him, when A.C. sent DAGUNA cut him badly below the ankle as he (Daguna) was bending down to cut a creeper and ALLAPA stepped back catching the knife.

Feb. 8th. Rained heavily all night so did not break camp until 7.15 a.m. We reached the Fly River at RIVERINA at 10.30 a.m.

The track we returned by guided by WOKMAN, is very much shorter and when Mr. Keyzer gets a good wide road made, as he intends to do when the Riverina Camp is formed, one should be able to travel from Riverina to the Oowimmerah River in two days, sleeping one night on the road.

About 11 a.m. I went to bed with ague and fever.

Feb. 9th. Weighed anchor at 7 a.m. and continued up the Fly River till 4.15 p.m. I am much better today.

Feb. 10th. Broke camp at 6.15 a.m. and anchored off Bluff Point about 8 a.m. Mr. Logan and Mr. Waldron went ashore to look at the high houses in the village that Mr. Lyons and I visited in 1920. They returned about 10.30 a.m. and reported that the village had been deserted for over a year, and the houses were falling down and creepers growing over them.

At 10.45 a.m. we were on our way again and proceeding to the N.E. end of Morehead Island anchored and sent the whale-boat ashore with some police to look for the Alice River, which Mr. Lyons and myself in 1920 thought flowed into the Fly River behind Morehead Island. They returned stating that only a small creek existed behind the Island.

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Feb. 10th.
Cont.

We continued on in the "Hivani" to the point marked on our map where the Alice River is supposed to meet the Fly. This was marked just before the bend which turns South. Here I went ^{near} along the shore in the whaleboat and found a small creek about 10 yards wide. We rowed up it about 20 yards then the passage was blocked with trees and logs. I went ashore and examined the land which was lowlying and swampy to the West of the creek, and found footprints of natives made yesterday.

Being so small this creek could not be the Alice River shown on the map so decided to back to Morehead Island and search behind it.

Anchoring off the N.E. end of the island Mr. MORRIS and myself set out in the whaleboat. We inspected the creek the police had seen but it was not navigable even for the whaleboat. Continuing on along the back of the island I noticed that the Fly River flowing between the island and the mainland was silting up and was now only about 30 yards wide. Quite a large amount of new country seemed to have been formed on the North of Morehead Is.

Observing the above it dawned on me that the wide stretch water flowing down the South West end of the island was not the Fly River at all as it was marked on the map, but must be the Alice River. Of course once the comparison had been made the rest was easy.

Apparently some years ago when the D'Albetti's and Mac visited the lower part of the Alice it flowed into the Fly as shown on the map. Since then a catastrophe such as an immense flood, or the river banks falling in, had occurred, and the Alice River was blocked either at the entrance or somewhere further up - I am inclined to the latter opinion. The river then broke through the low land North West of Morehead Island and taking the line of least resistance reached the Fly River at the South West end of the island. The old opening of the river silted up and became new land. I think it will only a few more years before Morehead Island itself will be joined to the North bank of the Fly River.

(Since my arrival back at Paru, I have found Mr. B...

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Feb. 10th.
(Cont.)

traverse of the Alice River in 1914, and observe that he
shows the variation from Macgregor's old map. This map by the
way would have been of inestimable value to us on this patrol.)

We completed the circumnavigation of the island and met
the "Eivani". We then proceeded into the Alice River (this
is called by Keyser the "BIRAK") and entering it at 5.6 p.m.
anchored off the Eastern bank at 5.20 p.m.

So far the leadline has not produced anything under a
fathom and a half, but in 1920 when here with Mr. Lyons, the
greatest depth obtained at the entrance was only a fathom, and
it was partly on this account that we thought the Alice must
meet the Fly behind the island.

Feb. 11th.

At 6.31 a.m. there being light enough to see the compass, we
proceeded on our way up the Alice.

The river at the entrance is 150 to 200 yards wide, but today
it is not wider than 100 yards. The banks are densely wooded
and except for one or two high banks are not as a rule more
than 4 to 5 yards high.

We passed several signs of native occupation - 3 or 4 enclosures,
clearings, gardens, and one old deserted village of 4 or 5 houses.
These houses are small and built on posts about 3 feet high. The
roofs were of the overlapping style we saw at Bluff Point.

After passing some high banks on the ~~East~~ West side with signs of
gravel in them, at 11.25 a.m. the leadline showed one and a half
fathoms and apparently a rocky bar runs across the river. But
this was plenty of water for us as we were only drawing about
7 feet.

At 12.30 p.m. I am on deck taking the traverse and listening
to the man with the lead. "1/2 less 3, 1/2 less 3" I hear him sing
out, then "1/2, 1/2, 1/2" a slight bump and as he gets the words "1/2"
out of his mouth he is pitched into the water. The vessel bumps
heavily and heaves over, the bulwarks touching the water. The
boat is just saved from capsizing by us getting the carriers
over to the other side in the few seconds following the bump.
The "Eivani" seems to be stuck hard and fast on a rocky bar.

However, after taking the leadline again and getting lead

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Feb. 11th.
Cont.

We send all the carriers forward, and to the time of my hand they sway to port and starboard rocking the boat, then with the engine going full speed we slip off the bar and anchor.

Looking round at the damage done on deck, we find that the watches of Mr. Logan and myself have been broken, for when the "Nivani" struck I grabbed the compass as the most important article. A clock belonging to Mr. Logan hanging in the cabin had swung off the hook and crashed to the floor. What crockery we had with us is broken. Near the cookhouse everything seems to be covered in treacle, a tin of which was in use at the time. Down in the cabin boxes, swag bags, reading material and maps are all messed up together and covered with a mixture of gin and tomato sauce. Luckily the cookboys had sense enough to grab the saucepans on the fire - thus saving a meal that had been prepared and was due for eating.

During the afternoon the coxswain went ~~ashore~~ over to the bar and tried the depth right across but he could not get more than about 7 feet anywhere, though on either side of the bar there was plenty of water to float the "Nivani".

The carriers were sent ashore on the East bank to make camp. Willy is ill with fever.

Feb. 12th.

Mr. Waldron rowed over and inspected the bar and reported there was no channel that the "Nivani" could get through. The bar appears to be of stone, very probably hard sandstone, on which lies a good depth of shingle.

During the morning Mr. Logan superintended the erection of a shelter under which to store all the rice from the forward hold, so that we might inspect the interior of the boat.

I went with a few police and started to cut a road due East as apparently the "Nivani" cannot get further North. However I soon came to a large sage swamp which seemed impassable so I returned for lunch. In the afternoon sent two police East to find a crossing through the swamp, while myself with two A.C. went over to the West bank of the river and cut a track.

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Febr. 12th.
Cont.

a track North West. We soon came upon a more or less well-defined track leading North West by West. Proceeding along it over hilly country we found it led to an old village of 3 shelters. Here there were two roads, one going West and the other North. As it was getting late we returned to camp.

The two police who went East state the sage swamp is very extensive and the water in it is over their heads.

Febr. 13th.

The river is a couple of feet lower today, and the rocks are showing in places. Mr. Logan went and gathered some of the shingle and gravel.

I sent two A.Cs to follow the road to the shelters and continue on for an hour or so along the Western track. If they saw signs of natives they were to come back quickly. They were back in any case by noon.

Soon after noon the four police returned saying that the Northern road did not go far, but the Western one led to a village of high houses.

During the morning the river started to rise and by noon it had risen three or four feet.

Febr. 14th.

River rose higher during the night, and was still rising, so all the rice was placed on board again, and by 9 a.m. there was enough water to cross the bar. Going across we got 3 1/2 fathoms. At 11.15 a.m. we came to a small branch the East side about 50 yards wide, but followed the main until we reached what appeared to be a junction of two with the main river from the Eastern side.

The main river here narrows to about 60 yards and the water was rushing down it like a mountain torrent. We could make but little headway. The depth averaged only 1 1/2 fathoms and proceeding on a few hundred yards past where the river narrowed we found that the two creeks was really the main river flowing behind two densely wooded islands.

I named the front island LOGAN Island, while the back one I called WALDRON Island. The bed of the islands seem to be composed of shingle, and sandstone rocks.

As it was no use trying to push against the waters

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Feb. 14th.
Cont.

In front of us is another island densely wooded. To this I gave the name of BLOW Island. It seems to be of more or less sandstone formation and a bank of shingle encircles it.

During the afternoon a crowd of natives came close to the camp and WOODMAN went ashore and sang out that we wished to make friends with them. When they came into the camp the natives stated they had heard the shot from the bird-gun and had come along expecting to find Malays. They had never seen a white man on land before, though some of them remembered a couple of whitemen going up the river in a double canoe about ten or fifteen years ago.

We made them presents and asked them to come again in the morning.

Feb. 15th.

~~Twisted~~ The natives again visited us and one brought a culm of rattan, which I had asked for yesterday. They call it IRIN.

I learnt from these people that the river we are on is called by them the OK-TEDI (OK meaning river) and that it runs into a very large river lying almost due South which they call the OK-BIRAK, (this latter apparently is the Fly River). A tributary of the TEDI runs into it from the North East. This is known as the OK-MART and joins the TEDI a little way below the two islands. Another tributary flows into the TEDI a little way North. The BIRAK is the name it is known by, but all said they had never seen it as it was too far away. They stated they had not heard of any mountains to the North, but I think either the interpretation was bad or else they lied.

I suppose all told, about 50 men and boys visited us in the morning. They came from a nearby village called GRAMBIP and also from one further away called MARAPKA.AMBIP.

I was told that the names of the other villages near the TEDI on the Western side and all speaking the same language were: OGAN, YOGI, NIKIPIKI, DAMANGOR. From their conversation I judge the population of these villages is about 200, and all seem to lie in our Territory.

Vocabularies were obtained of the Western TEDI people.

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Feb. 15th.
Cont.

had intermarried with the OR people. From him I obtained a Vocabulary of the Eastern bank people.

The OR men informed me that every year Malays come and shoot over their country, also these Malays cross over to the East bank and shoot birds there. Bird hunters had visited them last season.

As I am appending a separate report on the people and their customs, who live on the Eastern and Western banks of the TEDI River, I shall not describe in this report.

Willy was sick again with fever during the morning and went to bed. As usual we did our best for him.

Feb. 16th.

Some of the Eastern bank people came to the river so we sent the whaleboat over and rowed them to our camp. Unfortunately WOKMAN could not make himself understood with them.

Leaving the people in the camp to fraternize with the police and carriers, we set off in the whaleboat to row round the two islands as there was some talk of a river running into the TEDI behind the islands, but this we found not to be so.

On our way down we past the opposite bank where the Eastern bank people had come out, and seeing two men and a couple of women on the bank, we rowed in close so that I could give them some presents. But the women took to their heels and we had great difficulty in getting one of the men to come down to the water edge and take a piece of calico. These Eastern TEDI people are far more timid than the Western ones, and those we left in the camp had cleared out by the time we got back. It is a great pity none of the OR people we present for some of them could speak the language of the Eastern natives.

Willy is still sick, so cannot be used as interpreter. Also I do not wish to commence my journey North without him, for he should be extremely useful. However in the hopes of the Eastern people coming again to visit us, I transferred the camp to the Western bank.

Sergeant PARADEBA has been ill the last few days with a touch of laryngitis.

Feb. 17th.

Some of the Western bank men came and visited us today so I got a few to come on board the "Kivani" and through Willy and

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Feb. 17th.
Cont.

WOKMAN, made arrangements for guides to come tomorrow and let us to some of the villages on the Eastern Side of the TEDI River. I shall have to leave PARADEBA (Cpl) and A.C. AILAPA behind on the "Nivani" as both are not in a condition for hard walking. Willy says he is well enough to travel tomorrow.

After giving instructions to Mr. Waldron to meet Mr. Keyser at RIVERINA as soon as the TEDI had risen sufficiently for the "Nivani" to proceed along, Mr. Logan and myself went ashore and camped.

Feb. 18th.

Last night we had a terrific thunderstorm, the thunder seeming to crash just above the tent.

Willy being much better and the native guides having arrived we broke camp and started on the track at 1.30 p.m. Of course having no watches we can but estimate the time.

Arrived at GIMBIAP village about 4 p.m. but found it deserted.

This village contains 4 houses, and I estimate the population of it at 40 to 50.

Willy complains of fever again.

Feb. 19th.

Stopped at the village all day, not only to give Willy a chance of recovering but also in hopes of getting in touch with the inhabitants.

During the day we had 30 to 40 male visitors from GIMBIAP and AMBAT villages.

In the afternoon I visited a large house of the usual type, that is being built a little distance from the village. It belongs to the GIMBIAP people. I managed to secure a photo of it.

The people though very friendly would not guide us to other villages. They stated however that there was a village called AI. ABARO not far away in a northerly direction, but they knew nothing about any mountains. The interpretation being rather difficult, I did not put much faith in the statements told me.

Feb. 20th.

Left GIMBIAP at 7.15 a.m. and arrived at AI. ABARO about 9.45 a.m. The village lies more to the West of Gimbiap than to the North of it.

It consists of one very large high house and one much smaller. About 40 people would live in it. The village was deserted when we

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Feb 20/50
Cont.

While at ALAGARU, Mr. DABURA climbed a tall tree and saw to the North East a mountain. He thinks it is about a weeks journey from here.

After lunch we continued along a track in a more or less northerly direction. Our guides do not want to come with us now as they state they do not know the country. However I managed to persuade them to come with us, but during the afternoon they clear out. Camped at 8.10 p.m.

The country this afternoon is beginning to get uninteresting.

Feb 21/50

Broke camp at 7.30 p.m. and passed through a village nearby. It was deserted. In front of all the villages we have seen, the timber has been felled and it is very difficult finding the track to the opposite side.

About noon some men came out, and little GABO and BAKO who were in front captured "BAPISO" (the name would like the Fly River "Bakio"). But the natives fired three arrows at them. I ordered the police to fire a volley in the air, and at the sound of it the natives dispersed. I went with Mr. Logan to bring the natives to camp. After some delay, all the natives arrived and at the end of the column Mr. GABO and BAKO came in with three of the natives who had fired arrows.

Taking the bows and arrows from the natives, I took them in front of them, explaining why I did so. I then gave them a small present, and asked them to guide us to their village.

Leaving Mr. Logan with half the police and all the natives, I went on ahead, to make sure there was no ambush.

We now came to a village of the large houses on top of a high hill, and surrounded with bananas and other fruit trees. I found that this village is called BAKO.

I have come to the conclusion that the natives did not actually want to fight us but they fired the arrows because of fear of their own weapons, not understanding what our larger party was doing, and fearing for their lives.

Finding everything quiet I sent for Mr. Logan and his party. While waiting for them, I met the friendly natives coming out

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Feb. 20th.
Cont.

While at AI. ABARO, A.C. DAGUNA climbed a tall tree and saw to the North East a mountain. He thinks it is about a weeks journey from here.

After lunch we continued along a track in a more or less Northerly direction. Our guides do not want to come with us now as they state they do not know the country. However I managed to persuade them to come with us, but during the afternoon they cleared out. Camped at 3.15 p.m.

The country this afternoon is beginning to get undulating.

Feb. 21st.

Broke camp at 7.30 p.m. and passed through a village nearby. It was deserted. In front of all the villages we have seen, the timber has been felled and it is very difficult finding the track on the opposite side.

About noon some men sang out, and little GAMO and WOKMAN who were in front answered "PAPIRO" (the pass word like the Fly River "Sankie"). But the business fired three arrows at them. I ordered the police to fire a volley in the air, and at the sound of it the business dispersed. I sent word for Mr. Logan to bring the carriers up quickly. After some delay, all the carriers arrived and at the end of the column A.C. PARI and BIANCO came in with three of the natives who had fired arrows.

Taking the bows and arrows from the natives, I broke them in front of them, explaining why I did so. I then gave them a small present, and asked them to guide us to their village.

Leaving Mr. Logan with half the police and all the carriers, I went on ahead, to make sure there was no treachery.

We soon came to a village of two large houses on top of a high hill, and surrounded with bananas and other fruit trees. I found that this village is called GWEMBIP.

I have come to the conclusion that the bush people did not actually want to fight us but fired the arrows more or less in their own defence, not understanding what our large party was doing wandering on their land.

Finding everything O.K. I sent for Mr. Logan and his party. While waiting for him, I got the friendly natives to sing out

the villagers. Several came in,

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Feb. 21st.
Cont.

including one or two from the MUIU River in Dutch New Guinea. These latter were of WOMIAN and spoke the same language.

Made camp near the village and most of the afternoon was spent yarning with the people.

WOMIAN states that his village of KARDAM is quite close to the MUIU River and also is not far away from the BIRIM River. Birdhunters have got up the MUIU River even as far as KARDAM in small motor boats.

The village people tell me that Malays often come across here to shoot birds of Paradise.

Some of the visitors came from two other villages close hand YAR and KOWENYAR.

I boiled the thermometer which Mr. Reeves Palmer of Birim lent me, and found our camp today is about 750 feet above sea level. Of course this is not absolutely accurate, but as I could get no instruments to take with me, I had to do the best I could with borrowing from the local inhabitants.

The formula I used is:

$$H = (519 (212 - T) \div (212 - T))$$

where H is the Height above sea level and T is the temperature at which the water boils.

Feb. 22nd.

The people did not come and visit in the early morning and they had not slept in the village during the night, so we got on the track at 7.30 a.m.

In about half an hour we passed another village about quarter of a mile away on our left. Then following along razorback spurs in a more or less northerly direction we came to a village of three houses - deserted as usual.

From this village we could see mountains distinctly but as the mist had not yet risen it was difficult to estimate their distance. The nearest, to us, seemed about 20 or 30 miles away and appeared to be covered with dense growth of trees.

Away in the distance and just discernible was a range in which some of the peaks must have been 3000 feet high. From the top of one of the houses I took a rough sketch of the view.

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Feb 7, 2nd.
Cont.

Hanging from the floor of one of the houses I noticed two skulls without jawbones and undecorated. I did not touch either of them as I do not know their customs yet.

On again, and we came to a real tree house this time, built in the tree-tops of one growing tree. It was on the top of a hill and a ladder lead up the tree to the door about 70 feet from the ground.

A little further on was a village of two houses. As we came in sight, crawling up the slippery logs that lay about on the hill-slope, the people came out of their houses and ran away. We managed to get one man back, and tried to calm his fears, but after we had given him a small present he ran away.

I had a look inside one of the houses and saw some knives and tomahawks which GAIU said were used as trade by birdhunters in Dutch New Guinea. I left an old axehead in the house and Mr. Logan left a pigeon that had been shot and had got dirty.

It was at this village where I first noticed the village latrine. It consisted of a hole about 3 feet in diameter and about ¹³ ~~20~~ feet deep. The earth was piled at the side of it and was utilised for covering over the excrement. The village lad we spoke to told me it was used as a latrine by all the villagers and it was a fashion that had been with them from time immemorial.

Continuing along the track we eventually came to another village which consisted of 3 tall houses and two proper tree houses - but it was deserted.

Passing through the village we lost the track and while some of the A.Gs went out looking for a track leading in a northerly direction, we stopped and lunched. In the middle of lunch we suddenly saw on top of the hill several natives. We sang out to them and they came and made friends. The majority belong to this village which is called HGU but one or two came from the village of this morning where we left the axehead.

Camped near the village, in order to have the people with us.

Yesterday and today we have passed several shelters which WOKHAB said were built by birdhunters. These village people state that birdhunters come to this village, and Willy stated that the villagers told him through WOKHAB that the birdhunters did not

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Feb. 23rd.
Camp.

give them enough for the birds they sell to the Malays.
Whether this is correct or not I cannot say, but I repeat it for what it is worth.

Since we have gradually risen we have not come in contact with any large sago swamps. What we have met have been small and are not nearly so muddy or stinking as those we are used to in the Western Division.

Our camp today is 1042 feet above sea level.

Feb. 23rd.

Last night we had a very heavy thunderstorm, and the rain continuing we did not manage to break camp until 9 a.m.

Our track today continued up hill and down dale - but with more of the "up" than the "down". At 11.30 a.m. we came to another village. As we expected it was deserted, but three domesticated pigs wandered among the two houses. While resting at the top of the hill for a spell, three natives were seen in the valley below. GANO sang out to them and they answered. We then went down to the creek below and made lunch. The three boys came in and one proved to be from UGU, while the other two came from the village above. Neither WOMAN nor GANO can talk to these boys. They brought in some bananas which we bought. After lunch we continued on our way but the boys would not come with us and act as a guide.

The slopes are getting much steeper, but followed our direction until about 3 p.m. when we reached the top of a spur. I decided to camp there as the carriers were getting fatigued with today's heavy travelling.

My cookboy HAO, climbed a high tree and reported seeing many high hills in front and away in the distance some big mountains.

I forgot to mention that our UGU friends informed me that the OX-MART takes its rise to the north east of that village.

Mosquitoes and sandflies trouble us quite a lot.

Feb. 24th

Last night was very cold. This morning the mist lay heavy all round us and the sun did not put in an appearance until about 9 a.m.

The carriers were busy during the morning making a ladder up a high tree in order that I might obtain some photos, from the top.

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Feb. 24th.
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About 8 a.m. some of our previous friends from UGU came in to visit us. They would not stop long, but said they had come to bring one or two natives who wished to see a white man. They left about noon.

Our camp today is 1543 feet above S.L.

About 11 a.m. I went up the ladder to the top of the tree. As a matter of fact I only went up 84 feet but I considered it too risky to go up the other 20 feet. Once one was up it was quite O.K. but the ladder that had been made was very shaky and swayed to and fro as one neared the top. From the platform up the tree I made a sketch of the mountains and took a few photos. It is doubtful if they will come out well as the light was bad.

The highest mountains are away behind and are a hazy blue. I think they must be in the late German New Guinea Territory. Between them and where we are now are not any exceedingly high ones. And those we can see are all scrub covered.

Feb. 25th.

Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and followed a track until 8.15 a.m. Then as the road led East I cut a road due north. I have kept as much as possible to native tracks, for by doing so I come in contact with the villages, though naturally of course it takes me longer in my journey North. But the more natives I meet the more successful will I think this patrol even though it means us not reaching the highest mountains, to the top of which I looked forward to attain.

The country today traversed was low flat and swampy, and the road was a mass of large roots from the trees throwing out their supports in the marshy ground in all directions.

In the afternoon we reached a small hill on which we camped. At the bottom of the hill runs a small creek with a sandy bottom. I took a sample of it. Our height tonight is only 700 feet above sea level.

Feb. 26th.

Leaving Mr. Logan and the carriers and 5 A.Cs to come on later, I left camp at 7 a.m. with 5 A.Cs to cut a road N.E. After a while we left the low land and continued up and down gradually rising hills. It was very heavy travelling for the carriers so we camped at noon.

Just before we made camp we passed a deserted village of one

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Feb. 24th.
Cont.

About 8 a.m. some of our previous friends from UGB came in to visit us. They would not stop long, but said they had come to bring one or two natives who wished to see a white man. They left about noon.

Our camp today is 1535 feet above S.L.

About 11 a.m. I went up the ladder to the top of the tree. As a matter of fact I only went up 84 feet but I considered it too risky to go up the other 20 feet. Once one was up it was quite O.K. but the ladder that had been made was very shaky and swayed to and fro as one neared the top. From the platform up the tree I made a sketch of the mountains and took a few photos. It is doubtful if the will come out well as the light was bad.

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Feb. 26th.
Cont.

large house the population of which would be about 40. I did not go and inspect the inside as the doors were barricaded. A waterfall about 12 feet high was crossed a few hundred yards away from the camp. The rocks over which the water was flowing were composed of sandstone.

Where we are camped is an old birdhunters camp which was occupied some 12 months ago.

During the afternoon I continued cutting the road.

Natives were seen to the rear of the camp, but we could not get them to come in and make friends, and neither of our interpreters could speak to them.

Our camp is about 1000 feet above sea level.

Feb. 27th.

About 2 a.m. we were awakened by a rustling in the grass and the sound of a rifle shot. It appears that one carrier, who had possibly eaten too much pig, dreamed that a devil-devil, or perhaps the bush people, had taken hold of him by the leg and tried to pull him out of the fly. He yelled, and almost at the same time a gust of wind blew down a tree some distance away. The carriers thought they were attacked, and ran into the scrub at the back of the camp. The guard not knowing what was the matter, fired a shot into the air as an alarm signal. However it soon proved to be false, and we went to rest again.

Left the Ghost Camp at 7 a.m. with my usual party of A.Cs, and the interpreters. We soon found a track leading in the direction we wished to go, so I followed it. After passing along flat country we came on rising hills again. These got steeper as we proceeded and at noon we reached the top of a spur from where we had a good view of the country in front. But there being a slightly higher spur in front of us, I sent a couple of A.Cs to go on a little way and see if the track led to it. Finding it was so, we proceeded on and camped on the top of this ridge, near a deserted village. We have a splendid view from here of the ranges in front and the descending country over which we have come. The hills in front of us as far as we can see are rising hills - scrub clad - practically the same as those across which we have travelled.

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Feb. 27th.
Cont.

Sent the police to look for sago in case we require any on our return journey. But they returned unsuccessful only being able to find young or stunted trees.

I inspected the village house and found it similar to the many we have already seen. Under the house was a large refuse heap of the remains of the waste part of the edible pandanus. This pandanus is the same I once saw up the Segart Creek near the Fly River entrance, and was called by the Kivai speaking people -
AME. IOFU.

Many flint chips were lying about inside the house, one or two of which I took as specimens, and left some trade axes in their place.

Our camp today is higher than any previous one, being 1300 feet above sea level.

Feb. 28th.

Leaving camp ahead of Mr. Logan and carriers, we continued our northerly course. On the way we passed the site of an old village from where we had another fine view of the hills in front and the tall peaks away in the distance, and cloud covered. From here we could make out many villages to the East among the hills.

We continued to ascend and descend many hills until we came to a steep gorge through which ran a mountain stream of clear cold crystal water. (To one used to the brown sago swamp water of the lower Fly River District, the water from these mountain streams was beautiful in the extreme.)

The sides of the creek were lined with shingle. A peculiar tree grew out over the water from the sides of the bank, giving the place a Japanese effect.

We had great difficulty climbing down the side of the gorge to the stream below, as the bank was so steep. But still greater task awaited us in climbing up the precipice the other side. The gorge would be only about 200 feet deep.

After passing over the gorge we travelled on until noon ever ascending and descending. Here I stopped until Mr. Logan and the carriers and while they had lunch I searched for a good site for camp from where I should get a good view of the country in front. Finding a place, sent back for carriers and pitched camp.

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March 1st. I have decided that it is impracticable on this patrol to reach these mountain peaks in the distance. In between us and the misty mountains lie many ranges similar to those we have continually crossed and they do not appear to be much higher than this one we are now on. But we have no road we can follow that might lead us to the North and cutting our way would take at least another three weeks. From the type of country we are now in we cannot depend on getting any sage, and it is quite impossible to expect any food from the villages we might pass through. I think therefore, our best plan is to return to the TESI River but by another route if practicable, and try and get into contact with other villages on our way back.

This morning I sent A.C. UMBEGABA with 3 other A.Cs and GAMO to look for a track leading in a Westerly or South Westerly direction. I also gave them some trade in case they should come in contact with any natives. About 4 p.m. they returned and informed me that they had found a track leading S.W. also that they had come upon a small house in which were several women. On sighting the police the women all ran away excepting one old woman to whom they gave a piece of calico. All this was confirmed by GAMO.

At noon boiled the water when showed boiling point at 200½ Fahr. Air Temperature 82 Fahr. This makes the camp about 1950 feet above sea level.

As usual it rained throughout the night.

March 2nd. The air is very chilly here during the night and in the early part of the morning.

Left camp at 7 a.m. Passed by the house that UMBEGABA visited yesterday but it had been vacated.

From here continued more or less South until noon, when we lunched and then continued on again until 3 p.m. when we arrived at a garden not far from the "Ghost Camp". Here I awaited the arrival of Mr. Logan and the carriers, and then we all travelled on till 4.30 p.m. when we reached our old camp.

Heavy rain as usual.

March 3rd. Leaving camp first at 7.15 a.m. passed across the small waterfall and through the deserted village close to it. At the latter I lost several

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MARCH 31.
Cont.

From this village I cut a track over the ranges in a S.W. direction, and after some time reached a small creek. On the far side of it we saw two natives. We sang out and managed to stop one from running away. He was very timid and would not come near and indicated should he come any nearer to us we would shoot him. Knowing the natives are very keen to obtain mouth organs I played him one, and then held it out to him. Even that would not tempt him nearer. Leaving the police and others on the other side of the creek, I crossed over and advanced towards the native holding out the presents. At first he started to run away but I fancied it was his innate curiosity that eventually overcame his timidity. He then waited while I went up to him and gave him the mouth organ, and one or two other small presents. But he would not stop and make friends, and soon after receiving the presents, he ran off.

From what I have seen of the natives on the Eastern side of the TADI, I am of opinion, that at some time or other these people have had trouble with the bird hunters, and this is possibly the cause of their great timidity as soon as they come in sight of us, and also the reason that all the villages have been deserted while we are travelling in the country. I have no doubt however when they see we have not looted their houses, but have actually left them valuable presents, and also that none of their people have been hurt by us, the next patrol to these parts should be able to make good friends with these natives. Of course it was unfortunate, too, not being able to get a Western TADI man as an interpreter, but one perhaps could hardly expect seeing they were not quite sure in their minds that we were not devils or something akin.

Continuing on we passed a tumbledown old village, deserted many months ago. Among the debris underneath the house I found an old skull apparently of no value, so I took it with me.

About 11 a.m. we came to a new village deserted as usual where we stopped for a spell and also to find the continuation of the road the other side of the garden.

While waiting for URSAGABA to return, we suddenly heard the

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March 3rd. Running down the hill with GAMO, I found that the Acting L/cpl had come into contact with some natives who were returning to the village above. At the sight of him they fled into the bush and no amount of singing out would bring them back.

I decided to pitch camp on the next hill among the scrub in the hopes of making friends with them should they return. Also there is some sago here and it is very necessary for us to make some as our supplies are getting short.

After lunch two sago trees and made ready for the preparation of sago.

March 4th. Carriers making sago. Natives did not return. It rained most of the morning. I went up to the village and left two new tomahawks two axes and some calico in payment for the sago trees.

March 5th. On the track by 7.15 a.m. but soon lost it and cut east. After lunch we came in sight of the usual style of village on top of a hill. Seeing a man in the doorway of the house as we crawled over the fallen logs, WOKIAH sang out that we were friends and not to run away. I don't think they understood WOKIAH for they all cleared out. We waited some time but they would not come back. I left some presents. Under the house found some trade beads that are used by bird-hunters. Seeing some more villages on some near hills we decided to go on but on arrival at them found them deserted. At each village left a few trinkets. Near the last village which consisted of 4 houses, we camped.

The country passed through today is very low and swampy and I do not think we are more than a day away from the TEDI.

was noticed
A bird hunters camp in the scrub before we came to the first village.

March 6th. A way by 7 a.m. and came upon another village on the hills. After leaving the village we heard the "Cocee" word "HUA.HUA" resounding among the hills, but no amount of singing out would bring the natives into sight. After leaving these people the country got low and swampy and about 10 a.m. reached the TEDI. Seeing some natives a little distance down the river I got WOKIAH to sing out to them, and they eventually came along in a canoe. All told, seven natives came. Two were distinctly

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March 6th.
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different in their personal adornment being painted with a design of red and white clay on the chest, white clay round each breast, white clay patches just above each knee, a strip of white clay below the knee, and the lower leg painted with red clay. The most striking thing was their receptacle which consisted of a long curved stem of a calabash. I managed to secure a photo of these two.

WOKMAE tells me these two boys come from the BIRTH RIVER which is two or three days in a canoe from here, and they have been visiting a village called KUWIPIP where a dance has been in progress. All the other visitors belong to KUWIPIP.

Later in the afternoon many more KUWIPIP men came in and made friends. Red calico and mouth organs were very much in sort after and I was able to trade with them for the personal ornaments with small pieces of calico. Their strings of dog teeth are apparently their most prized ornaments for none would part with them on any account, and kept saying "AHE" which I found out meant "good".

These people have no idea of the value of different articles for they would bring in a tiny piece of sage or a part of a bunch of bananas of one or two hands and ask a knife for it.

These natives would have camped with us for the night had not a big storm been brewing and we had no accommodation for them under our flies.

March 7th.

Torrential rain fell last night and the river rose about 3 feet. The river this morning swirls and rushes by carrying many large logs and much debris.

There seem to many islands in this part of the river. I am inclined to think that behind most of these islands a mountain stream flows into the main river.

The width of the RIVER here from the bank on which we are camped to the opposite side (which appears to me to be an island) is about 75 yards. The bottom of the river is composed of shingle.

The material the flies are made of appears to be very poor

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March 7th. staff and these horrential rains we got to come through in fine showers. This causes the police and carriers to get wet shill asleep and the result is they all have had colds.

Today all have been busy making rafts of large IBING trees.

March 8th. Our friends of yesterday passed on their way to the BIRLA River. The rafts being ready we left camp at 8 a.m. and soon after leaving the camp we passed the village of KIWIFIP on top of a high sandstone bank. We sang out but no one answered.

We pass over innumerable rapids on our way down, but we make splendid progress owing to the river being in flood. What a difference to our slow journey down the Cawikerah River!

The general direction of the ERDI is pretty well due north and south and there is no doubt about it that the Alice and the ERDI are one and the same river. Mr Keyser's information about the ERDI being a tributary of the Alice is not correct.

About 5 p.m. we reached our old camp just below SLOW Island on the Western bank. A mile or two North of SLOW Island is a large village called OR which contains 5 large high built houses. When passing this village we sang out and asked the people to come to the camp.

Later in the afternoon the men of OR came and visited us and I was able to purchase a quantity of sago which had been burnt into bricks on hot stones.

Mr. Logan went down the river in a canoe in the hope of reaching the "Nivani" but heavy drenching rain fell and he was forced to return. He arrived back about midnight.

March 9th. Sent UMBERABA and some carriers in a canoe with a note for Mr. Waldron asking him to come up as there was plenty of water in the river at the present time.

The "Nivani" arrived at the camp about 4 p.m.

We had many visitors from OR and the surrounding villages. They are all very friendly and many of the young boys are keen to come and see Dara of which place WUKIAN has been telling them about.

March 10th. The boys of HARAPKA village named ATUG and KURAT were so keen to come with us, but made a condition to be returned within six months, that I granted their request. By so doing it will mean that

the "Nivani" was anchored below the KAWA...

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March 10th. future of those travelling in this country be able to obtain these boys as interpreters, and also when they get us to their village and tell us they have seen us and how well they have been treated it will probably cause the western bank people to lose a lot of their timidity.

I gave presents to the boys parents and they seemed well pleased.

Left the camp during the morning and stepped down to the MARI River which we entered but could only ascend it for a mile or two in the "Nivani" so we soon anchored.

March 11th. After giving instructions for the "Nivani" to proceed down the river to below the first bar, I set off with 5 A.Cs and a carrier in the whaleboat to explore the MARI.

The banks of the MARI are not as high as the TEDI and the country to the S.E. appears to be very low and swampy. Passed several canoes tied to trees but saw no people.

March 12th. Heavy thunderstorm in the night and continued to drizzle through the day. Left the camp between 8 and 9 a.m. The river runs quite as swift as the TEDI and there are many rapids. In fact after lunch the only way we could make progress was by poling the boat and wherever there was a bank of shingle the A.Cs would jump out and pull the boat through the water.

About 4 p.m. passed a village on our left. We sang out the old call TARIRO but the people cleared out. Continued on further and camped for the night on an island.

March 13th. Away as soon as it was light. After going a mile or so we saw some people on the right bank who sang out to us, so we rowed in and I gave them a few presents. We could not talk to them, but I managed to make out from their talk that they thought we were going up the river to shoot birds.

About 11 a.m. the river had got so strong and progress was so slow it was foolish to try and go further, so I returned. On our way down I stopped at the village which was deserted and left some trade.

Continued on past the junction and down the TEDI to where the "Nivani" was anchored below the first bar.

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March 14th. Where the carriers are camped ashore is a high bank, which extends some distance along the bank, and the high ground also continues back a long way. If ever a station is made in these parts this place is well worth considering as a possible site.

Left the camp at 11 a.m. and reaching the Fly River which our TSDI boys say is called the BIRAK, we continued on down it. Bluff point ATUG told me that this place is called MUMWAKA and belongs to the Western TSDI people.

Anchored at sunset.

March 15th. Leaving at 7.30 a.m. reached RIVERINA at 8.30 a.m. and anchored. All the scrub here has been felled by Mr. Kayser, and he intends to build a station on it. He has planted papaws etc in preparation. Have been busy all day thinking about the Katakai. I cannot very well go and arrest those who are now living on Bamboo Creek for I have no proof that they were connected with the disappearance of Bell and Brazler. Until I can get proof I shall not take action.

March 16th. Leaving RIVERINA at 9.30 a.m. we passed Slide Island at 11.30 a.m. Here all the carriers were sent down below in order that our party should not frighten away the Bamboo Creek natives. At 11.40 a.m. we reached the entrance to Bamboo Creek and several unarmed natives came out in canoes and wanted to trade. We traded with them but they would not bring their canoes along side only bow on. We intimated that we should like to go ashore and as they seemed eagerly to assent, Mr. Logan and myself took the poles and rowed to their camp on the creek. The camp consisted of a large collection of shelters strewn along both banks of the creek for some distance. We went ashore at the first hut. At the back of this hut was a fence completely hiding the other huts on this bank further up the creek. In this fence was a small door through which one or two natives would come to trade. I can see nothing in the hut that might connect these people with the Katakai. Had we gone so, we would have had an excellent opportunity of arresting quite a number of them. But I did not feel absolutely satisfied and until I was I would not give an order that might lead to some of them being killed. However after

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March 10th.
Cont.

We had not been ashore long before a native from the other bank sang out and told us to go. As I did not wish to frighten them just then, I returned to the boat with the intention of coming ashore during the afternoon and visiting all the other houses, in the hopes of finding some clue.

When I got to the "Nivani" Mr. Waldron informed me that while we had been ashore canoe after canoe had left the village further up the creek filled with men. Hearing this I immediately dropped the trick they had played us. At first they came and traded while the women got away and then when we were ashore at a place where we could not see up the creek the balance got away. Finally the few who had come out now and then to trade with us got away as we returned to the boat. It was certainly very cunning and not what one would expect from the ordinary natives.

I got the "Nivani" to go into the creek there and of course as I expected the whole place was deserted of human beings. Dogs there were in packs who kept up a continuous howling. I went ashore and examined a few huts on the southern bank but found nothing. When Mr. Logan came ashore I left him to continue the search while I went over to the northern bank. Here I was soon rewarded for I found Bell's Pocket Book with several photos and a 500 guilder note. Nothing else of great value was found so I returned to the southern bank. Here Mr. Logan had found a sock, a pennikin of enamel, a reel of cotton, and two or three empty bottles. From these latter one could not directly connect with Drexler or Bell, but I considered it quite sufficient evidence having found the pocket book, that these people were now one and the same with the Katakain camp people and were therefore concerned in the murder of either Drexler or Bell.

Mr. Waldron informed us that he had not sufficient kerosene to go further up the creek, but only about enough to get us back to Baru. I therefore made arrangements to go up in the whaleboat tomorrow.

March 17th.

The whaleboat being only a small one, I took the police in two canoes and some carriers and a weeks food in the whaleboat. Left "Nivani" at 9.30 a.m. After we had gone some distance up

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March 1/38. The creek we saw three men in a canoe but they were too far away and too quick and they got ashore first and were lost in the bush. I sent Cpl. SARAKOSSI and some A.C.s to try and get them off their backs while Mr. Logan and I continued in the whaleboat with one or two police in order to deceive any wandering eyes. After while we pulled into the Southern bank and met PARADIBA who informed us he had not seen the three natives, but that from where we are now a road led inland. It was a large road and many people had travelled along it yesterday. Some of those who had gone by that road had been heavily laden.

There flashed through my mind a similar occasion in which the people after weeks of searching had been found not so far from the main village. I decided to use the lesson I had learnt on that patrol. So leaving Mr. Logan with the carriers and instructions to send for the "Nivani" to come to this point and await my return, I took 10 A.C.s, and started inland. The road was a wide one but terribly muddy where it led through sego swamps. However we travelled as fast as possible as speed was everything at present. After some time we found the road finished, and that the people had gone through the scrub "one one" leaving very few marks to follow. I had two good bushmen with me - Cpl. PARADIBA and A.C. DAGUNA - so we were able to follow their tracks where marks were indiscernible to the ordinary white man's eye.

We eventually found the tracks join up into a road near a large grass swamp. Here we found the people had rested yesterday afternoon. I thought it might not be possible to finish the work this afternoon so I sent JAGISA back to Mr. Logan to bring on the carriers to this spot.

On again, then we heard voices on the other side of the swamp showing that the natives were camped there. While we were looking for a road that we could cross the swamp we heard voices close by. I decided to let them go by for the present as my main object was to get to the place where they were camped and surprise them.

Surprise was to be my great standby, for my party was small and the villagers were numerous. My main reason for using this is that I have always found that in arresting such natives there is

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Jan 17th.

always for less chance of bloodshed if one can get the people on the job. These people for all their cunning, considered their present camp very safe, and apparently never expected that we should find it.

Just as we came to the road in the swamp we heard a splashing close up to our end. It was too late to look for cover so as the man came out we tried to arrest him, considering there was sufficient evidence to show that these people had been concerned in Ball's death. He broke away and got 100 yards further into the swamp before the police caught him again. Then commenced a struggle such as I have never before witnessed. The Kainkain was a huge Simian-chaunted individual about 6 feet 8 inches in height with arms to match. He most probably was one of the heads of the tribe, and a more ferocious looking brute it was difficult to imagine. I gave strict orders on no account to hurt him. My party, I had posted three at the top part of the road leading to the camp, two to guard the rear, and the remainder and myself struggled with this great native. We managed to handcuff him after a big struggle, but it was not of very much use, for arms, legs feet and hands went like windmills, knocking the little police about like ninepins. Of course, it was difficult also to get a foothold in this scythe-grass swamp. All the time he was struggling he kept singing out for help from his friends in the village. Eventually we managed to get him to the shore, and under cover of the scrub. Unfortunately, soon after we got ashore he died. This is probably to be accounted for by heart failure brought on by the strain of his tremendous struggle, but not being a medical man I cannot say what exactly caused his death.

While we were struggling with this Simian brute, JAGIBA came back, being unable to find the road to Mr. Logan. He returned to the swamp by a different road and when close to it, he came up a party of 5 natives who were coming to help the other man. They attacked JAGIBA and fired arrows at him, one arrow going through his jacket near his heart. Fortunately the angle was such and he escaped being wounded. In self defence he fired at the party, and one was killed. The rear guard hearing the shot ran

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39.

March 17th. to his aid, and A.S. KEROI captured a lad who had a bad and could not run fast. The others got away. It was now no use going to the camp on the other side of the swamp as it had been deserted while we while we were trying to arrest the big man.

We then retraced our steps back to the creek, where the "Nivani" was awaiting, and reached it about 5 p.m., taking the prisoner with us.

The TARI boys were quite overjoyed to see the prisoner and wanted us to kill him. They say this tribe, whom they call CHIRIK, continually come up the BIRAK River to their villages, and fight them, and steal the bodies of those killed. When they come, the people from the surrounding district are called to come and help the TARI, but the latter always get the worst of it. These CHIRIK people certainly seem about the most ferocious-looking crowd I have seen across, and in size compare very favourably with those big natives in the coastal villages near Dara.

After getting on board, we steamed down the creek and camped on the opposite bank of the Fly River.

I forget to mention, that in the creek we saw about 40 to 50 large canoes belonging to the CHIRIK.

March 18th. Steamed to No. 3 Dutch camp, from where WORMAN said he knew the road to ASSIKI. After paying WORMAN and GANO liberally for their services, I sent them to ASSIKI accompanied by 3 A.Cs. and 2 carriers. They left at 10 a.m.

March 19th Sent police and carriers a little way up the river to gather a few coconuts as there had been not much variety in food.

March 20th. Today was spent in arranging curios and writing up diary.

March 21st. Putting notes together for an article on the TARI tribes.

I noticed today that the TARI boys would not eat coconuts were—
when they first offered them, but after testing them they think there is nothing to compare with them

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March 23rd. PARADEBA and party not yet back from AMIKS.

March 23rd. I have been yarning with ATUG today and got some very interesting information from him. Starting from OR village going North one comes to MARAPKA then BIRIA then NIKIPKI and lastly YETININ. All these villages are on the western bank of the TEDI and the people are known as IONSOMKARUK, while those on the Eastern side are called ANIKARUK. North of YETININ is a village called MOROP AMBIP. It is a village of high houses similar to the ones I went down but of a greater population. The people there are continually fighting against the villages to the South. The BIRIA is considerably further north of MOROP.

To the N.E. or N.W. of MARAPKA lies a mountain or high hill composed entirely of stone. It is called ANI. AMGUEJH. KORTSON (in which word ANI seems to mean the West side, AM is 'in' and KORTSON is the word for 'mountain'. What GUEJH is I cannot say.) It is very precipitous and can only be scaled by means of a ladder. From what ATUG indicated, many who have tried to ascend it have fallen down and been killed. Still further North is another stone or rock mountain called BAKANOM. KORTSON.

Had I known of these before I left the TEDI, I would have extend this patrol much longer to allow of my visiting them. It was a great pity WOKMAN could not get any information from the OR people.

March 24th. During the last three or four days myriads of tiny flying insects passed us on their way up the river. They are pure white in colour, have three pairs of legs in the front part of the body, two pairs of wings the larger in front, two tiny spikes out from the rear part of the body, also two streamers, probably used for steering. They fly very swiftly over the surface of the water. The fish delight in them for food and many are lost.

Today the army returned, but only a small percentage were alive, myriads lay on the top of the water dead, and the fish jumped up to eat them. The coxswain went out early this morning in the dingy and managed to spear several fair sized catfish. The fish are rather maddy in taste, but we enjoyed them not having tasted any for so long.

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March 26th. Having found some sago growing south of the camp, sent A.Cs and carriers to make some.

March 27th. Some police sent out to follow the Corporal tracks. The balance went sago making.

A.Cs returned and reported large swamps behind the camp practically impassable without crossing on a log.

March 28th. Sent Mr. Logan up to No. 2 camp with the whaleboat and the police to see if the Corporal had arrived there. If not he was to leave a note written by Willy in Malay in case any Malay soldiers should return with the Corporal. He was also to take a canoe and leave it in the scrub at No. 2 camp where the Corporal would easily see it.

I left camp with the carriers and made a wide road through which we dragged a canoe. Progress was slow and we had two large reedy swamps to cross over. At 3 p.m. I started on the homeward journey intending to come tomorrow and take the canoe on to Lake Coeman so that it could be used for crossing from side to side. I don't want to experience another return journey like this one. The swamps were not so bad going over but after all the carriers had passed over the track dragging the canoe, the track was awful.

However soon after reaching camp we heard a shot from near at hand and knew the Corporal had returned. About an hour later PARAREBA and party came in. It appears that WOMAN lost the road it was so bad, and they wandered off on to the road to MERAUKE before they noticed it, which resulted in much delay. The Corporal says the road across from No. 3 camp to ASSIKE is an impossible one. I received a note from Mr. Keyzer which is appended.

Mr. Keyzer also sent us a few lemons and other odd and ends which were very much appreciated as we have had very little fresh food. In fact Mr. Logan and myself resorted to the inside of a palm tree which we boiled and used as cabbage.

March 29th. Left No. 3 Camp on our return journey at 6.45 a.m. passed Lake PERALA at 7.55 a.m. Then on till about 5 p.m. when we anchored for the night near D'Alberti's Attack Point.

March 30th. On our way again by 6.15 a.m. About 11.10 a.m. passed two people in a lagoon on the West bank two or three miles above

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(42).

March 30th.
Cont.

old CHIRIK village. They held up a paddle over their heads in their two hands apparently a sign of friendship or for us to go. We went a little further and anchored. On their arrival near the boat one man went ashore while the other one came over. He brought us a swamp fish weighing about 5 lbs. which was very acceptable. There being only one man present I was able to keep his mind on what I wanted, and I secured a very good vocabulary of words correcting a few errors I had made when I went ashore here on the up journey. Many words were very similar to the Lake Murray language. When I had finished I tried the differences between the Lake Murray and his own, but when I called the Lake Murray word he said SUBANGAT and shook his head while his own word he called HIRANGAT.

When he left us the old man had tears in his eyes, and he gave me a lock of his hair (which by the way has disappeared). He indicated that he wished us to come back some time and visit his village which is somewhere in the scrub not far away. It is quite possible that the people are anxious to make friends, but anyone visiting the village should keep the weather eye open as they look a treacherous lot in appearance.

After being anchored an hour and a half we proceeded on our way, and anchored 5 or 6 miles above Everill Junction.

March 31st.

Left camp at 6.30 a.m. and passed EVERILL Junction without seeing any natives. Near the 'Red Bank' close to Macgregore 211 mile Camp one native came out in a canoe and I was able to obtain a vocabulary from him. He is connected, I think, with the ELLANGOWAN natives we saw on the 18/2/22 for when I asked him where his "FA" was he pointed in a S.E. direction. Most likely he was living at a fishing or sage shelter. Where it is marked on the map "1000 yards wide" we met a couple more natives and traded with them. The weather being so inclement I did not go ashore to the village inside the scrub which I think is called BUBWA. The old shelters nearby which we visited on our way up are tumbled down. Passed ELLANGOWAN Island about 3.15 a.m. and anchored near Macgregore 175 mile camp.

April 1st.

Left at 5/20 a.m. and anchored at the entrance to SORU creek. Proceeded up in the whaleboat. Much debris coming down the creek from the swamp.

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April
March 1st.
Cont.

We came upon many shelters but they had all been deserted about one or two months ago. No tracks could be found likely to lead to a village. After having gone some distance and seeing nothing but swamp in front of us we returned to the "Hivani".

After leaving SORU creek we continued down to the Red bank where were also several shelters, but they were in such a tumbled down condition I did not visit them. It was a great pity we could find no natives near here for it would be of great value to vocabulary collection.

Anchored off the North of D'Alberti's Island at 5 P.M.

April 2nd. Weighed anchor at 5.45 a.m. and reached MADIRI without meeting the boat at 7 P.M. On the called at BOUNORI and let the carriers go ashore. They will come to Madiri in canoes tomorrow.

April 3rd. Loaded ballast into "Hivani", also managed to secure about 2 tons of wet sage for Daru soil.

Sent the WAPI prisoners back to their homes. Took the BOUNORI carriers on board to be paid off at Daru.

April 4th. Left Madiri and arrived MIYU Island.

April 5th. Arrived DARU.

Leo Curtis

A/A.R.M.

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copy of a letter to Mr. KEYZER at ASSIKE D.D.N.G.

No. 3 Dutch Camp,

Fly River,

18/3/22.

Dear Mr. Keyzer,

Today I am sending WOKMAN and GAMO back to ASSIKE. 3 porters and 2 carriers accompany them. I wanted WOKMAN to go from No. 2 camp, but he says he does not know the road from there and he asserts positively that he can get through from No. 3. Thank you very much for the loan of them.

While at RIVERINA we set fire to the logs etc. but I fancy a downpour of rain put it out.

Myself and 10 police got in touch with the KAIKAI in the bush, unfortunately two were killed and a boy taken prisoner. These Kaiakais are the most hefty and powerful natives that I have come across.

In the Kaiakais camp I found Bell's pocket book.

We will send you particulars of the affair later, so do not take any notice of the police yarns, they always exaggerate so.

Would you please see that the police and carriers return as soon as they can as I am anxious to get to Daru.

Wishing you the best of luck and hoping to see you again sometime,

Believe me,

Yours Sincerely,

(Sgt) Leo Austen.

Trade paid to WOKMAN and GAMO,
each:

- 1 fathom of trade Print
- 1 fathom of trade Calico.
- 1 knife 16"
- 1 Pouch trade worn.
- 1 trade adze
- 10 sticks tobacco
- 5 boxes wax matches.

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copy of a letter received from Mr. Keyzer the Controleur at ASSIKE.

ASSIKE 23/3/22.

Dear Mr. Austen,

Wokman and Gamo arrived here well. The police and carriers will return tomorrow morning.

I expect you will send me some informations about the KAIAKAIA the same man I think who killed Mr. Bell and party. I heard you also found photos, a sock, money etc.

When we stay there the same rough people provoked us by flinging with their paddles to the Nivani and the yawl. My hands itched but I was forced to see that all passively because they were on your territory. They came across the boundary only for preparing sage on this bank (Dutch side).

I thank you very much for all the kindnesses received from you.

Hoping to see you again and with best wishes also for your voyage.

Yours,

(Signed) KEYZER.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Resident Magistrate's Office,

Deru W.D. 28/4/22.

The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division.

Dear Sir,

While at ASSIKE, the Controleur (Mr. Keyzer) informed me he had just come from MERAUKE and that while there he met Mr. Penrose and Mr. Jackson. These two were arranging to go on an expedition in a small motor boat to the headwaters of the MUIU River which Mr. Keyzer informed me was in British Territory. Mr. Keyzer asked me if I would issue a note for them at ASSIKE as he could not do anything in the matter.

..... I accordingly wrote the attached letters.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A.A.R.M.
A.A.R.M.

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Copy of a letter to Messrs Panrose and Jackson, Assike.

ASSIKE D.N.G.
4/2/22.

Messrs. Jackson and Panrose,
ASSIKE.

Dear Sirs,

I understand that it is your intention to proceed up the MUIU River to the headwaters of same, in search of minerals.

I wish to point out that the headwaters of the MUIU River are in British Territory, so if you cross the border over to the British Territory you become liable to the Laws and Ordinances of Papua and will be liable to prosecution.

I would suggest that if you wish to go to the headwaters of the MUIU, you proceed to Daru first in order that you may pass through the Papuan Customs and also obtain if necessary a Mining Right.

Yours faithfully,
(sgd) Leo Austen
A/A.R.M.W.D.

Copy of a letter to the Controleur at ASSIKE, D.N.G.

ASSIKE D.N.G.
4/2/22

The Controleur,
ASSIKE D.N.G.

Sir,

I am attaching a letter which I wish you to give to Mr. Jackson or to Mr. Panrose should either or both come to ASSIKE with the intention of proceeding to the headwaters of the MUIU River which I understand is in British Territory.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of the abovementioned letter.

I shall be glad if either Mr. Jackson or Mr. Panrose proceeds into British Territory you will advise the Resident Magistrate at Daru as soon as it is convenient.

Thanking you and your staff for the numerous kindnesses that my party has received while at ASSIKE,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,
(sgd) Leo Austen
A/A.R.M.W.D.

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ASSIKE, D.N.G.

4/2/1922

Messrs. Jackson and Penrose,

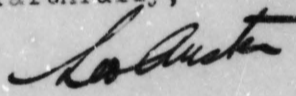
ASSIKE.

Dear Sirs,

I understand that it is your intention to proceed up the MUIU River to the headwaters of same, in search of minerals. I wish to point out that the headwaters of the MUIU River ^{is} in British Territory, so if you cross the border over to the British Territory ~~to~~ become liable to the Laws and Ordinances of Papua, and ~~to~~ will be liable to prosecution.

I would suggest that if you wish to go to the headwater of the MUIU ~~river~~ you proceed to Dara first in order that you may pass through the ^{Papuan} ~~British~~ Customs and also obtain if necessary, a Miners Right.

Yours faithfully,



Assistant Resident Magistrate

Western Division, Papua.

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ASSIKE D.N.G.

4/2/22

The Controleur,

ASSIKE D.N.G.

Sir,

I am attaching a letter ^{which} I wish you to give to Mr. Jackson or to Mr. Penrose should either or both come to ASSIKE with the intention of proceeding to the headwaters of the MUIU River which I understand is in British Territory.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of the above mentioned letter.

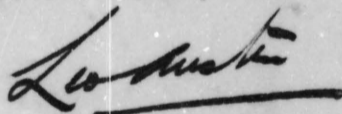
I shall be glad if either Mr. Jackson or Mr. Penrose proceeds into British Territory you will advise the Resident Magistrate at Daru as soon as it is convenient.

Thanking you and your staff for the numerous kindnesses that my party has received while at ASSIKE,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully



of Assistant Resident Magistrate

Western Division Papua.

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Office

G.P. FORM 59.

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.
No. 10 / 2
1921/22

DARU

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by L. LOGAN to

FLY RIVER

for the purpose of

RETURNING CARRIERS TO THEIR VILLAGE ALSO TO INSPECT VILLAGES EN ROUTE.

Left Station on April 26th 1922

Returned to Station on April 30th 1922

Number of Carriers employed Nil

Number of Police taken Six

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge A.K. "NIVANI" Eng. Mr. WALDRON

Villages visited SUI. MIBU. KOAMU. MADAMI. WEDERIHAMU. MADERI. GIAMA. BORA.

WARIABODORO. WAPAURA AND SAGOANA.

- (1) 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. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (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 within, in the space provided.

1180/4.19.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 3rd May 1922.

E. R. Abraham

Officer in Charge of Station.

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REPORT OF PATROL TO FLY RIVER MADE BY L.LOGAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF
RETURNING CARRIERS USED ON THE STAR MOUNTAINS PATROL AND INSPECTING

VILLAGES EN ROUTE

No.10
1921/22.
W.D.

- 26/4/22 I left Daru in the A.K."Nivani" with 22 carriers and six police for the Fly River at 7.25.am my duty being to return the carriers to their villages also to inspect the villages en route and bring back to Daru natives who had failed to pay their Tax.We arrived at Toro Passage 9.30.am and continued on getting to SUI 11.45.am when I went ashore, on arriving there I found that all the village people had left their village and gone into the bush for the day I left again at 12.15.pm and made my way to MIBU arriving there at 2.pm the tide being against us we decided to wait till it turned, we left again at 5.20.pm and had to anchor off AUMANOKO island 7.30.pm on account of the rough weather also the rain and not being able to find our way in the dark.
- 27/4/22. Up anchor at daylight and arrived at KOABU 8.30.am went ashore and found the village in a very filthy condition so I sent some of the natives on board the Nivani, leaving some to clean their village while the others went to Daru under N.R.81 (4) I then left, and arrived at MADAMI 9.35.am going ashore I found the same thing as in the last village so I took some of these natives under the N.R.81 (4) left again at 10.25.am and arrived at WEDERIHAMU 11.5.am the same applied to this village and after leaving instructions with the natives to clean and repair their village I left again for MADERI, arriving there at 11.45.am when I sent all the carriers we had on the Star Mountain patrol ashore as they had canoes waiting for them to go over to their village. after having lunch ashore we made our way across to GIAMA arriving there at 6.15.pm on going ashore I found that two cases under N.R.76 (1) were waiting for me I also made inquiries after the natives who had not paid their tax and found that only one was in the village so I told him to go on board the Nivani. We anchored off GIAMA for the night the night being too dark to go on
- 28/4/22 Left Giama 4.45.am tide being with us and arrived at BORA 6.20.am it was low tide when we got there and I had great difficulty in getting ashore, when I did, I found the village in the same

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(2)

No.10
1921/22.
W.D.

28/4/22 condition as the other villages I had visited .I left again at 7.45.am tide against us and arrived at WARIABODORO 8.55.am when I called for the V.O. to bring out to me two natives I wanted for not paying tax after a good deal of trouble they managed to reach the Nivani in a very large canoe,I myself could not go ashore in the small boat as the sea was too rough, We left WARIABODORO 9.30.am and arrived at WAPAURA 1.pm the sea was so bad here that it was impossible to get ashore at any price I called out to the people to bring a large canoe. ~~As~~ I wanted to land as I had inquiries to make in regards to a punt said to have been found by the WAPAURA natives but while they were trying to get out to me a large wave came up and sunk the canoe I could see that it was no use waiting so we up anchor and made for SAGOANA arriving there at 4.10.pm we could not continue on ~~MEKOR~~ as a strong N.W. wind was blowing and the Nivani nearly capsized ^{were} as we ~~were~~ under full sail we retraced our course and anchored on the E.side on KIWAI island .

29/4/22 Left SAGOANA 6.10.am and arrived at MIBU 9.40.am passed through Toro Passage 2.15.pm on getting to the other side we struck a sandbank and had to wait for high tide ,we continued on at 9.15. pm. and had to anchor again at 9.50.pm because it was too dark to proceed and rain was very heavy.

30/4/22 Up anchor and off arriving at DARU 7.15.am when I got all prisoners ashore and unloaded the Nivani of the Sago we had brought in with us after this was done I reported to the R.M.W.D. this was 10.30.am being Sunday I went to my quarters.

Harold Logan
.....Patrol Officer.

Low 900 p.m. 28/5/1922

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Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,
Daru, Western Division,
24th April, 1922.

No.25/1922.

Mr. Patrol Officer Logan,
DARU.

I shall be glad if you will kindly make arrangements to leave DARU in the "Nivani" tomorrow 25th inst. for the purpose of taking to MADIRI and returning to their homes the 22 carriers employed on the Upper Alice and Star Mountains patrol. On the way back please call at SUI, DEWARE, MADAMI, AGOBARA, GOWABURA, BORA, WARIABODORA, GAIMA, and WAPAUURA villages and bring to DARU natives as per attached list who have not paid tax for 1921/1922. When at WAPAUURA make enquiry re a punt said to have been washed up at that village. If the punt is there bring to DARU, and any information you may be able to obtain in connection with same. Inspect villages and report fully as I understand they are in a very dirty state. Bring all Court cases to DARU with complainants and witnesses etc.

R.M., DARU.

Territory of Papua.

The Resident Magistrate's Office,
Daru, Western Division,
24th April, 1922.

No.25/1922.

Mr. J. C. H. Waldron,
Engineer in Charge "Nivani",
DARU.

I shall be glad if you will kindly make arrangements to leave DARU with the "Nivani" tomorrow the 25th inst. with Mr. P.O. Logan and 22 carriers being returned to their homes. It will be necessary for you to proceed to MADIRI and after dropping the carriers there to take Mr. Logan to SUI, DEWARE, MADAMI, AGOBARA, GOWABURA, BORA, WARIABODORA, GAIMA, and WAPAUURA. It is expected you will be away about five days.

R.M., DARU.