

[Volume 30, p. 2/2]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAKANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: JARU WESTERN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 29 [30 contd] 1932/33 Number of Reports: 4

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 30, p. 1/2]

REGIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAKANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: *DARU* *WESTERN*

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 30 1932/33 Number of Reports: 3

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National Archives & Public Records Services
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PATROL REPORTS

District : Western
Station : Daru
Volume : 30
ISBN NO : 9980-910-80-1
Accession NO : 496
Period : 1932-1933

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

1/32-33

D A R U

STATION.

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

Lower Fly and Bamu Rivers for the purpose of

Visiting Lake Murray natives on Lower Fly, investigating alleged

murder of V.C. IBIGE of PERIKWAI, tax collecting, distribution
W.B.L. money and general inspection of villages.

Left Station on 24/10/32 Returned to Station on 2/11/32

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge L.M.S. Lennah "Ada" under hire.

Villages visited As per body of report.

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

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date November 10th 1932, 193

R.A. Woodward
Officer in charge of Station.

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MINUTE PAPER

No. 1333/32

R.M.W.D., Daru.

KaRaMa KaRaMa people.

On reading your Patrol Report No.1/32-33 of a visit to the Lower Fly and Bamu Rivers, His Excellency inquires who the KaRaMa KaRaMa people are (p.3). Will you please advise.

H. H. Champion
G.S. 7.12.32

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219/25/32

DARU, Western

Hon' G.S.

KARAMA-KARAMA People.

In reply to your letter No. 1333/32 of the 7th instant on the above subject I have to advise that the KARAMA-KARAMA people belong to the Gogodara Tribe. They formerly lived on the North bank of the Fly River opposite ADURU Village but after the last WEREDAI massacre they decamped and are now believed to be somewhere near the Aramia headwaters

Howe
R.M.W.D.
23/12/32

Sipara and Pisarami being now on Little Dounori Is.; Suxami on

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

TO FLY & BAMU RIVER VILLAGES

Objects of Patrol. To visit Lake Murray natives said to have formed a settlement on the Lower Fly in the vicinity of old WEREDAI village site; inquire into a reported raid by Upper Bamu villages upon the WEWE people; tax collection; general inspection and distribution of wages deceased native labourers.

October 24th. Satisfactory arrangements having been made with the London Missionary Society for the hire of the Launch "Ada" I left Dara at 2 p.m. in that vessel with the usual Mission crew on board and 4 A.C. Made a non-stop run to DEWARE Village anchoring there at 7-30 p.m. Village found to be deserted all the people being away in the bush canoe making.

October 25th. Weighed anchor at 6 a.m. and with a strong flood tide in our favour made a quick run to Baramura. Here a short stay was made for the purpose of inquiring into reported presence of Upper Fly natives. Sergt MARAI who had visited Baramura last month in the whaleboat reported that he had seen a number of "SUKI" women and a few men at this place. With the exception of two young boys said to now be living with the Weredai people on SUMOGI Island, the visitors appear to have gone back to their camp higher up the river. On my way up stream from Deware I noticed that the villages of Madami, Wederihiamu, Tirio and Koabu were practically deserted and it seems possible that the presence of the Upper Fly natives may have some bearing on this. Proceeded on to Doumori where a few taxes were collected and census brought up to date. Natives here confirmed the report that Upper Fly natives had made a village in the vicinity of Jauni Creek at the mouth of which the former village of Weredai was situated. Ex A.C. KUMURA of Lake Murray has been living in Doumori for some weeks but had gone back; one young boy, said to belong to Gumak, was living with the Doumori people but happened to be away in the bush. Doumori people tell me that since the Weredai massacre of last year the villages of Sipara, Pisarami, Suwami and Adura have abandoned their old villages and have settled lower down river, Sipara and Pisarami being now on Little Doumori Is.; Suwami on

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October 25th cont. Doumori and Adura and the remnants of Weredai on Sumogi Island. From all accounts the Upper Fly natives are on friendly terms with the people in the neighbourhood and it is said that V.C. MARUAN of WEREDAI is a frequent visitor to the new settlement of the former. At low tide the "Ada" was aground and it was necessary to remain at Doumori for the rest of the day. Late in the afternoon the young lad said to belong to Gumak was brought along but in the absence of an interpreter I was unable to get any information from him.

October 26th. Left Doumori at daylight and proceeded to Little Doumori to the villages of Pisarami and Sipara. The people of these villages still seem to be very scared of the Upper Fly natives although they have never suffered at their hands; they seem to be a spineless lot and as they own Little Doumori Island no good purpose would be served by forcing them to return to their old villages. Took the V.Cs of these villages on board the "Ada" for the purpose of introducing them to the Upper Fly people in the hopes that by so doing friendly relations would be established. Up to the present the Pisarami and Sipara people have not come in contact with any of the up river natives. After three hours run with a good flood tide we came to an encampment of Upper Fly natives at the mouth of Dewaro Creek. On going ashore the inhabitants seemed a bit timid but after distributing a few small pieces of tobacco all the women and children gathered round me. One man, clothed in a particularly filthy suit of khaki drill, could speak a few words of Motuan and from him I gathered that his people came from the village of MARAVU, Lake Murray. SEREKA, the Chief, and ex A.C. KUMURA were both away canoe making so messengers were despatched to bring them in. After the lapse of a couple of hours both these men arrived and I was somewhat amused to note that KUMURA before presenting himself to me disappeared into his house only to appear a few minutes later clothed in the aforementioned rusty suit of khaki. To the native mind this abomination evidently enhances the importance

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- 3 -

of the weaver and I have no doubt that KUMURA has made good use of this outfit on his visits to Doumori and other villages. From him I gathered that a section of the MARAVU people had migrated to this place following the murder of one of their men by TINUNG natives. They had no desire ever to return to Lake Murray and after building a long house they proposed bringing down from Lake Murray the rest of the MARAVU people. I was also informed that some of the DAVIUMBU people had accompanied the MARAVU natives, their temporary quarters being situated on the opposite bank of the creek, but following an alleged attack by KARARA-KARARA men who had fired arrows at the Daviumbu canoes wounding two or three, the Daviumbu natives had gone back up the Fly. The leader of the DAVIUMBU people seems to be one, KEOPAI by name, who was formerly in the A.N.C. I do not think the Daviumbu natives came down stream on anything other than ~~but~~ a peaceful errand and I have no doubt that the KARARA-KARARA people, who have suffered severely at the hands of the "SUKIS" in past years, misunderstood the presence of these natives on the Lower Fly. The V.Cs of Piseram and Sipara were duly introduced to the Maravu people and I suggested to KUMURA that he should later on visit their villages and make friends with the rest of the people on Little Doumori. KUMURA seemed quite anxious to re-engage as a Local Constable and I promised him that I would pick him up on my way up to Lake Murray in a few weeks time. In the meantime the Maravu women had cooked a plentiful supply of sago for police and others and having partaken of this we returned to the Launch. One Maravu man accompanied us on board and it was evident that he had some idea about going to Dara, anyhow it took a lot of persuasion to get him ashore again and I had to explain through KUMURA that I was not going straight back there. I estimate that there were about 60 men, women and children camped here; a few cases of yaws were noticed and I think it would be a good move to return later on with a Medical Assistant and treat these natives. Before leaving I ascertained that the young boy seen

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at Doumori yesterday belongs to Maravu; there are also two others living with the Weredai people on Sumogi and I confirmed the report that the V.C. of Weredai frequently visits this camp. Returning down stream again the two V.Cs were dropped at Pisarami and we continued on to our former anchorage at Doumori but did not reach there until 8 p.m. as the launch was aground on a snadbank for some considerable time.

October 27th. Left at daylight and proceeded to BORA. Was glad to find all the people in the village. Since last visit about 10 yards of river bank have been washed away including the Rest House and the people are now housed in temporary quarters pending the building of a new darimo. Collected most of the outstanding taxes from last year, the few unable to pay in cash being issued with copra bags at their own request. I am glad to see these people are anxious to make a little copra although I do not think the available coconuts will make more than 8 or 10 bags. Many requests for employment in the Public Works Dept. were received but I could only tell the natives that I would give them the opportunity of work if any orders for labour were received. Most of the tax money collected to-day has been derived from casual work at Mibu and Dirimo Plantations but this has only been sufficient to meet tax obligations for last year. In the absence of any demand for labour these natives will have great difficulty in meeting the tax for the current year and I am therefore recommending that the rate of tax be reduced to 5/- instead of 10/- - this recommendation will apply to villages on the North bank of the Fly and possibly a few in the Bamu River. Left 2 p.m. and anchored at Sagera 4 p.m. At Sagera I was very sorry indeed to hear of the death of V.C. WASHESI who was one of the most competent V.Cs in the Division; he seems to have died from the results of an abscess in the ear. A few tax defaulters from last year were still unable to pay as as they have no coconuts I do not expect they will ever have any money unless the unexpected happens and a recruiting vessel turns up to obtain labour for plantations etc.

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Selected a suitable man to fill the V.C. vacancy and instructed him to report at Daru in due course for uniform etc. V.C. of GOWABURA reported at Sagera.

October 28th. Left SAGERA at 6-30 a.m. and proceeded into the Bamu River.

Arrived Damerakorcemo 8-30 a.m. but as all the people seemed to be away in sago camps instructed the V.C. to gather them in and have them there in three or four days time. Continued on to Maipani anchoring in the Creek at 10-45 a.m. Here too most of the people were away copra making but after an hour or so they came in. On my last visit I had issued a number of copra bags to tax men in Maipani so that they would be able to pay their tax in kind and I was disappointed to find that only 8 bags were forthcoming, however, they appear to be now actively engaged in making copra so I am hoping to get a good cargo here on my next visit which should be in the "Vailala". Population statistics are far from good in this village and I find that similar food restrictions are applied to nursing mothers as in Kiwai Isl. Explained to the V.C., Councillors and others that these food prohibitions did no good and were probably very harmful and may have a direct bearing on the poor birth statistics. Left 8 p.m. and crossed on the top of full tide to BINA where we spent a most uncomfortable night tossing and pitching in the heavy seas which got up soon after our departure from Maipani.

October 29th. Everything in order in Bina except that the people are anxious to move the village back to the old site which is situated on the edge of sago swamps. The present village is situated on a nice sandy beach and in a healthy locality and I should be sorry to see these people return to the mud and squalor of their former surroundings. After handing back a case of armshells which I had collected here six months ago as a recognizance of good behaviour following an affray with Oropai Village, I proceeded up stream to the latter village. There I found Sergt MARAI awaiting my arrival his services being needed as an interpreter. Instructed the Oropai V.C. to send word to surrounding villages for the V.C. to foregather at

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Oropai on the morrow as the limited fuel supply would not permit of my visiting all villages in this District. Made a non-stop run to Kuria and after a short stay there continued on to IOWA for the purpose of investigating the reported murder of V.C. IBIGE of PIRIKWAI by the WEWE people. The IOWA V.C. was absent but one of the Councillors informed me that about a month ago V.C. IBIGE sent word to people in the villages of GAGORO, MATAKAIA and IOWA to foregather at GAGORO and accompany him into the WEWE country for the purpose of making friends with the latter. When close to the WEWE village IBIGE and his brother KAIA went on ahead of the others as they could speak the language of the bushmen. They were immediately set upon by the WEWE men and killed and the rest of the Bamu men were chased out of the neighbourhood. The IOWA people seemed very disinclined to talk about this matter and had the facts been as related by the Councillor, the IOWA people would have been the first to report the murders. I feel certain that this was an organised raid engineered by the Gagoro people as "pay back" for the killing of some of their women by the WEWE people which happened a few years ago. If, as I suspect, V.C. IBIGE lost his life whilst leading a party of raiders for the purpose of attacking the bushmen, he deserves all he got. On the other hand I am sorry to lose this man as he has been of great assistance in getting into touch with the Dausami and other bush tribes on the Upper Bamu. After sending word to the V.Cs of GAGORO and IOWA to come down to Oropai immediately, I returned to MIRUA where I had my suspicions about the WEWE trouble confirmed by Councillor GONARE who is a distant relative of the murdered V.C. GONARE had recently been to Gagoro to inquire into the death of IBIGE and there learned that the Gagoro people had enlisted the aid of other Bamu Villages to "pay back" for the murder of some Gagoro women. The bushmen proved to be too strong and had driven the raiders back towards the Wawoi River with the loss of two of their number. He also informed me that the killing of Gagoro women by the WEWE was a "pay back" for the previous

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killing of WEWE women by the Gagoro people. I am also informed that at least three women accompanied the raiders on this occasion for the purpose of cooking food on the road and that they made three camps before coming in contact with the bushman.

October 30th. Left MIRUA at 6-30 a.m. and proceeded to OROPAL. Here the V.Cs and Councillors of most of the nearby villages reported and the rest of the day was spent in holding Court. Eight natives were sentenced to imprisonment and were despatched to the coast under escort. OROPAL Village was in a deplorable state, the newly erected darimo having been destroyed by fire. Two natives were charged with arson but through lack of evidence they were discharged. Anchored for the night at SISIAMU.

October 31st. Held Court N.M. at SISIAMU and then proceeded to the sago camp of the Wadodo people at IBO. Taxes for last year have not yet been collected and on this occasion no money was forthcoming. Small quantities of copra have been made from time to time but the temptation to spend the proceeds on tobacco has proved too great. Issued a number of copra sacks to the V.C. and told the tax defaulters that they were to start copra making immediately and have the bags filled by the end of December otherwise they would be punished. Purchased a fair quantity of sago but could only take about one third of that offered; the natives are undoubtedly hungry for tobacco as there is no money coming in from returning labourers with which to purchase it. Thence to OROMOKOROMO where I found the same state of affairs as regards tax money only one man being able to pay. Some say they made copra but could not sell it and after storing it for some months it became riddled with weevils and had to be thrown away. Continued on to Damerakoromo and found all people present. 33 tax defaulters from last year were still unable to pay but there was evidence to show that copra making to a limited extent had been carried out. Issued copra sacks and told the natives to expect me there in about two months time in the "Vailala" to pick up the copra. Over two tons of copra will be required to square up last year's taxes and I doubt very much whether they

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have sufficient coconuts to enable them to do this.

November 1st. V.C. of SISIAHI arrived with further Court cases for attention. Held Court E.M. Large quantities of sago offered for sale but as the "Ada" was filled to capacity with copra and sago, I could only purchase a limited quantity and this was stored in the Rest House pending the arrival of the whaleboat to transport it to Daru. Left 9 a.m. for Wabuda anchoring off GESOA at 1 p.m. Held Court E.M. and brought census up to date. A very nice new village has recently been made on good sandy soil a hundred yards or so behind the old site which was damp and unhealthy. Copra making has been carried out here during the past few months and last years taxes are now squared up. A supply of copra sacks was given to the V.C. for the purpose of meeting taxes due for the current year. Proceeded on to Dameratan by canoe the launch having already gone there ahead of me to take advantage of the high tide. Brought census up to date and was pleased to find a great improvement in the birth statistics, seven new names being added to the census. Tax matters are in a satisfactory position here most of the money being derived from copra which has been brought in to Daru and sold on behalf of the natives, in Port Moresby thus securing a much better price than would be obtained by selling to local traders.

November 2nd Left Dameratan at 6 a.m. and made a direct run to Daru arriving there at 3-30 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS

I do not view the presence of the MARAVU natives or the Lower Fly as being a possible menace to the peacefulness of the District. So far as I am aware the Lake Murray natives have not been implicated in any of the past massacres of WEREDAI people and once this fact has been impressed upon the Lower Fly Villages amicable relations should be quickly established. The advent of these people is entirely due, I think, to the influence of SHREKA, the Chief, who spent six or seven months in Port Moresby and travelled round the coast on the Laurabada.

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and to ex A.C. KUMURA who served two years in the A.N.C. at DARU and Port Moresby. There may be some difficulty in effecting a reconciliation with Karama-Karama and Ari people but we have a useful ambassador in ex A.C. KIWIA of ARI who has recently been discharged from the Daru Police. I propose to bring him in as soon as possible and explain the situation.

In all probability the MARAVU natives, in spite of their assurances to me, will eventually drift back to Lake Murray. Their presence comparatively close to Daru will afford an excellent opportunity of getting into close touch with them and if they do return to their former village they should take back with them new ideas and a better conception of the Government and thus make for better control amongst the rest of the Lake villages.

With regard to the alleged murder of V.C. of PERIKWAI and his brother KALA - it seems as if the first matter to be attended to is the establishing of contact with the unknown WEWE Tribe. So far as my information goes at present, I do not see that the Upper Samu villages by going armed into the WEWE country have committed any overt act warranting punishment, although the V.C. of GAGORO, who is alleged to have accompanied the raiders, should be dismissed if he did so. As soon as circumstances permit this matter will be investigated further.

R. M. W. D.
R.M.W.D.
10/11/32

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
		crew						
Rice ...	100	100 lb			100	10 5		
Biscuits ...								
Meat & Fish ...	20 lb	20 lb			20 lb	8 4		
Sugar ...	10 lb	10 lb			10 lb	2 6		
Tea ...								
Soap ...								
Tobacco ...	14 lb	1 lb		12 lb	13 lb	2 0 1	1 lb	
Matches ...	1 ds	1 ds			1 ds	4		
Kerosene...	4 gal				1 gal	1 7 5 gal		
Tents ...								
Flies ...								
Lamps ...								
Buckets ...								
Kerosene Cans ...								
Knives and Sheaths								
Knives, 13in. ...								
Knives, other ...								
Belts ...								
Pouches ...								
Print ...								
Twill ...								
Handkerchiefs ...								
Beads ...								
Mirrors ...								
Axes ...								
Half Axes ...								
Tomahawks ...	Hire of Launch & crews wages					10 2 6		
	Cost of fuel used approx					15 0 0		
					Total £	28 5 3		

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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PATROL REPORT.

[G.P. 67.]

STATION NUMBER.

2/32-33

D A R U

STATION.

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

Kiwai Island and Lower Fly River Villages for the purpose of

Tax collection, payment of boms and general inspection

Left Station on December 5th Returned to Station on December 12th

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 4

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

Villages visited _____

As per body of report.

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

0272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 31/12/32, 193

R.A. Woodward

Officer in charge of Station.

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

TO KIWAI ISL. AND LOWER FLY R.

Objects of the Patrol. Tax collection, payment of bonus, census work and general inspection.

December 5th.

Having made arrangements with the Rev. D.E. Ure for the use of the L.M.S. Launch "Ada" during his absence in Port Moresby, I left Daru in that vessel at 2 p.m. with the usual launch crew and 4 A.C. and made a non-stop run to Kiwai Isl. anchoring off Samari Village at 7-45 p.m. As there are only 10 cases of fuel available this patrol will of necessity be very limited in scope. Sent a messenger to Saguan for all people to foregather at Samari in the morning for medical inspection.

December 6th.

Left Samari at 6 a.m. and proceeded to Iasa on the flood tide arriving there an hour later the launch having to anchor at least a mile off shore. Getting ashore here in a diminutive dinghy with a strong S.E. wind and choppy sea was an unpleasant undertaking but was successfully accomplished. Not a penny of tax money was forthcoming at Iasa the excuse being that the people had only just been able to complete the purchase of canoes in which to proceed to Morigiro Island where their plantation is situated. No medical cases here but I learned that last month there had been a mild outbreak of influenza which accounted for three deaths in the village. In view of the small population here now it is difficult to imagine that 30 years ago the population of this village ran into four figures. Returned again to Samari where some taxes were collected and bonus paid. Copra making is being actively carried on so the balance of the tax owing should be paid in the near future. This village also had the 'flu last month, 9 deaths being recorded but as against this 10 new names were added to the census. The R.M.A. who accompanied me gave 12 injections and attended to a number of minor ailments. The Saguan V.C.

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and his people reported here as instructed but no tax money was paid. A deputation waited on me at Samari with a request that the village be supplied with two water tanks which would be installed at the new Church, payment for the tanks to be made next year when some Samari men returned from work in the diving boats. I certainly think the provision of tanks for this village would be beneficial as the water supply is not good but I would not consent to make any move in the matter until they had cash in hand to pay for them. I suggested that they should make copra which I would sell on their behalf in Port Moresby and that as soon as they had 15 bags ready I would order the first tank. This they agreed to do. Left Samari at 4-30 p.m. and proceeded round Saguan point to Ipisia anchoring there at 6-15 p.m.

December 7th A busy day at Ipisia dealing with tax, bonus and census matters.

The V.C. of Oromosapu and his people came in so I was able to deal with all matters pertaining to that village. A large proportion of the taxable natives from those two villages are at work in Torres Straits, and of the remainder, not one could pay tax in money although 6 men produced a like number of bags of copra which were duly shipped on the "Adn". I am glad to say that copra making is being carried on in both villages to a limited extent. In the past it has been the usual custom for these natives to sell their coconuts to the local Store in exchange for tobacco and I am told that during the past few months 120 bags of copra have been made by Hind's employee there from coconuts so purchased. The acceptance of copra in payment of taxes will, I hope, do much to induce the natives to make copra rather than sell their coconuts for trade. A few minor medical cases from both villages were brought along for attention by the N.M.A. People on the whole very healthy and birth statistics very fair. V.C. DARU of GESOA brought along a Court case which was dealt with. Proceeded along the beach to AGOZARA where tax and other matters were attended to, a few men being able to pay tax in cash from money derived from copra sales in Port Moresby which I had distributed. Thence to SAGASIA

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where I was surprised to find about a dozen had tax money. This I found had been obtained from Miss Pothier at Samari who had employed these men to make a garden fence. Birth statistics particularly bad here, ~~not~~ no infants at all in the village and very few young children. Mr Adams T.M.A. visited this village a few months ago and similarly remarked upon the few children to be seen; he issued some quinine to the V.C. for use of nursing mothers but I am now informed that the women do not take kindly to it and in most cases refuse to use it. Continued on to Wapaura anchoring there at 6 p.m.

December 8th. Found that practically all the Aibinio Island section of Wapaura was present and the whole population was mustered for medical examination. Not one of the 39 tax defaulters for last year had any money but as they appear to have no means of obtaining money no action was taken against them. The tax in this village has already been recommended for reduction to 5/-, but unless there is soon some demand for labour we are not likely to get even that sum out of these natives. Had no difficulty here in obtaining four men for the A.N.C. Continued on to DOROPODAI and had the same disappointing experience over the tax. Last years defaulters had made no attempt to find the money although they have coconuts and could make copra. These were despatched by canoe to Auti under escort and will later be dealt with under the Native Taxes Ordinance. Selected a suitable man to fill the vacant position of V.C. caused by the recent death of V.C. AIMA who appears to have succumbed to the influenza epidemic. Crossed over to WAPI and dealt with all census and tax matters there, only one man being ~~able~~ to pay, the others said they would take sago to Daru for sale and square their tax obligations next month. Left WAPI at 5 p.m. with the flood tide. Heavy rain and strong N.W. wind made travelling rather difficult but we eventually anchored off Geima at 8 p.m.

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December 9th. Found a large number of men from Gogodara villages congregated at Gaima; they said they were waiting for a vessel to arrive from Daru to take them away to work and that Mr Hinda had sent them a message to say that he had orders for recruits. The village was found to be in good order with an excellent Rest House. People were examined by N.M.A. and a number of injections for yaws were given. A number of kapok trees in the vicinity of the village were seen to be bearing and I accordingly suggested to the natives that they should obtain the seed from these and plant up a small area as I think they would be able to dispose of a lot of kapok to the Stores in Daru for pillow making. Proceeded on to Pagona and found that the V.C. and many of his men had gone to Daru. A number of men of this village were punished in July last for not paying taxes; this seems to have had little effect as they still had no money although they have a fair number of bearing coconuts in the village plantation. They were given a month to make copra or go to Gaol again. Village in poor condition and Rest House bad - the V.C. is getting old and seems to have outlived his usefulness. I next visited Doumori but as I had been there a few weeks ago there was little work to be attended to. Dealt with two defaulters for last year and took on board three bags of copra in payment of other taxes due. This village is well off for coconuts and there is no excuse for not promptly paying taxes when demanded. Received a complaint here to the effect that the Suwami people, who had been living on Doumori Island since the Weredai massacre, were making use of sago and coconuts belonging to the Doumori people. As there seems no good reason for the Suwami villagers remaining there any longer they will be warned, in due course, to vacate the Doumori lands. Soon after leaving the village the "Ada" ran aground and as it was high tide at the time, we had to remain there until 11 p.m. before the boat floated and we could anchor in deep water.

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December 10th. Left anchorage at 5-45 a.m. and crossed over to the South bank and after an hour's run dropped anchor near a small creek on which is situated the village of a small bush community called DOMEDO. When I visited this village last year the people were living a few miles in from the river. Carried out a medical inspection and two injections were given - the first to be so treated in this village. Population about 35. Thence to Baramura where census was brought up to date and medical work attended to. This village seems to have suffered severely during the recent 'flu epidemic and ten deaths were registered. I then proceeded up Baramura Creek to the recently started coconut plantation which is on the same area of land as the former cotton plantation. The whole area is now inclosed by a fence to prevent wild pigs from rooting up the young palms, but I was very disappointed with the condition of the plantation. Since my last inspection a few lines of coconuts have been planted out but no attempt whatsoever has been made to deal with the lalang grass or to plant cover crops. I am beginning to think that the scheme is doomed to failure with such an impossible crowd of natives as Baramura. They were always in Gaol for not paying taxes and now they seem very disinclined to do any work on the plantation although they were most enthusiastic about the scheme when it was first mooted. Unless better results are obtained during the next 12 months I shall feel inclined to recommend the abandonment of the area and reversion to taxation. Proceeded on to TIRIO. No tax money forthcoming and the village in a deplorable state owing to the people having been living in the bush for several weeks during the influenza epidemic. Only one death reported. Whilst the village was being cleaned up under police supervision I visited Madiri Plantation for the purpose of delivering stores etc. to the two new Missionaries residing there. No sign of any natives on the place although Mr Drysdale informed me that some Weddellian natives came there to school during week days. Messrs Drysdale and Berger have recently returned from a tour of the Gogodara villages and were

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most enthusiastic about their reception by the natives. They say that some villages are keen on having schools established but nothing can be done until the arrival of other members of the Mission. Returned to Tirio 7 p.m.

December 11th. To Wederihaimu. The village was found to be in excellent order and Rest House good. Only one man could pay his tax; others are busy copra making. On making inquiries as to the activities of the Madiri Mission six lusty tax men volunteered the information that they were School boys and they went to Madiri every day returning home at night. Part of the time they were taught "white man's talk" and part of the time they cut grass. I informed them that they would be better employed making copra for the tax. Visited Madani and Koabu. At the former village most of the people, including the V.C., were away fishing, however most of those present had money and paid their taxes and I was able to pay family bonus to those claiming it. At Koabu there was no money, so after bringing the census up to date I left for Anti the N.M.A. in the meantime attended the sick at Koabu 18 injections being given. Birth statistics very good and judging by the new names added to the census, the population of Koabu must be on the increase. At Anti too, there seems to be a very material improvement in the birth statistics during the last three years, but, even so, from data supplied by the Mission Teacher the mortality of infants is still higher than it should be. A very fine healthy crowd of people lined up for inspection and it was necessary to give only two injections. The population of this village is fairly stationary the census showing a total of 223 in 1930 and 220 to-day.

December 12th. Despatched 10 prisoners by canoe to Sewerimabu and soon after proceeded there in the launch. Most of the people were absent copra making and the village was on that account not so clean as it might be. Dealt with tax matters whilst the N.M.A. gave a few injections. Continued on to Deware which was found to be in bad condition, long grass covering most of the village enclosure.

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All hands were ordered to clean up the place and this was done under police supervision. The inhabitants of this village, I found, have been busy making canoes for Mrs Cowling and have therefore been living in the bush for the past two months. Thence on to SUI where I found the bulk of the Parama people were encamped as they were making gardens in the vicinity. About 400 people present but I was unable to extract a shilling in payment of taxes. Some of the Parama men are engaged in diving for pearlshell in the vicinity of Daru so they should be able to pay their taxes in the course of the next few weeks. The Sui people have an abundance of coconuts and copra making is being carried on for the purpose of raising tax money. On lining up the people for medical examination I was impressed by their fine physique, the absence of skin disease and their general well being ; such a contrast to many of the villages higher up the Fly where the women are prematurely aged. Left 4-30 p.m. for Daru arriving there at 9-30 p.m.

R.M.W.D.

R.M.W.D.
31/12/32

Observations.

From the point of view of taxation this was a most disappointing patrol, only £35 being raised out of a population having well over 300 taxable men. Villages having coconut plantations will be able to pay taxes in copra in due course, but I fear there will be an unusually large number of defaulters at the end of the year. During the course of the patrol 77 injections for yaws were given by the N.P.A. and a number of other medical cases treated.

R.M.
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PATROL REPORT.

[G.P. 67.]

STATION NUMBER.

3/32-33

D A R U

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by E.A. Woodward R.M. to
Bama River District for the purpose of

Dealing with taxation matters and attending to the shipment
of taxation opora to Port Moresby, also to inquire into the
reported murder of Ibua women by Gama River natives.

Left Station on January 26th Returned to Station on February 1st

Number of Carriers employed _____ Number of Police taken 5

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge L.M.S. Launch "Ada" under hire

Villages visited As per body of report.

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

6272/1.32-500

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date February 4th, 1933

E.A. Woodward
Officer in charge of Station.

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

TO BAMU RIVER DISTRICT

Objects of the patrol. To deal with taxation matters in the Bamu River District and attend to the shipping of copra accepted in payment of taxes, also to inquire into the reported murder of a number of ITHIA women by Gama River natives.

January 26th. Left Daru in the L.M.S. Launch "Ada", which had been hired for the purpose, accompanied by 5 A.C., two discharged prisoners and the usual launch crew. Made a non-stop run to the Eastern end of Kiwai Island but was unfortunate enough to run onto a sandbank near Sagan Point and had to remain there until 7 p.m. Eventually anchored off Iphisia at 8 p.m.

January 27th. Visited Iphisia and attended to tax matters all defaulters paying up. Took on board three bags of copra in payment of taxes owing for a like number of Agobara men. Held Court for Native Matters two charges of adulter being dealt with, the complainant in each case had just returned from work in the diving boats in Torres Straits. Both men were convicted and handed over to the V.C. for transport to Daru. Left ITHIA at 10-30 a.m. and proceeded to Wabuda anchoring off GESOA Village at 1-30 p.m. Found a fair quantity of copra here in payment of taxes due but as I was anxious to get the launch over the sandbanks between Gesoa and Dameratam as soon as possible the Gesoa people were instructed to bring their copra to the latter village. Arrived Dameratam at 3 p.m. and shortly after the Gesoa copra arrived and the rest of the day was occupied in weighing and bagging the copra - 17 bags being produced. Most of the Dameratam men were absent at Umuda Island making copra for payment of taxes. Took on board 10 bags and ordered the balance to be transported to Maipani by canoe for shipment per "Goodwill" to Port Moresby arrangement having been made for that vessel to call in there on the 29th.

January 28th. Left Wabuda at 6-50 a.m. and crossed to Damerakoromo where I stopped only long enough to instruct the V.C. to have all copra transported by canoe to Maipani. Visited OKONTOKAKOMO

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and the sage camps of the Wadodo and Maipani people giving similar instructions at each place with regard to the transport of their copra, after which I proceeded to Maipani arriving there at 1 p.m. During the afternoon canoes arrived with copra and I was kept going until nightfall weighing the bags and issuing tax receipts. A considerable quantity of copra was brought along in coconut leaf baskets but as my supply of bags was very limited much of this had to be taken back to the villages until such time as bags were available. However, I was very pleased to find that by the end of the day I had 83 bags of copra for shipment and this will go a long way towards meeting the taxes due for the last financial year, it will also make it well worth while for the Master of the "Goodwill" calling in here to pick it up. Passed a terrible night what with rain and mosquitoes the "Ada" being badly fitted out for patrol work in the N.W. season and I shall be extremely glad when the "Vailala" is available.

January 29th. The "Goodwill" turned up at 10 a.m. as arranged and copra loading was immediately commenced. Counting copra shipped at Daru, a total of 103 bags weighing approximately 7 tons go forward in this vessel. The whole of this copra represents the payment of taxes in kind and the average weight per bag is 155 lbs. Left Maipani at 1 p.m. and proceeded up stream to Sisiami for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged murder of a number of IBUA women by Gama River natives. This report had been brought to Daru by Cpl DOGIO who got the news a week or two ago at Damerakoromo; the latter people say they heard about the murders from Sisiami men who had recently visited the Gama District. On arriving at Sisiami I was disappointed to find the village absolutely deserted not even a dog to be seen. I accordingly crossed over to Oropai in the hopes that I should get some reliable information from the V.C. of that village. He, however, knew nothing about the matter so I am now inclined to believe that there is no truth in the report, but in order to make sure

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I despatched A.C. SAWE by canoe to BUNIKI to make further inquiries.

January 30th. The A.C. returned from Buniki during the night accompanied by the V.C. of that village also the V.Cs of TOROBIRA and HAMIO. The Buniki V.C. reported that there was no truth in the rumors reported but that he had heard that the Gama natives had threatened to come and fight some of the Bamu people for some unknown reason. All the V.Cs reported everything quiet in their respective village, so, after purchasing a little sago, I dropped down stream to Damerakoreme where bonus and canaga matters were dealt with. Left at 10-30 a.m. and entering the Fly again headed for Purutu but on arriving at that village found it absolutely deserted so continued on to Wariabodoro where we anchored for the night at 4 p.m. The V.C. of WARIABODORO reported that there had recently been a lot of sickness in his village and the neighbouring village of BORA ten deaths having occurred in the latter place and two in Wariabodoro. From the description given to me by the V.C. it would seem as if most of the deaths were due to pneumonia following a mild outbreak of influenza. As a result of these deaths all the BORA people have left their village and are now scattered along the bank of the Fly in small communities. A few were interviewed at Wariabodoro and from them I gathered that none of the tax men had any money so the possibility of squaring up taxes owing for last year and the current year seem very remote. On my last visit to Bora 8 men had applied for and obtained copra bags for the purpose of paying their tax in kind, but I now learn that none of them have made any move in the matter so the bags will be recovered in due course.

January 31st Left at 7-45 a.m. for Auti arriving there at noon. Village practically deserted the people being away at a dance at IPISIA so I was unable to do any work in the way of tax collecting or census additions. The village which is usually one of the best kept in the District was found to be very untidy and a

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message was left for the V.C. to have improvements made as soon as he returned. Crossed over to the South bank to KOABU where the distribution of family bonus was attended to. Up to date only three or four men have paid their taxes but I was informed that a canoe had just left for Daru laden down with sago which will be sold for cash in the coastal villages. Anchored at Sewerimabu at 5 p.m. As usual only a few of the people were present the rest being away at fishing and sago camps on the nearby islands. Took on board five bags of copra left here by Kubira men in payment of taxes they having no large canoes in which to transport it to Daru. The Mission Teacher here was reported to have died about a week ago. From all accounts he seems to have succumbed to pneumonia there being four other cases in the village at the moment. These were examined and medicine issued.

January February 1st.

Left Sewerimabu 8 a.m. and returned to Daru arriving there at 4 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS

In spite of the somewhat pleasing result of the introduction of payment of taxes in kind as instanced by the above quoted figures, the total sum now due by the four taxable villages in the Pamu District amounts to £52.10.0. If this sum is to be covered by the production of copra (and I see no other means of getting it) approximately 7½ tons will require to be made during the next 5 months. With the exception of Maipani, the coconut palms owned by the natives will be unable to produce much more than half the quantity of copra required and it is on this account that I have recommended a reduction of the tax to 5/- in the villages of Damerakoromo, Oromakoromo and Walodo, for the current year.

R.W.D.
R.W.D.
6/2/33

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE					Returned.	Remarks.	
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.			
Rice	100lb	80 lb			20lb	8	4	20 lb	
Biscuits									
Meat	20 lb	20lb			20 lb	3	4	mil	
Sugar	10 lb	10lb			10lb	1	3	mil	
Tea									
Soap									
Tobacco	10lb	1lb		5 lb	5 1/2 lb	17	0	4 1/2	
Matches	1 dz				1 dz		5		
Kerosene									
Tents									
Fliers									
Lamps									
Buckets									
Kerosene Cans									
Knives and Sheaths									
Knives, 18in.									
Knives, other									
Belts									
Pouches									
Prims									
Twil *									
Handkerchiefs									
Beads									
Mirrors									
Axes									
Half Axes									
Tomahawks									
	Hire of launch					7	6	3	
	Fuel etc					9	9	0	
								</	

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

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

5. 1934/33

D A R U. W.D.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by **B.W. Faithorn A.R.M.** to

BANU River District

for the purpose of

**Making a general inspection, collecting taxes and native
copra etc.**

Left Station on **12.4.1933** Returned to Station on **29.4.1933**

Number of Carriers employed **111** Number of Police taken **7**

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge **R. Hoare, Engineer**

Villages visited **As mentioned in body of report.**

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

62.39/1.32.—500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date **11.5.**, 19**33**

B.W. Faithorn
Officer in charge of Station.

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R.M.'s Office DARU

Mr A.R.M. Faithorn.

Will you please be prepared to leave on patrol in the "Vailala" on Tuesday next the 18th inst. to conduct an inspection of all villages in the Bamu River Dist and Wabuda Island.

On your way to the Bamu will you please call in at Samari, Kiwai Isl. and inspect and report on Antonio Pothier's Lease in accordance with the terms of the attached letter. Whilst there you might also interview 2 tax defaulters as per attached defaulters list.

Thence proceed to Wabuda Island and visit GESOA and DAMERATAM, inspect villages and collect copra and deal with any tax defaulters. There is no excuse for Dameratan not meeting their tax obligations in copra. I am told there has been a serious assault case there. Please inquire into this.

Attached hereto you will find a letter from the Official Secretary re UMUDA; if the weather permits will you please carry out his wishes. Mr Mears will be of valuable assistance in doing this.

At SAMARI, Kiwai I. please drop the Medical patrol which will accompany you as far as that place.

From Wabuda proceed to the Bamu R. and deal with all outstanding tax matters, bonus and census and collect all copra offering in lieu of tax money for tax. You should take with you at least 40 copra sacks. Each sack when filled should weigh not less than 150 lbs. It will be necessary of course to take the spring balance with you. Please note also that sun dried copra should be marked in a distinctive manner, say with a large X, smoke dried sacks merely having the brand RWD.

On receipt of a bag of copra of correct weight please issue a receipt therefor to the value of 10/- in exactly the same manner as has been done heretofore. It is particularly requested that you keep a correct tally of bags issued and received and it would save future trouble if you take bagging twine and a needle to sew them up securely.

During the course of the patrol please pay V.Cs as per attached list; inspect all villages in the District and deal with the several court matters awaiting attention; as regards the latter, the following has already been reported -

MAIPANI. A serious affray which the V.C. neglected to report when he visited Daru soon after Christmas.

KURIA. Reported that the IOWA people attacked KURIA one woman of the latter village being wounded seriously.

BINA. ABI of Bina hit his wife on the head with a knife after which there was an affray many men being concerned. Reported that gambling was the cause of this. A.C. SAWE knows all about the matter.

BUNIKI. A fight between NIKE who was wounded by an arrow in his leg and EME wounded in the hip. Also reported that there has been gambling there as a result of which MEKE assaulted another man. GASARA also said to have fired an arrow at Naman.

DAMERAKOROMO. The wife of DAUA of SISIAM (recently released from Gaol) is said to have been interfered with by a number of men of Damerakoromo as a result of which she is now pregnant.

BAMIO GANUA fired an arrow at Kawada and hit him in the chest, tip of the arrow said to be still embedded in Kawada, if so bring him to Hospital. Reported by Buniki V.C.

WAKAU Arrow firing reported by Sgt Marai.

DAMERATAM A serious affray between Councillor BUNI and MATUBA. Reported by Sgt Marai.

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PIROPIRU. The V.C. who is new in Hospital reported many Court cases awaiting attention.
ANIADAI. Reported affray following the marriage of the V.C. to a widow named of Kaira deceased.

In addition to the above please attend to the following matters.

Maipani. As directed by G.S. one OHERA and ex A.C. is to be given a supply of codliver oil. Will you take a small bottle and hand to this man with directions for use.

OROPAI The V.C. has been instructed to make another canoe in place of the one purchased last month which was rotten. Payment for same has already been made. Please inquire as to position of this.

At the conclusion of the patrol ~~one SAUDA of OROPAI~~ should be brought to DARU to take the place of local A.C. SAWE whose term expires on the 30th inst. SAWE will have to return to Daru with you for pay unless other arrangements are made in the meantime.

The following A.C. will accompany you - KAIYARE, Sawa, Apia Akauri, Ororogo and A.C. Anwala will accompany the Medical Patrol to Kiwai Island. L/Cpl Karea of Sigiani, now on leave, will no doubt be agreeable to act as Interpreter if you require him.

Central Court witnesses now on Daru should be returned home (Torehina) also any discharged Hospital patients belonging to the Bamu Dist.

In some cases V.Cs may require new Equipment, please therefore take a supply with you.

I do not think the patrol will occupy more than 14 days; supplies for that period should therefore suffice.

Rac.

R.M.W.D.
12/4/33

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Report of Patrol to the Ramu River by Mr. B.W. Faithorn for the purpose of making a general inspection collecting taxes and native copra.

18.4.33.

Self with Cpl KEMAI and 6 A.C. left DABU in the "Vailala" at 7.10am. and arrived at SAMARI, Kiwai Island at 1.p.m. and anchored. Went ashore and inspected Pothier's lease and found that the improvement conditions have been complied with, the whole area being cultivated with coconuts. Later I visited SAMARI village and found things generally satisfactory.

The Medical Patrol in charge of H.M.A. GERR was put ashore and instructed to work Kiwai Island.

19.4.33.

We left SAMARI at 6.30am. and arrived at DAMARATAN, WABODA Island at 9.40am. Found the people preparing for a dance with GESOA natives the visitors. I enquired into an alleged assault case reported by Sgt MARAI. Apart from warning the parties concerned no other action seemed necessary. While I was attending to matters at DAMARATAN Mr. Mears, engineer on the "Vailala", took advantage of the favourable weather to move out to UNUDA for the purpose of fixing the position of the new islet off UNUDA. This matters is the subject of a separate communication between the R.M. and Official Secretary.

Later, I visited GESOA by canoe and warned tax defaulters to be prepared to pay their tax on my return journey.

After inspecting GESOA village which was in a very satisfactory condition I returned to DAMARATAN. The "Vailala" returned from UNUDA at 4.p.m. DAMARATAN tax natives brought their copra but only one was found to have the required weight the others were well below the 150 lbs required and were given time until my return journey in which to make up the required amount.

20.4.33.

We left DAMARATAN at 7.15am. and arrived at SAGERA at 1.45p.m. I went ashore and held C.N.M. One conviction for assault.

Dealt with tax defaulters in G.P.S. and convicted those who had no reasonable excuse. A married Couple reported with Granuloma; both bad cases so had them put on board for transfer to DABU hospital. Several MITARO natives came forward and paid their

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20.4.55.

Tax in cash. I saw very few of the SAGERA people as most of them were away sago making.

21.4.55.

We left SAGERA at 6.40am. for the Bama River arriving at DAWERAKOHOMO 8.am. The 2 granuloma cases were dropped here and told to remain until picked up on my return journey.

The V.C. was issued with 13 ceyna bags and told to have his tax defaulters ready for me on my return journey.

We then continued on, passing OROHOKOHOMO about 30 minutes later. Instructions were given to V.C. to warn all tax defaulters to be present on my return journey to pay their tax.

Later we called in at SISIAMI and dropped A.C. ABATA with instructions to warn all V.C.'s in the Lower Bama to be ready with court and native matters on my return from GAGORO WANOI River in three or four days time. We continued on to GAGORO WANOI River, and arrived there at 6.20pm.

The V.C. immediately came aboard and reported, that things were satisfactory and had had no further visits from the WENE bush people. The V.C. was then paid his wages.

The bore passed up the river at 10.30pm.

22.4.55.

At 7.30am. I went ashore and inspected the village built on a new site since R.M. visited them last year.

One small Daba & other dwellings of poor construction comprised the village containing a population of about 60 people.

A few DAUBANI bush natives were present during my visit conspicuous by their plaited hair & coloured clay.

The GAGORO people are rather short of European trade tools so paid the V.C. a trade knife and $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs tobacco for the Rest House constructed instead of the usual 2lbs tobacco, at 8.10am. we left GAGORO for the return journey. At 9.30am. just after entering the Bama again we encountered the bore a magnificent spectacle of a solid wave of water 3 ft high stretched from bank to bank. The "Vailala" rode it beautifully.

At 10.am. we came on to a settlement of the IOWA people called MAROA. As the tide was running so powerfully against us and with enquires to be made regarding an affray between IOWA and KURIA natives. I decided to anchor and wait until the tide

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20.4.53.

Tax in cash. I saw very few of the SAGERA people as most of them were away sago making.

21.4.53.

We left SAGERA at 6.40am. for the Bama River arriving at DAMERAKOROMO 9.am. The 2 Bramble cases were dropped here and told to remain until picked up on my return journey.

The V.C. was issued with 13 copra bags and told to have his tax defaulters ready for me on my return journey.

We then continued on, passing OROMOKOROMO about 20 minutes later. Instructions were given to V.C. to warn all tax defaulters to be present on my return journey to pay their tax.

Later we called in at SIBIANI and dropped A.C. ABALA with instructions to warn all V.C.'s in the Lower Bama to be ready with court and native matters on my return from GAGORO WANOI River in three or four days time. We continued on to GAGORO. WANOI River, and arrived there at 6.20pm.

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22.4.33.

slackened. A native named GINA alleged to have been in the affray at KURIA when a woman was slightly wounded was arrested and brought on board. We left MAROA at 11.45am. and arrived at IOWA 1.p.m. Inspected a very fine Darimo built on a healthy site and then held C.N.M.

A number of IOWA natives were convicted on a charge of "Threatening Behaviour". The IOWA natives one early morning, went down to KURIA in six canoes and fired arrows into the roof of the Darimo and houses of the village.

As a result of this display one unfortunate woman received an arrow in the leg causing a slight wound which soon healed. After firing two or three showers of arrows and seeing the KURIA natives arming themselves in self defence the IOWA natives beat a hasty retreat and returned home. The KURIA natives very wisely refrained from pursuing them. The motive for the affray was pouri-pouri suspected of being practiced by a KURIA native. The bore passed up the river at 9.30pm.

23.4.33.

We left IOWA an hour after the bore passed so as not to plug away against the tide. The bore this morning was hardly noticeable owing to the river at IOWA broadening out to a width of half a mile or so, and allowing the volume of water to extend without resistance. At 10.am. We called in at MIRUA. V.C. Reported. The village was clean but most of the people were away on the opposite bank gardening. No C.N.M.

Later called in at SOGERI and found things generally satisfactory, except the Rest House. The V.C. was instructed to repair same and make it habitable. After purchasing a few bunches of bananas we left SOGERI and arrived at WAKAU.

A new village is being built just below the old site.

The Rest House was the only completed building at the time of my visit. Work on the Darimo is to be commenced almost immediately. In the meanwhile the inhabitants occupy well constructed temporary buildings. I enquired into an arrow shooting incident, a trivial affair, so took to action.

After leaving WAKAU we crossed over to ANIADAI and found the village deserted except for the V.C. who reported.

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23.4.33.

The V.C. was instructed to repair the Rest House and cut away the long grass encroaching on the Darimo. The inhabitants were away making sago, no C.N.H. Later we moved over to BANIO and anchored at 5.p.m. Sent police and prisoners to camp ashore.

24.4.33.

We left BANIO for BUNIKI at 7.15.am. leaving police and prisoners behind to be picked up later. On arriving at BUNIKI found a number of matters awaiting my attention. Held C.N.H. and I convicted a number of natives for "Threatening Behaviour" "Gambling" and "Adultery". This was my first visit to BUNIKI and I must say I was agreeably surprised to find BUNIKI on this occasion on a village comparing favourable with the best in the Bann district and equal to some of the more enlightened villages on Kiwai Island. The village boasts of 3 big Darimo's 2 on the right bank of BUNIKI or BADARI creek and one on the left bank; all were well built and the environs free of the mess and rubbish that is usually found lying around Dubus and Darimos.

A Rest House is in the village and quite a good structure.

The V.C. gave me the impression of being a man possessing initiative and willing to exert his authority. After inspecting BUNIKI I proceeded to PIRUPIRU by canoe up BADARI creek.

I arrived at PIRUPIRU an hour later and was surprised to see more or less a gardens or semi bush village. The village consisted of 2 small Darimos and several family dwellings surrounded by bananas, pawpaws and manioc etc. A few coconut trees bearing well line the banks of the narrow creek which meanders through and bisects the village. A few minutes after arriving in the village A.C.KAIVARE my orderly reported to me that a native was in a house with an arrow in his chest and "Close Up Dead" Guided by the A.U. I went to the house in question and there saw a native with a wound in his chest being propped up by his son. A piece of arrow was still lodged in the mans chest and he appeared to be in great distress.

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24.4.33.

I had a stretcher made and the man carried down to BUNIKI. As a result of enquiries I gathered that only two days previous to my visit a quarrel started between two natives over the stealing or taking of some mangoes and like most village quarrels it ended up in the people taking sides. Words led to deeds and a few arrows were fired. As it was obvious that the whole male population was implicated in some way or other I made them "Fall In"; then had them put into canoes and took them down to BUNIKI with me. After getting back to BUNIKI Mr Meers dressed BARAI'S wound and expressed the fear that the man may not live. I was engaged till 6.p.m. dealing with the PIHUPINU affray and in the meantime the tide had run out forcing us to stay in the creek for the night. At 9.p.m. BARAI was again visited and it was hoped that we might be able to get him to DAHU in time for Dr. Vernon to operate.

25.4.33.

This morning, when preparing to leave BUNIKI, Mr Meers drew my attention to BARAI; he was so far gone that we entertained no hope of his recovery. Some of his friends were already weeping, so I decided to let his friends take him back to PIHUPINU and instructed the V.C. to report to me at DAMERAKOROMO, should BARAI die. We left BUNIKI at about 8.15.am. and crossed over to TORABINA where I held C.N.M. dealt with several natives for arrow firing; later I called in at BANIO and picked up police and prisoners. Moved up to OROPAI to bring in a native for the local A.C. Left OROPAI for SISIANI where a complaint was made against several DAMERAKOROMO natives for "Adultery". Sent V.C. and complainant to DAMERAKOROMO by canoe and instructed V.C. to have those concerned present when I arrived. Called in at OROMOKOROMO and warned V.C. to have tax defaulters and copra ready. Arrival at DAMERAKOROMO at 4.p.m. held C.N.M. weighed tax copra and issued receipts. V.C. of URIO reported murder committed at URIO and had the alleged murderer with him under arrest

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26.4.33.

We left DAMERAKOJOMO at 8.15.am. on the tide for ASARANI and arrived there at 12.noon. The village is undergoing reconstruction and should be a much improved village when completed. Everything satisfactory and no C.H.M. Moved to BIMARANI where things were not satisfactory. The Darimo is falling down and an atmosphere of complete indifference pervades the place. The V.C. of BIMARANI was dismissed last April and the vacancy has not been filled.

The village ought to have a V.C.; the population warrants it and I took the name of a native who might be suitable for V.C. but can't say that I am at all enthusiastic about recommending him. A more negative lot of individuals I have seldom met with.

The matters brought to my notice were disposed of to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned. On the return journey called in at ETERE and AMOGOA two communities living in separate Darimos built within 100 yards of each other. The village sites are subject to inundation but one can see that creditable attempts have been made from time to time to keep the ground clear of flood waters by digging channels and building up footpaths with the earth thrown up from these channels.

This simple system could be applied to other Zama villages with the same degree of success if more frequent display of energy were infused into the people. Before leaving I paid V.C. and instructed them to rebuild their Darimos and the Rest House.

Leaving ETERE we called in at SISIANI where Lee/CPL KAREA was present spending two months reengagement leave.

The village was clean. After purchasing sage we moved over to OROPAL and anchored for the night. I inspected the village and camped ashore. The OROPAL natives are just commencing the building of a Darimo to replace the one burnt down several months ago.

27.4.33.

Left OROPAL at 7.45.am. for BINA, and arrived there at 10.am. I inspected the village and found it fairly clean.

The young coconuts palms growing behind the Darimo were almost covered up with cane grass about 10 feet high.

The V.C. and people were instructed to rid the palms of this grass by cutting it away with knives; they were especially warned against burning the grass down.

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27.4.33.

I enquired into several reports made to the R.M. by various V.C. regarding affrays alleged to have happened at BINA during the past three or four months and had the greatest difficulty in getting the V.C. of BINA to acquaint me with facts. For neglecting to report offences the V.C. was prosecuted and sentenced to a months imprisonment. The R.M. had previously warned the V.C. against concealing crime and had recorded his warning in the V.C.'s register. An assault case, a trivial domestic affair, was settle out of court.

We left BINA for MAIPANI and it being high water the "Tailala" was able to proceed right up the creek to the Village. I spent 3½ hours in MAIPANI collecting copra from tax defaulters, paying bonuses and amending census. 13 bags of copra were obtained from MAIPANI tax defaulters. Another visit to this village should clear all outstanding taxes.

Left MAIPANI for WODODO arriving there 40 minutes later. only 4 bags of copra were forthcoming here. Several other natives who have bags partly filled were warned and told to meet their tax obligation. A time limit of one month was given

No G.H.M. Moved down to DAMERAKOROMO and anchored at 7.15.

28.4.33.

Left DAMERAKOROMO at 7.15.am. for OROMOKOROMO to inspect the village and collect taxes in kind. Arriving at OROMOKOROMO at 8.am. I went ashore and inspected the village. It was dirty and no attempt whatsoever had been made during my presence in the Bama district to clean it up. No tax defaulter was able to pay his tax and the copra produced by the whole tax defaulters was not enough to pay the tax of one man.

On a previous visit I reported very unfavourably upon OROMOKOROMO and I regret to say I saw no improvement on my last visit. R.M. instructions to repair wharf had not been carried out and generally speaking this village was the worst I inspected during this patrol.

The V.C. was told that he and his people were asking for trouble that next time if I saw no improvement prosecution would follow. Tax defaulters were prosecuted and sentenced to one month imprisonment. We returned to DAMERAKOROMO and

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28.4.33.

Collected 11 bags of copra from tax defaulters. Later I held C.N.M. and disposed of one "Adultery" and one "Assault" case. We then left for DAMARATAM WABODA Island arriving there at 1.p.m. I collected tax copra from 5 defaulters of DAMARATAM. During the night GESOA defaulters arrived with their copra ten bags in all.

29.4.33.

This morning I weighed the GESOA copra and paid out bonus to several women after which we left for DARU with 43 bags of copra and 83 prisoners on board. Passed MIBU at 1.40.p.m. and reached TORO pass. On the DARU side of the pass we got on to a sandbank at 4.15.p.m. and stuck there till the tide came up.

It was 9.15.p.m. before we could move again and reached DARU at 10.30.p.m.

A. R. M.

A.R.M.
11.5.33.

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Village Constables due for pay. Bamu River Dist.

No. 66	BAIA of ASIRAMI	£1.	
125	APAIA of GAGORO	£1.	(Wawoi River)
144	AIBIRI of ETENE	£1	
150	GEWANI of IOWA	£1.	

£ 4. 0. 0

Cash for Family Bonus payments. £4.

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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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PATROL REPORT N° 6 of 1932/33

By R.A. WOODWARD TO MIDDLE FLY RIVER
DISTRICT AND LAKE MURRAY. 5 MAY 1933
to 21 MAY 1933.

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PATROL REPORT.

[G.P. 67.]

STATION NUMBER.

1932-33

D A R U

STATION.

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

Middle Fly River District & Lake Murray

for the purpose of

Consolidation of Government influence and exploration of

rivers flowing into Lake Murray

Left Station on May 5th 1933 Returned to Station on May 21st 1933

Number of Carriers employed nil Number of Police taken 7

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

Villages visited As per body of report.

Map inclosed

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

0175/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date May 31st 1933, 193.

R.A. Woodward

Officer in Charge of Station

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

TO LAKE MURRAY & MID-FLY DISTRICT

Objects of the Patrol. To consolidate Government influence in the Districts visited; to examine and traverse rivers reported to drain into Lake Murray and to get into touch with the inhabitants of any new villages discovered.

May 5th.

Left Daru at 6 a.m. in the "Vailala" in company with Mr J.R. Foldi, Engineer, 7 A.C. one N.M.A. and a number of native passengers. Made a non-stop run of 12 hours anchoring at TIRIO at 6 p.m. Landed passengers and purchased a small quantity of native food for police and crew and advised the villagers to have native food supplies ready for me to pick up on my way back to Daru in about 2 weeks time. Days run 62 miles.

May 6th.

Left TIRIO at 6-10 a.m. with a good flood tide which was in out favour up to 3 p.m. when we anchored at TOTOMA Village, a settlement of the Zimakari people, near Alligator Island. Was very glad to find that the women all remained in the village when Mr Foldi and myself went ashore. All the people were very friendly especially the old Chief, ZEWA by name, who had been presented with a tomahawk by His Excellency when he visited the village last month. Took N.M.A. KERAI ashore with me and after a little persuasion two natives suffering from yaws submitted themselves for injection. I have no doubt that a number of children in the village would have benefited by treatment but as they were not voluntarily brought along the matter was not pressed. The idea of needle injections should have some appeal to these people for I am told that when a native has a bad ulcer he requests a friend to fire an arrow into the middle of the "sore"; the arrow is left sticking into the limb for a time and then suddenly withdrawn; much blood is said to issue from the wound and the ulcer eventually heals up. On making further inquiries as to the presence of these people so far down the Fly River, I was informed that

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some 18 months ago, whilst living on Ambukapa Lagoon, the Zimakari people were attacked by the WAMAKA natives resulting in 5 of the former being killed and the taking captive of three young boys who are now said to be living on WAM Lagoon. Following this raid the Zimakari people split up, one section going to Kwima Lagoon and the other to TOTOMA. The small settlement of Lake Murray people on the site of old Weredai Village seems to have drifted back to TOTOMA but I gather that they intend to return to Jauni Creek (Weredai) as soon as they have made some canoes. These people are the friends and relatives of local A.C. KUMURA and I have no doubt that he was instrumental in getting them to settle nearer to civilisation. (At TOTOMA I noticed that the seclusion of young men in the MAMIFA (Mami - single man, Pa - house) was then taking place, a barrier of leaves and twigs having been erected outside the communal house with the object of limiting the women to their own quarters and the precincts thereof. Within the Mamifa ² sleeping platforms had been erected which I do not recollect seeing when I was at TOTOMA in April. No initiates were to be seen but I gathered that they were out hunting and would return before nightfall. They did so and I noticed that all were blackened from head to foot and wore the usual penis shell but there were no other unusual features about them. Made arrangements for three men from this village to accompany the patrol up river. Days run 80 miles.

May 7th

Left TOTOMA at 6-10 a.m. having taken on board our three guides. Pushed on at a steady 6 miles per hour against a gentle current and shortly after passing Suki Creek (Gumakari) met a canoe containing 7 men coming down stream. These proved to be a party of Zimakari men from Kwima Lagoon on their way to visit friends at Totoma. Arrived off Kwima Creek at 3 p.m. and found a large number of people in temporary camps at the mouth of the creek; they had been living for some time at Fakaka Village on Kwima Lagoon but were now proposing to return up river to GASAKI lagoon (at the head of Bamboo Creek) which I believe has not yet been explored. Gasaki Lagoon, incidentally, is the legendary place

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of origin of the Zimakari people. There is supposed to be a bottomless pit or hole at an old village site on the lagoon from which the progenitors of these people emerged, and it is said that the hole is kept carefully covered up with matting, bark etc. I hope that I shall have an opportunity of examining this place later on. After a short stay I continued on up stream having informed the people that I would make a longer stay on my return from Lake Murray. Five miles or so above Kwima Creek we came across another small camp of Zimakari people but did not stop. Anchored 6-20 pm at a point about 25 miles below Everill Junction. Days run 76 mls. Left 6-5 a.m. and entered the Strickland River 11-35 a.m.

May 8th

Current perceptibly stronger and our speed was reduced to little more than 5 miles per hour.. Anchored 6-20 p.m. about 8 miles below the Herbert River Junction. No natives seen all day. Days run 60 miles.

May 9th.

Revised anchor at 6-15 a.m. and entered the Herbert R. 7-55 a.m. Just before entering Lake Murray a few natives were seen in a canoe; they belonged to the village of VERAVENA which is on a large lagoon flanking the Herbert River and to the East side. Entered the Lake at 11-40 a.m. and proceed up the main channel in a Northerly direction. After going for 2½ hours sighted some natives in a canoe who, after some hesitation, came alongside. They proved to be USUKOF natives, their village being near the entrance to KAIM River which was then our objective. Anchored 2-15 p.m. at the mouth of the Kaim which I proposed to explore in the morning. In the meantime Mr Feldi gave the outboard motor a trial run and found that the cylinder head had corroded and the motor is accordingly out of action until a new head is obtained. During the afternoon two Usukof natives visited the boat and told us that their people were further South making sage the village at the moment being deserted. The Usukof people belong to a group/inhabiting the Northern half of Lake Murray; they speak the same language as the Wamaka people on the Fly R. Days run 40 miles.

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May 10th.

In the early hours of the morning Mr Felai got his wireless going and for a short time he was able to listen in to Daventry and other European Stations - this whisper of civilization came as a striking contrast to our stone-age surroundings. Whilst thus occupied we had an ~~an~~ early morning visit from a number of men from MAKAU Village who brought along the usual arrows and Paradise plumes for sale. One of them could speak a little Motuan having been in Daru Gaol some years ago. He informed us that there was a big dance at MAKAU to which place they were returning. Left at 7-5 a.m. and entered KAIM Creek which has not yet been explored. After leaving the narrow entrance the stream broadened out to about 50 yards and had an average depth of 5 fathoms with a slow-moving current. After running for about an hour a village could be seen in the distance situated on a grass covered lagoon on the West side of the river. This I was told was BOSOMUNDA. As there were no people about and it was impossible to get the vessel anywhere near the village we continued on with the engine at reduced speed to facilitate the making of a rough traverse of the river. Many native shelters were seen on the banks of the stream for the first 20 miles; these appear to belong to the BOSOMUNDA people but beyond this limit there were no signs of natives so at 2-5 p.m., after travelling for 7 hours and having covered approximately ⁴² 35 miles, we turned about and with engine at full speed made for our former anchorage on the Lake. The KAIM River obviously drains very flat country and judging by the colour of the water it seemed evident that it did not drain or connect with any other lakes or lagoons. At the turning point, ⁴² 35 miles from the mouth, the river still carried 4½ fathoms of water and had an average ~~width~~ width of 35 to 40 yds. so in all probability the "Vailala" could have gone up stream for another 30 miles or more but I could see that no good object would be achieved in doing so. On the return journey we met a whole lot of the Bosomunda natives in canoes waiting for us with various things for barter such as plumes and

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arrows and pieces of pig and cassowary in an advanced stage of decomposition. As it was almost dark and mosquitoes were beginning to get troublesome, I we made a very brief stay, and telling our friends that we should be pleased to see them in the morning at the mouth of the river, we proceeded on to yesterday's anchorage on the lake arriving there at 7-15 p.m. Days run 84 miles.

May 11th

In the early morning several canoes of the Bosomunda people visited us amongst the crowd being two women. A small quantity of sage was purchased but I am afraid they were disappointed in not being able to barter their plumes in exchange for cutlery. Moved off at 7 a.m. and proceeded into the main channel and then Northward to MA-E Bay on which is situated the villages of MA-E and MAKAU, the former being deserted. Anchored off Maken which is situated on a high bluff overlooking the bay. Here a large body of men could be seen many of them grotesquely painted and lavishly bedecked with plumes for the dance then being held. to celebrate the building of a new "Pa" and the marriage of a number of young men. Mr Foldi and I went ashore and were received with the utmost friendship and I was glad to find that after the first alarm all the women returned to the village. Many of the men present came from near-by villages amongst them being ex Local A.Os EWANDA and UWARASI who were not backward in making themselves known. Presents were given to the Chief of Maken and the head men of BOSOMUNDA (Kaim R.) and the EWA Group of villages (E-I Creek) in return for which I was presented with bundles of native tobacco. The scene in the Mamifa was singularly picturesque in its complete barbarism; in the centre, supported on forked sticks, were numerous joints of pig and cassowary shortly to be consumed by the dancers; behind this, hanging in their appointed places, were the gaily painted drums whilst the walls were literally lined with bows and arrows of all shapes and sizes which formed a fitting back-ground for the grotesquely painted savages with their ornate head-dresses who completely filled the available floor space of the Mamifa.

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After the first excitement over our arrival had worn off, I suggested that any people suffering from yaws should be brought along for treatment; after some hesitation a few cases were produced and the N.M.A. gave five injections, and judging by the dense mass of humanity which gathered round him, he must have had a rather difficult job. This is the first occasion I believe on which medical work has been carried out in this locality, and providing results are up to expectations, there should be no difficulty in carrying on this work on future patrols. After two most interesting hours spent here during which Mr Foldi and myself took a number of photos, we said goodbye to our friends, and taking on board ex A.C. UMARASI as guide, headed for BOI Creek which has not hitherto been explored. From the Lake, the creek estuary has the appearance of a large grass-covered lagoon about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across, and it was not until we were within a few yards of the floating grass that the creek could be identified by the ripples on the water caused by the current. Half a mile up the creek the village of MAUPA became visible but it was obviously deserted and UMARASI said that all the people were living in temporary camps up BOI Creek. Continued on up the narrow, winding waterway, the passage at times being only just wide enough to permit the passage of the vessel. On either side of us stretched an expanse of grass covered swamp with occasional bamboo covered islands, the only evidence of hard ground between the channel and the fringe of scrub to be seen a mile or so distant on either hand. After an hour's run we passed the small village of DIGADIGA which is situated on one of these small islands; this was deserted, all the people being higher up the creek canoe making. At 1-30 p.m. whilst negotiating a sharp hair-pin bend in the creek the vessel became hard and fast on a mass of floating grass bordering the channel and the propeller became well tangled up. This necessitated a delay of about 20 minutes to kedge the vessel off and clean the propeller but a mile or so higher up stream the same thing happened again fortunately without doing any damage to the

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beat. After freeing the propellor a second time we had no more trouble as the creek broadened out considerably and ran between well defined banks bearing fairly dense scrub. It is unfortunate that owing to the difficulties of navigating this narrow, winding creek I was unable to make a traverse so that the creek as it appears on the accompanying map is merely an approximation. At 3 p.m., whilst the creek was still about 30 yards wide with 2½ fathoms of water, we came to a timber block which completely barred further progress. We accordingly anchored and as UMARASI informed me that the people were only a short distance higher up the river, I despatched A.C. Kumara and Umarasi in the dinghy to tell the people to come down to the "Vailala". I estimate that this point is about 10 miles from the Lake. At sunset the dinghy had not returned and some anxiety was felt as to the safety of the crew, but, eventually, at 9 p.m. I was relieved to hear the beat of the rowlocks and soon after the dinghy appeared escorted by about 50 to 60 men in canoes who camped for the night on the creek bank. Days run 30 miles.

May 22th. In the early morning our visitors gathered round the Vailala amongst them being two ex A.C.s who had clothed themselves in singlets and ramies for the occasion. I gathered from the latter that all these people belonged to the two groups KUMI and EWA the villages of the latter being situated on I-E Creek which was explored and traversed by Mr R.M. Zimmer about two years ago. The Chief of MAUPA Village - at the mouth of Bof Creek - was amongst the people present and he was duly handed a knife. A noticeable feature about the men from the Northern end of the Lake is that they all have a vertical scar running from the tip of the nose towards the bridge and about an inch long - I have not noticed this on the men previously seen at the Southern end of the Lake. At 8-40 a.m., after purchasing a number of fresh water turtle for the crew, we got up anchor and amid much shouting and farewells we returned down stream again and once again reached the Lake without mishap. As I had been informed that all the villages on I-E Creek were deserted - the people being

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on Boi Creek and the swamps in that vicinity, no good purpose would be served in going to the Northern extremity of the Lake. we accordingly headed South East for the village of USUKOF which we had previously seen near the mouth of Kaim River. Anchored and went ashore. Judging by the condition of the communal house, the village must have been deserted for some considerable time, and on making inquiries I was told that all the people were away sago making when we passed two days ago and those present had since returned but many more were still away. I do not estimate the total population to be more than 60. After a short stay continued on down the Lake and into the North-East arm with the object of visiting the villages of BAIANS and OROKESAN, the former of which was visited by His Excellency last month. ~~no~~ sign of natives could be seen at the point where we had previously come in contact with some of the Orokesan people so we went on to BAIANS anchoring there at 4-30 p.m. Went ashore and found only a few people present, the old Chief GE-IWA and a number of men having gone to the Strickland river to attend a dance given by the BEAGU people from the Southern end of the Lake. The Kaundoma and Orokesan people also appear to have gone to the Strickland River for the same purpose. After a little persuasion a few cases of yaws were brought along for injection but I noticed that a good many of the women cleared out rather than submit to treatment. Days run 42 miles.

May 13th As I was informed that all the people from the Southern end of the Lake are now living on the Strickland River it seemed useless to remain longer in this locality, accordingly at 6-30 am we moved off towards the Herbert River and entered the Strickland at 11 a.m. A strong current running in the Strickland and our rate of progress was little more than 5 miles per hour. After two hours run up the river we came abreast of a high red bank on the top of which was a communal house in course of construction. This place is called NIWA. A few women could be seen and they intimated that all the rest of the people were at a village higher up where a dance was being held. At 3-30 p.m. arrived

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at the village of DEVAM which is situated on the left bank on a high bluff overlooking the river. A large number of people could be seen on the river bank and many others were noticed in the vicinity of a number of small houses on the river bank opposite the village - the latter are obviously visitor's quarters. As soon as anchor had been dropped many men came off in canoes with sago and other things for sale but a heavy downpour of rain quickly damped their ardor. A.C. KUMURA informed me that there was another smaller village higher up the river and that all the people from that place were expected to come to Devam in the morning to attend the dance. After the rain had ceased I went ashore to the village where I had a most friendly reception. Gave a few small presents to the Chiefs present and after gaining the full confidence of the people, including the women and children, N.M.A. KERRAI was instructed to attend to medical work and before nightfall he had given 7 injections and a number of dressings. At 6 p.m. a large body of men came over from the opposite bank; these proved to belong to Kaundome and Orokesan and a few from Baiaus, including the Chief GE-IWA, who had walked overland from the Southern end of Lake Murray the journey having been accomplished in the one day. By nightfall there must have been well over 100 men present and as most of these were painted up and wore Paradise head-dresses in preparation for the dance, the scene in the Mamifa was most impressive and one which but few Europeans have been privileged to see. Dancing went on for an hour or two after dark and then ceased - I rather think A.C. KUMURA who camped ashore must have had something to do with this, anyhow I was not sorry as we were enabled to have an undisturbed night. Days run 57 miles.

May 14th. Went ashore again and the N.M.A. attended to a few more ~~sches~~ The women were by this time quite used to our presence and I had no difficulty in taking photos of a number who were in mourning. Later on there was considerable excitement when the men from the up-river village could be seen coming round a bend in the river in one enormous canoe.

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There must have been at least 35 men in the canoe; all were painted and decorated for the dance and with the exception of the paddlers all carried bows and arrows and drums, and when within stone-throw of the village they commenced to chant to the accompaniment of the beating of the paddles on the sides of the canoe. From the heights of the village the advent of this warrior-laden canoe and the disembarkation on the river bank some 30 feet below us was indeed a wonderful sight. No less so was the scene around us on top of the bank on which had gathered the whole of the men present to welcome the guests; accompanied by the beating of drums a song of welcome was taken up whilst a few of the head men danced wildly about with bows and arrows grasped in their out-stretched hands. Through this dense yelling throng solemnly marched the guests in single file to the Mamifa where they squatted down and then the noise abruptly ceased. The ceremonial welcome having been completed, I then witnessed the individual welcome which would take the place of the shaking of hands amongst Europeans. This was done by the guest holding out the index finger of his left hand, this was grasped between the thumb and forefinger of host's right hand and on slight pressure from either side the fingers of the host are pulled away with a slight clicking sound. This custom is quite new to me but I note that Champion in his book "Across New Guinea" came across something similar at Macrossan Island and again on the Tarkin River (pages 121/2 & 223). Smoking and the chewing of betel nut was then indulged in but no further dancing was seen but I was given to understand that that would not commence until nightfall and would continue until daybreak, the grand finale being the firing of arrows into protruding ridge pole of the roof of the Mamifa which is carved to resemble the head and open jaws of the gar fish. Evidently the dance at Makau on Lake Murray had terminated before our arrival for I remember seeing many arrows sticking into the ridge pole of the communal house. Got under way at 11-40 a.m. and returning down the Strickland anchored at 6 p.m. off GASAKI Creek about

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11.

6 miles above Everill Junction. Days Run. 58 miles.

May 15th

As I have mentioned previously in this report, Gasaki Lagoon is the legendary place of origin of the Zimakari people and solely on that account I was anxious to visit it. As it was quite impossible to get the launch up Gasaki Creek I went up in the dinghy but with a 3 mile per hour current progress was very slow and after two hours hard paddling the creek became too narrow to permit us going further, so I reluctantly gave up the idea and returned to the "Vailala". Continued on to Everill Junction and thence up the main Fly River and at 5-30 p.m. anchored off a high bluff on the left bank. No natives seen since leaving DEVAN. Days run 38 miles.

May 16th

Left 6-30 a.m. and soon after passed a large, deserted village of 13 houses which I am told is AIEMBAKA and was formerly occupied by the Wamaka people. An hour later four men were seen in a canoe a mile behind us - evidently they had come from a small creek on the right bank. Went back towards the canoe and anchored at the mouth of a small creek called BAI and very shortly afterwards two more canoes appeared, amongst the occupants being two men who spoke a few words of Motuan picked up at Darg. From these I gathered that the deserted village of AIEMBAKA was, until quite recently, occupied by the KAUMAKA people one section of which is situated on BAI lagoon and another section on TAMU creek which we passed yesterday. KAUMAKA seems to be a division of the WAMAKA Tribe living on WAM Lagoon. Accompanied by Mr Foldi and 4 A.C. we went up BAI Creek in the dinghy escorted by the three canoes. After pushing our way through dense floating grass for a mile or more the creek opened out into an extensive lagoon, about 1 sq mile in extent, on the far side of which could be seen the new settlement of the KAUMAKA people, the new village being called MAGAUTA. The settlement consisted of a number of roughly constructed huts, obviously temporary structures, and several new houses in course of construction. I was glad to find that the women all remained in their houses as our boatmen

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On broaching the subject of the reported murder of a number of Zimakari people, I was informed that this happened well over a year ago and was "pay back" for the previous killing of two Wamaka men by the Zimakari people. The men present seemed to be quite friendly disposed towards the Zimakari people and said they did not want to fight any more as the feud was "squared". On my asking as to the fate of the young boys captured at the time of the raid, I was informed that the boys were all right and were now on Wam Lagoon. Beyond a small bush tribe called WUPUN I could get no information as to the existence of any large communities to the West of the Fly. Returned to the launch 1-15 p.m. and soon afterwards continued our journey up stream. After half an hour's run passed the entrance to UPUMA (TINUNG) Lagoon, the villages there now being unoccupied. Anchored off the entrance to WAM Lagoon at 5-40 p.m. Days run 36 miles.

May 17th As no natives had appeared I came to the conclusion that WAM Lagoon was uninhabited, however, I decided to investigate and went up the creek in the dinghy accompanied by 2 A.C. After going a few yards it became evident that we were in for a difficult time as the creek gradually closed in until the dinghy had to be forced through floating grass and it was not until two hours later that we sighted two villages on the shore of a grass covered lagoon. WAM Lagoon was previously described by Mr R.M. Zimmer as a fine open sheet of water but on this occasion I found it to be a grass covered swamp with a few small ponds and only navigable in canoes. Eventually we reached one of the villages, WAMA, only to find its sole inhabitants were two half-starved dogs and a pig. The houses were in a state of decay indicating that it had been unoccupied for some considerable time and in an open shed a fairly new grave was noticed. A striking contrast to the rest of the buildings was quite a new house in the centre of the village which was of different design to all the others. This house consisted of a well made roof supported on posts, the whole of the floor space being covered by a neatly made sleeping platform and over the platform were stretched two lengths of vine such as a white man

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13.

would have on which to hang his wet clothing. Returned to the "Vailala" in a deluge of rain and shortly afterwards got up anchor and proceeded up river for another 10 miles in the hopes of seeing something of the Wamaka natives but in this we were disappointed so came to the conclusion that these people must be on Konga Lagoon the entrance to which is about 4 miles below our last anchorage. Returned down river and anchored off Konga Creek at 3-15 p.m. and shortly afterwards were rewarded by the sight of one very nervous old man in a canoe who absolutely refused to come near the vessel until, catching sight of A.C. KUMURA, his fears seemed to vanish. We found that the Wamaka people were all encamped far away on the lagoon and we accordingly told the old man to go and advise them of our coming. In the meantime A.C. were put ashore to cut firewood and hunt for game. Towards dusk the old man came back bringing his wife with him and said that he had sent a message to the people as requested. Questioned about the new house in NAWA the old man told us a remarkable story about the Dutch Government having ordered the house to be built, how several white men camped in the village and then without warning shot two of the Wam natives and took others prisoner. I strongly suspected this to be ancient history as I recollect Mr Zimmer reporting something of the kind about two years ago. Days run 24 miles.

May 18th No further appearance of natives so I accordingly left in the dinghy at 8-40 a.m. with 3 A.C. and went up KONGU Creek. A short way up the creek we met with two young men in a canoe who told us that the old man seen yesterday had lied to us as he had not sent any messengers to the lagoon. One hour later we arrived at a small camp of natives on the creek bank. Many of the people were obviously sick and most of them had a piece of vine or rope tied tightly around the chest indicating pain in that region. One woman had died that morning and the people were in the act of moving to another camp. The main encampment was said to be a long way off so we continued on, at times the creek was broad enough to permit the ears being used in the normal manner but in many places we had to push a way through dense floating grass. Eventually we

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entered Kongu Lagoon now almost entirely covered with grass and having a deep water channel running through it, and in the far distance we could see a few houses and people fishing from canoes. When our approach was first discovered there was a general move towards the shore but as soon as A.C. KUMURA made himself known a canoe quickly came off to us and I was glad to make the acquaintance of ex A.C. KAMASI who escorted us to the camp. Here we met with a distressing sight, quite half the people being in the grip of what appeared to be an influenza epidemic and many of them too sick to exhibit any interest in our arrival. I was now able to get the full details of the visitation of the Dutch authorities reported by the old man yesterday. KAMASI said that about 2 years ago the Dutch Government party had visited Wam Lagoon and had shot two of their number and taken others prisoner. Some of these prisoners had died in Gaol and the balance had arrived home a few months ago. The returning men had brought a message from the Dutch side to the effect that an Officer would shortly visit the village and that a rest house was to be made for him to camp in. The house was accordingly built (the new house described under date the 17th) and early this month the Officer arrived with a few police and stayed there one night. It seems more than probable that the Dutch patrol is responsible for the introduction of the 'flu to this otherwise isolated community, and I might here mention the fact that the village of HAWA is but 2 miles West of the Fly and therefore well this side of the Territorial boundary. Soon after the Dutch visit, I am informed, the people became sick and one death occurred at Hawa (hence the new grave mentioned under date the 17th) and following this there was a general exodus to Kongu Lagoon where the people are living in small temporary camps. KAMASI further informed me that there are many more of his tribe on the Western side of Wam Lagoon, and the captured Zimakari boys were believed to be there. As soon as the sickness has subsided the people propose returning to Wam Lagoon and I accordingly told KAMASI to endeavour to get hold of the Zimakari boys and return them to their homes. Left at 2 p.m. the dinghy being towed by

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a canoe with 7 paddlers, the journey taking 3 hours to accomplish. Near the creek mouth we met ex A.C. SANDI and some of his people who appear to have come from another arm of the Lagoon. Weighed anchor at 5-15 p.m. and returned down the Fly anchoring at 6-45 p.m. Days run 12 miles.

May 19th. Left anchorage at 6 a.m. and continued our journey down the river. Passed a few of the Bai Creek natives in a canoe but saw no others until we arrived off Kwima Creek at 5 p.m. where we anchored for the night. Went ashore and visited a large camp of the Zimakari people which was seen on our way up river on the 7th. All people very friendly and the Medical Assistant had no difficulty in dealing with yaws cases - 9 injections being given. Touching the question of the relations of these people with the WAMAKA Tribe, I was informed that peace had been declared and in support of this statement three men were brought forward, one belonging to the Kaumaka on Bai Lagoon and the other two hailing from Wam Lagoon. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and I trust this friendly feeling between the two tribes will be permanent. I was also informed that since my passing here on the 7th, many people from GUMAK (Suki Creek) and adjacent villages had visited this camp but had only remained one night, allegedly because of the presence of the Government patrol on the Fly River. Days run 90 miles.

May 20th Left 5-35 a.m. Passed Suki Creek at 7-30 a.m. I should have liked to have paid a visit to the Gumak people, or Pamena as they are called by the Mid-Fly people, but at this time of year it would be impossible to get a vessel the size of the "Vailala" more than a few yards up Suki Creek. Called in at TOTOMA to drop our guides and continued on reaching TIKIO at 7-45 p.m. Here a large supply of native food was purchased for the Gaol. Left again at 11-50 p.m. to take advantage of the ebb tide. Days run 122 miles.

May 21st Anchored near Deware Island at 2-30 a.m. moving off again at 6-40 a.m. arriving back at Daru at 11-45 a.m. Days run 54 miles.

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OBSERVATIONS

The patrol was somewhat disappointing in that comparatively few occupied villages on Lake Murray were visited; the Southern half of the Lake was practically deserted although most of the natives from that locality were subsequently seen on the Strickland; a few villages on the Northern half of the Lake were visited but the bulk of the people were living in temporary camps on and in the vicinity of BOI Creek. Nothing in the nature of a sage swamp was noticed on the shores of the Lake, and judging by the obvious economy exercised in the roofing of communal and other houses and the fact that travelling natives carry roofing material with them from place to place, one is forced to the conclusion that their staple food supply, sage, is not plentiful in the region of the Lake. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that during the wet season, when the surrounding country is inundated, the natives are likely to be seen in their villages on the Lake, and in the dry season, in the vicinity of their food supplies.

I am glad to report that I came across no evidence of recent head-hunting neither were any stuffed heads noticed in any of the villages visited, and although the Zimakari people appear to have been raided by WAMAKA well over 12 months ago in retaliation for the killing of two Wam men by the Zimakari, the differences between these two factions seem to have been settled. The presence of a section of the Zimakari people at TOTOMA near Alligator Isl. is accounted for by the desire of these people to get beyond the reach of the Wam natives. Whilst living at AMBUKAPA Lagoon the Wam men came down and killed 5 of the Zimakari people; the latter then fled, half going to KWIMA and the balance to TOTOMA. Now that peace has been established the Kwima section are returning up river and it is more than probable that the Totoma people will eventually do likewise. As regards the migration of a few of the Maravu (Lake Murray) people and their settlement on the site of old WERREDAI Village - this appears to be in keeping with the general exodus from the Southern half of the Lake and I am confident

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that A.C. KUMURA brought his friends with him down the Fly in order to get into touch with civilization and so obtain the coveted steel implements and clothing.

The action taken by the Government in connection with the last WEREDAI massacre; the shooting of one man by the police and the arrest of many others, is well known in the Mid-Fly District and providing an Annual visit is made to this District I feel confident that no further raids on the Lower Fly villages are likely to occur.

At every place visited we were received with the utmost friendship and nowhere did I see natives awaiting our coming with bow and arrows in hand or weapons stacked nearby in readiness for instant use, and the fact that the Native Medical Assistant, who accompanied me ashore on many occasions, was enabled to administer injections and attend to dressings, serves as a good indication of the feelings of the people. The N.M.A's report shows that in addition to other medical work done 27 bismuth injections were administered. The response made to the call for volunteers to have their sores attended to was not overwhelming, nevertheless, a start has been made and the fact that there was any response at all, is, I think, a good indication of confidence in the Government, and I feel sure that the medical side of future patrols will be attended with much greater success. No medical work amongst the Wamaka people or those living on Boi Creek was possible with only the dinghy for transport, so there is still a large field to work upon.

In conclusion, I would state that this patrol was carried out under more comfortable conditions than I have hitherto experienced in this Territory and I would like to record my appreciation for the allotment of what I consider to be almost the ideal launch for the work of this Division. The log book of the "Vailala" shows that a distance of nearly 1000 miles was covered on this patrol, and throughout the launch engine functioned perfectly at the amazingly low cost of 3.2 pence per mile.

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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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ARCHIVES

[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

7. 1932/33.

D A R U.

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by B.W. FAITHORN, A.R.M. to
the ARAMIA and BAMU River Districts for the purpose of
making a general inspection, paying village constables, collecting
taxes and endeavouring to get in touch with the WEWE tribe.

Left Station on 29th May 1933 Returned to Station on 19th June 1933.

Number of Carriers employed 14 Number of Police taken 7

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Mr Foldi, Engineer

Villages visited as mentioned in body of report

Rough sketch of route travelled attached.

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

6272/1.32.-500.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 7th July, 1933.

[Signature]
Officer in charge of Station.

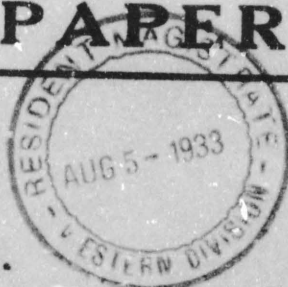
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MINUTE PAPER

[G.P. 8.]

R.M.W.D., Daru.

WEWE tribe.



No. 797/33

On reading your Patrol Report No. 7/32-33 of a patrol by Mr. Faithorn to the ARAMIA and BAMU river districts between 29th May and 19th June, His Excellency writes:-

"I presume that the WEWE tribe will be dealt with as soon as possible."

7/8/33
Sip

W. G. Champion
G.S. 28. 7.33

WGS

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UWA understands W & W & language.
Lip Semel + W & W & language is the full
Live in house, W & W & + DIWA close
up along Armin

SEMEI. Lip & Lip before 1905 on W & W &

Pencial Writing

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Getomi

at home

Leave CADOKO and sleep two nights. On
the third day reach a WENE village.

~~COP~~ Getomi to Aronim; Aronim is a dry creek
from 1240 ft.

Councilman PAWE of CADOKO speaks the WENE
village. MANAU of PIRIKUAI speaks
DOBA speaks WENE

Gina

Any WENE is close to KENOA
Leave CADOKO and find WENE on this day
Village JARIBOHO ADIRA of TAMAKO
Gina BAME CT

How far have you gone? In point

Where sleep? BAME CT

Leave BAME CT at 7 AM call BAME CT

TAMAKO
SAWAMI
BAME PI

Pencial Writing

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WEWE

MANAU states. I belong to Pirikwai. I am son of IBIGE who was Village Constable of Pirikwai. Two years ago the WEWE people came to Gagoro and burned the Dubu and killed some people. IBIGE was at Gagoro at that time and when the Dubu was burned he lost all his property. All the time IBIGE has been thinking of pay back. Five months ago IBIGE sent talk to Gagoro, Matakala IAKANI IOWA to go with him and fight the WEWE people. All the men from these villages gathered together at Gagoro. Next morning we all got into canoes and went up to Bame Creek where we slept one night. We then went along a track and slept on the road ~~in the village~~ at an old village of the Wewe people. Next morning we went on and came to a house of the Wewe people in which were three men and three women. We surrounded the place and Mauni of Gagoro caught one woman. The three men and two other women ran away. Soon after this many WEWE men came from a nearby village and we all ran away. IBIGE and KALA who were behind the others were both wounded in the back by arrows fired by the WEWE men. Both fell down when wounded and were killed by WEWE men. The WEWE men then chased us right back to Gagoro and when opposite the village we jumped into the river and swam across. All our canoes were broken up by the WEWE people. Whilst running away from the WEWE men two Matakala men were wounded slightly with arrows but pulled them out. IBIGE left his clothes in the village before leaving for the Wewe country. Three Gagoro women went with us. When the WEWE men chased us the women hid in the bush and were lost for three days before they found their way back to Gagoro. None of the Bamu men fired arrows. When the WEWE people came from their village we all ran away and threw away our bows and arrows and calicoes. None of the Bamu men fired arrows at the WEWE men. It is true we went to fight because IBIGE told us to but we all were afraid of the bushmen and ran away. The WEWE woman caught by Mauni was released when the WEWE men attacked us. IBIGE sent the talk to the villages to go with him to fight the WEWE people. It was his fault that we went. He was a strong man. It is true we all went to kill the WEWE people but they were too strong. The Gagoro V.C. went but left his clothes behind. The Iowa V.C. did not go with us. The names of the Bamu men who went to fight the WEWE people are -

<u>GAGORO.</u>	<u>MATAKALA.</u>	<u>PIRIKWAI.</u>	<u>IAKANI.</u>	<u>IOWA.</u>
DIDA	GEBUA	MANAU	MAIAU	NAWARO
MAUNI	TANAI	GEIAI	DOUMORO	SERUCA
PAWE	DEHAI	WANA	AMAROI	PADI
APAIA	UMAE	NASIRA		GINA
DOBA	BEARI	MEDAI		SAPI
AIME		KENAMA		BUDOU
KEIBA				NOWOI
NOMIA				DABAU
GAMAI				GATOMI
KUNI				KARARI
ARUPI				EGAI
MAGANI				DEKKA
NAKI				KOMEDA
KAKUPO				UKAIA
MARI				UBASU
ANAI				
ESINA				

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24.12.30 Reported by MAUNI & DOBA 1) GAGORO.
 That ~~the~~ ^{the} month ago the WEWE people raided GAGORO
 village at night time & killed:-

TOPOI f. wife of MAUNI

KAMOI M.

GAIRI M.

ASUREI f. (young)

OBAN f. (married woman)

ANENE f. " "

KUBAI the man.

The WEWE raiders also captured & took away with
 them MAPEA a small GAGORO boy. They also
 looted all the stores except KUBAI. The GAGORO
 house was also destroyed by fire.
 One small boy TOTE was burned to death when the
 house was fired. Several GAGORO men were wounded
 in trying to defend the village from the raiders.

DOSAAMI people alleged to know the WEWE village.
 The WEWE village consist of

- ① TAMAKEI
- ② SAUAMI
- ③ DIWOI-LO
- ④ DIWIAHO
- ⑤ BAIMEPI
- ⑥ KAIKANAPI

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R.M.'s Office Daru

Mr A.R.M. Faithorn.

Please be prepared to leave on patrol in the "Vallala" as early as possible on Monday next the 29th inst. for the Upper Bamu and Aramia River Districts, for the following purposes.

1. Visit the country between the Wawoi and Aramia Rivers and get into touch with and endeavour to friendly relations with the WEWE or any other natives in that country. This may be done via the Wawoi or from the Uradu side but it is essential that you have interpreters with you. Some of the Gagore people will probably understand the WEWE language. In view of the long standing feud between the Upper Bamu natives and the WEWE people it is most inadvisable that natives from the former district be used as carriers. I would remind you that it will be full moon on the 8th prox. and the Vallala should not be in the Wawoi River during the period of the tidal bores. The work of establishing friendly relations with the WEWE people is to take precedence over other matters detailed hereunder.
2. Visit villages in the Aramia District and also try and locate the ARI people; the V.C. of the latter is due for pay for last year (20/-)
3. A medical patrol will accompany you (H.M.A GERA & WODARI) for the purpose of inspecting Aramia R villages especially those on the N. bank. If inconvenient for them to return with you they may be instructed to come back via GAIMA, but it would be better for them to return in Vallala as the S.E. has started and canoes will probably not be able to reach Daru from Fly R.
4. Pay V.Cs as per attached list.
5. Distribute W.N.D. money as per details on attached list.
6. On your return journey please call in at all taxable villages in the Bamu R. Dist. and deal with any copra available in the same manner as you did on last patrol. Additional bags should be taken also necessary receipt books etc.
7. Purchase sage and coconuts for Gual rations.

The following A.C. will accompany you -
Cpl DOGYO, A.Cs Periawa, Kaiware, Sagahambo, Oiwé, Mase, Sanda, and A.C. AU-WALA to accompany the medical patrol.
On your way up the Bamu endeavour to pick up L/Cpl KAREA whose period of leave has almost expired. He can accompany the patrol but it will be necessary to take his kit along with you.

R.M.W.D.
25/5/33

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PAY V.C's ARAMIA Dist.

No.25	SIMODO	of DOGONA	£1	to 31/12/32
27	WARA	ISAGU	£1	do
31	GUMA	AKETA	£1	do
38	MANENI	WARIOT	£1	do
90	MUBALA	ARI	£1	do
97	GERRIGERI	KOTARI	£1	do
149	BANIGA	KIRANI	£1	do

£7.

W.E.L. money

SAKARIGI	of KIMANA	short paid on e/s 5447 Kik	1. 0. 0
DIBARA	of KEWA	" " 4304 D	4. 0. 0
SANAU	of BARINO deceased e/s 5607 D		14. 4

£ 5. 14. 4

TOTAL 12. 14. 4

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Report of a Patrol to the Aramia and Bama rivers districts

by B.W. Faithorn, A.R.M. W.D. P/R.No 7.32/33.

Object of the patrol - Making a general inspection of villages, paying village constables, collecting copra in payment of taxes and endeavouring to get in touch with the WENE tribe.

- 29.5.33. Self with Mr Foldi, engineer and 7.A.C. left Dara in the launch "Vailala" at 8.am. At the entrance to TORO pass we got on to a sandbank and owing to neap tides we had to remain there until 11. Anchored for the night in TORO pass.
- 30.5.33. Left TORO pass at 7.am and reached Madiri at 4.15 pm. Mr Foldi and myself went ashore and called on the members of the Unevangelised Fields Mission and remained at Madiri for the night.
- 31.5.33. Left Madiri at 7.15.am and reached SAGERA creek at 1.pm. Dropped discharged prisoners and then continued on to the Bama river. We arrived off DAMIRO KOROMO at 2.pm. The village constable reported and asked for copra bags which were given to him. Moved up to OROPAI and anchored at 4.pm. Sent A.C. SAUDA to collect carriers from OROPAI and WARIA villages.
- 1.6.33. Left OROPAI at 7.am and passed ~~near~~ MIRUA at 11.am. Crossing over to the opposite bank of the river found all the MIRUA natives building houses at a place called SOGOMO. The V.C. of MIRUA reported and stated that his people were going to make a new village. I pointed out to the V.C. that the R.M. discountenanced the building of a new village at SOGOMO and that R.M. instructions not to allow the MIRUA natives to abandon MIRUA was recorded in his register. I again instructed the V.C. and several natives present to cease their preparations for the building of permanent dwellings at SOGOMO and to return to MIRUA. We passed IOWA at 11.30pm. A few minutes later we ran on to a sandbank and had to remain there until the tide turned at 6.30.pm. We reached GAGORA in the NAWOI river at 9.pm and anchored.
- 2.6.33. Spent the day at GAGORA making enquiries regarding the WENE bush tribe and trying to ascertain the best route to be followed. I went ashore and attended to the village constable who was ill.

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3.6.33.

Self with 7.A.C. and 14 carriers left GAGORO in the "vailala" for the mouth of BAME creek one of the jumping off places for a trek into what is known as the WEWE country. Arriving at BAME creek which is about three miles up stream from GAGORO the patrol party transferred itself to canoes for travelling up the creek. Mr Foldi was instructed to take the "vailala" down to IOWA so as to avoid the here due about the 8th inst. The patrol party left the canoes at a spot not more than 400 yards from the mouth of BAME creek and trekked inland following the course of the creek moving generally in a westerly direction. After about three hours trekking through typical bush country we came on to shelters which had been occupied by the GAGORO and BAMU river natives when on their way to attempt a "pay back" on WEWE natives mentioned in R.M report No.1.1932/33. Continuing on along the right bank of the Bame creek through bush and grass country for another hour we waded through swamp that led us away from the creek and eventually reached a sago making place called by the GAGORO people TAGORARI and alleged to belong to the WEWE people. We camped at TAGORARI for the night. Distance travelled about 12 miles. Sago fairly plentiful and goro palms numerous.

4.6.33.

We broke camp at 7.am and almost immediately plunged into sago swamp. The days trek consisted of walking in and out of sago swamps until 2.30.pm when we reached an old village site called by the GAGORO natives TAMAKEO. This village was apparently occupied by the WEWE natives when V.C. IBIGE of PIRIKAI and other upper Bamu natives went there last year to "pay back". The spot where IBIGE was killed was pointed out to me and arrows along the route indicated the advance and inglorious retreat of the Bamu natives. Sago growing in abundance. TAMAKEO lies on a narrow ridge overlooking extensive sago growing areas. Camped.

5.6.33.

Left TAMAKEO at 8.am and travelled North along a ridge for over a two hours and then descended into sago swamp which pulled off the sole of one of my boots. The GAGORO natives brought as guides were no longer of any use to us as the country ahead was unknown to them and after unsuccessfully trying to find a track leading out of the swamp I decided to return to TAMAKEO. I struggled painfully along with numerous screws and nails sticking into my foot and

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5.6.33. contd.

reached camp an hour after the carriers.

6.6.33.

As there seemed little prospect of finding the WENE people along this route I decided to return and try and get in touch with them from the Aramia side as suggested by Mr Zimmer in the summary of his patrol report No10 of 1928/29. We returned to TAGORARI our camp of the 3rd inst and camped at 12 noon. A.C.OIWE and NASI were despatched with a note to Mr Foldi requesting him to return to GAGORA.

7.6.33.

We left TAGORARI camp at 7.45am and reached the mouth of BAME creek at 12 noon after wading through inundated country as a result of two days heavy rain. Canoes arrived to take the patrol party down to GAGORO which place we reached nearly two hours later paddling against the tide and heavy rain. During our absence the V.C. of GAGORO who was reported ill under date of 2nd inst died. The cause of death being influenza. At 4.15 pm the "Vailala" arrived and no time was lost in getting out of the WAWOI river to escape the bore. At 6.15PM just as we were about to cross over to the IOWA anchorage we got on to a sandbank at almost dead low tide. There was nothing to do but await the bore which came up at 9.20.PM. It was the eve of full moon and the bore struck us with great force but we had the engine running ready to meet the impact. A nasty backwash from the river bank swamped the dinghy and caused the tow rope to snap. The dinghy was carried away but was subsequently recovered in a very damaged condition. Seaman Sem distinguished himself in this episode by diving overboard in the terrific current and fastening the tow line to the dinghy which had foundered against the river bank. At 10 pm we anchored at IOWA for the night.

8.6.33.

Held C.N.M. at IOWA and convicted one native for "Adultery". We left IOWA at 10.30am and entered the mouth of the ARAMIA river at noon. We anchored off KENOA creek just a few minutes after 8 pm.

9.6.33.

Left KENOA anchorage at 8.10am and reached URADU creek at 1 pm. The "Vailala" was able to get within half a mile of the village. An inspection of the village was made and things found satisfactory.

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9.6.33.contd- It was reported to me that AKETA village had been raided by the WEWE people about a month ago; the village burnt down and two women killed. Moved up to AKETA and found the village deserted as a result of the raid mentioned above. The inhabitants of AKETA are distributed about the villages of DOGONA and DADI. After leaving AKETA we continued up stream and anchored in the river at 6.30.p.m.

10.6.33.

Left anchorage at 6.45am and stopped at PIJI at 8.30.am for ten minutes and told the people that I would visit their village on the return journey. We continued on and reached MUMUNI at 11.45am and anchored for the day. I was informed that N.M.A. GERA who was doing a medical patrol through the Aramia villages had left MUMUNI for ISAGU only an hour or so before my arrival so I sent for him to return to the "VAILALA" as I felt that I might be of some assistance to him in getting the people to present themselves for medical treatment in the villages I would be visiting. During the afternoon I visited the village of MUMUNI and found things very satisfactory indeed. The village is built on one of its former sites near the main river. A fine ginama stands on a well drained ridge and the slopes of the ridge are cultivated with native foods, bananas and yams being particularly prominent. I mustered the inhabitants present and counted 38 all told. Quite a number of women were pregnant. The N.M.A. treated several natives for minor cuts and sores.

11.6.33.

Mr Foidi informed me this morning that there would not be sufficient lubricating oil to take me on to ARI the limit of the ARAMIA patrol so had to return. N.M.A. GERA reported that he had amongst his patients for Daru hospital 3 V.D. cases. All were put on board. We left MUMUNI at 9.30am and anchored off ISAGU at 11.30am. I transferred myself to a canoe and visited ISAGU village. Over 100 people were mustered and a medical examination made. The village was clean. Returned to the "Vailala" at 1.30pm and moved down to PIJI anchoring off the village at 2.30pm. An inspection of the village was made and found nothing to fault. Held C.N.M. The V.C. of DADI(BETA) was convicted and sentenced on a charge of "Adultery". Moved down to DADI and anchored off DADI at 5.p.m. Quite a number

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11.6.33.contd- of natives were down at the mouth of the creek to meet us including the V.C. of AKETA minus his uniform as it had been either burnt or taken away by the WEWE natives during the raid reported under date 9.6.33. page 4. As the hour was late and DADI village quite an hours paddling distance away I decided to postpone my inspection of the village until the following day.

12.6.33. By canoe and in company with Mr Foldi proceeded to DADI village and arrived there an hour and a half later. Told all the people to muster for a rough count. After some delay because of the women wanting to don their calico dresses eventually counted 190 people which included 120 women and children. A number of AKETA families had taken up their residence here pending the making of a new village to replace AKETA burnt down. The muster of so many people gave the N.M.A. an opportunity to persuade those requiring medical attention to submit themselves for treatment. I am glad to say many of them did voluntarily submit themselves for treatment. I held C.N.M. 2 convictions-"Adultery" and Indecent Assault". Returned to "Vailala" and moved down to DOGONA at 12.30pm. V.C. SIMODO of DOGONA was ready with a canoe to take us to his village. A little over an hours paddling brought us to DOGONA where I saw the ginama lying in ruins. The V.C. said it was an old ginama and had collapsed. The people were living in temporary structures of various architecture encircling the old ginama. My first impression of the village as I entered it resembled an Indian bazaar. I later visited the site on which the new ginama is to be built and approved of the site. Pegs were already in position and a few posts lying on the ground were evidence that a start had been made with the erection of the ginama. Instructed V.C. to expedite the work. Returned to the "Vailala" and anchored for the night at 4.30pm.

13.6.33. We left DOGONA anchorage at 8.am and arrived off the mouth of KOTARI creek an hour later. Proceeded to KOTARI village 4 miles away by canoe and found the passage wide enough to take the "Vailala" to within half a mile of the village so sent word back

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13.6.33 contd.

to the coxon to bring the "Vailala" up the creek as far as possible. I found KOTARI village very clean indeed. All the tracks leading in and out of the village were well trimmed and the immediate surroundings of the ginama planted up with food crops and decorative plants. The several ridges in the vicinity of the village were laid out in cultivated plots producing native foods. Quite a number of complaints were made by husbands against their wives for displays of intemperate wrath and neglect of domestic duties. I found that a few words of advice and gentle reproof sufficient to appease the parties concerned. Before leaving, paid the V.C. his wages due and enquired into the whereabouts of the WEWE people. From what I could gather in answer to my queries I concluded that the people knew very little about the natives inhabiting country North of the ARAMIA except that certain bush natives at infrequent intervals come down and raid them and then disappear into the bush. On leaving the village we saw the "Vailala" approaching and within 20 minutes we were on board. Last year I was unable to visit these people owing to the creek being choked up with reeds. On leaving KOTARI we made for KEWA creek arriving there at 1.20pm. Visited village and found things satisfactory. No C.N.M. Later moved down to KABIRI creek and anchored at 4pm. I sent A.C. AUWALA and MASE to WARIGI and BARIMO respectively and instructed them to have canoes ready for me on the morrow to enable me to visit the villages of WARIGI, BARIMO and KIMAMA. A.C. and prisoners camped ashore.

14.6.33. By canoe, in company with Mr Foldi and A.C. proceeded up KABIRI creek to KIMAMA arriving there at 9.am. Held C.N.M. 2 convictions for "Assault" and "Adultery". After two hours or more in KIMAMA we left for WARIGI. On entering the village recent activity revealed cleanliness as an unusual feature of village life something to be carried out only on special occasions such as when Government officers are making an inspection of villages instead of embracing cleanliness at all times for the benefits it confers upon themselves and mankind generally. A very hasty and last minute attempt to build a rest house before my arrival, failed; it was barely half completed when I entered the village

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14.6.33.contd

and as a shower of rain descended at this moment the V.C. was looking rather uncomfortable. In reply to my question as to why there was no rest house the V.C. gave the usual reply "I tell the people to make a rest house but they wont listen to my talk". I had all the able bodied men of the village mustered and warned each one personally and instructed them to complete the building of the rest house without delay.. Paid the V.C. his wages due. Later visited BARIMO. Here the ginama was conspicuous by its absence its place being taken by several houses each of a different kind of architecture. There were houses of the usual rest house type occupied by a single family, semi long houses about 30 or 40 yards long with sago rib walls and a verandah running along the whole length of the front side, this house was partitioned off into several rooms each room being occupied by a separate family; and then there was a small daba which housed the young single men; I gathered that these dwellings are only regarded as temporary residences pending the building of a ginama which takes a long time to build. We returned to the "Vailala" at 5 pm after a long day most of it spent travelling in a canoe. The villages of KABICI, KIMAMA and BARIMO are all situated on the rim of the same lagoon an hour or so paddling distance away from each other. We left KABIRI creek and anchored in the Aramia river at 8 pm

15.6.33.

We up anchored at 5.50am and arrived off KENOA creek at 7.50 am where the V.C. of KENOA was awaiting us. The V.C. had no matters for attention and reported everything in his village satisfactory. I did not visit KENOA as it was necessary for me to back in Daru 1st time to carry out the Commonwealth Census. GERU had only a week earlier visited KENOA in connection with his medical patrol and told me that things there appeared satisfactory. After leaving KENOA we made for MERUA in the Bamu river and reached there at 1.30 pm. The V.C. of MERUA (IGINA) immediately reported an arrow shooting affray in which three people were wounded his wife being one of the wounded. I immediately despatched Cpl DOGIO and 2 A.C. to apprehend the men alleged to have fired the arrows. H.M.A. GERU attended and dressed the wounds of the three people mentioned above. During the night

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15.6.33. contd-

Cpl Dogie returned with the wanted men under arrest having found them still living in SOGOMO settlement.

16.6.33.

7.am. Held C.N.M. and convicted a number of MIRUA natives concerned in the arrow shooting affray reported under yesterday's date. The trouble arose as a result of my instructions to V.C. on the 1st inst relative to the abandonment of MIRUA. It appears that the V.C. told his people that he was going to return to MIRUA and advised them to do likewise. The V.C. example was followed by the more sensible members of the community but a few hot heads accused him of being afraid of the Government and tried to dissuade him from returning to MIRUA. The V.C. was resolute enough to follow the path of duty and accordingly returned to MIRUA so as to be present in his village on my return. Two nights later the hot heads crossed over to MIRUA and fired arrows into that portion of the duba occupied by the V.C. and his friends, with the result that three natives were wounded. The natives who actually fired the arrows that caused the wounds were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment the others who took part in the show were each sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. There have been several attempts made during the past year to evacuate MIRUA but we have been fortunate enough to nip the thing in the bud preventing the hostile factions splitting into hostile camps. After leaving MIRUA moved down to OROPAI and later to SISIAME where C.N.M. was held and sago supplies purchased. Left SISIAME for WADODO and collected 7 bags in payment of taxes. The defaulters were sent down to DAMIROKOROMO in canoes. We left WADODO at 4.45pm for MAIPANI where we anchored the night. I camped ashore and issue instructions to taxable natives to bag their copra submitted in payment of taxes.

17.6.33.

Collected 11 bags of copra from Maipani natives submitted in payment of tax and then moved round to DAMIROKOROMO arriving there at 10.40am. I found a number of matters requiring my attention here and held C.P.S. and C.N.M. WADODO tax defaulters 11 in all were convicted and each sentenced to a month imprisonment. These

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17.6.33 contd-

natives have really no excuse for not meeting their tax obligation as they have quite a number of coconut groves that are able to supply sufficient nuts for each taxable native to make at least one bag of copra per annum. Left the DARU for SAGERA creek. Anchored 5.10p

18.6.33.

We left SAGERA at 7.45am for MADIRI and after calling on the members of the Unevangelised Fields Mission anchored for the day.

19.6.33.

Left MADIRI at 9.15am on the tide for DARU. Reached TORO pass at 3.10pm and anchored until the tide came up. Left TORO pass at 6pm and arrived back at DARU at 7.40pm.

SUMMARY.

The attempt to locate the WEWE people, I regret to say, was left unaccomplished owing to a sore foot and boils that reappeared during the patrol. It was not until the 11th inst that my foot permitted the removal of a bandage and the wearing of a boot. By this date time at my disposal was too short to allow of another attempt into the WEWE country from the ARAMIA side as the Commonwealth Census to be taken necessitated my early return to Daru. The WEWE native are obviously semi-nomads and inhabit a portion of the country lying between the WAWOI and ARAMIA rivers. It is incomprehensible to me that the Aramia natives should know so little of the hostile neighbours that come down from time to time to raid them so successfully and who on their return leave hardly any trace of tracks that might enable one to follow up their movements and eventually locate them. A double fear no doubt pervades the minds of the inoffensive Aramia natives- the moral fear of acting contrary to Government and the physical fear of meeting hostile natives in strange country. So they leave the matter in the hands of the Government confident that sooner or later the WEWE people will be brought to book for their misdeeds. With so little information at our disposal it is not going to be an easy task locating these people by a single patrol party; it would be better if two patrols were sent into the country. Mr Zimmer, R.M. as I have remarked under date 6.6.33 Page 3 suggested the same thing in his P/R No 10 of 1928/29 when referring to it as the "KOIARI" country.

My scheme for locating these people would be to embrace a larger

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SUMMARY Contd.

WEWE Natives.

area of country than that proposed by Mr Zimmer as the raids by the WEWE natives have embraced villages as far apart as PIJI and KENOA creek. I would suggest that a patrol go in from the right bank of the WAWOI river opposite SIPOI and the other party go in from SEREPA creek on the ARAMIA side. The accompanying map illustrates the country to be covered by the patrols as suggested here. The WEWE bush people have been heard of for some years now and it seems that they are becoming more venturesome as a result of their successes. Since the recent successful raid on AKETA it is time a well organized and determined effort was made to bring these people within the ambit of Government influence. The S.E. season is the best time to carry out this patrols and it is hoped it may be possible to make another attempt before this S.E. ends.

ARAMIA R. District.

I am pleased to report that affairs generally were very satisfactory indeed in the ARAMIA. Villages were on the whole clean and well kept; in only one instance did I have cause to tick off a V.C. for not having his village up to the mark. The cases that came to Court were trivial affairs and were the outcome of displays of intemperate wrath and also "affection" as a result of domestic unhappiness.

Judging, as far as one is able to from a cursory glance of the population in the ARAMIA villages, I should say the population is increasing. I observed an astonishing number of pregnant women. N.M.A.GERA in carrying out his medical patrol gave 114 Bismuth injections and treated 16 others for minor cuts and bruises. 6 cases of V.D. were brought in to Daru hospital.

BAMU R

Except for the arrow shooting affray at MIRUA no serious disturbances were brought to my notice and a comparative calm prevailed in the Bamu during the course of this patrol.

for Laidson
A.R.M.
7.6.1933.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice	300lbs				300lbs 2	10 0 -		
Biscuits								
Meat	20lbs				20lbs	10 0		
Fish	10 "				10 "	4 7		
Sugar	10 "				10 "	2 6		
Ten	-							
Soap	3 "				3 "	9		
Tobacco	32 "				32 "	4 15 6		
Matches	30bx				30bx	10		
Kerosene... ..	2gals				2gals	4 0		
Tents	1						1	
Flies	2						2	
Lamps	3						3	
Buckets	2						2	
Kerosene Cans	2						2	
Knives and Sheaths	12		12		12	9 0 -		
Knives, 18in.	3						3	
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print	18yds				9yds	9 0 9yds		
Twili								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors	12				10	5 0 2		
Axes	3						3	
Half Axes								
Tomahawks	1						1	
					Total \$	9 14 4	See Log for cost running "Vails"	

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