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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER

1 of 30/31

Barr

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by G.F.W. Zimmer R.M. to

Fly River, SUKI Creek for the purpose of

Native Labour Inspection of Hiba and Madiri, looking for oil

samples and to connect with Mr F.E. Williams and his party

Left Station on 1st Nov. 1939 Returned to Station on 10th Nov. 1939

Number of Carriers employed 4 Number of Police taken 4

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Ag. R.M. W.D.

Villages visited BARAMURA, TIRARUMA and GUMAK

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.O. 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 filed in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

2007 11.63—1.830.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 17-11-39

G.F.W. Zimmer
Officer in charge of Station.

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Patrol Report.

Object of Patrol. Inspection of Native Labour at MIBU and MADIRI, to get oil samples from the Fly River, to investigate the report that the Middle Fly River natives and SUKI Creek natives were moving down the Fly making friends, and to pick up Mr F.E. Williams, Government Anthropologist and party at GUMAK, SUKI Creek.

Nov 1st. Left Daru at 7.20 A.M. with the Minnetenka and 4 A.Cs, anchored at Mibu at 1.30 P.M. Visited Mrs Cowking and held labour inspection, holding C.P.S. and collecting taxes from casual labourers.

Nov. 2nd Left at 5.40 A.M. on the end of the rising tide, anchored at AUTI 8.45 P.M. paying out money from D.N.L. A/C. ^{left} Left at 9.10 A.M. and anchored at GAIMA at 11.20. ~~we~~ ^{we} warned ~~the~~ ^{the} next of kin of three deceased native labourers to be there on my return. Left at noon for Madiri, anchoring at 2.10 P.M. Inspected Madiri, where 28 casual and free labourers are employed under the native boss boy HAIRO-I.

Nov. 3rd Left at 5.45 A.M. stopped at BARAMURA where I found V.C. ONA of ADURA with one of the Middle Fly River natives named ENASI, the V.C. had brought him down visiting. I was informed that four other Ex Daviumbu natives were at SUWAMI. Picked up V.C. ONA and ENASI and continued up stream anchoring at SUWAMI at 10.45 A.M. Left in the dinghy with the outboard motor and entered SUWAMI Creek, a run of 40 minutes bringing us to the village. The Village Constables of SUWAMI and WERIADAI and about 50 natives present including ~~the~~ WALMA, KUNUMAI, SOMA and EINDA of KWIMA and DAVIUMBU, now living just South of SUKI Creek at the village of TIRARUMA. From what I could gather five canoes from TIRARUMA came down to SUWAMI about 2 months ago to make friends, and after staying for a month the canoes returned, leaving the 5 visitors, apparently to learn the local language. All seemed to be on very friendly terms including the remnant of the raided village of WERIADAI. As I was calling at TIRARUMA I offered to take the visitors back but they said they would rather stay until their own canoes came down to fetch them, the SUWAMI natives seemed anxious to keep them there as their guests. ENASI is one of the natives who went to Port Moresby in 1927/28 and seems to have picked up enough Motuan to act as interpreter between

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Nov. 3rd between the visitors and the Suwami natives, a few of whom know a little Motuan. I also gathered that the Middle Fly natives are willing that a few of their women should marry with the Suwami people, the Suwami natives to exchange an equal number of girls, if this transpires the friendship movement will be put on a good footing. I am afraid I find it difficult to entirely trust the motives of the Middle Fly people, their progress seems almost too good to be true, if one takes into account that they not only allowed 42 Javanese to pass through them without molestation, but actually assisted them, and now this peaceful penetration of the Lower Fly. Returned to the Minnetonka and continued on up the Fly at 1.05 P.M. anchored at 5.50 P.M. as near as I could to the place where I noticed oil last Feb. Strong S.E. blowing all night.

Nov. 4th Very strong current running at daylight, in fact the Minnetonka dragged her anchor during the night, the full force of the spring tides are running as there is a full moon on the 6th. The tide turned at 11.15 A.M. with a small bore, never having become slack. Left at 11.30 for a point about 3 miles down stream. Sent the Minnetonka back to her anchorage and continued up the river in the dinghy taking samples from the high banks. Returned to Minnetonka at 2 P.M. and left at 2.7 P.M. it now being nearly high tide, hoping to see signs of oil on the slack water at full tide. Travelled slowly over the area but saw no signs of oil. In Feb. when signs of oil were found the river was very low, and it happened to be low water on the ~~spring~~ neap tides.

Nov. 5th Waiting low tide. Started engine at 11.15 at change of tide, but tide again changed with a small bore making the water very rough and muddy. Decided at 12.30 P.M. to waste no more time as conditions are unfavourable and continued on up stream. I still feel confident that I shall be able to get the oil samples next month when returning the Fly River and Lake Murray Local A.C.S. Anchored at 5 P.M. on the left bank.

Nov. 6th Left at 5.45 A.M. sunrise, perfect weather but terribly cold. Stopped at TIRARUMA at 9 A.M. a great number of men women and children present. Told them that I had seen the 5 visitors at SUWAMI and that

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Nov. 6th and that the boys now away as local police would be coming home in about a months time, this was received with obvious satisfaction. Didnt go ashore as a visit to the village will no doubt interest Mr Williams on the return trip. Counted 14 canoes with sewn sage leaf made fast in bundles (FA) evidently many of them are about to make a journey, as they apparently always carry their reef with them. Met two parties on the way to TIRARUMA, both coming alongside, bought a little sage and gave them the news. Entered SUKI Creek at 11 A.M. where I must met 4 men and 4 women, the women came alongside in a canoe by themselves and showed no signs of fear, bringing sage for sale. Two of the men coming with me on the Minnetonka, SEREA, who has been to Port Moresby and Dara knowing a little Motuan. Passed parties of men and women all the way up the Creek. Anchored at 2.15 P.M. about 1 1/2 miles from GUMAK, the creek being very low. According to SEREA Mr Williams travelled up SUKI Creek, I was shown where he stopped to "cook rice" 2 days ago. Went ashore and met Mr Williams, who had arrived the previous day, having come out on the Fly below TIRARUMA and travelled up to GUMAK. Spent the evening talking over the trip with Mr Williams.

Nov 7th Left at 10.10 A.M. as soon as Mr Williams and his party came on board, passed the canoe which had brought Mr Williams from BURE Creek, took them in tow to the mouth of SUKI Creek, from where they said they were going to KWIMA. Entered the Fly at 1.20 P.M. Intended to go ashore at TIRARUMA but found it entirely deserted, one of the boys from the canoes we were towing left in Suki Creek saying that he wanted to go to FAKAKAKA in KWIMA Lagoon, so possibly thass where they have all gone. It is certainly very strange that they should all have gone since yesterday, both villages of TIRARUMA and ARITIMUGA being now deserted. Anchored at 4.30 P.M.

Nov. 8th Left at 5.45 A.M. dropped Ex A.C. DANO, who I understand was of great assistance to Mr Williams as interpreter, at BURE Creek. Anchored at Madiri at 7.10 P.M.

Nov. 9th Left at 6.10 A.M. after putting more fuel into main tank from small drums, one of the main tanks leaking to badly to be used. Anchored at GAIMA at 7.50; in spite of the fact that word was left last week for

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Nov 9th for the next of kin of three deceased native labourers to be there on my return, none of them had turned up. Left at 8.5 anchoring at Kibu at 3 P.M.

Nov. 10th Left at 5.40 A.M. anchored at TORO Pass at 8 A.M. tide to low to go through the passage; left again at 9.40 anchoring at Daru at 11.30.

Summary.

This is the first long run since the engine has been re-installed in the Minnetonka after overhaul. The engine ran extremely well, never failing to start and picked up full running power immediately. During Mr Williams overland trip I/Cpl MERIGA arrested the police deserter KESQA, who ran away last year from the Bensbach-Moorehead patrol. KESQA was brought into Daru to be dealt with.


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

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PATROL REPORT 3 of 1930/31. by G.F.W.
ZIMMER TO FLY RIVER AND LAKE MURRAY.
22 DEC 1930 to 11 JAN. 1931.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.



Government Secretary's Department.

Port Moresby.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

No 192/31

R.M.W.D., Da.

On reading Patrol Report No.3 of 30/31 of a patrol
by Mr. G. F. Zimmer to the Fly River and Lake Murray,
His Excellency writes that it is satisfactory to see that
a better feeding is spreading along the Fly.

H. Chamberlain
G.S. 9.2.31.

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DARU

52/25/31

Hon' G.S.

Patrol Report No. 3/30-31.

Mr Zimmer R.M. in his report on a recent patrol to Lake Murray District gives details, under date December 31st, of a report he received from Ex A.C. JOMBURA with regard to the arrest of six natives of TINUNG by a Dutch Patrol. These natives appear to have been arrested whilst living on WAM lagoon.

Early this month Mr Sharp D.M.A. returned from a visit to MERAUKE where he met the Dutch Resident. The latter told him (Sharp) that he had arrested 11 natives from a village called WAM as it was alleged that these natives had made a head-hunting raid on some village further West - in Dutch New Guinea. The arrested men were taken to MERAUKE where they were dealt with, three of them being sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and the rest to periods varying from 5 to 6 years. It was only in the course of these proceedings that the Resident discovered that at least three of the men he had convicted were British subjects and there was an element of uncertainty as to the exact position of the villages of the others.

Mr Sharp further informs me that the Dutch Resident is communicating with the Governor of the Dutch Territory suggesting that a joint patrol - British and Dutch - be made up the Digul River and thence across to Wam lagoon for the purpose of fixing the position of this lagoon in relationship to the Anglo-Dutch boundary.

According to our maps the lagoon is half on the British side and half on the Dutch and as far as we know at present the villages there are used exclusively by TINUNG natives.

As it seems possible that H.E. may receive some communication from the Dutch Governor on this matter the above information may be

Sharp

R.M.Z.D.
27/2/31

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Report of Patrol from Daru to Fly River and Lake Murray .

From Dec 22nd 1930 to 11th Jan. 1931.

- Dec 22nd. Left Daru at 7.30 A.M. in the Minnetonka with Cpl. ORAI and five A.Cs, anchored at MIBU at 12.30 P.M. Passed the Veimauri off GIBU heading for Daru.
- 23rd. Left at 5.55 A.M. anchoring at 8.20 at SAMARI, delivered some money to Antonia Pothier. Left at 9.40 A.M. and anchored at Madiri at 2.20 P.M. left again at 2.50 anchoring for the night at BISARAMI at 6.30 P.M. just as a very heavy thunderstorm broke.
- 24th Heavy rain and thunder most of the night weather clearing at daybreak. Left at 5.55 A.M. met a KARAMA-KARAMA canoe with the V.C. at 8 A.M. on their way to SUWAMI with bananas and taro, gave instruction for the V.Cs of Karama-karama, Aduru, Suwami and Weriadai to go into Daru to get their pay, as none of these V.Cs have been into Daru for the last two years. Passed Suwami Creek at 9 A.M., V.C. and five canoes came alongside, was informed that the five Middle Fly River boys were still with them, their visit to make friends has now lasted for four or five months. Anchored at 4 P.M. at the site where the oil seepage was found last Feb.
- 25th. Christmas Day, at anchor. Low tide at 3 P.M. tried to get oil samples but heavy rain and wind made it impossible, heavy N.W. squalls all day. A.C. NEMABWA failed to return from a shooting trip having been out since 7.30 A.M.
- 26th Sent two parties of 4 each out to look for A.C. NEMABWA at 6 A.M. this A.C. returned at 3 P.M. independently of the searching parties, the latter returned at 5 P.M. Had the launch running from 11 A.M. until 1.20 P.M. looking for oil samples but nothing to be found.
- 27th Left at 5.55 A.M. and reached TIRARUMA village at 3.50 P.M. about two dozen men and women present, stopped for a few minutes and then continued up stream anchoring for the night at 5.5 P.M. near SUKI Creek.

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Dec. 23th Left at 6 A.M. passing Suki Creek at 6.20 and KWIMA Creek at 11, anchored at 4.15 P.M. just as a heavy storm was breaking, no natives seen since passing Tiraruma.

29th Heavy driving rain all night and still raining when we left at 6.30, anchored at 9 A.M. off a small creek called UA, where Ex A.Cs I-IE and KAUMI think their village people are. After covering about 3 miles in the dinghy entered a lagoon named AMBUVE, this lagoon is connected to another by a creek the second lagoon being called KAKA. After covering about a mile of the AMBUVE lagoon I-IE and KAUMI came to the conclusion that their countrymen must have gone on the DAWUMBU, so turned back. On reaching the Minnetonka at 10.55 found a canoe there with 3 men and 2 women, it seems that this canoe came out of the grass on the other side of the river shortly after I left. The two village sites of UBUKI and WARIETA which could be located by the coconut trees are both apparently occupied. Landed I-IE and KAUMI and the man who came down to Daru with me last November from TIRARUMA. Both I-IE and KAUMI are good boys, apart from their year in the police they both frequently visited the Police Camp in 1927/28 and have a fair knowledge of Motuan and should be useful as time goes on. From what I could gather at UA the TINUNG lagoon is deserted, which will necessitate my going up to WAM to return the other 2 Fly River boys. Left at 11.5 and reached Everill Junction at 3.20 P.M. anchored at the old Police Camp 3.30. This is the first time the lagoon of AMBUVE and KAKA have been visited, the position of UA Creek is about 20 miles South of Everill Junction and on the right bank, these two lagoons are shown on Dr Brandes ariek map. One house still standing at the Police Camp and with the exception of the roof is in fair order.

30th Left at 6 A.M. and passed a small creek on the right bank at 7 called KRASAK (Bambee Creek on the map) Passed the village site of DEVAM, now deserted at 9.45 and anchored about five miles

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Dec. 30th five miles from the entrance of the Herbert River at 4.30 P.M.
Main fuel tank empty, refilled from drum on board. The second
fuel tank had to be taken out before leaving Daru as it is leaking
very badly.

31st Started engine at 6 A.M. but a badly fouled anchor made it 7.25
before we got under way, a very strong current and dirty water
made it very difficult to clear, I thought at one time that I
would have to cut the anchor chain, the clearing of the anchor
was entirely due to engineer Noisai. Entered the Herbert River,
called by the natives KUBA, at 9 A.M.. Landed Ex A.Cs UMARASI
KATEK, SIVINAGA and AKARUNA at the village of RAVU near GITAM
at 12.30 P.M. The returning boys got a great welcome the noise
and excitement being terrific. Picked up Ex A.C. KUMURA and
left at 1.30 P.M. for GWAKA, anchored at an island in the lake at
4.20 P.M. During the afternoon the camp was visited by 25 natives
from the village of IGWISI, who remained until dusk.

Ex A.C. KUMURA told me that he had recently visited WAM Lagoon
where the TINUNG natives are now living and that they had told him
that a short time ago a Dutch Government patrol had visited the
lagoon making a raid on them just before daylight. Six natives
named WAGISI, AMUGOGCWEA, IE-AKAKASI, SIBARA, VONGIN and PAINA
being caught and handcuffed, according to KUMURA the prisoners
were handcuffed with their hands behind their backs, and a long
stick was tied to their body along the spine, the stick extended
beyond their heads, a line then being tied round the neck to the
stick. I could find no reason for the arrests, and one rather
naturally wonders if the fact that they helped the escaping
Javanese had anything to do with it. I also got the information
that there is a track from the N.W. end of Lake Murray to WAM
lagoon, the trip taking 2 days according to some and 3 days
according to others.

Jan. 1st 1931 Left at 6.35 A.M. and entered the June River at 7.50, the lead
showing $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water at the entrance and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inside.

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Jan. 1st inside. Anchored at 8.30 A.M. at the village of MIPAN, where the GWAKA natives have moved to, went ashore to cook the police rice, the natives very nervous at first but soon settled down, through Ex A.C. EWANDA I was able to keep the women and children from running away, the women showed great interest in the saucepan of rice being boiled, no doubt this is the first time that they have seen water being boiled. Landed Ex A.C. EWANDA and SANUKA and continued on up stream at 9.30, passed GWAKA at 11.15, about 20 men present. Passed old camp site of Feb. last at 1.38 P.M. when I picked up my traverse, unfortunately at 1.52 P.M. river entirely blocked by a large fallen tree which it was quite impossible to clear so had to anchor, still getting 3 fathoms of water. Was able to get the dinghy past the fallen tree but found that the river was blocked in several places within the next mile, so that my present camp is the highest point it is possible to reach by launch. Sent a couple of the A.Cs out to see if they could shoot something to help out their meat ration, so far they had been able to shoot nothing, a pig and a cassowary being the result. There is any amount of game on the Fly and Strickland, that we have not had any before is due to all the police being very inexperienced, in the whole detachment there is only one re-engaged boy; to-day the pig was shot by engineer Noisai and during the whole patrol of three weeks the police were only able to shoot the one cassowary. Can not see that there is anything to justify further visit to this district, altho' according to Ex A.C. EWANDA there are two other villages named SEVINAGA and SABATI in the locality.

Jan. 2nd. Left at 6 A.M. and stopped at GWAKA at 8.40, about 30 men present, at first none of them would come near the boat and they started singing and dancing on the bank. I got Kumura to tell them that EWANDA had gone ashore at MIPAN, which restored their confidence and most of them came alongside, stopped for half an hour and then continued on down stream passing MIPAN at 10.30 and entered Lake Murray at 11 A.M. Eight canoes with men women and children came alongside at the North end of the lake from the village of DEA, the

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Jan. 2nd the canoes with the women in held off at first but a few beads was enough to bring the alongside; one of the men was apparently the father of Ex A.C. Katem, all very friendly and many of the men wanted to come in to Daru, all addresses me at Tuan, which I take to be the Malay word. One woman, the first to get some beads I afterward gave two sticks of tobacco in exchange for some sago, altho' not being able to speak the language I can understand quite a few words, and I thought she said that she was going to plant the tobacco I had given her, so I asked Kumura what she was saying, she was saying apparently that they were making a new village at BEA and that she was going to plant the tobacco I had given her. A great number of canoes came out to meet us at various points as we crossed the lake. Anchored at RAVU at 3.10 and went ashore to select a site for the fly, between 150 and 200 men present all very excited and all anxious to help; at first the women and children kept to their part of the long house, but later came out and watched proceedings from the distance. The village of Ravu consists of the one long house and is built on a small island, in fact it so small that there is only room for the long house and a small space for dancing. Had the fly pitched just in front of the singlemen's section of the long house which is open at the end, ground was so limited that it was almost under the roof of the mamifa. Kumura took me to see his section of the long house where his wife and other relatives were, after which I was taken to see each compartment in turn, I was very surprised at the number of women and children, some no doubt were visitors from the village of GITAM about a mile away. The long house was 80 yds long and of the usual Lake Murray type, about 4/5th being subdivided for the married families and the remaining part called the mamifa being given to the single men, the mamifa being at the higher end of the long house. The single men had a platform 6 feet high built round the three available sides. Ex A.Cs KUMURA UMARASI, KATEM, AKURUMA, SANDA, KAMUSI, SIWINAGA present as well as SEREKA and KOSA who were formerly in Daru and Port Moresby. After camp was made and the first excitement passed off I persuaded most of the women to come out to the launch, giving them beads and fish-

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Jan. 2nd. fish hooks. I was informed that they wanted to give a dance to celebrate the return of the A.Cs and for the Govt. visit, to which of course I agreed, they told me that they wanted to dance until daylight and in fact it lasted from 6 P.M. until 6 A.M.; it started to rain at 3 A.M. but that only meant that they retired to the manifa and danced there. I have to admit to being very glad to seeing day break, although everyone was very friendly there was a certain element, the middle aged and elder men who did not seem to quite join in the spirit of the welcome, and I noticed several little councils formed where a lot of talking was being done. The two WAM boys, Ex A.C. SANDA and KAMUSI seemed to be the main disturbing element, Sanda in particular was constantly being called aside and given some pretty strong talk. The feeling between the Lake Murray boys and the WAM natives doesn't seem to be of the best, one Ex A.C. advised me not to sleep ashore with the Wam ppepbae, and one couldn't help feeling that some of the older men thought that it was an excellent opportunity to get a bit of their own back, and Sanda seemed rather nervous on several occasions. This picking on Sanda was noticed when we arrived several days ago. About 9 P.M. I went back to the launch and gave Sanda and Kamusi the opportunity of sleeping on board, but things had settled down again and they wanted to stop ashore. There is always an element of risk when only five A.Cs sleep ashore for the first time in such a large village, of course no one actually slept, still the first time has to come and with so many Ex A.Cs present I couldn't imagine a better occasion; as I said before I was profoundly relieved that everything went so well and the risk apparently justified. I tried to persuade Ex A.C. KUMURA to re-sign in the A.C. and bring his wife to Daru with him, but she seemed to be more nervous than any of the other women, she clung to him with tears running down her face. Kumura told me that they were making some big canoes and that as soon as they were ready he and the other A.Cs and some of the village boys were coming into Daru for a visit, they all seemed to be serious over the trip,

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Jan. 2nd but it remains to be seen if they carry it out. Now that the Middle Fly natives have made friends right down the river to the village of BARAMURA, near Madiri, I see no reason why it should not be a success. I had many applications from boys who wanted to join the police.

3rd. Left at 6.10 A.M. all the Ex A.Cs coming out to see us away but the others lined to hill, we were given a great farewell. Entered the Herbert River at 6.40 A.M. and the Strickland at 9.40, and turned into the Fly at 2.25 P.M. Heading up stream anchored in a bamboo clump near Daviumbu Creek at 3.30. Main fuel tank again empty, filled from shall drums on board.

4th. Left at 6.10 A.M. passed TINUNG Creek at 2.30 P.M. and anchored at 4.20 without having seen any natives since leaving Lake Murray.

5th. Left at 6.5 A.M. and entered Wam Creek at 8.5 A.M., creek badly blocked with drift timber; anchored at entrance of lagoon at 9 A.M. the lagoon is now entirely covered with grass with only a narrow winding passage down the centre, felt that it was too risky to take the launch inside. Two large villages seen near the entrance, which according to the Tinung boys with me are INGA and HARWA, but it was very evident that both were deserted. Kamusi and Sanda think their people have left the lagoon on account of the recent raid by the Dutch patrol. We disturbed thousands of black and white geese, in all my patrolling I have never seen so many at one time, which also seemed to confirm the fact that the lagoon was deserted. Left again at 10.20 but had to stop at 10.45 to clear the timber jamb at the mouth of the creek which had reformed. Started again at 11.5 and turned down the Fly as Kamusi and Sanda say that their people will most likely be up Kongu Creek. Entered Kongu Creek at 11.50, I have seen this creek before but never taken the launch inside; had to stop the engine at 11.52 as there was a fallen tree right across the creek which we did not get clear until 12.45. Kongu creek started with a width of about 15 yds while passing thru a half mile belt of timber country, after which we got into grass and the creek widened to 50 yds

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Jan. 5th Put Ex A.Cs Sanda and Kamusi ashore at 2.35 P.M. in Kengu Lagoon at a point where they say there is a track going inland, apparently no villages actually in the lagoon, as far as I can gather they have a two day trip before getting into touch with their countrymen. Left at 2.35 P.M. and anchored at the mouth of the creek at 3.55 P.M.

6th Left at 6 A.M., passed Everill Junction at 1.55 P.M. and anchored at UA Creek at 4 P.M. in the hope that Ex A.Cs I-IE and KAUMI would bring some of their countrymen out to visit us. Burning off fires seen in many directions, but no visitors.

7th Left at 6 A.M. no visitor having come down, but as the villages are some miles inland it is quite possible the launch and the shots fired were not heard. Passed Kwima Creek at 9.50 and Suki Creek at 11.45. Stopped at TIRARUMA village at 12.40 P.M. where there were many women and children and about 15 men, nearly all the women came out to sell sago. ENOPAI and the 4 other men who had been visiting at Suwami and Baramura were seen here having returned since I went up the river. Left at 1.5 P.M. and anchored at 4.10 P.M. in the D'Albertis Faifax Group of Islands just after the tide had started to run in. Refilled main tank from the last drum on board.

8th Left at 6 A.M. at 6.50 the engine began to throw out very heavy exhaust fumes and there was obviously something wrong, stopped to investigate and found that the forward big end bearing had been burnt out. Drained lubricating oil tank and found about half a cup of water and a great deal of dirt, washed oil tank out with kerosene and pumped kerosene through all the lubricating oil lead pipes in this way washing out all bearings. As soon as the engine cool enough put in a new bearing, spares being on board. When the tide started to run down at 8 A.M. got up anchor and drifted down stream using the dinghy to tow the launch. The whole trouble seems to me due to neglect on the part of the engineer, Noisai, although he claims to have changed the oil filter since leaving Daru I very much doubt it, as it was in a terrible state, it was so choked that it was not acting as a filter, and the dirty oil was going straight back into the tank

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Jan. 8th The oil lubricating oil tank had certainly not been drained and washed out with kerosene every week in accordance with his instructions. Started the engine at 11.55 A.M. and anchored at 12.5 P.M. at the old camp site near the oil seepage. No sign of heating of the new bearing. Very heavy rain and thunder from 2 to 5 P.M. the wind almost reaching cyclone force.

9th Left at 4.30 P.M. at low tide for oil samples, incidentally also giving the new bearing a run. No oil visible, anchored at 5 P.M. will have to leave in the morning for Daru.

10th Left at 6.30 at dead low tide and was able to get samples from the seepage, nothing like as much present as last year, police and crew very excited about it. A separate report on the seepage has been submitted. Anchored at Madiri at 5.15 P.M.

11th Left at 6.10 A.M. anchored at Mibu at 10.45 and left again at 12.5 reaching Daru at 5.15 P.M.

SUMMARY.

During this patrol it was intended to visit what was thought to be a river entering Lake Murray from the North East, but from information obtained from several of the Ex A.Cs it was learnt that what was thought to be a river was actually a series of swamps, and entirely uninhabited. Shortage of fuel made it impossible to verify this report.

W. B. ...
R.M.
25-1-31

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

5/30-31

DARU

STATION.

REPORT OF A PATROL made by R.A. Woodward R.M. to
Coastal Villages & Pahetari River for the purpose of
General inspection, census and taxation matters.

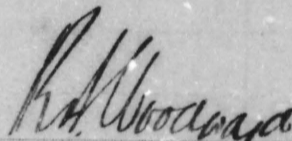
Left Station on March 17th Returned to Station on March 26th
Number of Carriers employed --- Number of Police taken 3
Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "Minnetonka" - R.A. Woodward
Villages visited TUBITURI, MASINGARA, MABADAUAN, TOGO, DUG, GIDRETORO

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

3087/11.23.—1,800.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date March 27th, 1931



Officer in charge of Station.

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MINUTE PAPER

R.M.W.D., Daru,

Upon reading your Patrol Report No.5/30-31, His Excellency directs me to tell you to endeavour to influence the village people, through the Councillors, to plant more gardens.

H. Champion
G.S. 23/4/31.

15 APR 1931 612/31.

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

TO COASTAL VILLAGES & PAHOTURI R.

This patrol was undertaken to finalise tax and bonus matters in the coastal villages west of Daru and to bring Census up to date also general inspection.

Tuesday March 17th. Left Daru 9-30 a.m. arriving at TURITURI two hours later.

went ashore and completed family bonus payments for the year and brought census up to date. The village was found to be in good order but the original lay out of the place has been much altered through erosion which has necessitated new houses being built further away above high water mark. This village is particularly well off so far as coconuts are concerned and at an informal meeting of the Councillors and elders I was asked what the people were to do now that the price of copra had dropped to 5/- per bag. I must confess that I should not like to make a bag of copra for such a poor return, however, I told them that 5/- was better than leaving the nuts to rot on the ground but I am afraid that is what will happen.

Left 2-10 p.m. and proceeded to Mawatta which is now a garden village and has 7 or 8 houses. Visited MASINGARA and attended to bonus payments and brought census up to date. I was fortunate in finding all people present so I was able to check off each individual with the census the result being a decrease of 19 since 1926. Some years ago this village was marked off as a "model village" each man being allotted a piece of ground; on the occasion of my visit it was noticed that a number of huts have been erected just outside the village boundary, ostensibly for the purpose of storing food and firewood, but obviously these were being used for sleeping quarters as well. These huts were condemned as being insanitary and were ordered to be destroyed forthwith. Some time was spent in hearing various domestic disputes; the only case of interest was that of a man who had been married by the Rev. D.E. Ure in the local church the previous day. It was

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- 2 -

discovered that this man already had a wife whom he had married a year or two previously in accordance with local custom. The parents and others had endeavored to pass the first wife on to another man with the object of enabling the husband to be married in the church to another girl. The husband, of course, objected to this arrangement as he would thereby lose both his wife and the things he had paid for her. This case seems to instance the absurdity of legally marrying primitive natives in the Church; in some cases the girl is forced to marry a man she does not want and in one or two villages I have heard that parents and relatives of a girl will even go to the extent of flogging her to force her to accept and marry a husband she does not want. In this instance the husband is the happy possessor of a legally married wife and a mistress.

Wednesday March 18th. Went ashore at Mawatta and attended to Bonus payments and brought census up to date as far as possible. About 100 people living here at present, ostensibly for the purpose of tending gardens but I am inclined to think that quite a number of old men permanently live here rather than at Mabaduan. A few tax defaulters were given two weeks to settle their tax obligations or go to gaol. There is no excuse for Mabaduan not paying their taxes - they own a vast number of coconuts but are too lazy to make copra even when the price is good. Proceeded on to Mabaduan having called in at Marukara Island to interview Mr Niebel en route. Very few people in Mabalawan a large number having gone to the Fly River to purchase sago in exchange for turtle meat. Inspected the new concrete church which was completed last month. It is certainly a fine building but far in excess of the present needs of the village; I understand it cost something in the vicinity of 2600 all of which sum was obtained from wages earned in Torres Straits. These people will be in a very sad plight if ever the diving boat industry is closed to them; they would be on the verge of starvation in a few months as they are surely but slowly ceasing to be agriculturists and relying more and more upon imported goods.

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Thursday March 19th. Left Mabadanan 7-40 a.m. and proceeded up the Pahoturi River with the object of finding the whereabouts of V.C. KAMAN of Bunkukalem, ex Sergt KESAVI of Mabadanan accompanying me to act as guide and interpreter. After 4 hours run anchored at the village of GIDERETORO to which place, I found, the Bunkukalem people had transferred some years ago, their old village site being some miles lower down stream. V.C. KAMAN was appointed some 11 years ago to control the Kibuli villages but since then the majority have migrated to the headwaters of the Pahoturi leaving the V.C. in control only of this village which has not more than 50 people. These people were found to be very short of food the garden crops of yams and taro not yet being mature; as far as I could see they exist almost entirely on wallaby meat and a little sago. Returned down stream to DUG which I visited last year and found all in order there. These people are anxious to make a village lower down the river for the convenience of trade with Mabadanan, the latter being buyers of food in exchange of calico, knives etc. In both these bush villages I noticed snake beans growing in the gardens - probably from seed I have distributed in Mabadanan in the past. Reached TOGO 5-15 p.m. A very nice village has been made here since my last visit, the houses being neatly constructed and evenly spaced. These people, who are in close touch with Mabadanan, are anxious to have a Mission Teacher in their village and in anticipation of this being done have already prepared a house for his use. No signs of yaws or other disease noticed and apparently cases which I had previously noted had been cured as a result of the E.M.A.'s visit last year.

Friday March 20th. The principal men in TOGO were urged to try and induce two other small communities on the East side of the river to join forces with the TOGO people. There is only a dozen people in each camp but they have so far resisted all efforts to get them to leave their old village sites - I still have hopes that they will do so. Left TOGO 9-15 a.m. and called in again at Marukara for Mr Niebel's mail and continued on to DARU arriving back at

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4.

3 p.m. - the "Papuan Chief" being sighted entering Daru Roads.

R. M. W. D.

R.M.W.D.
27/3/31

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

6.30/31

DAFU

STATION.

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

KIWAI ISLAND and FLY RIVER VILLAGES

for the purpose of

Attending to taxation, bonus and census matters and general inspection of villages.

Left Station on 1st April 1931

Returned to Station on 11th April 1931

Number of Carriers employed

Number of Police taken 5

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


Villages visited As per body of report.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

9867/11.23.—1,500

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date April 30th 1931



Officer in charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity Taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice								
Biscuits	50 lb	20 lbs			20 lb	10 0	30 lb	
Meat								
Sugar								
Tea								
Soap								
Tobacco	14 lb	1 lb		10 lb	11 lb	1 5 5	3 lb	Purchase sage etc.
Matches								
Kerosene								
Tents								
Flies								
Lamps								
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.								
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes								
Tomahawks								
	Cost Minnetonka as per Log No. 9					3 4 0		
						TOTAL \$	4 19 5	

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

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

TO KIWAI ISLAND & FLY RIVER

Objects of Patrol: Finalising tax and bonus matters and general inspection of villages.

Wednesday April 1st.

Left Daru in the "Minnetonka" at 9-15 a.m. and made a non-stop run to MIBU Plantation where I had official business to transact with Mrs Cowling. Owing to her absence at Kiwai Island it was necessary to spend the night at Mibu. Collected a few taxes from Wapi natives who happened to be there.

Thursday April 2nd.

Left MIBU at 9 a.m. and proceeded to Kiwai Island anchoring off IASA at 10-30 a.m.. Completed tax collecting and bonus payments and brought census up to date for both IASA and GIBU Villages. A very noticeable shortage of children in both villages; in the former there are now only 6 alive of those added since 1925 and in the latter 4. V.C. of IASA reported that on the previous Monday a number of SAGUAN men had come to IASA armed with clubs and spears following an argument over a piece of land; a fight ensued and judging by the numerous cut heads and swollen arms it was very willing whilst it lasted. The SAGUAN men were undoubtedly the aggressors and the named of 18 were taken but as most of these were away in the sago swamps ~~xxx~~ Cpl. ORAI and an A.C. were despatched to collect them and have them in readiness to attend Court in the morning. In the meantime I proceeded to SAMARI in order to take advantage of the good anchorage there.

Friday April 3rd.

Attended to tax and bonus matters at Samari and brought census up to date - only two children added the rest of those born during the past year having died. V.C. of Saguan reported with taxes of his men who were at IASA making sago. SAMARI is now situated on a narrow strip of sand which is gradually being washed away: The present high spring tides come right over the village and it seems to be only a matter of a short time before the whole village will have to be moved. Gave instructions to the

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Friday April 3rd cont.

V.C. to have a new Rest House built immediately - the old house had collapsed some months ago and in the interim all the energies of the people have been centred upon the building of a new Church. Many cases of yaws noticed amongst young children; the V.C. was instructed to bring these under notice of the E.M.A. who was expected there in the course of the next few days. Returned to IASA in company with the SAGUAN V.C. and inquired into the fight reported yesterday. Seven men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and others fined, the prisoners being placed in charge of the Saguan V.C. to transport to DARU by canoe. Left IASA at 3-15 p.m. for OROMOSAPU but did not arrive there until 6 p.m. having run aground of the N.E. point of KIWAI Island.

Saturday April 4th.

Attended to taxation, bonus and census matters at OROMOSAPU, IPISIA and AGOBARA. At IPISIA a new V.C. was selected to take the place of AWATI who resigned on account of old age, the new appointee having been an A.C. for a number of years should be of more use than his predecessor - he could'nt be worse. At AGOBARA, it was noted, the whole village is now accommodated in two communal houses after a lapse of 8 or 9 years of the family house system. The reason given for this change is that nearly all children born in the old houses have died and the natives seem to think that the communal existence will give them a better chance. I am inclined to think the real reason is that the people have once more gone in for the "maguru" ceremony which has not been carried out on Kiwai for many years; in both OROMOSAPU and AGOBARA I noticed many men with recent scars on their backs and shoulders burned with fire - this is typical of the "mimia" ceremony and may also be connected with the "maguru". The re-adoption of these ceremonies undoubtedly indicates the waning influence of the Mission in this District and I am of the opinion that such ceremonies have only been indulged in subsequent to the death of the late Rev. E. E. Riley who undoubtedly exerted a restraining influence in this

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- 3 -

Sunday April 5th.

Left AGOBARA 7-45 a.m. and proceeded up the coast of Kiwai Isl. but when off the entrance to Gibu Creek sighted the E.M.A.'s launch "Kapuri" so anchored nearby to collect mails etc which had arrived at Daru during my absence. Later, accompanied by the E.M.A. I proceeded to SAGASIA where all people present were examined and treated for yaws etc. In the meantime I dealt with tax and census matters but as many of the people were away fishing at Abaura Isl. this work could not be completed. Continued on to Wapaura in the "Minnetonka", the "Kapuri" following. At this village 109 people were medically examined by E.M.A. a few of whom were given injections. The village was found to be in very poor condition; I consider the site to be most unhealthy and the question of removing higher up river was submitted to the V.C. and Councillors who were instructed to notify me later as to the wishes of the people in this respect. At this point the E.M.A. returned to IPISIA and other villages at the East end of Kiwai. I continued on to DOROPODAI reaching there at 7 p.m.

Monday April 6th.

Most of the Doropodai people away at a dance at Wederihiamu so I could do little more than bring the census up to date. Ten new children added to the census but the number of deaths reported far exceeded this number resulting in a decrease in the total population. Village found to be in a deplorable state, partly owing to recent heavy rains, and the Rest house was unfit for use. The people were instructed to vacate the present site and commence a new village on hard ground nearby; the present site, which is practically an island, is far too small and the houses are huddled together on a small area and appear to be much overcrowded; the new site selected should enable these defects to be remedied. V.C. was instructed to bring absentee tax defaulters to Daru as soon as possible. Left 10 a.m. for Purutu arriving there at 1 p.m. Dealt with a somewhat serious assault case and inspected the coconut plantation adjoining the village.

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This is about the best native plantation in the District and is just approaching the bearing stage but like most native planted areas, the trees are far too overcrowded and being planted on wet country I do not anticipate the results will be very encouraging. This village has now dwindled down to a population of 50 odd and the available man power is barely sufficient to cope with the work of maintaining the plantation in good condition.

Tuesday April 7th.

Left PURUTU at 7-40 a.m. and crossed to the Bamu mouth anchoring off Damerakoromo at 10.0 a.m. for the purpose of inquiring into a case of arson as a result of which the communal house had been burnt to the ground. The people are now housed in temporary dwellings and an endeavour will be made to make the new village on "model" village lines, the people being anxious to try the family house system. I have no doubt that they will eventually revert to communal house again but it is hoped that in the meantime they will carry off the prize for the best kept village in the District. Instructions were given to the V.C. and Councillors as to the lining out and spacing of new houses. Left 12-45 p.m. for SISIAMU to investigate a rumor that several cases of goods, ~~had~~ alleged to have come from the wreck of the "Vaiviri", had been recovered from the river some weeks ago. I could find nothing to support the rumor beyond portion of a side light and a round glass globe neither of which were of any value. After purchasing some sago I returned to the Fly. R. and anchored off SAGERA at 6-15 p.m. Launch leaking badly through timbers affected with wet rot and requiring ~~and~~ to be pumped out at frequent intervals.

Wednesday April 8th.

After dealing with a few outstanding tax matters in Sagera. I proceeded up the Fly calling in at Wariabodoro and Bora. At the latter village two natives who had recently returned in the "Eleva" from Port Moresby on completion of their agreements with the Public Works Dept. reported that they had lost all their money and goods on the way home, their boxes having been washed off the vessel in rough weather. Continued on and reached GAIMA at 5 p.m. Village ~~on~~ found to be in a most unsatisfactory state and no Rest House.

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Thursday April 9th

All hands cleaning up the village under police supervision and dismantling the foundations of the old rest house preparatory to the erection of a new one. People were promised punishment if the village was not in better condition on next visit. Proceeded to PAGONA and DOUMORI where tax and bonus matters were dealt with. In the latter village, which has been the largest copra producing village in the District, there was no apparent activity in this direction the reason given that they had made copra and taken it to Madiri in order to obtain their tax money but the Management there had refused to purchase it. The natives were advised to continue making copra and when they had ten or more bags ready I would arrange for a vessel to call in and either purchase it on the spot or transport it to Daru for sale. Village found to be in a very muddy state and could be much improved by draining - V.C. was instructed accordingly. Left 3-15 p.m. and crossed to Baramura on the South bank of the Fly. Only a few people present and the village was found to be covered with grass 18 inches high and the Rest House in ruins. Left Cpl Orai and an A.C. here to bring all available men to TIRIO to be dealt with; continued on to the latter village in the launch and anchored there for the night.

Friday April 10th

Dealt with 16 Baramura men for neglecting their village and dispatched them per canoe to Daru under escort of an A.C. ~~Sax~~ Attended to taxation and other matters at this village and continued on down stream visiting Wederihiamu, Madami, Koabu and Sewerimabu en route, finalising tax and bonus matters in each place. Reached DEWARE 7-30 p.m. where arrangements were made to transport the Baramura prisoners to Daru in a sailing canoe.

Saturday April 11th.

Left DEWARE 4 a.m. in order to catch the tide at Toro Pass and reached Daru 9-45 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS

Taxation matters in the District covered by this patrol, are, on the whole very satisfactory and it seems likely that the

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OBSERVATIONS (cont)

percentage of outstanding taxes at the close of the financial year will be much less than at the same period last year. There is no evidence to show that any of the money collected was obtained from native industry, such as copra making or beche-de-mer fishing, and during the course of the patrol I did not see in any single village signs that copra was being made. Undoubtedly the low price and the reluctance of traders to purchase copra from natives, is responsible for this state of affairs. I foresee great difficulty in the collection of the tax during the next financial year if the copra market does not improve considerably and the demand for labour increase.

Patrol work in the District has suffered in the past 12 months through staff shortage and the launch being out of commission; this is reflected in the condition of the villages and more especially the Rest Houses, which, built of the flimsiest material and hurriedly erected, are serviceable for a few months only. To remedy the latter I have promised payment in tobacco if substantial houses are built, but not otherwise.

R.M.W.D.

R.M.W.D.
20/4/61

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ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES

7 of 30/31
D

SUBJECT.....

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

7/30-31

REPORT OF A PATROL made by H.A. Woodward R.M. to Gogodara District & Aramia River for the purpose of General inspection of villages, distribution of V.Cs pay and wages of deceased labourers and exploration of Soari Creek.

Left Station on April 28th 1931 Returned to Station on May 11th 1931

Number of Carriers employed 7 Number of Police taken 5

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

Villages visited As per body of report.

For Map see patrol No 10/29-30

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

2987/11.23-1,800.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date May 20th 1931

R.A. Woodward
Officer in Charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.	Government Cost.		
Rice	150 lb.				100 lb.	107	50 lb.	
Biscuits	50 lb.				40 lb.	104	10 lb.	
Meat	10 lb.				10 lb.	9	—	
Sugar	9 lb.				9 lb.	16	—	
Tea								
Soap	2 lb.				2 lb.	7	—	
Tobacco	1 lb.	1 lb.		10 lb.	10 lb.	115	—	Purchase 100 lb.
Matches	2 doz.			2 doz.		8	—	
Kerosene	4 gal.			1 gal.		18	3 gal.	
Tents								
Flies	2						2	
Lamps								
Buckets								
Kerosene Cans								
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.								
Knives, other	6			6		46	—	
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes	10							10 cut 100 lb. as per log.
Tomahawks	No. 10.					4	162	
					TOTAL	8170		

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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MINUTE PAPER

[G.P.]

No 810/31.

R.M.W.D., Daru.

Yaws - GOGODARA and ARAMIA River.

The C.M.O. writes as follows in regard to your remarks on the above subject in the report of your recent patrol to the GOGODARA District and ARAMIA River:-

"I am not personally acquainted with the Aramia District but I know that natives not uncommonly keep their women - and consequently their children in the background, when they are visited by comparative strangers whom they do not know too well. It may be that this has occurred when the Aramia has been visited. I cannot see that mosquitoes can have anything to do with the difference. One has to remember that some years back pretty well all natives contracted yaws, within a few years of birth. I remember going into the matter very carefully at Delena, Hall Sound, about 1905."

H. S. Champion

G.S. 1/6/31.

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REPORT ON PATROL BY R.A. WOODWARD. R.M. TO ARAMIA RIVER DISTRICT

Object of patrol - General inspection of villages; payment of Wages to V.C.'s and Distribution of wages of deceased native labourers.

April 28th. Left Daru at 7 a.m. in "Minnetanka" with L/Cpl Meriga and 4 A.C. also one discharged native labourer for return home to Bamu R. Made a non-stop run to WABUDA anchoring off DANERATAM at 7-15 pm.

April 29th. Held Court N.M. there having been a somewhat serious fight between two factions in the village. In this case Native Assessors were made use of but I cannot say the results were very encouraging. Instructed V.C. to convey prisoners to DARU and after interviewing the GESQA V.C. and Councillors I continued on to the Bamu River and later anchored off OROPAI at 5-45 p.m. Here instructions were given to the V.C. to notify other V.C.'s in the District that I would return to Oropai in about 10 days time to deal with any court cases pending. A very nice Rest House has been recently built here for which suitable payment was made in tobacco.

April 30th. Left OROPAI at 7 a.m. with a strong flood tide and proceeded up the Bamu dropping the native passenger at MIRUA en route. Entered the Aramia River at 9 a.m. and continued up stream until 4-45 p.m. when anchor was dropped at the mouth of SISI Creek where there was a convenient house for the police to camp in. The V.C. of KENOA and some of his people were seen in the vicinity of Kenoa Creek and they were informed that I would visit their village on my way down stream.

May 1st. Left SISI Creek at 7-5 a.m. and after two hours run we appear to have left the bush country behind the banks on either side being submerged and with the exception of an occasional bamboo covered rise the surrounding country seemed to be very low lying with many grass covered lagoons. Another 2½ hours run brought us to URADU Creek and shortly beyond this the V.C. of KEWA and some of his village men were seen in a canoe in mid-stream

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also the V.C. of AKETA; both were informed that I would visit their respective villages on my return down stream. At 12-25 p.m. we left the main river and entered the DOGONA Lagoon and continued up the lagoon in the direction of I-0 Village until further progress was impossible owing to the passage being blocked by floating grass. Despatched an A.C. by canoe to try and find Councillor IWAGI of I-0 who had previously reported to me at Daru that he had been up SOARI Creek, the right arm of the Aramia, and had come across a large lagoon on which is situated a village of the MAKAPA people. The A.C. eventually returned having been unable to find the Councillor and as some I-0 men who later arrived in a canoe stated that IWAGI had never been up the SOARI Creek, I returned again to the main river again. I was much impressed by the extent of this lagoon and the tremendous area of swamp rice growing on it; the rice was all in "ear" and appeared to be within a few weeks of maturity. It seems a pity that this cannot be put to some use. Proceeding up stream we passed AKETA at 3 p.m. and an hour later found the DADI V.C. awaiting us on the South Bank. Took the V.C. on board and shortly after entered the PIGI Lagoon and anchored within a quarter of a mile of the village of that name. Went ashore and inspected the village. The Ginama here although somewhat old is still a fine building measuring 22 yards in width and about three times as much in length. A large number of people present but women and children somewhat shy and I had much difficulty in coaxing them out of the ginama. Although the adults appeared to be fit and well the prevalence of yaws was very marked amongst children over 20 cases being brought up for my inspection. Very little native food obtainable here as the gardens are not yet in bearing so the Police had to be satisfied with a small quantity of sago and a few diminutive coconuts. The ridges surrounding the village were all thickly planted with coconuts but all appeared to be bearing poorly if at all. The PIGI people disclaimed all knowledge of the Makapa people on Soari Creek but informed me the

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May 1st (cont) the WENE bushmen, or to use their correct name - the GIWADARA, were frequently seen prowling about in the bush nearby.

May 2nd. Left PIGI at 7-5 a.m. accompanied by swarms of mosquitoes which refused to be dislodged from the launch - continued up stream and reached the village of MUMUNI at 1-10 p.m. the single ginama being situated on high ground within a few hundred yards of the river. MUMUNI is an off-shoot of the ARI Tribe who live some miles above the bifurcation of the Aramia on the left arm; they appear to have migrated to the present site for the purpose of trade intercourse with the Gogodara Villages the old blind V.C. of IRAGU - KOMEDA by name - being mainly responsible for this. KOMEDA, who lived at MUMUNI, died a few months ago and his uniform etc was handed over to me on the occasion of this visit. Endeavoured to obtain some information about Soari Creek and the people alleged to be living in the vicinity but the MUMUNI people disclaimed all knowledge of any bush tribe in that locality although they admitted that they formerly used to fight with some bush people who lived several days journey to the North of this river. The MAKAPA people referred to by Councillor IWAGI of I-O appear to be identical with the MUMUNI, MAKAPA being the name of the ground in the vicinity of this village. I am now inclined to think that IWAGI has deliberately misled me with regard to his supposed visit to Soari Creek, however, the only thing to do now is to go up the creek and investigate. Left MUMUNI 1-10 p.m. and continued on up stream, made camp at 4-45 p.m. in order to allow ample time for the police to erect a fly and cook food before the usual myriads of mosquitoes launched their attack at nightfall.

May 3rd. Broke camp at 6-55 a.m. and after an hours run arrived at the junction of the Soari River, continued up this stream for three hours until we came to a large tributary on the West bank. This was investigated but after running for a mile or so the stream widened out into a huge swamp so a return was made to the main stream again. Up to the present the country on either side of the river was practically under water and many large lagoons were

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observed from the masthead. Another 2½ hours running up stream brought us to a large tree which completely blocked the river which at this point was about 25 yards wide with 3 fathoms of water the banks on either side being well timbered. No recent signs of natives were observed on our way up stream with the exception of a marked tree in a conspicuous position on the East bank but as there was no definite track to be found at this point I am forced to the conclusion that the SOARI has no people living on or near it although it is more than likely that bush tribes occasionally come to the river banks whilst on hunting expeditions. I estimate that we have travelled about 25 miles up the Seari from its junction with the Aramia and judging by its size and depth at the highest point reached and the fact that the current was hardly perceptible, we must be many miles from its actual source. Returned down stream again and anchored at 5 p.m.

May 4th.

Broke camp at 7 a.m. and after 1½ hours run entered the main river again and passing MUMUNI Village anchored at 2-40 p.m. in sight of the ISAGU communal house which is a mile or so from the river in a fairly extensive lagoon. No people visible and it seemed as if the strong S.E. wind had drowned the sound of the engine which can usually be heard miles away. Spent a full hour in reaching the village the dinghy having to be poled through acres of floating grass. Village found to be in good order and small gardens in the vicinity being neatly laid out and well cared for. One adultery case reported by the V.C. but as the husband was away at work the matter will have to remain in abeyance until his return. A good number of cases of yaws observed especially amongst small children; the V.C. was instructed to bring all these under notice of the E.M.A. on his next visit. Paid the V.C. the two years pay due to him and returned to the launch the dinghy being towed by canoes. No dry land in the vicinity on which to make camp so sent police and others back to the village for the night. Mosquitoes very bad.

May 5th.

Left 6-20 a.m. and after two hours run arrived at AKETA on the North bank of the river. Village far from clean.

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May 5th cont. All women living in small houses a few hundred yards from the "ginama"; this, I gathered, was a temporary arrangement whilst the "maguru" ceremony was in progress. The "ginama" was obviously very old and in a somewhat dilapidated condition, the people informed me, however, that they intended to build a new one in the near future. Left 10 a.m. and entering the DOGONA lagoon anchored the launch ^{the village} near/as it was possible to get. The DOGONA V.C. arrived in a large canoe and with him I returned to DOGONA and thence to ADIBA arriving back at the launch again at 4 p.m. It took me 5½ hours to visit these two villages which will convey some idea of the extent of this lagoon. In both cases the "ginamas" were in a state of collapse, the return home of men away at work being awaited before commencing the construction of new houses. The work entailed in obtaining material for and the erection of these huge structures is tremendous and it is said that a large "ginama" takes 5 months to build but the fact that they last in good condition for 10 years or more, shows that the labour expended on them is well worth while. What a contrast to the poorly constructed communal houses of the Bama which last a year or two only! On returning to the "Minnetenka" the V.C. of I-O village reported with a number of his people also one minor case of assault which was dealt with. Yaws said to be prevalent in this village and I observed in the V.C.'s book that the E.M.A. gave 43 injections there on his last visit. Left 4-30 p.m. and anchored at 5 p.m. at the mouth of Kotari Creek.

May 6th V.C. of Kotari arrived to escort me to the village. Usually the launch can proceed up the creek for a mile or two, but on this occasion the mouth of the creek was completely blocked by grass, so I made use of the outboard motor and dinghy and by this means arrived within half a mile of the village the balance of the journey being done by canoe, the whole journey occupying 1½ hours. The village was found to be in excellent order. On inquiry I found that there had been only one visitation by bushmen since May 1930 when four men were seen one moonlight night standing on a nearby ridge.

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May 6th cont. These were scared off by the KOTARI men without any trouble. A fair number of cases of yaws observed amongst young children but I had the greatest difficulty in inducing the women to bring their children along for inspection, in fact, it was only after offering a scrap of tobacco here and there that I managed to get any of the women to leave the "ginama". Reached the launch again at 11-30 a.m. and anchored off KEWA an hour later. Inspected the village which was satisfactory. No Court cases for attention. Paid the V.C. his annual pay. When asked why he had not reported at DARU last Christmas to get his pay he replied that he had gone as far as GAIMA but the people there had demanded a woman in payment for the loan of a canoe so he had returned again to his village. During the afternoon we entered Kabiri Creek for the purpose of visiting BARIMO, KIMAMA and WARIGI villages all of which are situated on a huge lagoon connected with the Aramia by Kabiri Creek. Unfortunately after going little more than a mile up the creek progress was completely barred by floating grass; formerly it was possible to take the launch to within a few hundred yards of Barimo Village. Returned down stream again and anchored near a clump of bamboos where there was sufficient dry land on which to erect a fly. Met the BARIMO V.C. on his way back from a pig hunt and instructed him to return in the morning with the V.Cs of Kimama and Warigi.

May 7th

V.Cs of Barimo, Warigi and Kimama reported soon after 8 a.m. it having taken them two hours to reach the launch from their respective villages. No Court cases for attention and no trouble of any description in these villages; a good many cases of yaws said to be in each village. Gave V.Cs particular instructions re the suppression of gambling in their villages as I have been informed that there is a lot of this going on in the Gogodara Villages. Left 9-5 a.m. and regained the Aramia and soon after entered URADU Creek and was very glad to find that the launch could proceed up this creek to within a few hundred yards of URADU village.

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May 7th cont. Inspected the village which was found to be in excellent condition the "ginama" being comparatively new; gardens nearby were noticed to be particularly neat and well cared for. No further trouble with the GINADARA people although one man was said to have been seen in the vicinity of Uradu a few months ago. Informed the Uradu people that it was intended to go into the WEWE country during the coming dry season and endeavour to find the villages of the GINADARA people. Inspected as many of the women and children as could be coaxed out of the "ginama" and noted a fair number of yaw cases amongst the men. Left 12-25 p.m. and re-entering the Aramia proceeded down stream and anchored off SISI Creek where the V.C. of SIVINAMU and some of his people were temporarily camped. V.C. reported the creek to be closed by grass and not navigable except by canoe. Ex A.C. BOGERA of KEBANI reported that some TUGARU men had raided his village last month and had stolen a girl and that another woman had been assaulted. Despatched L/Cpl MERRICA and one A.C. to TUGARU by SIVINAMU canoe to effect necessary arrests and bring offenders to KENOA in the morning. In the meantime I proceeded down stream and anchored at the mouth of Kenoa Creek, V.C. of KENOA and most of his people living in a garden village at the mouth of the Creek. Took the launch a mile or so up Kenoa Creek beyond which it was unsafe to go, continued on in dinghy and outboard motor and after 2½ hours journey reached KENOA Village which is situated on an enormous swamp. Inspected the village which was in good order; most of the people away in garden villages so without undue delay I continued up the swamp with the object of visiting KEBANI which the natives said was "close up". We reached KEBANI after two hours hard pulling through floating grass and soon after my arrival the Lance Corporal turned up with the TUGARU men he had been sent to arrest. Held Court N.M. two men being sentenced to imprisonment. The KEBANI "ginama" was found to be in an advanced state of decay so the V.C., Councillors and others were urged to commence work on a new building without delay. Left again 2-55 p.m. and returned to KENOA.

May 8th.

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May 8th cont. Recovered the dinghy which had been left there and without further delay commenced the return journey to the Aramia most of the distance being done under power. Reached "Minnetonka" again at 7 p.m.; it has therefore taken exactly 12 hours to visit KENOA and KEBANI villages not more than 1½ hours being spent in either place.

May 9th. Left KENOA Creek at 7 a.m. in pouring rain and returned to the Bamu River anchoring at MIRUA 12-30 p.m. Held Court N.M. and made all the people turn out to clean up the village under Police supervision. Continued on to OROPAI where some 12 V.Cs from surrounding villages and over 200 men were awaiting my arrival. Occupied until dark holding Court.

May 10th Disposed of a few more Court cases and left Oropai 8-30 a.m. for return to DARU with a complement of 16 on board and about ½ ton of sago purchased at Oropai. Kept going all day and eventually anchored in the mouth of GIBU Creek, Kiwai Island, at 8 p.m. Mountainous seas stirred up by strong S.E. breeze and and ebb tide were encountered on the North side of Kiwai and for a time I was most anxious as to the safety of the launch and those on board; fortunately the engine kept going otherwise there might have been a different tale to tell.

May 11th Got under way at 3 a.m. in the hopes of being able to negotiate the passage from Kiwai to Mibu before the wind got up. Unfortunately the launch went aground in the middle of Gibu Creek and three hours elapsed before there was sufficient water to get through so we encountered heavy seas right through to Toro Pass. Reached DARU at 1 p.m.

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of this patrol, in the Gogodara villages, only two offences of any gravity were brought under notice; undoubtedly these people are unusually law abiding and form a very pleasing contrast to the Bamu peoples both in this respect and also as regards the cleanliness of villages and the substantial houses

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OBSERVATIONS CONT.

they construct.

The incidence of yaws amongst adults was remarkable in that only one or two cases were seen. On the other hand a very large percentage of children appeared to be affected and most of these seemed to be under three or four years of age. In November last the B.M.A. visited this District and gave nearly 300 injections and I have no doubt that he will find a like number to deal with on his forthcoming visit. To the layman, the prevalence of yaws amongst infants with the almost total absence ^{of it} amongst adults, is somewhat mystifying and I am wondering whether the prevalence of mosquitoes has not some bearing on this matter.

Infant mortality in these villages seems to be so low as to call for no comment from the natives when questioned on the subject. The percentage of children in the District is given by the B.M.A. as 39.1 which seems to be very satisfactory.



R.M.W.D.
20/5/31

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

8 1930/31.

D A R U STATION.

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

Districts N. Bank FLY River for the purpose of

Making a general patrol and returning discharged prisoners etc

Left Station on MAY 15th Returned to Station on MAY 25th

Number of Carriers employed 511 Number of Police taken 5

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge "MYNNETONKA" B.W. Faithorn A.R.M.

Villages visited As mentioned in body of report

See previous maps

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

2087/11.23.—1,800

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 29/5/31

R.H. Woodward Km
Officer in charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.				Government Cost.	Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.			
Rice	100lbs	30lbs	-	25lbs	55lbs	9 2	45lbs	
Biscuits	50 "	15 "	-	10 "	25 "	0 4	25 "	
Meat	13 "	12 "	-	3 "	12 "	6 0		
Fish	12 "	9 "	-	3 "	12 "	6 0		
Sugar	10 "	6 "	1	4 "	10 "	1 8		
Tea								
Soap	3 "	2 "	-	1 "	3 "		9	
Tobacco	15 "	1 1/2 "	-	8 1/2 "	10 "	1 4 2	5 "	Purchasing soap etc
Matches	2 doz				2 doz		8	
Kerosene	4 gals				1 gal	1 2	3 gals	
Tents								
Flies								
Lamps								
Buckets	2						2	
Kerosene Cans	1						1	
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.	1						1	
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes								
Tomahawks	1						1	
To cost "MINNETONKA" as per log No II/30.31						3 13 9		
TOTAL \$						6 12 2		

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

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REPORT OF A PATROL BY B.W.FAITHORN A.R.M.
TO NORTH BANK FLY RIVER DISTRICT.

P.R.No8. 30/31

Object of Patrol :- General inspection of villages; payment wages D.N.L.A/C and returning prisoners.

May 15th. Acting under instructions from R.M. W.D. I proceeded on patrol for the purposes as stated above. The patrol left DARU in the launch "Minnetanka" carrying self, 5 A.C. 9 prisoners for discharge and crew of 3 Crown Servants at 8.am and arrived at SEVERIAMABU at 5.45 P.M. after a non-stop run. Went ashore and camped in the Rest House. The V.C. was away. Left instructions that he was to provide canoes for a party of discharged prisoners walking overland from the ORIOMU river. The village was clean.

May 16th. Left SEVERIAMABU at 7.am for SAGERA which place we arrived at 2.40 pm. Went ashore and camped. BAMU discharged prisoners were sent home from here. The village was fairly clean. I inspected the village plantation, it was well drained but not clean weeded. A party was put on to cutting down the lalang grass. The young palms appeared healthy and the older trees were bearing fairly well. The V.C. was away up the BAMU river somewhere and was sent for. Later the V.C. of MATARO reported and said everything was alright in his district.

May 17th. At 7.45 am travelled up the SAGERA creek to the WAGUMI village. A very nice village has been built on the left bank of the creek, but it is seldom inhabited, the people preferring to live in the sago swamps inland. I wanted to visit a village called SOGERI and although its locality is fairly well known I had the greatest difficulty in getting reliable information as to the route to be followed. However after a lot of conflicting directions I told the WAGUMI V.C. to lead on. We plunged into the bush just behind the village, passed through small patches of gardens planted up with bananas mainly and then struck the sago swamps. After two solid hours of laborious wading through these swamps I had a

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May 17th contd. feeling that we were heading into the unknown. I halted and made further enquiries for SOGOI and was told that the people had moved to another locality on the other bank of the creek. I had, perforce, to return and felt considerably fatigued by the time I reached the launch. The WAGUMI V.C. was instructed to use his influence to get his people to settle down permanently in the healthy sited village near the creek. At 2.0pm we moved back to SAGERA village and anchored at the mouth of the creek. A tax defaulter wanted was away visiting PURUTU Is. The V.C. of SAGERA turned up and reported.

May 18th.

7.am Ccrpl ORAI and A.C.KARIEA were despatched to BAMU River district to arrest certain natives alleged to have been fighting at ASARAMI. At 8.am I left in launch for GOMAEURA where I went ashore and inspected the village. V.C. was instructed to put his people on to cutting out the lalang from the coconut plantation

Moved on to DAMERA and arrived there at 9.57 am. The village was practically deserted. Quite a number of young men were away working for P.W.D. and many other families are living at the village of WARIABADORA. As the Rest House was in a dilapidated condition had to pitch my tent. About 3.50 pm V.C. MUKIDA of URIO arrived with a number of natives from his village. A sum of money -W/D.N.L. was paid out to a native named BAREGI of URIO.

Two A.C. were sent on ahead to WARIABADORA to warn the V.C. and people to be present on the morrow for census checking. At 12 noon the coxen of the "Minnetonka" came to me concerned about the safety of the launch which was rolling in a nasty swell and pulling at her anchor. I instructed him to return to SAGERA CK and bring on Corpl ORAI and arrested men if they were there.

Had a restless night the sandflies were very troublesome.

19th.

Left DAMERA at 9.22 am in the launch which arrived a few minutes earlier. We reached WARIABADORA at 10.25am. V.C.SAMUA an ex L/Cpl had all his people present when I arrived and a new rest house ready for occupation.

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May 19th contd; ^{amendments} made. A number of families formerly residing at DAMERA are now residing at WARIABADORA and requested they be allowed to remain; the census is being amended accordingly. SAMUA informed me that SOGOI is in the heart of sago swamps lying behind DAMERA and it would take three days to make a return trip so had to leave the visit of this place till the next patrol that way.

About 7.PM Corpl ORAI reported with arrested natives of KOWAWISI (BAMU R) including the V.C.

May 20th. Held C.N.M. 8 Kowawisi natives were convicted for assault and the V.C. who was a leading light in the disturbance has been recommended to be dismissed, he being too old for imprisonment.

At 9.45 am left WARIABADORA for BORA. Held there an inquiry into loss of belongings of P.W.D. boys alleged to have been washed overboard from the "ELEVOLA" during a heavy sea. The papers have been handed over to the R.M. for necessary action. 2 tax defaulters paid tax leaving only one defaulter at this village.

Moved on to GAIMA and went ashore. Held C.N.M. Camped the night ashore in a new and well constructed rest house.

May 21st. Returned by launch to TUGARU creek and visited inland to the village of WARIAMA. Selected applicant for appointment to village constable of the TUGARU district. Later returned to the coast and went back to GAIMA. Held C.N.M. One native convicted for adultery.

May 22nd. A.C.KEVEA instructed to remain at GAIMA and bring on to BARAMURA a witness required to give evidence in C.N.M. Patrol left GAIMA at 7.24 am for AKARINA district; anchored at mouth of IEDAIA creek just below PAGONA. Visited inland, returned to launch and went round to the coastal hamlet of these people at the mouth of URI creek. The AHARINA villages were clean and well kept. Saw some fine gardens planted up with bananas, yams and other produce.

Before leaving I arrested certain natives for alleged gambling with natives from DOMORI Is. Went over to DOMORI and arrived there at 3.45pm; went ashore and camped. At 4.30 pm held C.N.M. 15 natives of AKARINA and DOMORI were convicted in C.N.M.

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May 22nd contd: for playing cards for money. A light fine imposed with imprisonment in default and natives warned that gambling is regarded as a serious offence and will be dealt with more severely in future. One tax defaulter paid tax. DOMORI natives have now all paid tax.

May 23rd. Left DOMORI for BARAMURA to check census at 7.am. At the same time V.C.KANARI of BORA was sent to DARU with prisoners. On arriving at BARAMURA found the village environs clean due no doubt to A.C.KAREA who had been sent on ahead the day before. Quite a number of people were absent on checking census. The V.C. was of very little assistance. He is rather stupid. Later, moved on to FIRIO went ashore and inspected the village, it is being entirely rebuilt and a new rest house is under construction. Left again at 12.25 pm for MADAMI arriving there at 1.47 pm. A few minutes later up went the blue ensign hoisted to the village flagstaff by a village native. Round about the dusk the place was littered with rubbish so the V.C. was told to get the place cleaned up. Held C.N.M. One native convicted for adultery.

May 24th. Left MADAMI at 7.2 am and arrived at AUTI at 8.8am. Went ashore and inspected village; it was not clean and needed draining badly the V.C. was instructed accordingly. Collected tax from two defaulters. Moved on to WAPI arriving there after a nasty crossing at 11.30am. Went ashore and inspected village. V.C. was away. Paid bonus to three women. Returned to AUTI arriving there at 4.40 pm. Went ashore and camped.

May 25th. At 3.19 am left AUTI for DARU. Reached TORU pass at 11.35am after a rough passage off SUI point. We shipped seas and had to bail out the engine room. Waited for the tide in TORU passage and while waiting the A.C. and crew went ashore and had kai kai. We resumed our journey at 1.30 pm. At 1.55pm just after clearing TORU passage we struck bottom and waited for high water resuming the journey at 2.46 pm. DARU was reached at 4.21 pm terminating the patrol.

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GENERAL REMARKS

There is very little to report on this patrol it being purely routine. The coconut plantations all have an air of neglect about them and very little interest is taken in them by the natives. The indolence and complete indifference to such a source of income is amazing.

Gambling, it appears, is rife throughout the villages visited and I found it necessary to issue a stern warning to V.C. and the natives themselves. It is rather a difficult matter getting sufficient evidence to support a conviction in an offence of this kind.

The villages visited, on the whole, were satisfactory, but there is room for improvement in regard to drainage and cleanliness.

DARU

29/5/31.

A. R. M.

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[G.P. 67.]

PATROL REPORT.

STATION NUMBER.

9-1930/31

D A R U

STATION.

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

Country between ORIOMO & PAROTURI RS for the purpose of

General inspection of villages and village plantations etc

Left Station on 9th June 1931 Returned to Station on 22nd June 1931

Number of Carriers employed average 18 Number of Police taken 6

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge _____

Villages visited As mentioned in body of report


See previous maps

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited and a copy is to be made for filing on the station. The map is to be furnished whether the patrol is in a well-known district or not. If the patrol is over a route for which a map has already been sent in, a second map is not necessary. A reference to the previous report will be sufficient. If the patrol is over a route of which part has already been included in a map, a suitable sketch should be sent to enable the other places to be added to the previous map. For uniformity the map must occupy one of two sizes of paper—either the size of a half-sheet of ruled foolscap or the size of a whole or double sheet.
- (2) In the body of the report the name of the village should be followed by the name of the V.C. The number of houses and the population, as nearly as possible, should also be stated. The customs of the natives should as much as possible be noted and reported.
- (3) The Patrol Report is to be enclosed in this jacket, which, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary immediately after each patrol.
- (4) The space below is not to be written in.
- (5) The cost of the patrol must be shown within, in the space provided.

2287/11.23.—1.803.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 26/6/1931


Officer in charge of Station.

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Articles.	Quantity taken on Patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.				Government Cost.	Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total Used.			
Flour	200lbs				160	1 6 2	40lbs	
Biscuits					10	5 3		
Meat	10lbs				10	5 0		
Fish	10 "				10	1 8		
Sugar	10 "							
Tea								
Soap	2lbs				2	6		
Tobacco	25lbs				25	3 5 0		
Matches	12lbs				12	4		
Kerosene	1qt				1	6		
Tents	1				1		1	
Flies								
Lamps	3				3		3	
Buckets	2				2		2	
Kerosene Cans	1				1		1	
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.								
Knives, other								
Belts								
Pouches								
Print								
Twill								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes								
Half Axes	1				1		1	
Tomahawks								
TOTAL						5 4 8		

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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A.R.M.W.D.

Please be prepared to conduct a patrol to the mainland villages lying between the Oriomo & Pahoturi Rivers for the purposes detailed hereunder. Your departure will be contingent upon the return of the whaleboat. Further details re police, carriers etc can be arranged later.

- (a) The following villages should be inspected, also coconut plantations made under provisions of H.Regs. details of which are included in the Native Plantation Register. The fullest possible report should be made with regard to the latter and possibilities of copra production noted more especially in the case of DIRIMU as the bringing of this village into the Nat. Taxation scheme is contemplated.
Villages - DIRIMO, KUHINI, USERI, UMCE, JIBU, ALIPIA, GIRINGAPO, GULULU, TATI, MASINGARA, MARADAUAN.
- (b) Note and report on the incidence of yaws or other disease in any of the villages visited.
- (c) Annual prizes for the best village, plantation and garden will be awarded at the end of this month. Any outstanding qualities with regard to villages etc should be noted. Please particular note the village of BUJA in this connection.
- (d) Examine and report on a "kupi" known as "UPIMORO" near the village of DEWAPUP. This is said to have indications of oil?
- (e) Pay V.C. DANUNGE of WIEM for the year ended 31/12/30. (Trade to the value of £1)

R.H.
3/6/31

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Report of a Patrol by B.W.Faithorn A.R.M.

to country between ORIOMO and PAHOTURI rivers.

Object of Patrol.

- (a) Inspect all villages and village plantations under N.R.
- (b) Report on yaws and other diseases.
- (c) Note any outstanding qualities with regard to villages and gardens with a view to awarding annual prize.
- (d) Examine and report on a "kuipi" known as "UPIMOPO near DEWAPUP for indications of oil.

Tuesday June 9th.

The patrol party consisting of self, 5 A.C. and 5 prisoners the latter to be employed as carriers, left DARU by whale-boat at 10am. Arrived at TURITURI at 1.15pm and inspected the village which was found clean. The 1200 gallon tank recently purchased by these people is fitted up and placed on a hard wood platform at the corner of the mission church the roof of which forms the catchment area. Later proceeded to KUNINI and on my way there inspected the village plantation on the foreshore, this plantation presents a distressing spectacle and must be very disheartening to the KUNINI natives. I do not know what the original area of this "company" was but about 300 four to seven year old trees remain and before these mature I am afraid they will be all washed away for already high tides are continually sweeping through the plantation; the exposure of myriads of palm roots is a sure sign that their doom is sealed. A few minutes later I entered KUNINI village which is fast losing its appearance as a model village; the seas encroachment is again responsible for this. The front row of houses are continually being washed away and immediately in rear of the village lies a swamp which precludes the possibility of building again in regular alignment. The V.C. was asked where his other plantation was and tried to put me off with "Oh you cant go there Tauba it is too far". However he was eventually persuaded to lead me on. Twenty minutes walking along a fairly good track brought me to a stretch of grass and

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June 9th contd: scrub country near their gardens. A few coconut trees could be seen here and there between the scrub and I was informed that this was the "company". This plantation, I understand was laid out by Mr Rentoul in 1928 and there appears to be no record of it ever having been visited since. It is obvious that little or no maintenance work had been carried on during the interval. I returned to the village intending to get the plantation cleaned up immediately but I found only five able-bodied natives present. The V.C. informed me that nearly all the young men were away in Thursday Island and other places working for their tax. I instructed the V.C. to make a start on the morrow with what people he had available and that I would inspect the plantation again on my return journey. Later, I returned to TURITURI and after a brief stay for a light meal resumed my journey along the sand beach in the direction of Old Mawatta which place was reached at 4.30 pm. The whale-boat in the meantime had unloaded my gear and returned to Daru as instructed. Continued inland and camped the night at MASINGARA. At 7.30 pm a dance was held in the village and was quite an entertaining performance.

June 10th.

Before leaving MASINGARA held C.N.M. One native was convicted for adultery. At 8.30 am we left Masingara for IRUPE travelling in a W.S.W. direction, crossed the KURA stream on bamboo rafts and arrived at an ^{small} unknown hamlet known as DARAGELI at 10.45 am. This village consists of 8 houses with a native coconut grove of about 100 mature coconut palms growing alongside. The village was clean as a result of very recent activities.

After a rest of twenty minutes or so continued on to IRUPE travelling N.W. At 12.30 pm we arrived at IRUPE, this village is laid out on model village lines, a few coconut palms about 2 years old have been planted just inside the village open space. I told the V.C. and Councillors not to plant any more palms in the centre of the village but encouraged them to plant, in the future, around the village. All the buildings are well built of one design and of recent construction.

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June 10th contd. A notable feature about this village is that about 20 paces immediately behind each dwelling is a small neatly built shelter which is used for a kitchen a portion of which is penned off for housing the pig. I understand the reason for keeping the pigs penned up is to prevent them from wandering off to the swamps where crocodiles lie in wait for them. Between the villages of DARAGELI and IRUPE are two swamps each about 200 yards long. At one time, apparently, well constructed bridges had been built over these swamps but the crossings have been allowed to fall into disrepair. Ti-trees-hundreds of them- are growing right alongside so there is no shortage of timber for keeping the bridges in repair. The V.C. DONO was told to see that the people of the two villages mentioned kept the bridges in good order. There is no record in the V.C. book of an officer visiting the village of IRUPE. From enquiries made it appears that Mr LOGAN visited the district six or seven years ago.

The IRUPE people have special taro gardens about an acre in extent these are dotted about the countryside anything from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a mile away from the village. Around the village are growing bananas and paw paws in abundance.

At 1.30pm I paid off the MASINGARA carriers and told off 16 local natives for carrying on the morrow.

Native food consisting of Taro, & taitu was brought along and purchased. IRUPE comprises 14 dwellings; Population counted numbered 75 all told.

June 11th.

Left IRUPE at 7.30am travelling through stretches of grass and bush country. Crossed Bundabasroseeek running East at 8.45am. We arrived at TATI at 10am. The village of 9 houses was clean. Surrounding the village are planted bananas, pawpaws and young coconut palms. The coconut plantation was visited and instructions issued to clean weed the place. Hearing that there was a small village called SEBE about 2 hours walk away I sent L/Cpl MERIGA with 2.A.C. to visit the place and report to me on his return. We left TATI at 12.25pm for GULULU and arrived at this deserted village at 2.50pm passing enroute a new garden settlement of 4 houses. Three GULULU natives live

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June 11th contd: with their families in this settlement but all were absent when I passed through. At 6.p.m the GULULU V.C. reported and said all his people were now living at GIRINGAREDE. When the new settlement was mentioned to him he said that the three natives TOMAI, DAGAI and GORA did not want to live in the big village and would not heed his talk. The V.C. and A.C. OROROGO were sent back to the settlement to bring in the natives concerned but returned later without anyone the natives could not be found. Camped at GULULU. The plantation was in a state of neglect.

June 12th.

Before leaving GULULU paid off the IRUPE carriers and sent them home. Carriers from GIRINGAREDE were picked up and we left for that village at 8.a.m. An hours walk brought us to the village it is well laid out and consists of 8 dwellings of similar design built less than a year ago. I observed that quite a number of coconut trees had been cut down to make way for the new dwellings. I found, on enquiry, that the V.C. had done nothing to check the wanton destruction of these cultivated trees. When the natives responsible were brought before me, I found that they were all the able bodied natives of the village. To charge them all with wilfully destroying cultivated trees would probably have ended up in all being convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Upon reflection I decided not to prosecute; they were warned regarding the seriousness of the offence and made to plant up the number cut down which I estimated at 40. I remained in the village while this was being done and commenced the building of a rest house. Lee Corpl Meriga reported that SEBE is a small village of 7 houses about 2 1/2 hours walk to the westward of TATI. The village was clean and good dwellings are in existence. Of 12 names called from the GIRINGAREDE plantation register 4 are dead, 3 have moved to another village & 5 remain of those who planted coconuts ten years ago. Dancing went on from 7.30 p.m till 9.p.m.

June 13th.

We left GIRINGAREDE at 6.45 a.m for GAMAIWA (GAMAI) Our path led us through grass-land country. After 45 minutes walking we came across an old garden settlement just below which is a

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June 13th contd. stream called BENDEMWALO; about a mile further on is another stream called MULUBADUGO here we had a spell and resumed our journey at 9.20.p.m. Twenty minutes later we entered a small garden settlement of the GAMAIWA people. Hearing that GAMAIWA had been abandoned and the people now living at GLUBADU we made for that village and entered it at 10am precisely. GLUBADU is a village of 6 completed dwellings and 7 incompletd dwellings- ie-without walls. These people evidently spend most of their time in their garden settlements. The V.C. was present in the village when I arrived. Having to examine the "Kuipi" known as "UPIMPO" said to have indications of oil I made enquiries for the whereabouts of this place and after an hours spell trekked over there. On examination the "Kuipi" is nothing more or less than a natural spring of perfectly good water which runs underground for a few yards and then emerges into a rippling stream joining a creek a hundred yards lower down. I understand there are several of these so called "Kuipis" in the neighbourhood and as the natives drink the water therefrom it is pretty evident that no oil is in them. Besides, the country has been geologically surveyed by the Oriomo Oil Company and the natives assured me that white men from ORIOMO have seen the "Kuipis". I returned to GLUBADU and camped. Later settled a dispute over a woman between the GAMAIWA and GIRINGAREDE people.

June 14th. Before leaving for BUJA paid off the GIRINGAREDE carriers and returned them home. At 6.30am we left GLUBADU and passed through the deserted village of DEWAPUPU now a mass of weeds. At 8.15 am we came to a garden hamlet of 4 houses called WINAM; it is inhabited by 4 families and all were away when we passed through. At 10.15am we came to an old village settlement called MANGINI, a few coconut trees about 8 years old are growing and just beginning to bear, A number of strongly built bark shelters erected and other signs indicate that the settlement is occupied from time to time by the people when out hunting and sago making. A heavy storm came on here so we availed ourselves of the shelter provided and had an early meal. At 11.20am we resumed our journey and at 12.50 came to another small garden settlement

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June 14th contd: of three houses called KELKIA inhabited by five natives; all were absent when I passed through. We had a few minutes spell here and then continued on in a cold drizzle. BUJA was reached at 2.15pm. Our arrival was a surprise evidently for the women who were seen as we entered the village were wearing grass skirts; a few minutes later they reappeared wearing gay coloured calico skirts hurriedly put over their filthy grass raris. The days trek was 5½ hours actual walking time through undulating grass-land country flanked by numerous swamps. The track traversed was in fair condition and dry except for short stretches of mud and slush met with at infrequent intervals. JUGU the councillor appointed last year turned up just after we got settled ign. A little native food was brought along but not enough to feed the party on. The rain kept the people in and our late arrival gave them no time to go to their gardens. BUJA is a pleasantly situated village and like most of the villages visited to date is surrounded by bananas and paw paw trees but it hardly comes up to the standard of IRUPE visited on the 10th inst. A native named SAGO of GUGUGU has been with me since the 10th inst and has acted in the capacity of interpreter. He speaks English, Motuan, BIKAMENA and GIKAMENA languages. SAGO was at one time M in Mr Lyons employ and for years employed as shooting boy with the ORIONO oil coy.

June 15th.

We left BUJA at 7.40am with carriers from the same village. At 9.15 am we arrived at a garden settlement called KOKONIONG. In the garden were growing bananas and paw paws of an unusually large size. Taro, yams and pumpkins were also seen growing. After a long halt of half an hour we continued on and arrived at BIAMIDA at 10.45am. As I was suffering with a sore just below the ankle I considered it inadvisable to continue the days trek - signs of inflammation were evident - so camped. The people led by a man named BIJU were very willing and helped to make camp; the women, too, went off to the gardens almost immediately to bring in food for us. The few coconut trees seen growing in the village are quite young being no more than two years old. At the garden settlement

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June 15th contd: At the garden settlement of KOKONIONG are growing a number of fully matured trees bearing well and sufficient for domestic needs. The actual walking time from BUJA to BIAMBODA is three hours along a good track mostly through shady stretches of bush.

E.A.C. who were sent on ahead to WIEM to bring in V.C. DARUNGE for his pay were found by L/Cpl Meriga sitting down in BIAMBODA, they had sent ~~an~~ a village native to do what they were told to do; subsequently the A.C. were convicted and fined. V.C. DARUNGE arrived in due course and was paid his wages in trade. A wonderful display of native foods was laid before us to purchase and it is a long time since I saw such an amount and variety brought in.

In accordance with G.S. letter 522/31 dated 14/4/31 I made enquiries regarding escapee prisoner 3401 AGARI and obtained the information from V.C. DARUNGE of WIEM that the man is back in his village, Moorhead river. I could get no direct evidence that AGARI is in his village - just heresay. A patrol is due to the Moorhead in a few weeks time and further information may be obtained during the course of the patrol.

June 16th.

We left BIAMBODA at 7.am. At 10am we crossed the DIROGA creek and fifty minutes later entered KIBULI which the people are about to evacuate for another village called IUL. We had a long halt at KIBULI and then continued on to IUL about 3 miles away and arrived there at 12.15pm. IUL is under construction; the natives are living in temporary shelters about 50 yards away from the main site while the building is going on. The country traversed to-day was over undulating grass-land in a W.S.W. direction. On reaching KIBULI we were in country first opened up by Mr Karius A.R.M. (see P/R No.7 1924/25). The actual walking time to-day was 4 1/2 hours. The country round about teems with wallaby and some good sport can be had if one feels inclined and energetic enough to follow them up.

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June 17th. Left IUL at 6.40am and crossed the PAHOTURI river on bamboo rafts ten minutes later and arrived at GIDERETORA at 8.40 am where V.C.KAMAN was waiting with carriers. GIDERETORA is a new village inhabited by the people who a few years ago were living at KUWANUMANG and BUNKUKULEM visited by Mr Karius. The two latter villages are now abandoned. The population of GIDERETORA numbers 50 to 60 people. The village was clean and the dwellings 9 in number are well constructed and in good repair. After a change of carriers proceeded on our way arriving at a small isolated settlement known as KADARA at 2.45 pm after wading through two fairly extensive swamps. Heard this evening that we may not be able to get through to MABADUAN on the coast owing to the extent and depth of the swamps lying between here (KADARA) and MABADUAN.

June 18th. I sent on ahead 2 A.C. to bring up canoes from MABADUAN should I find the swamps impassable and have to return. At 7.45 am when the carriers "fell in" four were missing, the V.C. said that they had gone home. I sent the V.C. back for them. A few minutes later we moved off and almost immediately into a swamp knee deep and emerged from it 3/4 of an hour later. Half a mile further on entered another swamp and this continual wading through a series of swamps went on till 12.30pm. I did not realize till afterwards that crocodiles infest these evil smelling areas. There is no object in ever travelling to-days route again. Except for the bush or rather swamp settlement occupied by about 3 native families the country is of no use to anyone. (KADARA should be declared a "Forbidden Settlement") The natives were warned that this may happen and were advised to go back to their proper village SIGABADARA where they, I understand, originally lived.

It was a most wretched day to-day. If I had known of these swamps and could have relied on local information (often misleading) I could have rafted down the river and so saved myself a lot of discomfort and the carriers a day of unnecessary toil. I think the best time to do this patrol would be about the first week in September when the smaller swamps dry up.

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JUNE 19th. I was expecting the whale-boat to meet me at MABAUDAN so waited until noon. At 1.p.m. there was no sign of it so hired a native cutter to take me over to OLD MAWATTA. We had just got outside the anchorage when a vessel was sighted and recognised as being the "KAPURI" the E.M.A. launch. We returned to the anchorage and awaited the "KAPURI". Mr Sharp had very kindly placed the vessel at the R.M. disposal and owing to the absence of the whale-boat from the station and a heavy S.E. blowing the R.M. very thoughtfully sent the launch over for me. It was just as well for we struck exceedingly rough seas and it was with relief we anchored off OLD MAWATTA at the mouth of the BINATURI river. We camped at MASINGARA at 5.30pm.

June 20th. During the morning I inspected the Masingara coconut plantation planted under N.R. See Appendix to this report. At 1.p.m. we left for DIRIMO district. USERI was reached at 3.30pm and camped. I tried wearing a boot on my sore foot to-day after wearing shoes for several days and paid the penalty. After inspecting USERI village plantation camped here.

June 21st. An hours walking this morning brought us to the village of DIRIMO. The village was clean. Inspected the plantation the report of which is shown on appendix. The V.C. having been warned of my approach had made a good attempt to clean the plantation up. Judging from the length of the grass cut down one could easily surmise that the place had not received attention for years. Later moved on to UME at one time a flourishing village now a garden settlement. The plantation was inspected and had an air of neglect about it.

~~It~~ It was my intention to visit JIBU and ALIFIA in accordance with R.M. instructions but had to give it up owing to my sore foot. L/Cpl Mexiga was sent to ALIFIA and he reported on his return that the village consisted of 6 dwellings and was clean but a lot of grass was growing in the plantation. He told the ~~the~~ people to clear it up. I got back to DIRIMO at 1.30pm and camped.

June 22nd. We left DIRIMO about 7.45 am and arrived at KUNINI plantation an hour or so later. My instructions given to the V.C. on the 9th inst had been obeyed. I was amazed at the transformation.

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June 22nd contd:

Where before a palm here and there could be seen peeping through the grass and scrub, now was revealed an area of waving palms covering approximately 4 to 5 acres. The trees average a growth of 6 years and despite neglect of years they appear to be quite healthy. The V.C. was told to fence in this area, fill in with new plantings trees alleged to have been eaten by the pigs and to grow sweet potatoes to keep the grass down. Later walked along the sand beach to OLD MAWATTA and boarded the launch and held G.N.M. One native convicted for stealing. At 2.45.PM we left OLD MAWATTA and reached DARU about 6.15 pm after a rough crossing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Isolated Settlements.

With the natives of the inland villages visited on this patrol was noticed a growing tendency on their part to break away from their parent villages and live for long periods in isolated settlements. At this time of the year, of course, garden making is in full swing and it may be owing to that reason so many small settlements were observed. It is only natural where the gardens are situated a considerable distance from the main village the villagers should prefer to live on the ground being cultivated instead of returning each evening after their long days toil is over. In the wet season I understand the majority prefer to reside in the parent village. Anyhow all V.C. were warned that the people must not be allowed to live permanently in their garden settlements.

Native Plantations.

Importance was given to the inspection of native plantations planted under N.R. during this patrol and I regret to say that generally the plantations had the appearance of years of neglect. The number of trees growing are considerably less than the original plantings, neither do the figures tally with those shown in our plantation register.

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Native Plantations contd My figures of course are only approximate and have no claim to accuracy. In some instances owing to irregular planting and other causes an accurate count was next to an impossibility. With the low price for copra prevailing at the moment and no demand from traders it is going to be no easy task reviving native interest in these plantations.

The abandonment of old villages for new is an ^{other} factor that contributes to neglect of plantations but the natives have been told that this cannot be accepted as an excuse. In most of the inland villages the trees are not yet in bearing so the question of producing copra does not apply to these villages. In two or three years time all the plantations visited by me on this patrol should be bearing.

Of 22 names called of natives that planted nuts in the village of USEI 10 years ago, 10 are dead.

Of 12 names called at GIRINGAREDE 4 are dead.

Of 13 names called at GUILUW 4 are dead and 4 have migrated.

My observations on the plantations visited are shown overleaf.

During the patrol I observed no serious cases of

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DARU

26/6/51.

B. W. Fairclough

A.R.M.

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APPENDIX.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS and OBSERVATIONS

VILLAGE	Trees previous count	Trees present count	Remarks
MASINGARA	2250	1500	Reduction due to misses not replanted and ravages of pigs. Grass and scrub growing in plantation. A general air of neglect.
KUNINI	2200	500	Reduction due to encroachment of seas on foreshore pltn. Inland pltn neglected for year. Was overgrown with grass and scrub on 9th inst. Since has been cleared & counted 120 palms. V.C. reports pigs ate most of the original plantings.
DIRIMO	2000	1500	Was fairly clean; is low lying & needs frequent draining. Few trees bearing, majority mature in 4 years time.
USERI	600	220	In fair condition. Trees average 7-8 years; healthy.
UME	500	350	Village abandoned. Pltn free from grass & weeds but dirty with fallen fronds lying about. A general air of neglect. Trees average 8 years. A few in bearing.
GIRINGAREDE	520	375	Pltn full of weeds and lalang. 175 trees 6-8 years. 200, 8-10 years. 50 trees had been cut down to make way for new buildings. See P/R page 4 June 12th.
GULULU	264	160	Village abandoned and pltn overgrown with lalang. Next to impossible to count.
TATI	no previous record.	600	Pltn fairly clean. Trees average 7-8 years. About 30 burnt down and others badly scorched through fire. People warned re fire and advised to clear grass with knives.
MABADUAN	3350	3000	A splendid pltn. Trees bearing good size nuts. Clear when inspected.

DARU
26/6/31.

B. W. Fairbank
A.R.M.

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Patrol Report No. 9/30-31

REMARKS

The "kuipi" known as "Upimopo" visited by A.R.M. Faithorn in the course of this patrol is the same as that visited by Mr Robert Bruce early this year. It is said that Mr Bruce noticed indications of oil at this spot some 25 years ago and made a special trip to Papua to make further investigations but apparently he found nothing.

R.W.D.
R.W.D.
30/6/31