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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PIGEON HOLE *R.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

JACKET No. *48*

Resident Magistrate.

No. 100

District

SUBJECT:

*Police Report investigating
charges against of [illegible]*

By Whom Introduced?

ARIN WA

Date:

19

Nos. (consecutive) of the Letters and Minutes enclosed:

Endorsements:

None. Nothing other than that necessary to fill in the above Headings, is to be written on this Jacket.

This Jacket is to be Returned to the above Department without unnecessary delay. — 17.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

No. 1842/1265/14.

Government Secretary's Department,

Port Moresby, 23rd November, 1914.



The Resident Magistrate,

Western Division,

D A R U.

Alleged murder of DAMRASTALI by GAMA River natives

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant No.R/48, regarding the alleged murder of DAMRASTALI by GAMA River natives.

His Excellency states that he always understood that August and September were the best months for getting about in the country referred to in your letter.

H. M. Lambson
Acting Government Secretary.

R/48/14

Western

Daru, 10th November, 1914.

The Honourable,

The Government Secretary,


PORT MORSBY.

Alleged murder of Damrastali by 2500 natives

In reply to your letter No. 1551/1914 of the 7th October last, I have to state that so far, nothing further has been done in the matter of investigating and securing the murderers. During the wet months of the past year, and during those months succeeding the wet season when great difficulty is experienced in getting through sage swamp and low lying country such as exists in the ~~XXXXXX~~ districts inhabited by the Buniki, Damrastali and other nomadic tribes living between the Ramu and Gama Rivers, work in other parts of the Division has claimed my attention, and the business of enquiring into the above alleged murders was left until the dry months, when there would be reasonable prospects of arresting the murderers.

The next patrol will be to Buniki some time this month, when the Damrastali murders will be enquired into, and the murderers, if possible arrested.

This patrol will be undertaken by myself - health permitting or by Mr. Patrol Officer Herbert after his arrival from Kikori.


Resident Magistrate.



F. J. B.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Government Secretary's Department,

Port Moresby, 7th. October, 1914.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

No. 1531/1265/14.



The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division,
D A R U.

ALLEGED MURDER OF DAMRASTALI (BUNIKI)
NATIVES BY GAMA RIVER MEN.

I append hereto copy of a minute by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and would ask you to let me have a reply to same by return mail:

" In December last Mr. Burrows A.R.M. visited the DAMU
" and GAMA River to inquire into an alleged murder of
" DAMRASTALI (BUNIKI) natives by GAMA River men, and a
" retaliatory murder of GAMA River men by DAMRASTALI;
" the visit was unsuccessful.
" Was anything further done in the matter?"

H. J. Campbell
Acting Government Secretary.

R. 48/14

Daru, Western

6th January

14

Patrol by Mr Burrows A.R.M. W.D. to the Bamu
GAMA Rivers to enquire into alleged massacre of
DAMRAS TALI People.

The Honourable,

The Government Secretary

Enclosed herewith I beg to
a Report from Mr Burrows A.R.M. with reference to
above.


Resident Magistrate.

Western Division

Daru 157 13/13

The A.R.M. W.D.

Daru.

Adverting to my minute of 5th inst. re your conducting a patrol to enquire into certain alleged massacres in the Bamu River &c. the commencement of which had to be postponed owing to the receipt of certain instructions re yourself from the G.S. I have now to request you to accomplish this patrol in accordance with the original instructions.

Mr. Gordon, A.R.M. D.D. has consented to take yourself and party in the launch "Active" to the Bamu. He will leave here to-day. You may take the station whaler for the purpose of carrying police and stores as far as Babuda where you should be able to get canoes to replace her.

Spr. S. Opl. APATA whom I understand you do not wish to take with you with five A.C. will be detailed for the purpose of returning the whaler back to Daru. Of course these men will be sent specially from Daru for that purpose, so your party of police will not be needed for the work.


Resident Magistrate.

To the R.M.

W.D.

— My report concerning the above minute attached herewith.


W.D.



2. 1. 13.

Western

Daru. 5th December,

13

The I.R.S. U.D.

Daru.

On Monday morning next the 6th December, please proceed on patrol in the "Nivani" with D.C. APALA and 7 police to the Fann River and thoroughly investigate the alleged kidnappers of two SAMARAKA men by name ^{name} and the alleged kidnappers of 4 KUSHI people by the name ^{name} which was reported by you yesterday, and if found to be either whole or in part true, arrest the offenders and bring them with any necessary witnesses to Daru.

As this patrol will no doubt necessitate your scouring the country between the Fann and Gama Rivers, you will have a favourable opportunity of getting into touch with the people residing in that district. If the object of the patrol will not be hindered in any way thereby, I shall be glad if you will make endeavours to obtain information as to the customs of the people, their numbers etc.

Please take necessary trade and food for buying food for police and the carriers you may require, for at least one month's patrol. Also take sufficient trade for paying carriers.


Resident Magistrate.

R. 49/14.

Return of Patrol made by

SECTION OF PATROL

of the Reserve Division during the period 18/12/13

Date of Leaving Station Please Insert

Monday 15th Dec/13

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To enquire into the alleged
members of the ... people, as per instructions

Report to
Station

Cost
Remarks

25/12/13

Four Tomahawks 10/-, 6 Handkerchiefs 3/-
and 2 lb Tobacco 2/-

Recruited twelve men for A.C. and Paid
Five Next of Kin Accounts.

[Signature]
Resident Magistrate

Eastern Division

Report of a Patrol on the Banu and Gama River

Districts

15th Dec. Monday. In accordance with instructions I left Gugu with ten
Police and the whaleboat for the purpose of attending to an
alleged massacre of DAIRASTALI people by GARDOW. In the Garden
A.D. B.D. was going back to KIKIHI with the launch "Archie"
he kindly took me as far as BUNIKI on the Banu River which
place we reached on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

The weather was fine on the trip across although it
was a little hazy when we left the boat.

At BUNIKI the GARDOW people told I was the only one
recruiting for the A.C. they estimated the total of
twenty five men asked for. As I expected to visit GARDOW for
the work in hand I took these men on with me.

At BUNIKI I told one of the GARDOW people and left
him to go to GARDOW and get his selection of recruits
ready.

At BUNIKI the houses on the river bank had been burnt
down so we went up the main creek to try and find somebody who
could give any information. Going to a small village we
found a boom across the mouth; this prevented us from getting
direct to the small village, so I landed; the few people about
knew that we were friends etc., and making a circuit in the bush,
we could get nobody to come to us. This village I found had also
been burnt and the people were living in small make-shift shelter
Mr Gardow had got the boom out away and as we were about to
start down the Creek V.C.HINA of BUNIKI arrived by canoe having
come down the main Creek.

From V.C.HINA I got the following information.

BUNIKI which consists of three separate camps are named

GIDUA , with NINA Yi Ilage Constable
 DARRANTALI * NIWA headman
 ERDUA * INAGIA *

The first camp GIDUA are the principal people and they live on the
 Dava River at the entrance to BURIKI Creek.

The DARRANTALI people left some time ago to visit the GAMA River
 for the purpose of purchasing canoes and when there a dispute took
 place which resulted in a fight when ten of their number were killed. Less
 than a week later NINA and others were on the Dava River and their catching
 operations were interrupted when they were met and killed by some of
 the GIDUA. The NINA people heard the news of the fight and told
 the GIDUA about the fight and then told the GIDUA about the
 GAMA River.

For several days after the fight the DARRANTALI people
 had no contact with the GIDUA and ERDUA people and it was
 several days before they met.

On the morning of the 10th the launch "LITTLE" proceeded on
 the way to GIDUA. I went the whole way up the Dava River for fresh
 water and taking the NINA and some police left in canoes with the object
 of trying to get some of the DARRANTALI people. The camp was still empty
 and a thorough search was made but nobody could be found or even traces
 of the way they had gone. The country was liquid mud and the heavy rain
 last night washed out all traces of them. I then took a larger creek
 nearer the mouth called PABARU this creek led in an easterly direction
 and I followed up until it got so small we could not get the canoes
 along at intervals along the journey I got out and went into the bush
 but the country was very swampy with thick bog which made it practically
 impassable. The distance travelled up this creek I estimate at about
 four and a half to five miles. Any signs of natives were followed up
 and on the south side I got into touch with the PIRUPINU people: These
 Dushoon were very frightened and it took a lot of coaxing: A number of
 these people have come to work in the past and I had a D/L account to
 settle: On the way back I met a lot of the DERRAVI people who were the

once I met when on my way to KIKORI (REPORT Nov: 1964). With the aid of a little "trade" a good number were induced to come out of the bush and their headman DUNEA agrees to build a village and have a permanent camp. Later on I met some men of the SIBORIDAI tribe - they had got the news of our arrival and came to get D/L pay which I was able to settle. All these tribes travel long distances and have been hard pressed for water both for making sage and drinking purposes but now the country is all mud they are contented.

I could find no place suitable to make a journey across to the SAMI River, and when I questioned the natives it appears that the only way they can get there is by going round outside in canoes.

I returned to the camp after sundown and met the whaleboat with the balance of the police who were getting out to look for me.

On the 18th I had to herd the whaleboat up the river again for water as that got yesterday was brackish. Leaving again in the canoes I went up the BUKI Creek (KIBOROA) I met some of the GIBUA people who tell me that the name of the SAMI River people who had the fight is BUDUNG but I cannot find where their camp is. With the object of trying to get some of the DANRATAI people who I hear live up this creek, I went for one tide but the place had been deserted for some time.

On the way up I passed the village of the UPATI people & their main house is 270 feet long and is the largest house I have seen in the Bamu River district - there were twenty-two women shelters. These people have been at the head waters of this creek for some months. The main creek has natural drains about every twenty or thirty yards along the bank and the place being very swampy it is difficult to travel any distance.

What with the rain all last night and the greater part of this day the mud is very deep and moving about on shore one sinks up to the knees.

Returned to camp late in the afternoon .

On the 20th before daylight I left in the whaleboat with

Nine Police and six Recruits also the V.C. NINA, leaving the balance of the recruits and one A.C. in camp. We reached the GAMA River early and on the way up passed several villages which were deserted. Further up two men were seen on the bank and I got on shore with an interpreter but could not get them to come to me. The articles of trade I left and when we were further up the river they came out and got them but a movement on our part to return they were off in the bush again. At a village named KA-AND I came across a man named BANIGI who has recently finished a term in the DANU BUCH; from this man we were able to find out about the BUDUNG people and it appears we had passed the creek they live up while runs in from GAMA Point. BANIGI got a lot of his people to come to us and also natives from two other villages named ANAND and BANIGI. I went into the bush about a mile to the place where these people get their water and although the travelling was through swamp and difficult walking I was surprised to find a clear fresh water stream from a small spring with ~~beautifully clear water~~. Late in the afternoon I left with BANIGI and another man as guide intending to get into the camp of the BUDUNG people at daylight; we had a wet stormy night but it was good for the work in hand and when dawn near the entrance of the river had a rest for a couple of hours. We were in the camp of the BUDUNG people just before dawn but the camp was empty everybody having left in canoes. There were a good number of shelters which are just above high water level and from the surrounding country it appears that these natives only move about in canoes. From what our guide states these people come mostly from the TUNARA River while others will have gone up different creeks in the GAMA. One thing that they must have seen the whaleboat entering the GAMA River ^{February} and got away because from what BANIGI says news would not be brought to them as they are not friendly with natives living up this River.

With a stiff Southeast wind we made a quick passage back to the DANU River and after picking up the men left in camp took advantage of the tide and arrived at OROPAI at 9-45 P.M.

On the 22nd I paid two D/L accounts one being from ANAIDAI and

with the ebb tide we made straight through to WABODA Island and as the 124 canoes I got here were good double sculling vessels for natives, transhipped some of my party.

On the 22nd we made an early start coming through the SIVAI Creek but later in the afternoon had to make for shelter as very heavy weather came on from the Northwest.

On the 24th we left our shelter on KIDU Island and pulled in a flat calm as far as SORO Point: after getting inside we had a hard landing to land where we arrived at 2-30 p.m.

As the natives concerned in this matter had said to me that they did not know how I should be able to return to land and that they did not know of another time with weather like this the cause and general fishing grounds are located in the habit of these people about SIVAI and the time never to break up the small parties of two and three and with the present state of the country practically impossible to get into touch with them.

Assistant Resident Magistrate

London Division

PIGEON HOLE R



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Resident Magistrate.

JACKET No. 10.

201

SUBJECT:

*Police to remove same items by P.M. ...
to ...
...*

By Whom Introduced? W.M.D.

Date: 2/1/14., 19

No. (consecutive) of the Letters and Minutes enclosed:

The number of the original jacket on this subject is No.

Endorsements:

NOTE.—Nothing, other than that necessary to fill in the above Headings, is to be written on this Ja

This Jacket is to be Returned to the above Department without unnecessary delay. — 17

R/70/25

Western

Daru, 9th November, 1915

The Honourable,

The Government Secretary,

PORH MURRAY.

I have to inform you, in answer to your letter No. 1729/A.123 of the 20th ulto, that DANI of BUKKI was arrested on the 27th idem (Vide the A.M.K.'s certified report No. 88 sent to you on the 25th inst.)


Resident Magistrate.

Western Division.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE
No 1729/A.123/15.

Government Secretary's Department,
Port Moresby, 20th October, 1915.



The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division,
Daru.

With reference to my letter No.369/A.123 of the 1st
March last, relative to BANI (BUNIKI (?), I shall be glad if
you will inform me whether this man has been arrested yet?

Please furnish me with a reply at your earliest
convenience.

Jas. W. Paldie
Government Secretary.

B/69/14.

Daru, Western

15 February, 1915.


Report of Patrol to the BAMU & GAMA Rivers.

The Honourable,

The Acting-Government Secretary.

PORT MORESBY.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 216/A.123/15. of the 5th. inst. in regard to the above patrol and have to inform you that another attempt to arrest the native BANI, mentioned therein, will be made as soon as possible.


Resident Magistrate, N.D.

ABC.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

No. 216/123/15.

Government Secretary's Department,

Port Moresby, 5th February, 1915.



W

The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division,

D A R U.

Report of Patrol to the BAMU & GAMA Rivers.

With regard to your patrol report of the 17th December No.R/69, of a visit to the Bamu and Gama Rivers, it is observed that BANI was not arrested. It is assumed that another attempt will be made shortly to apprehend him.

H. M. Lawrence
Acting Government Secretary.

P.O. of
ack R & state that another attempt is to
be made as soon as possible to arrest
BANI

W
P.M.

R/70/14.

DARU, Western
28th December, 1914.


The Honourable,
The Acting-Government Secretary

PORT MORSBY.

Voucher - USIG of MAWATA Villages, W.D.

I am enclosing herewith a voucher for the sum of two pounds in favour of URIG of MAWATA, W.D. for the hire of the MAWATA cutter "PAFUA" for a patrol to the BUNIKI District, NAWU River, W.D.

The launch "Alert" had broken down and the cutter was hired for the patrol.


Resident Magistrate, W.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

NO. R/10/14.

Resident Magistrate's Office,

DARU, Western Division.

December 10th, 1914.

The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division.

DARU.

Report of a Patrol to the BAMU and GAMA RIVERS.

I beg to forward, herewith, Report of a Patrol made by me to the BAMU and GAMA Rivers, in accordance with your Minutes of the 24th ultimo.

The Patrol was commenced on the 26th ult. and I returned to DARU on the night of the 15th inst.

Ten natives of the BUNIKI tribe, BAMU River, were brought to DARU in connection with the alleged murder of AUDA, MAUME and RBAU of CROPAI and in the alleged murder of natives of BUDUPU.

At the GAMA River, I was unable to obtain such information. The natives of GIWA seem to have left the locality and to have gone inland. Not more than a dozen natives were seen and all the houses along the river for some distance were deserted.

During the Patrol, three cases were dealt with in the Court for Native Matters.

Time did not permit the distribution of all the amounts entrusted to me, nor was I able to attend to the matter at SOREA, Kiwa Island.

(2).

Island.

The various Statements taken from natives throughout the Patrol are attached hereto, as also are the receipt for the amounts distributed to next of kin etc.

C. P. Herbert

Patrol Officer.

DARU, Western Division.

Statement by EGAI of OROPAI in connection with the alleged murder of
AUDA, MAUME, and EBAU of OROPAI by certain BUNIKI natives.

EGAI states:-

About four or five months ago myself and IDE were in a canoe,
going fishing to a place called MATARU. AUDA was in front of us-about 100 yds-
in a canoe with his wife MAUME and his daughter EBAU. They were going to
ANIADAI.

AUDA's canoe had just reached the point on the BAMU River called
UAPUNBA, when it was met by four BUNIKI canoes coming up the BAMU River. I was
about one hundred yards off. I could see BANI in one of the BUNIKI canoes. I
did not know the others by name. I recognise some among the BUNIKI people now
in custody.

The BUNIKI people then started firing arrows on AUDA. All the people in the
canoes were firing arrows at one time or another. AUDA started to paddle
away. He was surrounded by the four BUNIKI canoes. I was watching them all the
time. I saw arrows sticking in AUDA's body. I saw him fall. Arrows were stick-
-ing in both the women. The BUNIKI people then cut the heads off the three
bodies and threw the latter in to the water. I could not distinguish who
actually cut off the heads. The BUNIKI people then returned towards their
village. They did not see either IDE or myself.

Taken before me this 9th day of
December, 1914.

EGAI.
His X Mark.

C. P. Hubert
Patrol Officer

Statement of IDE of OROPAI in connection with the alleged murder of AUDA, MAUME and EBAU of OROPAI by certain natives of BUNIKI.

IDE states:-

With EGAI I was out fishing about four or five months ago. AUDA, MAUME and EBAU were in AUDA's canoe in front of us. They were going to ANIADAI.

On coming to a bend in the river, Auda's canoe, which was about 100 yards in front of us, ran into four canoes full of BUNIKI people.

These people immediately started firing arrows on AUDA and his women. EGAI and I stopped our canoe and we were able to see all that went on.

All these men now in custody were in the BUNIKI canoes. All were firing arrows on AUDA and his women. MAINA was among the BUNIKI people. He was firing arrows. I know he is a Village Constable. I am sure he was firing arrows.

Then the BUNIKI people got hold of AUDA and the women in his canoe. Their bodies were pierced by many arrows. I saw that man (AGEA) cut off EBAU's head with a bamboo knife. I am sure it was that man (AGEA). The heads were cut off the other two bodies - I could not see by whom. The bodies were thrown into the river and the BUNIKI people returned to their villages.

Taken this 9th day of December, 1914

IDE.

before me,

C. J. Herbert
Patrol Officer

His X Mark.

Statement made by MEANI of BUNIKI in connection with the alleged murder by BUNIKI men of a man named AUDA of OROPAI and of two women WAUME and EBAU also of OROPAI.

MEANI states:-

My name is MEANI. I went with a number of BUNIKI men to UAPUNBA. An OROPAI canoe came down the river and came close to our canoes. AUDA of OROPAI and two women were in the canoe from OROPAI. BANI of BUNIKI started firing arrows at AUDA. AUDA then fired back. A lot of arrows were fired and plenty of arrows were in AUDA's body. BANI, KIMAI, NIRI, WOGU, TUTE, GARIGA, IGO, GOIMOI, AGEA, MAROGO and all the others fired at AUDA and his women. Plenty of arrows were sticking in all of them. When AUDA and the women were dead they were put in our canoes; GARIGO and AGEA cut off the small girl's head. KIMAI, GOIMOI, WOIDE, and MANEA cut off the other woman's head. AUMA, KAKO, NIRI and GCIDI cut off AUDA's head. The women's heads have been burnt. BANI has AUDA's head. MAROGO is my father. He is now in custody.

Taken this third day of December, 1914

before me,

C. H. Herbert
Patrol Officer

MEANI.

His X Mark.

Statement made by MAINA of BUNIKI in connection with the alleged murder by BUNIKI natives of a man named AUDA of OROPAI and of two women MAUME and EBAU also of OROPAI.

MAINA states:-

I was camped in a small sago making place called TAPIRUBE. The majority of DAMASTALI people were at a place called IROBOA. This was about six months ago. MAITAU my brother came and told me that the DAMASTALI people at IROBOA had killed AUDA and two women of OROPAI at UAPUNBA. I then went to IROBOA and questioned the people about the affair.

AGEA told me that he had cut the head off AUDA's daughter.

BANI told me that he had shot three arrows at AUDA.

MAROGO told me that he had hit AUDA in the head with an arrow.

WOIDE, KIMAI and GOIMOI told me that they had killed the wife of AUDA between them.

AUMA told me that he was present in the canoe but did not take any part in the affray.

KAKO told me that he had cut off AUDA's head.

I think BANI now has AUDA's head as KAKO gave it to him.

GAISU and TAWA-U were told of the affair by me. They were camped with me at TAPIRUBI.

The prisoners MEANI and IMA now in custody were with the DAMASTALI party when they killed AUDA and the others.

Taken this 7th day of December, 1914,

MAINA

before me,

His X Mark.

C. H. Herbert
Patrol Officer

C.L. Herbert. Esq. P.O.

Daru.

With B.P.O. Williams, S.S. Gera and 9 A.C. please proceed in the O.L. "Alert", taking the district whaleboat in tow, to Buniki for the following purposes-

1. To make further enquiries into and arrest the persons concerned in the murder of AUDA, MAUME and RBAU of Gropai.
2. To enquire further and arrest the persons concerned in the fight between the BUDUPU and DANASTALI peoples, and of those concerned in the killing of persons on either side. At present the names of Budupu people killed in the fight are not known, nor are particulars to hand as to the exact cause of the fight.
3. To make further enquiries and arrest the persons concerned in the murders of the two Budupu men near Pirupiru.
4. To arrest the person or persons who fired on A.C. Paradesha when last I was at Buniki. I have been informed that BANI of BUNIKI is the main offender. He may be the same Bani who is alleged to be the principal offender in the murder of Auda of Gropai.

The particulars given in the attached statements ~~xxxx~~ contain all the information re the above-mentioned murders that is at present available.

If you succeed in arresting all or any of the offenders, please endeavour to get statements from witnesses. Also bring the witnesses to Daru.

Your best plan will be, I think, to first pay a night visit to Buniki and surround the home of BANI, waiting until daylight to effect arrests. If you do not succeed thus in capturing all the offenders, make a search of the surrounding country for them.

Next proceed to the Gani River, and try and get into touch with the Budupu people. This will be best accomplished at night by surrounding the village - if possible - and waiting until daylight to interview the leading men so as to ascertain their side of the fight with the Danastali, and also arresting persons concerned in it, and any murders that occurred as a consequence.

Then proceed back to Buniki, and at night surround the Danastali village and when daylight comes, endeavour to arrest persons concerned in the fight with the Budupu, in the killing of any people of the latter place, and in connection with the killing of the two Budupu men near Pirupiru.

Then proceed to Pirupiru, and endeavour to arrest the men concerned in the murder of the two Budupu men.

You may want services so it would be advisable to obtain say *at Gropai (Daru River)*

Avoid overloading your vessels as far as possible.

S.S. Phynad Syam will act as your guide both at Buniki and at the place where the Budupu and Pirupiru peoples are camped. He should be closely watched as he is not dependable. *Bring him back to Daru*

On the return trip to Daru, should you have any of the offenders in connection with the murder of Auda of Gropai, please call at the latter village & bring in two men witnesses ~~xxxx~~ named IDR and EBI

Without interfering in any way with the successful carrying of the above and should the time permit, please pay out the following amounts to the proper persons.

Deceased N. Labs.

WRENS of TAINIARATO (Fly R) O/S 7269

5 - 15 - 4

FAPY of IWI (Fly R) O/S 7896

4 - 7 - 0

AWAI of URIO (Fly R) O/S 2617

5 - 14 - 8

Ex. A. Co.

WASH-O of NUHAI (Fly R) wages from

10 - 0

1/4 to 30/6/14. E.V. 1760

MURUDE of IASA wages from 1/2 to 31/8/14

0 - 8 (8)

as per E.V. 1805/2

DAGWA of ITHIRIA (Fly R) wages from 1/1

1 - 1 - 5

to 31/3/14 as per E.V. 1805/2

Ex. Native Crown Services

KARUO of OROHAI (Dunn)

1 - 31

KONONA of HIRIO (Fly R)

1 - 11

515 18 21

Resident Magistrate, W.D.
Dun. 24/11/14.

*Receipt for above amounts
to be paid*

*4/5
P.M.*

Statement of MAINA, V.C. of BUNIKI with regard to the alleged murder by the BUDUPU (Gama River) people of 10 men of DAMASTALI (Buniki), and of the alleged subsequent murder of two men of BUDUPU by Pirupiru and Damastali men.

Maina states-

About 12 months ago a number of Damastali men visited the Budupu men at the Gama River for the purpose of buying canoes. A quarrel arose followed by fighting in which the following Damastali men were killed - KARABAI, MEAGI, DA-I MAUKI, KAGI, ODOBA, NAUPA, IPO, KEPO and DUAN. I learned this from the following DAMASTALI men who returned escaped and returned from Budupu, - WAIWA, IBIRI, GASE, DUANI, MAGOI, GAMOGO, MADO, SIGAI, IPAI, MAOMA, KABA and UDA.

Damastali is one of the three Buniki Villages.

Some time after the above murders occurred, two men of Damastali named WAIWA and DUA, were with the Pirupiru people who were camped on the coast between the Ramu & Gama Rivers. One day some canoes were seen coming along the coast from the Gama. Unseen some Pirupiru men and the two Damastali men approached the place where the canoes stopped at. ~~XXXXXX~~ The people in the canoes belonged to Budupu. A fight ensued in which KAWIA and KOKOA of Budupu were killed. The former was killed by MOIA and GAUDI of Pirupiru out of revenge for KAWIA having taken a Buniki woman named DA-E who was betrothed to MOIA. The latter was killed by WAIWA and DUA of Damastali as "pay back" for the deaths of the 10 Damastali men.

The Budupu people are at a place called GIWA (on the Bell Point side of the Gama River). I know the place well.

MAINA X His Mark.

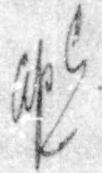
Taken and affirmed at Daru this 24th day of November, 1914.

Before me
Up by me
R.M.

From statements made by MAINA of BUNIKI, and by IDE and EGAI of OROPAI re alleged murders by Buniki men of a man called AUDA of the OROPAI and of two women called MADME and EBAU also of OROPAI.

A long time ago a big dance was held at Oropai at which some people of Gunili and Astak Aniada were present. Amongst the Buniki people were BANI and his wife. Auda of Oropai is alleged to have "humbagged" the wife of Bani during the course of the feast. This Bani afterwards learned from some of the Aniada men. Bani vowed revenge for the insult.

Some time in June last, a party of Buniki men including Bani visited the island of UAPUNBA for the purpose of getting wood for building a house. Whilst there two canoes from Oropai whose occupants were going fishing approached near the place where the Buniki men were camped. In the first canoe was Auda and the two women. Bani seized the opportunity of having his revenge, so with some other men of Buniki - MAROBO, KAKO, SASAI, NIRE, NOINI, MIRAGI, AGKA, KINAI, GARIGO, SUAMU, HEANI, GOIMOI, KOIKAI, HOKU, HINA, SOVI, MANEA, GODA, AGODI, INA, GIRIPI, ADMA, GABA, WOIDE, AKK, OKA-I, WATE and EURE who were in four canoes, he attacked AUDA, killing him and the two women, and afterwards throwing their bodies overboard into the river. BANI is alleged to have killed Auda, KAKO cut his head off. KINAI killed one woman and was assisted by WOIDE. GARIGO assisted by GOIMOI is alleged to have killed the other woman.


R.M.W.D.

No. _____

PATROL REPORT.

Supplement

Daru

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by *C. Herbert P.O.* to

Bauu and Gawa Rivers, N.D. for the purpose of

*inquiring into & arresting natives in connection with murder of
Dropei natives. To require further info & arrest natives concerned in
fight between DAMATAKI & BUDUPI natives. To arrest natives concerned in the
murder of two Bauu men.*

Left Station on *26/11/14* Returned to Station on *15/12/14*

Number of Carriers employed *Seven* Number of Police taken *S. Sgt. & 10 A.C.s.*

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge *Cutter "Papua"*

Villages visited *DAMARATAM, OROMOROMONO, DAMIKYALI, BUOUPE,
MATARU, BORA, TIARO, SUMAI, IASA*

DE

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited. 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.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date *29th Dec 1914*

C. Herbert
Officer in Charge of Station.

Articles.	Quantity taken on patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.				Government cost.	Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total used.			
Rice...	5 cwt	0	1	1	2	268	-	
Biscuits	2 tuns	2	-	-	2	105	-	
Meat	36 lbs	36 lbs	-	-	36 lbs	150	-	
Sugar	1 tun	1 tun	-	-	1 tun	65	-	
Tee	4 lbs	3 lbs	-	-	3 lbs	26	1 lb	
Soap	2 bars	2 bars	-	-	2 bars	10	-	
Tobacco	33 lbs	3 lbs	5 lbs	5 lbs	17 lbs	165	16 lbs	Includes, buying food & brew of latta
Matches	3 doz	3 doz	-	-	3 doz	18	-	
Kerosene	1 tun	1/2 tun	-	-	1/2 tun	30	1/2 tun	
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Flies	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Lamps	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Buckets	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Kerosene Cans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knives & Sheaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knives, 18in.	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Knives, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pouches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prims	30 yds	-	30 yds	-	30 yds	100	-	
Twill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mirrors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Axes	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Half Axes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tomahawks	12	-	-	2	2	40	10	
To. Char'n of Cutter "Papua"						200		
TOTAL £						891		

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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R/69/14.

DARU, Western

December 14th, 1914.

The Resident Magistrate,
Western Division.

DARU.

Report of a Patrol to the BAMU and GAMA Rivers.

I beg to forward, herewith, Report of a Patrol made by me to the BAMU and GAMA Rivers, in accordance with your Minutes of the 24th ultimo.

The Patrol was commenced on the 26th ult. and I returned to DARU on the night of the 15th inst.

Ten natives of the BUNIKI tribe, BAMU River, were brought to DARU in connection with the alleged murder of AUDA, MANNE and ER. of OROPAI and in the alleged murder of natives of BGDUPU.

At the GAMA River, I was unable to obtain much information. The natives of GIWA seem to have left the locality and to have gone inland. Not more than a dozen natives were seen and all the houses along the river for some distance were deserted.

During the Patrol, three cases were dealt with in the Court for Native Matters.

Time did not permit the distribution of all the amount entrusted to me, nor was I able to attend to the matter at SOBRA, K.

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Island.

The various statements taken from natives throughout the Patrol are attached hereto, as also are the receipt for the amounts distributed to next of kin etc.

Patrol Officer.

DABU, Western Division

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R/69/14.

DARU, Western

17th December, 1914.

Report of a Patrol from DARU, Western Division to the BAINU and GAMU
Rivers.

November 26th. Leave DARU at 10.45 a.m. in the cutter "PAPUA" with whaleboat in attendance, taking Senior-Sergt. GERA and 11 A.C.s. Anchor off TORO Pass to await rise of tide. Get under weigh at 3.30 p.m. and arrive at MIBU Island at 7.30 p.m., where I anchored for the night.

November 27th. Get under weigh at 5.45 a.m., but owing to prevailing light winds, make little headway. Round SAGUANA at 12.30 p.m. and anchor off DAMARAN at 6.30 p.m.

November 28th. Get under weigh at 6.30 a.m. and arrive at ONOMO-KOROMO at 1.30 p.m. Hold Court for Native Matters in a case of adultery, and go ashore to inspect the village, to find it clean and in good order. Purchase sage for food for party, and engage seven carriers for the patrol. Proceed onto OROPAL at 5 p.m. and anchor in the BAINU River at 6 p.m.

November 29th. With a view to arriving at the DAMASTALI houses about daylight, I left the cutter in the whaleboat at 1 a.m. with Sergeant and police - taking V.C. MAIRA with me to act as guide, and instruct URA of the cutter to follow on at daylight, and anchor in the BUNIKI creek.

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Row down the river, having first muffled the ears, and pass several small native fishing camps, belonging to the BANTIGIRA people. Enter BUNIKI Creek at 3.30 a.m., and pass several deserted houses of the DAMASTALI people. Arrive at the house of BANI at 5 a.m. Land the party and proceed to surround the house, only to find it empty and with no signs of recent occupation. V.C. MAIKA then leads us to several other small encampments in the sage scrub, within a mile's radius of BANI's house. All were deserted, however, and evidently had been for some time. Return to the whaleboat at 6.30 a.m. for breakfast. After breakfast, proceed along a creek, leading in a north - easterly direction, which - MAIKA informs me - lead to the only permanent water and good sage. After following the path for about an hour, we suddenly came upon an encampment of natives. The occupants caught sight of us as soon as we saw them and ran. The police gave chase and brought in four men and two women. On the return of the police, V.C. MAIKA was missing. I had placed A.C. Sangatari in charge of this man, but on giving chase to the natives, the V.C. had eluded him.

I then posted some of the police in several of the houses, myself and a constable occupying a house on the outskirts of the village. On two occasions a native approached this house from the swamps but easily got away from the pursuing constable when once in the sage, although only having a few yards start. This also occurred with other members of A.C. - the native having all the advantage when once in amongst the sage.

Whilst in the village, which was comparatively new, and composed of eight small houses or shelters, a fire, left in one of the buildings, set fire to the structures, and aided by a strong wind soon spread through the whole village. The houses were destroyed, but little else than bows and arrows was lost.

On questioning the natives, caught, it appeared that BANI's house was on the opposite side of the village so that entered by the police

Letter.

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and thus he got a good start when the alarm was raised.

All the prisoners stubbornly denied any knowledge of the affair between the DAMASTALI and BUDUPU people and though at first admitting that DAM had killed AUDA of CROPAL, afterwards expressed their ignorance of the matter.

Continued searching the neighbouring swamps until 5 p.m. and then left for the cutter, taking the prisoners with me for further examination. Shortly after leaving the village, I released the three women and told them to return, and sent a party in charge of the Sergeant to wait in hiding around the village for anyone that might come in after the news of our departure had been spread by the women.

The Sergeant returned to the whaleboat at 6.30 p.m. but had seen no one. Pulled out to the cutter anchored in the BUKIKI creek and arrived at 7 p.m. Cutter "LOUISE", bound for KIKORI from DANU was also anchored in the creek.

November 19th. Leave cutter in the whaleboat at 7 a.m. with police and carriers, to procure a supply of water at the shall creek, visited yesterday, and also to make a further search of the vicinity.

A native was seen shortly after landing, but as the police had to negotiate a creek, he succeeded in getting away.

sent two A.C.s and carriers back with water, and with the Sergeant and six A.C.s searched around the creek. One arrest was made.

Returned to the cutter at 3 p.m. The fire, started yesterday, had spread over a large area of country making walking unpleasant, and several of the carriers and police suffered from burnt feet.

December 1st. Get under weigh at 7 a.m. with the intention of going to the GAMA River. Owing to the strong tide and head wind, we could make no headway, so anchored to await the turn of the tide on the opposite side of the river from BUKIKI. Several natives were on the river bank, and on landing, they informed me that they were of the village of TOROBINA. They had heard of the killing of AUDA by the

BUKIKI

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BUNIKI people, and corroborated the statement of V.C.MAINA in this connection. It was told to them by a man of BUNIKI, named AUWA.

In the meantime, the wind had risen considerably, and at that time of the tide at noon there was a big sea running. Attempted to get out at 12.30 p.m. but owing to the cutter being continually awash, and the whaleboat appearing to be in similar circumstances I decided to put back into BUNIKI creek and wait for a day or two in hopes of the wind abating - in the meantime endeavouring to make further arrests among the BUNIKI and PIKUPINU people and if possible to arrest V.C.MAINA.

December 2nd. Leave in the whaleboat at 3 a.m. and with one of the natives in custody acting as guide, proceeded down the creek for the village of MAGORI, where several of the natives, wanted, were said to be previous to our arrival. Soon after landing, it began to rain and some difficulty was experienced in following the track in the dark through the sage. At 5.50 a.m. we came upon a large deserted house, which comprised the village of MAGORI. The guide then showed me the track leading to the village wells, which we followed for an hour and a half when we came upon a cluster of small houses, showing signs of recent desertion. The track then split up into numerous ill-defined pads. Returned to the whaleboat from this point and arrived back at the cutter at 9.30 a.m.

At noon, I left in the whaleboat with carriers and police. Landed in the MAGORI creek and sent the whaleboat back to the cutter. Proceeded on to the fresh water about three miles from the creek and pitched camp at 3.30 p.m.

December 3rd. Leave the camp at 7 a.m. with the Sergeant and 8 A.C.s and follow a small track leading east for about two hours. Come upon a well cleared space in the sage of about two acres, and hear natives calling in the vicinity. Surround the clearing and make one arrest. Three other natives escaped. One of these was V.C.MAINA. The Sergeant afterwards

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wards reported that MAINA and his women had approached to within a few yards of where he (Sergeant) was lying in wait. Maina on seeing the Sergeant, dropped all he had, including his uniform, and made off. Close to this spot was a small village of ten houses, called DI-U, where the natives had been camped. I then sent the Sergeant and some of the police out to search the vicinity and with two A.C.s lay hid in the clearing, and near to where MAINA had dropped his belongings. About an hour afterwards, V.C. MAINA came belting across the clearing with A.C.s GAINDA and SANGATARI in pursuit. With a bit of good fortune he came close to ~~the clearing~~ where I was stationed and I was able to arrest him. He had evidently doubled in his tracks after eluding the Sergeant and was sneaking back to recover his bow and arrows etc. when seen and chased by the two A.C.s. I immediately questioned him as to the whereabouts of BANI and others and in his excitement he for once, I think, told the truth. It appeared that BANI had crossed the MAGORI creek and was on the island formed by that water and the main river. The others had have penetrated further into the swamps. Returned to camp at 4 p.m.

December 4th. Self being unwell with fever, I sent the Sergeant in charge of seven A.C.s to make a further search for natives around the village of DI-U, instructing him to keep the A.C.s under his supervision as much as possible, and to return during the afternoon.

Sergeant and party returned at 3.30 p.m. with five prisoners. Break camp at 4.30 p.m. and camp again on the MAGORI creek at 6 p.m.

December 5th. Leave with Senior - Sergt. GERA and 7 A.C.s at 6.30 a.m. to search the island on the other side of the creek, where BANI is said to be camped. The island was composed mostly of nipa palm swamp. Came on several rude shelters in the swamp, but saw no natives, it being tactically impossible to proceed with any degree of quietness.

10 a.m. strike through onto the BANI River and follow it down to BANI creek, where the cutter is anchored. Arrive at noon. Send the boat back to pick up the camp, prisoners and carriers and to supply of water for the boat. The boat returns at 2 p.m.

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I let six of the twelve natives captured, return, as there was no evidence against them, nor were they witnesses in either AUDA's case or the affray with SUDUPU. Retain ACEA, MAGORO, MAINA, MBANI, INA and KOKAI in custody.

Before releasing the above natives, I promised them a reward for the capture of BANI. I told them to meet me in the MAGORI creek in three days' time with any news they had of him.

December 6th. Got under weigh at 5 a.m. for the GAMA River. Anchor at 7.50 a.m. to await tide. Leave again at 11.30 a.m. and anchor in the GAMA at 5.30 p.m. A few natives were seen at a camp about a mile from the mouth of the river. Went ashore in the whaleboat to try and get in touch with them, but they decamped.

December 7th. The few natives that were seen yesterday, had returned to the camp. Go ashore at 6 a.m., but they again ran off. Search the scrub surrounding camp, and the police bring in one old man. On being questioned, he states that there were only a few natives camped there. The majority were away up the river some distance as they had moved there permanently, being afraid of the PIRUPIRU people. Made another search through the scrub, but with no result.

Left in the whaleboat at 1 p.m. with the police and with a strong fair wind, travelled for two and a half hours up the river. No natives or canoes were seen. Three deserted villeges were passed, the largest of which I landed at, but it had evidently been deserted some months ago. Return with the tide and reach the cutter at 6 p.m. The old man WOIDE who was brought in this morning, stated that he was away when the DALASTALI people came to buy canoes a long time ago. He heard that some men had been killed by the SUDUPU (or as he pronounced it SUDUHGA) people. They killed them with tomahawks as they were bending down getting into the canoes. None of the SUDUPU people were killed. He did not know who did the killing. He gave me the names of some of the SUDUPU people who were there at the time. They had gone further up the river

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December 8th. Leave the GAMA River at 5.30 a.m. for BUNIKI. Anchor in the BUNIKI creek at 12 noon. On coming to anchor, two canoes with natives came out of the nipa and came alongside. They said that they had been waiting since this morning early. They and others had been looking for BANI for the last two days, but had seen nothing of him and were of the opinion that he and his family had penetrated well into the bush. I questioned them closely and it would appear that they had made diligent search for this man. He is apparently no favourite among his people, and they have seemed eager all along to deliver him over to the Government, recognising that he is one of the main causes of the present trouble with the authorities.

I despatched the Sergeant and 3 A.C. at 2 p.m. in the whaleboat with the carriers to bring back a supply of water for the boat. He returned at 5 p.m. having four DAMASTALI natives in custody. These and a few others were found camped near the water and the police effected the above arrests. They include three of the number of DAMASTALI men who visited BUDUPU at the time of the fight. One NAIWA is the alleged murderer of the BUDUPU man KOKOA as a "pay-back" for the DAMASTALI men killed.

As regards the PIRUPIRU people, these natives informed me that they had left their usual place of abode and gone into the bush to the permanent water supply. V.C. MAINA had previously given me this same information.

As I had instructions to return to DARU by the middle of the month, I thought it advisable to utilize the remaining day or two in getting in touch with the OROPAI people, in order to get the two OROPAI witnesses in the alleged murder of AUDA and others, as most of the BUNIKI natives in custody were implicated in that charge.

December 9th. Get under weigh at midnight with the flood tide and anchor at 3 a.m. at the junction of the BANU and DIBISI Rivers.

Proceed on at 6 a.m. and meet a native in a canoe who directs us to the place where some Oropai people - including witnesses IDE and EGAI - were making sage. Inform these two natives that they were to return

to the main camp, as the natives having died some time ago

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return to DARU with me.

The ex - Crown Servant FANISU, to whom money is due has since died; his wife ALAUDIRI is a woman of SISIAM, and these people having left their village in a body, I was unable to make the necessary payment. Anchor in the BIKA River at 11 a.m. to await ebb tide. Hold Court for Native Matters in a charge of adultery against the Village Constable of CROPAL. Get under weigh at 5 p.m. and anchor off DAMBOROKO at 6.30 p.m. Pay off the carriers that had accompanied me. During the day, I took statements from the two CROPAL witnesses in connection with the alleged murder of AUDA by BUNIRI people.

December 10th. Get under weigh at 6.30 a.m. and anchor at the mouth of the DISIRI River. Breakfast and proceed on up the Fly Estuary to distribute several amounts due to natives of different villages in the district. Anchor off a small sago-making camp of the SAGARA village. Make camp and send in to the village of IWI for the relatives of PAPI (D.E.L.) of that village. The native sent by the Village Constable, returned at 6 p.m., saying that the people of IWI would not believe him and refused to let the woman come with him for her money.

December 11th. Leave at 6 a.m. for IWI. Arrive at 8.30 a.m. All the inhabitants run away on seeing the police. Send out for them and most of them had returned in an hour's time. Paid the wages due to the men and left IWI at 10.30 a.m., arriving in camp at 1.30 p.m. Hold Court for Native Matters in a charge of adultery against a man of SAGARA.

Leave MARARU at 3 p.m. for URIO and HAITIARAO, but found that the people of both these places had left their villages, the former having gone inland and the latter had moved on to the village of BORA. Proceeded on to BORA, arriving at 6 p.m. and made camp ashore in the village.

December 12th. Leave BORA at 7 a.m. for URIO. Arrive at 11.30 a.m. native KOKOMA's wife was at MADIRI, KOKOMA having died some time ago.

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Statement made by MAINA of BUNIKI in connection with the alleged murder by BUNIKI natives of a man named AUDA of OROPAI and of two women MAUNE and RBAU also of OROPAI.

MAINA states:-

I was camped in a small sago making place called TAPIROBE. The majority of DAMASTALI people were at a place called IROBOA. This was about six months ago. MAITEAU my brother came and told me that the DAMASTALI people at IROBOA had killed AUDA and two women of OROPAI at UAFUNBA. I then went to IROBOA and questioned the people about the affair.

AGEA told me that he had cut the head off AUDA's daughter.

BANI told me that he had shot three arrows at AUDA.

MAROGO told me that he had hit AUDA in the head with an arrow.

WUINE, KIRAI and GOINOI told me that they had killed the wife of AUDA between them.

ABWA told me that he was present in the canoe but did not take any part in the affray.

KAKO told me that he had cut off AUDA's head.

I think BANI now has AUDA's head as KAKO gave it to him.

GAISU and TAWA-U were told of the affair by me. They were camped with me at TAPIROBE.

The prisoners MEANI and INA now in custody were with the DAMASTALI party when they killed AUDA and the others.

Taken this 3rd day of December, 1914,

MAINA

before me,

His X Mark.

Ch. H. P.O.

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Statement made by MEANI of BUNIKI in connection with the alleged murder by BUNIKI men of a man named AUDA of OROPAI and of two women MAUNE and EBAU also of OROPAI.

MEANI states:-

My name is MEANI. I went with a number of BUNIKI men to DAPUNBA. An OROPAI canoe came down the river and came close to our canoes. AUDA of OROPAI and two women were in the canoe from OROPAI. BANI of BUNIKI started firing arrows at AUDA. AUDA then fired back. A lot of arrows were fired and plenty of arrows were in AUDA's body.

BANI, KIHAI, NIRI, MOGU, TETE, GARIGA, IGO, GOINGI, AGEA, MAROGO and all the others fired at AUDA and his women. Plenty of arrows were sticking in all of them. When AUDA and the women were dead they were put in our canoes. GARIGO and AGEA cut off the small girl's head. KIHAI, GOINGI, WODI, and MANEA cut off the other woman's head. AUMA, KAKO, NIRI and GOINI cut off AUDA's head. The women's heads have been burnt. BANI has AUDA's head.

MAROGO is my father. He is now in custody.

Taken this third day of December, 1914

before me,

CH 90

MEANI.

His X Mark.

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Statement of IDE of OROPAI in connection with the alleged murder
of AUDA, MAUME and EDAU of OROPAI by certain natives of BUNIKI.

IDE states:-

With EGAI I was out fishing about four or five months ago.
AUDA, MAUME and EDAU were in AUDA's canoe in front of us. They were going
to ANIADAI.

On coming to a bend in the river, Auda's canoe, which was
about 100 yards in front of us, ran into four canoes full of BUNIKI people.

These people immediately started firing arrows on AUDA and
his women. EGAI and I stopped our canoe and we were able to see all that
went on.

All these men now in custody were in the BUNIKI canoes. All
were firing arrows on AUDA and his women. MAINA was among the BUNIKI
people. He was firing arrows. I know he is a Village Constable. I am sure
he was firing arrows.

Then the BUNIKI people got hold of AUDA and the women in his
canoe. Their bodies were pierced by many arrows. I saw that man (AGRA)
cut off EDAU's head with a bamboo knife. I am sure it was that man (AGRA).
The heads were cut off the other two bodies - I could not see by whom.
The bodies were thrown into the river and the BUNIKI people returned to
their villages.

Taken this 9th day of December, 1914

IDE.

before me,

His X Mark.

G. A. P. O.

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Statement by EGAI of OROPAI in connection with the alleged murder of AUDA, MAUME, and EBAU of OROPAI by certain BUNIKI natives.

EGAI states:-

About four or five months ago myself and IDE were in a canoe, going fishing to a place called MATARU. AUDA was in front of us about 100 yds in a canoe with his wife MAUME and his daughter EBAU. They were going to ANIADAI.

AUDA's canoe had just reached the point on the BAMU River called UAPNEBA, when it was met by four BUNIKI canoes coming up the BAMU River. I was about one hundred yards off. I could see BANI in one of the BUNIKI canoes. I did not know the others by name. I recognise some among the BUNIKI people now in custody.

The BUNIKI people then started firing arrows on AUDA. All the people in the canoes were firing arrows at one time or another. AUDA started to paddle away. He was surrounded by the four BUNIKI canoes. I was watching them all the time. I saw arrows sticking in AUDA's body. I saw him fall. Arrows were sticking in both the women. The BUNIKI people then cut the heads off the three bodies and threw the latter in to the water. I could not distinguish who actually cut off the heads. The BUNIKI people then returned towards their village. They did not see either IDE or myself.

Taken before me this 9th day of
December, 1914.

EGAI.
His X Mark.

CH. 90.

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Statement by WAMIRI of SAMARI, AIWAI Island, W.D. in connection with the alleged payment of money by Lance-Corporal GUBIAM of Headquarters Detachment of A.N.C. to Corporal DADIA of KEREMA Detachment of A.N.C.

WAMIRI affirmed states:-

My name is WAMIRI. I am the sister of DADIA. He is in the Armed Native Constabulary of Papua. KORI who was DADIA's wife is dead. She died a long time ago. DADIA did not join the A.N.C. until after his wife's death. DADIA's father died when we were small children. I knew GUBIAM. He also is in the A.N.C. GUBIAM has never at any time given me any money. I have never heard of him having given any money to anyone in SAMARI on DADIA's behalf. I would most probably have heard of it had he done so.

Taken and affirmed at IASA this 14th day of December, 1914, before me,

WAMIRI.

Her X Mark.

G. Herbert J.P.

Blurred Document

Statements by SIMAROB I and MABU-A in connection with the alleged theft from gardens, the property of J. Cowling Esq. of MIBU Isl., by certain natives of IASA.

SIMAROB I states:-

My name is SIMAROB I. My village is SAMARI, Kiwai Isl. I am working for Mr. Cowling here on MIBU. About two months ago I saw INABI, Village Constable of IASA and BOGARA of IASA come to Mr. Cowling's place and they dug two baskets full of potatoes out of a garden and took them away with them. They also took a banana plant. Mr. Cowling was away at the time.

Taken at MIBU this 15th day of December, 1914, before me,

SIMAROB I.

His X Mark.

E. H. 90

MABU-A states:-

My name is MABU-A, I am a native of SAMARI village. About two months ago when Mr. Cowling was away I saw INABI and BOGARA of IASA come to Mr. Cowling's place on MIBU and they dug up and took away two baskets of potatoes from the garden. They also took a banana plant. I called out and asked them why they were stealing. They said that the garden was not Cowling's as they had made it when working for Cowling some time before.

Taken at MIBU this 15th day of December, 1914, before me,

MABU-A.

His X Mark.

E. H. 90

PIGEON HOLE

R.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

JACKET No.

64

Resident Magistrate

Heu ten

SUBJECT:

*Patrol 7. 4 by AB under R
by AB by on PM*

By Whom Introduced?

AM

Date:

13/8/14, 19

Nos. (consecutive) of the Letters and Minutes enclosed:

The number of the original jacket on this subject is No.

Endorsements:

NOTE.—Nothing other than that necessary to fill in the above Headings, is to be written on this Jacket

R/64/14

Western

Daru. 12th September, 1914.

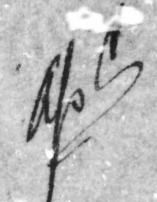
The Honourable,
The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Fly River and Fawu River

The information obtained when the men of Buniki were arrested by me on the 26th July last as to who fired the arrow at A.G. Faradeha, was unsatisfactory, hence has not been mentioned in the report.

The matter of arresting the guilty person, if his identity can be established, has not, of course, been overlooked.

Further arrests have to be made at BULIKI in connection with the alleged murder of OROPAI people, when the above matter will be given further attention.


Resident Magistrate.

ht



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Government Secretary's Department.

Port Moresby, 31st August, 1914.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE

No 1781/A.123/14.



The Resident Magistrate,

Western Division,

D A R U.Patrol of Fly and Bamu Rivers.

With regard to your patrol report No.R/64/14 of the 13th instant, relative to a patrol of the Fly and Bamu Rivers, I have to invite your attention to the fact that you do not state whether you obtained from the men arrested at BUNIKI any information as to who fired the arrow at your police when you attempted to arrest the BUNIKI men on July 26th. The man who fired this arrow must be arrested.

H. J. Lamberton
Acting Government Secretary.

ht

No.

R/64/14

TERRITORY OF PA

RETURN of Patrols made by

Resident Magistrate of

Western

Date of Leaving Station.	Places Visited (Must be Particularised).	Approximate number of Miles travelled.		Object of Patrol.
		By Sea.	By Land.	
July 21/14	DAMIRATAM (WABUDAS)			① To find out more of the ② To inspect & see what planting ③ To collect logs for ④ To find out of the
" 22/14	SAGERA, (P/R) GAIWA WADODA (Bamu R.)	51 1/2	Sea Miles	
" 23/14	SAGERA (P/R) Bamu R.			
" 24/14	MIRIWA (Bamu R.) KURIA (PRAMIAR)			
" 25	Bumki (Bamu R.) & back to Gaiwa Wadoda			
" 26	Back to GAIWA WADODA.			
" 27	KOAWISI (Gaiwa Wadoda) SISIAN ASARANI & BIRARANI (Bamu R.)			
" 28	WADODA & MAIPANI (DURO R)			
" 29	URO MOKOROMO (Bamu R.) Bamu & ROPAI (Bamu R.)			
" 30	at GAIWA WADODA.			
July 31	2 Bumki & up stream to WAKAU			
Aug 1	up Bamu R from Bumki to GAIWA WADODA, to UROMO, KOROMO, & DAMIROKOROMO. then down Fly R to GESA (WABUDAS)			
" 2	to PORUTO (down side then Fly R to SAGERA.			
" 3	up Fly R to URIO to TAITIA. RATO to PASANA.			
" 4	to DOMORI & down to across Fly R to TIRIO.			
" 5	up Fly R to BARAMUA to MADIRI, to DOROPADA (Kiwai)			
" 6	down Fly R to GIRIA to SAMARI			
" 7	up Fly R to GIBU to KUBIRA to WADASA			
" 8	down Fly R to MIABU Sea & up coast to Koro			

Station,

Date,

N.B.—This form, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary

By Authority: EDWARD GEORGE BAKER, Government Printer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

[P. No. 1]

Western Dist, during the period from *July 21st* to *Aug 8th* 19*14*

Object of Patrol.	Date of Return to Station.	No. of Carriers Employed.	Approximate Cost of Patrol.	Remarks.
<p><i>To pay out money to C. J. H., to A. C. or then to inspect villages & cons. and planting by villagers to collect logs for C. J. H. preserved in Lore Gard</i></p> <p><i>J. H. & Co.</i></p>				

Signature,



led in, is to be sent to the Government Secretary at the completion of every patrol.

No. R/64/14

Territory of Papua.

Resident Magistrate's Office. W.D.

DARU. 13th August, 1914.

REPORT OF PATROL OF FLY AND BANU RIVERS BY A.P. LYONS, R.M.

July 31st Left Daru in the O.L. "Alert" with E.P.O. Benney in charge of launch, 2 A.Gs. Coxswain Sarau and 1 time expired prisoner at 6.30 a.m. Light S.W. breeze blowing, sea calm. After a run of 2½ hours, Toro Pass was reached. Continued through and on to IPISIA (Kiwai Isld) which was reached at 5.30 p.m. Here the time expired prisoner was landed. Continued on to DAMIRAFAN (Wabuda Isld) off which anchor was dropped at 8.50 p.m. Went ashore and camped. Found the whaleboat and police here. They had arrived about 4 p.m. today.

22nd The V.C. was away. Left some sacks here to be filled with sago. Also sent messenger to GESOA to have certain men there ere by return from Banu River. Despatched the whaler at 6.30 a.m. to GAGRA. In launch we left for same place at 8 a.m. Reached GAGRA at 12 a.m. Expected to proceed up BITURI river to visit the KOAWISI people, but learned that they had shifted over on to the DIBIRI. Despatched the whaleboat to the Banu R. Left some bags here to be filled with sago. Left at noon in launch for Banu R. When crossing the BITURI bar, the engine of launch stopped, so natives in canoes towed us back into river. E.P.O. busy overhauling engine. Made another start at 5.15 p.m. and proceeded to, into and up the Banu River, anchoring off a place called GAIGAIWADODA where the Wadoda people are making sago. Camped here. The whaler arrived shortly after launch.

23rd Left 3 bags at GAIGAIWADODA to be filled with sago, then, with whaleboat in tow, and with up going tide, left at 6 a.m. and proceeded up the ^{Banu} DIBIRI River to where the GAGRA people are now camped whi off which anchor was dropped at 5 p.m. A few old men remained in village - the remainder having taken to the bush. These people are a wild lot. They are like most other Banu R. tribes - nomads. One young man who had taken to a canoe on our approach, possibly with the intention of getting away, thought over the matter

evidently and decided that we meant no harm, so he paddled back-
wards and forwards between the launch and the shore but at a
safe distance, calling to us "You KANOSIA lao ne rubber pysore".
I suppose he meant to convey that he had worked at Kanosis. How-
ever, when I attempted to go ashore, he made for the land in all
haste where, after landing he hastily ran into the bush. One old
man remained however, and through him a few men were induced to
come back. I paid out to the next of kin, some money owing to a
D/.. We camped here for the night. These people I learned are at
peace with their neighbours, also matters are satisfactory amongst
themselves. At present they are camped here to make gardens and
sago. I saw no women. They were in the bush.

July 24th

Left at 7 a.m. and with the outgoing tide, proceeded down the
river. En route, a few IAWA people were met with. They conversed
but on our approaching near the bank, they ran off into the bush.
I learned that their village was or more correctly where they are
now camped is a place some distance in from the river. Continued
on down stream to MIRIWA where a small bore - about 8 feet high
was encountered. At MIRIWA at the place where the MIRIWA are camp-
ed, anchor was dropped. Here I paid out some money due to an
ex labourer. Also took aboard an interpreter who could converse
with the KURIA people if found. Continued on down river, then
into and up the ARAMIA river for about 18 miles where the camp
of the KURIA people was found. All but one old man cleared into
the bush on our approach. The old fellow seemed a little nervous
at first, but when it was made known to him that I wanted the
relative of a deceased kinsman, he seemed more at ease. Went
ashore and through the old man succeeded in finding the wanted
kinsman to whom I paid over the money. These people are no differ-
ent from other Bamu River natives - being of low type. However,
when it is remembered that the people of MAWATTA, FARANA and other
fine villages in the Division a few years ago followed a similar

evidently and decided that we meant no harm, so he paddled backwards and forwards between the launch and the shore but at a safe distance, calling to us " You KANOSIA lao ne rubber pysore". I suppose he meant to convey that he had worked at Kanesia. However, when I attempted to go ashore, he made for the land in all haste where, after landing he hastily ran into the bush. One old man remained however, and through him a few men were induced to come back. I paid out to the next of kin, some money owing to a D/L. We camped here for the night. These people I learned are at peace with their neighbours, also matters are satisfactory amongst themselves. At present they are camped here to make gardens and cage. I saw no women. They were in the bush.

July 24th Left at 7 a.m. and with the outgoing tide, proceeded down the river. En route, a few IAWA people were met with. They conversed but on our approaching near the bank, they ran off into the bush. I learned that their village was or more correctly where they are now camped is a place some distance in from the river. Continued on down stream to MIRIWA where a small bore - about 3 feet high was encountered. At MIRIWA at the place where the MIRIWA are camped, anchor was dropped. Here I paid out some money due to an ex labourer. Also took aboard an interpreter who could converse with the KURIA people if found. Continued on down river, then into and up the ARAMIA river for about 10 miles where the camp of the KURIA people was found. All but one old man cleared into the bush on our approach. The old fellow seemed a little nervous at first, but when it was made known to him that I wanted the relatives of a deceased kinsman, he seemed more at ease. Went ashore and through the old man succeeded in finding the wanted kinsman to whom I paid over the money. These people are no different from other Banu River natives - being of low type. However, when it is remembered that the people of HAWANTA, PARAMA and other fine villages in the Division a few years ago followed a similar

a similar mode of life, the future is full of hope for the Banu River people. The KURIA people I was informed, are on good terms with neighbouring tribes. Left at 3.30 p.m. and proceeded down river and across to MHR where the MIRIWA people are at present located. This point was reached at 6.45 p.m. Camped ashore for night. The MIRIWA people have lost their shyness. They are on friendly terms with neighbours, and within the tribe, matters are satisfactory.

July 25th

Left at 7 a.m. and proceeded down the REARBA River. Anchored at from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. as tide was too strong against us. Continued on down river to BUNIKI Creek, up which we went to where the BUNIKI people are camped. This point was reached at 4 p.m. The V.C. came off, but the other men or most of them, took to the bush. No doubt they anticipated I wanted some of them for the recent murder of three people of GROPAL, which of which I learned after first entering the Banu. Obtained some information from the V.C. re the murders. Camped here for the night.

26th

A few men were about in morning, but they seemed nervous and kept well away. Suddenly they all disappeared into the bush. Sent the 7 police with me after them, but they returned unsuccessful. It is a difficult proposition hunting offenders through sage swamps well known the fugitives, but unknown to those following them. A.O. PARADEBA met some armed men, one of whom fired an arrow at him which went through his jumper and grazed his right arm. With commendable forbearance, he lifted his rifle and fired over the heads of the armed party who took to their heels. The A.O. brought back the arrow. Both E.P.O. Benney and myself attempted to keep up with the police, but being pretty weak owing to fever during past three days, we had to return. Decided to leave matters for present, and when I was feeling fit, pay a surprise visit to the Buniki folk. Paid the V.C. and then (at 1 p.m.) left. A Buniki man named PITA who has been in the employ of the Rev. K.F. Riley

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but had deserted and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, was arrested during the morning. He was taken along in launch. Proceeded up the Beabea and across to Gaigaiwadoda which was reached at 6.15 p.m. Camped ashore for night.

July 27th Left at 9 a.m. and proceeded up the Dibiri River to GRDE creek up which I proceeded in the whaleboat to where the KOAWISI people are camped temporarily. These people are shy. A few who have recently returned from work remained in the camp on my approach. Afterwards the V.C. came on. Paid him, also the next of kin of a D/L. Learned that these people are on good terms with neighbours, and matters satisfactory generally. Yearly they come over from the Bituri river, to reach which they take two days walking. Rejoined the launch. Continued on up the Dibiri river calling on the Sisiane, Binarani and Asarani peoples who are sage making at present. Matters found to be satisfactory with them. Subject to approval, appointed WAIKI the chief of ASARAMI a V.C. Instructed him to get his people to form a settled village. At SISIANE collected sage and paid V.C. for last half year. Proceeded down river with outgoing tide to WADODA which was reached at 7 p.m. Camped ashore.

28th WADODO village is in very clean order. The pig fence ordered to be built on my last trip has been completed and is a substantial structure. The people of this village have cleared an area of about 3 acres on NAVIU Isld opposite, and planted coconuts which they obtained from the Maipani people. This is very satisfactory. After paying the V.C. gave him some instructions re erecting fence around the well from which they draw their water supply. Left at 8 a.m. for MAIPANI which was reached at 10.15 a.m. The Maipani people have cleared an area of about 16 acres on the opposite side of the creek to that which the village is built on, and have partly planted it. They have a large number of coconuts in nurseries which will be planted later. The village is in first class order.

Arranged to lease from year to year half an acre of land which has been applied for by E. Switzer for trading purposes.

Despatched the whaleboat with Sergt MAKABI in charge to Kubira (Kiwai Isld) to take a quantity of Sago, and to bring back some benzine which had been deposed there. Paid wages to an R. A. C. also paid the V.C. Camped here for the night. The nuts planted by the Maipani people total 700.

July 29th Held N.W. Court. Mr. E. Switzer arrived during the morning and was placed in possession of his trading site. Left at 11 a.m. and returned into and up the DURU river and along to GROMOKOROMO where a quantity of sago which had been purchased at Maipani was deposed. Afterwards left and proceeded into the Bina, and visited the GROPAL and BINA peoples who are camped on KAVIU and BINA Islds respectively. From their V.Cs. obtained more particulars re the murder of three people of Gropai by the Buniki. Did the V.Cs. and then went back to Gaigaiwadedo and camped for night.

30th In camp all day - waiting the return of the whaleboat.

31st The whaleboat with the benzine aboard arrived during the morning. Left at noon for the Beaba river. Anchored off a creek up which it was thought the Wakan people were camped. Went up the creek in the whaleboat for some distance, but could find no present traces of any people. Returned to launch. At 8 p.m. left with the outgoing tide and proceeded down the Beaba River to Buniki Creek. Anchored a short way up the creek at 10.10 p.m. Then proceeded in whaler up the creek taking the 7 A.Cs. Coxswain SARAU and E.P.O. Benney. Some distance up the creek heard sounds of revelry coming from where the Buniki people were camped. The ears were muffled to ensure our approach being undetected. We were further helped by a couple of heavy showers. On nearing the place where we had landed a few days previously, it was found that it was deserted, so we proceeded to a point which appeared nearest to

where the sound of cone shells and drums had been heard. With the seven police I landed, leaving R.P.C. Renner in charge of the boat. We made our way through a sago swamp of mud which in places was so soft that I went down to the crutch in it, and finally reached a large dubu. The people were inside dancing and singing, and quite unaware of our presence. We found the doors of the dubu securely fastened, and it was in attempting to stealthily open one of them that the alarm was given. Then there was a stampede, accompanied by yells and screams. I fancy they thought they were being attacked by the Gropai or some other tribe. We succeeded in arresting six persons—Five men and a young woman who in the dark was taken for a man. Later I let her go. The V.C. was amongst the 5 men captured, it was found. He however, was brought in as a witness. From him I learned on the 25th inst, that all but 4 men of Buniki were implicated in the murder. However, I have reasons for thinking that the whole village is more or less implicated. Returned with the prisoners to the whaleboat and then to the launch. It being 1.30. a.m. and everything being wet, and there being no place to camp at, we left and proceeded up the Beaba River and around to Gaigaiwadoda which was reached at 6.25 a.m. Went ashore and camped until noon. H.P. Reynolds, recruiter, called at Gaigaiwadoda. He left for OROMOKORONG. In the launch, we followed at 12.30 p.m. reaching OROMOKORONG at 2.13 p.m. Both OROMOKORONG and DAMIROKORONG are in fair order. The pig fences have not been erected as instructed for which a few leading men were brought before the Court at the instance of the V.C. and dealt with. Both these communities have cleared and planted areas on DIBIWI island with coconuts. These areas would each be about 5 acres in extent. These people have no nuts of their own to speak of, and procured their plant nuts from Waipani. Paid V.C. Arranged with Reynolds to bring in the sago deposited here by me a few days ago. Gave directions to V.C. about some improve-

Aug. 1st

to the village, then left at 4.30 p.m. for GESOA, off which anchor was dropped at 8 p.m. Crossing the Fly R. there was a fairly big sea running and we shipped a deal of water in launch. Camped ashore at Gesoa. The whaleboat arrived a little later.

Aug. 2nd

Paid a number of Kx A.Gs wages due to them, also next of kin of two B/Ls. Paid the V.Cs of GESOA and DAMIRATAM. Inspected some coconuts planted by the GESOA people on a narrow strip of land fringing the river. A fairly large number of nuts have been planted, and there are some hundreds of nuts in nurseries. Gesoa is in good order. Held N.M.Court. Left at 8.20 a.m. for PURUTU. On arrival there found all except two old men away, so proceeded up to a place called URIO at the top end of PURUTU Isld. where some people were camped, and arranged to lease, if necessary, half an acre of land which H.P. Reynolds has applied for as a Trading Station. The Purutu people have planted coconuts in a small way here, These people have no nuts growing, so getting plants is a difficult thing. Paid the V.C. Left at 1. 30 p.m. for SAGERA which was reached at 4 p.m. In the Bituri river, Reynold's vessel was anchored. SAGERA is in good order. Paid out wages to some Kx n.labs, also paid the V.C. Collected Sago which was handed to Reynolds to be taken in his vessel to Daru. The Sagera people have erected a very substantial fence around the village. The V.C. smilingly informed me "that the fence was alright that now the alligators could not get in they were not losing any dogs or pigs". When I told him that the object of the fence was not to keep out alligators, but pigs and dogs, he looked surprised. Camped ashore for the night. Instructed the Sagera to plant coconut

" 3rd

Left at 8 a.m. and with strong S.E. wind blowing, we ran before it at a great pace. Called in at URIO and TAITIARATO where matters were found to be satisfactory. Held N.M.Court at TAITIARATO. Paid V.Cs. The people of both these villages have planted a few nuts and have a number in the nurseries. Continued on to PAGONA off

by the water - says no P.O. in charge - met a number of persons 1/4 hour 4/9 P.M.

which anchor was dropped at 4 p.m. Went ashore and camped for night. Pagona is in fair order. Instructed the people to build a new Darimo (house) as the 4 at present in use are delapidated. These people have cleared two areas totalling about 10 acres near the village and which they have partly planted with nuts. They have other nuts in the nurseries. Besides the abovementioned two areas, the Pagona have cleared and partly planted an area of a few acres in extent on SUMOGI Isld. Paid V.O., also the V.G. of GAIMA at whose village I could not land the water being too rough. The latter states his people have cleared and planted with coconuts an area of land near the village.

Aug. 4th Left at 10. 45 a.m. and proceeded up to DOMORI Isld. The people of the village of Domori were away on the Two Sisters Islands at their gardens. The village however was found to be in good order. The pig fence ordered to be constructed around the village on my last visit had been completed. Left and proceeded across to the Two Sisters and inspected an area of about 25 acres which has been cleared and partly planted. I learned also that the Domori had cleared and planted an area on Domori Isld. Paid the V.G. Left at 1. 30 p.m. and crossed over to the Dudi side of Fly R. The sea was very lumpy and a strong S.E. wind was blowing. Anchored off TIRIO at 4.45 p.m. Went ashore and camped. The village was not found in good order. The people had erected a fence to keep out pigs, but it was broken in many places and the pigs were wandering around. These people have planted a few nuts in the village, and cleared and partly planted area at Helm N.M.Court. Paid V.G. and then left for BARAMURA. (SUMOGI Isld

Aug. 5th On arrival at Baramura, found nobody at home. The village is in first class order, and the two new houses ordered to be erected on my last visit have been completed. Left at noon and proceeded down to MADIRI plantation. Found Mr and Mrs Chapman well, but they have had a lot of fever during the past few months. Inspected the native labourers who were found in good health and contented. Also inspected the concrete foundations of three new houses for accommodation of the native labourers which have been laid. The timber to

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complete the buildings. ^{is inspected daily} On my last visit, I requested improvements in the quarters for Native employees, so the Company have been fairly prompt in having them carried out. The planting of coconuts and rubber is proceeding slowly here, also further clearing.

Left at 8.30 p.m. and proceeded to KIWAI Isld and down the North side to DOROPODAI which was reached at 9 p.m. Went ashore and camped in dubu as ground around village is inundated by tides, at full moon, and the moon is now full.

Aug. 6th Doropodai found in fair order. Drains and pig fence in wanted attention, so set village people to work to clean up. Inspected an area of about 30 acres which these people have cleared and partly planted with coconuts. The nuts have been planted in rows and about 20 feet apart. Told the V.C. to get the people to plant the nuts eight paces apart which will improve quality of the nuts. Paid an ex A.S. wages due to him, also paid V.C. Held N.M. Court. E.P.O. Benney busy temporarily repairing rudder of launch, one of the hooks of which had got broken through bumping a snag. Left at 1.15 p.m. and proceeded down to IPISIA. which was reached at 4 p.m. Went ashore. Inspected village which was in good order. Also walked out to where the IPISIA people have started that "Plantstation" as the natives call it. To reach it, the road passes along a nice ridge which is thickly covered with thousands of coconut trees in bearing. The Plantation is about 15 acres in extent, and is very well planted in regular rows. The Ipihia people have very little land left for planting nuts. Held meetings of the Ipihia and Agobara peoples to get them to select and bring to Daru suitable candidates to fill positions of V.Cs. of both villages. The ^{late} V.C. of AGOBARA who was an old man, recently died, whilst the ^{late} V.C. of Ipihia was recently dismissed for misconduct. I learned that the people of the villages of Agobara, Pinari and Cromesaru have cleared and planted areas of land with coconuts. I promised to inspect them later when time permitted. Left at 7.30 p.m. for Samari which was reached through the boat pass

passage which begins near Sagasia. Reached SAMARI at 9 p.m. Went ashore and camped.

Aug. 7th. Samari found in good order. These people have cleared and partly planted an area with coconuts. The V.C. stated that at a garden some distance away were a large number of coconuts in nurseries which would be planted in due course. Matters found to be satisfactory here. Left at 9.15 a.m. and proceeded up the Fly R. to GIBU, ~~the~~ which is in good order and the people have cleared and planted an area with nuts. Then on to IASA. IASA is in first class order. Preparations are in progress for a big feast and dance to be held three months hence to celebrate the opening of their church. They have a calf here which they are fattening up for the occasion, and which they obtained from the Rev. R.B. Riley for some services rendered. Most of the people were away at GOBU Island which is being cleared and planted with coconuts. I may here add that the neighbouring Island of Magobu is being partly cleared and planted with nuts by the people of Sumai. The people who have them take pride in referring to their "Plantstations". Gave the V.C. of Iasa some instructions re bringing in some men for whom I have money to pay.

Continued on up to KUBIRA which was found in fair order considering the nature of the ground on which it is built. The people of Kubira who are not numerous, have cleared and planted an area not far from the village. The nuts were planted too close though in regular rows, so gave them a demonstration how to plant the nuts, and instructed them to replant those already planted. They were told the benefits which will accrue from so doing. Paid the V.C.

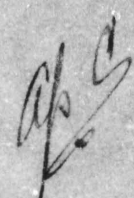
Proceeded up to SUMAI which was reached at 4.45 p.m. Only a few people were in the village, the remainder being at Magobu Island making their Plantstation. The village was in fair order. Paid next of kin of a D/ A.C. Also gave the people present instructions to ~~XXXXX~~ meet-
ing of all the men of village to select a suitable candidate for the position of V.C. left vacant by the recent dismissal of the late V.C.

for misconduct. Paid the V.O. of ANTI who had come in. He reports that his people have planted an area with coconuts.

Aug. 6th Left at 2.30 a.m. with the outgoing tide and proceeded down river. anchored in Mibu Creek at 7 a.m. Went ashore and called on Mr. J. Cowling. This gentleman has done a lot of work on his coconut plantation. He has also built new houses for the accommodation of his native employees.

Left at 11.30 p.m. for Daru. Could not get through Toro Pass, so anchored from 3.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Then left for Daru which was reached at 9.30 p.m.

I may add, that what I have seen on this trip in the matter of coconut planting by natives, has far exceeded my greatest expectations. The natives seem seized of the Plantation idea. I do not say that they understand it in the way the men of Mawatta and Parana do, but they seem content to accept what the people of those villages have done, as something good to emulate, so the same result has been achieved. It will take time, and much more attention than my duties will allow me to give it, to bring the Plantation Scheme to a successful issue at all the civilized villages in the Div. However, if success in part, and an improvement in the methods of planting nuts, only is achieved generally, some good shall have resulted.


Resident Magistrate.

85

PIGEON HOLE R



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

JACKET No. 47/4.

Resident Magistrate,

SUBJECT:

*Report of Patrol by R.M.A.D. from main
part of the Mountain Range*

By Whom Introduced? R.M.A.D.

Date: 10/1/4. , 19

Nos. (consecutive) of the Letters and Minutes enclosed

The number of the original jacket on this subject is No.

Endorsements:

NOTE.—Nothing, other than that necessary to fill in the above Headings, is to be written on this Jac

This Jacket is to be Returned to the above Department without unnecessary delay.—47.

List of Rations left out

Yonkers Police Party

31 - 40 lb Malt Rice

10 - 25 lb in Bin

2 - 25 lb in Sugar

1 - 5 lb tin Tea

1 tin Kerosene

10 Bore Soap

28 lb Flour

37 tin (2 lb) Beans

Rifle oil 1 1/2 gal.

114 Bore Matches

1 - box 3/4 size

Salt, gum, by oil, B. and G.

Placed in charge of Serge Marshall

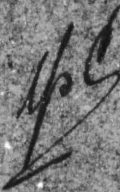
Wm. H. Jones
R.M.

107/24

Eastern
Daru. 15th November, 1914.

The Honourable,
The Acting Government Secretary,
PORT MORSBY.

Herewith, I forward patrol report No.
R.37/14.



R.N.W.D.

R/67/14

Residents Magistrates Office,

D a r u.

Nov 12th 1914

"Report of Patrol by R. M. W. D. from Nawatta West to
the Morehead River"

10p 28th

Left at 5.10pm in G.L. Alert, with R.P.G. Benney, and 11 Police and with whaleboat in tow. Met the Nawatta cutter "Papua" in Daru Roads, and transferred stores into her. Continued on to Nawatta which was reached at 5.45 pm. Both the whaler and the Cutter came in shortly afterwards. Picked up 32 carriers from amongst the Nawatta men. Gave instructions to Uria to take the stores which he had on board for the Morehead Police party to Haberan, and there to await my arrival overland. Also instructed Sergeant Wakabi to proceed to Haberan, and there await my arrival.

opt 29th

After instructing Mr Benney to return to Daru with the launch, my party left Nawatta at 5.45 am, for Gururu, which was reached at 9.15 am. A considerable portion of the country en route has been burnt up by bushfires, and in places it was difficult to find the track. Gururu is a village of six small houses, more or less in a dilapidated state. Instructed the Chief to erect new houses and pull the old ones down. The population of Gururu is not numerous, The village is surrounded by gardens, growing a few coconuts, yams, bananas etc. Water is scarce hereabouts. Enquired how far Aita was off, and on learning that it was a long way, and could not be reached that day, I decided to camp near a small waterhole about a mile from Gururu. The Gururu women brought in a quantity of Nativefood.

bow and some arrows. The stamping lasted about two minutes. When he was finished, he placed his bow and arrows, on the spot, where he had been stamping, and then came towards me. Later on I asked this man to go and bring in some more of his countrymen. He did and they in their turn went through exactly the same performance as the first man. All I could obtain answer to my enquiries as to what signified, was, "Fashion belong us". I learned that these were the Aita people, and having some money for distribution amongst the next of kin of 5 Aita boys, who had engaged under U/S, I sent their relatives, and handed over the cash to the rightful parties. They then conducted me to their village, which was about a mile. Alongside the village, is a miniature lake, of an area of about 5-6 acres containing very clear green water, from which one would judge that the lake is very deep. No vegetation whatever was growing on its surface; there are no creeks running into it, and no marshy land about it, so I conclude that it is a deep hollow in the ridges, which do its supply of water from rain falling during the wet months of the year. After leaving this the track dropped down the slopes of a high scrubby ridge at the bottom of which a pond was found containing dirty water. The distance between the lake and this pond, is not more than 50 yards, yet the surface of the pond, is fully 60 feet below the level of the lake. Shortly after leaving the pond we came to the village, which is called Matebera. It comprises a few poorly constructed houses. On one side of it is a small lagoon containing water; on another side of it is a dried up waterhole for water in the hollow of surrounding ridges. The surrounding country is ridgy, and is covered by thick scrub. The land would be excellent for agriculture, and with the forest country seen coming along the road, there is a fine ^{district} field here for mixed agriculture and gra-

Sheet 4

Surrounding the village are immense gardens in which Taro plants are growing. Decide to camp here. In the afternoon a number of women came in. The men wear no covering whatever. The women wear saris. These people are of the usual bush type, be met with in villages behind Nawatta.

Left at 6.05 am for a village called Madrore, reached it at 9.05 but it was deserted. It contained six houses, nearby about 40 coconut trees - all bearing - are growing. After a short spell left Madrore and followed a track going west. After walking for about 2 of an hour, we came to a creek, and incidentally upon a Native camp, the people of which were fishing in the creek. Our surprised visit alarmed some of their women and children, who began to cry out. Had only some armed men made their appearance, and looked as if they intended to attack us. They cautiously approached to within ten paces of us, with arrows fitted in their bows, and these were shown ready for firing. With me were the two guides, and my orderly, the remainder of the party being some distance in the rear. I made friendly signs to these people and told the guides to tell them that I did not intend doing them any harm, but that I had merely come on a friendly visit. As the natives continued approaching, and were getting dangerously close to be comfortable, I instructed the guides to tell them that if they came any further I should shoot. Happily the endeavours of the interpreters to pacify them succeeded, and they drew c By this time the remainder of the party had come along, when, most the natives with their women cleared into the bush. Three men, including the chief remained, and to him I explained the object of my visit. He said he had never seen a white man before, neither had he seen a gun, so I gave a demonstration of what a rifle could do, by putting a bullet through a small tree nearby. The bullet not only went through the small tree, but became embedded in another tree on the bank. I then asked him if he could do that with his bow and a

and of course he said "No". I enquired of him, what villages existed further west, but he said that he knew of none, so I decided under his guidance to proceed south, towards the Paheturi River, the other side of which he said was a village he knew. The track passed through first class forest country suitable for grazing, containing ^{a number of} lagoons, filled with freshwater, some of which were very large. After getting out of the forest country we came upon a magnificent stretch of rolling-downs country, which reminded me of nothing so much as the Darling Downs in Southern Queensland. The soil was blackish and appears suitable for cultivation. Here and there are lagoons. Growing on these downs is a grass, which seems suitable for grazing stock. Innumerable wallabies and Kangaroos were seen hopping around. Camped that night alongside a lagoon.

520 Left at 6.30am, continued to follow a southerly direction, reached the Paheturi River at 7.10am. As we approached it, we could see from one of the ridges, smoke was rising, as if from a village. The banks of the Paheturi at the crossing are covered with thick scrub, for about a couple of hundred yards in from the River. When almost at the water-edge we heard voices of natives. Evidently they were unaware of our approach, so all the party with the exception of the guide got out of sight. A few minutes later the guide was seen by some natives on the opposite bank. He conversed with them and explained his presence there and also informed them he was leading a Government party on a friendly visit through the country. He requested them not to run away, but that they promised not to do so, they cleared off, as the ^{bridge} which was made of ^{logs} sticks tied together, and which was conveyed across, approached the bank on which they were. After all the party were safely across our guide took us along a track which led to a village ^{called} Buibi, which is situated about two miles in from the River. On our approach one man came out to meet us. Later on a number of other who were hiding in the bush returned to the village. It consists of

of 8 very poorly constructed houses. Nearby are their gardens also a small lagoon containing water. From these people I learned that they had come into touch with the white man during the time Mr W. H. Luff had a manager on his Mabaduan Plantation. They are of the same type as those Natives already seen. Endeavour to get a guide to take me to a village called Gaima which they stated was situated further west, but seemed disinclined to act, so I selected two men for the purpose, and

incredible
same for
his refusal
some
contarily.

told them that they would have to act as my guides to Gaima, or further if necessary. They admitted being friendly with the Gaima people, so there was no doubt if necessary. From this village we followed a track leading about West-nor-west through burntup forest country. By 2.30pm we reached a c containing good water, so camped. During the confusion of rigging the rifle, one of the guides cleared out. Corporal Bagiri had been instructed to place a Policeguard over him, which he failed to do. For this he was duly punished. The other guide made an attempt to go, but he was detained. Most of the Police and Carriers went out in search of the other one, but were ~~not~~ unsuccessful.

Left at 5.45am. Country passed through mainly indifferent forest. Reached Gaima at 7.15am, but there was nobody at home. From the fact that the houses in this village were built on the European model, I concluded that they were fairly civilized. After a short spell, we started along the track leading to a village called Demeri, situated to the Northwest of Gaima. Reached it at 10.30am. En route fell in with a man, whom the guide persuaded to approach us. He belonged to Demeri, so led us to his village, and then summoned his co-villagers who on our approach taken to the bush. These people appeared very friendly, and made much of Bagiri V.O. of Ternda, who was one of my party, and whom it appears he met one of the Demeri men, at a village called Bere further south, some years ago. The houses of these people were of similar construction to those found in the country between the Wassi-kussa and the Forehead R. The people as a type resemble those at Torso, (Strachan Island) Enquire of them what villages lay to the north or Northwest. They gave me the names of two and also stated that they were on friendly terms with the people of these 2 villages.

7. These 2 Villages

of these villages. So far as our interpreter could make out, some of these people intended to go on with us as guides, but when we were about to make a start, we found that all except one old man had quietly disappeared. He endeavoured to get some of the others back, but they would not come, so there was nothing else for it but for us to return to Gaima, and from there proceed to Bere, where there was reasonable hope of getting a suitable interpreter. Accordingly we left Demeri, and returned along the track we had come. By 2.15pm we had reached a creek with excellent water in it not far from Gaima, where we camped.

at 5th Left at 6.05am reached Gaima at 6.30am, but it was deserted. Our Buibi guide, although he had never been to Bere, knew the track to ~~that village~~ ^{following in order} ~~leading~~ from Gaima. We followed it, until, owing to bushfires it became indistinct, it seemed apparent that the guide did not know his position so having, at 12.30pm, reached a creek, with two small waterholes in it I decided to camp. The country passed through was forest, and of poor quality. During the afternoon sent all the police and carriers out to try and pick up tracks. They returned towards dusk, and stated that a track was not with some distance further south, and that they had marked a track from it to the camp.

at 6th Left at 6.05am, After about an hour's walk, picked up the track found by Police yesterday. It led in a S.S.E. direction. We followed it and by 7.20am reached a village called WUN. Near the village we came upon a number of men, who gave us a friendly greeting, and accompanied us to the village. From the European style of house coupled with the fact that some of the men and women wore clothing, it was plain that these people were very civilized. I asked them where they got their clothing from, and they said from Bugi. They also stated that they had traded with Habesha. The village consists of ten houses, and is very clean. ^{NEAR} ~~to~~ the village is a creek containing excellent fresh water. With some of the Kun people including the Chief, we started off along a track leading a W.N.W. direction. An hour's walk brought us to the village of Tabra which contains five houses of similar design and construction to those of Kun. ^{The village is nice & clean, and a number of good} ^{police are}

in hearing in the vicinity. Our arrival was a signal to those in the village to put on their very best finery. One man wearing a beard appeared in the following costume; for trousers he had on a pair of ladies drawers with double frills on, for a shirt he wore a colored blouse, and to finish off with he wore a cloth cap, with a broad red band around it. With all this finery on, and with a broad smile he came up to me, and offered me his hand. As a type both the people of this village and of Wun, are the same as those at Bugi. They cultivate gardens extensively, and grow principally taro. Continued on, and reached Bere at noon. Here we received a friendly greeting, from the Chief, and a young man who spoke a little English. I learned afterwards, that Bere was populated chiefly by people who had formerly resided at Bugi. In this village there are ten large houses, built after the European style. There is a Church in this village, and the local preacher who was a deacon or something of the sort in connection with the Bugi Church, holds services on Sundays. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ The local preacher as a mark of distinction wears a small boy's sailor cap with the tassels hanging down on one side, and seems to be inordinately proud of this thing. Camped here.

Oct 7th (The local preacher came to my camp with his cap on at 5.00am, ~~this~~ wondering whether he had slept with the cap on). As some of the Mawa carriers were rather sorefooted, and having reduced our stores on the march, I decided to reduce the number of my party by nine, including V.O. of Kawatta. To him food was given and he was instructed to take the other eight men to Torse, and to remain there, and await the rest of the "Papua". A number of Bere men, including the young man who spoke English, offered to act as our guides, back to Gaina and onward. We left at 5.45am, and proceeded ~~xxxx~~ along a track, leading in a N. direction. The young man who spoke English and whose name is Mowa, constituted himself our chief guide, philosopher and friend. Whilst walking along the track, he and I, got some distance ahead of the others. After making certain that he was out of earshot of some of his friends, were following he confidentially informed me, that when he was

and his wife had ^{any} children, he did not know the road, that he had

touch with

whiskers he knew all about the track, at the same time he displayed a lit
 bit of down growing on his cheeks for my inspection. "Fine whiskers";
 I remarked, "yes" replied he, "very good whiskers". It would seem from
 this that a great deal of importance is attached to whiskers amongst
 these natives. About noon we came suddenly upon a party of natives, who
 on seeing us ran off, leaving a quantity of food behind. I sent Kose
 along to try and persuade them to return, he brought back one man, who
 stated that these people belonged to Gaina. I therefore sent him a head
 to tell his friends, that I was going to Gaina, and asking them to come.
 The country passed through was chiefly forest, ~~mostly~~ principally
~~the~~ titree. Reached Gaina at 1.35pm, camped a little way away
 the village near a creek. During the afternoon a number of Gainamen
 came in, bringing a quantity of yams and other native food. All were
 clothed of some kind. They were very friendly, and in the evening held
 a dance. The dance consisted of a sort of a gallop up and down the
 dancing ground, and performed by couples, resembling as very much of one
 I saw some time ago at a village called Nete on the Murchison. The Gai
 Chief and some of his friends offered to act as guides to the next vil
 to the Murchison.

Left at 6.00am, for Talbernal (also called Beiboi) which lies to the n
 of Gaina. Shortly after leaving Gaina we fell in with a party of nati
 belonging to Beneri, who joined us. These people seem profuse in th
 apologies, for having run away when I visited their village, on the 4t
 instant. They stated they did not understand what I wanted, which is
 conceivable, as the guides who took us there on that date, admitted un
 standing very little of their language. The country passed through wa
 forest, which is in a burntup state owing to bushfires. Reached Talber
 at 12.45pm, Nobody was at home, the village is situated on a high terr
 overlooking a creek, containing freshwater. There are about 200 coconu
 in bearing growing in the village, which comprises 6 houses, which, from
 their dilapidated state, I concluded that they had not been occupied for

some time. Sent the guides out to try and find some of the Talbernal
 people

and with

but they returned unsuccessful. Camped here.

Oct 9th Left at 6.10am for Mikadal, which lies to the north of Talbernal, reached it at 3.15pm, but there was no one in the village. Fresh foot-prints to be seen, indicated that someone had slept in this village during the ^{previous} night, so the guides were sent out to try and find the people. They returned about 10.00am, with a number of Men, Women and Children. They were quite friendly. The men wore odd bits of European clothing which they informed me, had ~~been~~ ^{they} obtained at an inland village from some Fly River natives. The women wore rainies made from hemp, and which are similar to those worn by the women on the Morehead River. These people understood the language ~~the~~ spoken by Bagl of Tornda. The village comprises 8 Ianhouses, similar to those to be seen in the vill between the Wassa Kussa and the Morehead rivers. The men are armed with bows and arrows, which are like to those used by the Morehead Tribes. Their drumheads are of wallaby hide. Surrounding the village is some excellent scrubland. As the next village was supposed to be a long way off and could not be reached that day, I decided to camp here, and give the carriers a rest.

Oct 10th Left at 8.00 am for Mangal, Directions generally N.W. by N. the country passed through was very good, and comprises a good lot of scrub land suitable for agriculture. Reached a village called Kujajagu, which is a good deal to the north of Mangal. This is where the Mangal people are now domiciled. As we approached the village, a number of natives were seen leaving it, and going into the scrub nearby. The guides succeeded in enticing the Chief and another man to come back. Before entering into conversation with me, the chief went into his house and put on some clothing. He appeared very friendly, and offered to act as guide to the next village. Kujajagu is a village of 6 large Ianhouses newly constructed, is situated on a high terrace ~~between~~ in a fork, formed by two branches of a creek which contained excellent fresh water, and is surrounded by large gardens. After a short rest

be left for a village called KADER which lies to the NW of KUIJAJAGU

Look well

Sheet No 11

A few miles out of Kulinjagu, we came across an old camp. Nearby were the remains of erections like fences. These fences were arranged in rows, separated only by a few feet. The longest one would be about from 600 to 700 yards in length; the others would be about 500 yards in length. In all there were 5 of these fences. I enquired what they were used for and was informed they were used for hanging up native food on, in preparation for a dance. Taking the length of all these fences and their height into consideration, some tons of Native food could be suspended from them. It would require many natives to secure the food as the populations of the different villages so far visited were small. I concluded that Natives from practically all the surrounding villages attended these dances. Further enquiries elicited that this was not so, and these dances given every two years was for the natives from the Fly River, who come over for the purposes of trade. I asked how long these dances lasted, and was informed from three to four months. That they were held alternately every year, at a village close to the Fly River, and at Kulinjagu, and that they eventuated, shortly after the close of the Northwest Season. *in each year*

Practically all the way to Kader the track led ~~through~~ scrub country, the shade afforded was a welcome change, after our long walk ~~through~~ open. Here and there along the route, we passed through old gardens, in which coconut palms in bearing were growing. At one place, there were fully 500 trees in bearing and a large number of young palms. Number of nuts were seen attached to poles, which evidently were to be used for planting. When nearing Kader, we heard voices of natives in the scrub nearby. On reaching this village we found it deserted. Sent the guides out to try and get in touch with the owners, and if possible entice them to come in. They returned later, and stated that they had spoken to a man and his wife, who informed them that the people of Kader were now camped at a new village called Kuangatabin, a short distance to the south, and near water. Continued on to this village which was reached

4/20/22. It has deserted but the guide soon got in touch with

Sheet No 12

some of the inhabitants, and brought them in. They were very shy. Later on some more men and a few women came in, bringing yams for our party. There are six large Yanhouses in this village, whilst at Kader there are 8 houses surrounded by large gardens. These people have also another village called Diblung some distance away. Here I learned that the Chief of Bebeben, hearing from the crew of the "Papua" that I was coming to Taberan overland, had gone to the next village, called Wakamare to meet me, that he had waited there two days, and then returned to his own village. The people of Kuangatabin had learned this today from a Wakamare man who had come to visit them. Camped here.

11th Left for Wakamare which lies about N.W. of Kuangatabin, at 5.55am. The Chief of the latter village and some of his people came along as guides. The country passed through continued good, being partly scrub, and partly good forest country. Reached Wakamare at 11.20am. Most of the inhabitants were in the village, and our coming did not surprise them. The village contains 8 large Yanhouses. A few coconut palms in bearing were growing nearby. They draw their water supply from a lagoon ^{Situated} in front of the village. All the men in this village, like others already visited wore some sort of clothes. They supplied us with Native food, and otherwise were very friendly. The report that the Chief of Bebeben had come to this village to meet me was confirmed. Camped here.

12th Left at 6.15am for Bebeben, which lies about S.W. of Wakamare. The road passed through some fairly good country, also through two small garden villages belonging to the people of Taberan. Reached Bebeben at 11.00am. A few of the people were at home, the remainder with the Chief having taken food to the police at Taberan. After a short spell, left for Taberan, which was reached at 1.00pm. The landing stage where the "Papua" and the Whaleboat are moored, and where the Moorhead Police are camped, is about 4 miles further south. Camped at Taberan. Distance walked to date, 11 miles.

Sheet No 13

- Oct 13th Sent some carriers along to Sergt Gera, with instructions for him, to load up all stores, and bring them on to Taberan. He arrived there about 8.00am. Paid Mawatta carriers, also the guides from Bere, who will return to their respective villages in the "Papua". Inspected the Tornda Police, paid them wages due to them, and served out uniforms and equipment. Despatched Sergt Gera with 35 local carriers and stores for Magaligum.
- Oct 14th With the police and 14 carriers, with stores, left for Magaligum, at 5.55am. Passed through Derder. Reached Magaligum at 12.15pm and camped. Sergt Gera and his party awaited me there.
- Oct 15th Despatched the bulk of the carriers with some police on the road to Tornda, at 5.40am. With the remainder of the party, followed late. Reached Miben at 8.15am. After a short rest, continued on to Tornda, was reached at noon. During the afternoon, had stores for Tornda Police Party stacked in their house. Also held N.M. court. Camped alongside the Morehead River, at a place which on my last trip, I travelled over in the whaleboat.
- Oct 16th In camp all day. Despatched a messenger to Asingabra, requesting the Chief to bring in some carriers, for the purpose of proceeding to ~~Taberan~~ ^{Taberan} to bring the remainder of the stores. Paid carriers and despatched back to their villages. Inspected all the Tornda people to see how the vaccination had taken. From the marks left it would appear that has been successful. On the arrival of the Asingabra men I also examined them, and they appear to have been successful vaccinated. It is not looking at its best at present owing to the dry season. Sergt Gera appears to have done good work, during the past months, he having paid a round of visits, not only to those villages ^{seen} ~~had~~ already visited, but to a few other villages ^{which had not} ~~been~~.
- 17th Left at 5.55am for Magaligum. All the Tornda police except one accompanied me. Reached Magaligum at noon and camped.
- 18th Left at 6.05am reached Derder at 10.00am, and Taberan at 12.10pm. In the afternoon mentioned loads to the Asingabra, who ^{will accompany me} ~~to~~ the TORNDA police ^{will} ~~will~~ commence the return journey to ~~Derder~~ ^{Derder}.

14
Saibai is relieving Sergt Gera in charge of the Tornda police three months, and A.G. Geneni, who suffers from hearttrouble, is being relieved by another man.

0th Despatched the Tornda at 6.00am, a little later with my party, left in boat landing. After arrival there, had whaleboat beached and washed, camped here for the day.

1st Left in whaleboat at 6.10am and proceeded down the stream and into the Wassi Kussa. Reached a suitable camping ground near the entrance to the passage, separating Little Strachan Island from Big Strachan Island, at 8.45pm, and camped.

2nd Left at 6.25am, and continued the journey to Daru. Reached Nagl Village at 4.45pm, and camped. The village is deserted, and the houses are in ruins.

3rd Left at 6.00am. Reached Saibai Settlement at 10.30pm, after a rather wet passage across. Went ashore, and camped.

4th Despatched whaler with Police at 6.30am. At noon I left in the launch "Saibai" for Daru. Reaching that place at 10.00pm.

For the period past 14 days I have been suffering from acute rheumatism in the arm and leg joints, so greatly appreciated the opportunity of getting to Daru from Saibai in a dry condition.


Resident Magistrate.

P.S. I attach herewith a plan of the route followed on this patrol

VOCABULARIES.

Arisea Nut
 Arm
 Arrow
 Ashes
 Bamboo
 Banana
 Belly
 Bird
 Blood
 Bone
 Breast
 Butterfly
 Chief
 Child
 Club (round Club)
 (Star)
 Coconut
 Crocodile
 Egg
 Ear
 Hand
 Eye
 Fibre
 Hat
 Mouth
 Navel
 Neck
 Night
 Nose
 Outrigger
 Paddle
 Pig
 Pot
 Rain
 River
 Road
 Root
 Rope
 Sage
 Sail
 Sand
 Sea
 Skin
 Snake
 Spear
 Snake
 Eye
 Face
 Father
 Fire
 Fish
 Flower
 Fly
 Foot
 Forehead
 G
 H
 I
 J
 K
 L
 M
 N
 O

Ba-al
 Tan
 Bagul
 U-ber
 Tar-ko
 Wupa
 Komo
 Pa
 Manu
 Kuta
 Uala
 Papapi
 Binanilagu
 Lega
 Buido
 Tatakung
 Ngol
 Goje
 Derung
 Lana
 Fole
 Kapo
 Serhan
 Inguda
 Soule
 Wupun
 Kote
 Seta
 Hurung
 Jaina
 Karab
 Sinbat
 Patapata
 Ugul
 Tea
 Ngyawa
 Dolonol
 Kapu
 Firi
 Apun
 Didigul
 Bowa
 Toi
 Ukio
 Tota
 Diben
 Yekope
 ZHYK Yata
 Baba
 I-u
 Pudi
 Popo
 Alko
 Nyngkol
 Yerto
 Kalakala
 Buakon
 Buakuta
 Psou
 Ma
 Po-r
 Yague
 Borda
 K

Ba - al
 Tang
 Bagul
 Jgira
 Durungung
 Agi
 Dupi
 Pa
 Ti-a
 Kulep
 Nala
 Papapi
 Binangila
 KKK Gald
 Digi
 Tutatakung
 Ne
 Kojé
 Derung
 Lander
 Lokokale
 Kapo
 Tangokundu
 Kolela
 Unigup
 Kanba
 Kote
 Kuta
 Wode
 Saino
 Karab
 Sinbil
 Patapata
 Ugul
 Kopas
 Ngyawa
 Dolonol
 Kapu
 Kodde
 Ane
 Didigi
 Bowa
 Toi
 Ukuni
 Toto
 Dibin
 Yinjapu
 Yata
 Babu
 I-u
 Kualibe
 Bonabon
 Alko
 Yungakol
 Tut
 K
 Binuan
 Benakuit
 Padu
 Mei
 Tam
 Yeronde
 Boda

Porowaku
 Tomba
 Detine
 Prage
 Dengwa
 Wi-a
 Su
 Amingi
 Gu-uo
 Kuga
 Sikopu
 Saper
 Kullkullina
 Tuge
 Kuingi
 Girigiri
 Ago
 Gosa
 Jan
 Tongon
 I-u
 Kopo
 Bawati
 A-ua
 Pusamburu-beri
 Kapatu
 Kono
 Shoran
 Meben
 Buraga
 Karapo
 Kianba
 Patapata
 Na
 Bragobu
 A-uta
 Wangerun
 Aingosa
 B
 Ororohe
 Giobo
 Gani
 Kwambo
 Bawa
 Kwamin
 Saku
 Kuabu
 Dede
 Bonja
 Wagibu
 Wiliterumbe
 Berangu
 Kepkapu
 Maragu
 K
 Giobu
 Marageni
 Tunukopu
 Mogwo
 Kuisisan
 KKKX Tumoni
 Korember

Vocabularies, continued sheet No 2

Man	Labo	La	A-rg
Man	Kuaxu	Kuak	Sarari
Hesquite	Yungun	Yungun	Ke-e
Spittle	Kerko	Sara	Boren
Stone	Dader	Dader	Tonga
Sugarcane	We-ala	Wela	Kuca
Sun	Haboda	Yaboda	Keja
Sweetpotato	Hai	Hai	Hai
Taro	Bia	Bingca	Kwanngo
Tobacco	Sakupa	Sakupa	Sakupa
Tongue	Dogona	Dogonari	Bonago
Tooth	U-oi	Lenga	Son
Troop	Rhor	Lu	Won
Village	Madusa	Kaidunai	Mogvoda
Wallaby	Tai	Tai	Parwai
Water	Yine	Yi	Ke
Wife	Hala	hali	Tanide-tonaba
Wind	Wudlan	Wulin	Kavilo
Woman	Hala	Hala	Danaba
Yam	Goliber	Gailibe	Hingeni
Basket	Iyung	Iyung	Yana
Cassowary	Birun	Birun	Au-ia
Goat	Kupidigi	Jindohi	Amwani
Two	Kumu rigi	Kumbia	Sumbigier
Three	Kumladaga	Kumblagin	Hambin
Four	Kumkaling	Kumbla-kumbogo	Sumbicumbiga
Five	Kumlibi-kumlibi	Kumblabi-kumblabi	Habenatondoi

No. 1 is a vocabulary of words from the Hama-iki language which is the spoken by the Kupidigi Tribe which comprises the villages of, Bere, Wur Gama, Kaborat, and also the villages about Habadua.

No. 2 is a vocabulary of words from the Mbayaka language which is that spoken by the Jindabira Tribe, which comprises the following villages:- Dener, Hothoi, Hikal, Mangal, Kuangstabin, and other villages north of the Hai, and Wasse Kusso Rivers.

No. 3 is a vocabulary of words spoken from the Monium language, which is spoken by the Makunare Tribe, who live to the North east of Bebdahon, W Kusso River.

No. *R/67/14*

TERRITORY OF PA

RETURN of Patrols made by *R. W. M. D.*, of *Daru.*

Date of Leaving Station.	Places Visited (Must be Particularised).	Approximate number of Miles travelled.		Object of Patrol.
		By Sea.	By Land.	
<i>Sept 28-14</i>	<i>MAWATTA (BINATURI R.</i>			<i>1 To visit the boundary waters of PANOTURI that which lies between the M and and that which headwaters of the WASSI-KUSSA River tributaries to ascertain extent of native</i>
<i>29th</i>	<i>CURURU } Return BINATURI</i>			
<i>30th</i>	<i>GALABI } and PANOTURI R.</i>			
<i>Oct 1st 14</i>	<i>MATEBORA (headwaters PANOTURI R.)</i>			
<i>" 2/14</i>	<i>MADRERE</i>			
<i>" 3/14</i>	<i>and north towards do</i>			
<i>" 3/14</i>	<i>Crossed PANOTURI R. and to</i>			
<i>" 4/14</i>	<i>BUIBI. Thence west towards</i>			
<i>" 4/14</i>	<i>MAI-KUSSA R.</i>			
<i>" 4/14</i>	<i>Continued west to GAIMA &</i>			
<i>" 5/14</i>	<i>N^o 5 DEMER & back to</i>			
<i>" 5/14</i>	<i>GAIMA.</i>			
<i>" 6/14</i>	<i>South to S.E. from GAIMA</i>			
<i>" 6/14</i>	<i>do do and</i>			
<i>" 7/14</i>	<i>to WUN then W X N to TABERA-</i>			
<i>" 7/14</i>	<i>TAT, & BERE</i>			
<i>" 8/14</i>	<i>NE back to GAIMA.</i>			
<i>" 9/14</i>	<i>Proceed N to TALBERAMAI</i>			
<i>" 10/14</i>	<i>MIKIDAI.</i>			
<i>" 10/14</i>	<i>N.W X N round head-</i>			
<i>" 11/14</i>	<i>waters of MAI & WASSI-KUSSA</i>			
<i>" 12/14</i>	<i>River to KUINJAGU passing</i>			
<i>" 13/14</i>	<i>through KADER.</i>			
<i>" 14/14</i>	<i>WNW to WAKEMARA</i>			
<i>" 15/14</i>	<i>SW to BEBDEBEN and then</i>			
<i>" 16/14</i>	<i>S to TABERAM (KUDUKUSSAR)</i>			
<i>" 17/14</i>	<i>Spelled at TABERAM.</i>			
<i>" 18/14</i>	<i>W towards Mgorleat R. passing</i>			
<i>" 19/14</i>	<i>through DERDER & MAG-</i>			
<i>" 20/14</i>	<i>ALIGUM.</i>			
<i>" 21/14</i>	<i>SW to TORNDA calling at</i>			
<i>" 22/14</i>	<i>MIBEN.</i>			
<i>" 23/14</i>	<i>Spelled at TORNDA.</i>			
<i>" 24/14</i>	<i>NE. through MIBEN & MAGALIGUM.</i>			
<i>" 25/14</i>	<i>E through DERDER & TABERAM.</i>			
<i>" 26/14</i>	<i>S.E. to TAMA R. & spell.</i>			
<i>" 27/14</i>	<i>Per Whalboat to Daru.</i>			

105 sea miles
267 miles

Station, *Daru*

Date, *30/10/14.*

N.B.—This form, properly filled in, is to be sent to the Government. Secret

By Authority: EDWARD GEORGE BEEB, Government Printer

, during the period from 28/9/14 to 23/10/14 19

Object of Patrol.	Date of Return to Station.	No. of Carriers Employed.	Approximate Cost of Patrol.	Remarks.
<p>to the country at head- PANOTURI River: which lies between that and the MAI-KUSSA R. that which lies at the ends of the MAI. and KUSSA Rivers and their aim to ascertain the of native population and take stores party station TORUDA on the River.</p>	<p>23/10/14</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Paid in trade and computed at local prices. This amount only represents pay for transport and cost of feeding them.</p>

Signature, A. P. Lyons.
 Title, R. M.

to be sent to the Government Secretary at the completion of every patrol.

Duplicate

NB/74/15.

PATROL REPORT.

DARU, STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by F.O. Herbert to
country between WASSI KUSSA and FLY Rivers for the purpose of
inquiring into the safe return of certain carriers, left by TORNDA police
at WERIDAI and PISIRAMI. To patrol country west and east of TORNDA -
WERIDAI track. To despatch TORNDA police to MOREHEAD River to resume duty.

Left Station on 15th January 1915 Returned to Station on 1st February 1915

Number of Carriers employed 20 to 25 Number of Police taken 12

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge Cutter "PARAMA"

Villages visited TABERAI, BEBEDEDEM, DERI-DERI, PUNGALI, WAL-LAL, ANYA-RA-RABU
DUMBUTAN, GORIGOL, U-ADJ, KUMAPWCE, BOI-ITA.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited. 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.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date 4 Feb 1915

[Signature]
R.M. Officer in Charge of Station.

Articles.	Quantity taken on patrol.	QUANTITIES ISSUED AND VALUE.					Returned.	Remarks.
		Police.	Carriers.	Others.	Total used.	Government cost.		
Rice...	14 ^{1/2} lbs	6	3	2	11	3 42	3	
Biscuits								
Meat	48 ^{1/2} lbs	36		6	42	2 56	6	
Sugar	36 ^{1/2} lbs	20			20	5 0	16	
Tea	2 ^{1/2} lbs	2			2	1 4	2	
Soap	2 ^{1/2} boxes	2			2	1 8	-	
Tobacco	23 ^{1/2} lbs	4	10	6	20 ^{1/2} lbs	1 18	3 ^{1/2} lbs	Includes buying food & tobacco for crew of cutter
Matches	1 doz.	1 doz	-	-	1 doz	5	-	
Kerosene	1 ^{1/2} lbs	1 ^{1/2} lbs			1 ^{1/2} lbs	1 6	3 ^{1/2} lbs	
Spikes								
Files	3	2	1		3		3	
Lamps	2	2					2	
Buckets	2	1	1				1	One discarded - breaking
Kerosene Cans								
Knives & Sheaths								
Knives, 18in.	4			2	2	4 0	2	Present to chiefs
Knives, other								
Belts	6			6	6	6 0		Present to chiefs
Pouches								
Print	40 yds		35	5	40	1 00		
Twil								
Handkerchiefs								
Beads								
Mirrors								
Axes	2						2	
Half Axes								
Tomahawks	6		3	3	6	15 0		
Mir of cutter "Parawa"						2 0 0		
					TOTAL	11 6 3		

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

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R/74/15.

DARU, Western

2nd February, 1915.

Report of Patrol of country between WASSI KUSSA and Fly Rivers.

January 15th.

Left Daru in the cutter "PARANA" 7.30 a.m. Pass BANABADUAN at noon. Encountered heavy rain stern and proceed onto SAIBAI, arriving at 2.30 p.m. Camp ashore.

January 16th.

Strong wind still blowing. Owing to the strong sea and the distance that the cutter was anchored from land, it was not until 9.30 a.m. that the party re-embarked with the aid of the dingy. In this way, most of the flood tide was lost and it was found advisable to make for DANAN Isl. as there was no hope of reaching BOIGU before night and the weather was threatening. Landed at DANAN at 1 p.m. and camped ashore. Strong nor-west wind and rain for the remainder of the day with an increase of wind towards evening.

January 17th.

Get under weigh at 8 a.m. and arrive at BOIGU Isl. 5 p.m. Camp ashore.

January 18th.

Get under weigh at 6.50 a.m. Wind too light to contend against S e tide. Anchor. Continued on with turn of tide and after hitting sand banks on two occasions, enter the mouth of the WASSI KUSSA River at 2 p.m. in strong wind and rain. Anchored at 6.30 p.m. about 7 miles from the river mouth.

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January 19th.

Await until 7 a.m. for the turn of tide and with the dingey towing, proceeded on up the river. Breeze freshens about 8 a.m. Pass AUWILIA Passage 9 a.m. Heavy wind and rain for an hour during which good progress is made. Remainder of the day without wind; steady drizzling rain. Anchored at 6 p.m.

January 20th.

Commenced towing with the dingey at 5.30 a.m. Tide favourable. Raining and no wind. Tide turns at 1 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. sent Sergeant and two A.C.s on to the landing in the dingey, to proceed onto TABERAM to procure carriers so that all the notions etc. could be taken on to the village as soon as the cutter reached the landing. Arrived at the landing at 8.30 p.m. Sergeant had returned from TABERAM and had found the village deserted. Camped ashore.

January 21st.

With the police carrying as much of the camp gear possible, left the landing at 7.15 a.m. for TABERAM. Arrived at 8.30 a.m. to find village deserted. Village consisted of 16 houses with two or three smaller structures. Left the stores in the village and sent the Sergeant and 2 A.C. back to the landing for the remainder. Self with three A.C. proceeded onto BEBEDEREM. Met a BEBEDEREM native close to the village who informed me that the village of BEBEDEREM was deserted - both the TABERAM and BEBEDEREM natives having gone to a dance at the village of DERI-DERI. BEBEDEREM consisted of about 20 houses. Left with the native, met with, as guide for DERI-DERI, which was a village of 15 houses lying in a S.W. direction from BEBEDEREM. On approaching the village, I was met by the chiefs of TABERAM, BEBEDEREM and DERI-DERI (MAREE, DUEGARI and YAKE, respectively) who seemed delighted to see the police. The village itself bore signs of recent festivities - a tall scaffolding having been erected through the centre of the village, in some places 15 feet high, and about 50 yards in length; on this structure yams, bananas & taro had been placed during the dancing. The dance had come to an end and heaps of yams were stacked in the village. News of our arrival had preceded us and most of the people had run away. No amount of calling

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would induce them to return. I was greatly handicapped in having no one in the party able to converse with these people. They seemed eager to tell me something in connection with the carriers, taken to ~~TERAB~~ ^{WERIDAI} ~~by the~~ ^{TORNDA} ~~police~~ and I was able to get only a smattering of their meaning. They continually repeated the names of the carriers. None of these men had returned and from what I could gather, some ~~WERIDAI~~ people had spread a rumour that the carriers who had run away from the police at ~~PISIRAMI~~, had been killed by the ~~SUANI~~ people in making their way back to ~~WERIDAI~~. In view of this rumour and its consequent effect on my procuring carriers for the trip to ~~WERIDAI~~, and my inability to get a clear statement from any of the natives, I deemed it advisable to send to ~~TORNDA~~ for V.C. BAGI to act as interpreter. I therefore sent a ~~DERI-DEBI~~ native to ~~TORNDA~~ for the Village Constable. Sent an A.C. to ~~TABERAN~~ to instruct the Sergeant to come on to ~~DERI-DEBI~~ with as much of the camp gear as possible. Sergeant and party arrived at 7 p.m. Most of the natives came into the village after dark, but I was unable to make any headway in conversing with them through the police.

January 22nd.

Despatched Sergeant with 4 A.C. and 7 carriers to ~~TABERAN~~ to bring on the remainder of rice etc. They returned at 8 p.m.

Spent the morning in the village compiling a vocabulary, but could only obtain a few of the words required on account of the lack of an efficient interpreter. Rained heavily during the afternoon. A few more people came into the village towards evening.

January 23rd.

About 11 a.m. V.C. BAGI and two men from ~~TORNDA~~ arrived.

Commenced getting statements as regards the alleged killing of the carriers by ~~SUANI~~ people, when cries of "TERAB" were raised and shortly afterwards ~~TERAB, GANGA~~ and the other carriers that had run away from the ~~Toranda~~ police at ~~PISIRAMI~~ came into the village. There was great rejoicing.

Terab informed me that he and the others had got back to ~~WERIDAI~~ in a raft and that they and the other carriers, left at ~~WERIDAI~~, started in a body for their villages and all had returned safely, including I-AM-ITA, the man

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from BOI-BOI. I paid them for the carrying done.

V.C. BAGI informed me that some of the Torada people were suffering from a complaint similar to dysentery. There were about ten persons ill, and had been for some time. No deaths had occurred.

January 24th.

Left DERI-DE I at 7.15 a.m. with police and twenty carriers from the villages of DERI-DE I, Tabaran and BEHEDEBEH. From the statements of Tarab and the other carriers who had returned from WERIDAI, I considered it almost certain that the other natives had reached their homes safely, and beyond seeing the WEKAMARA carriers at WEKAMARA, no further inquiries were needed. I therefore started in a north west direction for WAL-LAI with the intention of proceeding north and east and thence down to WEKAMARA, taking in any villages there might be en route with the time at my disposal.

A fair sized creek was crossed at 7.45 a.m. which the natives informed is called PORAGAN and is identical with the creek flowing past the village of TABARAN. The village of FUGALI was reached at 8.15 a.m. It consisted of 15 houses, but was practically deserted as it belongs to the people of DERI-DE I, who inhabit it only during part of the year. Continued on in a N.W. direction and arrived at the village of WAL-LAI at 11.45 a.m. There were only a few people in the village and the old chief (BAKAL) told me that the majority were out hunting and in their gardens. This being the first visit of the Government to this village, so I understood, I thought it advisable to camp and await the return of the rest of the villagers. The country, passed through from DERI-DE I, consisted of low ridges of open forest, well grassed, with intervals of sandy ti-tree flats which were inundated; several small creeks were crossed but they did not appear to be permanent watercourses.

The village of WAL-LAI (chief BAKAL) consists of about twelve houses surrounded by gardens. The houses are built similar to those of TABARAN with the exception of one or two which were circular in shape.

In the gardens were three or four species of yams, the small SAING or seen a whiteman before, but owing to the presence of the WAL-LAI natives

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WEM being the favoured one. Coconuts, bananas, paw-paw and manioc are also grown in abundance. Portions of the gardens are kept weeded but the greater part is covered with grass. Both men and women work in the gardens.

The outstanding feature of this village was its extensive yam house. It was a structure of ti-tree bark roof and open sides of saplings. It was fully 100 yards long and the entire earthen floor was closely packed with yams (WEM). There were probably millions stored there and divided off in sections with saplings to denote different ownership. As these yams sprouted, they presented a forest of tender shoots, which are occasionally topped off.

On the outskirts of the village were seen large kangaroo traps with the "drops" delicately poised. The men are of a similar type to those of the other villages visited, and wear their hair long and plaited with grass reaching below the shoulders. Shell of various shapes are worn as penis covers. Some of the women seen wore their hair in plaits and a nose ring from which lashed grass in the form of beads and ending in a tuft of euc-cus, was suspended. Ear-rings of lizard's tails and grass rambles were also worn. Population about 40.

January 25th.

Leaving WAL-LAL at 7.15 a.m. with a few extra followers from that village and from the village of BASSA, who had arrived at WAL-LAL the night before, we continued on in a northerly direction.

At 9.45 a.m. we passed through the site of the old village of WEM, with a few coconut palms growing. Shortly afterwards a deep and strong flowing creek, named DRIGU, was crossed and we followed its course for a mile or so. Camp was made at 11 a.m. for dinner on a smaller creek. Leaving again at 1 p.m. we reached the first lot of gardens of the people of the old WEM village, who have formed a village now called ANYA-RA-RARUB.

There were a few people encamped in the garden, who attempted to bolt on seeing the party, but were prevailed upon to stay. They informed me that there were only a few people in the village itself, as most were away camped in their gardens, for the purpose of weeding them. They had not seen a whiteman before, but owing to the presence of the WAL-LAL natives

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with me, they soon settled down and some went out to bring in the chief and others from neighbouring gardens.

After pitching camp, I visited the village of ANYA-BA-BARUB, which consists of about ten houses, all in more or less want of repair. The natives explained that this was because they only used the village houses occasionally, preferring to remain in their gardens, where they erect temporary shelters. They visit the village of GORIGOL, but know of no other natives or villages further north.

Their gardens and houses are similar to those of HAL-LAL, but not so far advanced, owing to the comparatively short time they have been in existence. The men folk seen were the ordinary penis shell, but no other ornament or head-dress was noticed.

The old chief JUGAI, and about fifteen young men came into the camp and I presented him with a knife and some tobacco.

Forty to fifty would be a rough estimate of the population of this village. During the afternoon it rained very heavily; the country passed through during the day, was similar to that between YAL-LAL and DERI-DERI, with perhaps, more tree flats and less forest country.

January 26th.

Leaving ANYA-BA-BARUB at 7.15 a.m. in a N.E. direction with the chief of the village (JUGAI) as guide, at 10.00 a.m., we came upon several small houses built on the edge of some scrub. The natives immediately ran, but were afterwards persuaded to return, and the old chief of DUMBUKAI (DUMBU or DUMGARI) explained to them that it was "Government".

They numbered fifteen in all and were living in their gardens, their village - DUMBUKAI - being a few miles further on. They were spanned up on the road to the village, which was reached at noon, and camp was made for dinner. The village itself was small, consisting of four dilapidated houses, the people living most of the time in their gardens. The chief's name was FIKDA. They are an offshoot of the village of GORIGOL. After dinner, we continued on, the entire village of DUMBUKAI accompanying us. At 5.15 p.m. we arrived at the edge of a large red dy swamp, in the night.

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A few miles the other side of this swamp, we arrived at the village of GORIGOL, at 4 p.m. It was quite deserted and the DUMBUTAI people went out to bring the villagers in from their gardens. Camp was made and at 5 p.m. the people of GORIGOL came in. They numbered 24 in all. The chief's name was GIHA. They were not a prepossessing lot, being dirty, and in many cases afflicted with sores. The village was erected on the edge of heavy scrub and the surrounding gardens were overgrown. The houses numbered 12 and the total population was 27. The country passed over during the day was of a similar character to that of the day before, with patches of thick scrub land.

January 27th.

Left GORIGOL at 7.50 a.m., travelling S.S.E. for WEKAMARA. Passed through a deserted village of six houses, called U-ADJ, at 11 a.m. The inhabitants were evidently away in their gardens. Continued on and reached the village of KUMAPWOL at 11.40 a.m. The chief, MAGAU, was one of the carriers left by Sergeant MAKANI at WERIDAI. There was another, SONY, who had also returned. They informed me that all the carriers had reached here from WERIDAI and FISIRMI. I paid these two men for the carrying. KUMAPWOL consisted of eight houses, and is an offshoot of WEKAMARA. Its population would not be more than thirty. They informed me that the people of WEKAMARA were at BILBUNG, and in view of the favourable reports as to the safe return of the WEKAMARA carriers, I deemed it unnecessary to go on to that village, but to make for BUNDEBEM and TABERAM direct. Camped in the village. Heavy rain all the afternoon. Towards evening, the WEKAMARA chief (BURG) arrived with some men of his village, including several of the carriers, who had been left at WERIDAI. He confirmed the satisfactory report of the safe return of all carriers to their homes. The necessary payments were made. I explained to all the carriers, that it was not the custom of the Government to take men from their villages as carriers, and leave them amongst strangers. Throughout the patrol, the houses of the new villages, not with, were similar in shape and manner of construction to those of TABERAM and BUNDEBEM. It would appear, from inquiries made, that the latter village

have gradually spread.

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Their weapons, musical instruments, gardens etc. are all alike. The male element seemed to predominate - in all villages there was a large proportion of single men, and few young girls were seen.

A female child is generally betrothed to a youth or man at her birth.

Apparently, no payment is made to the girl's parents. Should a man have no offspring by his first wife, he can, with her consent, take a second.

Burials are made underground.

Yams are the staple food. Sago was made in the village of GORIGGI, but to no great extent. Only two isolated sago palms were seen throughout the patrol.

Hunting is done with the bow and arrow; no spear is used.

Musical instruments used are the drum (DUNDU) and an instrument of bamboo similar to a Jew-harp, called NINGONO.

At no village north of DERI-DERI, could any information be got as to the existence of villages to the north or north east.

The people of WAI-HAI knew of the villages towards the headwaters of the Moreshead River, but none to the north-east.

January 28th.

Broke camp at 6.40 a.m. travelling E.S.E. for ABREKHEM. After proceeding for about six miles we struck the track running from WUKAWARA to ABREKHEM. Followed it and came onto a small village of four houses, called NCI-IEA. It was unoccupied.

Arrived at ABREKHEM at 12.40 p.m. The track during the morning was over hill-tree swamps and scrub land, with patches of open forest. Numerous small watercourses were met with, all running strongly. Camped at ABREKHEM for dinner and continued on to TABBAM at 2.25 p.m., arriving in heavy rain at 3.40 p.m. Camped for the night.

January 29th.

Left TABBAM at 7.40 a.m. and arrived at the landing at 2.55. As previously arranged, the people of TABBAM and DERI-DERI had brought a quantity of yams to the butter to be taken to DARU; it was a bad time of year for yams, also, they explained, they would have filled up the boat. I paid them for those they had brought.

Paid off the carriers that had accompanied me during the patrol and

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arranged for carriers to convey the notices of the Morehead police to
SOUND. These notices were handed over to Sergeant MAKAPI.

I instructed the Sergeant to proceed onto SOUND in two days' time and
resume duty. I also told him that, if, on arrival at SOUND, he found that
the sickness, reported to me by V.C. BAGE, had spread at all seriously, he was
to send an A.C. with word to that effect to TABRAM, there to await the
arrival of the whaleboat with the remainder of the SOUND carriers, and to
send the information to Daru.

I supplied him with 5 lbs of Epsom Salts with instructions to administer
same.

Got under weigh in the cutter at 10.30 a.m. Anchored at noon to await tide
Reached the junction of the Pamer and TABRAM Rivers 6.30 p.m. Anchor for
the night at 7 p.m.

January 20th.

Got under weigh 6 a.m. Anchor at the mouth of the HISSI RIVER
at 9 p.m.

January 21st.

Got under weigh 8 a.m. Off BOIGU Isl. 10 a.m. Anchor off SAIBA
Isl. midnight.

February 1st.

Got under weigh 6.30 a.m. Reached Daru 10.30 p.m.

Mileage.

By sea. 240 miles.

By land. 87 miles

C. A. Herbert

Patrol Officer.

Daru, 2/2/15.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE
No. K/74/15.



Resident Magistrate's Office.

DARU, Western

Division.

2nd February, 1915

The Resident Magistrate.

Western Division.

DARU.

Patrol of country between the WASSI KUSSA and FLY Rivers.

In accordance with your minute of the 13th ultimo. I left Daru on the 15th ultimo. with 12 A.C.'s in the cutter "FARAMA", on the above patrol, report of which is attached hereto.

During the course of the patrol, I saw most of the carriers, who had been left at WERIDAI and those that had run away from the police at PISIRAMI, at their several villages, with the exception of the WARUBI men, whom I was told had also got back to their villages. Those carriers, met with, I paid for the carrying done.

V.C. BAGI of TORNDA, for whom I sent to act as interpreter during the patrol, informed me that there was a sickness amongst the TORNDA people, probably due to the eating of the wild mangoes. Some of the natives had been ill for a month. My instructions to Sergeant MAKABI in this matter are contained in the attached report.

Several villages were visited for the first time, the natives in all cases being quite friendly and soon settling down.

Return to the cutter was made on the 29th ultimo.

The TORNDA police

The

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The Tornda police, in charge of Sergeant MAKABI were supplied with rations for the Morehead River Police Camp, and were to start for TORND on the 21st ultimo, to resume duty.

A list of the stores, supplied, is attached hereto. Vocabulary of words of the language of the natives, met with, is also attached to the report, in duplicate.

Only a few yams were procured for Station use, it being a bad time of year to obtain any quantity.

Daru was reached at 10.30 p.m. on the 1st inst.

G. J. Herbert

Patrol Officer.

Daru, W.D.

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List of Rations supplied to the Morehead River Police and

Both January, 1915.

10 mats Rice.

2 crates Biscuits.

1 case Meat (4 doz.)

1 tin sugar (28 lbs)

2 lbs Tea.

6 sheets Heavy Cloth.

1 Fish line

10 lbs Tobacco.

6 lbs Tobacco (for feed)

3 lbs of Tobacco to pay for transport of the above from TAMERAM
to TORRIDA.

C. J. Herbert
2/2/15.

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YU-AMBURI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

VOCABULARY.

Station.

Division.

Name of Tribe, TANJUAMU Name of Village, CORCOL
~~DEB-DEB~~

Situation (give fully), About 32 miles N.E. of TABERAM

Date, 2/2/15

G. Herbert
70
Officer Compiling.

FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY (in duplicate).

Date, 4 Feb 1915

Mrs. H. G. ...
R.M.
Officer in Charge of Station.

Other villages speaking the same language: TABERAM, BEBEDEBEM, GEMBEB, MATA PUNGARIGI, KALAL, AMBAUGI, MINE, KARABA, GIAMBURU, ANYA-RA-RABUB, GUTIGOL, KUMAPNOP, KERAMABA

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Compiled from "Questions on the Customs, Beliefs, and Languages of Savages" by

0-0 yes		AAR-OKUL man	AAR.	PARDIRAH bone	GOO-TT.	PAH-BOH shadow
YOW no		DOMABI woman	DOMABI.	blood	PARUK-A	PAH-BOH breath
not	YOW.	child	TOGI.	war	DIM-BALA-MUK	soul
NABSI one	AMOURU	DANI father	DANI	TASARAL spear	-	spirit
AMBURU two	TSUMBI.	AAMA mother	AAMA	club	GNI	ghost
TSUMBI three	NAMBI.	brother	MUNGUN.	BUSBEN bow	BUSBEN	God
TSUBUA-TSUMBI four	TSUBUA-TSUMBI.	sister	TAMBERE	TORDIMORL arrow	TORDIMORL	word
NIDAMA-TUNDARU five	NIDAMA-TUNDARU	son	TANDA-TOGI	shield		thing
NIDAMANU-WAMEN six	NIDAMANU-WAMEN	daughter	TANDA-MERIGIGI	MONGO house	MONGO	part
TSUMBI-NUNANEND seven	TSUMBI-NUNANEND.	friend	BUDAH	boat		whole
NAMBI-NUNAMINSET eight	NAMBI-NUNAMINSET	enemy		food	NUNE	I
TSUMBI-TUNDARU nine	TSUMBI-TUNDARU	chief	NASOHE	beast	MAMUI	skin
BADINAPU-WUDAMA-TUNDARU ten		king	-	bird	MEN	he
eleven		sorcerer	HA-DEBINE-E	fish	NAGIPA	she
twelve		priest		fire	BESH	it
thirteen		head	GUNDAGU	water	NU	we
fourteen		hair	JEUP	river	ARAGIP	you
fifteen		eye	HAUKAPU	sea	ARAGAP	they
sixteen		nose	MENYE	earth	YU	who
seventeen		mouth	BEREMBERE	mountain	TI-GE	which
eighteen		tooth	TSUNA	stone	GUN-JA	this
nineteen		tongue	BUNIGEYE	tree	JIRI-AD-JRE	that
twenty		ear	TUNKANE	forest	GWINARU	large
thirty		neck	KOMO	sky	JABARH	small
forty		body	TIKOPO	sun	EB-HOHOR	many
fifty		arm	TONTA	moon	HURARI	few
sixty		hand	PURAH	star	KON-TA	all
seventy		leg	MANKOPI	cloud	JANARA-GANDI	long
eighty		foot	GOORT	wind	KI-HAIL (NN.)	short
ninety		shoulder	TEBI	rain	MUL-LAM (SE)	high
a hundred		back	JUMBUT	thunder	ARURUKE	low
a thousand		skin	GANI	lightning	YUNI	hard
		heart	MANI-TARAMPI	day	YAGU	soft
		liver	JO-KABU	night	KOMOHU	light

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Pages of "Savages" by Professor J. G. Frazer, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

T.	^{BAN-BAN} shadow	BĀN BĀN.	heavy	KOACTA	KEM smell	HEEM.
A	^{PA-BON} breath	PAI-BHONI	quick	MUNGAA	KONITA taste	KONITA
MUK	scul		slow	MŪRI	ARASUNON see	ARASUNON
	spirit		loud	MENDE-TE	KAA-GIEM hear	AI-AARIDA
	ghost		sweet		→ speak	NO-ĀBITĀ
	God	Y-SU	bitter	HARBU ^A UM	sing	NI-HĀ
L	word	G.	bright		KURMU dance	KIRUMINDA
	thing		dark	PEBETI	KUNATAN eat	MUNA TAN
	part	AM-KUNARŪ	^{DEREGANI} black	DEREGANI	ADLITON drink	NOWILITON
	whole	BADI-TANU-KIBU	^{SHETE} white	SHETE	KOMBU-KAKUMON sleep	KOMBU-KAKUMON
	I	YENDE	red	PURŪGŪTĀGĀNI	dream	ORNDĀ
	thou	BOM	blue		be born	DI-RĀBITĀ
	he	BE	yellow		marry.	TAGURUN
	she	"	green	HERI-CATABU	live	NO-ITA
	it	"	good	POI-O.	die	IDRA
	we	MĀNŪTI-YIN-ŪTA	bad	MĒMĒBI	KUNUKEMEN fight	MOKO
	you	BOM	beautiful	BORTI-MANA	KOHO strike	TEGEMEN.
	they	AMBURU-BE-MARINBA	ugly	MAMABI-LIM	TOGABU cut	TOMA-PUN
	who	ĒBĒ	wise	MOI-ĀTIUM	burn	TOMAMUGU
	which	" (^{KAMU} ARIUM)	foolish	KUNKUN DĀRIUM	kill	TEGEMIE
	thus	NUM-BUIUM	new	TOTO-MANA	TARAMU give	TUNGARAM
RE	that	DENA-DA-MAI	young	TŌTĀĀ	TUGARAM take	TONANI
	large	DIMBAL	^{KERUTE} old	BOLO	do	
H	small	NŪBĀNARI	true	EHALUGI	male	MONA-TEBERENDĀ
OR	many	TARABA-R.	false	EHALU	KULIMDU carry	KULIMDU
	few	KUBANA-TŌGI	to be		love	
	all	MIKU-TI-U	^{ALBU} go	ALIHĪ	hate	
GAND	long	TUMBA	^{KUNANGU} come	KUNANGU	BURIBURI fear	BERI-BERI.
(N.H.)	short	DEMBA-DEMBA.	^{KUNUNGE} stand	KUNUNGE.	wish	
(S.E.)	high	TUMBA-NIN	^{KĀMASU} sit	KĀMASU	command	
E	low	TUMBANIN-TUMBANIN	^{KAKOMŌ} sit	KAKOMŌ	tell	YABAB-NOHIBIDON
	hard	BUNBANĀD	^{ALU} walk	ALU	think	METH-I-NEGEMETAN
	soft	ABARAT	^{KERESE} run	KERESE	believe	
	light	UBNA	^{KUTAN} touch	KUTAN	know	MOI-AT

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C.L. Herbert. Esq. P.O.

Daru.

Please proceed in the cutter "Parawa" which will leave Daru for the West to-morrow, and conduct a patrol of the country between the Wassi Kussa and Fly Rivers, for the purposes outlined hereunder:-

~~XXX~~ To enquire whether the natives mentioned on the attached sheet marked No. 6 have reached their villages safely, and if not, to ascertain what became of them. Should any of them have met with foul play, please arrest the guilty parties, and bring necessary witnesses to Daru.

If you are satisfied after enquiry, that the natives reached their respective homes safely, and should ~~XXXXXX~~ you not hear of any other matter requiring urgent attention around about the Morthead River, you are to proceed to patrol the country lying to the East and West of the route recently followed by the police party who journeyed from Torada to Meridai. I particularly wish to have information re any tribes who inhabit the country to the West of the route. (Particulars of the route followed by the police will be found in the accompanying papers marked from 1 to 8)

At any villages which you visit and which have not been previously visited by an officer, please note the customs of the people, their probable numbers, the style of their houses what is grown in their gardens, what weapons, implements and musical instruments they use &c &c. Also make a vocabulary of words as per attached sheet, from their language.

The following police will accompany you, viz Sergt MAKARI, Cpl. BAGERI, A.Cs. GENAI, MADUA, BAWEA, MAWARU, and BIDUA, also A.Cs. GAINDE, AGIEA, KENAMBA, UMBAGABA and DUNA.

After returning to Taberan where the cutter

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will await your return, please detail the first seven police in charge of Sergt. MAKARI and despatch them HERE and necessary carriers with the stores for the Morehead R. camp for TORIDA, where the police will resume duty.

Please make a note of all stores despatched to TORIDA and of trade paid out for conveying them thither.

You should endeavour to return to Daru not later than the 3rd February, 1915.



R.M.W.D.

Daru. 15/1/15.

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No. R 11/16
17 A. 10/16

PATROL REPORT.

Daru

STATION.

REPORT of a PATROL made by Patrol Officer Woodward. to

TORRYA. Police Camp, Mochead R. for the purpose of
Conveying stores to TORRYA. Camp & Inspecting same.

Left Station on June 12th 1916 Returned to Station on June 27th 1916

Number of Carriers employed 46 Number of Police taken 7

Name of Vessel used and of Officer in Charge 'KARABAI' (native owned)

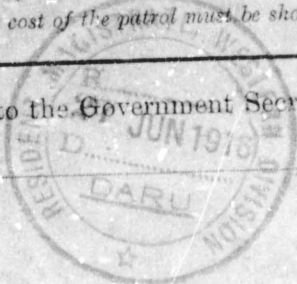
Villages visited TABERAM, DERIDERI, MITGALIGUM, TORRYA.
TAYJYABI, TREDUGARI, TOMBUKE.

for sketch map vide patrol No. R. 77/15.

- (1) A sketch map of the district patrolled should accompany the report, showing, as nearly as possible, the positions of the places visited. 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.

Forwarded to the Government Secretary.

Date



W. J. Woodward
Officer in Charge of Station.

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P.O. Woodward.,

DARU.

Should Mr. Flint return to Daru during my absence, please proceed to the Morehead River with stores for the Tornda police camp sufficient for two months. It will be as well to take fresh uniforms equipment &c. also flies gear &c to replace anything that is worn out. A list of gear at the Tornda police camp on the last occasion it was visited by an officer will be found in the book herewith. You should include ammunition in the stores you take.

At Tornda examine the police, ascertain details of the work that has been done during the past few months from the Corporal in charge and attend to any matter in the Morehead District requiring attention. You should endeavour to be back in Daru - circumstances permitting - before the 30th inst, so that your report may be included in the annual report.

You may hire a native cutter to take you to Taberam. It is not safe to attempt to get into the Morehead River at this season of the year. As Mr. Flint is expected back in Daru this week, it will be as well to notify the owner or captain of the cutter to be here by say Thursday next.

Please request Mr. Flint to make out the necessary warrants in connection with the cases he tried during his recent patrol, and have them attached to the papers.

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

Daru. 5/6/16

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REPORT ON PATROL TO TORNDA POLICE CAMP.

Monday June 12th.

Left DARU at 8 a.m. in cutter "Karabai" with 2 A.C. and stores for TORNDA Police Camp. A strong S.E. breeze enables us to make good progress throughout the day. Arrived off SAIBAI at 5 p.m. and proceeding on to DAUAN anchored on the lee side of the island at nightfall.

Tuesday 13th.

Left DAUAN at 6-30 a.m. and passing BOIGU entered the mouth of the WASSI_KUSSA four hours later. Owing to the strong wind we were enabled to sail a considerable distance up the river. Anchored at 6-30 p.m. about 20 miles from mouth.

Wednesday 14th

Left anchorage at 6 a.m. and towed vessel with dinghy. After proceeding thus for 4 or 5 miles and not seeing any familiar land marks I thought it possible that we had entered the wrong branch of the river, the vessel was accordingly anchored and self and two A.C. rowed up stream in the dinghy and eventually decided that we had come the wrong way. Towed vessel back into the main stream again and anchored for the night at 7 p.m.

Thursday 15th

Heighed anchor at 7 a.m. and sailed up stream and shortly got into the KUKUBURRA, sailed on as far as the junction of the TABER and PAHER Rivers when the vessel had to be towed. Arrived at ARUBI at 7 p.m. Sent 3 A.C. ashore to find out if there were any people in the vicinity and to send out word to the local villages for carriers to come in on the following day. The police returned later bringing DEBI, chief of BEBDEBEM who informed me that the TABERAN people were all living at ARUBI having temporarily left the old village in order to make gardens at the latter place.

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Friday 16th.

Unloaded all the stores etc. By the time this was finished about 30 carriers had arrived, I accordingly set out with these men accompanied by 4 A.C. the other three A.C. being left to look after the rest of the supplies and to bring them on as soon as a sufficient number of carriers had arrived. Reached TABERAM at 9-45 a.m. and after rest at this place went on to DERIDERI which was reached at 2-30. Decided to camp here in order to await the arrival of the rest of the stores. 9 miles.

Saturday 17th

Left DERIDERI at 6-30 a.m. for MAGALIGUM. The country has quite dried up after the N.W. season and the grass is looking fresh and green there is also a plentiful supply of water to be obtained which is a pleasing contrast to the last occasion on which I made this journey to TORNDA. Arrived at MAGALIGUM at 1 p.m. remained here until 3 p.m. when a start was made. Took the chief of MAGALIGUM as guide. Made camp at 5-30 p.m. near a small creek about about S.W. of IBEN. This is another track to the one taken on my previous visit. 10 miles.

Sunday 18th

Broke camp at 7-30 a.m. and after making a big detour in order to avoid swamp country, arrived at TORNDA at 1 p.m. Spent rest of the day inspecting police equipment and issuing stores etc. I was surprised to find that the missionary element had extended so far West as TORNDA. Shortly after my arrival at the village I observed an old man beating a bamboo hollow or "padi" this seemed to be the signal for all the village people to assemble in one house. On making enquiries I was told that it was a prayer meeting. The same performance was enacted in the evening only on this occasion a large fire was made in the compound and

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Sunday 18th cont.

.... all the people squatted round in a circle. The same old man as previously mentioned then started to mumble something in a very low voice, a rough translation of which I afterwards obtained from the Village Constable. The whole performance was over in less than five minutes. This custom, I understand, has been carried on for some considerable time both at TORNDA and also ASINGABRA, the idea having originally emanated from the BUGI people. 10 miles.

Monday 19th.

At TORNDA. Paid off carriers except those required for the journey back to TABERA. Obtained particulars of the work performed by the police during the last 6 months a separate report on the same is attached hereto.

Tuesday 20th

Left TORNDA at 8 a.m. intending to return to ANURI by a more direct route and visit two villages which, to the best of my knowledge, have not been called at before except by the TORNDA Police. Started off in a S.E. direction. The track led through land of a swampy nature which, in the N.W. season, is completely submerged, in fact the TORNDA people go to the village of TANJWARI, 6 miles distant, in canoes during that season.

Arrived at TANJWARI after 2 hours walk. This is a small village of 5 houses and a population numbering 55, there being 14 men 8 women and 11 children. TANJWARI, some years ago, used to be a large and flourishing village situated within a mile of the present village of that name. The TUGERI people are supposed to have killed off a great number of these people and those who escaped massacre took up their abode at MAGALICUM for some considerable time. The Tugeri people having become less oppressive in later years, the TANJWARI people split up and

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Tuesday 20th cont.

.....thus founded the villages of TORNDA, ASINGABRA, AGERONGGO and the present village of TANJARI. Proceeded on to BREDUKARI which was reached at 3-30 p.m. This is a larger village having 11 houses and a population of 32. - 11 men, 11 women and 10 children. Camped for the night. 15 mls.

Wednesday 21st

Left BREDUKARI at 7-30 a.m. and arrived at TOMBUKE at 11-30 a.m. the last of the carriers arrived at 12-30 p.m. but I found that A.C. PARADERA had not turned up. On making enquiries I learnt that he was sick. I accordingly despatched two police with some TOMBUKE men to assist him to the village. Made camp. Police arrived carrying PARADERA at 5 p.m. 6 mls.

Thursday 22nd

Left TOMBUKE at 7-30 a.m. A.C. PARADERA still sick so left A.C. to help him along. Arrived at ARUBI at noon. Spent rest of the day in purchasing yams etc. Police arrived with PARADERA at nightfall. 8 mls.

Friday 23rd

Left anchorage in cutter at 7 a.m. and towed with dinghy. After going for an hour tide proved too strong so dropped anchor. Proceeded on again at 12-30 p.m. and kept going until nightfall.

Saturday 24th

Hoisted anchor at 4-30 a.m. and after towing for an hour set sail and arrived at mouth of WASSI-KUSSA at 9-30 p.m.

Sunday 25th

Left under sail at 6-30 a.m. Encountered heavy seas outside. Made BOIGU at noon but finding it impossible to beat up against tide and wind anchored off end of BOIGU at 3-30 p.m.

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Monday 26th

Weighed anchor at 5 a.m. and made sail with strong breeze, an adverse tide however, made progress very slow and showers at frequent intervals made matters more unpleasant than they were already owing to the lack of a cabin fit for habitation. Passed SAIBAI Isl. at 5 p.m. and anchored later in the lee of MANUKARA Isl at 7 p.m.

Monday 27th

Left anchorage at 5 a.m. and arrived at BARU at 3-30 p.m.

Alford

Patrol Officer

Dist Traveled

by water to Cutter KANAKAI 196 miles

land. ----- 62 miles

Total. 258 miles

Alford

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REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE TORONDA POLICE CAMP AND WORK CARRIED OUT

HEALTH

Since the last visit of the Resident Magistrate in December 1915 the health of the TORONDA detachment has been uniformly good with the exception of a few cases of fever which have not been of a serious nature. There has been no other sickness until quite as recently when Corp ARPALA was bitten on the foot by a black snake, but owing to prompt measures having been taken no serious results have eventuated. The police were inspected shortly after my arrival at the camp on the 18th instant and, with two exceptions, all appeared to be in excellent health, the exceptions being Corp ARPALA whose leg is still swollen as a result of the snake bite above mentioned, and A.C. BOMBODA who is suffering from an eruption of the skin (kur kuri) also venereal disease in a slight form, this last complaint had only been noticed a few days prior to my arrival. I did not consider this man in such a condition to warrant my bringing him back to DARU, I accordingly left what drugs I had at my disposal with Corp. ARPALA and gave him the necessary instructions for their use. I also deemed it advisable that A.C. BOMBODA should remain in camp until he was cured of the skin complaint so instructions were given accordingly.

Arms and Equipment

The Arms and Equipment of the police were also carefully inspected. They all seem to be paying attention to the cleaning of their rifles and bayonets etc. - I was unable to find any defaulter in this respect. A.C.s SUTA and UMBECABA had each lost his uniform knife, new knives were issued to those men and 1/- was collected from each of them. New uniforms and other clothing were also issued where necessary as per list attached hereto.

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2.

In several instances I noticed that swag bags, sling bags and rifle covers were in a very bad condition and required renewing.

Rations etc.

A list of the rations handed to Corp. ARPALA is attached hereto. There has been a shortage of Government Rations at TORADA during the last two months but abundant supplies have been purchased locally and judging by the fit condition presented by the squad I can safely say that they have at no time been short of food. The rice crop at TORADA having failed owing to excessive rains supplies of this food have been obtained from MACHAKO, MUMBAI and ASINARA. Those obtained from the latter place had not been paid for owing to lack of tobacco, this matter was adjusted before my departure.

PAVILION etc.

During part of the N.W. season when the flooded condition of the country made patrol work impossible, the police were occupied in building a house according to instructions given by the District Magistrate on his last visit. A rough but comfortable two-roomed house has been constructed of native material. This work took one month to perform. During the rest of the time patrol work has been consistently carried out. Nine patrols have been undertaken and apparently some excellent work has been performed. Over 60 villages have been visited, at least 10 of which have not previously been visited by a Government party. Corp. ARPALA informs me that all the people met with have been most friendly with the exception of the KONCASRU people who assumed a hostile attitude on the approach of the police but the latter very soon got on friendly terms with these natives. In all 40 carriers have been used on the various patrols and 8 lbs of tobacco have been expended in agency.

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3.

Owing to Corp. ARPALA having been incapacitated as previously mentioned, patrol work had been suspended during the two weeks prior to my arrival at TORNDA. Instructions were however given that this work be continued as soon as circumstances permitted. Ten cartridges have been expended during the period under review. The following patrols have been undertaken :-

(1) Crossed the Morehead R. to ASINGABRA thence to the SASIBI people and on to MUXABU, TOTOMOHU, IABU and WENDEBERAI which had not previously been visited. Thence across the Morehead R. to IABU, PARI (TOTO people) This latter is a very large village having a big population. TOTO village itself was deserted all the people being at PARI making gardens. Re-crossed the Morehead to the small village of YANDU thence to IABU, a small village belonging to the TOTO people and on to SASIBI and by the same route back to TORNDA. This patrol occupied 5 days. One TOTO man was seen and spoken to at PARI. The villages of WENDEBERAI, IABU and PARI belong to the TOTO people.

(2) Left TORNDA for CHEDA, AGEROMOGO, GADAKVATO, crossed Morehead to MARIEMBARA (not previously visited) thence to KANYARI, LOKU, KANBOKA (LOKU people) OBUKO, OHEMBOA to HECISI. This is a large village containing 66 houses there are also a large number of coconut trees in the vicinity. Thence to SOKI, SENARI and PARAKIA - the ten last named villages have not been visited before - thence to TAREN and RANA (ASINGABRA) and back to TORNDA. This patrol occupied 6 days.

(3) The following villages were visited :- CHEDA, AGEROMOGO, GADAKVATO, MENDISI thence cross Morehead to PAREM, MONU, TUNGAGARU, PORIGIRO, PONGASULU then back to TUNGAGARU and across the Morehead to RAMARU, ARABARAM, TARADARA, DARAI, KASA, MAGALICHEI, AGEROMOGO, CHEDA to TORNDA. Occupied 7 days.

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After the patrol last mentioned the police were at TORNDA for a period of one month during which time a house was built as elsewhere mentioned.

(4) Left TORNDA for KANJWARI about six miles distant thence on to TRIDUKARI, KOMBUKI, TASHRAM, DEBDEDEM, PONGALIXI, PERIDERI and back to KOMBUKI thence by the same track back to TORNDA. This patrol occupied 8 days. The police then remained one week at TORNDA.

(5) Crossed the Horseshoe to BONDABONDA, TUGAGARI (Garden of Iago belonging to TORNDA) BENGERRAM thence back by same route to TORNDA. The police then remained in camp for 4 days.

Remained in camp at TORNDA and proceeded to ASINAGARA. The people required their canoes so Corp. ARPALA tried to hire others from the ASINAGARA people but they refused to let him have any because of TORNDA the country being inundated.

Remained in camp at TORNDA.

(6) Having been received that 3 men had been killed at TORO proceeded in canoe to ABRINARA thence to WANDEKARA and PALE where the TORO people are living. Investigated the matter but found that the report was false. Returned to TORNDA. 1 week in camp.

(7) CHEDO, AGEROMOGO, GADWAZO, MENDORI, PAREM, KON, TUGAGARA POGGIRI, KONGASU (new village) Here the inhabitants were inclined to be hostile but eventually friendly relations were established. Thence to NAGEKUM, LOKO, TURABU, IAWA, BENCERAM, BONDABONDA to TORNDA. One week in camp.

(8) To BARA, TAREN (AN NGABRA) PARAKIA and back to TORNDA.

Shortly after the arrival of the police at TORNDA after the last patrol Corp. ARPALA was bitten by a snake on account of which patrol work had to be temporarily suspended. The police had been in camp for the two weeks prior to my arrival at TORNDA.

*Rd. Woodman
P.O.
28/6/16*

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STORES ETC HANDED OVER TO CORP. ARPAIA.

Rice.....18 mats each 40 lbs.
Meat..... 1 case of 48 tins.
Fish..... 1 case of 48 tins
Biscuits... 3 tins each 50 lbs.
Sugar..... 1 tin of 50 lbs.
Kerosene... 1 tin.
Tobacco.....17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Soap 11 bars
Matches..... 7 doz boxes
Tea.....1 lb.
Rifle Oil....1 bottle
Seaming Twine. 1 hank
Lamp wicks.....4
" glass.... 1
Emery Cloth....4 sheets.
Cartridges....100 rounds.
Water bag canvas... 1

Two 18" knives have been broken but I was unable to replace these .
A lamp glass and one billican were also handed over to Corp. ARPAIA,
these articles belonged to the police that accompanied me.

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DETAILS OF EQUIPMENT ETC. ISSUED TO TORNDA POLICE.

Corp. ARPAIA..... Sulu, cummerbund, Sleeping sulu, pullthrough
Const. MADUA..... Cumberbund, Sleeping sulu, knife, belt, pullthrough
Const. DIDUA..... do do pullthrough.
Const. BOMBODA..... Sulu, Jumper, Cumberbund, Pullthrough.
Const.UMBEGABA Sulu, Jumper, cummerbund, sleeping sulu,
working sulu, knife, pullthrough.
Const. BUTA..... Sulu, jumper, cummerbund, sleeping sulu.
knife, pullthrough.
Const. BONGODA..... Sulu, jumper, cummerbund, belt, pullthrough.
Const, BUNDU..... Sulu, jumper, cummerbund, sleeping sulu
pullthrough.

RA Howard

Patrol Officer.

2/1/6