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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: DREIKIKIR, 1953 - 1954

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Maprik, volume 2.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK SUBDISTRICT & DREIKIKIR

PATROL REPORTS:

1953/54



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Saikiki*

District of *Sepik, (Maprik)* Report No. *1 of 53/54*

Patrol Conducted by *J. W. Macgregor P.O.*

Area Patrolled *GANANGA area*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *B.A. Ryan C.P.O.*

Natives.....

Duration—From *23/7/1953* to *13/8/1953*

Number of Days *22*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical .... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Object of Patrol *Census, routine, find best road to Ambunti, find what contact between Ambunti natives and Gwanaga natives.*

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

opul

Females in Child Birth	MIG	
	In	
	M	F

DS30-11-216

23rd Sept. 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District.  
WENAR.

Subject: Patrol Report No. I/ES-54. DREIKIKIA.

As you state in your comments Mr. Macgregor continues to do good work but fails to use reasonable care in his reporting of it.

A Patrol Report is purely informative and requests for executive action should be excluded from it; the reference is to the recommendations for Officials. In any case this Headquarters requires your views on the suggested appointments.

The Officer's story of the TA'BAYAN ceremonies are very interesting, and his description has been sent to the Anthropologist for recording.

*AAR*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Actg. Director. D.D.S. & N.A.

*PA*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/216

GW/NH

P.R. WKD 1/53-54



District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

7th September, 1953.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIA WKD 1/53-54

J.W. Macgregor, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

It is, generally, a well compiled and informative report, but Mr. Macgregor must take greater pains with his composition and spelling. Often times, bad phraseology results in misconceptions of his true meaning, let alone making bad reading.

Village Officials: Mr. Macgregor's attention is being drawn to the provisions of Native Administration Regulation 105, particularly Sub-regulation 5. He seems to be under a misapprehension concerning the functions of Tultuls.

Roads: No statutory provision can be found in either the Native Administration Regulations 1924 or the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1922 - 1938, regulating the width of any roads.

Anthropological Data: This section of the report is particularly interesting in the light of recent statements by missionaries and others concerning the performance of inhumanitarian practices by natives in the traditional rituals.

*A.T. Timperley*

(A.T. TIMPERLEY)  
a/District Commissioner



3/

DREIKIR P.R. 1/53-54



P/R Maprik 2/53-54 (Dreikir sub-division).

Sub-district office, MAPRIK.

2nd September 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
WEWAK.

PATROL OF GAWANGA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION - J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.

Four copies of the above patrol report, which was received at this office on the above date, are forwarded herewith please.

The GAWANGA sub-division has not been subjected to a great deal of administrative activity and Mr. MacGregor's patrol should have beneficial effects throughout the area.

Dreikir station is now without an officer following the departure of Mr. MacGregor on transfer on 26th August 1953.

It is most unfortunate that the staff shortage gives rise to this situation from time to time with Dreikir. The temporary closure of the station, that is, from this Department's point of view, there still being a Medical Assistant there, can only have a tendency to weaken administrative influence over people who have recently come under control.

Providing the staff position at Maprik sub-district headquarters remains as it is at the moment, patrols of the Dreikir area will be conducted from this office.

Both the Cadet Patrol Officers stationed here (they arrived early in June this year), are far too inexperienced to assume control of the station, but patrolling of the area will at least serve to offset to an extent the detrimental effect of there not being an Officer in Charge of the Post.

It is appreciated that the staff shortage is acute throughout the Sepik District, and as the Departmental Staff Posting List shows, in other Districts as well. However, it is hoped that not a lengthy period will elapse before a Patrol Officer with sufficient experience to assume control of Dreikir arrives at Maprik.

J. V. Luciano  
(P.V. KEITANO)  
Actg. Assistant District Officer

4

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT OF A PATROL

OF

GAWANGA

AREA

Conducted by : J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.  
Accompanied by: B.A. RYAN C.P.O.  
Duration: From 23/7/53 to 13/8/53  
22 days

Last Patrol D.D.S. November , 1951  
Medical January , 1953

Native Personnel: 6 R.P.&V.G.C.  
1 N.M.O.

Objects:

Census Revision, Gawanga Area  
Routine Administration  
What Contact Natives in the Lower Gawanga had  
with Ambunti Natives.  
The best route Through to Ambunti.

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DIARY

- 23/7/53 : Left Dreikikir Patrol Post 0830 hrs accompanied by Mr. B. A. Ryan C.P.O. and arrived TAUMUNDOR Village 1300hrs, 4½ hrs. Census revised, housing inspected, no complaints. Stayed the night.
- 24/7/53 : To TAUMUNDOR a few minutes away. Census revised, thence to KUBRIWAT 2½ hrs away. Minor matters settled, housing and sanitation inspected. Stayed the night.
- 25/7/53 : Kubriwat Census revised, left for BONGOS 1330hrs arrived 1500hrs 2½ hrs. Housecock built old one in state of disrepair. Stayed here Sunday also.
- 26/7/53 : Sunday observed, Visited nearby mission.
- 27/7/53 : BONGOS Census revised, to WOGIA 15 mins away. Discussed Tambaran customs with the old men. Housing inspected. Stayed the night.
- 28/7/53 : WOGIA Census revised, minor matters settled. C.P.O. Ryan to WASAMBU to take Census. Writer to inspect Aidpost at Melbongo. House marked out on request. Absentees from Census checked upon. C.P.O. Ryan returned thence to KUATENGISE. AUHEL and SAUKI Census revised here. Minor complaints settled. Stayed the night.
- 29/7/53 : KUATENGISE Census revised by Mr. Ryan. Writer visited Mission school on request. Mr Ryan arrived patrol then proceeded to KUYOR a few mins away. WESOR awaiting Census at KUYOR also. Census recorded of both. Some new names added. Stayed here the night. Latrines built under supervision, at KUATENGISE.
- 30/7/53 : To FUMATAMBU arrived 1000hrs, 1½ hrs. One Police Const. with bad fever. Census revised. Condition of some of the Hamlets filthy. Latrines built under supervision. Natives wanted to run away but quietened down. Stayed the night.
- 31/7/53 : To AKORMASI arrived 1100hrs, 2hrs. AMASEI waiting also. Census recorded, housing inspected. New names added to AMASEI, also AKORMASI. Some Natives which had previously lined at BONGOMASI now included in AKORMASI. Stayed here the night.
- 1/8/53 : To BONGOMASI 1½ hrs. Census revised stayed here the weekend. Preliminary investigation as to the route to be taken to Ambunti.
- 2/8/53 : Sunday observed.
- 3/8/53 : With Native guide from BONGOMASI left at 6.30 by Native pad to ABLATAKA. Ambunti Area. Arrived 1400hrs only two natives sighted at first. 8hrs from BONGOMASI to ABLATAKA. Stayed here the night. Some carriers from BONGOMASI ran away. Word sent through to AMUKENIA for carriers. Some food bought with trade. Two only arrived that night.
- 4/8/53 : Next morning after much delay in arranging carriers the patrol set off to KUWAKA by AMUKI, at 6.am. The patrol eventually arrived at KUWAKA after much delay in finding the track at 1700hrs. It was a very hard trip through swamps most of the way. The carriers from BONGOMASI returned.
- 5/8/53 : Next day at 8. am the patrol left Kuwaka to walk down to the Cance waterway. By changing canoes eventually arrived at Ambunti Government Post at 8.p.m.
- 6/8/53 : At Ambunti Station
- 7/8/53 : C.P.O. Ryan left for Naprik.



DIARY (Contd.)

- 8/8/53 : Left Ambunti Post by canoe to AVATIP Village.
- 9/8/53 : By canoe left AVATIP Village at 6.45 am and traveled up the Screw for 1 1/2 hrs then landed and proceeded on foot with the Natives of BILAMANDIBO carrying the cargo. Crossed the river some 2Hrs up stream and arrived at BILIAMBU Village 12.0'clock. From here proceeded by bush track and arrived at ABUKENIA Village at 5.30pm Stayed here the night.
- 10/8/53 : On our way at 6.am by Native pad and arrived MASALAGA in the Dreikikir area at 12. 30. MASALAGA and ANICOU villages Census recorded that afternoon. Housing inspected. Minor complaints settled.
- 11/8/53 : To DAINA arrived 3.15, 2hrs. Census recorded, Housing inspected. Onto NUNGWALA arrived 12 noon. Natives didn't seem to be aware of our coming. Waited till all assembled for Census. Onto WAIKOR 30 mins away . Stayed here the night.
- 12/8/53 : Census WAIKOR revised thence onto YUBANOKOR 3hrs away caught by heavy rain. Waited till rain finished and recorded Census YUBANOKOR (1), (2) and APANGAI also lived here. Housing inspected for three Villages. Stayed the night.
- 13/8/53 : Next day left YUBANOKOR 6.30 am to ASHWAKOR 1hr. Census recorded Housing inspected, thence to INAKOR a few mins away. Census revised. Latrines built under supervision. Thence to APOS 1 1/2 hrs Census recorded, housing inspected. Then by MUSWDAI, and bush track to DREIKIKIR Station arrived 4.30pm.

### INTRODUCTION

The GAWANGA Area lies approximately south from Dreikikir Patrol Post. The country falls away from the steep ridges on the inland fall of the Coastal Divide and becomes more undulating till it comes upon the Sepik plains at the southern extremity of the area. The main river passing through the area is the SONGOS or the OM; called by the Natives the IPUNDA. This river on its way down to the Screw collects the water of the rivers on the southwestern side of the Dreikikir Area.

The Patrol's aim in walking through to Ambunti was to find the best route, and what contact the Lower Gawanga people had with the Ambunti Area Natives as from reading through previous Patrol Reports, the Officer had mentioned the Natives of the Lower Gawanga living in isolated hamlets in the sago palm country, only returning to their Villages for short periods.

Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. B.A. Ryan accompanied the Patrol for a period of two weeks to gain experience in patrolling a census work. He is not only conversant with census work.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS

The GAWANGA is considered the most backward area in Dreikikir as only a few Natives understand "Pidgin" and tribal fighting stopped only a few years ago. But in reality the progress made in some Villages as regards their attitude towards the Government and the general condition of the Villages would be an example to the more sophisticated "savvy talks" around the Post.

The Village of BONGOMASI has hamlets as far as 5 to 7 hours walk away from their main Village where they go to washago. The same applies to MASALAGO, ABEQU, DAMA and NUNGAIA, AKOMASI. The people of BONGOMASI are intermarried with some of the Natives of ABLATAKA. One of the Natives informed the Patrol that some years ago they had attended a "Tambaran" ceremony at ABLATAKA. The Natives guide from BONGOMASI which showed the Patrol the way through spends half his time with the ABLATAKAS. The main Trade Route through to the Sepik passes through MASALAGO down to ABUKENIA, MASALAGAS were previously enemies of the ABUKENIAS in the Ambunti Area. To the southwest from AKOMASI Village the Natives referred to some people who had not previously been censused. They washago on a joint basis, but according to them they cannot make themselves understood except by sign language. It seems to be improbable that they cannot interpret it slightly, as other Villages with different dialects usually do in close proximity with each other. The AKOMASEES also mentioned that some of the men had been away to work and had come back. Whether these people are like the ABLATAKAS living down in the sago belt or above on the "strong fella ground" which the Natives term the firmer ground that does not become inundated by water in the wet seas on the Patrol was not informed. This differentiation marks the natural boundary between the Dreikikir Area and Ambunti. These people are referred to as the "WENS". This Patrol passing through the sago belt should bear fruits in dissuading the Lower Gawanga people in hiding down in the swamps and evading census.

Only a few minor complaints were settled by the Patrol as the people are still primitive and the authority of the "Old Men" in these minor matters which should be settled in the Village still exists yet. One of the main things which causes disputes are the wives of men away at work. In this area instead of the man waiting till he comes back from work to be married, he marries first.

### Villages and Housing

The housing throughout the area was quite good considering how backward the people are. Some houses in a very bad state of disrepair at TAUHUNDOR, AUCHELENI, FUNATAMBU, MASALAGO, NUNGAIA and APOS were destroyed by the Natives under the Patrol's supervision. Houses which needed attention and rebuilding as soon as possible were marked by a "TARGET" (coloured scribble), these were to be checked by a Police Constable in two weeks time from the return of the Patrol to Dreikikir.



Villages and Housing(Contd)

The houses are similar to the type found throughout Dreikikir, the inverted boat style roof thatched by sago leaf, ref my Dreikikir Patrol Report 7/-52, only the ones in the Gawanga are larger and longer and seem lower to the ground without any visible walls except an odd house or two. Some are up to 40ft long. In the southeastern side of the Gawanga the houses tend more to the Maprik style of a house.

The Villages were well broomed and clean except for isolated Hamlets which were cleaned under the Patrol's direction. The sites for the most part are good, as unlike the other parts of Dreikikir there is more level ground. The Bongos group of Villages: BONGOS, WO-GIA, KUATENGISE AUHELMI, SAUKI, KUYOR, and WESOR are all very close together. The ridges for an area of 500 to 1000 acres are covered with coconuts and houses, in this small area there over a hundred Natives.

Village Officials

The two Natives listed below are recommended for appointment to replace the deceased Luluai of BONGOMASI and the Tultul of MASALAGA who wishes to retire from his duties as he has become a cripple through sickness.

MAUWALA	appointment	to the	Luluai of BONGOMASI
AIYANGO	" "	" "	Tultul " MASALAGA

The Village Officials throughout the area are keen but even some of the Tultuls..... whose main function is to act as interpreter are not very conversant with "Pidgin". For this purpose the Tultul of KUBRIWAT and Tultul of KUYOR accompanied the Patrol. The Luluais for the most part were old men but as regards their influence it is very hard to say.

CENSUS

An approximately 98% present tax census was taken of the area. By remarks in Village books there were less absentees than any previous Patrol. In Villages where there were absentees the Village Officials were given instructions to bring them into the Post to be seen as soon as they returned from hiding in the bush. Some 40 to 50 new names were added. At AKORMASI where most of these new names were added they seemed quite enthusiastic. At AKORMASI also a group of people which had previously lined at BONGOMASI, though they belonged to AKORMASI, were added to the AKORMASI book.

ROADS

In GAWANGA the tracks are in good order and cleared the regulation width. It could be seen that the grass had been cut regularly and not only for the Patrol's benefit. Walking was very pleasant due to the undulating nature of the country, with only a few steep pines here and there. Little drainage work had been carried out so in the wet season patrolling would be a different matter. Also the many large streams encountered would hold up a Patrol's progress for days.

The best route to the Sepik is through MASALAGA Village. The Patrol was led through by Native guides who had to stop every now and again to pick up the track which was only a very faint native pad. On the way down the Patrol went from BONGOMASI to ABLATAKA and then to KUWAKA. This was a very roundabout route and in any sort of wet weather this way is impassable with so many sago palm swamps to pass through. From AKORMASI there should be a more direct route to KUWAKA but the Natives would not tell us.

*Intelligence*



AGRICULTURE

The staple diet is the MAMI (very similar to the Yam). At the time the Patrol passed through the area most Villages had not harvested their crop of yams and manies as in the areas around the Patrol Post. This staple is helped by Taro, of two varieties, and very rarely by sago. Pigs did not seem to be plentiful, those seen were in good condition. Fowls were nearly non-existent with an odd one or two of the Native variety being seen. By far majority in the livestock was the dog. Wild pigs and Cassowaries and other forms of game were plentiful throughout the area. Villages such as TAUHUNDOR near to Dreikikir had taken some interest in rice and had planted small plots, but when the Patrol passed through there seemed to be a lot of kunai with the rice. When these people become more advanced rice should be introduced it would probably do well and the Natives have large areas of land in which to grow it.

MISSIONS

The religious well-being of the Natives in the area is administered by Father Swartz SVD. who is stationed at Bongos. While in the area Father Swartz requested me to come and pay a visit to the school. On full attendance it has 206 pupils but of course the average daily attendance is a good deal below this. The children from the surrounding Villages of BONGOS, WOGLA, KUAPENGISE, ANCHELEMI, SAUKI, KUYOR and WESOR come, as the Villages are nearby. There is also Native teachers stationed at TAUHUNDOR, KUBRIWAT and WASAMPU.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Bongos Area was on the eve of big Tambaran (spirits) ceremonies when the Patrol passed through. With the help of the Tultul of Kuyor and the two old men of Wogia who were organising the affair the writer was given some details on how these ceremonies are conducted. The two old men who were responsible were returning a ceremony held years previously for for their relations.

The night before the Tambaran ceremonies are held a big Sing Sing (dance) is held. Next day the men and boys who are to enter the Tambaran ceremony must go down to one of the small rivers near the Village and follow it along overcoming the obstacle course of fallen trees, felled to block their path, without knives till they reach the appointed place where the preliminary stage of the ceremony is held. On arriving at the site they are assailed by Natives dressed up in their full war regalia with spears and bows and arrows carrying pigskin shields, these represent the (birrawas or enemy spirits). They advance threatening the Tambaran men throwing mud and water over them, another body of Natives who represent the friends of the Tambaran men advance and the birrawas are repulsed. The old men who are in charge of the ceremonies then cut the penises of the Tambaran men who are seated in a row. In this wound is rubbed a mixture of various plants in the spatulate of a woman and the birrawas advance again, the friends of the Tambaran men ran away, then the birrawas beat the Tambaran men with "sarat" (very painful kind of stinging nettle) over the back and breast. The Tambaran men or Sac Sac men as the name of the Tambaran is called go and sit and wash themselves in the river. On returning to the "haus tambaran" site food is ready. All the best food with plenty of meat. After the Tambaran men eat they go inside the haus tambaran (spirit house), to do this they must approach on all fours like a dog; go through one of the old men's legs in charge in single file, The skins of the Tambaran men are blacked with charcoal, they cannot drink or wash in water.....this also applies to the mother and father of the men, they must not move outside the small cordoned area of the haus tambaran and no women are allowed in the vicinity or to see them. All food prepared by the mothers of the men and boys inside is left outside the area. The men and boys who are permitted to enter the Tambaran ceremony are not restricted to the Village in which the Tambaran is held but can enter from any of the Villages in that Tambaran circuit. Anyone who enters must be wealthy enough to return one pig for the food received. These Tambaran ceremonies last for three to four months, in this time eat meat and the best of food in great quantities and listen to the lectures of the old men. These ceremonies mean especially a great deal

*Woglia*

ANTHROPOLOGY (Contd)

deal of work for the women in preparing large quantities of food and carrying from their Villages to site of the Tambaran ceremony and the men in hunting game.

At the completion of the ceremony the Tambaran men go down to the river and wash. Their penises are again cut and this time red, white and yellow paint, with the sap of a tree used to stun fish, and acts as an irritant making the part very sore and inflamed. The Tambaran men then go to a hidden part of the bush to prepare their full dance headdress and regalia. Meanwhile the SingSing has started with the people from the surrounding Villages. The Tambaran men put the stems of banana leaves in their armlets to make their arms swell and give them a fat and well fed appearance. If a man who has taken part in the Tambaran ceremony is not in good condition and his skin glowing with good health he is ridiculed by the people. At last the big moment arrives and the Tambaran men approach the SingSing in their full dress, of feathered headdress, painted on the face and body in various intricate designs and as many colours of the rainbow and in necklaces of shells, dog and pig's teeth. Coloured scrubs adorn their bodies. On nearing the SingSing the people show them with leaves from coloured scrubs. When the time comes for the Tambaran men to eat, the garamuts (hollow logs used for signalling and dancing) and drums are beaten everyone runs away. On completing their meal the Tambaran men again dress up and the people return and the SingSing goes on. This goes on till all the accumulated food is eaten and may last for upwards of six days.

When all this is over each Tambaran man returns home but he may not talk or be in the company of women. This state exists till he has completed clearing his garden site burning it off and planting the yam, manies and taros. All food is set down away from the family group and he eats and sleeps by himself. When he is finished he goes to the river and washes and he then can fraternize with the women.

There are four types of Tambaran ceremonies in this area, each one more exclusive than the other. The first one which has just been described with the second is called the Saesac Tambaran. Number three is called the "bilac boxis" or flying fox Tambaran. To pass through this ceremony a man is intitled to wear the wing of a flying fox on his forehead. The last and most exclusive is the "Gwari". On completing this a man is intitled to wear a shell the size of a tobacco tin on his breast and a small shell on the left hand side of the nostril.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

See APPENDIX (a)

=====

*J. W. Macgregor*  
.....  
J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.



APPENDIX (c)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the area is fair. A few cases of scabbies, sores and yaws were sent to the Aidposts for treatment. Some small babies who were suffering from malnutrition were sent to the Native Hospital at Dreikikir. The Natives have yet to learn the benefit of the Whitemans medicine as numerous cases of bad sores were found in hiding. MPT's on the eve of the Patrol sent droves of patients to the Aidposts.

There are two Aidposts in the area, both these were visited. One at Melbongo just down from Wasambu on a small river and the other at Yubankor which has just been reopened after being closed for some time. The Native Medical Assistant in Charge of Melbongo, Tomai, is a very capable Native and has done a lot to get the respect of the Natives.

The sanitation in the Villages is still rather poor. Latrines when built have very shallow pits and are never covered over properly. In Indeed one or two small Hamlets had no latrines at all. These were built under the supervision of the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied the Patrol. The necessity of covering holes was fully explained.

*J. W. Macgregor*  
.....  
J. W. MACGREGOR P.O.

PHD



at

APPENDIX (b)

REPORT ON R.P.M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING

PATROL

REG. No 5194B Sgt. NEMO

Conduct Excellent  
Discipline " "  
Ability An asset to any patrol or Station, deserves a much more responsible job than Sgt Dreikikir.

REG. No 5196B L/Cpl MOHUNGA

Conduct Good  
Discipline "  
Ability A good bush policeman, tends to somewhat single minded at times

REG. No 2599 L/Cpl WAPI (loaned from Maprik Detch.)

Conduct Good  
Discipline "  
Ability Excellant in the bush and very diplomatic with Natives.

REG. No 3411 Const CELOBOYAN

Conduct Good  
Discipline fair  
Ability For routine matters only.

REG. No 4182 Const BENIN G

Conduct Good  
Discipline "  
Ability Good quiet worker.

REG No 7760 Const DALI

Conduct Good  
Discipline "  
Ability Young but eager policeman.

*J. Macgregor*  
.....  
J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Maprik) Report No. 4 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by B.A. Ryan C.P.O.

Area Patrolled NORA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 27/8/53 to 3/9/53

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical .... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

pula

MIGR	In	M	F

DS.30-II-219

6th October, 1953

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WERAK.

Patrol Report No.4/53-54. MAPRIK

Receipt is acknowledged.

Mr. Ryan reveals an interest in his work, and that he has the ability to greatly improve his reporting with more experience.

Presentation is always important.

*aar*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Astg. Director. D.D.S. & N.A.

PH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

307/11/219

GW/NH

P.R. 4/53-54



District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

29th September, 1953.

The Director,  
Department of District Services,  
PORT MORESBY.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1953-1954

B.A. RYAN, C.P.O.

Forwarded in triplicate is the abovementioned report.

Mr. B.A. Ryan, C.P.O., was recently appointed to the Sepik District and this report is the first to be submitted by this officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature only.

Native Affairs:

With the existing staff at Maprik, the apathetic attitude of the natives should be overcome by constant patrolling. Up to date staff there has presented difficulties but these are by no means insurmountable now.

Village Officials:

The recommendation that YIAPIMI be appointed Luluai of AUPIK No. 2 is endorsed and your favourable advice would be appreciated.

Census:

It is assumed that Mr. Ryan means in his third paragraph that immigrations exceeded emigrations, and that previously uncensused natives exceeded the difference.

Roads and Bridges:

No doubt the contents of this section of the report will have already been brought to the notice of Mr. R. Bannon, Road Overseer, by the Assistant District Officer.

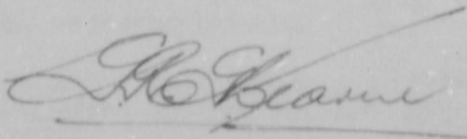
War Cemeteries:

The information supplied conforms with Circular Instruction 162. This is the first information of its kind received at this office from outstations who are being reminded to supply the information as early as possible.

Native Agriculture:

The introduction of rice growing in the native community is commendable in respect of initiative only. The idea should be watched closely and be supervised carefully if the interest of the natives is to be maintained. I suggest that the crop be used as a supplementary food crop rather than as a cash crop and that the activities of the natives be directed towards this end.

Mr. Ryan has obviously carried out a well conducted patrol but his attention could be drawn to typing and neatness of presentation of his report.



(A.T. TIMPERLEY)  
a/District Commissioner



COPY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WKD 29/2

Patrol Post,  
DREIKIKIR,

Sepik District.

29th August, 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,  
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT : MAPRIK 4/52-53

The following reasons set out below are responsible for the delay in submitting Patrol Report Maprik 4/52-53.

1. On return from the patrol the Coronation Celebrations had to be organised which meant that only preliminary work in the Census figures was completed.
2. A bout of malaria which was lurking in the background on Patrol finally caught up and wasted another four days.
3. After the Celebrations many minor disputes which had been building up in my absence, and held in abeyance until after the Coronation were brought to the Office, to be settled.
4. The road programme to make the Dreikikir - Maprik road trafficable with the commencement of the dry weather, was put into gear. This meant I was continually besieged with Village Officials for picks and shovels and wanting to know how a certain part of the road would be done.
5. A further delay was caused when Gibbes Asuter crashed in my area.
6. A short Patrol in the Kombio of two days to settle disputes was carried out as it had been promised to the natives previously and the natives were continually at the Office asking about it.

It will be seen with all these constant interruptions and delays, which are not usual, the Patrol Report could only progress slowly section by section. A promptly submitted Patrol Report is important, but in this case not having the opportunity to get down to it properly, the contents would have suffered with a hasty, ill-planned Report.

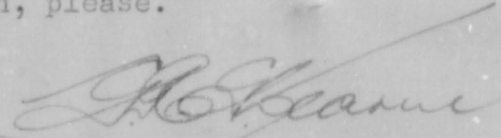
Sgd. J.W. MACGREGOR,  
Officer in Charge.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

1st September, 1953.

For your information, please.

  
/s/ (A.T. TIMPERLEY)  
a/District Commissioner

P.R. 4/53-54

Sub-district office,  
MAPRIK.

23rd September 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
WEWAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/53-54 MAPRIK - MR. B. RYAN C.P.O.

Forwarded herewith are four copies of a report of a patrol to the WORA census sub-division conducted by Mr. B. Ryan, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mr. Ryan arrived at Maprik in early June this year and this was his first solo patrol. The report reveals that he interested in his work and is observant. His work generally is very satisfactory.

The apathetic attitude of the people is general throughout the Maprik area. However, it is offset to a certain extent by the interest being taken in the production of rice and peanuts for cash.

This movement seems to be gaining momentum and, what at first sight seems to be a completely gloomy picture, shows on closer analysis some tendency towards improvement.

As advised in Mr. Ryan's memorandum, illness prevented the early submission of the report and a further delay was occasioned by the fact that I proceeded on patrol shortly after Mr. Ryan returned to the station, and the report had of necessity to be held in this office pending my return.

*F. V. Reitano*

(F. V. REITANO)  
Actg. Assistant District Officer



Sub-District Office  
MARIK

16th September 1953

Acty/Assistant District Officer  
MARIK

PATROL REPORT MARIK NO. ✓ 53-2- B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Herewith five copies of the above report.

The delay in submitting is regretted, the reason being that I have been ill for some days since returning from Patrol.

*Barry A Ryan*  
BARRY A. RYAN C.P.O.

Ref. WEM 30/4

Sub-district Office  
MAPRIK

18th August 1953

Mr. B. Ryan,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Maprik.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS-CENSUS PATROL WORA SUB-DIVISION.

It is desired that you undertake a patrol of the WORA census sub-division to comence on Thursday 27th August 1953.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. Census Revision.
2. Hygiene of villages (cleanliness and use of latrines and cemeteries).
3. Check to ascertain if all village officials have been properly appointed to their positions i.e. that there are no self appointed officials, or natives using village official's hats that have been baned to them by officials who have gone to work under Agreement without tendering their resignations.

Any disputes that are brought before you for settlement are to be referred to this office.

Three members of the R.P. and N.G.C. will be detailed to accompany you on the patrol and it will be arranged with the Medical Assistant in Charge of the Native Hospital, Maprik for one Native Medical Orderly to also accompany you to treat any cases that may require attention. If, in your opinion, any cases requiring hospitalization are observed, send such persons to the Native Hospital at Maprik.

Draw rations for 10 days for the members of the R.P. and N.G.C. who will accompany you and a supply of salt and tobacco for payment of carriers and purchase of native foodstuffs.

Keep in regular contact with this office and let me know your whereabouts. If you encounter any difficulty contact this office immediately.

*J. V. Reitano*

(E.V. REITANO)

Actg. Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office  
Maprik  
Maprik District  
4th September.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 4 OF 1953.

A report of the WORA census subdivision, an area south and west of MAPRIK Station.

Conducted by: B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area patrolled: WORA census subdivision  
Map-Wewak 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of census  
Investigation of Village Officials.  
Hygiene of Villages.

Duration: 27/8/53 to 3/9/53

Personel accompanying: Reg. No. 3904 Const. BIR. I/C  
Reg. No. 7623 Const. DARUAM  
Reg. No. 6444 Const. GEBURA  
N.M.C. N-YANDI

DIARY

- 27 August. Left MAPRIK by jeep, arrived WORA 45 mins. Jeep 10 mins. walking. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To WUHAKUM 10 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To SERANDU 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. One child to Maprik infected sores. To NELIGUM 35 mins. Camped.
- 28 August. Revised census. Inspected village. Unsatisfactory. Village put to work constructing latrines cutting grass etc., TO GATNIGUM 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. To NINDIKO. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. Moved to SANGIK camped.
- 29 August. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. To SERAGIKIM No 1 30 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Satisfactory. To SERAGIKIM No. 2 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. Camped.
- 30 August. Sunday. Observed.
- 31 August. To MUNGALIMBY 20 mins. Revised census. Inspected village. Fair. Six to Maprik with infected sores and T.Us.. To APERINGA 45 mins.. Revised census. Inspected village. Unsatisfactory. To LEHINGA No 2 20 mins.. Revised census. Inspected village. Good. To LEHINGA No 1 15 mins.. Camped.
- 1 September Revised census. Inspected village. Unsatisfactory. Village put to work making new cemeteries, latrines and cutting grass. Const GEBURA reported ill and relieved of duty. To AUPIK No. 2 30 mins, Revised census. Inspected

DIARY Cont.

- 1 September village. Also revised census for AUPIK Hol. Camped.
- 2 September to GWELIGUM 45ains. Inspected AUPIK Hol Satisfactory. Revised census and inspected GWELIGUM Nos. 1 and 2. Satisfactory. One child to Maprik, malnutrition. Camped
- 3 September Returned to Maprik 2 days.

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1941-1942



INTRODUCTION. The last patrol through this area was in March '51. The villages of KWANABANDU Nos. 1 and 2, BOBNAGUM, CHIGIANDU, KAUGIAK, TENDIGUM, TUNAIKUM and MIKAU Nos. 1 and 2 and GWIYINGI, previously included in this area had been censused earlier during the North Wosera Patrol (No 1 of 1953) as they more rightly belong in the WOSERA census sub-district. On this account the total number censused decreased by 1160, while a comparison of the village totals shows in most cases, a considerable increase.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The most outstanding characteristic of the people in this area is the apathetic attitude towards any change. They have little desire to change their mode of living and regard the infrequent visits of Patrolling Officers as just another interruption to their existence. When told they will clean their villages, but all villages were obviously cleaned only to the extent they imagined would satisfy.

A large number of men have been away to work, but have brought very few new ideas into their villages. The only tangible importations were the wealth of tools, knives axes etc., and the fact that all but the really old men were conversant with Pidgin.

Although the area is heavily populated the people appear to have considerable hunting grounds. This is more noticeable towards the south of the area, where the hunting grounds are not only larger but also contain more game.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING. The villages on the whole were fair. The central portions around the rest houses were without exception swept and clean. This was also the case with those small hamlets close to the main road.

In the smaller out of the way hamlets no attempt had been made to make them presentable. Grass grew close to the houses, and in many cases quite new dwellings had been destroyed by grass and vines growing over them. A number of old disused houses were ordered to be pulled down and the debris carted away to a safe place and burnt. Many others were ordered to be repaired after all overgrowth had been cut away.

All villages had latrines, but they were so old and dirty that most were ordered to be removed and new ones built. New sites were marked out and the work started under Police supervision. Only frequent Patrolling can ensure that these are used. They are certainly seldom used at present. The benefits derived from regular use were always stressed.

The villages themselves were well laid out in pleasant surroundings, on the crest of the ridges. Three or four hamlets of perhaps twenty houses each, comprising a village.

The rest houses in the area are small and stuffy. AUPIK and GWELIGUM however had large and airy rest houses. The people said that they intended building new rest houses but I expect the next officer visiting the area will find the same accommodation.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. The Village Officials throughout the area seem totally without influence, except in one or two villages. The most noticeable of these was the Luluai of GWELIGUM No 2. The rest in addition to their lack of influence and interest had only the vaguest idea of what was required of them apart from the actual lining of their people for census purposes. Even this was not often done well owing to the ignorance, or lack of co-operation of the village officials.

As per Patrol Instructions a special care was taken throughout the patrol to ascertain the validity of the appointments of all Luluais and Tultuls. All appear to have held office for a number of years and to have been appointed upon recommendations of Officers stationed at Maprik.

The Luluai and Tultul of SERANDU have exchanged positions. A recommendation to this effect was obtained in the last patrol of this area, No 1 of 1951.

The Tultul of APERINGA wished to hand his

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

"hat" over to his son. When told that, although he could resign, ~~XXXX~~ but there would be no guarantee that his son would receive the appointment, he decided to retain his office.

The Luluai of AUPIK No2 Having died some years previously, it is recommended that YIAPIMI of AUPIK No2 be appointed to the position. He is accepted by the people and appears to have as good an idea as any body as to the nature of his duties.

A short talk was given in all villages pointing out to the Luluais and Taltuls the kind of work they are expected to do.

CENSUS. As mentioned in the introduction eleven villages belonging to the North WOSERA census sub-division were not patrolled although previously included in this area. Consequently the total was reduced by over 1600. This is most certainly not the case with the individual village totals most of which show a considerable increase. All villages showed an increase.

The most marked feature of the census was the number of people who were lined for the first time. Some of course had been away at work when new village books were issued after the war, but a large majority were those who had hidden, or, in the case of the many children had been hidden, when previous Patrols had visited the area. These people make up the by far the larger portion of the increase in the various villages.

Thus it can be seen that the increase in population is not as large as a cursory glance might indicate. For the purpose of comparison the total of the same villages in 1951, was 2100. Of the increase of 400, 100 are made up by the excess of births over deaths. The rest are new names and migrations from outside the district. There are few migrations from outside the district.

Considerable migration within the area takes place. SERAGIKIM is a good example of this. Over 30 names of people who had migrated from NUNGALIMBI were added. NUNGALIMBI itself increased mainly because of people who had not lined before. As their book was missing it was impossible to tell the extent of these former defaulters.

Near the DREIKIKIR border two hamlets, who they say, have never lined before wished to line. Upon investigation they proved to be small hamlets belonging to places in DREIKIKIR territory, such as ILANITA and ILAHOP. The Luluai of ILANITA expressed a wish to move into the MAPRIK area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The first five miles was done by jeep on the MAPRIK-MARUI road, which when dry, is quite fair along this stretch. From WORA to AUPIK the road is the usual native bridle path. It was pleasant walking throughout but when wet it would be a very different matter.

From AUPIK to Maprik the road is a 15ft. broad swathe though tall forests. It appears to be an old army jeep road and with the construction of bridges and some other small grading work could be made suitable for jeep traffic should the need ever arise.

All the bridges are of the two or three log type and are quite sufficient for the traffic at present.

WAR CEMETERIES. At AUPIK No2 there is a Japanese war grave. Some are individual graves (about six), and the rest (25 at a very rough estimate) are in a mass grave. As ten years have passed since they were first made there may more bodies buried here, of which all trace would have long since vanished.

The native people know of no other war graves in this area.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. The native gardens throughout the area are large and supply the villagers with ~~XXXXXX~~ adequate amounts of yam taro and mami, their principle diet. In addition bananas pawpaws and coconuts are plentiful. The village all have a small supply of sago.

The ground is a red clay and as the gardens are on steep hill sides nearly all the surface loam has long since washed away.

The villagers of AUPIK NO.1. have started growing rice. Small areas only have been planted and although the crop itself appears quite healthy and the grain a fair size the total yield will not be above one or two bags. The natives do not appear to understand rice culture well and some grain will be lost if the crop is not harvested soon.

Pigs were seen in all villages, although not plentifully. There are numerous wild pigs in the area.

Powls are plentiful though they yield very few eggs and appear to be seldom killed for eating.

Native tobacco, betel nut, tulip trees are everywhere to be seen.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS. Very few children attended school from the area, there being no mission in the area proper. XXX The Assemblies of God at BAINYIK have two students from WORA, while at Maprik they have two from AUPIK.

There is one student from AUPIK who is attending the Government school at BALUPWINE.

The influence of the missions is very small, the WORA people being the only ones into whose lives it enters at all.

ANTHROPOLOGY. The order of descent in the area is Patrilineal. Although the male children receive a larger share, female children can inherit property. Inherited land is worked by relations until the children are old enough to tend to it themselves. When a girl marries she can still benefit from the land if she is willing to help with the work of preparation.

If there are no children land goes to the deceased's brothers or nephews.

The language throughout the ~~xxxx~~ the villages visited is the MAPRIK dialect, with the exception of APERINGA and LEHINGA Nos. 1 and 2 which speak the YAMIL dialect.

Monogamy is usual but there are usually a few cases of polygamy amongst the older men. Often these second wives are wives of brothers who have died and the recipient has inherited the wife along with the other goods.

The brides are usually bought, the price being about six shell rings. Although occasionally a brother-sister exchange is instituted.

*Barry A Ryan*  
B.A. RYAN. C.P.C.



REPORT OF PATROL No 4 of 53/54 - WORA CENSUS SUBDIVISION  
SEPIK DISTRICT - MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

The health in the area was generally quite good despite the insanitary conditions under which the people lived.

The few cases sent to MAPRIK (nine in all), were with one exception cases of small infected sores and small T.U.s. The exception was a child of about two years, suffering from debilitation. A large number of small sores were tested in the villages by N.M.O. N-YANDI who carried out his work most ~~very~~ efficiently. He was helped in one or two places by N.M.O.s on leave from Maprik. The aid post at GWELIGUM was inspected, but consisted only of a small hut with an earth floor. The only patients were those who had gone there the day before I arrived. Cases of small sores etc. and one of fever made up the total of patients and had been gathered I suspect to fill the hospital.

Although no cases of sick being hidden were encountered, a large number of sores had been plastered with the everpresent mud. Laplaps were draped around childrens' legs in order to hide sores.

Most villages had latrines which were old and were never used. New ones were ordered to be built and the people impressed with benefits of sanitation. In one case a child was about to use the bush behind his house. His father, seeing me looking, told him to use the latrine. The child had to be taken and have its use explained! Obviously his first visit.

The cemeteries generally were fair. In one or two cases they were too near houses. New ones were ordered to be made in these cases.

The Medical Tultuls were generally useless, having little idea of the correct procedure and even less authority over the general population.

*Barry A. Ryan*

B.A. RYAN. C.P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.M.C.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL  
(PATROL REPORT No 3 of 53/54 - WORA CENSUS SUBDIVISION)

		<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Reg No. 3904	Const. BIR	Excellent.	A fine type in all respects. Acted in charge.
Reg No. 6444	Const. GEBURA	Good.	Willing and able.
Reg No. 7623	Const. DARUAM	Good.	X <del>XXXXXXXXXX</del> A conscientious worker under supervision.

*Burns A Ryan*  
B.A. RYAN C.P.O.



- 1 WOZA
- 2 DERANDU
- 3 NUMAKUM
- 4 NINDIKO
- 5 NELIGUM
- 6 GATNIGUM
- 7 SAMGIK
- 8 DERANGIKIM No. 1.
- 9 SERANGIKIM No. 2.
- 10 NUNGALIMBI
- 11 APERINGA
- 12 LEHINGA No. 2.
- 13 LEHINGA No. 1.
- 14 AUPIK No. 2.
- 15 AUPIK No. 1.
- 16 GWELIGUM No. 2.
- 17 GWELIGUM No. 1.

(R) 4  
(W) 4



8  
MAP REF. SHEET 2079  
ARMY STRAT. SERIES  
1 IN : A MILE

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953

Govt. Print-4381/10-52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES (Excluding Absentees)	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)	GRAND TOTAL																					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		In	Out	Govt.	Mission	Males 10-16	Females 16-45	TOTAL	Average Size of Family				Child	Adults	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
VORA	27/8/53	4	5	2	1	2		1						2	3		3	1					2												21	24	17	72	201									
NALAJUM	28/8/53	12	9	1		1								1			4																	23	32	67	72	204										
SERANDU	27/8/53	1	-	1	1	1								2	1		1																5	8	24	27	65											
NUMBUMUM	27/8/53	5	5			1		1						1	2		3															18	20	36	34	109												
MINIKO	28/8/53	4	3			1								3	4		2															15	11	38	28	48												
GATNIGUMI	26/8/53	7	10			2		7						2	1		3															30	28	46	48	154												
SAPILIK	29/8/53	3	2	2		1	1							1			6															8	40	2	28	9	114											
SERANGIKUMI No.1	29/8/53	5	4	1		1								1			1															14	43	8	48	2	59	182										
SERANGIKUMI No.2	29/8/53	5	9	2	1	2								1			21															4	71	9	55	4	56	201										
NUNGALIMBI	31/8/53	5	6																													6	36	4	33	40	42	41	136									
HPERINGA	31/8/53	6	5	3		2		1						1	4		5	1														5	26	1	27	2	30	9	50	114								
LEHANGA No.1	31/8/53	5	2											1	1		5															8	40	2	29	2	49	182										
LEHANGA No.2	31/8/53	5	2											1			7															4	83	2	30	4	30	37	31	105								
EHINGA No.1	1/8/53	5	3	1		1								1			3															10	34	8	35	5	35	1	26	26	38	40	141					
PJPIK No.2	1/8/53	2	5											1	1		5															10	44	12	54	2	54	2	28	29	47	65	181					
PJPIK No.1	1/8/53	4	5											1			6															17	60	20	70	5	70	2	45	81	65	77	244					
WCHIDUMI No.1	2/8/53	9	11	3										1	2		1															7	42	6	40	1	38	1	24	25	47	45	153					
WCHIDUMI No.2	2/8/53	2	4											1			6															166	168	150	163	36	693	4	118	1	1	4	167	572	615	781	2504	