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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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**EMETI**  
**PATROL REPORT**  
**NO. 1 of 1972\73.**

*c. middleton. PO.*  
*Photographs*  
*plus*  
*drawings of long houses.*

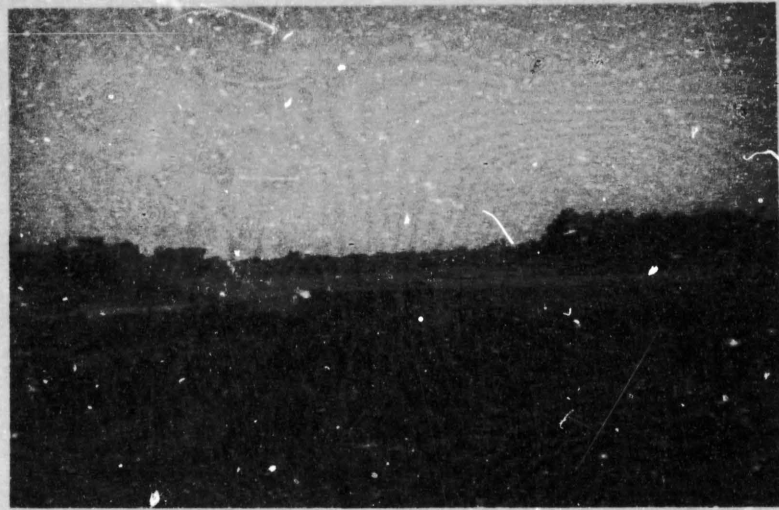
2

The ABO's Residence EMETI (BAMU) Patrol Post)





Road from SENOR'S Store to Office EMETI.  
BAMU.R and wharf on road branching to left.



BAMU Airstrip (Nearing completion)

B

E  
F

J  
K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

Z

Mouth of the  
Wharrior R.



View of Office from Residence and up river



The BANU R. looking down river from the  
BANU R. Mission.

E  
F

J  
K

L

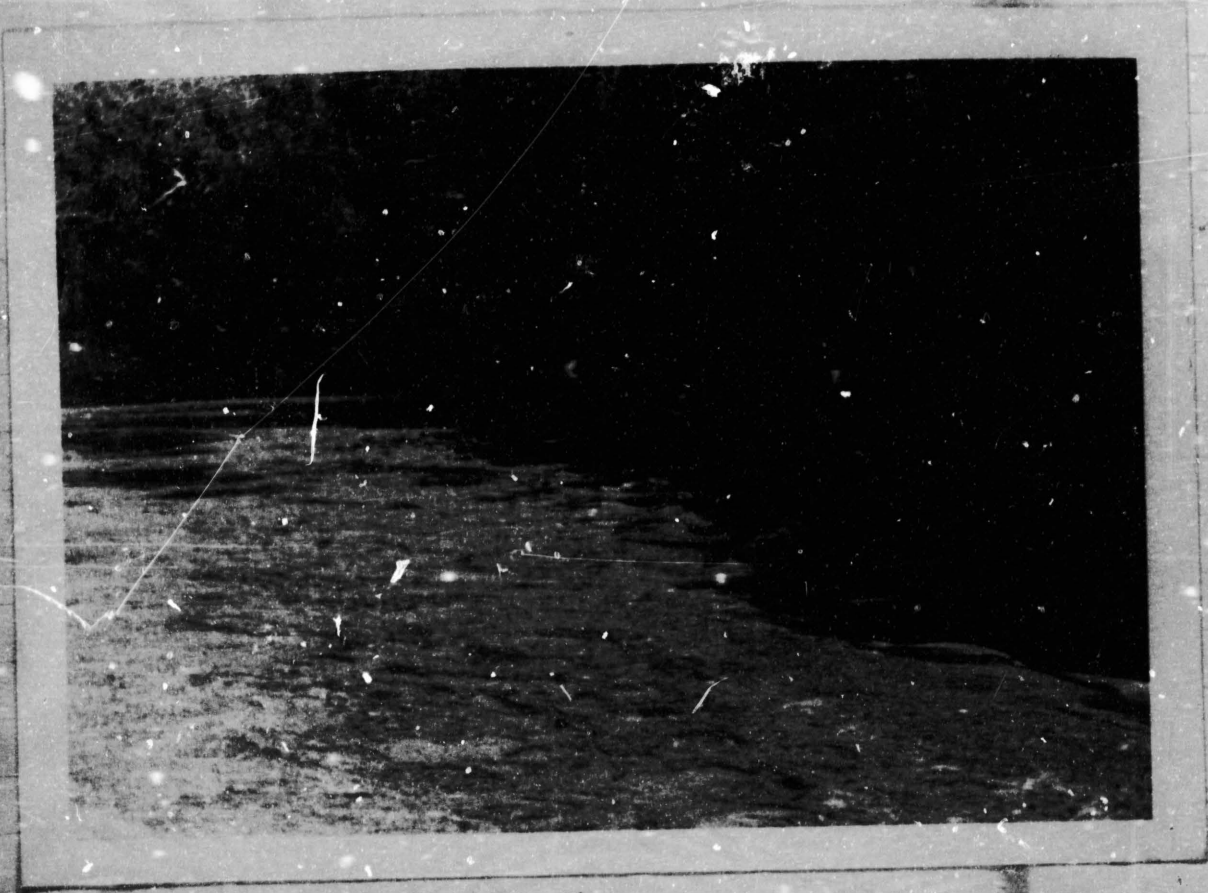


BEDILI canoe landing

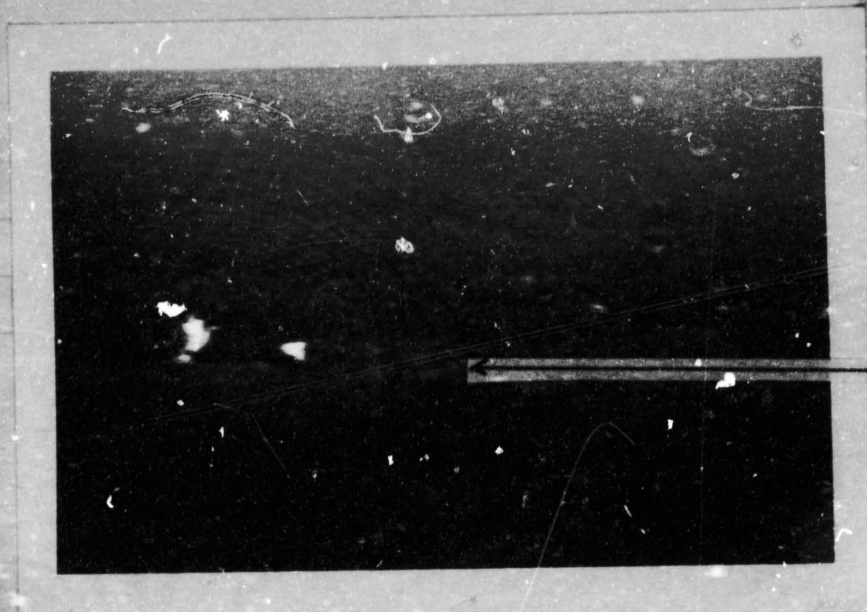


BEDILI village (PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM UPSTREAM. ON 3-8-72.  
WAWOI.R. turns sharply to the left.)





URANGAH bar. (Exposed bar can be seen center mid background.)



Camp positioned here on banks of R.

a view of HEDURU CAMP

G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q

Z

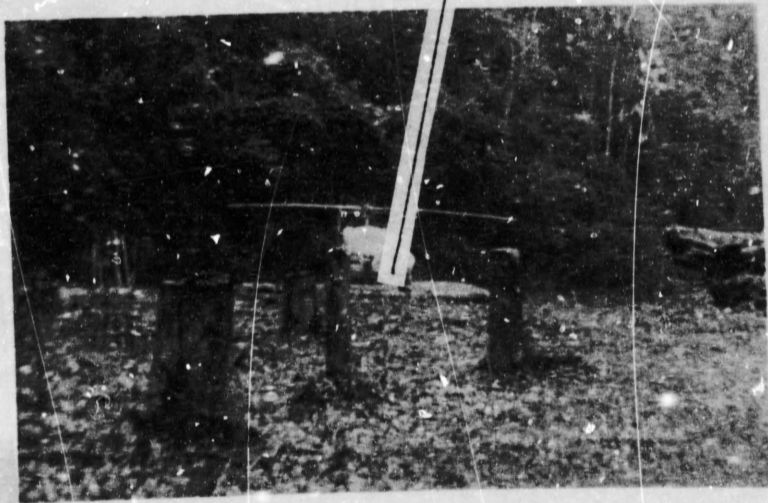


M.V. HEDURU anchored at HEDURU Camp  
Skipper Frank NABU at stem of boat



Fuel shed

Approach to HEDURU Camp. (BAIYA R. facing to the left)



Chopper refueling on HEDURU Camp HELIPAD.



Tuei depot. as mentioned in diary 24/4/72.

Fuel shed



Small & picturesque waterfall  
on bank of Wagon R.

I  
J

M  
N  
O  
P  
Q

2

The GORGE

Commonly known as the WAWOI Gorge but on some maps is shown as the BAI GORGE. The KOMULA call it 'BIRIKI'. They state that this was the name that was given to it by their forefathers when they came down the western bank on hunting raids against the PARIEME people. Originally the KOMULA from this area did not use canoes to paddle down the WAWOI. Use of these has only recently been practiced.

The GORGE is 40' deep and measured 30' at its narrowest point (refer arrows in photographs). The GORGE consisted of three bends over a distance of 150 yds.

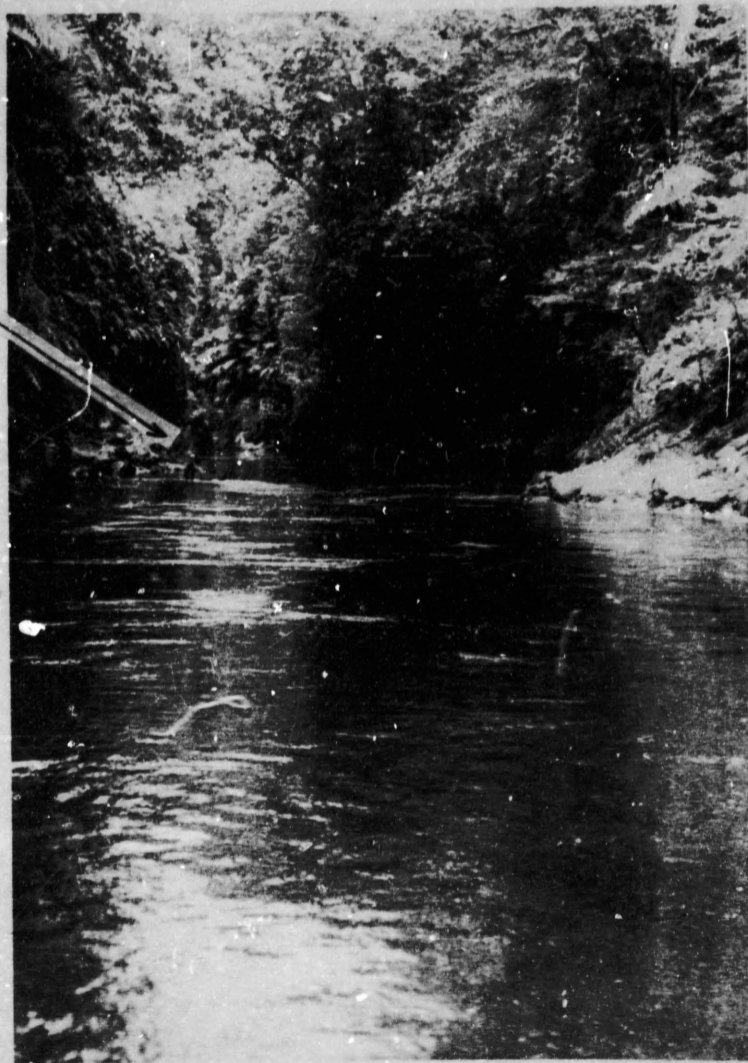
Because the river was low the current was not fast and no difficulty was experienced in travelling through it, although it could be seen from the water marks some 15' above the water level that this gorge would be difficult to negotiate when the WAWOI was in flood.

E  
/



old PARIEME village (Photograph taken from upstream on 2.8.72.)

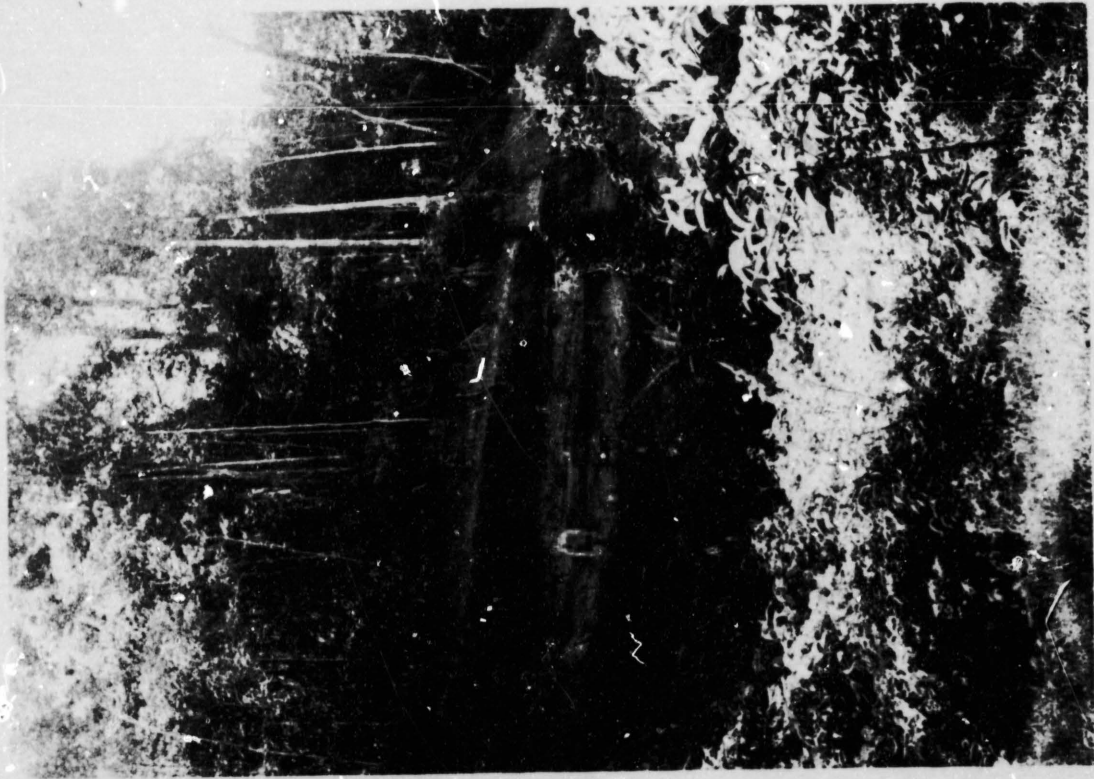
River turns sharply to the right.



This is the narrowest section of the GORGE. The arrow points to the same point on the adjacent photograph. This shot is taken from upstream.

the GORGE

NB: The overhanging and interlocking trees.



high & steep red clay bank

K

L

M

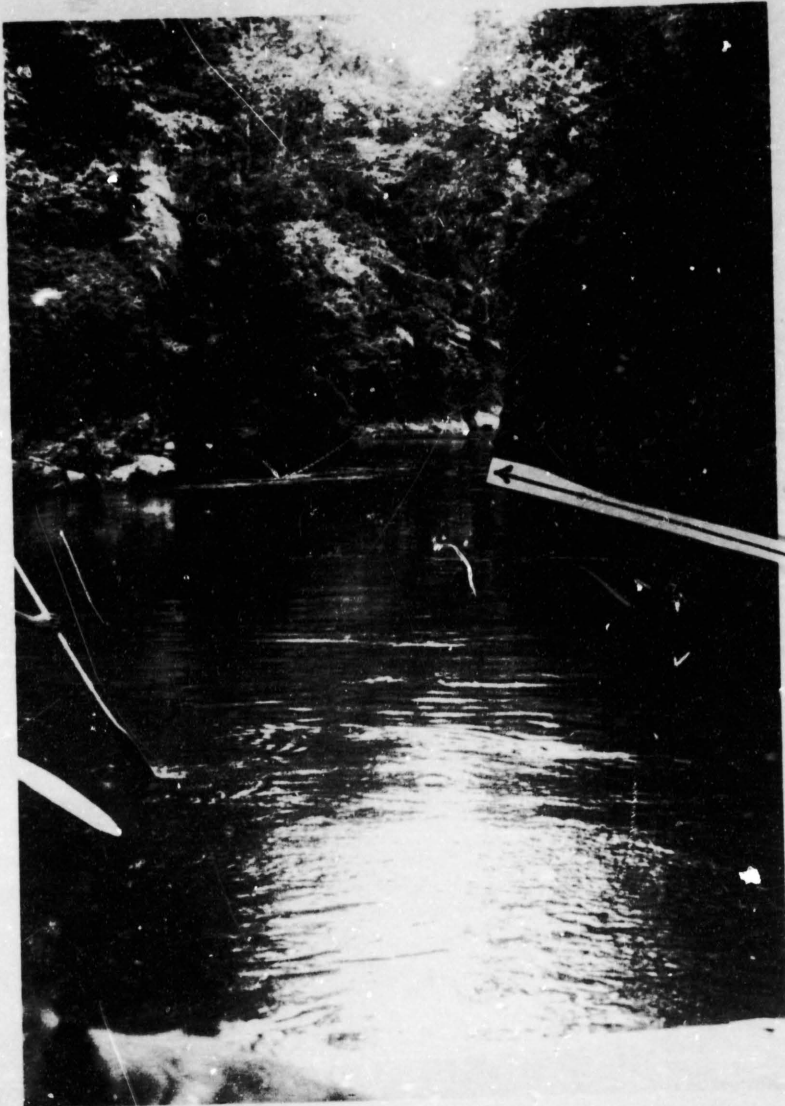
M

N

O

P

Q



This shot is taken from down stream.

Z

on 2-8-70.  
turns  
to the

the GORGE

8: The  
exchanging  
and  
stacking  
res.

①



②



canoes negotiating rapids  
(Typical shots of the log jams and rock  
bars that were experienced by the patrol.)



junction of WAWOI & BOROBUBA rivers



N  
O  
P  
Q

7

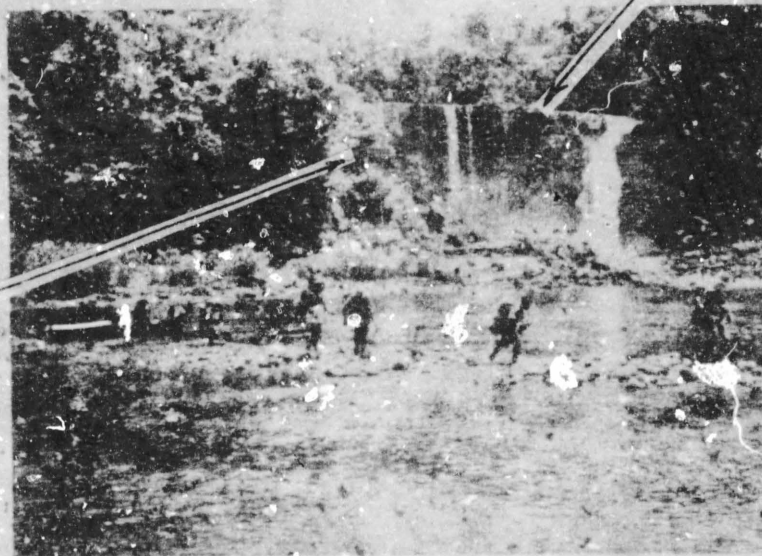




Claimed height that the water level reaches.

NB. The canoes at canoe camp. The M.V. M... the same in May 1970

It is assumed that this log is the same one this patrol saw.

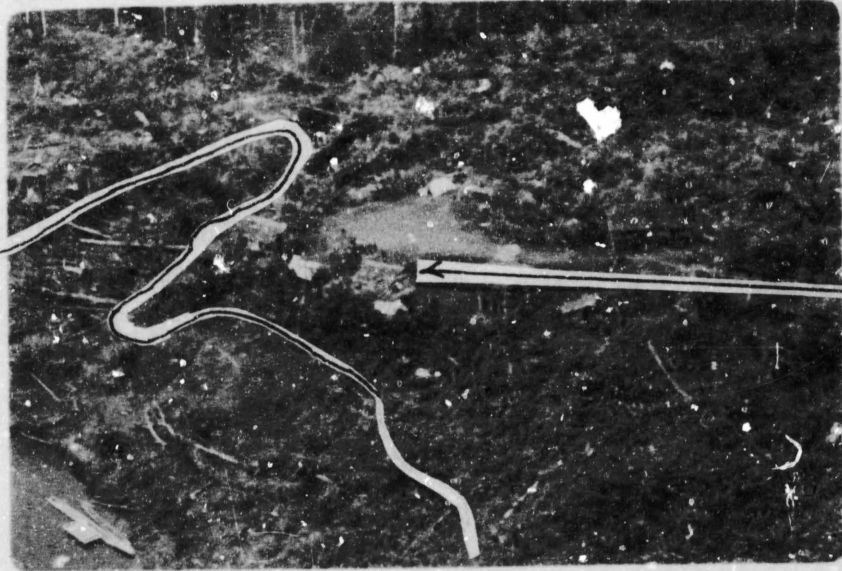


This foliage has been cleared upon the acquisition of axes given to them by QUEST in '69.

Patrol crossing river below the Wawoi Falls

The water level in this photograph taken in 1965 is a little lower to the level that this patrol encountered.

This shot was taken here from on top of the M.V.



Claimed height that the water level reaches.

Allan QUEST'S house at KASIGI. (Constructed out of pit sawn timber + birch)

KASIGI

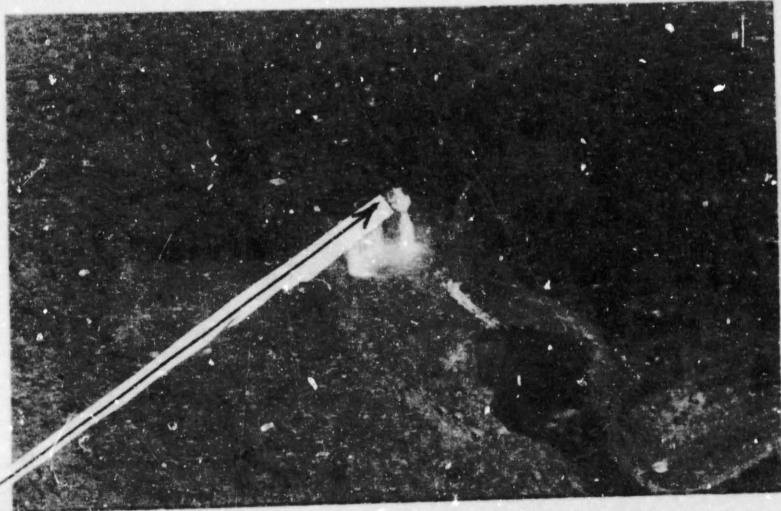
NB. The canoes & river truck at canoe anchorage. The M.V. MAWA used the same anchorage in May 1971.

NB. The tent fly of the patrol.

Cleared area is the helipad.

The 4 houses seen in the photographs belong to KOMUKA from INABA and TERABA

is assumed that this log is the same one this patrol saw.



The water level in this photograph taken in 1968 is a little lower to the level that this patrol encountered.

This shot was taken here from on top of the PMS.



P  
Q

Z



THE WAWOI FALLS:

Known to the KOMULA as KASIGI which translated means waterfalls.

The falls measure 273' wide and 190' high. At the time the falls were measured, the patrol could walk right across the top of the falls taking care of footing of the slippery moss bottom.

The legend of the FALLS beginning goes as follows:-

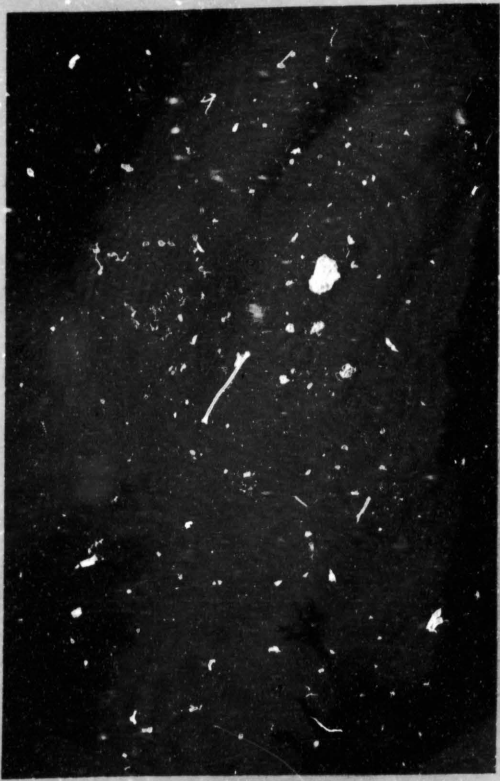
'A long time ago a man called YULUSI and his wife DIBITALI (the sister of BANI) lived in a place called WILIBI which is at the foot base of a place called WILIBI. (this is in fact the prominent limestone pinnacles, as seen in the photographs.)

YULUSI was sitting in the house when the house fell down on top of him and a piece of wood went into his left nostril. He then cooked some pig skin and put it in his nose. His wife who had been away collecting food returned to the house. They there started travelling down south to present day KASIGI, they crossed the WAWOI.R. at this point but both disappeared into the water, then this big wedge of rock appeared which turned into the waterfall. It was then the place was called KASIGI.

There does not appear to be any religious or ceremonial significance attached to the FALLS, and the people do not appear to have any fear of the waterfalls.

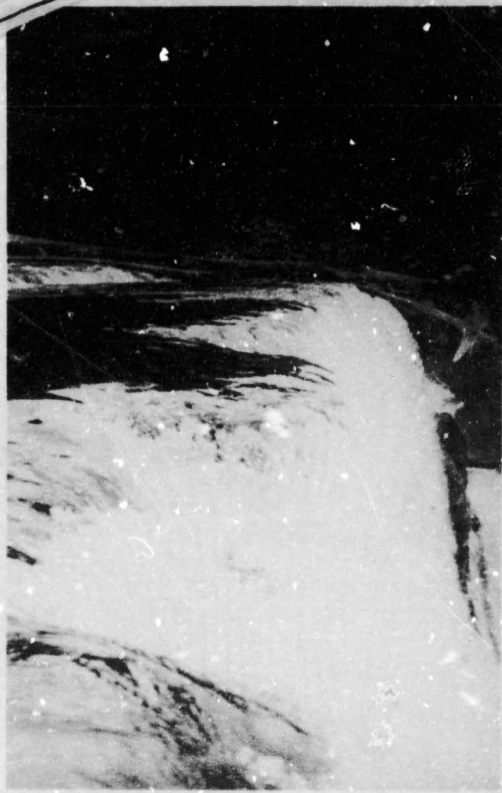
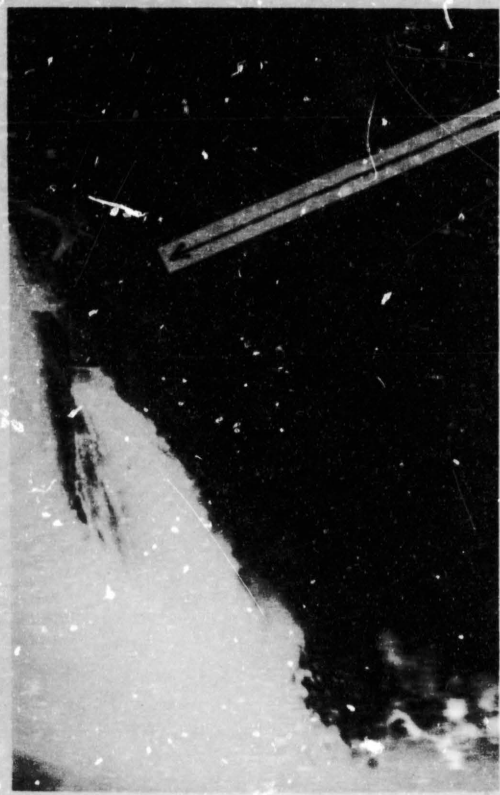
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There is small 5' waterfall some one hour canoe paddle upstream: (refer map). The story goes that a man called BANI from BALIMO (it is not sure whether this man is a GOGODALA or not, but BANI is a GOGODALA name) came up from the ARAMIA and gave the falls the name KUKURAMATU after felling a tree across the river so that he could get across.



Passing over the FALLS.

Patrol carrying out the measuring of the FALLS.  
The shot was taken from this point



R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

LS

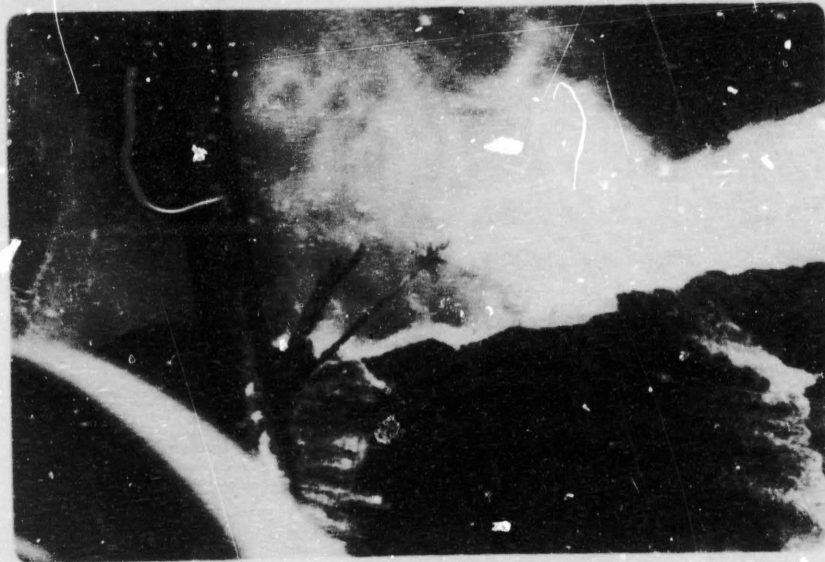
2  
3  
4



↑ Same shots  
as previous  
page.



← Shot taken  
from helicopter  
just above  
the helicopter  
pad.



Shot taken  
from helicopter  
passing over  
the top of the  
FALLS.



Measuring the Falls.



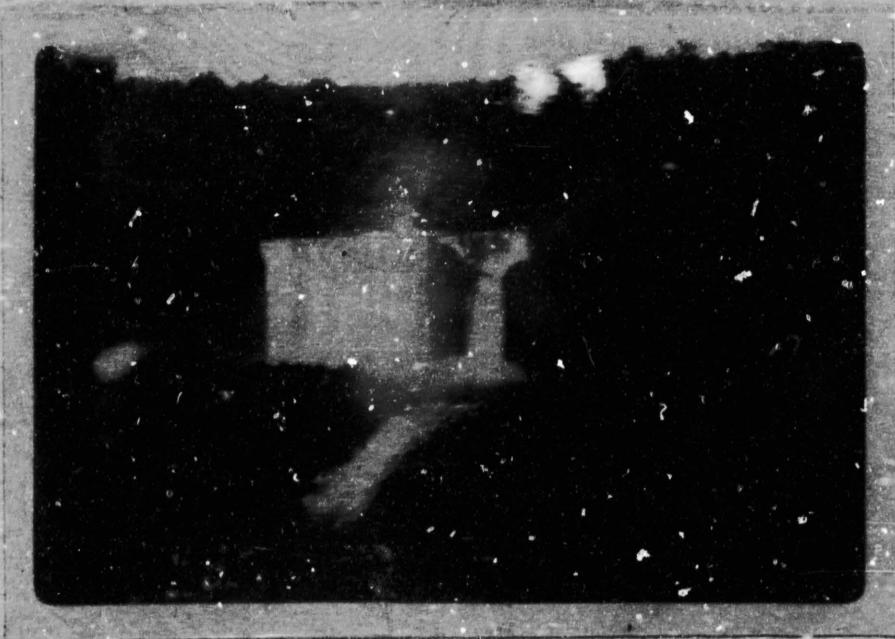
Edges of Falls.

Taken from KASIGI canoe place just above the Falls.

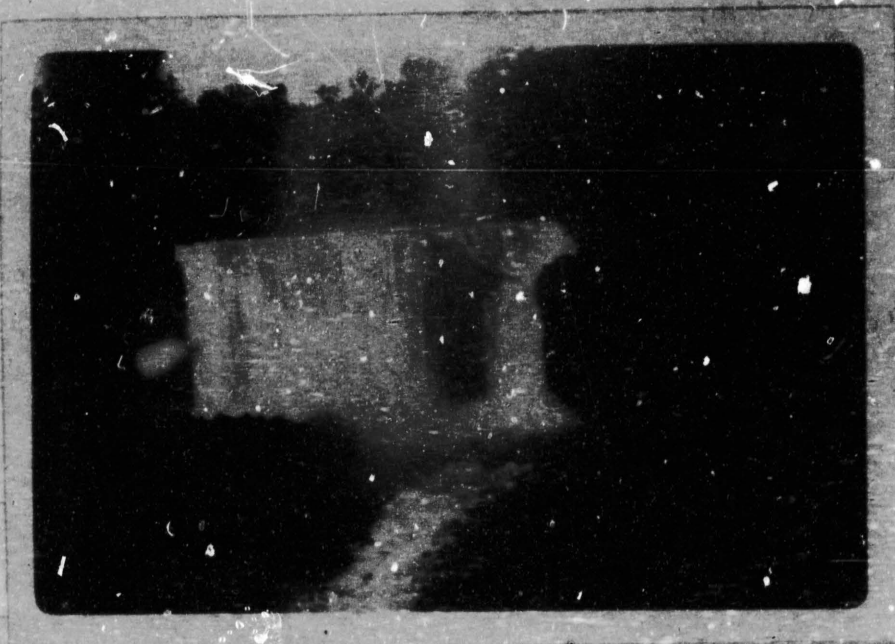
no shot  
previous  
page.

not taken  
from helicopter  
at about  
the helicopter  
head.

not taken  
from helicopter  
passing over  
the top of the  
Falls.



These two shots  
taken from the  
helicopter on  
approach to  
H. Falls



T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



CRATER Lake:

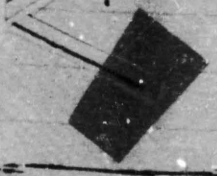
Known to the KOMULA's as SURUGU.

The lake is definitely an old volcanic plug or vent that over the years has silted to the point where it is only 6' deep all over, the bottom being of a slime/silt base (see sample). The lake is 1.2 miles in circumference at the water edge, with a distance of 300' from the water level to the rim of the Crater at a gradient of approx. 60°. Because the lake is so shallow the water is very warm.

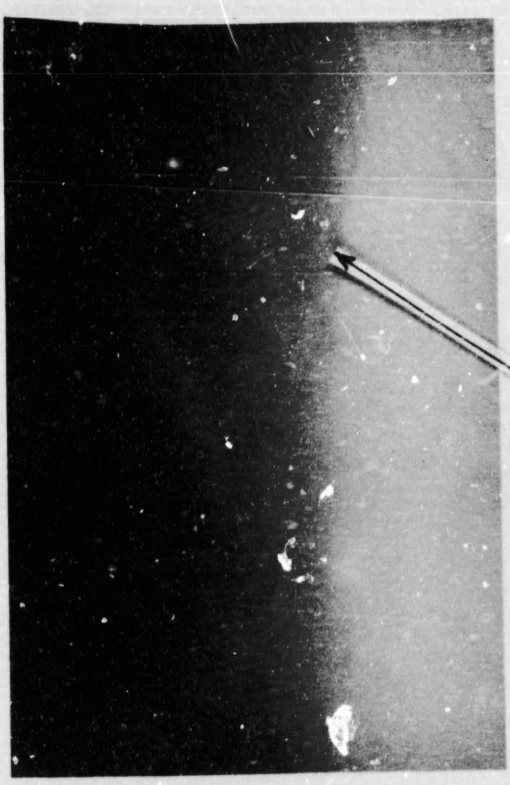
The KOMULA's state that their forefathers used to live in a village on the present site of the lake called SURUGU. One day they collected some crocodile eggs and they broke them and placed the egg in a small hole. They went out into the bush and when they returned the hole had got bigger until it was the size of the present lake, and now when they call the name SURUGU, the crocodile will come up from the bottom. The water used to be white but now it is green. The people are not allowed to kill anything in the lake although they say they can drink the water, but showed a reluctance to do so as mentioned in the patrol diary.

These two  
on the scenic  
right hand

This photograph was taken from the helicopter  
after we had left SURUGU. The arrow  
points to the position of CRATER L.



This photograph was taken from the helicopter



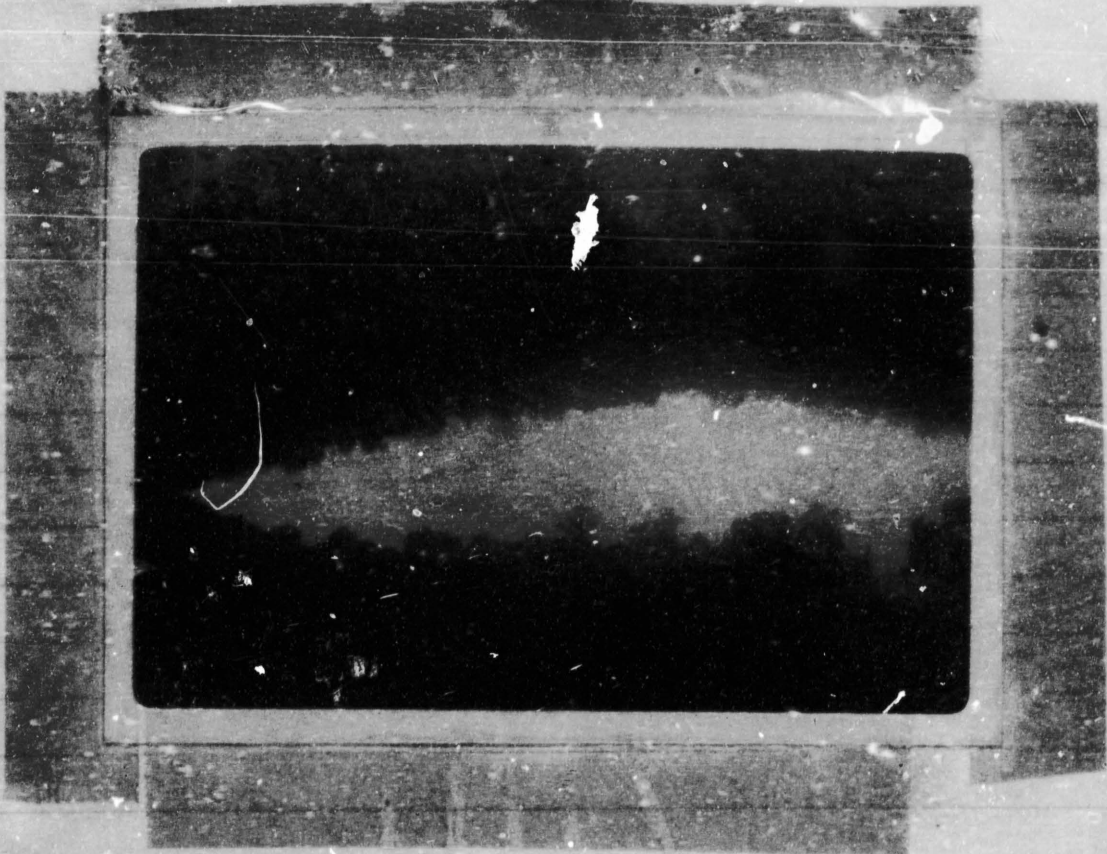
1 BED. Hill

CRATER  
LAKE

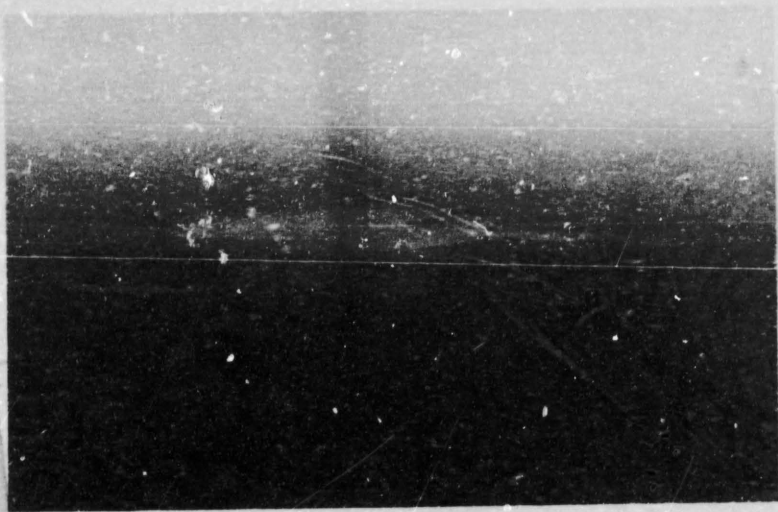
These photographs were taken  
from the helicopter pad.



3: 9  
11: 11

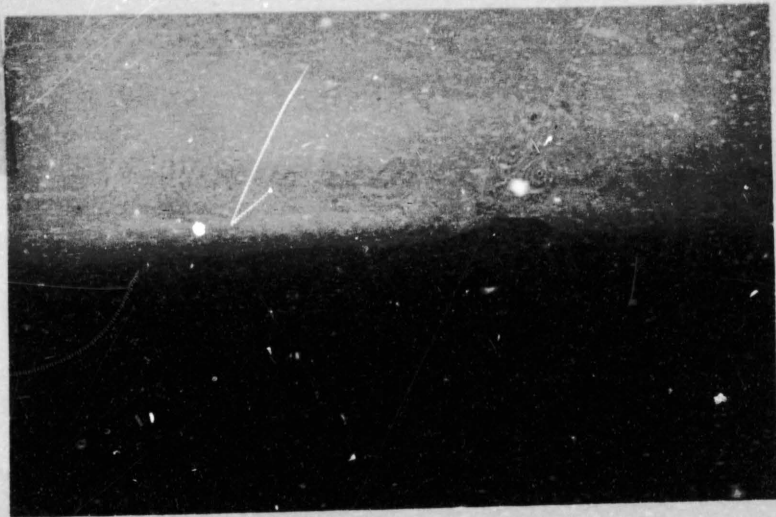


These two photographs are the same. They <sup>were</sup> taken from the helicopter on the aerial survey (25/7/72). The helicopter pad can be seen in the bottom right hand corner.



This photograph was taken from the helicopter after we had left WILSON FALLS. The arrow points to the position of CRATER L.

The hilltop that was elevated on 10/7/72.



V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



features of BROWN'S BLUFF.

Shots of BROWN'S  
BLUFF taken  
from TER/ABM.



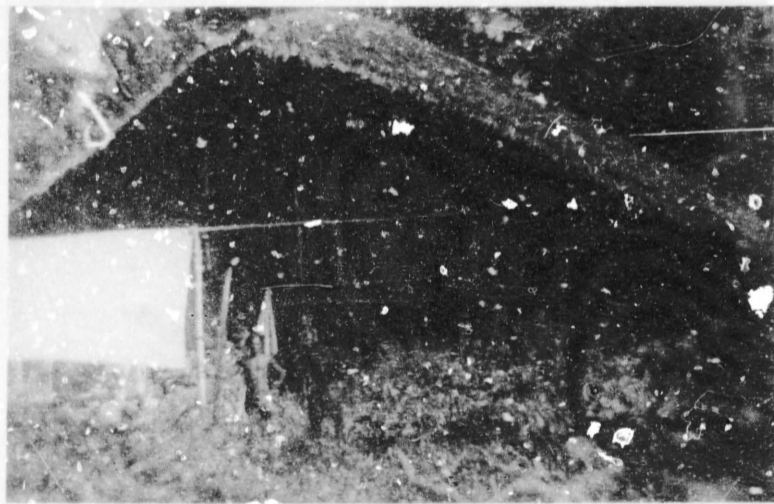


The view of  
BROWN'S BLUFF seen  
at DSS on  
21/7/72.



View seen on  
morning of 22/7/72  
after clearing  
point of hill.

The longhouse  
KOR'ANTI is  
immediately at  
the foot of this  
clearing.

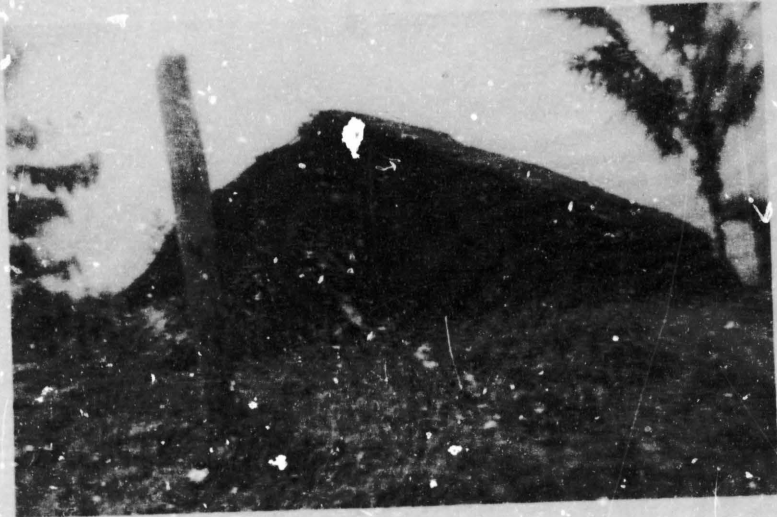


KOR'ANTI.

X

Y

Z

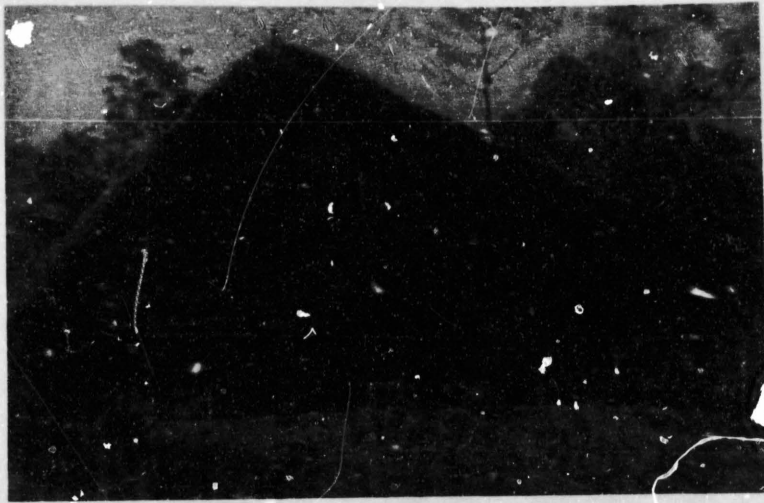


TERIABI (An abundance of pumpkins  
found here.)



people for  
MUSIP.





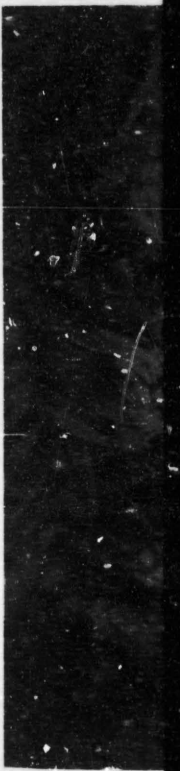
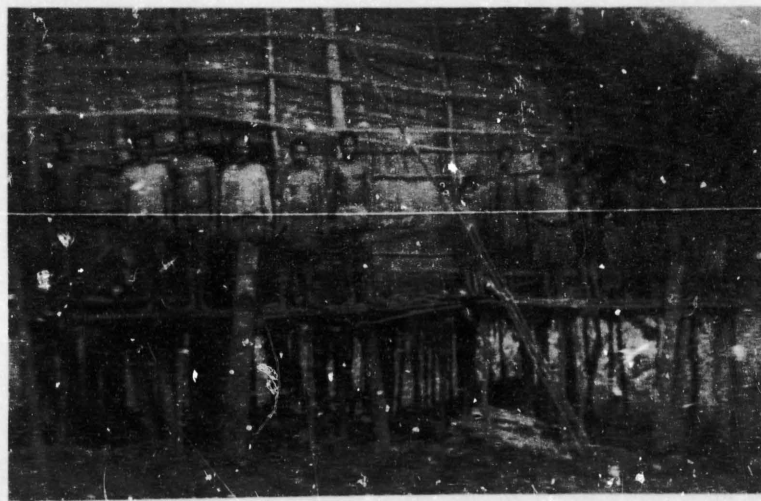
MUSIFI.

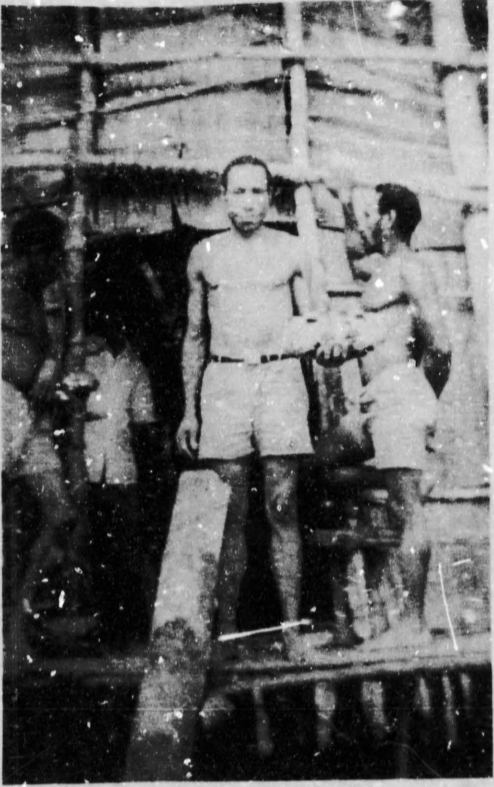


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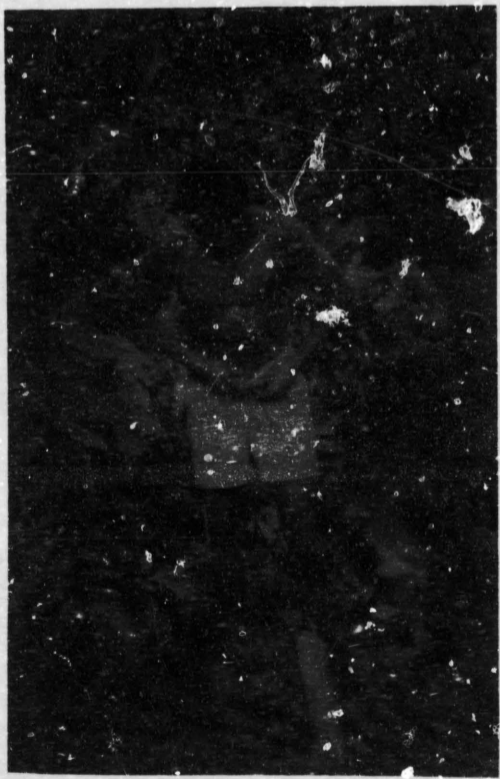
people fo

MUSIFI

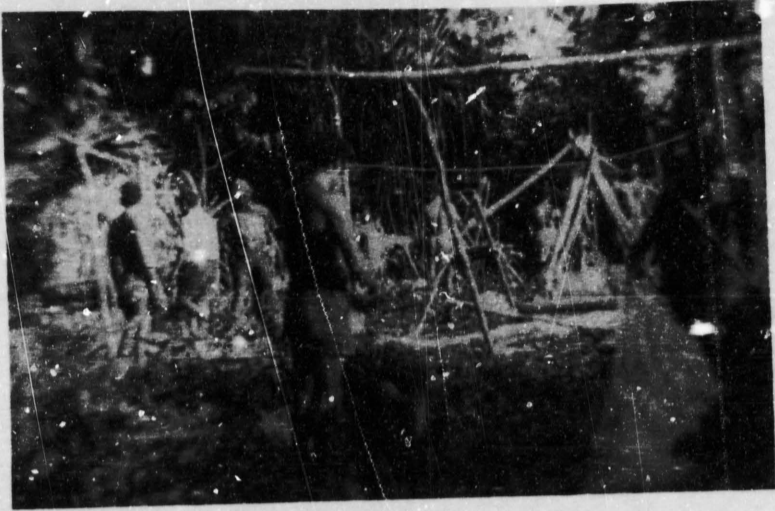




people found at  
MUSIP.







Breaking camp  
on morning of  
16/7/52. (Just  
south of MUSIPI.)



Photographs taken by Mr. A. BROWN  
August 1952 of bark paintings found  
in uppermost abas visited and the  
SORRI.



Sim  
being ma



Similar type sketching seen and  
being made MUSUM (1972)



camp  
of  
lat  
(SI PI.)

and



The dubu that  
the bark paintings  
were located in

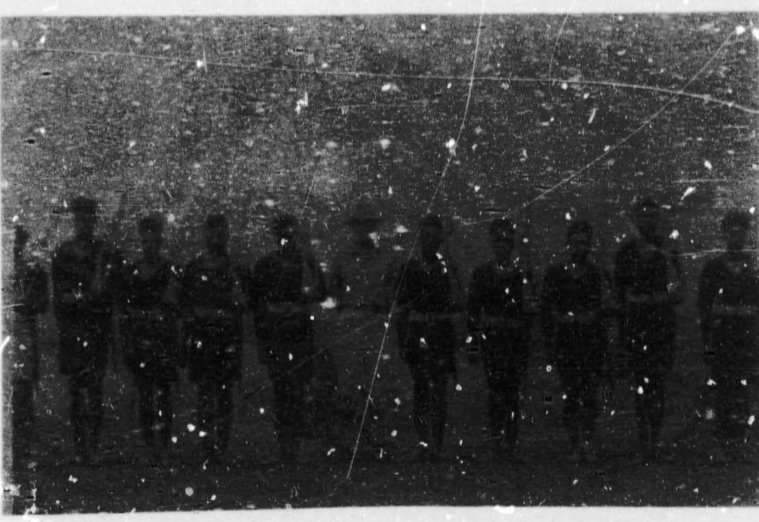
DARU Patrol No 1 of 1952/53.



MR. J. BAKER. CAP.



MR. K.A. BROWN PO.



MR. BROWN and  
Police detachment.

at  
Jingo  
of inf



BO'OPRE. (Southern most point of patrol).

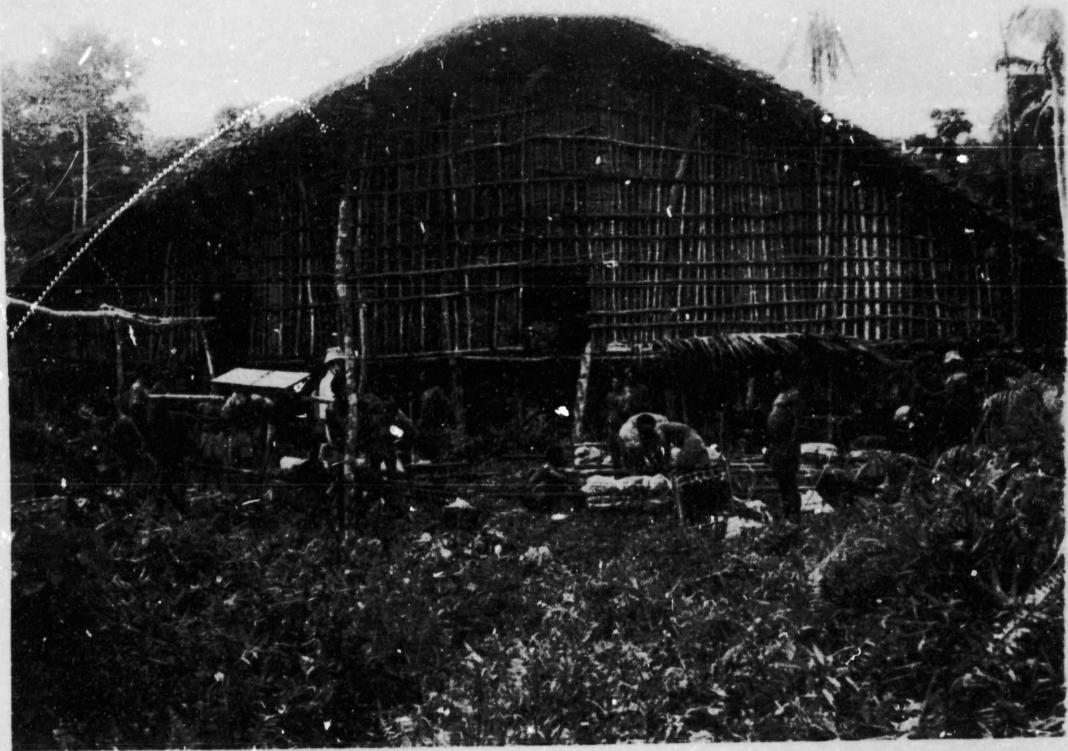


HUANA Cascades.

and  
lodgment.

6

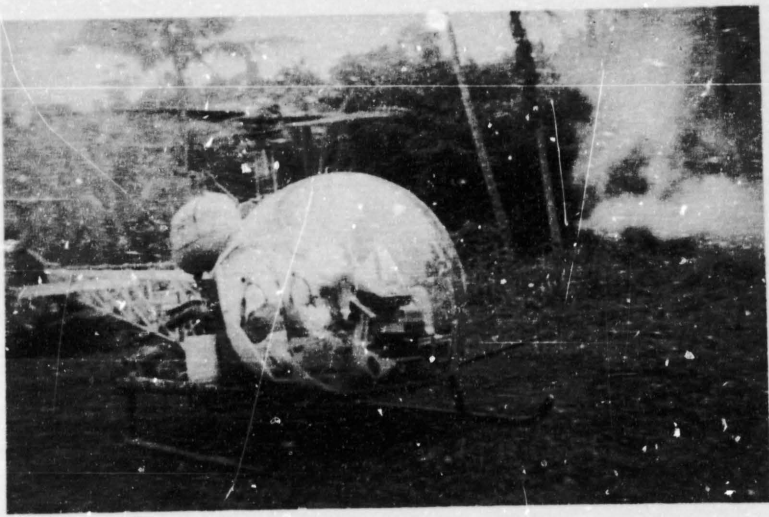
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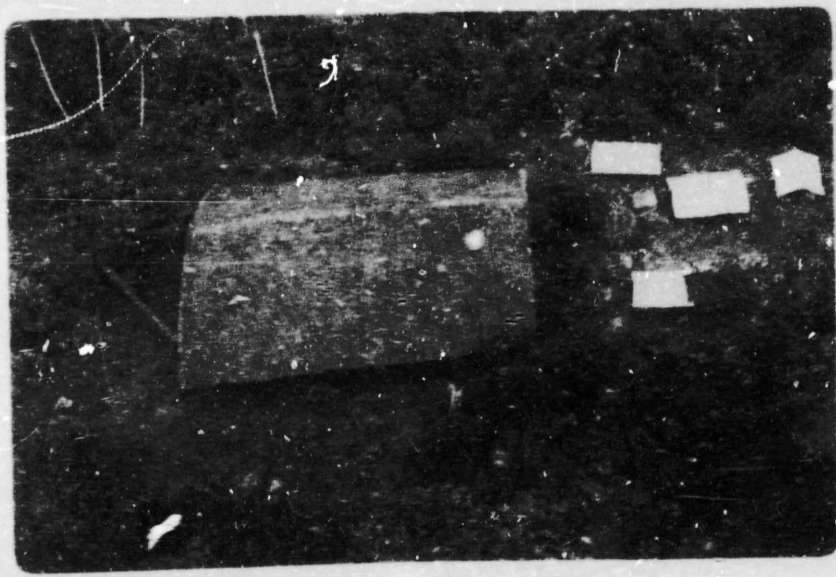
BOGOMTU

Breaking camp on 27/7/72. ABO MEINTSES is in picture.

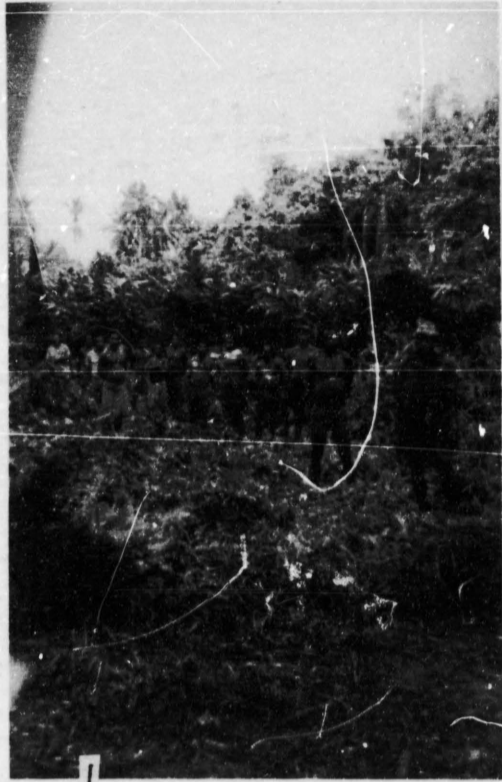
helicopter resupply



The longhouse is the patrol camp.

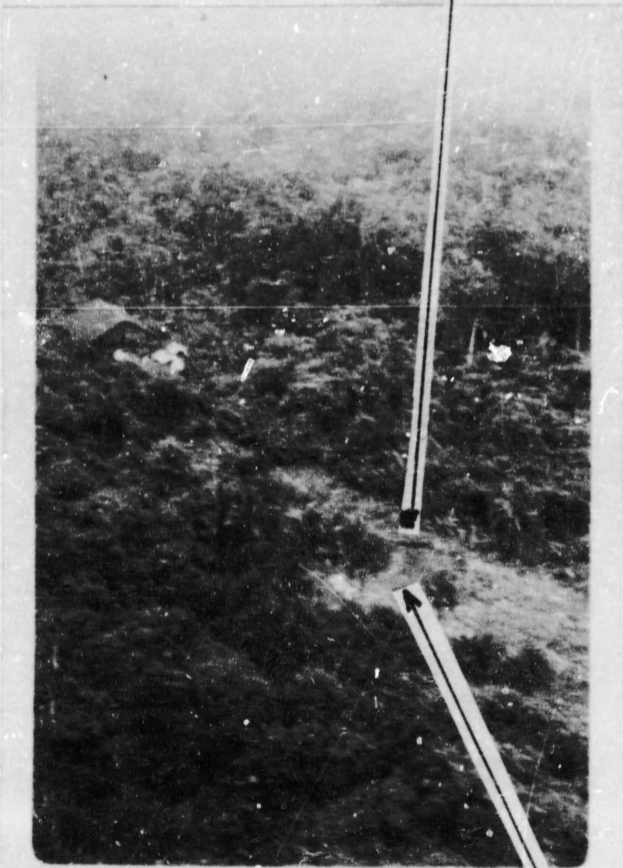


Appro

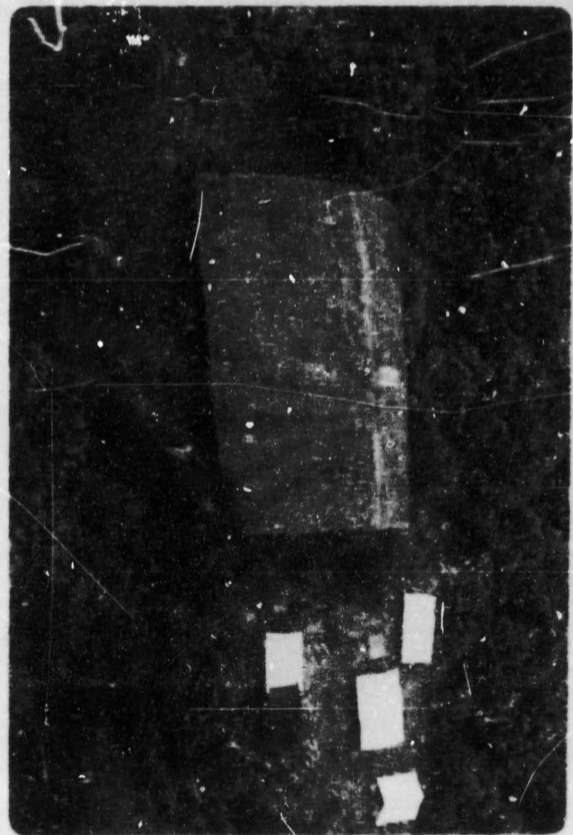


Const. ROGAR, Domestic and  
Cpl. WARANA and patrol  
carriers at BOGONTU.  
Photograph taken from  
helicopter pad just prior  
to aerial survey.

NTIES.

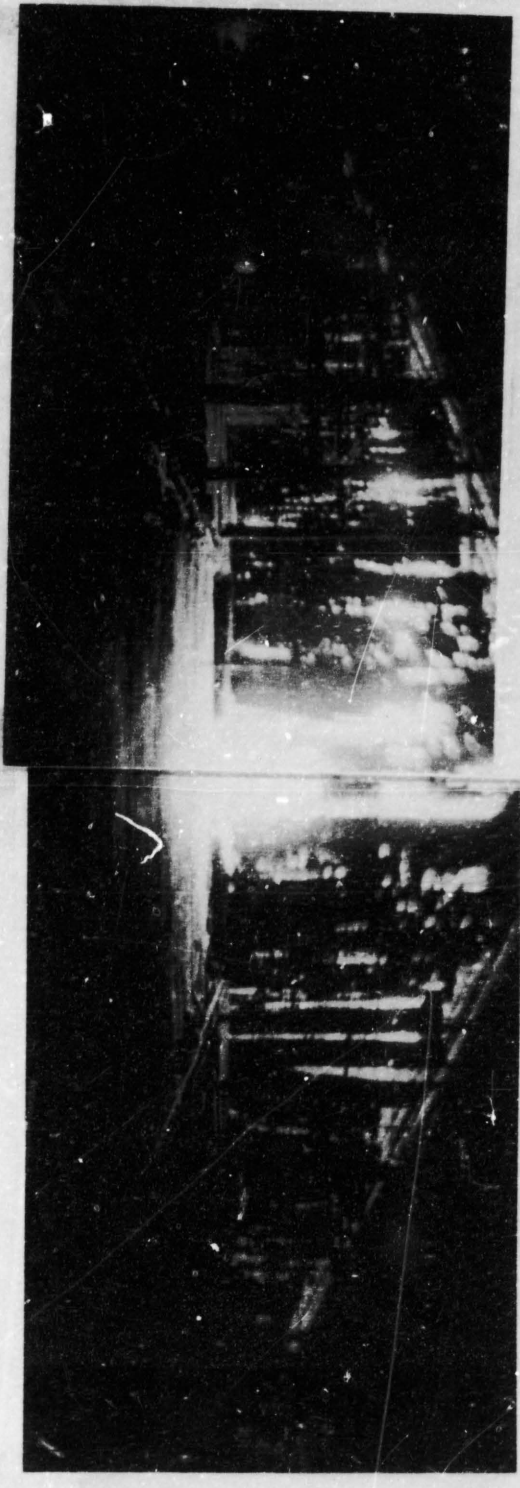


Approach to BOGONTU



Helicopter pad, and to the right smoke from  
the fire was light to indicate wind direction.

N.B.  
Partition  
and  
dance area.



View from inside in NASA Long House.

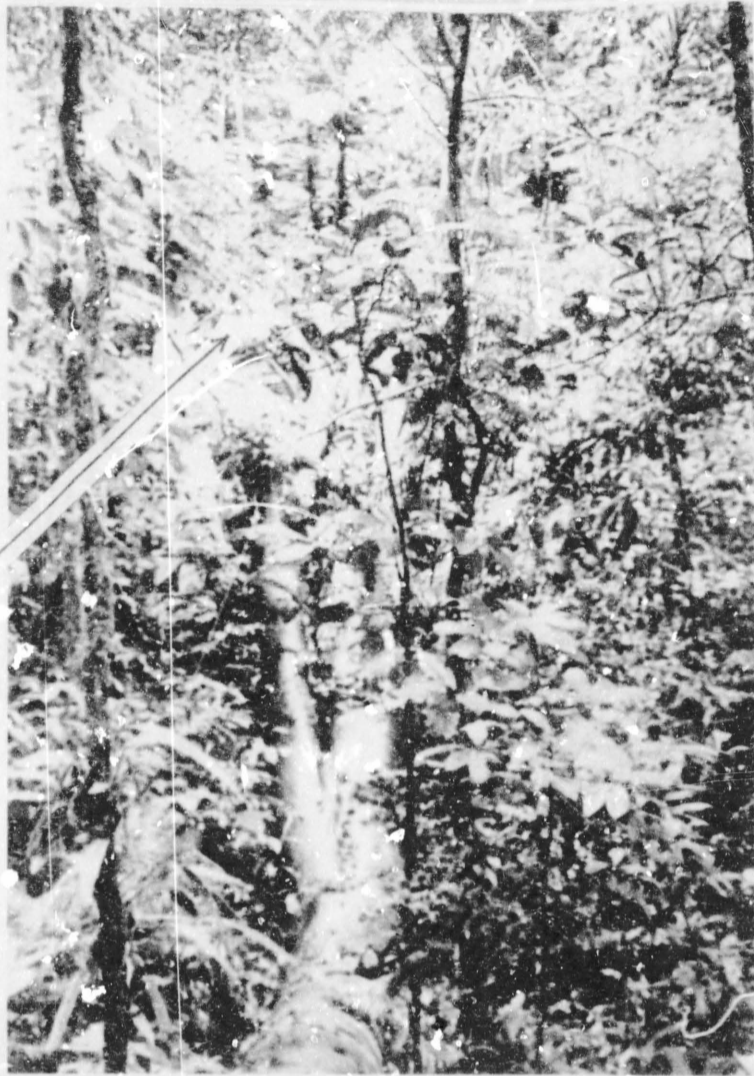


INIABA. Long House.





The tree that the  
Barron crashed  
into (it had been cut  
down by search party)  
Fossilago (tail section  
located here.)



The base of the  
tree  
The tree measured  
323' in length.



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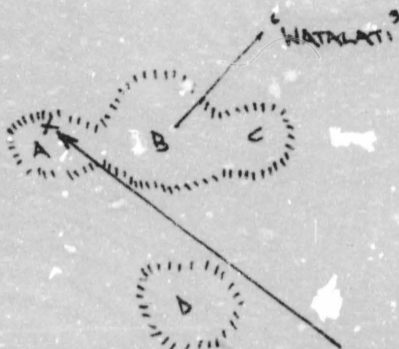
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THE BARRON Crash:

After observing the wreckage of the plane, it can be seen that the Pilot and passengers were very unlucky to crash. As can be seen from the following sketch of the plane's track.



A.B. & C. are hill peaks on the one ridge line, B is definitely the highest while A & C are lower than D. The plane was flying lower than the heights of both A & D, but missed these. He was in fact flying higher than A, but hit the large tree which was on the side of the hill. The following sketch helps to explain.



↑ Track of plane

x = wreckage of plane  
strewn over an  
area of 1000 sq. ft.

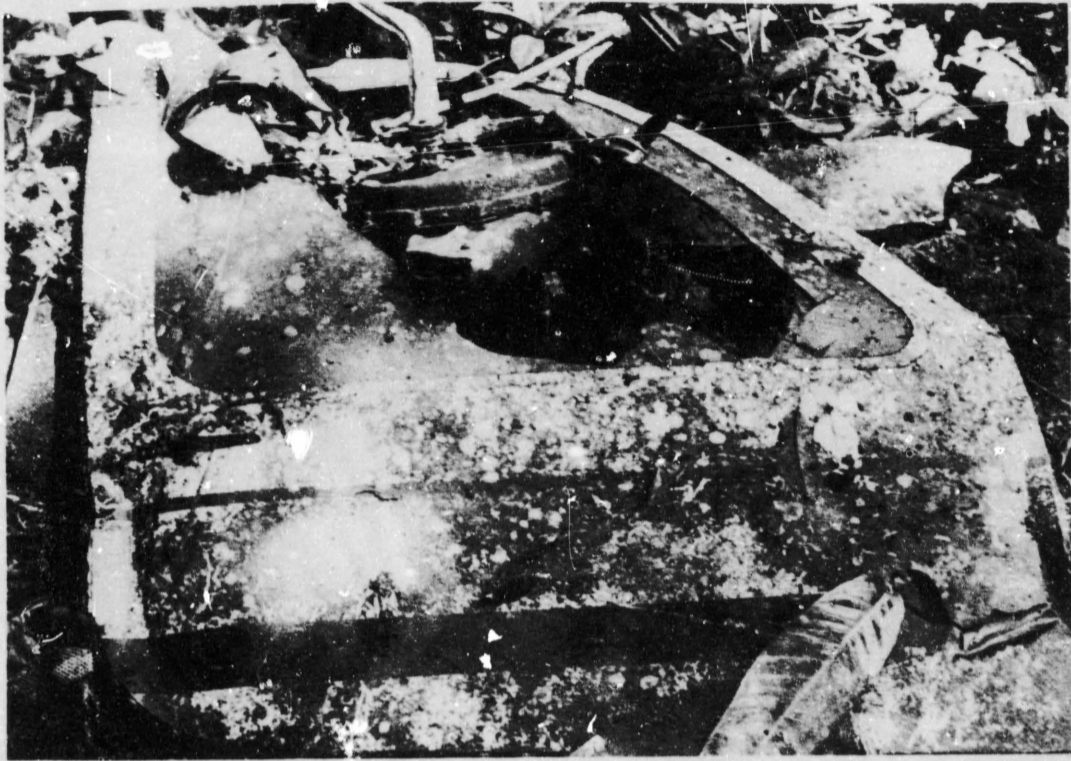
When Messrs SMITH and KELLY went in on search operations in Aug 70 there was no walking track along the ridge ABC. This patrol found a track running along this ridge line which was undoubtedly used by the village people when they went up to collect things from the Crash. (ie things that were found at SUTIMA).

Mr. QUEST claims that several of his number at KASIGI were in the BOGOMTU area when the plane crashed, and he states that some of the men appropriated gear from the plane and the bodies. QUEST said he saw one man wearing shoes that belonged to JOE (the Frenchman). QUEST said he knows they belonged to him, because the people told him that the shoes came off the 'big man' whose top part of his head had been cut off. (This is substantiated by the Colonial enquiry which found that JOE (the Frenchman) head had been severed at-t in actual fact at this particular place.

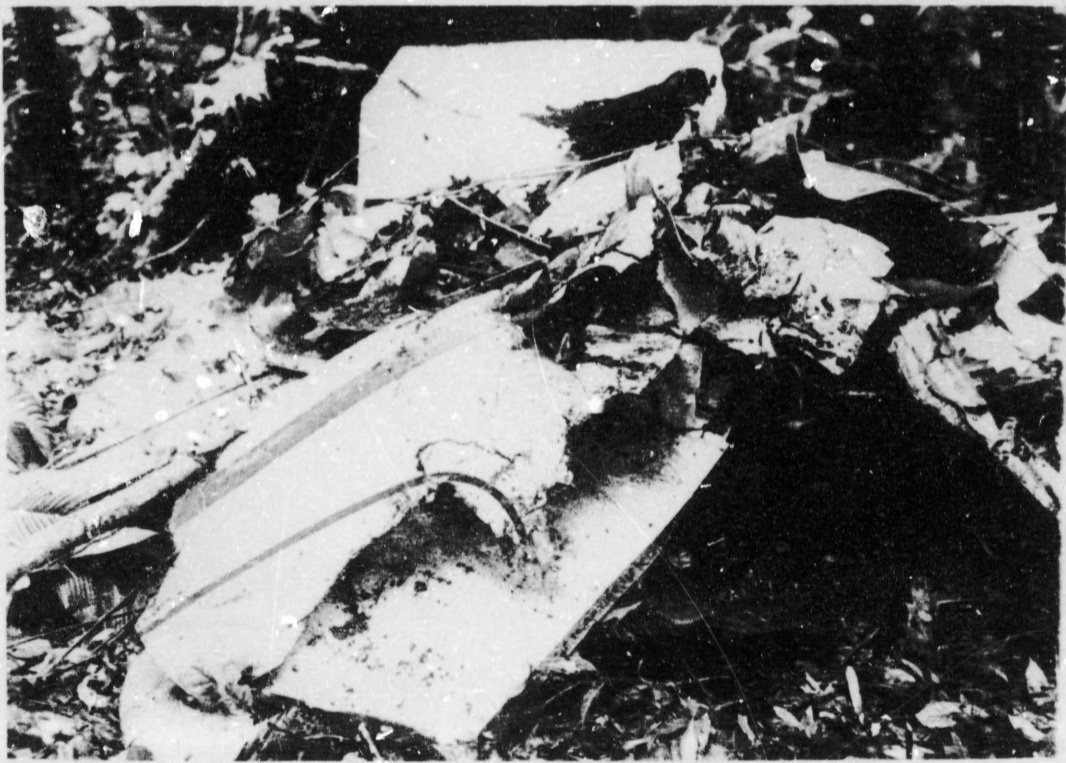
Mr. PHILIP APO also saw these shoes (May 1971). They were size 10, one was a white shoe with plastic leather and the other was a black one.

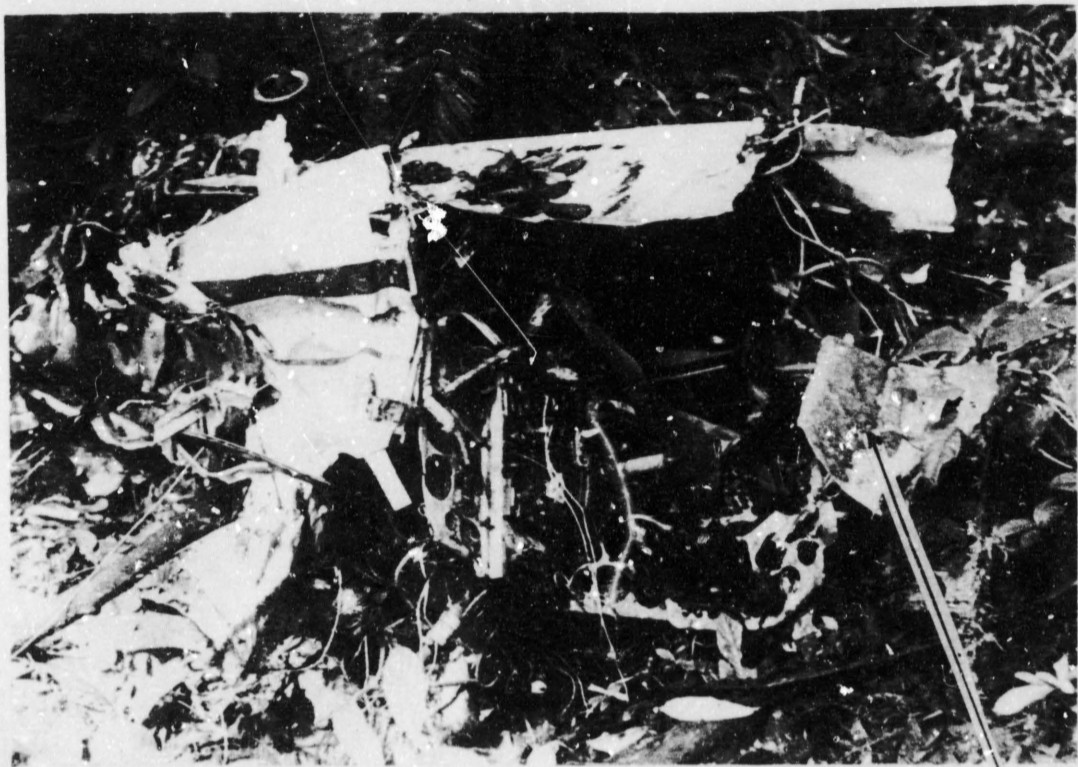
QUEST also mentioned that some of the people had money that was undoubtedly taken from the bodies of the dead men. The money was not the money they had given the people and this was their only source of obtaining it. One was a brand new dollar bill and the other was a Capt. Cook. Centenary 50c coin.

The fact that the people had these things possibly explains their reluctance to take Mr. PHILIP to the crash site.



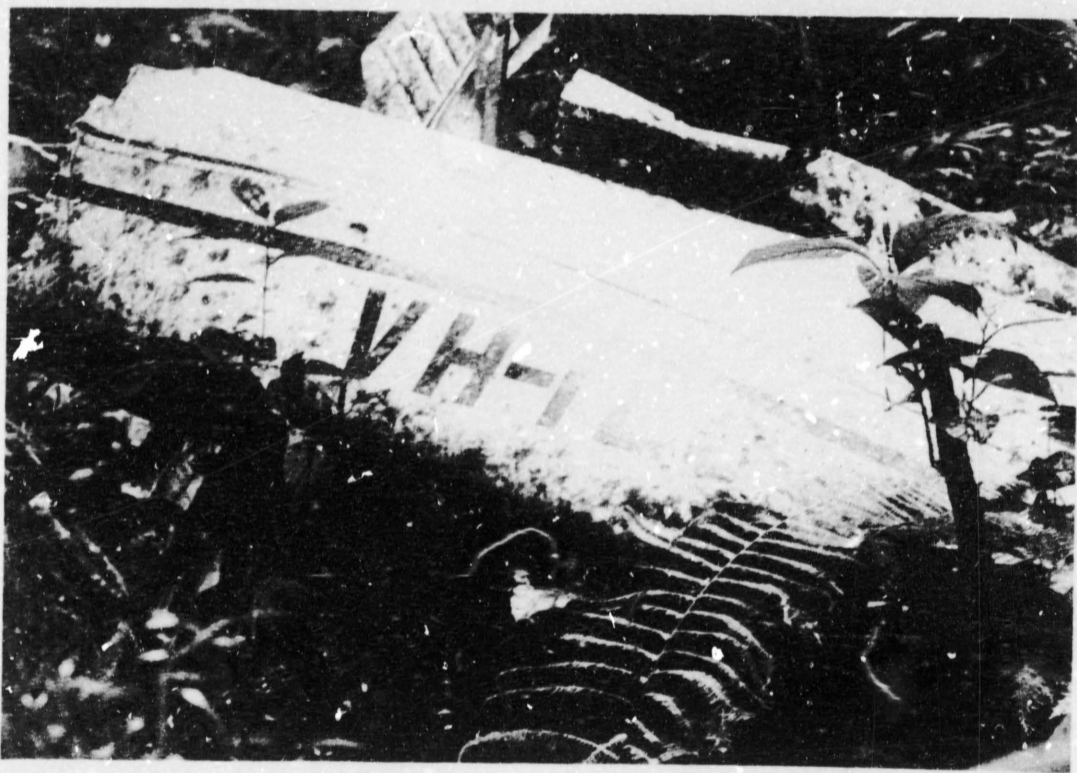
The BARRON crash.



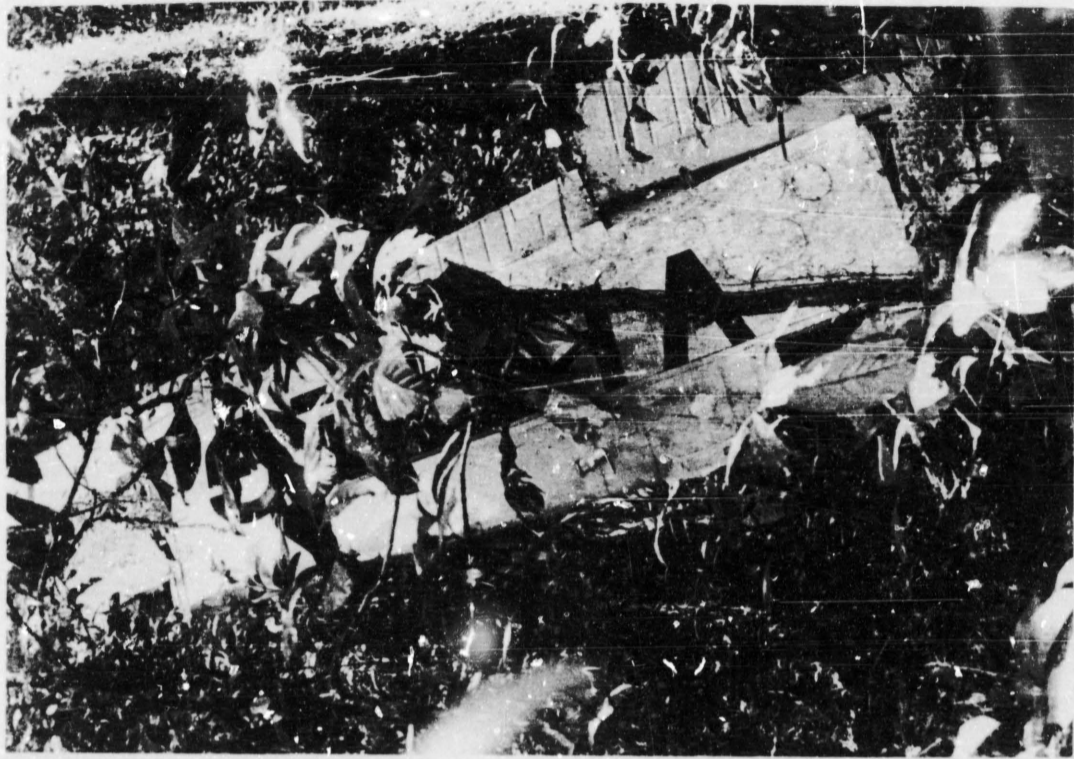


The altimeter was taken out after this photograph was taken.

Dried blood  
stains found  
here.



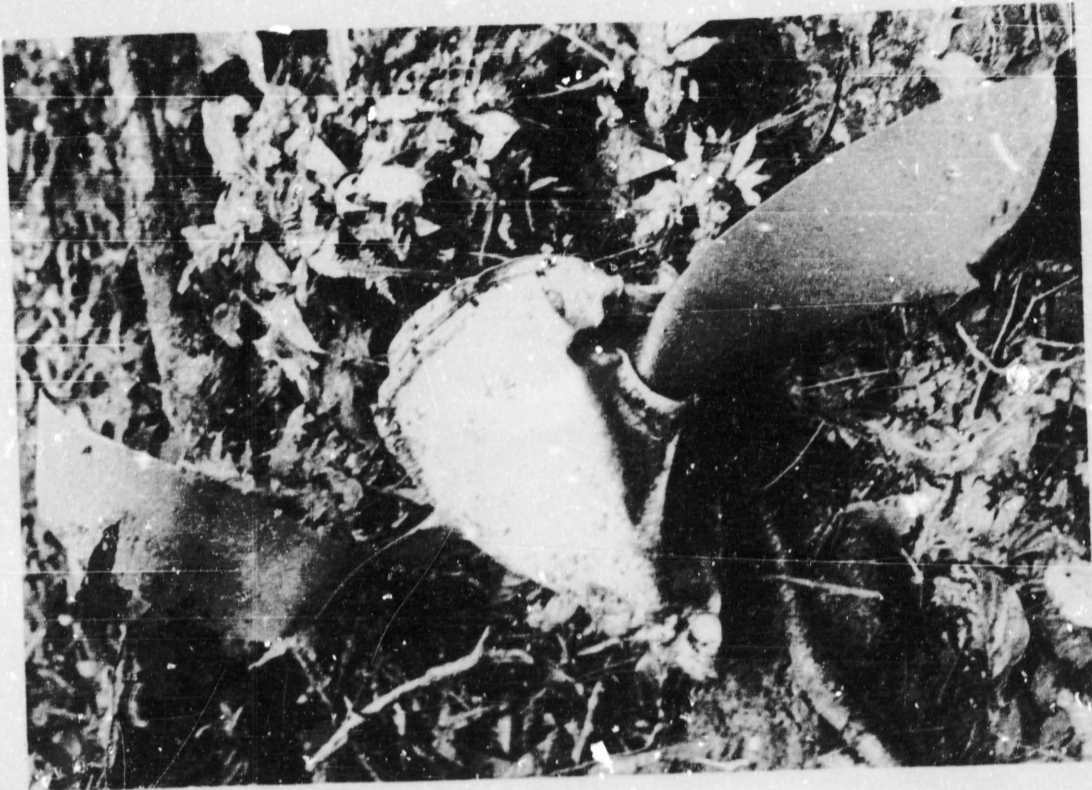
The part of the fuselage that was in the top of the tree when the sixth body was found which necessitated the cutting down of the tree.



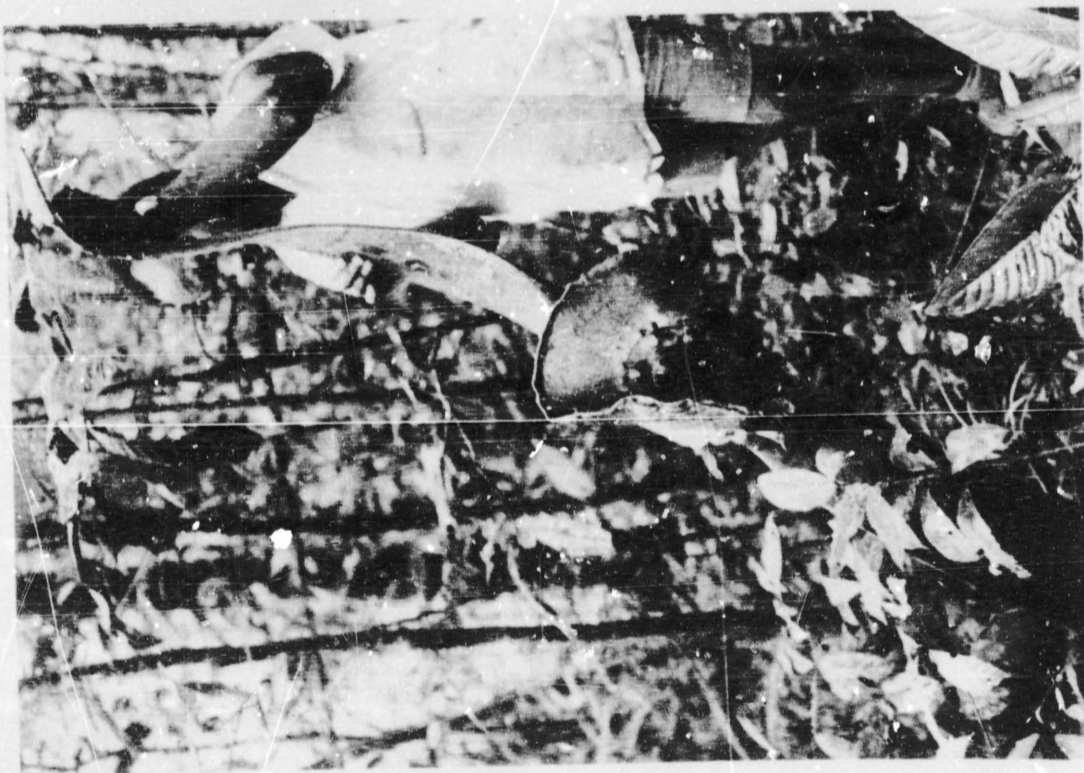
blood  
found

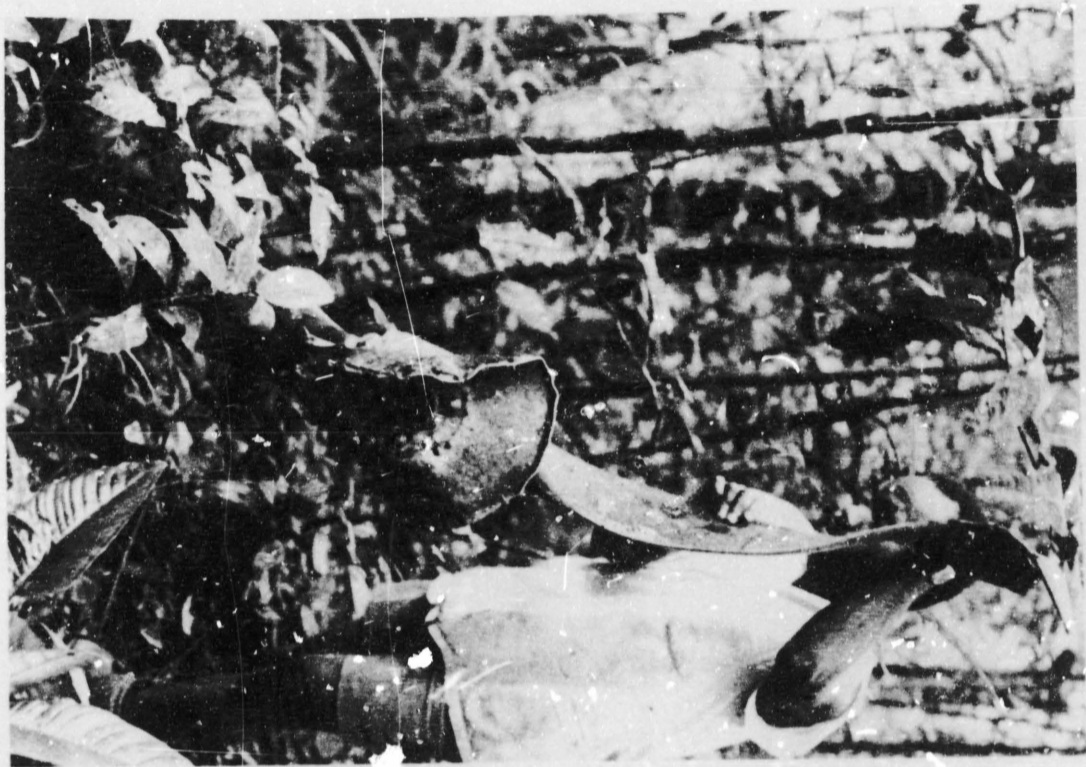


One of the  
Seats of  
the BARBON.

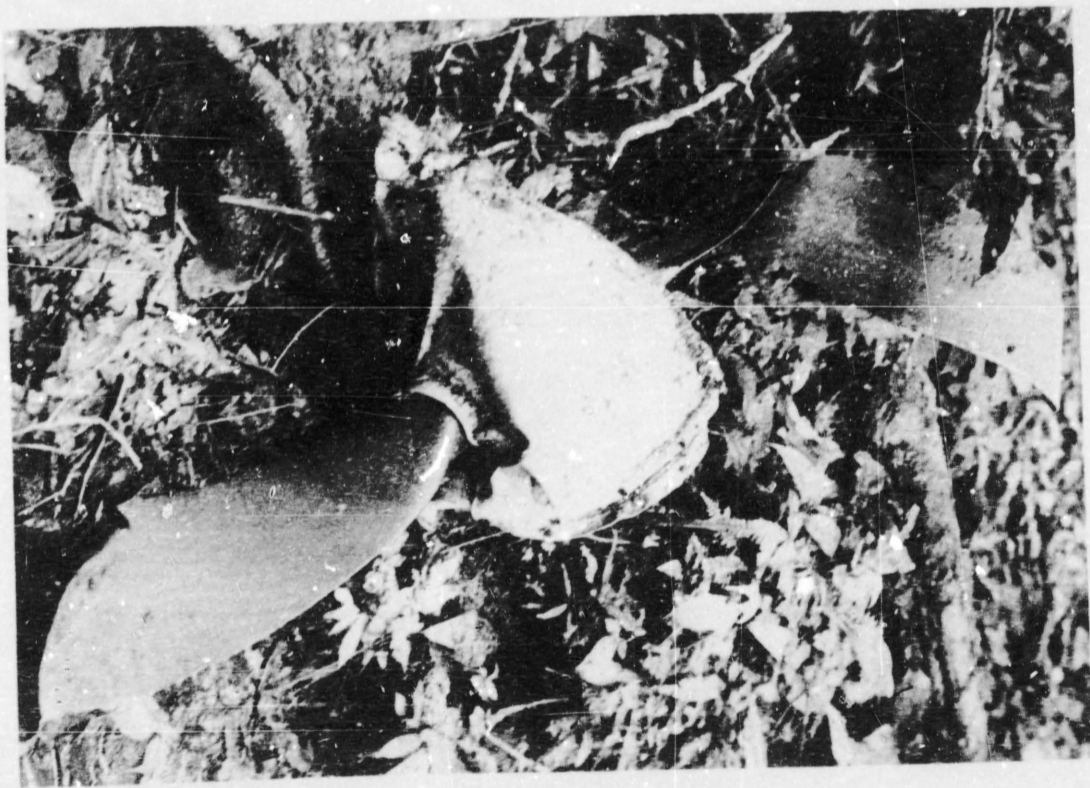


These propellers were found some 600' from each other.



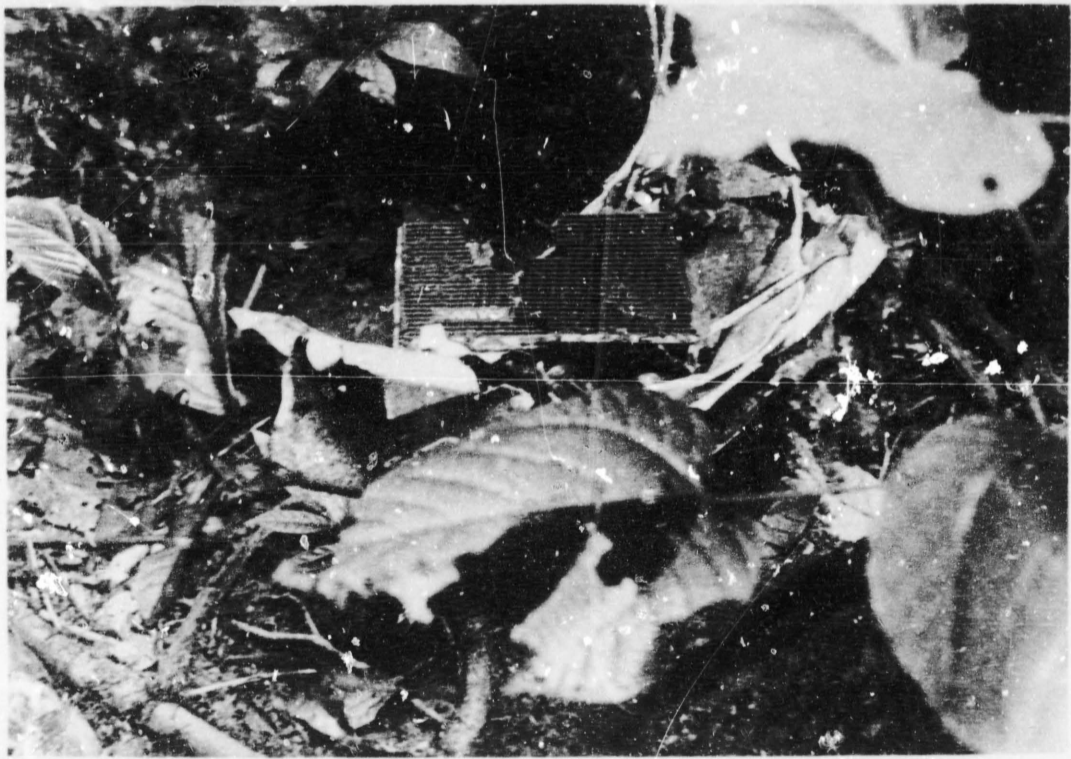


These pellets were found some 600' from each other.

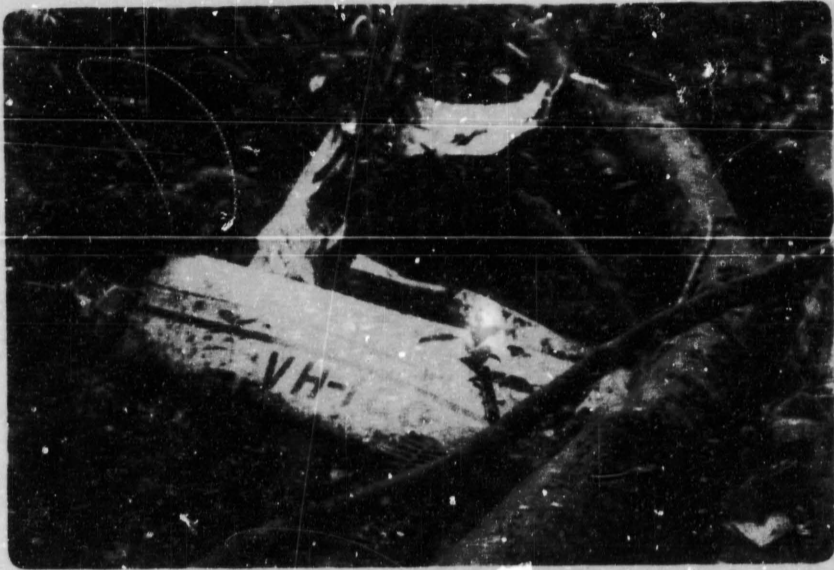




The mangrove oil + fuel pump.







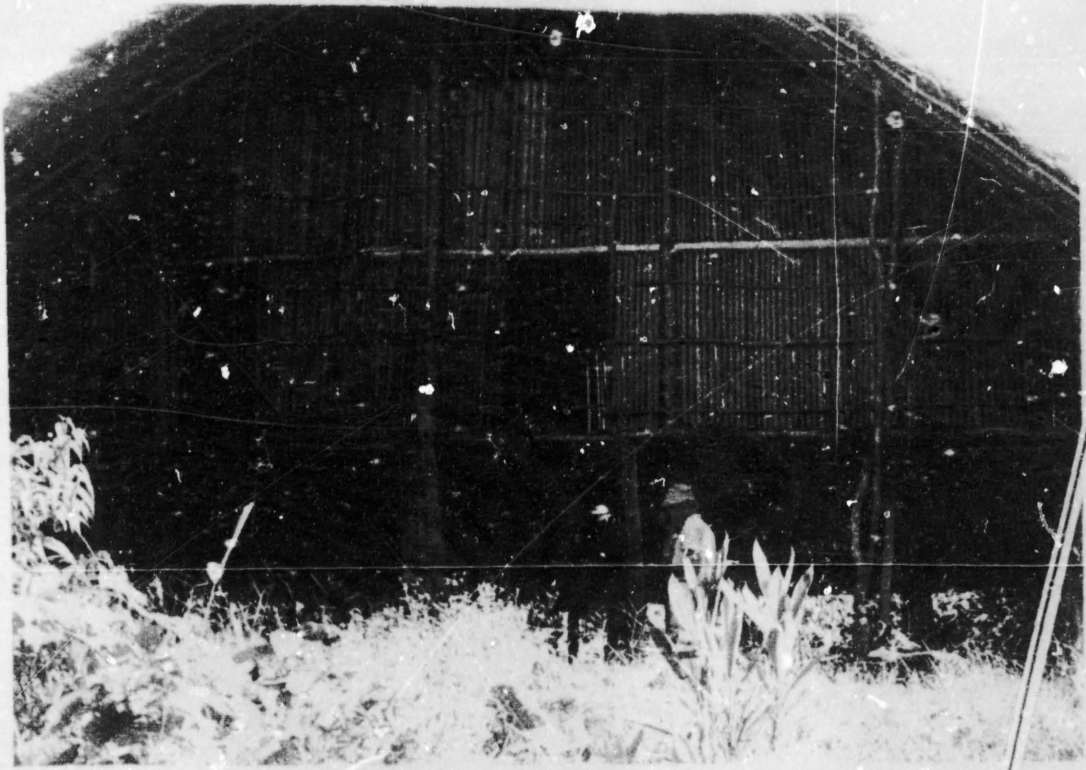
The tires were in remarkable condition.



18



GEREA rock pool.



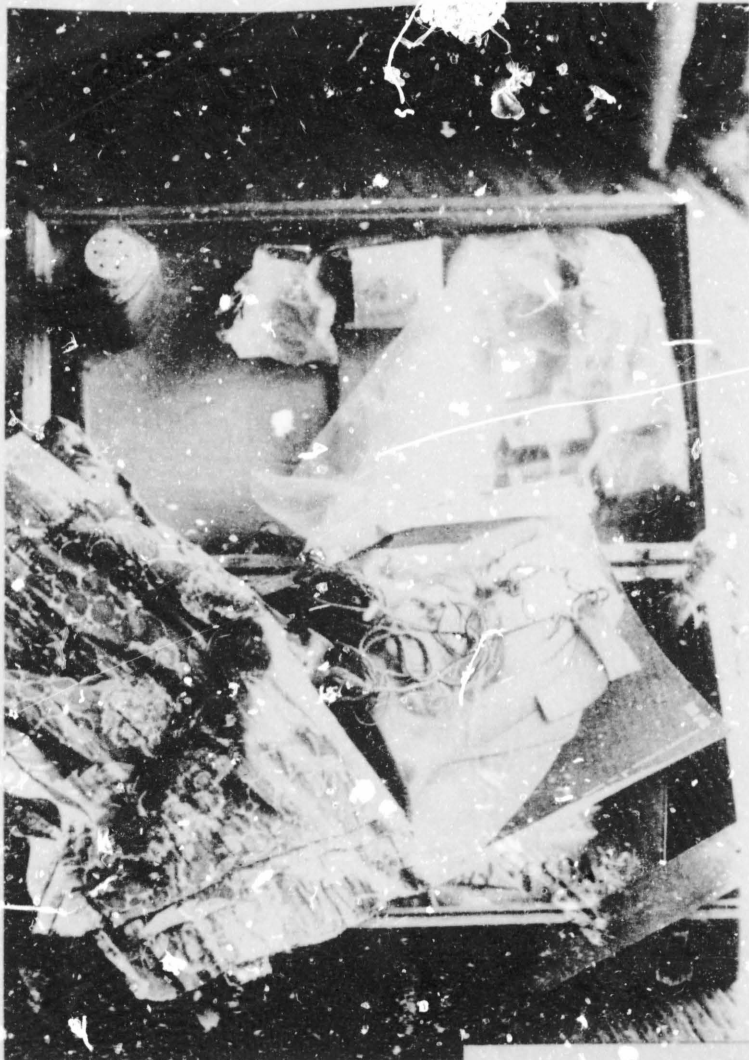
ABO MEINTSES  
opening the  
shuttered flap exit  
(this is characteristic  
of several of the  
houses the patrol  
visited.)

AB. The cooking  
rock and  
hornbill nest.

This photograph  
was taken thru

SUTIN

This is  
of the



These items were found inside the box.

- Notenals (Dress length)
- Seeds (Trade)
- Powder.
- Soap.
- Marbles.
- Plastic bag & matches.
- Playboy cable foldout.

The photograph was taken from

SUTIMA

This is the left hand side of the house.





Notice the  
pipe from  
trunk up above  
the fireplace.

Notice the  
pig's jaws  
tied up above  
the fireplace.



26





DURU burial site

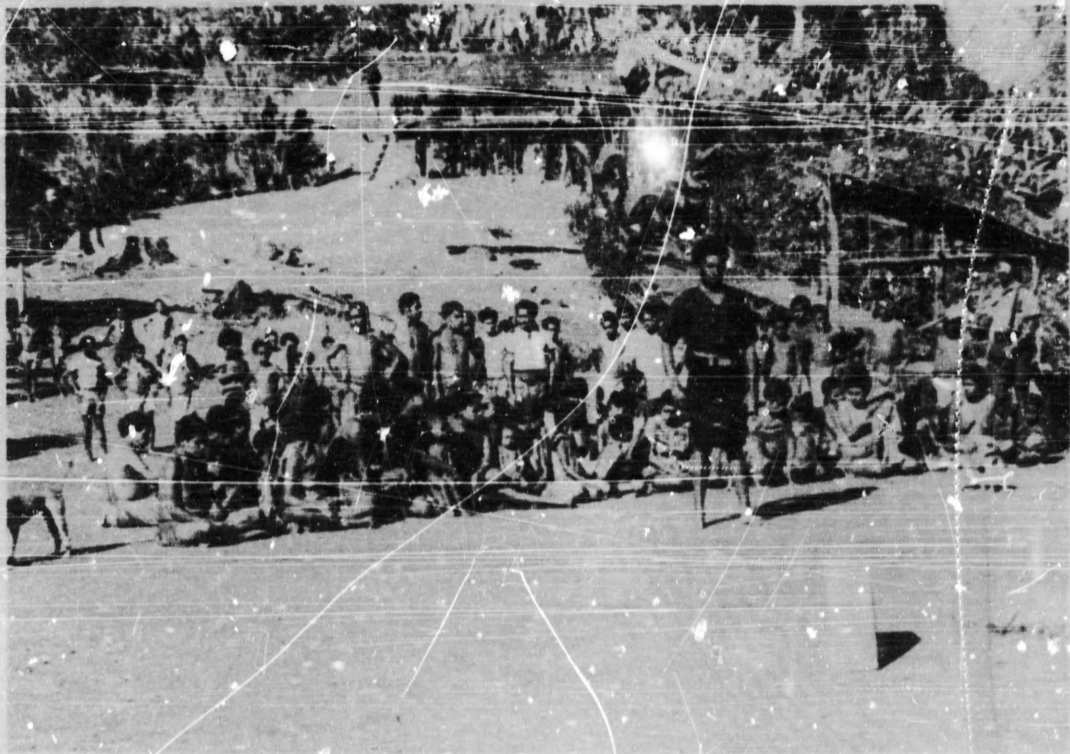




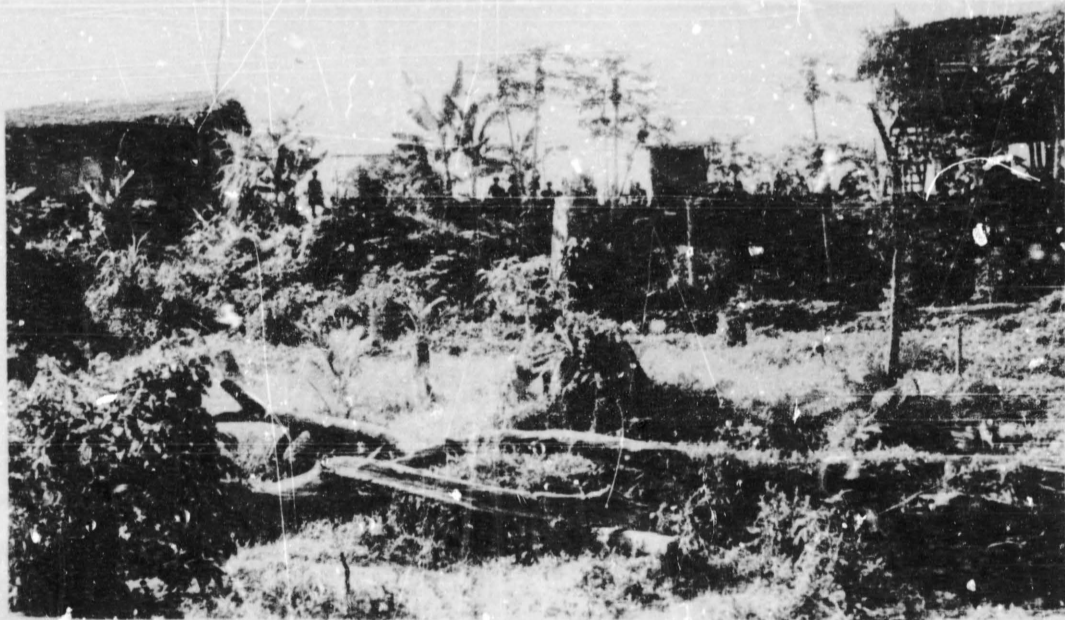
Traditional dance costume of  
the KOMULA

(5)





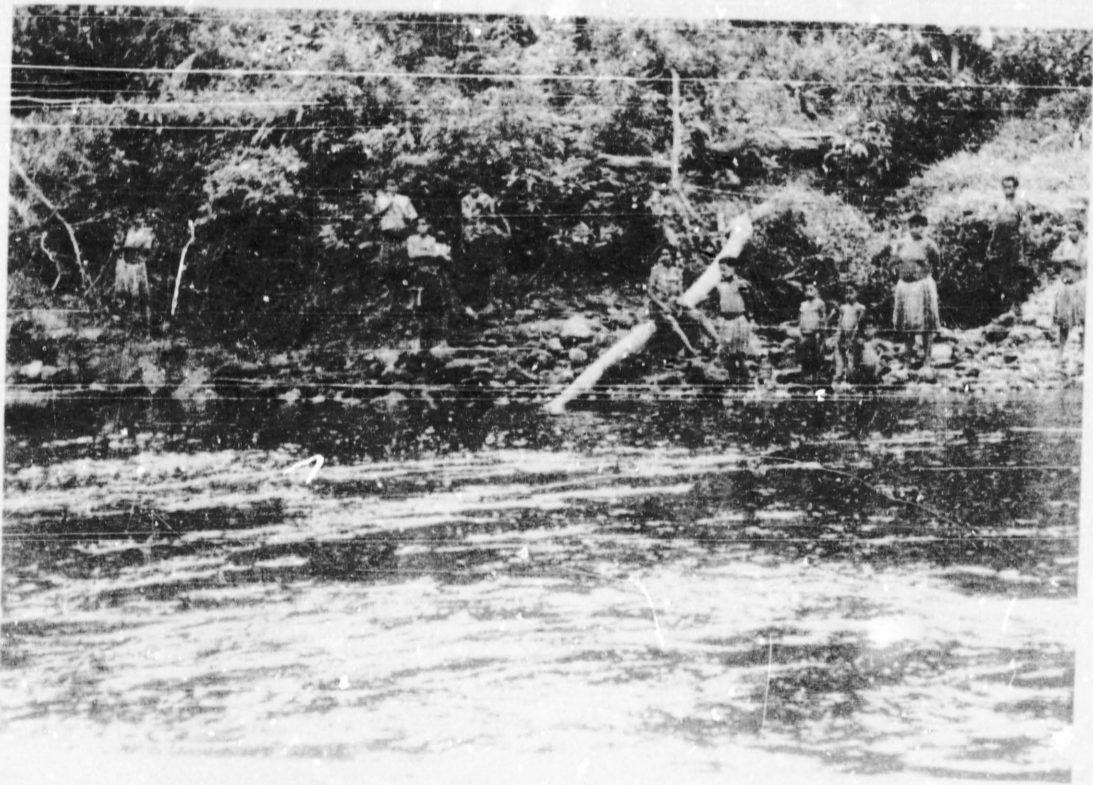
Villager's at KASIGI.





WAWOI Falls are  
in the background

(6)



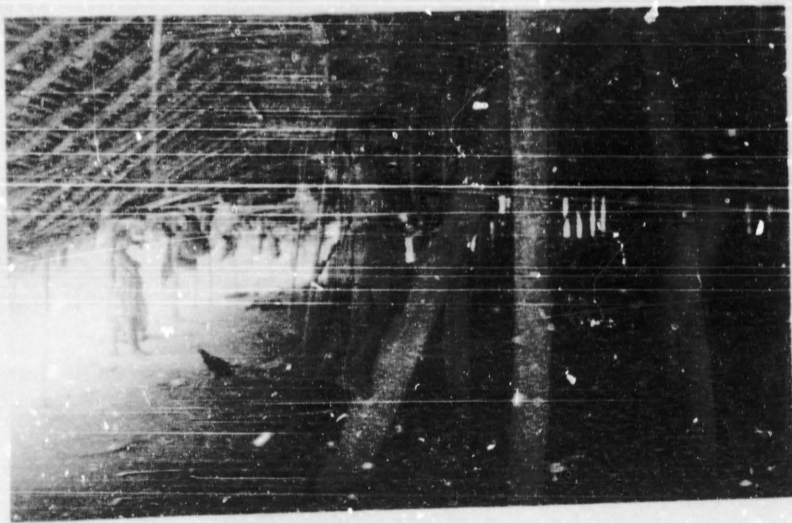
Falls on  
background.





WASAPPA from the road that  
leads to the rubber blocks.

WASAPEA.



nine

53



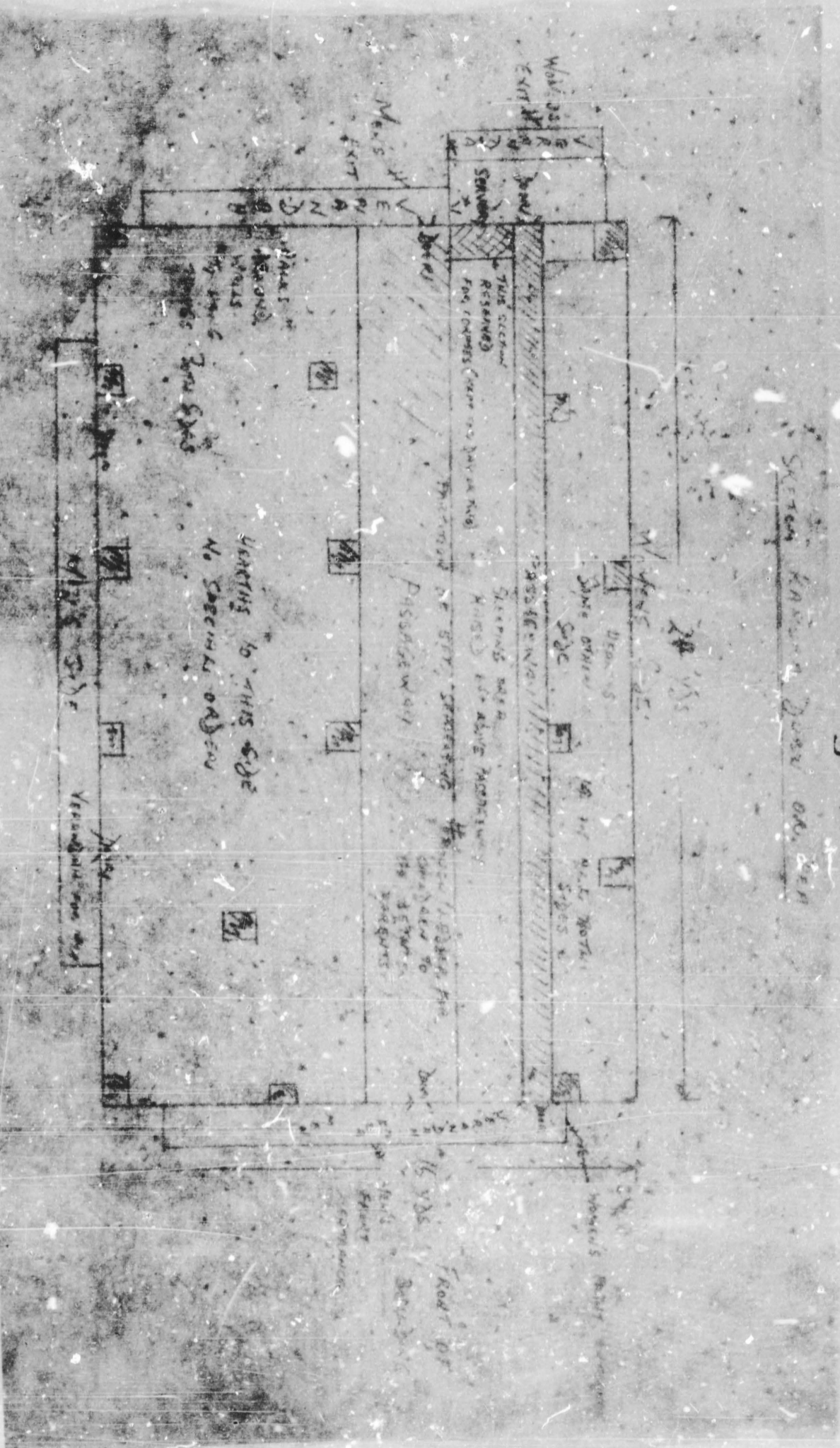
"HELMELI DIPTRA HARANG"

ten



"HELENI"

# Poor Copy of the Original





25



WISADEN  
women  
density.

39



WISAPPA  
Women  
dancing.



40



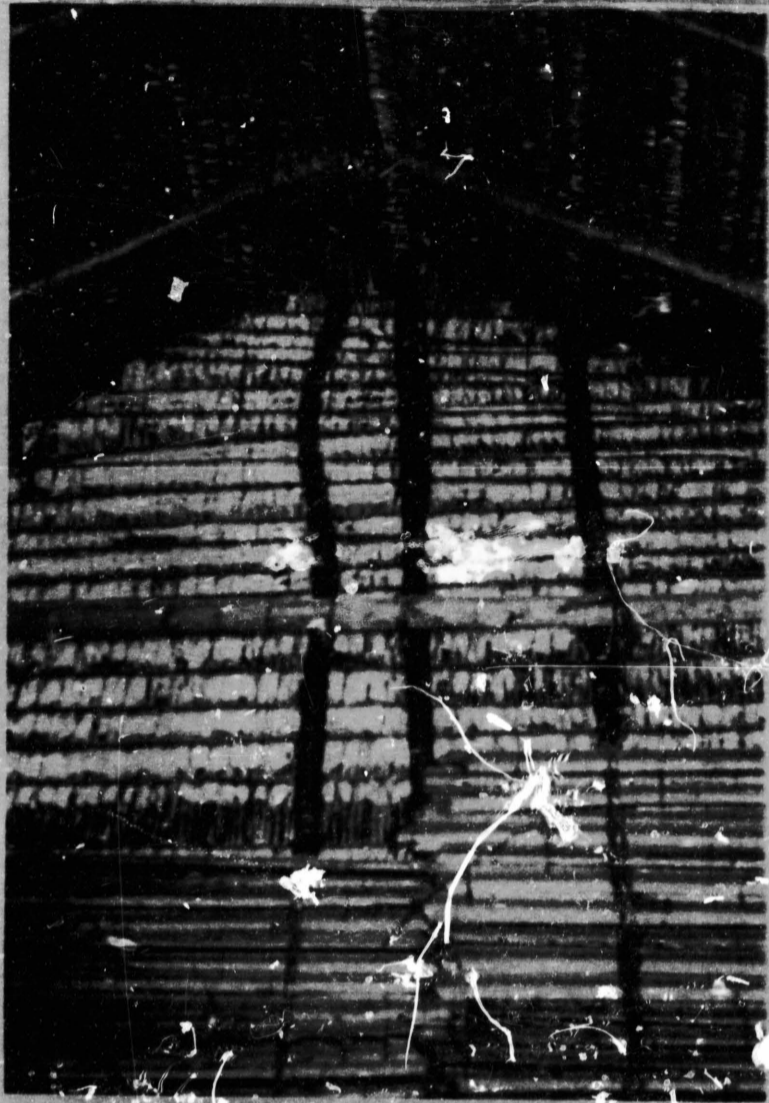
7

41

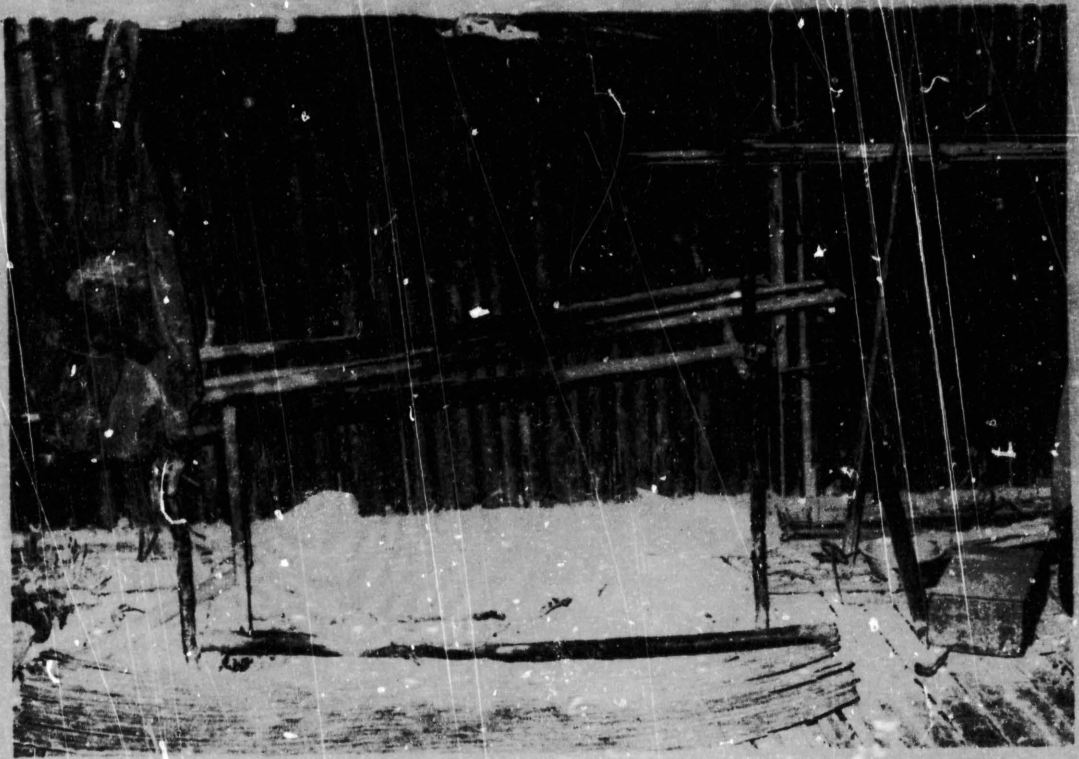


7

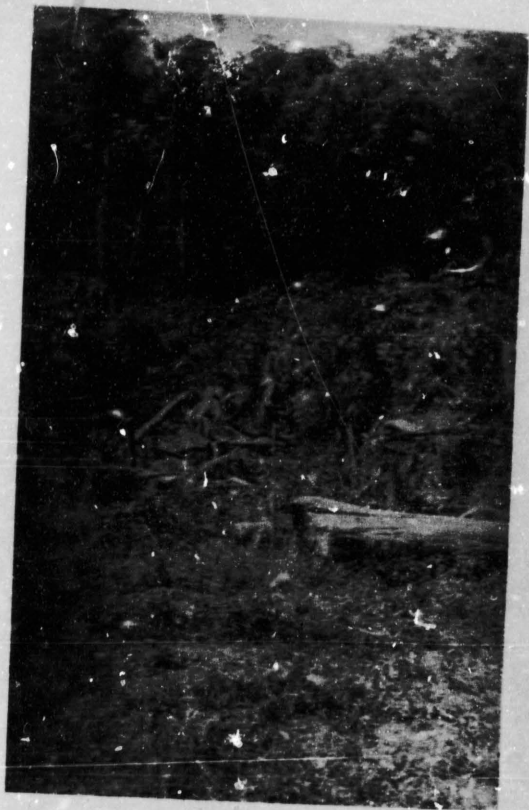
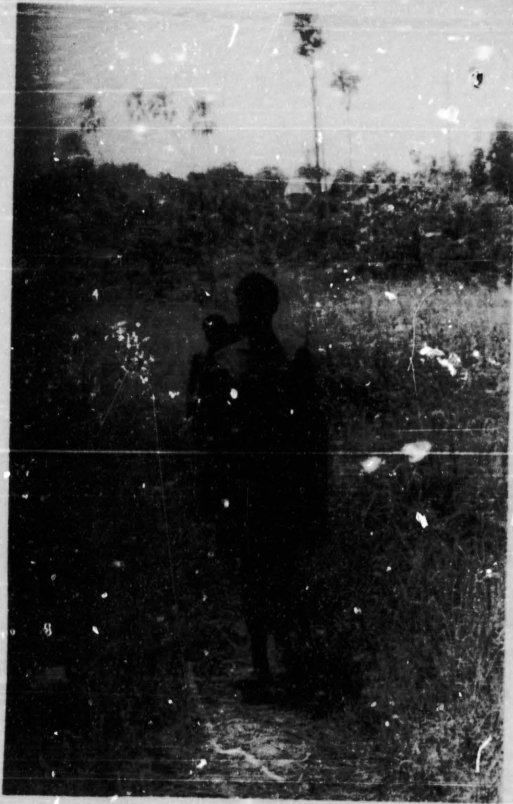
42



43



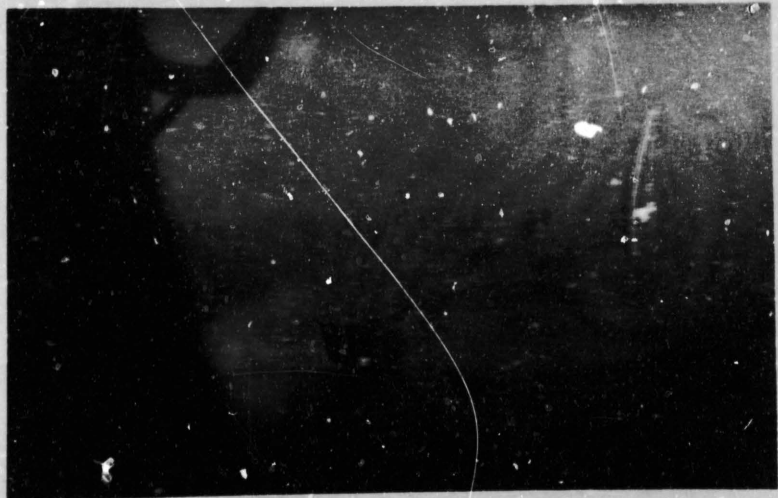
4



WASABEA. Village Council Committee.



PKWA.



This shot is the same as the centre one but was taken  
early morning of the 11/8/72.

mitter.



THE KOMULA Counting System:

The Komula system is not very efficient and quite cumbersome in its operation.

The Komulas do not appear to place much emphasis on counting and numbering things and have a lot of trouble counting any further than ten. There does not appear to be any significance placed on the count or any particular basis, for example the peoples of the STAR's (which well over into West Irian) which is covered at length by L.D. Brongers and G.P. Venema book 'TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE STARS.' Published by Hodder and Stoughton, LONDON 1962. These people of the Stars base their counting on the cycle of the moon phases.

Below is a list of the words for each number:

Starting with the left hand and the index finger being depressed by the forefinger of the right hand ATROMBI 1

The second finger of the left hand is depressed DABIAMBI 2

The middle finger of the left hand is depressed DABATROMBI 3

The forefinger of the left hand is depressed DABIAMBI/2 4

The right hand forefinger pointing at the thumb nail of the clenched left hand. DABIAMBI/2  
ATROMBI 5

Thumb of right hand in left clenched fist. DABIAM  
DIAMBI 6

The above plus forefinger placed in between the forefinger and middle finger of the left fist. DAMUGU 7

The above plus the middle finger placed in the same way DAMUGU  
KISIMBI  
KARANU 8

The above plus the last little finger placed in the same way. HELEMI  
DIPTRA  
KARANU 9

Two clenched fists HELEMI 10

To count up to twenty you just add the number onto 10, eg. 11 is HELEMI ATROMBI

one



"ATROMBI"

two



"DABIAMTI"

three



"DABATROMBI"

four



"DABIRMTI/2"

five



"DABIAMI / 2  
ATROMBI"

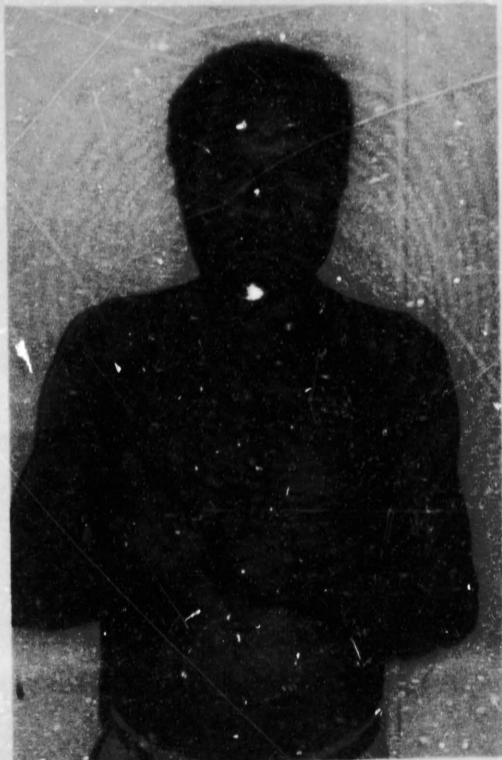
six

51



"DABIAM DAIMTI"

seven



"DAMUGU"

eight



"DAMUGU HISITRI HARANU"