APPENDIX W.

NOTE ON THE TABU AT DOBU, BY THE REV. W. BROMILOW.

MEMO. for His Honour the Administrator, *re* tabu at Dobu—

There are two classes of tabu here. One the tabu of custom, which, according to the law of tradition, ought never to be broken.

The other, the tabu of the sorcerer, which can only be taken off by the man who puts it on, unless in the case of his decease, when another of his class can take it off.

Take the tabu of the sorcerer first: If a man wishes to keep others off his cocoanut plantation, or garden, or off a road leading into his property, he will procure the services of some sorcerer, near or far, who will perform incantations, spray chewed betel-nut and ginger from his mouth, and tie cocoanut leaves or bunches of grass together as a sign to everyone to keep off. Anyone breaking the tabu will be afflicted with scrofulous sores.

To take off the tabu the presence of the sorcerer is again required, when he has further payment made him in the shape of food.

The incantation is called "nabwasua."

The sign of tabu—"didila."

The casting of it off—"loula."

The tabu of custom enters so much into the life of the people that a few instances will serve to illustrate its far-reaching effects.

It is tabu—

1. To marry into a mother's village.
2. To eat the cocoanuts, yams, or betal-nut in a father's village.
3. To partake of a father's mourning feast.
4. To partake of food or use a cooking pot from places where relations have been killed and eaten, or belonging to those who have slain relations, unless the taria or peace-offering is made when the tabu is taken off.
5. To mention the names of relations by marriage, or of dear friends.

   The breaking of No. 2 stops the growth; of Nos. 3 and 4 causes the stomach to swell until death ensues.
6. Those who eat *kokoa*, or the bodies from the graves, are tabu, and therefore their cooking-pots, &c., are not to be used by anyone else, or any food prepared by them to be partaken of.
7. It is tabu for children to go out in the heat of the day into the bush.
8. And the same tabu applies to night, because at both these times spirits are about to afflict.

   At birth there seems to be no tabu.
9. At betrothal it is tabu to eat in the presence of your betrothed's relations. The breaking of this leads to divorce of the probationary marriage.

   At death there are many tabu customs.
10. It is tabu to name the dead.
11. Tabu to speak loud until a feast of fish is prepared, of which only certain relations can partake.
12. Tabu for children to eat from deceased father's or mother's gardens.
13. If a man dies it is tabu for either men or women to carry as man does—*on the shoulder.*
14. If a woman dies it is tabu for either men or women to carry *on the head,* as women do.
15. Widowers and widows are strictly tabu. A certain time from the light, a further time from being without a covering, from walking about to pay visits, and from bathing. They are tabu from fish, pork, and good yams. Widows must not wear good dresses.
16. Should a girl die it is tabu to approach the village dressed in anything but the commonest dobe, lest the friends should be reminded of the way the deceased was wont to dress.

In the matter of the tabu of custom, the word is used with its pronominal suffixes. Thus: These cocoanuts are from my father's village, therefore they are *tabugu—i.e.,* tabu to me.

WM. E. BROMILOW.

Dobu, May, 1894.

APPENDIX X.

REPORT BY R. E. GUISE, ESQUIRE, ON THE EXPEDITION DESPATCHED FROM COLLINGWOOD BAY TO THE MAIN RANGE.

Port Moresby, British New Guinea,
May 1st, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of His Honour the Administrator, this my Report on the proceedings of the expedition lately despatched from Collingwood Bay, on the north-east coast, for the purpose of examining the main range in that vicinity.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD E. GUISE.

The party for the exploration of the main range, consisting of Mr. W. E. Armit, as officer in charge of the geographical, geological, and botanical departments, myself, Sergeant Banare and two constables of the armed constabulary, and fifty-two carriers, was disembarked from the "Merrie England" on 26th February, 1894, at Fir-tree Point.

The body of carriers was composed as follows:—Kaileans 24, Irupara 5, Aroma 2, Taupota 12, Koboro 2, Keburi 2, and Wedao 2. On anchoring I, accompanied by Rebuna, chief of Koboro, who is slightly acquainted with the language of these parts, and Sergeant Banare, pulled up the creek in the hope of meeting some natives. About half a mile from the mouth we met a canoe containing four men in

full war panoply. They were evidently very suspicious of us and our intentions, and made a vigorous demonstration with their clubs. It was explained to them that we "carried peace," and wished to visit the main range, and they were invited to return with us to the mouth of the creek. Somewhat reassured, they doffed their fighting gear and, preceded by us, paddled down to the beach. Shortly afterwards large numbers arrived in canoes and by land, and brought us provisions and a couple of pigs, and confidence in us appeared to be increasing. We camped that night at the mouth of the creek.

At daybreak on the 27th I went on board the steamer to search for certain stores that were missing, Mr. Armit, with two whaleboats, meanwhile transporting part of the goods up the river to a spot one and a-half miles distant. The spot selected as Camp 2 was on the left bank of the creek, at a landing stage for the villagers' canoes. Mr. Armit visited the village, about half a mile from the camp, in the morning, and after successfully allaying a show of resistance on the part of the natives, was allowed to enter and inspect it. It is named Ibiru. In the afternoon I boarded the "Merrie England" to see the Administrator, who had just arrived, and was instructed by His Honour to return and follow up a creek debouching at a point about five miles to the eastward. I at once, with three whaleboats, returned to the camp to be ready to start in the early morning. Shortly after sunset four natives, including the chief, appeared. As there was no ostensible motive for their visit, my suspicions were aroused, and I mounted a guard of four men, giving them instructions that in case of attack they were to advance, form up near the tents of Mr. Armit and myself, and on no account to use their firearms unless in actual danger of their lives. The moon was waning, and had risen about two hours, and daylight was faintly dawning, when a sudden but silent rush of men took place down the path leading from the village. Our men were, however, on the alert, and received them with such a blood-curdling and defiant yell that they incontinently disappeared into the bush on either side of the road. The name of Fir-tree Creek is Dago, and, according to the statements of the chief, eight villages are erected on its banks. Their names are Ibiru, Kokoi, Kororu, Didivago, Maiu, Keovi, Maneao, and Duna-Duna. The latter is a mountain village, and is hostile to the remainder.

At daybreak on the 28th we left Camp 2, and proceeded down the creek, at the mouth of which we were met by the steam launch, which took us in tow. The Commandant of Police and party of police were on board with instructions from His Honour to accompany us to the foot of the main range. We reached the creek Forewa in an hour's time. Leaving the "Ruby" at the mouth we pulled and poled up the creek for a mile or so, until the shallow depth of the water barred further progress, and we landed the stores at a small hamlet named Guba Guba, built on the left bank. Shortly after our arrival some natives appeared. They were friendly, but ignorance of our motives made them timid and difficult of approach. They told us that the country between us and the main range was thickly populated (which subsequently proved to be true), and refused to help us with carriers. As, without their aid, we could only have moved the whole of our "impedimenta" in four trips, it would have been necessary to establish a temporary camp, with the sergeant and his two constables in charge. The apparent weakness of this party might have tempted the natives to attack them, especially as they were ignorant of the power of firearms. There could be only one ending to such an attack, but it would have effectually disposed of any chance of obtaining extraneous aid in the portage of our goods. I accordingly sent a letter to His Honour asking for extra police assistance. We induced the brother of the chief of Moibiri to visit the steamer by the boat that took the letter. His visit was of much benefit to us, as, on his return in safety, the villagers showed a marked increase of cordiality to us, and brought us pigs, vegetables, &c., in abundance. His Honour answered my letter by kindly coming himself and remained with us the following day. Bearing of Mount Suckling, 262 degrees; south peak of Mount Suckling, 258 degrees.

On 1st March Sir William, accompanied by Mr. Armit and an escort of police, left the camp at 7 a.m., preceding the carriers by half an hour. Four hours later the latter returned for fresh loads, and I and the Commandant made a start, reaching a small untenanted village in two hours. The first relay of goods had been left here, and we found the natives busily engaged in transporting them to a camp which His Honour had selected about a mile and a-half distant. The site was on the left bank of a fine mountain stream named Kwagila, running in a northerly course. We passed the main village about half a mile before reaching the river. The path leading to it, which left our road at right angles, had been barred by a barrier of boughs, and our path at this junction for a distance of 200 yards had been widened some twenty feet or so. This had been done, no doubt, to allow their spearmen room to present a front to us in case of hostilities supervening. The natives, one and all, worked hard as carriers all day, and at His Honour's suggestion were well paid. The country passed through to-day was low and flat, and, with the exception of a few spots where gardens had been planted, appeared to be entirely submerged at times. The soil was mostly a yellow clay, and judging from the size of the taro, bananas, &c., must be very fruitful. A bunch of the latter brought into camp was the largest I have ever seen, being a good load for two men. The Goura Victoria is very plentiful about here. The King Bird and Raggianas are also to be found here, but not in any great quantities. At this season of the year they have barely completed their plumage, though they are in this respect three months in advance of their brethren on the other coast.

The following morning early we were able to get a fine view of Mount Maneao. The Administrator had previously told us that, as the collections (ornithological, botanical, &c.) were the main object of the expedition, it would be best to take the nearest road to the top of the main range, and from thence to visit the tableland (Tantam) lying between Maneao and Goropu. It was a very clear morning, and the former could be seen very distinctly. The face of the mountain immediately opposite to us was about four miles distant, very precipitous, and showed no spurs, but at its north-west end two long leading spurs could be discerned. We reckoned them to be about ten miles distant. Pines growing among grass could be seen with the glass at their junctions, near the summit of the mountain. The Administrator and party left us to return to the coast at 7 a.m. The success of the expedition is in great part due to the visit of His Honour. The fact of His Honour coming amongst them with a large force of police, and returning without doing them any harm, was proof to them that our intentions were *bonâ fide*. As will be seen later on, the friendliness of this tribe and its chief averted an attack of the combined mountain tribes. The remainder of the baggage that had been left behind at the last camp arrived at 2 p.m. A large box containing trade had been somehow left unprotected at the untenanted village passed yesterday, and I was much pleased to see that it had

been left untouched by the natives. This incident spoke volumes for their good faith and honesty of purpose. We were detained at this camp (No. 4) for three days, sickness being the principal cause. Several of the carriers were suffering from fever and dysentery, and I myself was laid up with the latter ailment. The loss of these three days was a matter of regret, though it gave me an opportunity to complete a small vocabulary and further cement friendship with the natives. Early on the morning of 3rd March half a dozen Kwagilans visited us to complain of the conduct of three of the gun-boys. They said that these boys had entered their village with their guns at the charge, and had driven them from house to house until the village was emptied. All the villagers had run away into the bush, and were still in hiding there. The boys themselves said that they had missed their way, and had entered the village by mistake, and that the natives had prepared to attack them. As they had been distinctly forbidden to enter or even approach any village or its gardens, they were deprived of their guns in the presence of the chief. The latter and his people seemed much pleased at our action in the matter, and were profuse in their offers of aid as carriers so long as we did not enter the Maisina country. There appears to be a long standing feud between these two tribes, though the chief of Kwagila says that lately peace has been established. This man and his two brothers each received a small present, as well as the chief of Itoi, who happened to be present. His village lay south-west from us.

As I was unable to make a move next day, the sergeant, Rebuna, Soro-Soro the chief of Kwagila, and many villagers were sent ahead to establish friendly relations. They, however, mistook the direction, and, instead of taking the road to Itoi, proceeded up the right bank of the Kwagila. They visited seven villages, all of which were friendly with the exception of the last, immediately under the mountain, which refused to respond to any overtures of friendship. The names of the villages are Boromata, Niuma, Gabituma, Wailolo, Topivaga, Arapanur (hostile).

The natives of Kwagila to-day for the first time brought their children into camp. The latter were all given small presents of beads. These natives are of average size, and appear to be very active. They are, on the whole, a good-looking lot with finely-cut features (somewhat a rarity in the Papuan), and restless, sparkling eyes. The women we had as yet not seen, but a girl of about nine years of age came with her father, the chief. She had very delicate features with a purely oval face. These people, compared with the inhabitants of the other coast, appear to be singularly free from disease, skin-disease and ulcers being almost absent altogether. On our return an opportunity was afforded us of observing the women. Many of them were suffering from disease of finger-joints. Among the men I only noticed one case of this affection. They do not tattoo, but raise cicatrices on the body by cutting and rubbing ashes into the wound in the same way as the aboriginal of Australia. Among the men there does not seem to be any form, pattern, or regularity in the scars. They may be seen on all parts of the body. The women, however, raise the scars in the form of a crescent on the chest. At the points of the horns of the crescent the scars are small, one quarter inch in length, the remainder gradually increasing in length until the breastbone is reached, where the scar is 2 inches long. They are placed perpendicularly, and about an inch apart. The men wear a decent covering, similar to the east end natives, but without the fashions of hair rope affected by those people, in the place of which they use a waistband of finely plaited bamboo (ala'a), about 3 inches in width, which, being very flexible and elastic, is slipped over the head and shoulders to its place on the hips. Several of our boys bought some, and it was amusing to watch them trying to force them down over their larger frames. The women wear a covering of native cloth, which is held in its place by the ala'a. The married women use a larger cloth than the girls, which covers the body from the shoulders downwards. Their language is very musical and exclamatory; sounds very pleasing to the ear. "Yes" is expressed by a sound resembling the coo of a dove, and wonder or pleasure by a musical O. In colour they are darker than the Papuan of the other coast, though red heads and light skins are not uncommon. I noticed one boy who was piebald, perhaps the effect of disease.

We left Camp 4 on 6th March. Mr. Armit, the sergeant, and first lot of carriers started at 7 a.m. in the direction of Pine-tree Spur, I with my private boy following him at 10 a.m. The country passed through to-day was dense forest, growing on undulating and rocky ground. At a distance of three miles from Camp 4 the forest and stony ground disappeared, and level country, good soil, and gardens took their place. The camp (No. 5) was pitched on a small running creek, about four miles distant from Camp 4. This ground, like that met between Moibiri and Kwagila, seems to be subject to inundation. Mr. Armit, who had preceded me, told me that on approaching the gardens he found the path barred by a barrier of boughs, and the chief of Itoi standing in front of it. On inquiring if he should respect it, the man at once took him by the hand and led him around it. Near Camp 5 was a path leading from Itoi to a village named Uamatu (chief's name, Bisirabu), the former half a mile and the latter a mile in distance from the creek. I found on my arrival some two score natives from both villages in the camp. They seemed to be friendly, and started off at once to Camp 4 to help our carriers. By nightfall everything had arrived with the exception of a few bags of rice, with which the sergeant and his boys remained. It was explained to the chief by signs that we wished to sleep here, and would then go on to Pine-tree Spur. He replied by touching his nose and navel and closing his eyes with his hands, implying that we could sleep in safety, as he was our friend. These people were quite as honest as our former friends, and though things were lying about all over the camp, nothing was missed. The nearest point of Maneao appeared to be about three miles distant.

By 1 p.m. on the 7th, the remainder of the goods had arrived. As it was too late to make a fresh start, the shooting boys were sent out. Natives of several villages in our vicinity visited us during the day, and presented us with no less than seven pigs. They all appeared friendly and honest. An incident, however, occurred which threatened to rupture this good feeling. Had I been aware of it at the time it occurred, I would have endeavoured to avert it; but I was confined to my hammock by weakness, and it escaped my notice. Mr. Armit had given a pig to be divided among the natives. This particular pig happened to be a present from Bisirabu, the chief of Uamatu. He and his people were invited by Mr. Armit to join the feast, but refused, and pointing to a side of pork that was hanging up, suggested that this should be given to them. As it was intended for our own consumption, their request was refused. They then left in high dudgeon, Bisirabu himself shaking his staff (io), and apparently threatening vengeance. I did not learn this until it was too late to remedy matters. It was highly necessary that the anger of the Uamutuans should be appeased, as, without their aid, our progress would

necessarily be very slow. Our quantity of baggage was so large that, without native aid, it would have taken three days to transport it three miles. This would have necessitated separation of our party, and would have wearied and disheartened our carriers at the very outset. Our native friends were well paid for their services, and seemed well pleased. It is worthy of note that, with the exception of the tribe met at Fir-tree Point, and the passively hostile attitude of Arapanua, we have seen no armed men whatever. Pine-tree Spur, and the spur on the eastern side of it, appeared from a glimpse we obtained of it to be about six or seven miles from this camp. All our carriers were suffering much from colds, and some from fever. The sergeant was also very ill with pleurisy.

Shortly after daybreak on the 8th the chief of Itoi arrived, and his services were at once enlisted as a messenger to Bisirabu. He was instructed to ask him to come and see us, as we had heard that we had offended him. He appeared late in the afternoon in a state of very considerable trepidation. He explained his conduct of yesterday by saying that he was not performing a war-dance, but was shaking the knife that had been given him to show his joy in the possession of it. This was evidently not the truth; but I appeared to accept it, and he was told that we feared he had been unjustly treated at our camp, and that we did not wish that there should be any bad feeling between us, especially as we were anxious to obtain the assistance of his village in transporting our goods. He assured us that his feelings were quite in accord with our own, and he would give us all the aid in his power. Before he left I offered him a piece of pork, but he refused it, at the same time drawing his hand with a cutting motion across his arm. He, however, accepted a handful of broken biscuit. There appeared to be some superstitious custom among these people with regard to the killing and eating of pigs which I could not fathom. The inhabitants of Hood Bay will not eat a pig that they have reared themselves. This custom may prevail here.

The Kwagilans and Itoians were also offered some pork. The former accepted, but the latter refused it, and the chief shaking his head and pointing to the Kwagila people, forcibly clasped his left forearm with his right hand. One has to be very careful in dealing with strange peoples, whose peculiar customs and tabus are unknown, lest these are unconsciously ruptured, and mortal affront given. Up to this date no rain has fallen, though thunder has been daily growling and grumbling in the gorges above us, but on the afternoon of this day a heavy shower visited us.

Mr. Armit, with all our carriers, started early to cut a track onwards, and pitch a camp about two miles distant. The carriers were then to be sent back, and with extraneous aid we hoped to get everything shifted by nightfall. At 3 p.m. a constable arrived with a letter from Mr. Armit, saying that he had travelled some distance without finding water, and that he and the carriers were returning. He subsequently described the country as not being of a character to store permanent water. He returned at 4 p.m., having left the goods covered and stored in a dry place.

The following morning, in accordance with his promise, Bisirabu and his followers appeared early, and we effected a start at 8 a.m., leaving the sergeant and his force to follow subsequently with the remainder of the packs. I was too weak to walk, so was carried. We reached Camp 6 at 10 a.m., and shortly afterwards, and before we could erect the tents, a heavy thunderstorm burst upon us, but left no water. The soil consisted of loose stones and boulders, no bedrock being exposed anywhere. The rain on falling disappears at once. We were, however, successful in finding water three-quarters of a mile away. I was much interested in watching the ease and celerity with which the natives erected a shelter at the time the rain fell. A man dashed down into a dry watercourse, seized a flat piece of slate and splintered its edge against a larger stone. A quantity of young saplings were growing around; these he attacked with his fragment of slate, giving each a couple of blows with its edge. He then bent the sapling down over the cut, and another blow on the upper side severed it.

The saplings were then pushed a few inches into the loose soil and bent over. Two or three men had meanwhile gathered some broad leaves; these were placed on the upper side of the framework of saplings, and the shelter was complete.

We were lucky in obtaining an excellent view of Maneao and its two large spurs, on its north-western side. Viewed from the sea, the mountain presents a far different appearance than when seen from its base. It is a mass of broken and irregular spurs, densely wooded and very steep. Towards the summit of Pine-tree Spur large patches of grass could be seen, with pines scattered here and there. The spur on the eastern side of it and nearest to us was more densely wooded, and its sides did not appear to be so precipitous as those of the former.

All goods were in camp by 3 p.m. Insects were here in great quantities, and we were able to make a large collection. This place was also infested by native bees, which, for malignant pertinacity, beat the Cooper's Creek fly. They tasted everything eatable or otherwise, crept up one's trousers, down one's neck, and into one's eyes.

As no water had been found in the direction in which we wished to travel, a party was dispatched the following morning early in the direction of Pine-tree Spur, with instructions to cut a track until water was met, and to then return. They appeared again at 4 p.m., and reported that they had found a sufficient supply of water in a bywash of a large dry watercourse, about two miles distant. The sergeant and another party had struck in straight for the mountain, and had followed its base round in a north-westerly direction. They met plenty of running water.

Many Uamutu natives visited us to-day, bringing vegetables and a few stone adzes, which were bought. Clubs they do not seem to wish to part with. They left us late in the afternoon. Many small boys had accompanied them. Mr. Armit's private servant lost himself to-day, and caused us some anxiety. He, however, turned up the following day in safety.

On 11th March I left camp with all hands carrying at 7·30 a.m., reaching the water in an hour's time. The men were at once sent back to bring on more packs. Mr. Armit appeared at 1 p.m. in company of the lost one, who had spent the night on the mountain. Only two Uamutuans assisted us to-day, but by 4 p.m. everything was in camp and under shelter. To one of these men I sold the parings of my finger-nails for a large taro. He was very anxious that I should part with a portion of my moustache on the same terms, but the price I demanded was beyond his present means. This camp (No. 7) was pitched on the bank of a broad, shallow, and rocky channel of a mountain stream, which was quite dry, the water running beneath the surface. The timber in its vicinity was much larger and loftier than any we have hitherto met, but fairly open, and cutting a track through it was not a difficult

task. The nearest point of Maneao was distant about half a mile. The Kaile boys, since we started, had been giving us much trouble, and they had to be brought to their bearings to-day. The camp is split up into three sections—Kaile, Irupara and Aloma, and Taupota and Reunaboua. Kaile, who were the strongest party, unless constantly watched, would impose on the weaker lots, especially the Taupota men, forcing them to exchange any of their loads which may have been light for heavy ones. The Kaile boys were all physically a much more powerful lot, whilst the Taupota men, though very willing, were not equal to the loads that the former carried. They also had appropriated all the blankets and bags. These were taken from them, and forcible warning given that any repetition of this conduct would much lessen the pay each would receive on the completion of his service.

Before leaving Camp 6 we "planted" four bags of rice and six tins of meat. The two natives who had helped us on this day strongly urged us not to go far to the westward, as a tribe named Dori-Dorina lived there on the mountain who were cannibals and would fight us. On a former expedition to Mount Goropu, of which I had the honour to be a member, we were warned by Maisina against the same tribe. This is the common belief of all coast tribes with regard to the mountaineers. A lofty mountain is to them a region of mystery, where men with tails, dwarfs, giants, and cannibals are ever on the watch to welcome all comers with teeth sharpened and digestive organs under high pressure.

13th March.—We reckoned Pine-tree Spur was now about four miles distant, and I left the camp early to cut a track in its direction, which was south-south-west. It was arranged that, on my finding water, I should fix up the camp in readiness to receive the rice which was to follow an hour later. Almost immediately on leaving the camp, the character of the country changed. We entered very heavy dense forest, covering undulating, broken, and rocky ground, intersected by many deep but narrow water-courses. They were all dry, and it was apparent that only for a short time after rain fell would they retain water. They were all running in a northerly course. I continued steadily cutting till 11a.m., when I was overtaken by Mr. Armit and the carriers. We had by that time covered about two miles. Half a mile beyond we met a broad and very rocky dry river about 150 yards in width. A few hundred yards up this we found running water, and at once pitched camp on the edge of the left bank, which was perpendicular and twenty feet in height. The boys promptly manufactured a ladder as a means of ascent.

An incident now occurred which almost wrecked the expedition. The last camp had been pitched on flat country near a shallow and broad watercourse. A storm had been brewing for some time among the gorges of Maneao, and suddenly burst on us with terrific energy. In an hour four inches of rain fell. Five minutes after it commenced, a wall of water six feet in height came rolling and roaring down the river bed; the uproar was deafening, and a few minutes later an impassable torrent 6 feet in depth was foaming in the river. The carriers, all of whom had been sent back to the last camp for the remainder of the rice, had, it subsequently appeared, just reached that place when the rain commenced, and they were engaged in carrying the goods across the dry river bed when the flood burst upon them. They seemed, according to their own account, to have battled manfully and successfully against the waters, and saved the rice. Had they arrived half an hour later fifty bags of rice would have been lost. They said that our late camping ground was flooded to the height of a man's chest. Only once, in the Himalayas, have I seen a storm to equal it in violence. The distance covered to-day was about 2½ miles.

Height above sea level, 650 feet. We were now immediately at the foot of the mountain among the small parasitical spurs of the large main spur. This was made the depôt camp and was well adapted to the purpose, being on dry, elevated ground, with plenty of good drinking water. Four men were on the sick list as well as Mr. Armit, who was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery.

By 5 p.m. on 13th March, everything had been moved from the last camp. I went down the river some little distance in the early morning and was lucky in obtaining a partial view of the two main spurs through the tree tops. I found that Pine-tree Spur lay about two miles to the south-west, and that we were camped on a small spur, an offshoot of the other large spur, which was distant from us about one mile in the south-west direction.

The native name of this spur is Tanamgina; that of Pine-tree Spur, Waiawaima. The name of the river on which Depôt Camp was pitched is Ateróo, and that of the river between Tanamgina and Waiawaima, Airóo.

Rain fell throughout this day, but not heavily.

Bearing of Mount Victory, 337°.

Native bees (three species) were here in larger quantities than ever, and a mosquito net was a necessity when writing or skinning.

Six boys were on the sick list, and Mr. Armit's condition did not show any improvement. The nights were very cold and wet, and the carriers seemed to feel it much.

The following morning early the sergeant and a party of cutters were despatched to cut a track to the top of the hill immediately in our rear, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the country between it and Tanamgina. Another party were sent in a south-westerly direction to strike the base of Waiawaima. Both parties returned about the same time. Sergeant Banari reported that a great deal of broken and precipitous country intervened between us and Tanamgina. The other party said that they had reached Waiawaima, but as they had crossed no river this was manifestly impossible. They reported that the spur they reached was one of easy ascent. It subsequently proved to be Tanamgina itself. Many natives from a village named Opo, lying about a mile distant to the east of us, arrived during the day. They brought food, and did not show any timidity. They had, no doubt, received a favourable account of us from the villages through which we had passed.

They appeared to speak a similar language to that of the coast tribes. They told us that we should find no villages on the mountain. Our sick list was steadily increasing, colds and fever being the chief ailments. Mr. Armit was a little better, and I was much improved, but very weak. In view of further sickness we decided to reduce the rice to be carried up the mountain to a quantity as small as possible, and in a week's time to send down for a further supply. We hoped to be able to carry everything else required until it was time to return.

Heavy rain fell again throughout the day and night.

On 15th March I left the camp with some cutters at 7 a.m., steering west-south-west along the base of the mountain. The undergrowth was very dense, and cutting a track through it a somewhat laborious task. We crossed three mountain streams, which were running strongly in a westerly course, no doubt to join the river Airóo, which drains Tanamgina and Waiawaima. After travelling a mile we reached the foot

of a gently sloping spur, and I sent back a letter to Mr. Armit suggesting that we should ascend this. In the meantime I sent out two parties under reliable men, one to follow the last stream we had passed to its junction with the Airóo, to cross it, and ascertain the nature of Waiawaima. The other party received instructions to follow up the spur on which we were until they could judge of its qualities as a road to the top. Both parties returned at the same time, 3 p.m. The former reported that they followed the stream down to its junction with the Airóo, but which they were unable to cross, its banks being too steep, and that Waiawaima spur was a mass of precipices. I quite expected the latter part of their report, as on several occasions I had had opportunities of seeing the spur on our road hither, and it had appeared to be such as they described.

The other party said that they had followed this spur (Tanamgina) for some distance, and that it still sloped upwards without a break, and that they could trace it to its junction with Maneao near its summit. I could not quite credit the latter assertion, as rain commenced to fall at noon, and the mountain must have been shrouded in mist. The number of sick increased to-day to ten, and though the rice to be carried had been reduced to fifteen bags the remainder were unequal to transporting it and the other stores, so we decided to devote the following day to reducing all stores to the smallest possible dimensions, only taking absolute necessaries. On 16th March the sick list was further increased by two. Mr. Armit was also very ill all day and night.

We commenced reorganising packs at daylight, and had completed the task by noon. All boxes with the exception of the medicine chest, and a tin box for the birds, were left behind, everything being carried in bags. Unfortunately, the latter were not waterproof, and during the ascent we had to exercise much care to get everything under cover before the daily rain set in. Heavy rain commenced again at noon and continued without cessation for the remainder of the day.

I sent some boys and the Kaile village constable away early to cut a track up the spur. They returned saying that they had done so for a considerable distance, and described the road as being waterless, and bounded on either side by steep precipices, at the bottom of which water could be heard. A violent discussion ensued on their return as to the best means of procuring this water—one man suggesting a long vine and a bucket. Eventually they arrived at the decision that they must go to the top, "water or no water, mase maori." On the night of this day we were all awoke by a violent shock of earthquake. Tents and trees were swaying, and boys tumbling about in all directions; nobody could keep his feet, so violent was the oscillation. We could not see Mount Victory from here, or it would have been interesting to note any corresponding action on its part.

A female Drepanornis D'Albertisii was obtained at this camp. I do not think this bird has ever been shot at such a low elevation. We could hear the Airóo River very distinctly from here, and we did not lose the roar of its waters until we had almost reached the summit of the mountain.

At an early hour on 17th March the sergeant arrived, and in obedience to instructions received brought all the sick men with him. I inspected them, and found that all were fit to go on with light loads, with the exception of my small Irupara boy. The sergeant was visited during the night by an apparition, which appeared to have thoroughly scared him and his command. It appeared that in the middle watches of the night he was aroused by the ladder being violently shaken. Raising himself, he was horrified to see what he described as "may be woman, may be devil, come now," and roused all hands, who kept watch and ward till daylight. The ladder continued its eccentricities until the early morning light dispelled its ghostly occupants.

I left camp with the Irupara boys carrying my tent and the rice tent at 7 a.m., and it was arranged that Mr. Armit with remainder of goods should follow me an hour later. The spur was at first very steep, but gradually assumed a gentler gradient. The path had been well cut, and progress was an easy matter. At 11 a.m., as rain threatened, I camped on a small plateau. The carriers commenced to arrive at noon, and by 1 p.m. everything was in camp under cover. Rain set in shortly afterwards. The shooting boys got a quantity of birds, mostly flycatchers, and amongst them were two sexpennes; 1,500 feet is a very low altitude for this bird. We found the first acorns on this day's march at 1,000 feet level.

From this camp (No. 10) until we reached the summit we observed the same order on the march. The track was cut the afternoon of the previous day in readiness for a start on the morrow, when I left early with a few boys, and pitched camp in readiness to receive the goods on their arrival. By this system we were able to keep the rice, &c., dry. Rain invariably commenced to fall about noon. Two shooting boys were always sent ahead in the early morning. The path being already cleared, they could climb noiselessly, and thus had a better chance of obtaining a good bag than if they had had to force their way through the scrub. Mr. Armit was always the last to leave the camp, and prevented any loitering on the part of the carriers. After leaving Camp 10 the gradient was steep but steady, but at 2,000 feet the backbone of the spur broadened out and broke up into small flats and low hillocks, which, though troublesome work, still gave us some little elevation. I obtained a glimpse of Waiawaima at this level. It was running almost parallel to us at about the distance of a mile, with a deep ravine intervening. A large rush of water could be heard in the latter. Rain did not fall to-day till 3 p.m., but compensated for the lateness of its arrival by raining heavily till 8 p.m.

Elevation of Camp 11 by aneroid 2,400 feet.

Mr. Armit's boiling water apparatus had been unfortunately broken, and the aneroid was somehow out of order and could not be depended on, so all elevations given must be received with doubt The latter marked 5,500 feet when we were within 1,000 feet of the summit of Maneao, the height of which is marked on the Admiralty chart as 9,163 feet.

Rain commenced to fall at daylight on 19th March, but at 9 a.m. the sun came out, and I was able to make a start with my usual companions. At 3,000 feet by aneroid we passed a temporary native camp. I searched it for signs of bones or nuts, but without success. A plant grew here in great profusion which is much prized by the natives of the other coast for its sweet-smelling (?) properties (Mamata). It may be that they visit this particular spot to collect it, though I noticed none of it in use among them. We reached a good camping ground at noon. Mr. Armit and carriers arrived an hour and a-half later. Shortly after dark one of my boys, whose fly was pitched close to mine, called out to me that a large animal was under my hammock. The sound of the boy's voice, however, frightened it, and it crept noiselessly away. The boy was supported in his statement by the other inmates of his tent.

I heard to-day the noise of a heavy animal forcing its way through the bush, but beyond a few broken twigs and displaced stones could find no trace of it. The ground was very stony, and no tracks could be seen.

From this camp to the 4,000 feet level the ascent was of a gentle gradient. Above this height the spur was broken up into rugged hillocks with precipitous sides covered by stunted bamboo.

Rain commenced to fall when we had reached the 4,650 feet level, and camp was hastily pitched. It, however, did not last any time. We were lucky in getting a nice spot for a camp, and when the sun shone it was very pleasant. The first mosquito seen visited us here, and was promptly consigned to the depths of the spirit bottle. It was almost white.

Though our guns numbered nine, we only employed four boys. Had a larger number been sent out they would have gone about in twos and threes, and would have shot "jealous," with the result that nothing would have been bagged. On reaching the summit of the mountain, where a large extent of shooting ground was obtained, all of them were employed without fear of any two boys stalking the same bird.

Leeches were fairly numerous here, and were a cause of much uneasiness to the Kaile and Irupara boys, in whose country they are not found. They thought that the leech, if undisturbed, would sound the flesh until it found a vein, when it would promptly puncture it, and death would ensue. The cold was getting unpleasantly palpable, and the carriers suffered much. We showed them how to build a fire with green wood, much to their astonishment, and in a short time large fires were burning all round the camp.

On 21st March two boys (natives of Wedau) deserted, but were recaptured. One appeared to have been suffering from toothache, and wished to return to the depôt in consequence; the other boy accompanied him as guard. Beyond a rise of 100 feet at the commencement, and 200 feet at the end, of this day's march, the country passed through was almost level. At 5,000 feet I got glimpses through the rising drift of the mountain on both sides of us. Waiawaima was quite close, a proof that we were nearing its junction with this spur. No running water could be heard between them. On the south-east side several spurs could be seen converging towards the summit of the one on which we were, and we judged correctly, as it subsequently proved, that a few hundred feet would find us at the junction of all on the main mountain. We camped on a good spot at 5,200 feet, having travelled about three miles. Shortly after the tents had been erected, the two shooting boys who had gone on ahead returned in great glee with a bunch of grass. Up to the present we had found no signs of the rarer species of bower birds or birds of paradise, though one boy said he had seen an Epimachus to-day.

We broke up camp early the following morning, everyone being anxious to see the grass. After half a mile's steady climb, we reached a small grass-covered hill. I was here prostrated by an attack of fever; and rain commencing to fall at the same time, we pitched camp. Two boys were sent on to cut the track upwards, and in four hours returned with the news that a large extent of grass country was ahead of us, and that there was plenty of water.

We followed a native path to-day. Before sunrise on 23rd March Mr. Armit and I ascended the small grassy hill which we had passed the previous day. The clouds had not then commenced to form, and we obtained a very clear view of the coast and Goropu. A large peaked mountain could be seen beyond the latter. Mount Victory was covered by steam. Mr. Armit took bearings of all important points.

Aby and I made a start with my usual contingent, and after half a mile's climb reached grass and fern country. The clouds now commenced to roll up, and hid everything beyond the distance of a hundred yards; rain threatening, we camped after travelling three-quarters of a mile farther. We were now at the junction of Tanamgina and Waiawaima. The country above us was covered by grass and fern, no tree growing anywhere except in the ravines which had eaten their way into the side of the mountain. We passed two native camps to-day, but could find no débris in either which would have indicated their object in visiting this place. It was bitterly cold at night. The shooting boys were all out to-day, but not with much success; they, however, got a couple of grass-loving birds, almost identical with the British tit-lark. They also brought in daisies, buttercups, and heather. Mr. Armit returned at noon from Waiwaima, whither he had gone early. He reported that it was useless to think of removing the camp to that place, that we should be further away from any collecting ground, and that Tantam was 2,500 feet beneath us, and separated from this mountain by a very deep gorge, with sides so precipitous that it would be impossible to cross it. It could have been circumvented by crossing it at the upper and southern extremity, but such a journey would have required a week, and that week would have been passed in grass country, which was of no value for collecting purposes. A week being too long a period to afford to throw away, we decided to remain where we were, and collect in the wooded gorges and ravines immediately beneath us. To reach Tantam the best way would be to follow up Pine-tree Creek for a distance of fifteen miles, and cross on to a spur that could be seen running down to it.

Heavy rain fell throughout this day, and the violent thunderstorm could be heard roaring amongst the gorges 2,000 feet beneath us. All the carriers were sent back to the depôt camp to-day; five Kaile boys, four Taupotans, my Irupara boys, Mr. Armit's servant, and one sick man remaining with us.

The following morning promising to be fine, we moved the camp to a high and dry spot in the open grass country. In a couple of hours a comfortable camp had been erected, and each fly surrounded by fern closely packed to keep out the rain and cold wind. At 10 a.m. the rain, which daily visits us, set in, and continued heavily till evening. It was impossible to do any shooting, except in the early morning hours. The sun is so powerful at this time of the year that, almost immediately after rising, its heat commences to condense the moisture in the plains, which rises up the mountain and falls again in rain. The first three hours of each day were delicious—a sharp, dry, bracing atmosphere, and a warm sun. After that period the rest of the day was miserable beyond comparison. On 26th March I instructed Ekiairi, the Kaile village constable, a very intelligent boy, to follow the native path running over the brow of the mountain to the west, with a view to ascertaining the object of the natives in visiting this place. He reported on his return that he had followed the path for about a mile, when it bifurcated towards the summit of Maneao, and down the side of the gorge lying between that mountain and Tantam. He followed the latter path to the edge of the ravine, beyond which point he was unable to go, the side of the ravine being too steep. He said that the natives appeared to use this road, but by what means they descended he was unable to say.

A police constable and some carriers arrived from the depôt at 4 p.m. with a voluminous mail from the sergeant. He reported all quiet, plenty of pigs and vegetables, and only two men on the sick-list. Some of the Kaile boys had refused to obey his order to bring up some tea. With the exception of two or three of them, these Kaile men were a source of constant worry. They ought never to be employed again on an expedition such as this. They have been thoroughly spoiled.

The following morning the shooting boys were sent out early, but returned almost immediately, saying it was too cold in the scrub. A row ensued with the result that they recognised the error of their ways. Ekiairi and Lohiabada (a Kaile boy, an especially good quiet lad) returned some hours later with some new birds, among them an olive-green bower bird. I rewarded each of them with some tobacco. My Irupara boy, Lin, was also rewarded for a very fine male specimen of the Astrarchia Stefaniæ. As the boys' enthusiasm in the matter of birds seemed to require stimulating, I promised to reward them in the following scale:—New species, five sticks of tobacco; male Paradiseidæ, twenty sticks of tobacco; male bower birds, twenty sticks of tobacco; female bower birds, five sticks of tobacco.

This day was a fairly fine one again. Towards evening a gentle but very cold southerly wind set in, and at the same time the clouds commenced to gather in the plains beneath us, and massing themselves stormed our mountain and Tantam. It was very interesting to watch the struggle between wind and cloud. The latter advanced steadily under shelter of the slope of the range, but on reaching the edge of the tableland were hurled back in confusion on the masses in the rear; still they advanced, taking advantage of every small gully, but always with a like result. The defending force grew somewhat weaker for a short time, and the attacking party was able to rush the crest of the slope, but was only allowed to hold it temporarily, being driven back eventually in great confusion. Towards evening the courage of the besiegers commenced to fail, and by night they were utterly routed, and might be seen scurrying away to the northward in small detached parties in all directions.

The effect of the tobacco stimulant administered was very apparent on the following day, a new bird of paradise and several Astrarchiæ and Epimachi being the result.

The 29th March was fine, the sun shining almost the whole day. A large quantity of birds were obtained, also a wallaby. The fur of the latter was very long and thick. There seemed to be a great quantity of them about the grass land, but they were very difficult to approach. The following day Mr. Armit left early to visit the Pines. He returned in the afternoon reporting that a good collecting ground existed immediately beneath that spot and on the western side. On inquiry it was found that the boys had already visited the place, but were unable to descend the valley on account of the precipitous nature of the sides. However, as Mr. Armit seemed certain that a road could be found, orders were accordingly given that all boys with two days' rations were to leave for the spot on the following morning and to return at sundown on the 1st of April. Mr. Armit injured his knee badly to-day by a fall.

All shooting boys left early on the morrow for the new ground.

Two men from the depôt arrived early on this day with some taro and a side of pork.

The boys returned from the Pines at noon on 1st April, reporting that no birds could be found in that vicinity. All birds obtained were got in the gullies immediately below this camp. The "Merrie England" was seen anchored at Fir-tree Point in the early morning of this day. Very heavy rain fell in the afternoon, accompanied by violent thunder. 2nd April was the first rainless day we experienced since we had commenced the ascent of the mountain. In the afternoon a fresh southerly breeze sprang up which was very cold. We had, unfortunately, no thermometer with us. The atmosphere being very clear, and utterly cloudless, Mr. Armit and I were able to observe and sketch all the surrounding country. The extreme eastern and western points visible were East Cape and Mount Victoria. Goodenough and Fergusson Islands could also be seen very distinctly. The tableland (Tantam) is a misnomer, that elevation, though appearing from the coast as a flat-topped range, is, when viewed from above, quite different. The general surface is certainly level, but is cut up into slices by deep and narrow ravines, parallel to each other, and running from south to north. Fir-tree Creek rises in the ranges to the east of the Goropu, and after closely following nearly the whole of the northern base of Tantam, receiving all Tantam's waters discharged into it at right angles, suddenly wheels into the low forest country of the coast flats, and debouches at Fir-tree Point. The whole course could be distinctly seen. This creek would not be a good road to take in attempting the ascent of Goropu, as its source appears to be in a range to the east of that mountain. Six distinct ranges could be counted from our point of observation, intervening between the western extremity of Tantam and Goropu.

The course of a river, broad, but doubtless very shallow, could be seen running from the eastern end of Maukio, and after a very tortuous course, debouching in Goodenough Bay.

We broke up camp on 3rd April early with the intention of descending to the 4,000-feet level, where we hoped to be able to obtain some male specimens of the Sexpennis and Superb, neither of which we had as yet secured.

Shortly after the start, I, who was in the lead, got off the road on to a native path, and did not discover my error until I had descended some 500 feet. The path was a well beaten one, and evidently in pretty constant use. The people using it most probably belong to the villages Woitata, Ugabu, and Uani, lying in the delta of the Aroa. After descending two and a-half miles, we camped, judging we were about the 4,000-feet level. The aneroid, however, makes 5,400 feet, which was manifestly incorrect. There was a marked difference in the temperature.

We remained in this camp till 6th April. Rain fell almost incessantly during these three days. We appeared to be in the midst of the strata of clouds that was always storming Tantam. On 6th April we descended to our former camp at 3,350-feet level. I offered forty sticks of tobacco for each male Sexpennis and Superb brought in. This had the desired effect, and one of each species soon appeared. No male Amblyornis Subalaris could, however, be obtained, though young males and females were plentiful. Rebuna and his son were despatched to the depôt with botanical specimens, and instructed to tell the sergeant to send up four men to help our carriers. On 8th April, on arrival of those men, we made another start on our homeward road, the boys in great spirit at the prospect of a bit of pork. We reached the depôt at noon, where we found some twenty natives who had just arrived with a large pig. The sergeant reported that he had had some trouble with the natives, mountain tribes, who had once or twice appeared in large numbers, and challenged him to fight Soro-Soro. The chief of Kwagila, who had always shown himself very friendly to us, and seemed much attached to Bauari, took his part, and told the mountaineers that in the event of a fight, they must look upon him as an enemy, for he should assist

the sergeant. The pig brought this morning was a peace offering. They seemed much frightened on the appearance of Mr. Armit and myself. Warning was at once given them that on the least sign of hostility on their part, we should open fire on them, and that the consequence of that fire would be more severe than they could possibly realise.

We had been very lucky in obtaining such a good camp for the depôt, and the happy turn hostilities took was, no doubt, in great part due to its position. The rear of the camp was scrub so dense that no spear could have been used with any effect, and the front was protected by the perpendicular bank of the river, 20 feet in height. It was in the dry bed of this that the hostile demonstration took place. I am glad to be able to say that the sergeant appeared to have behaved with tact and forbearance in the face of great provocation. It would have been very easy for him, and no doubt more in accordance with his inclinations, to have settled the matter in a more forcible manner. The names of the hostile villages were Arapanua, Boromata, Gabituma, Wailolo, Topivaga, and Niuma.

I learned from these people that they are in the habit of crossing the range to three villages named Deava, Waponi, and Wacara. The sergeant bought some bamboo pipes from a native of one of these villages who had lately arrived. This is the first instance I have met, or of which I have heard, of intercourse between tribes living on different sides of the main range.

The following is the list of villages near the depôt camp to the westward:—Woitata, Ugabu, Uani, at the foot of the range; Doriri, mountain village. To the eastward: Boromata, Darabuna, Banaroa, Kanamara, Agara, Atopa, Niuma, Gabituma, Wailolona, Topivaga; Uamatu, Itoi, near the north coast.

It may be mentioned here that the natives of the Amazon Island name Mount Dayman Kaowagolo. They did not recognise the names of the villages reported by these people as lying on the southern side of the range.

As the sergeant had told us that he expected some Itoi, Uamatu, and Kwagila natives on the morrow, we waited till noon on that day, but on their non-appearance, our own boys were started off with the botanical collection, which was a very large one, to Camp 5. On 10th April, as we had a long stage before us, the whole camp was aroused at 4 a.m. to prepare the morning meal. This was despatched by sunrise, and a start effected by 6 a.m. We reached Camp 5 at 10 a.m. Having instructed two police constables to remain at Camp 5 and to send on the botanical collection by any Itoians and Uamatuans who might arrive, we continued our way, reaching Camp 4 at 1 p.m., a long ten miles.

We were met here by Banari's friend, who informed us that the Administrator was at Oparea, a river some little distance to the east of Fir-tree Point. We subsequently discovered that it was the "Peuleule," with His Honour the Judge and Mr. Butterworth on board, which was anchored at that spot.

The sergeant, at the invitation of his friend Soro-Soro, the chief of Kwagila, visited that village in the afternoon. Two hours later a frightful uproar was heard, and Banari, heading a large triumphal procession of men, women, and children carrying a pig, appeared. Soro-Soro's wife was superintending the portage of the latter, and as she seemed to be dressed in anything but a "little brief authority" a piece of turkey red was presented to her. She was much pleased, and gave Mr. Armit and myself a cordial invitation to visit her village on the morrow. The Kaile boys were placed on guard that night, not that I feared attack, but as part punishment for the trouble they had given us throughout the trip.

Many natives of Itoi and Uamutu carried for us this day.

At 8·30 a.m. on the following day everything, with the help of the natives, was out of camp and across the Kwagila. Mr. Armit, myself, the sergeant, and Soro-Soro left shortly afterwards to visit the village. It was half a mile distant. When close to it we were met by about a hundred women and children drawn up to greet us. Only one man was present. The chief conducted us to his house, a long low building two stories in height, a platform forming the first and two or three attics the second. Two other houses of a like description were built at right angles to it. These were the abodes of the chief's especial followers.

The whole village was formed of a cluster of twelve hamlets similar to the one we visited, and were built a few score yards apart; so that the whole formed the circumference of a rough circle. They are named Kwagira, Dibaia, Soboro, Jaiba, Biroto, Arigirima, Guguba, Koream, Tupai, Kanaru, Meari, and Eia. We spent half an hour here, bought a few things, fondled a few infants, shook hands with some of their mothers, said good-bye and left. We reached Camp 3, after a tramp through an ocean of mud, at noon. Soro-Soro was presented with a long knife as a further reward for his friendship. On inquiry from Soro-Soro I learned that the jade in use in these parts is obtained near Banaroa, a village lying under the foot of Maneao.

The camp was aroused early on the morning of the 12th in readiness for the arrival of the whaleboats, as the natives were unanimous in stating that the steamer was anchored at Dago (Fir-tree Point). As, however, they had not arrived at 9 a.m., a couple of boys were sent down the creek in a canoe to ascertain the truth, and at the same time a note was despatched overland to Mr. Moreton asking for instructions.

At 10 a.m. a shot was heard, and the Commandant of Police appeared in a dingy. He and His Honour the Judge were at Dago awaiting the arrival of the "Merrie England."

At 3 p.m. the messenger sent overland returned with a letter from His Honour the Administrator, instructing us to remain at Guba-Guba till the following morning, when the boats would be sent to embark us. Crowds of natives were here all day; among them a large deputation from Boromata, one of the villages that had threatened us with hostilities.

His Honour the Judge and Mr. Moreton arrived at noon the following day with two whaleboats, and we were at once embarked. On reaching the mouth of the creek, we found the "Peuleule" with Captain Hennessy on board awaiting us. In obedience to instructions received, the Taupota men were paid off, and shipped on board the ketch. Each man received 3 lb. tobacco, one tomahawk, one 18-inch knife, two 14-inch knives, and two yards of calico. We left the lugger at 2 p.m., and reached Dago an hour later, where we met His Honour, who was encamped on the point.

Two rivers debouch between Dago and Forewa Creeks named Woiawana and Oparea, the latter lying nearest to Dago.

Soro-Soro had accompanied us, and on our landing was presented to His Honour, who was informed of his conduct in regard to the threatened hostilities of the mountaineers. He was given a handsome present, and small gifts were also made to a large number of his tribe who had come overland.

We remained at Dago two days, and were then embarked on board the "Merrie England."

On 21st April we reached Port Moresby, and the Kaile and Irupara boys were paid off.

In concluding my report, I would wish to bear testimony to the very efficient aid rendered to me by Mr. W. E. Armit, who, in spite of continued sickness, was untiring in his efforts to make the expedition a success. In the ornithological department especially he was indefatigable. Birds were brought in in such large quantities that, without his assistance, it would have been impossible for me to prepare all the skins.

I also cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Sergeant Banari, especially in the threatened assault of the mountaineers. Throughout the expedition he acted as chief interpreter, and was of much use in that service. The tact he showed in his intercourse with the natives established a most friendly feeling; and anyone visiting that part in the future and mentioning Banari's name would, I am sure, be accorded a hearty welcome. We were unfortunate in encountering so much rain, which caused much sickness, and somewhat hampered the expedition, but, on the whole, I cannot but be satisfied with the result of the trip.

REGINALD E. GUISE.

The Hon. the Government Secretary, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.

List of common words in use among the natives of Kwagila:—

Alfred: Iberu
Ant: Sisibi
Areca nut: Kita
Arm: Insisuta
Armlet: Kwasi
Astrarchia: Kanaisere
Axe: Saparua
Back: Kauta
Bad: Kokosina
Bag (netted): Kawaru
Beard: Apeta
Bee: Taputapo'o
Belly: Jata
Beads: Borodimdim
Bellyband: Kaibe, ala'a
Bill (of Toucan): Wana
Cicada: Awasiori
Chest: Dogarata
Chief: Variawa
Cloth: Tapuara
Club: Niapi
Cocoanut: Diura
Cocoanut (young): Bobo
Come: Botu-botu
Cut: Tasuti
Cut off (as head): Amiota
Croton: Buseri
Cuscus: Taupai
Drepanornis: Biwipa
Ear: Tainata
Earring: Buoro
Eat: Tanam
Epimachus: Kanai sere
Eye: Matata
Eyebrow: Mataputa
Feather: Bubunina
Finger: Indáragota
Fire: Warapa
Fight: Ravia
Fly (s.): Kwagugu
Flycatcher: Torua
Foot: Atá
Forehead-band (shell): Gere-gere
Forehead-band (grass): Giwaiwai
Forehead-fringe: Bububu
Goura Victoria: Maora
Good: Dewa-dewa
Gum: Pipi
Hair: Tepata
Hair (body): Bubunita
Hand: Imau
Head: Unita
Heel: Aituta
Hornbill: Yagamu
Kill: Gavia
King bird: Kirimi
King hunter: Asere kere-kere
Kingfisher: Paruri
Knee: Kimarata
Leaf: Sena'a
Leg: Apireta
Leg-band: Kwasi
Man: Matanata
Moth: Kara Bimbim
Moustache: Jorara
Nail (finger): Ingwagata
Name: Goa
Necklace: Nonogu
Needle: Senúko
No: Keaga
Nose: Aburuta
Peace: Taunova
Pepper vine: Avíí
Pig: Gunoro
Raggiana: Totopa
Rain: Gariwa
Rib: Sesibita
River: Sereu
Rock: Bulo
Sand: Motobai
Song: Kware
Set down: Tamaire
Shell: Pui
Skew: Kupireta
Steep: Taneino-mati
Stand up: Tamisi
Stone: Agimi
Strike: Veangara
Sun: Vera'a
Swallow (v.): Kakaia
Sugar-cane: Ke'ea
Sword: Io
Taro: Ube'e
Testicles: Asepota
Thigh: Toiata
Thunder: Ushana
Tongue: Papeta
Tooth: Awata
War: Ravia
Water: Goila—Sariwa
Wattle bird: Yampa
Wood: Iturupa
Wrist: Imperebu
Two: Ruam
Four: Ruam-ruam
Ten: Auetawata
Twenty: Orokesan

APPENDIX Y.

REPORT BY HON. M. H. MORETON UPON EXPEDITION UNDERTAKEN TO EFFECT ARREST OF CERTAIN MURDERERS BELONGING TO THE EBEI TRIBE.

Port Moresby, 25th November, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Port Moresby, according to instructions received from Your Honour, in company with Messrs. Armit and English, the constabulary, and carriers, on the 14th instant, to endeavour to arrest certain natives, unknown, of the Ebei tribe, who had, about September last, come down from the hills, surprised and killed, as alleged, fourteen of the inhabitants of Kava.

Annexed are memos. from my diary.

On the 14th instant we left about 8 a.m., arriving at Jimmy Malay's, at which place we got the carriers together and made a start to Vetoroko, a small village on the top of the range, lying about 2 miles north from Tatana; from thence our course generally was N. by E. to a small creek some 4½ miles, where we camped; leaving that camp next morning we carried on the same course for ¾-mile to a couple of old houses on a ridge; then N.E. 1¼ miles to the Laloki River, nearly all swamp, which we crossed on a timber block; then S.E. by S., some 2 miles of swamp, to a waterhole in open country.

On the 16th our general course was N.E., level country, crossing the western spur of Mount Lawes. Bearings as taken on return trip—Boabaga 201 degrees, Nahudati 17 degrees, and Hovabada 234 degrees 30 minutes. At 6 miles we came on a creek running westerly, and 1½ miles further we camped at some small waterholes in open country.

Next day, 17th, following on the same course, at about ¾-mile we struck another creek also running westerly; this and another, which we afterwards followed up, joining lower down, and presumably running into the Brown River. Running up this latter creek, which became very steep and