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Appendix A - pp. 1-23

Appendix B - including Maps 1 to 12

Appendix C
APPENDIX A.

DETAILED DATA FOR GUTTMAN SCALE ANALYSIS:

CONTENTS OF FAMILY, MEN’S AND SPIRIT HOUSES.

TELEFOLMIN (IFITAMAN) TELEFOLIP

amdelol/telefolip (central spirit house)

blank houseboard covered by special lattice-work walling (delol)

Contents: c. 6,000 domestic pig jawbones - some painted.
          c. 60 wild-pig skulls/jawbones.
          1 Shield (TW.5).

menamem: 2 ancestral skulls.
          (i) Imkumanam - unmen.
          (ii) Kwelepnok (or Organeng?) - unmen.

TELEFOLMIN (IFITAMAN) BOGALMINAVIP

amogeng (spirit house) - secondary to amdelol.

decorated houseboard (T.78).

Contents: c. 1,500 domestic pig jawbones.
          c. 35 wild pig skulls/jawbones.

menamem: 5 ancestral skulls (?):
          (i) Dumigim - unmen (wild pig hunting)
          (ii) Imkumanam - unmen (warfare)
          (iii) Ileptalagim - Unmen (wild pig hunting)
          (iv) Uyamsanal - unmen (wild pig hunting)
          (v) (a Fegolmin man) - imanmen (taro)

plus fingerbones of a Fegolmin.
TELEFOLMIN (IFITAMAN) TINKABANABIP 1/1967

volam (men's house)
decorated houseboard (T.50)

Contents: many domestic and wild pig jawbones.
1 shield (TW.4).

menamen: 4 ancestral skulls:
(i) Sangim - unmen.
(ii) Solepnok - unmen.
(iii) Melumnok - unmen.
(iv) Iliesep/Ilisengim - unmen.

2 small bundles containing:
(i) small animal bones and talap seeds (wild pig food).
(ii) wild pig tails, eagle's claw, and talap seeds.

The spirit of the hawk grips the wild pigs (tails) and draws them to the food (talap) in this house (i.e. within reach of the occupants).

TELEFOLMIN (IFITAMAN) TELEFOLIP 1964?

unangam (family house).

no houseboard - house derelict and unoccupied.

Contents: c. 60 domestic (?) pig jawbones.
small animal bones (?)

menamen: 4 or more ancestral skulls and other relics
including eagle's (?) claw - in disarray.
Although a careful census of the contents of Telefolmin (Ifitaman) houses was not made, I have seen domestic pig jawbones in family, men's and spirit houses. I have seen small animal jawbones in family and men's houses and wild pig jawbones and skulls and crocodile skulls in men's and spirit houses. I have seen menamem - skulls and other relics - in family, men's and spirit houses; and my wife's detailed investigations confirm these casual observations.

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) UBTEM'TIGIN

amdelol/amalap (central spirit house)

blank houseboard covered by special lattice-work walling (delol).

Contents: c. 5,000 domestic pig jawbones/skulls - painted.
1 crocodile skull.
1 broken half of shield (EW.1)

menamem: 1 ancestral skull.

(i) Yotmenam (an Iligimim ancestor).
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) AFOGAVIP

amogeng (spirit house) - secondary to amdelol.
decorated houseboard (E.39).

Contents:  
c. 800 domestic pig jawbones - painted.

1 wild pig jawbones.

2 shields (EW.4; EW.5).

menamem:  
1 ancestral skull (Iligimin?)

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) TARAPDAVIP/BULUNGAVIP

yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.3).

Contents:  
c. 1,200 domestic (and wild?) pig jawbones.

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) ABUNGKAMAN

yolam - (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.15).

Contents:  
c. 1,200 domestic (and wild?) pig jawbones.

1 crocodile skull.

1 broken half of shield (EW.2).

menamem:  
1 ancestral skull:

(i) Samanim - unmen (wild pig hunting)
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) TAGAEMTIGIN 1/1967 notes.

yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.28).

Contents:  c. 1,600 domestic pig jawbones - most painted.
            1 crocodile skull.
            23 wild pig jawbones.

menamem:  2 ancestral skulls:-
            (i) Anamkonok (Iligimin) - imanmen?
            (ii) Yatipnok (Iligimin) - imanmen?

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BILTAVIP 1/1967 notes.

yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.29).

Contents:  c. 500 domestic pig jawbones - painted.
            17 wild pig jawbones.

menamem:  3 ancestral relics:-
            (i) Mianmin jawbone - unmen (hunting)
            (ii) Wabisaiyap's fingerbone - unmen (hunting/fighting)

            (skull and other bones of this ancestor are in
             Domolokim's house at Angkemavip, IFITAMAN/TELEFOLMIN).
            (iii) Webengim's shoulder blade - unmen (hunting/fighting).

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) AFOGAVIP 1/1967 notes.

katibam (men's house).
no houseboard.

Contents:  c. 40 jawbones of small game (*kapul*)
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BOLBIL

amogeng/yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.47).

Contents:
c. 800 domestic pig jawbones.
1 shield (EW.6).

menamen:
1 ancestral skull:

(i) Mesolengim - imamen (taro) - an Illigimin ancestor.

---

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) MIAMDUVIP

yolam (men's house)
decorated houseboard (E.53).

Contents:
c. 600 domestic pig jawbones - painted.
14 wild pig jawbones.
2 stone disc-clubs (tingi), called Delomkonok and Ilamtemnok.

menamen:
1 ancestral skull:

(i) Ifumsep - unmen (hunting/fighting).
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) KOMDAVIP

volam (men's house).
decorated househoard and carved poles either side (E.59).

Contents:
- c. 2,000 domestic pig jawbones - painted.
- c. 30 wild-pig jawbones.
- 1 skeleton of a possum (?).

menamem: ?

---

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) FLIAPBIL

volam (men's house).
decorated househoard with two narrower boards (E.73).

Contents:
- c. 1,400 domestic pig jawbones - painted.
- c. 30 wild pig jawbones.
- 1 shield (EW.9).

menamem:
- 2 ancestral skulls and 1 relics:
  - (i) ?
  - (ii) ?
  - (iii) ?
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) ASITAVIP
yolam (men's house).
no houseboard.

No contents – only recently built on a new site and contents of old men's house have not been transferred.

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) ILITEVIP
amogeng/yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.72).

Contents: no bones – pigs or menamem – as it was said that this village is only a branch village of Inantigin where all the sacred objects are kept.

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) INANTIGIN
amogeng/yolam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.64).

Contents: c. 700 domestic pig jawbones – painted.
23 wild pig jawbones.

menamem: 2 ancestral skulls/relics (?):-

(i) Mutumsengap – unmen (wild pig).
(ii) Dabulim – unmen (wild pig).
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) INANTIGIN

kabelam (men's house).
decorated houseboard (E.65).

Contents: -?

2 shields EW.7 and EW.8.

---

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) TAGATEMTIGIN

unangam (family house).
decorated houseboard (E.22).

Contents: c. 300 domestic pig jawbones.

1 stone disc-club (tingi).

menamem: 1 ancestral skull:

(i) Katalabinam (Iligimin) - imanmen?

---

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BILTAVIP

unangam (family house).
decorated houseboard (E.32).

Contents: -?

menamem: 1 ancestral skull:

(i) Bilengim - imanmen (taro)
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BOLBIL

unangam (family house).

no houseboard.

Contents: - ?

menamem: 1 ancestral skull/relic (?):

(i) Danbulim - unmen.

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BOLBIL

unangam (family house).

decorated houseboard (E.49).

Contents: - ?

menamem: 4 ancestral skulls/relics (?):

(i) Itoiyim - imanmen - an Iligimin ancestor.
(ii) Abisep - imanmen - an Iligimin ancestor.
(iii) Fatupnok - imanmen - an Iligimin ancestor.
(iv) Amisap - unmen (wild pig).

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) MIAMDUVIP

unangam (family house).

decorated houseboard (E.54) ? (Some uncertainty about which house this is).

Contents: c. 50 domestic pig jawbones.
c. 200 small animal bones (cus-cus, possums, etc.).

menamem: several ancestral skulls/relics

- no details.
TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) MIAMDUVIP 1/1967
unangam (family house).
decorated houseboard (E.55).
Contents: pig jawbones ?
1 crocodile skull.
menamem: 1 ancestral skull:-
   (i) probably Anepsep (Iligimin) - imanmen (taro)
   (other bones of Anepsep are at Bisomtembil).

TELEFOLMIN (ELIPTAMAN) BISOMTEMBIL 1/1967
unangam (family house).
decorated houseboard (E.58).
Contents: ?
menamem: 1 ancestral relic:-
   (i) Anepsep's backbone (Iligimin) - imanmen (taro).
   (skull of Anepsep is at Miamduvip).

ANGKEIAKMIN WOKSIMBIP/BOLOBIP 1/1967
volam (spirit house).
decorated houseboard and one smaller side board (Faiw.4).
Contents: 4 shields (Faiw.W.10 - 13).
   several wild pig jawbones.
menamem: 3 ancestral skulls
   2 bogolmen (unmen) hung on shields.
ANGKEIKA MIN KATOKABIP/BOLOBIP 1/1967

volam (spirit house).
decorated houseboard and three smaller side boards (Faiw. 1).

Contents: seven shields (Faiw.W.3 - 9).
c. 60 domestic pig jawbones.
several wild pig jawbones.

menamem: four ancestral skulls.
two bogolmen (unmen) (fight) hung on shields.

ANGKEIKA MIN KATOKABIP/BOLOBIP 1/1967

katiwam (men’s house).

no houseboard.

Contents: 1 shield (Faiw.W.2).
6 cassowary sacrum
c. 50 pig skulls.
c. 170 pig jawbones.

ANGKEIKA MIN DAMET DAGALABIP/BOLOBIP 1/1967

katiwam (men’s house).
decorated houseboard (Faiw. 5).

Contents: four shields (Faiw.W.14 - 17).
few wild pig jawbones.

menamem: 1 ancestral skull (Kungsagam: pigs/taro/hunting).
3 menamem hung on shields - one is Kungsagam’s forearm
bone and is a bogolmen (unmen) (fight).
FEGOLMIN GOLGULBIP 1/1967

yolam (spirit house).

decorated houseboard and nine smaller side boards (Faiw. 6).

Contents: 5 shields (Faiw.W.18 - 22).
c. 1,000 domestic pig jawbones.
several wild pig jawbones.

menamen: 3 ancestral skulls:-
(i) Bilekres - nukamen (unmen) (hunting).
(ii) Mimitokokopok - nukamen (unmen) (Hunting).
(iii) ?

3 menamen hung on shields - possibly bogolmen

Hearth-post container holds relics of both (i) and (ii).

FEGOLMIN KAWEDUBIP 1/1967

yolam (spirit house).

decorated houseboard and ten smaller side boards (Faiw. 8).

Contents: 3 shields (Faiw.W.27 - 29).
few hundred domestic pig jawbones.
several wild pig skulls/jawbones.

menamen: 2 ancestral skulls:-
(i) Danengim - imanmen (taro)
(ii) ? - bogolmen (unmen) (fighting/hunting).

ancestral relics in hearth-post container.
FEGOLMIN WOGEMBIP 1/1967

*volam* (spirit house).

Decorated houseboard and six smaller side boards (Faiw. 7).

**Contents:**
1. Shield (Faiw. W.26).
2. 50+ domestic pig jawbones.
3. Several wild pig jawbones.

**Menamem:**
2 ancestral skulls:

(i) Sikitafalik (*imanmen* - taro).
(ii) ? (*unmen* - fight).

4 menamem: 2 hung on shields (one has the forearm bone and collar bone of (ii)), 2 hung on pig jawbones.

Hearth-post container holds forearm bone of (ii), plus dried bodies of two mice - *un* (fight) magic.

FEGOLMIN IMIGABIP 1/1967

*volam/nongam* (spirit house).

Decorated houseboards and eleven smaller side boards (Faiw. 9).

**Contents:**
Not permitted entry but undoubtedly contains pig jawbones, ancestral skulls and relics, shields, etc.
FEGOLMIN IMIGABIP

amok (spirit house?).

no houseboard.

Contents: thousands of painted domestic pig jawbones.

no shields.

menamem: no skulls or menamem seen.

2 sacred objects - a fossil ammonite, and a twisted root.

---

FEGOLMIN GOLGULBIP

kawelam/kinimam (men's house).

no houseboard.

Contents: 3 shields (Faiw.W.23 - 25).

several wild pig jawbones.

menamem: several menamem hung on shields, 3 of which are

bogolmen (urmen) (fight).
FEGOLMIN   KONGABIP

kawelam  (men's house).

no houseboard.

Contents:  15 domestic pig jawbones.

22 wild pig jawbones.

34 bandicoot jawbones.

13 cus-cus jawbones.

3 wallaby jawbones.

2 cassowary sacrum bones and leg bones.

18 flying-fox jawbones.

menamem:  2 ancestral relics:-

(i) fingerbones of Yemengim of Telefolip.

(ii) fingerbones of Dalufukim (Dilifukim?) of Telefolip.

---

EAST WOPKEIMIN   BULTEMABIP

kawelam  (men's house).

fourteen decorated side boards only (Faiw. 13).

Contents:  two shields (Faiw.W.38, 39).

several bones of small game and cassowary.

pandanus-leaf containers of relics?

menabem:  several old net bags appear to be menamem.
EAST WOPKEIMIN  BULTEMABIP  1/1967

futmanam (spirit house) tribal-wide ritual centre.

decorated boards cover front and rear of house (Faiw. 14, 14a).

Contents: several hundred pig jawbones - painted.

probably menabem, but not mention of them in my notes.

EAST WOPKEIMIN  MAGALSIMBIP  1/1967

yawolam/kawelam (men's house).

no houseboard.

Contents: 1 shield (Faiw.W.36).

several pig skulls and jawbones along base of back wall.

menameem: five relics of Bongengim (Kubrenmin, Telefolmin),

for jman (taro), kong (domestic pig), and

un (fighting/hunting) - finger and forearm bones.

WEST WOPKEIMIN  III/1965

Hawk feathers and small animal jawbones are common items among

Wopkeim men's house contents.

Hamlets have two to four dwellings.

No pig husbandry for the past generation or two; piglets are

obtained by trade from Fegolmin, Tifalmin and Woksapmin.

Bultemabip is the ritual centre for Wopkeim groups.

The spirit house there has ancestral skulls and pig jawbones among

its contents, and is decorated with carved and painted boards.
WEST WOPKEIMIN (KISIGIN - garden hamlet for Silinabip)  III/1965

No bones of any kind in family houses of this hamlet.

WEST WOPKEIMIN  SILINABIP  III/1965

yowolam (men's house).

no houseboard.

Contents:  1 shield (Faiw.W.41).

cassowary thigh bones and a sacrum bone - hunting talisman.

1 pig skull.

1 flying-fox jawbone.

several small animal jawbones.

menabem:  1 ancestral relic - trade (pig buying), taro.

WEST WOPKEIMIN  KAWOKABIP  IV/1965

yowolam (men's house).

poorly-decorated small boards only.

Contents:  278 jawbones/skulls of small game.

1 pandanus-leaf container holds skeleton of small animal (possum?).

menabem:  several, at least one contains ancestral relics.
WEST WOPKEIMIN OKTAMBIP  

vowolam (men's house) - derelict, abandoned.

no houseboard.

Contents:  
1 shield (Faiw.W.40).

many animal jawbones.

1 pandanus-leaf container holds bones and feathers as bird-hunting talisman.

TIFALMIN BROLENGAVIP  

amogeng (spirit house) ritual centre for Tifalmin *tribe*.

complete decorative facade, including central houseboard (Tif. 1)
doorway blocked with old broken shield (Cranstone, 1968. Fig. 14).

Contents:  
c. 600+ domestic pig jawbones and skulls.

c. 20 cassowary sacrum bones.

c. 10 bundles thigh (?) bones - human or cassowary?

c. 30 small animal jawbones.

1 crocodile skull.

several wild pig skulls.

2 stone disc-clubs (tingi).

menamem:  
1 ancestral relic - hair of Apsaiyin (luluai's FZH), a renowned fighter, hunter and gardener;

unmen and imanmen.
TIFalMIN  BROLENGAVIP
yolam (men's house).
no houseboard.
**Contents:**
1 shield (Cranstone 1968, fig. 12).
pig jawbones, shoulder blades, limb bones,
vertebrae on back wall.

II/1964
notes: B.A.L.
Cranstone.

TIFalMIN  NAMINDUNAVIP
yolam (men's house).
no houseboard.
**Contents:**
38 pig jawbones; pig shoulder blades.
**menamem:**
2 old net-bags covered with feathers.
(my notes: one has hair, tooth, human forearm
bone and a bamboo ear-tube, etc., belonging to the
ancestor; it is an imanmen (taro).)

II/1964
notes: B.A.L.
Cranstone.
III/1964

TIFalMIN  MOGOLTAVIP
yolam (men's house).
no houseboard.
**Contents:**
?
**menamem:**
one ancestral relic of human hair.

British Museum (B.A.L. Cranstone) 1966:13. "Formerly bodies were
taken to caves or shelters in the limestone outcrops of the valley sides
and left there. They seem also, sometimes, to have been exposed on
platforms in trees. In the case of notable men a bone or some hair was
recovered and kept in a men's house or in the cult house."
ATBALMIN  AFUNABIP/BUSILMIN  V/1965

vowolam (spirit house)?
no houseboard - not permitted to see inside.

unangam (family house)
no houseboard.

Contents:  small animal bones.

ATBALMIN  IMALBILABIP/BUSILMIN  V/1965

unangam (family house).
no houseboard.

Contents:  small animal bones inside.

ATBALMIN  -  Patrol Report No. 12 of 1962/3, Telefomin Sub-District;
Patriol Officer J.R. McArthur: (p.163) In men's houses,
"pig heads are lined around the walls, and in a house
beside Camp 8, two small crocodile heads were seen ......
Outside the men's house, hanging from the rafters, or
from a rope tied across the front of the house, are
various bones, including those from pigs, birds, and
oppossums, as well as leaves from the 'mumu' (a system
of cooking which makes use of hot stones)."
apyowal - (temporary spirit house) - contains painted skulls of ancestors - decorated boards on facade; derelict example seen I/1965 vicinity Tomiana/TEKIN.
kanaptem - (temporary spirit house) - contains pig jawbones.
kogarap - (temporary spirit house) - contains pig jawbones and skulls; cus-cus and cassowary skulls, etc.

OKSAPMIN andabap - tiny shelter specifically for ancestral skulls (seen January, 1965).
kanapa - men's house at Tomiana/TEKIN (I/1965):
    contents:  12 domestic pig jawbones.
    8 cus-cus skulls.
    16 cus-cus jawbones.
    menanem? - small string bags with hunting charms in them.

OKSAPMIN Bodies are placed on raised platforms to decompose. VII/1964 informant notes.
The bones are then taken to caves. However, the breast-bone, jawbone, little finger, lower spinal column may be preserved in the men's house or the spirit house. The skull is kept in the cave till required.
**MIANMIN**

**kwoisam** - (spirit house).
no houseboard.

**Contents:**
ancestral skulls and other human bones.

wild pig jawbones painted with wavey red lines.

(almost no pig husbandry - plenty of wild pigs available - may raise captured wild piglets).

---

**MIANMIN**

**timam** (men's house).
no houseboard.

**Contents:**
wild pig jawbones, but none of small game.

Ancestral relics (fingerbones, etc.) are often worn by the men, contained in a little net bag; these are probably kept in the men's house when not being worn.

**unangam** (family house).
no houseboard.

**Contents:**
no bones inside the house, nor ancestral relics.

wild pig jawbones and small animal and bird skulls are hung on the outside front wall of the house.
APPENDIX B.

CATALOGUE OF MOUNTAIN-OK
HOUSEBOARDS AND WARSHIELDS.


KIALIKMIN VILLAGES:

For the purpose of a particular study (see my "Houseboards of the Telefomin Sub-District, New Guinea." Man: 2 (1967): 260-273), the houseboards of the Kialikmin villages were studied in considerable detail and numbered according to their estimated date of manufacture. The study involved all the houseboards existing during the period 1962-5, during which the two Kialikmin villages, Derolengdam and Angkevip, each split to form Deriduvip and Dalduvip (No. 1) on the one hand and Dalduvip (No. 2) and Angkemavip on the other. During this movement some boards were destroyed or sold to Europeans and new ones made to replace them. Those at present known to be held by museums will be indicated thus:

BERLIN = Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.
B.M. = British Museum, London.
LEIDEN = Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden.
P.M.A.G. = Papua and New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby.
The museum catalogue number will be given where this is known.

Information was gathered in January, 1967 to update the Telefolmin (Ifitaman) data.


Who felled tree: Tagatalengim, Unamengim, Tetumnok, Danimmok, Igisengim.

Who shaped the board: as above....

Who carried the board: as above....

Who marked the design: Unamengim (of Igisengim's generation).

Who painted the design: Tagatalengim et al.

Who received the board: Tetumnek and Igisengim (Father and Son, joint householders).


Payments involved: Igisengim killed a pig which was cooked with vegetables, and all the above-named men and their families ate of it; Igisengim was able to eat too as the pig was under the guardianship of Kosoiyap.

Other comments: a large group was involved in initial stages of making the board because the area from which the log was obtained is near the territory of the Falamin, their frequent enemy. Made before Thurnwald's visit when Binengim was about 3 or 4 years old (died 1967 aged c.67) Igisengim has a secondary name Bagansep: "red-faced".

Who felled tree:  Tagatalengim, Unamengim, Tetumnek, Daninnok, Igisengim, Kasagengim.

Who shaped the board:  as above....

Who carried the board:  as above....

Who marked the design:  Namkalagim (of Tetumnok's generation, one above that of Unamengim).

Who painted the design:  Tagatalengim, Igisengim.

Who received the board:  the yolam (men's house).

Who owns:  men of Dalduvip I.

Payments involved:  A pig was contributed by Tetumnok and a feast made in which the whole village took part, celebrating the adornment of the men's house.

Other comments:  Binengim, Igisengim's son, was a lad of about 7 at the time the board was made.


Who felled tree:  Alisep.

Who shaped the board:  Alisep, Imbasep.

Who carried the board:  Alisep, Imbasep.

Who marked the design:  Alisep.

Who painted the design:  Alisep.

Who received the board:  the yolam (men's house).

Who owns:  Domolokim, Alisep's son.
I. TELEFOLMIN-IFITAMAN

Payments involved: Nil.

Other comments: No ceremony was involved; the board remains the property of the artisan and hence was inherited by Alisep's son, Domolokim. Konsep (1967, aged c. 67 years) was a teenager; Alisep was a contemporary of Konsep though perhaps a little older. I was told that the board was made prior to Thurnwald's expedition, but it appears that the other data does not confirm this. The Telefolmin called Thurnwald dalaba, and futmin.

T.3a. Facade of smaller boards added in 1966. Said by Domolokim to be an emulation of the Fegolmin-Wopkeimin-Tifalmin fashion, and to be a replacement for the Tifalmin facade sold to M.N.A.O. in 1965; another motivation was to maintain the white man's interest in their art.


Who felled tree: Ibaiengim, Kulaganam, Teledopnok.

Who shaped the board: as above....

Who carried the board: as above....

Who marked the design: Kanosimnok.

Who painted the design: Kulaganam.

Who received the board: Kulaganam.

Who owns: Mensukim.

Payments involved: No pig available so a fruit/vegetable meal was prepared, including *marita* (the red oily pandanus fruit).
Other comments: This plank was made when the village was at another site (Abaldavip), several months before the Karius and Champion Expedition.

Who felled tree: Anedopnok.
Who shaped the board: Anedopnok.
Who carried the board: Anedopnok and Unipsimnok, co-residents.
Who marked the design: Anedopnok.
Who painted the design: Anedopnok.
Who received the board: Anedopnok.
Who owns: Okmansep (Anedopnok's son).
Payments involved: Nil.
Other comments: Made not long after the Karius and Champion Expedition of 1927.

All processes: Aniteng.
Who received the board: Aniteng.
Who owns: Atiksep, F.B.S. to Aniteng.
Payments involved: Nil.
Other comments: Made when Domolokim was 2 - 5 years of age (1967: age c. 43 years); However this would make Aniteng only 10 - 15 years of age, so it is more likely that the houseboard was made by Aniteng's father, Uninammok.

All processes: Diginsep, Tomsep.

Who received the board: Diginsep and Tomsep (co-resident brothers).

Who owns: Fakamengim (see below).

Payments involved: Nil.

Other Comments: Made before the Williams, Campbell, Kienzle Expedition of 1936. After Diginsep and Tomsep died, Kosengim inherited the board. Then Kesengim made a new board (T.23) and as the base of this board was broken, decided to discard it. However, Fakamengim asked him for it. He did not have to pay for it, whereas he would have had it been offered to him.

T.8. Houseboard: Derolengdam 1962; destroyed? 1965. Made with both stone and steel tools c. 1940. dem timber from Oketbil (Teksep's garden);
Nos. 9, 10, 16 also from this log.

Who felled tree: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who shaped the plank: Belolim.

Who carried the board: ?

Who marked the design: Nifinim.

Who painted the design: Belolim.

Who received the board: Belolim.

Who owns: Belolim.

Payments involved: fruit/vegetable feast only, for those assisting Belolim

Other comments: Made after the Williams et. al. Expedition of 1936.
The steel axe used was one of the old Dutch/German type traded through from the south.

T.9. Houseboard: Derolengdam 1962; Deliduvip 1965. Made with stone and steel tools c. 1940. dem timber from Oketbil (Teksep's garden); T.8, T.10, T.16 also from this log.

Who felled tree: Teksep and Nifinim.

All other processes: Dageiok, Anitok.

Who received the board: Dageiok, Anitok (brothers co-resident).

Who owns: Dageiok solely since Anitok's death.

Payments involved: Nil.

Other Comments: Made about the same time as T.8. The axe used was the old Dutch/German type traded from the south. This board was carved with a new design in 1965 by Sali (see T.9a.). He was paid for the work with a meal of tinned fish and vegetables.


Who felled tree: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who shaped the board: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who carried the board: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who marked the design: Nifinim.

Who painted the design: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who received the board: Teksep and Nifinim (brothers, co-resident).
Who owns: Teksep and Nifinim.

Payments involved: No payments were applicable, but a pig was killed and distributed around for prestige purposes.

Other comments: Made when the village site was Dalduvip. (Note that two recent villages bear the same name as both are adjacent to this older Dalduvip site); the axe used was of the old Dutch/German type traded from the south.

T.11. Houseboard: Derolengdam 1962; Deliduvip 1965. Made with stone and steel tools c. 1942. dalong or umtol timber from Afam Creek; T.12, T.13, T.15 also from this log.

Who felled the tree: Binengim.

Who shaped the board: Uniokim and Tinelok.

Who carried the board: Uniokim and Tinelok.

Who marked the design: Binengim marked the design, Uniokim and Tinelok incised it.

Who painted the design: Uniokim and Tinelok.

Who received the board: Uniokim and Tinelok (Brothers-in-law co-resident).

Who owns: Uniokim solely since a realignment of residence; however, if the board was sold to an outsider, Tinelok would probably claim some of the money received.

Payments involved: Ordinary meals for Binengim.

Other comments: Axe used was of the old Dutch/German type traded from the south; small steel knives were also used.

T.11, T.13, T.15 also from this log.

All processes: Binengim, assisted by a Telefolip affine, Tebikalengim for design marking and painting. Tebikalengim was co-resident with Binengim at that time.

Who owns: Binengim.

Payments involved: Nil.

Other comments: The axe used was of the old Dutch/German type and was taken in a fight with the Falamin; small steel knives were used to cut the design. Sold to J. Guiart, 1965; vendor: Binengim.

T.13. Houseboard: Derolengdam 1962; Deliduvip 1965. Made with stone and steel tools c. 1942. dalong or umtol timber from Afam Creek; T.11, T.12, T.15 also from this log.

All processes: Bagadapnok and Delsep, except that Bagadapnok alone marked the design.

Who felled the tree: Binengim.

Who owns: Delsep inherited the house and board when his brother-in-law Bagadapnok died. Bagadapnok had married Delsep's elder sister and was about 30 years older than Delsep. The two men were co-resident for many years and Bagadapnok treated Delsep very much as a son.

Payments involved: Nil.

Other comments: Bagadapnok enquired as to the whereabouts of the remainder of the log Binengim had used and with Delsep's help he made his own board. The axe used was of the old
Dutch/German type; small steel knives and stone tools were also used.

All processes: Mensukim, except that Binengim assisted in marking the design.
Who received the board: Onasep.
Who owns the board: Onasep.
Payments involved: A leg of pig and other food was given to Mensukim.
Other comments: Onasep was not an important man and was clearly obliged to pay for the work involved in making the board for him; there was no demonstration of prestige as in other cases.

T.15. Houseboard: Derolengdam 1962; Deliduvip 1965. Made with stone and steel tools c. 1944. dalong or umtol timber from Afam Creek; T.11, T.12, T.13 also from this log.
Who felled the tree: Binengim.
All other processes: Nelisep and Belepsep, except that Nelisep alone marked the design.
Who received the board: Nelisep.
Who owns the board: Abelsep married Nelisep's widow and thus took over the ownership of the board.
Payments involved: Nil.
Other comments: Axe used was of the old Dutch/German type; stone tools
and small steel knives were also used; made at the time the Australian-American forces landed in the area in gliders to rehabilitate the Campbell airstrip.


Who felled the tree: Teksep and Nifinim.

Who shaped the board: Detekmosep and Kwiyolim.

Who carried the board: Detekmosep and Kwiyolim.

Who marked the design: Delsep.

Who painted the design: Delsep.

Who received the board: Detekmosep and Kwiyolim.

Who owns the board: Detekmosep and Kwiyolim (co-resident brothers-in-law).

Payments involved: Nil, as Delsep is Kwiyolim's brother.

Other comments: Supposed to have been made shortly after T.8, T.9, T.10, and may therefore have been made c. 1940.


Who felled the tree: Ebielapnok and Nimisep.

All other processes: Ebielapnok.


Other comments: The board was probably first placed on Ebielapnok and Munengim's house. Then Ebielapnok and Munengim made a new board in 1951 (T.21) and gave this one to his
sister Ibelmanip, the wife of Aneapnok. When the 
Australian Museum purchased the board, Ebielapnok took 
two-thirds of the money and Aneapnok took the rest.

steel tools c. 1947. sup timber from Ninipil garden area.

All processes: Konsep, except that his son Nimisep helped him carry the board.

Who owns the board: purchased by British Museum (1964 Oc.3.1) from Konsep, 1963.

Other comments: design was marked out at Ninipil rather than at the village. Some confusion over the date of manufacture; originally said that it was made between the two airstrip activities of 1936 and 1944, but more likely after 1944 as steel tools were used exclusively and the design is the same as that on boards T.17 and T.19.

B.A.L. Cranstone (see: British Museum Quarterly: 30; 56-59; Plate 12) was told that it was made at about the time of the rehabilitation of the airstrip, i.e. c. 1944. During Konsep's absence in Wewak gaol 1954-63, his house timbers, etc., were stored under his M.B.S. house in Angkevip.

c. 1947. sup timber from Ninipil garden area; T.17 also from this log.

Who felled the tree: Ebielapnok and Nimisep.

Who shaped the board: Ebielapnok and Nimisep.
Who carried the board: Femsep and Tamsep.

Who marked the design: Ebielapnok and Nimisep (at Ninipil).

Who painted the design: Femsep.

Who received the board: Femsep.

Who owns the board: Femsep.

Payments involved: Breast and backside portion of pig given to Ebielapnok and Nimisep and others were invited to join the feast.

Other comments: Note that Femsep is a kamokim (*big man*); payment was said to be "for the aching muscles" and may be compared with compensation paid for the bruises sustained in a fight.


All processes: Ebielapnok.

Who owns the board: Fakasonip, widow of original owner Sitkemnok.

Other comments: No information on payments involved; made soon after T.19.


All processes: Munengim and Ebielapnok, except that Ebielapnok worked alone shaping the board.

Who owns the board: Purchased by Senta Taft (Primitive Art Gallery, Sydney), 1964 from Munengim and Ebielapnok.

Ebielapnok set up a household of his own and made a new board (No. 26), as did Munengim (No. 28).

Other comments: This board was made not long before the Baptist Mission was established in 1952/3.

All processes: Domolokim and Okmansep, except that Domolokim alone applied the paint.

Who owns: Domolokim.

Other comments: Domolokim gave a back leg of pork and vegetables to Okmansep for his assistance; Domolokim is a kamokim. The board was made a couple of years at most before the murders of 1953. The board was stored whilst Domolokim was in Wewak gaol 1954-62.


Who felled the tree: Embelisep, whilst clearing a garden area.

Who shaped the board: Dabalgal.

All other processes: Dabalgal and Kosengim.

Who owns the board: Kosengim.

Other comments: A back leg of pig, rice, tins of meat and taro were given to Dabalgal for his assistance; Kosengim is an aspiring kamokim. The board was made soon after the murders of 1953.


All processes: Embelisep, except that Ebielapnok carved the design.
Who owns the board: Embelisep; no payments were made to Ebielapnok.

Other comments: Some uncertainty about the date, but the link with T.23 places it soon after the murders of 1955.

All processes: Dabalgal.
Who owns the board: Amilsep.
Other comments: No payment given as at 1965.

T.26. Houseboard: Angkemavip 1965. Made with steel tools early 1963 and placed on the second house to be built in Angkemavip. dem timber from near the Malan Creek at Ninipil; T.37 also made from this log.
Who felled the tree: Embelisep.
All other processes: Ebielapnok.
Who owns the board: Ebielapnok.
Other comments: Nil.


sup timber from Agumbil garden area; T.28, T.31, T.33 and T.35 also made from this log.
Who felled the tree: Dabalgal, Domolokim and Nimisep whilst clearing a garden area for Dabalgal.
All other processes: Dabalgal, except that Nimisep helped him carry the board.
Who owns the board: Dabalgal.
Other comments: Pork will be paid to Nimisep to compensate for "the pain on the shoulder" experienced whilst carrying the board from Agumbil to the village.


sup timber from Agumbil garden area; T.27, T.31, T.33 and T.35 also made from this log.

Who felled the tree: Dabagal, Domolokim and Nimisep.

Who shaped the board: Munengim, Bangapsep, Domolokim, Degolok, Dabalgal.

Who carried the board: Munengim, Bangapsep, Domolokim, Degolok, Dabalbal, Wimusep.

Who marked the design: Domolokim, Dabalgal, Munengim.

Who painted the design: Domolokim.

Who owns the board: Munengim.

Other comments: Munengim plans to give pork in payment for assistance given by others. The actual carving and painting of the design was done at Angkemavip.


sedil timber from Folfoltikin area.

All processes: Deldimnok and Kafopsep.

Who owns the board: Deldimnok.

Other comments: Payment for assistance not yet given (1965). This board was first placed on Deldimnok's house at Muntevip but was then moved to his father's house at Deliduvip when he decided to live with his father.
Who felled the tree: Teksep.
All other processes: Isakalutim.
Who owns the board: Isakalutim.
Other comments: Nil.

Who felled the tree: Dabalgal, Domolokim and Nimisep.
All other processes: Domolokim.
Who owns the board: Olmamsep.
Other comments: Payment not yet given to Domolokim (1965).

T.32. Houseboard: Dalduvip 1, 1965. Made with steel tools, 1965. sup timber from Talaptembil; T.30 and T.34 also made from this log.
Who felled the tree: Teksep.
All other processes: Kabalengim.
Who owns the board: Kune1ok, Welsep and Dakamdapnok (brothers co-resident).
Other comments: Payment not yet given (1965).

Who felled the tree: Dabalgal, Domolokim and Nimisep.
All other processes: Domolokim, except that Binengim assisted with the painting.
Who owns the board: Binengim.
Other comments: Payment not yet given (1965).
T.34. Houseboard: Dalduvip 1, 1965. Made with steel tools, 1965. sup timber from Talaptembil; T.30, T.32 also made from this log.

All processes: Teksep, except that Welsep carved the design.

Who owns the board: Teksep.

Other comments: Welsep will probably not be paid for his assistance as he is a close kinsman.


Who felled the tree: Dabalgal, Domolokim and Nimisep.

All other processes: Dabalgal.

Who owns the board: Kabalengim.

Other comments: Payment not yet given (1965).


Who owns the board: Oganengim.

Other comments: To be paid for later.


Who felled the tree: Embelisep.

All other processes: Nimisep and Konsep.

Who owns the board: Nimisep and Konsep (son and father, co-resident).

Other comments: Began making this board in 1965 at Ninipil to replace T.18
I. TELEFOLMIN-IFITAMAN

TW.1. Warshield: made by Tetumnok, Namkalagim and Sikinboiyin with stone tools c. 1900. Binengim (age 65 years in 1965) was a baby when it was made; the village was on the old Dalduvip site at that time. The shield's personal name is Nantepnok ("no taro; hungry") for it was made during a famine. This shield was used frequently against the Falamin and is full of arrow holes and broken-off arrow-heads. Once when Binengim was using it, he was shot in the hand.

Oksivip - KUBRENMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.38. Houseboard: made by Kwenkalanengim (deceased), father of present headman, with steel tools, about 1948 (same log as T.39 and T.W.2).


T.40. Houseboard: made by Tumlisep (killed by Falamin) with stone tools prior to 1937, but design not carved - only drawn recently.

T.41. Houseboard: made by Atilengim, probably 70 - 100 years ago, with stone tools. The board was inherited first by Atilengim's son, Bongim, then by his son Banengim, and then by his son Atibalisep and then by Atibalisep's 'kandrei' (younger-Z.S.) Kumtagapnok. T.41 was placed on the houses of sisters down through the generations but ownership retained by the menfolk. Collection B. Craig.

T.42. Houseboard: made by Atilengim, probably 70 - 100 years ago, with stone tools. Atibalisep passed on ownership of this board to Kolagisep (who is about 40 years of age). (Berlin, 1969.)
T.43. Houseboard: made by a Fegolmin man Anagasep with stone tools about 1927 and carried across the Hindenburg Range to this village (different site). Purchased from owner Kafopnok. (LEIDEN, 1968).

T.44. Houseboard: made by Kalawunsep between 1948 and 1953; shaped with steel tools but design cut with stone tools.

T.45. Houseboard: made with stone tools; present owner Kwensep.

T.46. Houseboard: made by Tumonengim, the father of Nagansimen, at Angkevip with stone tools. A new design was carved at a later date with steel tools. Nagansimen obtained the board from her brother who had inherited it from their father. Nagansimen married Kwenkelanengim of Kubrenmin, and she inherited it.

T.47. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; owner was Kagonim. Not present in January, 1967 - Collection?

T.48. Houseboard: made with steel tools; owned by Abengim.

T.49. Houseboard: made with steel tools, about 1964; present owner Urapsep.

T.W.2. Warshield: made by Kwenkalanengim (deceased), father of the present headman, with steel tools around 1948. It was taken only once to a fight against the Falamin but was not used. It is made of the heavy dem timber from the same log as Houseboards T.38 and T.39. It was said not to have a personal name.

T.W.3 Warshield: made by Tumlisep F.F. of a man present who is about 55 years old and before he was born. It was therefore made 60 - 80 years ago. It is actually a copy of a shield stolen from the Dulanmin during
a raid. The original, along with a captured Mianmin shield, was destroyed when the house they were in was burnt down by a Falamin raiding party. Nobody was killed in this raid as they were all away gardening in the Nong valley at the time and the village was deserted. It was used many times against the Falamin. Its personal name is Walbinam. It was, of course, made with stone tools. The timber used is lightweight ful.

Tinkabanabip - KUBRENMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.50. Houseboard: made with stone tools, at least 60 - 70 years ago.

T.51. Houseboard: no data; found to be in the Tamanmin village of Mintikin in 1967. Belonged to Wanmasep prior to that.

T.52. Houseboard: made with steel tools; owned by Teltamdapnok.

T.W.4 Warshield: made by Kesumengim with stone tools in the generation of middle-aged man's F.F. - well before the Thurnwald expedition of 1914. Its personal name is Unelemnok. It was taken to fights many times but was never struck by an arrow.

Milibaganabip - KUBRENMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.53. Houseboard: made with stone tools - appears very old; owned by Orapnok.

T.54. Houseboard: made with stone tools - appears very old; owned by Kobanim.
Telefolim – TAMANMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.55. Houseboard: made by Tatamosep and Fugulibengim with stone tools 70 - 80 years ago. It was inherited by Tatamosep's son Tomboiyengim and then by his son and owner Sumengim. It came from dem log from which T.57 was also made. The tree was cut at the Sol River. Present design carved between 1937 and 1944, an older design being erased - stone and steel tools. NOTE: The back of this board has been worked with a steel axe; it is unlikely that this would have been done some decades after being worked with stone tools originally; therefore it seems possible that my informant is not correct. (BERLIN, 1969).

T.56. Houseboard: made by Futopnok with stone tools about 60 years ago, from the same log as T.69. Inherited by Tiksep, Futopnok's son. Collection: B. Craig, SYDNEY.

T.57. Houseboard: made by Nongkalim with stone tools before Thurnwald when present owner's father was a lad, i.e. at least 70 - 80 years ago. The board was inherited by Babeiyengim, Nongkalim's son and then passed on to his son Aboiyapnok. This board was made of the same dem log as was T.55. (BERLIN, 1969).

T.58. Houseboard: made by Demtupnok with stone tools about 60 years ago. Inherited by his son Filipbelok. Collection: B. Craig, SYDNEY.

T.59. Houseboard: made by Tebikalengim with stone tools about 40 years ago. Collection: Senta Taft, SYDNEY.

T.60. Houseboard: made with stone tools by Bilengim, father of present owner Mindolisep, about 50 - 60 years ago. (Actually I doubt that it is so
recent and it was probably made by the generation before Bilengim's; in earlier accounts, informants had given T.55, T.57 and T.68 an origin only two generations back instead of the three of later, and more reliable, accounts.

T.61. Houseboard: made by Demelok (Bisanip's father) with stone tools 50 - 60 years ago.

T.62. Houseboard: made by Damalim with stone tools 50 - 60 years ago.

T.63. Houseboard: made by Binamnok and Kabaningal with stone tools 50 - 60 years ago.

T.64. Houseboard: made by Kongabomsep with stone tools and inherited by his son Bogelok.

T.65. Houseboard: made by Fumliok's F.F. with stone tools at least 60 years ago. Currently owned by Atogengim.


T.68. Houseboard: made by Atimengim with stone tools at the same time as T.55 and T.57, i.e. 70 - 80 years ago, but of a different tree (kongkin), at the Sol River. It was inherited by the maker's son, Agalensep, then by his son Unanengim and his brother's sons Bisal and Akumnok. (P.M.A.G., 1968.)
T.69. Houseboard: made by Sigipnok with stone tools about 60 years ago from the same log as T.56. Inherited by Fikiengim. It was temporarily placed on Denugal's house to replace T.59, when the latter was bought by Senta Taft in 1964, and Fikiengim made a new one for his house (T.71). (BERLIN, 1968.)

T.70. Houseboard: made by Filipbelok with steel tools in 1967 to replace T.58.


T.W.5 Warshield: stored in the telefolip (main spirit house) at Telefolip - probably made with steel tools (c.f. T.W.2 of Kubrenmin).

T.W.6 Warshield: made by Ofrisep with steel tools between 1944 and 1948. Inherited by Ofrisep's younger brother Narengim. It was used three times against the Falamin and bears arrow marks and points (but if used that many times, it may have been made in the 1930's, according to Ruth Craig). It has some more recent marks caused when being used in filming a mock battle in 1964. Collection: B. Craig, SYDNEY.

Mimtikin - TANANMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.74. Houseboard: made by Kulinosep and inherited by his son Feksep; no other data.

Tabanfolabip — TAMANMIN/OKPEKAMAN-TELEFOLMIN.

T.76. Houseboard: made by Iminugim's son Antangim with steel tools - painting incomplete.

T.77. Houseboard: made by Iminugim's son Wakupnesep with steel tools.

Bogalminavip — BOGALMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.78. Houseboard: made with stone tools - said to be of similar age to No. 79, i.e. 70 - 80 years old.

T.79. Houseboard: made by Dogolengim with stone tools at least 70 - 80 years ago. Inherited by Dogolengim's son Eiyotengim and then by his son and present owner Nenesimnok (who is about 55 years of age). Made from ubitalang tree cut near the Ifi Creek just N-W of Bogalminavip. (BERLIN, 1969).

T.80. Houseboard: made by Blilengim of Tarapdavip/ELIPTAMAN with steel tools between 1944 and 1948 and lent by Usugimasep to his daughter and her husband. Collection: ?

T.81. Houseboard: made by *tambu* (in-law) of Nenesimnok at Bolbil, ELIPTAMAN with stone tools. Collection: ?

T.82. Houseboard: made by Usugimasep about 1957-60 with steel tools; on his house.


T.84. Houseboard: made by Aiyaksep with steel tools in 1965, probably assisted by others.
I.


T.86. Houseboard: made by Bimansep and others with steel tools in 1965.

T.87. Houseboard: made by Blilengim with steel tools in 1965, probably assisted by others.

Tumdeloltigin - BOGALMIN/TELEFOLMIN.


Falamtikin - ATEMKIARMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.89. Houseboard: made with stone tools.


Imfumavip - ATEMKIARMIN/TELEFOLMIN.


T.W.7 Warshield: no data - seems very old - destroyed by fire when village burnt down in 1966.

Emolavip - ATEMKIARMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.93. Houseboard: made with steel tools.
Namindumavip — MISINMIN/TELEFOLMIN.

T.94. Houseboard: made with steel tools; purchased by J. Guiart

(M.N.A.O.:66-4-4; 1965.)

T.95. Houseboard: made with steel tools.

T.96. Houseboard: made by Elek-konsep and Albeiogim with steel tools traded from the Kiunga area, before 1944. Owned by these two men in partnership with a third brother, Tamangsep (tul-tul); from a house in the old village (now abandoned) of Namalavip. Collected by B. Craig on behalf of A.M., 1964 (E.62612).

T.W.8 Warshield: collected by S. Campbell, 1936 — may have been recently made when purchased. Australian Museum Collection: E.44032.

T.W.9 Warshield: photographed by S. Campbell, 1936, at a Kialikmin village. Olmamsep (16-1-67) recognised the shield, from the photograph, as Bingbungim. The hooks inside the 'wings' are matup-segal = crocodile limbs.

T.W.10 Warshield: collected by a Patrol Officer from Sepkialikmin area, 1966.


POSTSCRIPT: M.N.A.O. 66-4-3 collected by J. Guiart, 1965, — apparently a new board made by Binengim at Dalduvip 1 (Kialikmin/ TELEFOLMIN) — photograph received too late to include in analysis.
Balantavip (ex-Mokolovip) – KUBRENMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.1. Houseboard: made by Afansep, c. 1962, with steel tools.

E.2. Houseboard: made by Afansep's father (Modapnok), with steel tools, probably not long after Karius and Champion came through in 1927.

Tarapdavip/Bulungayip – TAMANMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.3. Houseboard: made by Debolepsep and Omlisep with steel tools traded from the Fegolmin: the German axe; this board was made soon after Thurnwald came up the Sepik in 1914 – an elderly man present was a small boy when it was made, thus making it about 50 years old.

E.4. Houseboard: made by Elimsep with steel tools a few years after the 1953 killings.


(NOTE: Houseboards E.7 and E.8 made from the same log.)


E.W.1. A broken warshield was used to cover up the doorway of the main spirit-house (amalap).

Abungkaman - TAMANMIN-KUBRENMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

(In January, 1967, this village was being dismantled and established on a new site (Ibituvip).)


E.16. Houseboard: made by Mugenim, an Ubtemtigin man, with steel tools, soon after the Mission airstrip was completed in 1958.
2. TELEFOLMIN-ELIPTAMAN

E.W.2. A broken warshield was used to cover up the doorway of the men's house.

Agamtavip - KUBRENMN/ELIPTAMAN.


E.18. Houseboard: made by Imatogeng with steel tools soon after the Mission airstrip was completed in 1958. It was made near Biltavip.

E.19. Houseboard: made by Amalap before Thurnwald came up the Sepik in 1914, with stone tools; it was made near the site of the present airstrip where this group once lived.


E.21. Houseboard: made by Alalfaganengim with steel tools between 1948 and 1953. NOTE: A post on the north side wall of the men's house had some carving on it but it was not a serious effort.

E.W.3. A broken warshield was used to cover up the doorway of a family house - carved with stone tools.

Tagatemtigin - KIALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.22. Houseboard: made by Tinimbalim (mother's father of a twelve year old lad present) with stone tools before Thurnwald came up the Sepik in 1914, and before two grey-haired informants (late 40's - early 50's) were born.

E.24. Houseboard: made by Ogenengim with steel tools between 1948 and 1953, but after E.23.


E.27. Houseboard: made by Funesep with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.


Biltavi - KIALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.


E.32. Houseboard: made by grandfather of Sebelengim (tul-tul*, about 45 years of age) with stone tools before Thurnwald came up the Sepik in 1914; it could be at least 60 years old.

E.33. Houseboard: made by Binimbelok with steel tools about 1957.

E.34. Houseboard: made by Ifalopnok with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.

E.36. Houseboard: made by Asalok with steel tools about 1961 from same log as E.35.

Afogavip – KIALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.


E.39. Houseboard: made by Fuleganim and Yulengim with stone tools before Thurnwald’s expedition of 1914.

E.40. Houseboard: made by "Haus-sik" (Tigindelok) with steel tools in 1964.


E.42. Houseboard: made by Katolengim with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.

E.43. Houseboard: made by Tegeyimnok with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.

E.44. Houseboard: made by Yulengim and Fuleganim with stone tools before Thurnwald’s expedition of 1914.

E.45. Houseboard: made by Yulengim and Fuleganim with stone tools before Thurnwald’s expedition of 1914, however, the old design was effaced and a new one carved with steel tools by Fuleganim between 1948 and 1953.

E.W.4. Warshield: made by Bakamdeiyeng with stone tools before Thurnwald’s expedition of 1914, but after the conquest of the Iligimin c. 1870.
This shield bears the name of its maker. It has a couple of arrow-holes only.

E.W.5. Warshield: made by Subiyongim near the cave at the source of Folfol creek with stone tools whilst the Iligimin were still being fought, prior to 1870. Collection: B. Craig, SYDNEY.

Bolbil - ATEMKIAKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.


E.47. Houseboard: made by Adangengal, but carved by Amiyamsep who tactfully took over from Adangengal when he saw that the latter was not doing the design very well; with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.

E.48. Houseboard: made by Amiyamsep with steel tools between 1948 and 1953; he gave it to his Sister's husband; the latter did not pay for the board, for the sister always brought Amiyamsep some pork when one of her pigs was killed.

E.49. Houseboard: made by Dulankemnok with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.


E.51. Houseboard: made by Ifantemnok with stone tools about 1936.

E.52. Houseboard: made by Amiyamsep with steel tools between 1948 and 1953, at about the same time as E.48; this board was given to his kabelim (Wife's sister's husband). Amiyamsep is an
Ubtemtigin man; he made E.48 and E.52 at Ubtemtigin and then sent a message to his affines to come and collect them; his sister was newly-married at the time - another way of cementing newly-formed affinal relationships.

E.W.6. Warshield: made by Dulanmin and stolen during a raid. A party of Eliptaman men were in Dulanmin territory processing a sago palm when a Dulanmin group surprised and attacked the party, killing two of them: Emisagim of Tagatemtikin and Dugubigengim of Abungkaman. The Elip men did not succeed in killing any of the Dulanmin but they noted that a particular shield was used in the attack. Later, during a reprisal raid, they captured a deserted 'tall-house' which contained this atkom, so they took it. They penetrated deeper into Dulanmin territory until they surprised a man in a sweet potato garden and killed him. Then they returned home. The name of this shield is said to be Nesoengim, from ne-so-no-ma: "mi go wantaim ya". A man came home and said to his wife: "I have seen a tree which is perfect for making an atkom. I will go and cut it." She replied: "Oh, you cannot go alone. I will come with you." So they went together and he named it after her words.

Miamduvip - KIALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.


E.54. Houseboard: made originally by Okmalisep with steel tools; the
old design was effaced and a new one marked on with charcoal but never carved. No date obtained.

E.54.a. Some markings on a small plank were done by Aiksimnok about 1954 with steel tools.

E.55. Houseboard: made at Ubtetigin a long time ago (1948?) and sent here about 1954. Probably made with steel tools. No other data.

Bisomtembil - NALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.56. Houseboard: twin boards: no photograph obtained, drawing only. Done with steel tools about 1962; design carved by Wabusimnok and never painted.


E.56, E.57, E.58 all carved from the one log; rather poor work.

Komdavip - KIALIKMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.59. Houseboard: made by Nanengim with stone tools before Thurnwald's expedition of 1914 and before an elderly man present was born. This board was said to bear "Afek's mark" which corroborates data obtained at Kialikmin/Telefolmin. This board was accompanied by carved posts on either side.
2. TELEFOLMIN-ELIPTAMAN

E.60. Houseboard: made by Kongyantem between 1944 and 1948; steel tools probably used.

E.61. Houseboard: made by Defitukim with steel tools (German axe from the south) about 1936.

E.62. Houseboard: made by Unangengim between 1944 and 1948; steel tools probably used. E.60 and E.62 both made from the same log.

Asitavip - MISINMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.63. Houseboard: made by Damogeng with steel tools about 1965 when the village was moved up from a site lower down on the western side of this ridge.

Inantigin - TAMANMIN/ELIPTAMAN.

E.64. Houseboard: details not known by informant; carved with stone tools.

E.65. Houseboard: details not known by informant; carved with stone tools.


E.67. Houseboard: made with stone tools; no other data obtained.


E.69. Houseboard: made by informant's father (Dobiapnok) with stone tools before the informant was born (i.e. over 35 years ago).

Collection: B. Craig, SYDNEY.
2. **TELEFOILMIN-ELIPTAMAN**

E.W.7. Warshield: made by Saninim with steel tools (German axe from the south) about 1940.

E.W.8. Warshield: made by Tegimmok with stone tools before this informant was born (30+ years of age), but after Thurnwald's expedition of 1914.

**Ilitevip - TAMANMIN/ELIPTAMAN.**

E.70. Houseboard: made by Okfoyannengim with stone tools soon after Thurnwald's expedition of 1914.

E.71. Houseboard: made by Katumdammok (grandfather of Unaldebomnok who is 35 years of age) with stone tools before Thurnwald's expedition of 1914.

E.72. Houseboard: made by Unaldebomnok and Namalsep (*tul-tul*) with steel tools when the men's house was originally built here in 1964.

**Fliapbil - MISINMIN/ELIPTAMAN.** (previously called Ukutemtikin at another site.)

E.73. Houseboard: made by Dugubengim with stone tools when the village was situated elsewhere, before Thurnwald's expedition of 1914 and before this old headman (age: c. 60) was born. Carved posts on either side of the houseboard were done between 1948 and 1953, copying the Fegolmin style. *(BERLIN, 1968.)*

E.74. Houseboard: made by Kululobsimnok with steel tools after the Elip airstrip was built in 1958.
E.75. Houseboard: made by Flilengim with steel tools after the Elip airstrip was built in 1958.

E.76. Houseboard: made by Abosiok with steel tools after the Elip airstrip was built in 1958.

E.77. Houseboard: made by Bulumopnok with steel tools between 1948 and 1953.

E.W.9. Warshield: not known who made this shield, but it was made with stone tools before Thurnwald's expedition of 1914, even before the Iligimin conquest of c. 1870. It was made at a Misinmin village in Ifitaman (Telefolmin) and brought to this valley after the Iligimin conquest. It was used against the Falamin, then the Mianmin. It has arrow-heads in it. It is called "Tinansep" or "Tinanengim" after the name of the man who was its caretaker. It is now looked after by Flilengim. (BERLIN, 1969.)

E.W.10. Eliptaman warshield: collected August, 1963, by Patrol Officer N. Wilson - could be a copy of either E.W.5 or E.W.9 - appears to have been made with steel tools. 56" high, 22" wide.
Nelenavip - FAMOKMIN/FALAMIN (1964)

F.1. Houseboard: made by Sekmalopnok, probably with steel tools.

F.2. Houseboard: made by an ancestor, probably with stone tools.

F.3. Houseboard: made by an ancestor, probably with stone tools.

F.4. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; no other data.

F.5. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; no other data.

F.6. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; no other data.

F.7. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; no other data.

F.W.1. Warshield: probably carved with steel tools, but no other data.

Dimiduvip - FAMOKMIN/FALAMIN (1964)

F.8. Houseboard: probably made with stone tools; no other data.

Simintevip - KIALIKMIN/FALAMIN (1964, 1967)


Igimduvip - KIALIKMIN/FALAMIN (1964, 1967)

F.15. Houseboard: made with stone tools prior to 1927 (Karius and Champion expedition).


F.17. Houseboard: made after 1953 when Kaneiok (now 16 years of age) was about 4 years of age, i.e. about 1955 — with steel tools.


Yogavip - KUBRENMIN/FALAMIN (1967)

F.22. Houseboard: made with steel tools in 1966 by a man of this village.

F.23. Houseboard: made with stone tools — no other data.

F.24. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago.


F.26. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago.

F.27. Houseboard: made with steel tools in 1966 (same as for F.22 and F.25)
F.28. Houseboard: said to have been made with steel tools between 1948 and 1953, but appears to have been worked with stone tools, so could be older.

Yogavip – OKSIMIN/FALAMIN (1967)

F.29. House facade: made with steel tools soon after 1953 by a Ninglinmin/Fegolmin man named Sokep.

F.30. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.31. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.32. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.33. Houseboard: made with steel tools about 1964; original design.

F.34. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.35. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.36. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).

F.37. Houseboard: made with steel tools about a year ago; original design.

F.38. Houseboard: made with stone tools at least 60 years ago (c. 1907).
SECTION FOUR - ULAPMIN-TIFALMIN

AUGUST, 1964.

Yaltimbil - ULAPMIN.


Kamovip - ULAPMIN.


U.3. Houseboard: no data.

Dimiduvip - ULAPMIN.


U.5. Houseboard: no data.


Amtanmin - ULAPMIN.


U.8. Houseboard: no data - could not be photographed; drawing only.
Brolengavip – BUFULMIN/TIFALMIN.


Two pieces in B.M. (0c.3.78, 79) and two pieces in P.M.A.G. (E.1703; E.1704). The remaining pieces, including the piece made to replace those bought by Cranstone, were sold to Guiart in 1965 (M.N.A.O. : 66-4-1; 66-4-6 to 20).

Woksimavip – DUMALMIN/TIFALMIN.


For Ulapmin and Tifalmin warshields, see Cranstone 1968 (Man 3: 609-624; Plates 1 - 8). Five are Ulapmin shields: B.M.: 1964 0c.3.69; 0c.3.70; 0c.3.71; P.M.A.G.: E.1345; E.1701.

One is an Ulapmin shield captured by the Tifalmin: B.M.: 1964 0c.3.82. Four are Tifalmin shields: B.M.: 1964 0c.3.80; 0c.3.81; 0c.3.83a. P.M.A.G.: E.1702.
Olsobip Administration Patrol Post.

Faiw.W.1. Warshield: made by Fegolmin with stone tools and stolen by the men of Bolivip/ANGKEIAKMIN during a fight with the Fegolmin at some time before the Karius and Champion patrol of 1927. The shield was subsequently used in fights against the original Fegolmin owners. It bears arrow-marks. (BERLIN, 1969.)

Katokabin-Bolobip/ANGKEIAKMIN.

Faiw.1. Facade: central board made by Segamasok between 1944 and 1953 with steel tools; side boards made by Demengim (the official headman) about 1959 with steel tools.

Faiw.2. Houseboard: (could have been central board of facade once); made by Demengim about 1962 with steel tools.

Faiw.3. Houseboard: central board of a facade that existed before the amok fell into disrepair (not certain); collected by R. Hoad on behalf of the Australian Museum in 1964 (E.62611).

Faiw.W.2. Warshield: made by Mamnak and Bogolik with steel tools about 1959 for use against the Fegolmin; however, intervention of Administration Patrol Officers prevented it from being used in a fight - even as late as this, flare-ups were not unusual.
The shield's personal name is Womeng because only sago (wom) was eaten during its manufacture. (BERLIN, 1969.)

Faiw.W.3 - 9. Warshields: very old; most, if not all, carved with stone tools - four disintegrating with age. Faiw.W.8. is unique in its shape; it is called imanaskom ("food-warshield") and is not really a warshield as it is pointed at the top and has no cane carrying device; nor is it a broken houseboard. It was made in this village. The purpose of this board - indeed for all the shields - is to keep the skulls of the ancestors "warm". This ensures continued fertility for taro. The pointed end could be meant to recall the shape of a taro leaf.

Woksimbip-Bolobip/ANGKEIAKMIN.

Faiw.4. Facade: houseboard and one carved board to the left: no information.

Faiw.W.10 - 13. Warshields: very old; all stone-carved; no other data.

Faiw.4a. Houseboard: almost completely deteriorated; used to cover doorway of katiwam.

Dametdagalabin-Bolobip/ANGKEIAKMIN.

Faiw.5. Houseboard: same board as that photographed by Ivan Champion and illustrated opposite page 66 in his "Across New Guinea from the Fly to the Sepik", 1966 edition; so it is at the very least in excess of 40 years old and he commented in
the text "this had been exposed to the weather so long I was unable to see what (the design) represented." (p.77).


Golgulbip or Dolobip, NINGKILINMIN/FEGOLMIN.

Faiw.6. Facade: made with stone adzes and mang (stone flakes) at least 50 years ago.

Faiw.W.18 - 22. Warshields: all made with stone tools; seem to be very old indeed.


Wogembip, NINGKILINMIN/FEGOLMIN.

Faiw.7. Facade: no information.

Faiw.W.26. Warshield: split in two, one half upside down; probably made with stone tools. The small string bag on the right hand side of the shield contains part of a warrior ancestor (un-menam) - forearm bone and collarbone; the small string bag on the left contains bones of Sikitafali, F.F. of a man present who is 40-50 years of age, who is important for taro (iman-menam).
Kawedubip, ATEMKIARMIN/FEGOLMIN.

Faiw.8. Facade: no information – probably made with stone tools.


Faiw.W.30. Warshield: made by Anakdasep (Suni's F.F., Suni being about 50 years of age) with stone tools, therefore at least 50 – 60 years old. Its personal name is Duminmenam. It has been used in a number of forays against the Angkeiakmin.

Imigabip, ATEMKIARMIN/FEGOLMIN.

Faiw.9. Facade: this facade looks very old, and almost certainly made with stone tools. The yolam (men's house) – also called nongam – was derelict and poles lay about ready for rebuilding. Could not get any further details and was refused permission to enter the yolam to photograph any shields inside; not even allowed inside the enclosure.

Faiw.W.31 - 34. Warshields: inside the Kawelam (young men's house) were four warshields, probably stone-tool carved.

Bolim or Bolang, ATEMKIARMIN/FEGOLMIN.

Faiw.10. Facade: two boards or posts, one on each side of the entrance – seem quite old and worn.

Faiw.W.35. Warshield: made with stone tools when the old man to the left, aged about 65 years, was a small boy, i.e. the shield
FAIWOLMIN-WOPKEIMIN

is about 60 years old. The timber from which the shield was made is called bong. The shield's personal name is beleng - the insect that cries out in the evening (cicada or cricket?) - because it was made in the evening.

Magalsimbip - WOPKEIMIN.

Faiw.W.36. Warshield: made with steel tools between 1948 and 1953; never used in warfare. It is called an imanaskom (food-shield) as its sole and important function is to keep the ancestral relics "warm" so that the latter will help the taro grow well. This board is unusually thick (1½" - 2") and design of high relief (1"). However, the timber is light and thus the shield is not heavy.

Tungganabip - WOPKEIMIN.

Faiw.11. Facade: no houseboard; no information.

Faiw.W.37. Warshield: no information - probably stone carved; note similarity of design to the shields of the western Wopkeimin (Kawol) area.

Niningungtamanabip - WOPKEIMIN.

Faiw.12. Facade: this facade probably made with steel tools; some of the boards are reminiscent of the Marind-anim dapa, (van Baal, "Dema" Plate XXI, 3).
Bultemabip - WOPKEIMIN.

This village figures in Telefolmin mythology as the camp Afek established furthest west to populate the Star Mountains area, and was often visited by Telefolmin traders.

Faiw.13. Facade: *(kawelam)* seems to have been made with steel tools.

Faiw.14. Facade: boards cover both front and back of the house.
Most boards seem to have been carved with steel tools, the rest with stone tools. No shields inside; no informants available.


Kawokabip - AWONMULUPMIN/WOPKEIMIN.

Faiw.15. Facade: made by Telebal, probably within the last 10 - 15 years, with steel tools. Here the facade is called *amfut*, whereas at Katokabip-Bolivip/ANGKEIAKMIN it was called the *volfut*.

Faiw.W.40. Warshield: at Oktambip village of the Awonmulupmin; made by Okfuyap of Silinabip, probably with steel tools.

Silinabip - ABLEMKELMIN/WOPKEIMIN.

Faiw.W.41. Warshield: made by Makoweng (aged about 30 years), probably with steel tools, copying the design used by his father's
FAIWOLMIN-WOPKEIMIN

5.

generation; there was said to be no other design current in this area for warshields.

OTHER ITEMS NOT IN SITU.

Faiw.W. 42. remains of shield at Gentutabilabip, (an Awonmulupmin hamlet), burnt about January, 1965, along with a yolam, to destroy evidence of the murder of a Tifalmin man in the yolam, by an Awonmulupmin man. The design on the shield appears to the same as for Faiw.W. 40, 41, except that the spirals are much bigger.

Faiw.W. 43. Warshield: probably from Golgulbip/Dolobip or Kawedubip, judging by similarities between the spiral elements on both shield and facades. Photographed in May, 1962, during the visit to Telefolmin by a group of Fegolmin people on the occasion of the inspection of the area by the United Nations Visiting Mission.

Faiw.W. 44. Warshield: probably carved with steel tools; purchased from Loubip/NINGKLINMIN/FEGOLMIN by Mr. R. Hoad for Australian Museum (E.61768).

SECTION SIX:

A. OTHER AREAS.

B. COMMERCIAL PIECES: ARTIFACTS MADE FOR SALE TO ALIENS.

A. OTHER AREAS:

0.1. Facade: houseboard and three side boards - design carved into surface initially charred; paint laid in incised lines and forms. Donated by J. Pasquarelli, 27th April, 1966; P.M.A.G., E.1528.1, E.1529.2, E.1530.3, E.1531.4. Telefomin area (Oksapmin?).

0.2. Facade: carved boards of derelict apyowal at a place called Imbab in the Tekin valley. Design carved into surface initially charred; paint laid in incised lines and forms. This is the remains of a *taro* spirit-house build c. 1961 in connection with rituals attended by the Kangana, Tomiana, Duana and Tekmin groups of the Tekin valley. The house was about 20' x 18' and surrounded by a fence and green cordyline. About 25' from the front, and to one side, is an andabap - a small shelter about 4'6" high and 2'6" square - containing the skull of an ancestor - Maf, the father of Divip (who is about 17 years of age) .... field notes and photos: January, 1965.

0.W.1. Warshield: collected by Patrol Officer L. Bragge in the Ulapmin parish of the West Miammin area, January, 1967. Was found in a communal *dance house* which had 18 hearths. Shield is 58" x 14" (bottom) and 17" (top). Colours: dark brown, white, black.
Possibly carved with steel tools.

0.W.2. Warshield: collected by Patrol Officer N. Wilson, March, 1964, from the Dulanmin tribe on the north bank of the Om (Upper Strickland) River. 65" x 18". Has arrowheads embedded in it; appears to have been made with steel tools. Photographed January, 1967.

0.W.3. (Morren 1): Warshield: collected by G. Morren, 1968, from Bobripmin (Bobikten) parish of the Mianmin at Miyanmindom on the north bank of the Sepik below the Sepik-Fak junction. Drawing after G. Morren (personal communication).


0.W.5. Warshield: (MN: kelem) - collected by S. Campbell, 1936, and presented to A.M. (E.44033). A Mianmin informant recognised the shield from a photograph on 4th November, 1964, and said that it had been made by Alfengap of Inentaman in the Temsapmin parish of the Mianmin. Meanings of design elements were supplied.

0.W.6. Warshield: poor attempt to make a shield to sell to the white man. Made by some men of Tomiana, Tekin valley, Oksapmin. Note the lines inoised in a charred surface and filled with paint - a technique foreign to other Mountain-Ok groups but like that of some Papuan Gulf tribes .... field notes, photo: January, 1965.

0.W.7. Warshield: purchased in 1964 by Patrol Officer A. Marks on
behalf of the A.M. (E.61339). Said to be a Bimin shield, but more likely to be an Om River shield traded to the Oksapmin-Bimin, or a copy of such a shield. It could also have been traded from Falamin, who have close ties with the Bimin. A Bimin informant said it was not a Bimin shield.

O.W.8. (Barth 1) and O.W.9. (Barth 2): Warshields: "There are no houseboards here. One of the Seltaman yolam has a series of eleven narrow ones, sort of in the Tifalmin style; this is a recent innovation borrowed from Bolovip. As for shields: they have no deep religious significance, are made by young men in the lower grades of initiation, and kept in the ordinary men's houses. They all seem to be anthropomorphic with various degrees of abstraction ranging from (Barth 1) to (Barth 2), representing the two extremes I have seen. Despite the apparent symmetry, they are definitely oriented, having eyes, ears, mouth above and legs below, according to all. The central point, respectively \( \Box \) and \( \bigtriangledown \) is the one most emphasised in identification, being the plexus under the breastbone, above the navel." (F. Barth, personal communication, 13th September, 1968.)

B. COMMERCIAL PIECES: ARTIFACTS MADE FOR SALE TO ALIENS.

M.W.5. - made by a man of Bogalminavip, TELEFOLMIN, late 1966.
l. COMMERCIAL PIECES.


M.W.7. - made by a man of Bogalminavip, TELEFOLMIN, late 1966; probably began as a houseboard, but proved too narrow.


M.W.9,10. - made by men of Yogavip/KUBRENMIN/FALAMIN, late 1966.


Collection: J. Huon, Department of Public Health, T.P.N.G.

M.W. 16, 17 - made by a polio cripple who has attempted to become a craftsman specialist to compensate for his inability to garden - Komdavip/ELIPTAMAN/TELEFOLMIN, January, 1967.


M.W.19 to 21 - made by men of Telefolip/TELEFOLMIN, late 1966.

M.W.22. - purchased by D. Miles (A.M., E.63075), December, 1964 - from Angkemavip/TELEFOLMIN.
Yolam/nongam (probably shields inside but not permitted entry)
(derelict & being rebuilt)

Ka-belam W31-34
Tanam

(IMIGABIP 1967)

Ka-belam W30
Yolam W27-29
(yolam almost derelict)

(KAWEDEBIP 1967)

To Bolim

FAWOLMIN - WOPKEIMIN
To Wangbin & Tungganabic
-50 yds to Rest House
(3400l/kawelam W36

MAGALSIMBIP 1967

To Bolim

TUNGGANABIP 1967

Yowalam 11, W37
To Rest House

To TIFALMIN

Kawelam 12

Lean-to

To Tungganabic

NININUNG TAMANABIP 1967

To Aiyangabic & Tifalmin

Amok

(BULTEMABIP 1967)

To Oktambip & Kawolabip

Kawelam 13, W38, 39

14 Futmanam

To Tungganabic

(KAOWKABIP 1967)

Site of old yowalam

Large Rock

Site of old yowalam

To Oktambip & Kawolabip
APPENDIX C: ALLOCATION OF UNDATED HOUSEBOARDS TO TIME PERIODS

49 houseboards in the sample of 220 under consideration could not be dated directly from information supplied by informants, or because there was no information. In most cases it was possible to ascertain by observation whether stone or steel tools had been used to make the houseboard and carve its design. The use of the stone adze is shown by the concave marks on the surface of the timber, as against the flatter marks caused by the use of the steel axe. (Plates 25, 26). Stone adzes were sometimes used to cut out the relief pattern and the marks are characteristic and readily observable. (Plate 9). The use of steel knives also often leaves sharp cuts in the timber that are readily identifiable, but in a number of cases it was impossible to be certain. (T.51, 74; E.55; F.1).

Other clues used were the general appearance of the board - that is, how much weathering it showed - and information about the number of generations ago that it was made - e.g. T.64, 74 were said to have been made by the present owners' fathers. Finally, use was made of the results of the analysis of design types over time and boards allocated to the time period in which its design occurred most frequently, other things being equal. If there were a number of boards to be allocated in this fashion, lacking other clues the boards were assigned proportionately to the distribution of their design over the time periods. e.g. T.54, 81 were assigned to pre-1900 and T.92 to
1900-13, as the distribution of dated boards of that design was 6 and 3 respectively.

The eight Ulapmin houseboards could not be dated at all.

T.40: 1962-7; design not carved - drawn on with charcoal recently; this design most popular 1962-7 and one other was made in this villate during that period.

T.45: 1900-13; stone tools; marked deterioration at the top and large crack; most boards of this design 1900-13.

T.46: 1944-53; design recarved with steel tools and steel tools most common after 1944; T.21, a similar design, carved 1944-53.

T.47: 1900-13; stone tools; pointed end of board broken off - cf. T.61, 64 (T.58, 59 also, but difficult to see in the photographs); weathered appearance.

T.48: 1937-43; steel tools, but has weathered appearance and a large crack, and therefore probably made with one of the few steel axes that got to Telefolmin before 1944; several boards of this design were made in the Kialikmin/Telefolmin villages during 1937-43, (although it follows Eliptaman boards more closely, especially in the detail of the lower framing elements, and might possibly be older than 1937-43).

T.51: 1944-53; probably steel tools; this design is rare among the Telefolmin of Ifitaman but most popular at Eliptaman 1944-53.

T.52: 1954-61; steel tools; not as new as T.49 (1962-7) when first seen; this design began to be popular in 1954-61.

T.53: 1900-13; stone tools; very weathered appearance.
T.54: pre-1900; stone tools; very weathered appearance; most boards of this design made pre-1900.

T.64: 1900-13; stone tools; made by present owner's father; pointed stake at top end as for T.58, 61 which are both 50-60 years old; may have been recarved with steel tools at a later date (note sharp edges of the design) but will accept informant's data. In any case, this design seems to be a copy of T.79.

T.74: 1937-43; probably steel tools; made by owner's father; resembles E.19, 22, 32, 44; (1900-13); E.51, 61, 68, 69; T.7 (1927-36); T.9-13 (1937-43); T.16 (1944-53) but has not been classified with these as it lacks the two vertical lines that are necessary to form a wing-like figure.

T.76, 77: 1954-61; steel tools but did not look new when first seen in 1963, but not weathered enough to be 1944-53.

T.81: pre-1900; stone tools; very weathered appearance; most other boards of this design pre-1900.

T.88: 1954-61; steel tools, but not new as paint shows considerable weathering.

T.89: 1927-36; stone tools; conservatively placed with the later boards of this design at Kialikmin/Telefolmin (the nearest villages to where this board was situated).

T.92: 1999-13; stone tools; very weathered appearance; two others were allocated to pre-1900 so this one was allocated to 1900-13, as the number of dated boards of this design were 6 and 3 respectively; T.92 given this later date as the nearest other board of this design, at Derolengdam/Kialikmin, was 1900-13.
T.93-5: 1962-7; steel tools; all of similar design; recently made and paint fresh (most likely the original application) when seen in 1964 (T.93) and 1965 (T.94, 95).

E.54: 1962-7; design not carved; drawn with charcoal only — therefore most likely quite recently.


E.64: 1900-13; stone tools; weathered appearance; most others of this design, made with stone tools, belong to 1900-13.

E.65: 1900-13; stone tools; weathered appearance.

E.67: 1900-13; stone tools; weathered appearance; most others of this design, made with stone tools, belong to this period; particularly compare with E.71 (1900-13).

F.1: 13; 1954-61; probably steel tools; cf. F.17, 18, 20 (1954-61).

F.2, 4, 6, 7: 1900-13; extremely weathered; dated conservatively.

F.3, 5, 10, 11, 14: 1900-13; stone tools; weathered appearance;

F.8: 1914-26; stone tools; cf. F.19 (1914-26).

F.9, 23: 1900-13; stone tools; cf. F.24, 26, 34, 35, 36, 38 (1900-13)

F.12: pre-1900; stone tools; most Telefolmin boards of this design pre-1900).

F.28: 1900-13; stone tools; weathered appearance; cf. F.19.