AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR
THE COMMUNITIES OF BERAU GULF AND BINTUNI BAY,
PAPUA (IRIAN JAYA), INDONESIA

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1. Introduction

This bibliography presents a review of references to published and unpublished materials on nine of the communities of Bintuni Bay. The focus of the bibliography is on those communities that are likely to be impacted most immediately by the operations of the Pertamina-British Petroleum Tangguh LNG Project.

1.1 Communities and Geographic Coverage

The communities are:

- Inanwatan
- Sebyar/Kamberan
- Moskona
- Wamesa
- Uri
- Irarutu
- Simuri and
- Mbahan

Table 1 provides a list of the language communities in the Berau Gulf / Bintuni Bay region and shows the wide and often bewildering range of “ethnonyms” or alternative names that have been used to refer to the individual communities. Table 1 sets out some of the relationships between these different communities, showing (for example) that Kamberan and Sebyar are dialects of the broader Arandai language group.

Most of these language communities are located in the map shown in Figure 1. The geographic focus of the survey has been on those communities closest to the Tangguh Project, in the Bintuni Bay area.

This report is compiled on the basis of documentary sources only. The reliability of the identification of the the groups will need to be confirmed by field studies in the Berau Gulf / Bintuni Bay region.
FIGURE 1. MAP OF THE BERAU-BINTUNI BAY REGION

This map is taken from Wurm and Hattori (1981), *Language Atlas of the Pacific Area, Oceania*, and shows most of the language communities listed in Table 1.
### TABLE 1. COMMUNITIES OF THE BERAU BAY / BINTUNI BAY REGION

This table provides a list of language communities in the Berau Gulf / Bintuni Bay region. For each language community the table identifies the larger Language Family to which it belongs, the different names (ethnonyms) sometimes given for that language, a very rough estimate of population size, a list of settlements (where known), and some minor additional notes.

**Notes:**

- **P**: Papuan (non-Austronesian) language
- **AN**: Austronesian language

<table>
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<th>Languages</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Ethnonyms</th>
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<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Arandai</td>
<td>P: South Bird’s Head</td>
<td>Yaban, Jaban, Dombano. See dialects below: Barau, Weriagar, Sebyar</td>
<td>c.5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barau</td>
<td>P: South Bird’s Head</td>
<td>Kamberan, Kemberano</td>
<td>c.150</td>
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<td>Dialect of Arandai</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dialect of Arandai</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sebyar</strong></td>
<td>P: South Bird’s Head</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Dialect of Arandai</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarof</td>
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<td>Tarof, Siwatori, Migori</td>
<td>Dialect of Arandai or distinct?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasuweri</td>
<td>P: South Bird’s Head</td>
<td>c.1,200</td>
<td>Kasuweri, Negeri Besar (this may be a distinct dialect), Odagaga</td>
<td>Dialect of Arandai or distinct?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arguni</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Argoeni</td>
<td>c.200</td>
<td></td>
<td>Islands off Kokas. Not Arguni Bay!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baham</td>
<td>P: West Bomberai</td>
<td>Mbahan, Patimuni</td>
<td>c.1,100</td>
<td>Weri, Wabar, Bahamdendara, Horabena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedoanas</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>c.250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Erokwanas</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>c.250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iha</td>
<td>P: West Bomberai</td>
<td>Kapaur</td>
<td>c.5,500</td>
<td>Fakfak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Cities/Associated Areas</td>
<td>Population</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inanwatan</td>
<td>P: South Bird’s Head</td>
<td>Suabo, Mirabo, Iagu</td>
<td>c.1,000</td>
<td>Inanwatan, Solowat, Itigo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Irahutu, Irutu, Kasira, Kasere, Arguni Bay, Kaitero</td>
<td>c.4,000</td>
<td>Babo, Wagura(?), Wargenusa, Sarebe, Tugurama, Suga, Yaru, Aroba, Kasira, Kaitero River, Kasuri River, Fruata, Taniba / Wararoma Includes Nabi. c.4000 speakers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Uri, Nabi, Modan</td>
<td>c.500</td>
<td>Opu, Nabi River</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meah</td>
<td>P: Mariasi</td>
<td>Moskona, Meyah, Meax, Mejah, Meyach, Arfak, Mansibaber, Sabena, Sibena</td>
<td>c.10-12,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>P: Mor Stock-Level Isolate</td>
<td></td>
<td>c.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onin</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td></td>
<td>c.600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sekar</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td></td>
<td>c.450</td>
<td>Kokas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soub</td>
<td>P: Mantion Family-Level Isolate</td>
<td>Sougb, Mantion, Manikion</td>
<td>c.12,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanah Merah</td>
<td>P: Tanah Merah Family Level Isolate</td>
<td>Simuri, Sumuri, Sumerine, Sumeri</td>
<td>c.500</td>
<td>Saritu, Manggosa, Sayengga, Onar, Watenisi, Tofol, Soi, Tomage Tomage is bilingual with Barau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wamesa</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Wandamen, Wandammen, Windesi, Bintuni</td>
<td>c.1,000</td>
<td>Naramasa, Taramanate A dialect of Wandamen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Resources Employed

The bibliography focuses on social issues pertaining to the project communities. We have not generally included references to materials on the following topics:

- Local geology
- Historical and contemporary oil and gas exploration
- The current operations of the Tangguh Project

A comprehensive bibliography of over 80 references to the important prehistoric rock art sites of the Kokas area is being prepared separately by Chris Ballard.

The sources that we have been able to cover so far comprise most of the references to early expeditions, trade in manpower and forest products, colonial government reports, ethnographic accounts and anthropological analyses, linguistic descriptions and analyses, and most of the writings by missionaries and government officials. However, we realise that much more material is available in mission archives and in private collections in the Netherlands.

As the area has attracted the interest of geologists and prospectors of the Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company (NNGPM), a search in their archives is warranted. This would not only generate considerable material on the history of oil and gas exploration and exploitation in the area but also a large body of ‘secondary’ material of more direct relevance to local community issues.

We have only been able to address a few of the numerous MA theses (skripsi) that have been written by students of universities and theological colleges in Papua and elsewhere in Indonesia.

1.3 Report Format

In Section 2 below, the report provides a very brief review of the history of contact and discovery in the region, and of the history of social research.

Section 3 describes the conventions and abbreviations used in the bibliography that follows.

The bibliography provides translations to English of all non-English titles. Where individual references have been located, a brief annotated digest of their contents is also given.

1.4 Further Development of the Bibliography

The bibliography is still in draft form. Many references have not yet been located, and others are still to be translated or require annotated digest entries. The work of revising and completing the bibliography will be an ongoing task in which we hope to collaborate with staff of various Papuan educational institutions, including Universitas Papua and Universitas Cenderawasih. The ultimate goal of this longer-term project would be to produce an on-line resource with keywords and search functions.
2. A Brief Historical Introduction

2.1 A History of Contact and Discovery

In the early years of contact with Europeans, all the groups along the coasts of the Bintuni Bay and its hinterlands were called the Berau, and were famous for their trade relations with local leaders (raja, or rajahs) of Onin who are related to Seramese and Tidorese principalities (see Rouffaer 1908, van Hille 1905, Goodman 1998). The fourteenth-century Javanese poem, the *Negarakertagama*, mentions “Wwanin” and “Seran” as important lands under the control of the Majapahit empire (Rouffaer 1908: 328). “Wwanin” or Onin refers to the southwestern coastal stretches of the MacCluer Gulf and Seran refers to Seram.

Bintuni Bay was probably first “discovered” by Europeans in 1663, when Nicolaes Vinck landed on the north coast of the Onin Peninsula at a place called Roemakai and heard that people there maintained trade relations with an area called “Berau” on the north coast of the MacCluer Gulf. In 1791 John MacCluer sailed past the Bird’s Head and explored the Berau Gulf. Berau was the name for the south coastal stretch of the Bird’s Head except for the easternmost part that is now called Bintuni, and generally also excluding the Teminabuan and Ayamaru areas (which were then referred to as Beraur). In fact, Berau was the name by which rajahs designated the south coastal stretches of the Bird’s Head Peninsula where they had trade relations.

Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century trading ventures into Bintuni Bay were usually launched from the south coast of the MacCluer Gulf by parties organised by rajahs from Rumbati, Patipi, Kokas, Ogar, Sekar and Goras. The lands of these kingdoms stretched as far as Saritu and trade expeditions are known to have visited the mangroves of the Bedidi, Bomberai and Kasuri areas (Goodman 1998: 437, Sollewijn Gelpke 1994, Van Dissel 1907). The Dutch first explored this area along the trade routes of the rajahs and with the help of the ‘petty Onin kings’ (*Oninse vorstjes*, as they are often called in reports). Early Dutch colonial rule, in particular that of the VOC trying to protect its spice monopoly through force and the systemic re-alignment of indigenous trade, produced numerous archival records in which reference is made to Papuan “pirates” from the Berau and Bintuni areas (see Haga 1884). However, despite brief incursions by isolated expeditions since the sixteenth century, the Bintuni Bay only attracted the attentions of missionaries, prospectors, and colonial governments from the end of the nineteenth-century.

Bintuni Bay falls within the regencies (*kabupaten*) of Sorong, Manokwari and Fak-fak. In colonial times, after the Second World War, the area belonged to the *onderafdeling* (sub-division) Fak-fak of the *afdeling* (division) Fak-fak, and the *onderafdeling* Ajamaroe (established in April 1952, after July 1952: Teminaboean) and the *onderafdeling* Bintoeni (established in April 1952) of the *afdeling* West-Nieuw-Guinea. In patrol and government reports, the headquarters of Bintoeni (Bintuni) is called Steenkool.
2.2 A History of Social Research

Even by comparison with the rest of the poorly known province of Papua, the Berau Gulf / Bintuni Bay area has attracted surprisingly little linguistic anthropological attention. Since the late 1950s, the anthropology of the Bird’s Head (Doberai) and the Onin Peninsula (Bomberai) concentrated on matters of kinship and the exchange of cloth in reconstructing pasts and ‘traditional’ presents, through the works of Pouwer, Kamma, Miedema, Haenen and J.M. Schoorl. At a less detailed level, Kamma and Miedema have dealt with religious representations in the Raja Ampat area and the Kebar Valley respectively. Research has focused particularly on the western part of the Bird’s Head (Kepala Burung) peninsula, including the Ayamaru area, the Kebar Valley and the Moi area. Recently, Pouwer (1998), Haenen (1995, 1997, 1998), and Miedema (1998, in press) have drawn attention to the Eastern Bird’s Head region, drawing mainly on a series of reports from the 1950s and early 1960s by Pouwer, Bergh, Pans, and Zevenbergen that have recently been published in Miedema and Stokhof (1999 and 2000), and a collection of stories compiled and edited by Miedema (1997), as well as new material collected during fieldwork by Haenen in 1995 and 1996.
3. Conventions and Abbreviations

References are given in the fullest available form. Those references which have not yet been seen are prefixed with an asterisk (*) and may not be entirely accurate. Translations of titles are provided in italics below the references, together with brief digests of the contents of each reference.


AMDAL Central Commission of Environmental Impact Assessment
ANU Australian National University, Canberra
ARA Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague.
BKI Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde
BUZ Berichten Utrechtse Zendingsvereniging
ISIR Irian Jaya Studies Project, Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Leiden University
KITLV Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
KdK Kabar dari Kampung, Jayapura
LP3BH Lembaga, Penelitian, Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bantuan Hukum (Institute for Research, Investigation and Development of Legal Aid), Manokwari
MMK Government Reports (Memories van Overgave), held in the archives of the Ministerie van Koloniën, ARA.
MNZG Mededeelingen, Tijdschrift voor Zendingswetenschappen
NGS Nieuw Guinea Studiven
NNG Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea
NNGPM Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company (Nederlandsche Nieuw Guinee Petroleum Maatschappij)
SIL Summer Institute of Linguistics, Abepura
STFT Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Teologi Fajar Timur, Jayapura
STTK Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Katolik, Abepura
TAG Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap
TNG Tijdschrift “Nieuw-Guinea”
UNCEN Universitas Cenderawasih, Abepura
YPMD Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa, Jayapura

An Allied intelligence document describing the geography and topography of the Bomberai Peninsula, drawn from information supplied by Dutch missionaries and colonial officers. Contains numerous maps and descriptions of the situation in the Bintuni Bay region, and photographs of the Jakati River, Babo, the Bomberai Plains, and Kokas.


An Allied intelligence document describing the topography, the condition of the settlement and airbase of Babo, drawn from information supplied by Dutch missionaries and colonial officers. Contains a detailed map of Babo.


_Preliminary brief overview of the languages in the sub-district of Fak-Fak and neighbouring regions of Kaimana and Babo._


Overview of documented languages spoken in the Bird’s Head.


_Results obtained by the military exploration of Netherlands New Guinea._

Summarizes the results of the second major wave of Dutch military exploration of New Guinea (see Verslag 1920).

*Anon 1940-41. ‘Verslag van de patrouilletocht onder leiding van den toenmaligen commandant der gewapende politie in de Molukken, Ch. H. van Schreven, van Steenkool (Masoei) naar de ANGGIMEREN en Wariap, lopende van 15 Juli tot en met 11 Augustus 1929.’ _TNG_ 5: 136-150.

_Report of a patrol led by the then commander of the armed police in the Moluccas, Ch. H. Schreven, from Steenkool (Bintuni) to the Anggi Lakes and Wariap, from 15 July to 11 August 1929._

*Anon 1948. ‘Recente bosverkenning in de Vogelkop.’ _Economisch weekblad voor Indonesië_ 14: 141.

*Recent forest exploration in the Bird’s Head._

Ibori(e).
Story about Ibori, a major figure in the oral tradition of the Sougb. This version is interpreted in Miedema 1996a, 1998, and 2001.


Overview of the vertebrate fauna of the Bird’s Head in a taxonomic and zoogeographic context.


Results of a geological survey of the northeast Bird’s Head. The neck of the Bird’s Head was selected by photogeographical interpretation for preferential investigation (fig. 4), and the report includes a discussion of this region’s Jakati formation original distinguished by the NNGPM (p. 67).


Describes korwar ancestor figures from Bintuni Bay (p.78) and illustrates two figures from Darembang (pl.68) and Sirito (pl.69).


Resources and Economic Structure in the Bintuni Bay Region and the Perspectives for Development of the Bird’s Head Province of Irian Jaya.


Stories from Windesi.
Contains references to the Bintuni Bay cultures.


The Red Bird of Paradise.
Romanticized description of plume trade by Moluccans and Papuans from the coastal stretches of western West New Guinea to Tidore and Europe. Contains references to the Bintuni Bay.

(PPT-LIPI), Proyek Pengkajian Strategi Sosial Budaya Indonesia, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia.

*The Migrations of the Inhabitants of the City of Sorong: The Backgrounds of Inhabitant Disparity.*
Contains references to immigrants from the Bintuni Bay area.

Compilation of a Detailed Plan for the Chief Seats of the Bintuni Bay.

*Barr, Donald F. and Sharon G. Barr 1978. Index of Irian Jaya Languages. Abepura: SIL-UNCEN.

Overview of the rock art in Sekar, Arguni, Bedoanas and Erokwanas.


*Patrol report by the Assistant Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, from 3 until 10 February 1956.*
Report on a visit to the Mantion people that are employed for the road construction to south-east Wasian.


*Report about the Mantioen people who are employed for the road construction to the southeast Wasian location.


*Patrol report by the Assistant Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, for the period from 14 July until 28 July 1956.*
Reports a visit to the area to the north-east of Wasian, comprising population registration details (Appendix I), ethnological data (Appendix II), and the origin story of the people of Wasian (Appendix II).


*Patrol report by the Assistant Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, for the period from 14 until 29 September 1956.*
Reports on the exploration of the area to the north of Mogoi and to the east of the Mios River. Details kinship relations among the people in the Mios area and discusses the
possibilities of development. Appendix I contains the Ibori story of the Mantuun and Appendix II shows a Mantuun house on poles.

Bergh, Rice R. 1957a. TOURNEEVERSLAG van de Administratief Ambtenaar t/b te Steenkool, naar het gebied ten Noorden van de oude locatie Djagiro van 28 Januari t/m 7 Februari 1957. Unpublished report. 17 pp., fold sketch map.

_Patrol report by the Administrative Officer for Steenkool, to the area north of the old location of Djagiro, from 28 January until 7 February 1957._ Reports the scope for the construction of a road between Djagiro and the villages to the north of the Tjoehokko River and those along the Mios River. The Conclusion discusses the differences between Mantuun groups and the possibilities for development of the area.


_Patrol report by the Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, about the patrols to the villages of Boho, Majado and Merjumeb on 15-18 May 1957, 22-26 May 1957, and 4-8 July 1957._ Reports that the mission’s aim was fourfold: (1) to organise porters for the next mission to Messi; (2) to investigate the fights between the heads of the village of Bamohu and Bioskop; (3) to attend the Mantuun oath feast in Boho; and (4) to visit Meryumeb because of bride price payments. Appendix I deals with the teacher among the Mantuuns in Boho, Appendix II details the conflict between Bamohu and Bioskop, Appendix III recounts the Asmaron myth from Mayado, Appendix IV deals with Rossara from Rossaremetsj, and Appendix V contains details about bride price payments. The report also contains a one page sketch map of the area northwest of Tembuni.


_Patrol report by the Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, for the period from 18 June 1957 until 6 July 1957._ Reports a visit to the village of Messi where Bergh meets with Marasiyen to discuss the killing of Indesok. The patrol also explores the area to the north of the Cuhokko/Meyof River and the area to the east of the Mios River. Contains a map, geographic details, population numbers, registration data, an account of the Ugusba-Marasiyen case (the killing of Indesok) in Appendix I, and the conflict between the villages of Bamohoe and Bioscoop in Appendix II.


_Report of a patrol to Idjahabra and environs to identify a suitable location for a government post and an air strip in North Binunti._ Comprises an account of the response of the local community to the plans.

Bintuni Bay Bibliography

*De myth of Asmaron from Mayado.*


*De Mantion (Sougb) myth of Iboori.*


*Patrol report by the Administrative Officer, R.R. Bergh, for the period from 13 May until 17 May 1958.*
Reports the conclusions of an assessment of the possibilities of village formation along the Sebyar River. The patrol visited the villages of Mayado, Dyagiro, and Meninggo.


*Report on Mantiun.*
Monograph of the Sougb.


*The MacCluer Gulf: a cultural and historical description.*
Historical overview of the history of Islam, local principilaties, their relations with Tidore, and the advent of the mission and colonial government in the MacCluer Gulf. Reproduced in Miedema and Stokhof (eds) 1999?


*Suangi in the Bird’s Head of New Guinea.*
General overview of ‘witchcraft’ beliefs and practices among several groups of the Bird’s Head, including the northern stretches of the Bintuni-Berau Bay.


*Accout of a Swedish naturalist’s travels through Netherlands New Guinea. Travels into the Arguni Bay and marched across to the MacCluer Gulf, visits the village of Sjugga, reaches the NNGPM camp in Babo, and flies in a helicopter via Steenkool (Bintuni) to Sorong (pp.58-66). Contains more references to birds in Steenkool (p. 151) and in Arguni Bay (pp. 144, 155, 161, 164-165).*

Report of the results of a survey of the languages of the South Bird's Head Stock, including Inanwatan (Suabo), Puragi (Mogoa),


Refers to Inanwatan?


Small list of numeral words and some nouns from the Wandammen [Wamesa] language.


Report to the Governor dated 13 July 1956, by the Resident of West New Guinea, J. van Bodegom, on the patrol by Schultz and Gasper.


Explorations of Mantion territory.
Letter dated 13 July 1956, to the Governor about the situation in the restless Mantion area.


Operation Bird's Head in northern Bintuni.
Letter dated 6 September 1956, to the Director of the Department of Health, Hollandia about the health situation in northern Bintuni.


Exploration in northern Bintuni.
Letter dated 15 October 1956, to the Governor about the situation in and plans for northern Bintuni.


Exploration in northern Bintuni.
Letter dated 17 June 1957, to the Director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Hollandia.


Air strip Ijahabra (at) government post North Cuhoko.
Letter dated 19 March 1959, to the Assistant Resident of Bintuni.

_Homicide and unrest in north Bintuni._
Letter dated 14 January 1960, to the Governor.


_Hongi raid of Manikion to the east Aifat area._


_The situation in north-west Bintuni._


_Patrol to north Bintuni._
Letter dated 14 February 1960, to the Resident.


_Homicide in north-west Bintuni._
Letter dated 7 March 1960, to the Assistant Residents in Teminabuan and Bintuni.


_Story about Floris Waisani alias Manawa from Jakati._

*Boelaars, J.H.M.C.* 1950. _The Linguistic Position of South-Western New Guinea._

A review of 15 languages of the south-west coastal region, including Bintuni Bay.


_Protocol about a homicide case in the village of Maseta Baru in the Mantion area._
Protocol produced by the head of the police in Bintuni.


_Lonely Tropical Seas: With the MS Her Royalty Halmahairea between Islands and Reefs._
Account of the travels of the Halmahairea in the seas between the Moluccas and New Guinea, including a journey into the MacCluer Gulf?

Pioneer work in the territory of the Rajahs of Onin in West New Guinea. Provides an account of early missionary activity (as of 1913) in the Bintuni Bay area and the politics of local rajah’s and Islamic belief that the missionaries encountered.


In and around the Bintuni Gulf: a description of the resistance of Islamic rulers to the missionaries. Missionary account of early mission activities (as of 1913) and a description of rajahs, their spheres of influence, and islamic belief among several groups in the Bintuni Bay.


Reproduces and comments on the original account by Roxo de Brito of his 16th-century visit to Bintuni Bay.


Report of a journey to Sekar Bay.


Patrol report – Mosum. The aim of the patrol was to walk the Mogoi-Ijahabra traject to identify the construction of bivouacs for the transport of food needed for the coming posting of police in Ijahabra. From the Ijahabra a visit will be paid to the village of Mokta in an attempt to reach the not yet contacted Mosum. The report includes a sketch map and twelve small photographs showing landscapes, bridges and bivouacs.


Information in the governmental sector. Letter dated 30 November 1959 to the head of the sub-district in Steenkool.


Lists the languages of the “Bomberai Peninsula” (pp.5-6), and “South-West Austronesian” (p.3) giving population figures and mapping their distribution, drawing largely on Anceaux (1958).


Report about the construction of coconut plantations by the people of the districts of Teminabuan and Inanwatan.

Manikion hongi raid to the east Ayfat.
Letter dated 24 December 1959, to the Assistant Resident for Bintuni.


Contains numerous references to Inanwatan.


Rock paintings in West New Guinea.
On rock art along the southern shores of the MacCluer Gulf.


Report for the district of West New Guinea, Hollandia 1939.


Spheres of Influence of the Rajahs in West New Guinea.
Historical overview and discussion of the major rajah’s of the Bintuni Bay and the Onin Peninsula.


The area of the Kalana Fat or Four Rajah’s in western New Guinea.
Description of the origin story of the Kalana rajah in the Raja Ampat and the trade relations and politics of the rajah’s with the Moluccas and with groups in the MacCluer Gulf area and the Bintuni Bay.

*Clercq, F.S.A. de 1889b. ‘Langs de zuidkust der MacCluergolf.’ De Indische Gids 11: 1666-84.

Along the south coast of the MacCluer Gulf.
Account of a journey along the south-coast of the MacCluer Gulf and the Bintuni Bay in 1888.

Report of three journeys to the Netherlands part of New Guinea.


The West and the North Coast of Netherlands New Guinea: An Attempt at Description following the Reports and Reports of Travellers and Government Officials according to their own Experiences.
Mentions the Wandammen (Wamesa) language.


To the eternal snow of the tropical Netherlands. The ascent of the Carstensz Mountains in Netherlands New Guinea.
An account of the 1936 Colijn expedition to the Carstensz peaks, which was launched from the NNGPM base camp at Babo, where Colijn was the manager. Contains photos of the Babo camp, and of Amungme visitors to Babo from the Carstensz region. Reviewed in TAG 55:123-124 (1938).


Report of a patrol to North Bintuni by the Assistant District Officer of Bintuni.
The goal of this 3½ week-long visit was to: (1) see the location for a tertiary airstrip already identified by Bergh; (2) see Ijahabra as the proposed location for a post; (3) investigate the possibilities of a road connection with the route from Ransiki that has been patrolled by H.A. Schulz, and (4) to visit the area of West Mios.

Preliminary results of a governmental linguistic research in New Guinea.
Chapters III and IV discuss the languages of the Raja Ampat and Bird’s Head areas, including the Bintuni Bay.

Notes on the grammar of Wam(e)sa language.

Contains references to Puragi, Kampong Baru (Inanwatan), and Mantion (Sougb).

The classification of Papuan languages.
Re: Irahutu.

Further data about the spread of the West Papuan language group (Bird’s Head, New Guinea).


Report of a journey to the MacCluer Gulf, the Cenderawasih Bay, and the Humboldt Bay. Government commissioner, P. van der Crab, and botanist, J.E. Teysmann, travel to Onin and into the MacCluer Gulf and report that many traders from Seram are active in the Bintuni Bay.


Account of the Crockett family’s eight-month stay in the Madik village of Sainkeduk (Moraid area, western Bird’s Head) including a report of observations made during the 1937 Denison-Crocket expedition to Sainkeduk. Refer implicitly to Babo as the location of the nearest hospital on the south coast to which an expedition member, Charlie Smith, had to be flown from Sorong for treatment of a case of appendicitis (p. 48).


Second part of the patrol report by government doctor, J. Dam, to the unpacified area near the Weriagar and Raware Rivers.


Border area east Ayfat-Bintuni.

Part of a patrol report by government doctor, J. Dam, to the border area between the Ayfat and Binuni sub-districts.


Discusses the geographic and tectonic evolution of the Bird’s Head region, including the flooding of the Bintuni Bay and the origins of the extensive mangrove belt along the bay (pp. 774-775).

Descriptions of the environmental and geologic setting of the alluvial lowlands along the Bintuni Bay area (pp. 2-3, 9, 17, 18, 23).


Report for the District of West New Guinea, from 1919 until 30 May 1923.


Land Expedition from Fak-Fak to Sekar.

Extract from an official report. An account of an overland journey of 40 km describing Fak-Fak, its soil and ‘so-called’ river, and of the path travelled, the native pala (nutmeg), and of a bamboo containing a thirst-quenching liquid. Also details the Bintuni Bay people’s travels and ventures of the people of Sekar.


Journey from Ati Ati Onin via Patipi and Degén to Kajoni (1902).

Extract from an official report. Description of a journey overland from Ati Ati that details the paths, nutmeg-groves and other vegetation, streams, soil, flora, food, Javanese and Papuan carriers. Mention of a mountain so steep that a way round it had to be found. Notes on indigenous law, on the relations between the rajahs and the people and on mortuary rituals. Contains a map of a part of western New Guinea, scale 1:330,000.


Account of a journey to the environs of Bahaam.

Extract of an official report on a journey to the Bahaam region, south of the MacCluer Gulf, towards the south coast. The author remarks that if a woman can be persuaded to travel with the party this adds greatly to its safety. Gives details of paths, descriptions of the coast east from Fak-Fak to Weri, of the island Tuni-Serang, Wodaar Bay, Otar Island, Patimuni, Wokwagop and more.


Journey from Goras via the Beddi River to Ginaru, and via Womera to Goras (the fourth walk in the mountains of southwest New Guinea).

Describes Goras which is built, like Arguni and Separ, behind an island which acts as breakwater. Notes that Goras is a good source for hard timbers used by sailors to repair ship masts and make strong paddles (pp. 994-998) and that the Goras people navigate the rivers in the Bintuni Bay to obtain forest products which they exchange for cannon, gongs, cloth, gold and silver jewelry, and metal kris.


Land and people of New Guinea’s Bird’s Head.


A walk through my village in New Guinea’s Bird’s Head.


Extract from the diary of a government official.


Homicides in Mantion territory.
Letter dated 5 March 1960, to the Assistant Resident of Bintuni.


Report on the district of West New Guinea.


Report of the voyage of Her Majesty MS Java to the North and West coasts of New Guinea during May-November 1887.


Patrol report Teminabuan – Steenkool, from 12 January 1960 until 5 February 1960. Reports on a journey with the MS Pool from Steenkool to Teminabuan to pick of instructions for work.

Data on customs among the people of the Upper Ingsim Valley and the Papuans of the Anggi Lakes.


Data on customs for the District of Sorong.


Irarutu – Fruatu language report.


On Wamesa language. Also published as Flaming 1983b.


On Wamesa language. Same as Flaming 1983a.


Contribution to the knowledge about Melanesian, Micronesian and Papuan Languages: a first attempt after Hans Conon’s von der Gabelentz’s Work “The Melanesian Languages”. An early account of languages in the Bintuni Bay region, including Kapaur.


Languages and dialects of Netherlands New Guinea.

A review of Dutch New Guinea languages, including references to, maps and wordlists for, Patimuni, Karas, Onin, Baham, Iruitu, Modan, Jaban-Arandai, Jaban-Weriagar, Mor, Manikion.


Report on the Ayamaru area.
Detailed report on the situation in Ayamaru and containing numerous references to Inanwatan.


*Old fortification discovered.*
Describes and maps new discoveries of the Fu-un stone fortification in the Kokas area.


*Recent archeological news from Western New Guinea.
Refers to numerous sites in the Bintuni Bay region.


*Head of the district at the Anggi Lakes from 27 November (1955) until 22 February 1956.
Diary containing details about the groups living in the Anggi Lakes region.


*Extract from the Diary by L.W. Gasper, from 27 November until 22 February 1956.
See Gasper (1956a).


*Continuation of the General Report for the District of West New Guinea, Fak-Fak, 1925.


*Examines the sosolot exchange network and the history of the Seram Sea and surrounding areas during the 17th and the 18th centuries, containing references to the Bintuni Bay and the written (archival) sources for that area.


*Exploration of that part of the Bird's Head in the sub-district of Sorong (North New Guinea), I.

*Goot, S. van der 1942/3. ‘Exploratie van den Vogelkop, voorzover gelegen in de onderafdeeling Sorong (Noord Nieuw-Guinea), II.’ TNG 7: 26-33.
Exploration of that part of the Bird’s Head in the sub-district of Sorong (North New Guinea), II.


Contains references to Inanwatan and Puragi languages.


Gravelle, Gilles 1990. ‘Orthography testing in Meah; using Meah or Indonesian semivowel rules.’ Irian, Bulletin of Irian Jaya Development 18: 125-142.


Discusses kinship as providing balance and security in Meah society.


Shows certain kinds of syntactic constructions and the way they function to expand the meaning range of word roots in Meyah language. Also notes the similarities of Meyah with Sougb.


Describes the morphosyntactic properties of Meyah word classes and classifies Meyah as a head-marking languages with an agglutinative morphological typology.


The Book of Acts in the Meyah language.


A description of the phonolgy of the Meah (Meyah) language.


  Lists Baham, Inanwatan, Irahutu and Moskona.


  *Results of a demographic research in west New Guinea*. Describes and enumerates the population of the Bintoeni Sub-District and the Onin Peninsula as part of a “canvass area” [sic], with additional detail on the population of Kokas.


  *Additional Report for the District of West New Guinea, from August 1939 until 1 July 1940.*


  *Report from the Resident of the Moluccas.*


  *Some historical-antropological notes about the Bintuni area of Irian Jaya.*

Pre-fieldwork observations about the history and the cultures of the Bintuni area on the basis of archival and missionary material on the Bintuni area.


  *Migration, Social Structure and Exchange in the southeast Bird’s Head. Some hypotheses on local histories and the anthropology of several groups in the Bintuni Bay area based on written sources and fieldwork in 1995 and 1996.*

Migration myths and the migration of myths in the southeast Bird’s Head. Detailed reconstruction of migration movements and related mythology in the Bintuni Bay area based on fieldwork in 1995 and 1996.


Analysis of historical sources and local knowledge concerning foreign principalities (rajah) which for centuries dominated the western part of the Bintuni Bay. Local migrations and expanding exchange relations, triggered by this domination, are contextualised on the basis of materials from the 1950s and the 1960s.


Report for the Sub-district of Bintuni.


Supplementary government report for the sub-district of Bintuni.

Comprises: a general description of the area (pp. 1-2); population and settlement details (pp. 2-7); an overview of development activities and plans (p. 8); the health situation (pp. 9-11); a summary of the political situation, governance and law and order (pp. 12-20); and facts about forestry, communications, and mining (pp. 21-27).


Netherlands New Guinea and the Papuan Islands: a Historical Contribution, +/- 1500-1883. Major history of the Moluccan Islands and West New Guinea, replete with descriptions of an aggressive VOC trying to protect its spice monopoly. Notes that Vinck was one of the first Europeans to travel into the MacCluer Gulf and the first to report on regional trade relationships with the ‘Berau’ area (Volume I, p. 81).


Irian Jaya possesses 4 million hectares of sago forests. Also discusses the extensive sago areals in the Bintuni Region.


Patrol to Mantion territory.
Letter dated 8 May 1959 to the commander of the Mobile Brigade.


_Homicide in Mantion territory._  
Letter dated 16 December 1959, to the Resident.


_Homicides in Mantion territory._  
Letter dated 16 February 1960, to the Resident.


_Additional report for the Bintuni sub-district._  
Comprises additional notes to Voskuilen 1958, including details on Sumuri, Irarutu, Kuri, and Wamesa groups in the Babo area (pp. 10-17).


Outlines a model accounting for the generation and transformations of the divers social and political forms of West New Guinea, including the rajah systems prevalent in the Bintuni Bay region.


Contains a recapitulation of Röder’s work on rock art in the MacCluer Gulf (pp. 126-133). Heekeren observes many parallels between the rock-art in Arguni, the Kei islands, and Timor Island.


_Texts from the Waropen (Cenderawasih Bay, North New Guinea)._  
In many of these texts reference is made to groups in the Bintuni Bay area.


Major ethnography of the groups in the Waropen area, containing numerous references to Bintuni Bay groups.


_Encyclopedia of the Tribal People of Indonesia._
Contains entries for Arguni, Baham, Barau, Bedoanas, Inanwatan and Irahutu, Nabi, Karas, Kambrau, Mor, Onin, Sekar and Sougb (Manikion).


Travels in West New Guinea.
Describes early exploration of Bintuni Bay. Contains a map of northwest Waigeo, Beraur, Kalabra and Seremoek River and Bintuni Bay.


Contains the myth of “Sail Ears” – the giant of Arguni (pp. 19-25).


Travels in north-west New Guinea.
Early report on the geology of the Bird’s Head based on a expedition for the NNGPM. Hirsch travels overland from Fak-Fak to Sekar and from there sails into the Bintuni Bay. In the Bintuni Bay, Hirschi sails up the Kaitero and Sara Rivers and marches to the Arguni Bay and back. Next, after a journey up the Naremas River and a visit to Wammer the expedition crosses to Cenderawasih Bay by sailing up the Jakati River and marching from Worboi to Karuwangi (Karuan).


Results of research into nutrition and deficiency symptoms among autochthonous infants in Netherlands New Guinea. Contains data for the Bintuni Bay.


The Involvement of Amberi Teachers in the Mission Work.
Refers to mission work in the Bintuni Bay.


New Guinea and the Government’s Navy.
A broad review of the role of Dutch navy in the exploration of Netherlands New Guinea, containing numerous references to the exploration of the Bintuni Bay.


Describes air and sea “infiltrations” by Indonesian troops during 1962 in the Onin area (Vol. II, pp.126-132). Also various references to military operations in the Babo area during World War II (Vol. I).


Report of Rural Social Action Internship in the village of Yoom Nuni, Manokwari District, Manokwari Regency.


Report for the District of West New Guinea of the Amboina Residence, Fak-fak 1918. Contains numerous references to raids and trades in the Bintuni-Bay area.


A Trip in the Island World of the Banda Seas.


Mennonite Mission in Indonesia. Includes a discussion of the mission work of Minister Marcus who began Mennonite missionization in Inanwatan in July 1950, and as October 1950 took up duties in Ayamaru and Teminabuan (pp.158-60).


The presence of the Mennonite Mission (Doopsgezinde Zendingsvereniging) in the Bird’s Head area of Irian Jaya and its effect on the Evangelical Church of Irian Jaya: a historical analyses of the Evangelical Church’s dogmas regarding the presence of the Mennonite Mission in the Bird’s Head area of Irian Jaya. Contains numerous references to the mission work of Minister Marcus who began Mennonite missionization in Inanwatan in July 1950, and in October 1950 began to work in Ayamaru and Teminabuan.

Jong, A. de 1939/40. ‘Over de doodenfeesten in de omstreken van Fak-Fak en Kokas.’ TNG 4: 93-96.

About the mortuary rituals in the environs of Fak-Fak and Kokas.


“It this miraculous work”, the problem of communication between East and West as experienced during mission activities in New Guinea (Irian Jaya) 1855-1972: A socio-missiological approach.

Includes an overview of mission activities in the Bintuni Bay and describes the case of the ambitious but unfortunate Jensé from Bintuni as reported by Reverend Slump (pp. 724-5; see Timmer 2000: 233-234).


Describes a number of Malay-style iron forging sites scattered around the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni Bay, showing the importance of iron (and bronze) in 'traditional' trade relations in the area.


A myth that is famous throughout the Cenderwasih Bay and parts of the Bintuni Bay.

*Kan, C.M. 1888. ‘De samenhang tusschen de MacCluer golf, Geelvinkbaai en Argoenibocht.’ TAG 5: 561-64.

The link between the MacCluer Gulf, the Cenderawasih Bay and the Arguni Cape. Discusses Bintuni as part of sphere of influence of the kingdom of Arguni (and Segar).


Compilation and analysis of demographic data collected by the students and the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture of the UNCEN. Refers to Kuri, Wamesa, Sough (Soubg) and Meyakh (Meyah), as well as the following Berau groups: Kaiso, Kokoda, Metamani, Sagapuragi and Oderauw.


Report of a language survey containing a reference to Inanwatan (Suabo).

Extract on “Population” from the report of a patrol to Steenkool-Kebar-Saukorem in June 1959.


Study of rock art near Kokas and korwars from Berau, Arandai, Masuweri, and Tarof.


Marius: a young pioneer from Sibena.
About Marius from the Sow speaking group and his role in developing new agricultural techniques and the establishment of a cooperative in his native village of Sibena.


The forests of Bintuni Bay are under attack.
About forestry projects.


My sojourn in New Guinea.
Account of an early visit to Bintuni Bay.


Women in the Mangrove Forest: Papuan Ecological Adaptation.


Protect Nature's Support of People: local community and mangrove use in Bintuni Bay. Discusses mangroves, community life and some of the local communities in the Bintuni Bay.


Pacification in the Bird's Head of New Guinea.


The material culture of the Bird's Head and Raja Ampat. Report of an undergraduate research at the Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, the Netherlands. Includes plates and descriptions of objects from the Bintuni Bay area.


On the border between two worlds. Study of material culture from the Bird's Head held in the Museum of Ethnology at Leiden. Includes plates and descriptions of materials from the Bintuni Bay.


Report of the exploration flight with a Beaver plane above the mountainous area of the Bintuni sub-district.


Exploration of north Bintuni. Letter dated 8 July 1956 to the Resident.


Exploration of Mantioen territory. Letter dd 16 August 1956, to the Resident.

  Government post Sebyar River.
  Letter dated 22 January 1957, to the Resident.


  A journey across the neck of New Guinea’s Bird’s Head.


  Government post Sebyar River.
  Letter dated 25 January 1957, to the head of the Maritime Department.


  Homicide in the Mios area.
  Letter dated 15 April 1957 to the Resident.


  Patrol report to West-Mei-Os, from 7 May until 3 June 1958.


  The travels of the Dutch to New Guinea and the Papuan Islands in the 17th and 18th centuries.
  Comprehensive overview of early Dutch exploration activities in New Guinea, including the Bintuni Bay.


  Comparative view on kinship and exchange in the Bird’s Head, including a discussion of Sougb kinship relations (pp. 269-270).


  Major analysis of the decolonisation of West New Guinea refuting economic explanations. Contains references to: the Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company (NNGPM) and the finding of coal in the Horna field (pp. 48-50); oil resources in West New Guinea in general (pp. 39-40, 45, 57-58, 219);

*Brief report of a journey in the Arguni district.*


*The meaning of the rajah spheres of influences in the Arguni region.*


*The Argunians: a Papuan people in West New Guinea.*

Major ethnography of the people in the Arguni Bay area, including an account of the history of the mission in the Bintuni Bay, as well as a discussion of Bintuni as part of the sphere of influence of the kingdom of Arguni (and Segar).


*Report for the Sub-district of Inanwatan for the period from 13 June 1938 until 23 July 1940.*


*Report for the District of West New Guinea, Ayamaru.*


*Report by the Assistant Resident of Bintuni, May 1952 – December 1954.*

Government report comprising: village demography (pp. 15-17); religion (pp. 18-19); subsistence (pp. 20-21); trade (pp. 22-24); mining (pp. 24-25), customs (pp. 26-31); the economic situation (pp. 32-35); health services (pp. 36-42); politics, government and law and order (pp. 43-56); education (pp. 57-60); forestry (pp. 60-62); cooperatives (p. 63); and transportation (pp. 64-66); Appendix VI presents origin stories, wordlists, kinship diagrams, and information on customs of the Arandai area, in particular from the villages of Weriaiar, Mamboit, Kalitami, Tabiar, Taroi, Upper Sebyar, Roiga, Iray, Kaitero, Saengga, Manggosa, Semit, and the island of Amutu.


Describes two seeages near the upper course of the Muturi River and the identified Soeanara seep, in the area south of the Bintuni Bay, is the same as the one Hirsch found near Kaitero River.

Report of a Workshop on Protection and Mining with the Customary People of Irian Jaya (Cenderawasih Bay and Bird's Head areas).


“What’s Important is the Return of Future”: Report of a Wondama Customary Convention. Includes a so-called “Aitumieri Declaration” and the final statements of the convention that was held in Altumieri on 12 April 2000.


Report of forest exploration in New Guinea, into the Bird’s Head and along the southwest coast up until the Bloemen River, May-August 1941. Reports on the possibilities of forest exploitation and indicates the areas of the Tisa and Muturi Rivers (near Bintuni) as most promising (see Vink 1998: 94).

Papuans were my comrades: really exciting travel adventures with man-eaters, dodgy animals, cassowaries, exceptional flowers, tropical diseases and a thousand other strange things during an exploration of the still untamed and mysterious interiors of Netherlands New Guinea.

Contains an account of Lundquist’s journey through the Bird’s Head, departing from Babo up the Motori (Muturi) River, to Anakasi, up the Jakati River, and back to Babo (pp. 1-58, 244-247).


Data from the Bintuni region.


The Fenetiroma myth.


Comprises: a general geographic discription of the area (pp. 1-14); demography (pp. 15-17); religious beliefs and missionary activities (pp. 18-19); subsistence (pp. 20-21); trade and exchange (pp. 22-24); mining (pp. 24-25); local customs (pp. 26-31); the economic situation (pp. 32-35); health (pp. 36-42); governance and law and order (pp. 43-56); education (pp. 57-59); forestry (pp. 60-62); cooperatives (p. 63); transportation and communication (pp. 64-66); and appendices containing folk stories and kinship diagrams collected in the villages of Werigar Laut, Sebyar, Kalitami, Tarot (Arandai), Iray, Roiga (Manition), Tehenay (Manition), Kaitere, Saengga, Manggosa, Seritu, and in numerous villages in the Upper Sebyar area.


Report about the demeanour and the actions of Benateho and other information about the homicide in the village of Tobobo (2 December 1959).


The political system in south Salawati: a case study of the village of Sailolof.
Analysis of the changes in the political system in Sailolof village on the island of Salawati as a result of relations with Tidore and Ternate, the Dutch government and the Indonesian government. Includes a discussion of the sphere of influence of the Sailolof kingdom in the MacCluer Gulf and the Bintuni regions.

Male authoritative leadership systems in Irian Jaya: a comparative study of five tribes. Comparative study of five forms of traditional political systems in Irian Jaya, including a discussion of rajah leadership in the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni regions. Published as Mansoben 1995.


Traditional Political Systems in Irian Jaya. Comprehensive comparative study of traditional leadership in five tribes of New Guinea, including the rajah leadership systems among groups in the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni Bay regions.

The Sough People: In Buntini Progress is Much Wanted but The Black Father has Disappeared.

About recent movements of Horna and Sibena people, the lack of attention from the government and the church, and people’s disappointment in the recent move of their black father, Victor Motombri, to Sorong.


Letter dated 24 September 1953 to the Resident for West New Guinea, concerning: adultery and adat rule.


Government report for the sub-district of Teminabuan (previously Inanwatan) from 17 July 1953 until 1 September 1956.
Contains numerous references to the situation in Inanwatan and environs.


The kain timur [cloth] revolution in Ayamaru.
Briefly mentions the establishment of Ayamaru as a governmental headquarters and the division of the sub-divisions of Bintuni and Ayamaru (later Teminabuan) that would marginalize Inanwatan, the former headquarters and centre for mission and government activities.

Discusses clan and village as part of Irarutu (Arguni Bay) personal identity and reviews several ceremonies that dramatize the special relationship between mother’s brother and sister’s oldest child.


Irarutu: an ethnographic summary.
Overview of Irarutu (Arguni Bay) history and culture.


Letter dated 8 November 1951 to the Director, Head of the Internal Affairs and Justice Department in Hollandia, concerning: Native land rights.


Patrol report: patrol from 14 September until 29 September 1956. Report of a patrol together with Rice Bergh (see Bergh 1956c) aiming to explore the area north of Mogoi and east of the Mios River, crossing the Cohoko River.


Describes NNGPM operations at Babo during the 1930s (pp. 62-63).


Patrol to the west Mios area. Patrol undertaken for the pacification of the Mantuian area (Mayado, Meninggo, Embéro, Mederoch, Miozuda, Majesfa, Miyeda, Mefen/Makmi, Mesirka, Jakatuvo, Messie, and Boho).


Letter dated 21 June 1954 to the Director of Internal Affairs in Hollandia, concerning: Adultery and adat rule.


Patrol report West-Mei-Os, August 1955.


Talking in many languages....


Extract from the monthly report for the Sub-district of Inanwatan over the period of July 1950, concerning: kain timur.

*Merkelijn, Piet J. 1951a. Uittreksel uit het maandrapport der Onderafdeling...

Extract from the monthly report for the Sub-district of Inanwatan/Ayamaru over January and February 1951, concerning: population.


Report for the Sub-district of Ayamaru (previously Inanwatan) over the period of June 1950 – September 1951.


On the PAPuans and New Guinea.


Account of a Journey to New Guinea undertaken in 1872 and 1873.
An account of Meyer’s crossing of the Bird’s Neck from Wandamen to the MacCluer Gulf.


An account of Meyer’s crossing of the Bird’s Neck from Wandamen to the MacCluer Gulf.


Describes an earthquake experienced on the night of 12 June 1873 on the Takasi River, Bintuni Bay.


Excerpt Adolf Bernhard Meyer 1973 New Guinea journey diary as an illustration of the maps of the Cenderawasih Bay and the MacCluer Gulf. Contains numerous details about the Bintuni Bay and a clear sketch map showing the route of Meyer’s ventures.


The Papua language in Netherlands New Guinea.
An early account of languages in the Bintuni Bay region, including Kapaur.

Album of Papuan Types.


*The Papuans of west New Guinea.


A story about Ibori and Inosog.
The Ibori and Inosog stories are part of the southern Sougb people’s lore and are interpreted in Miedema 1996a, 1998 and 2001.


Demography and Genealogy: Inter-tribal marriage relations in the Bird’s Head of west New Guinea.
Outline of a regional developmental perspective on trade, migrations, and exchange in the central (Ayamaru Lakes) and northern (Kebar Valley) areas, including the Meyah people. Translations and revisions of the paper were published as Miedema 1988 and 1989.


Analysis from a regional developmental perspective of trade, migrations, and exchange in the northern (Kebar Valley) and central (Ayamaru Lakes) areas. In the discussion, groups in the Bintuni Bay area, the Meyah in particular, feature as part or not part of the south coastal periphery of the so-called kain timur (cloth) exchange system or kain timur complex.


Further analysis of inter-tribal relations in the Bird’s Head, including a discussion of the relations of Meyah with groups in the interior.

Further refinement of the analyses presented in Miedema 1988 and 1989.


Analysis of culture heroes in stories from several Bintuni Bay groups that were collected by government officials and patrol officers in the 1950s.


Analysis of migrations in the north and northeastern Bird’s including groups of the Bintuni Bay, on the basis of texts collected by government officials and patrol officers in the 1950s.


Analysis of migrations, cultural change, and relations between groups in the northeastern Bird’s Head with reference to groups in the Bintuni Bay area.


Texts (in Dutch and in Malay) of local stories from Inanwatan, Arandai and Bintuni, that were collected by Dutch missionaries, government officials and patrol officers in the 1950s. Reviewed by Volker Heeschen in BKI 156(1): 122-124 (2000).


Study of the distribution of culture hero stories across the eastern Bird’s Head in an attempt to reconstruct historical cultural changes.


Further investigation of the distribution of culture hero stories across the eastern Bird’s Head in an attempt to reconstruct historical cultural changes.

*Government reports from the West New Guinea District, Part I.*


*Government reports from the West New Guinea District, Part II.*


Collection of materials collected by the patrol officers Bergh, Pans and Zevenbergen in the 1950s.


Contains stories from several language groups in the Bintuni Bay, collected Bergh, Van Rhijn, Tawaru, Tromp, Miedema, Gravelle, Haenen, Odé, and Voorhoeve.


Contains references to Meyah.


Report of an investigation into raids between the Menam- and Serea groups at the west-coast of the Cenderawasih Bay (Ransiki area) in October 1920.*


*Patrol report by the Administrative Officer, A.F. Molenaar, for the period from 23 February until 18 March 1959.*

Reports on the preparations made for a patrol by the government doctor in Steenkool, an investigation of the landing of a Beaver plane on the Cuhokko River near Ijahabra/Merdey, the preparation of a location for cargo droppings, the preparation of a location for a post in Ijahabra/Merdey, and the handing out of beads to the local communities as promised in December 1958. Appendix I describes a feast in Meninggo,
Appendix II reports on the meeting with village heads from the area of Meninggo and the attempt to settle a fight with arrows in Barma, and Appendix III contains data on the population of Meninggo and Messie.

*Extract from the patrol report by A.A. Molenaar for the period from 20 April until 13 May 1959.* 
Contains information on the recently cleared terrain at Ijahbra.

*Patrol report by the Administrative Officer, A.F. Molenaar, for the period from 26 September until 27 October 1959.* 
Reports on an assessment of the possibility of establishing a post in Merdey and advises to investigate the backgrounds of hongi-raids. Appendix I details the case Igéhinom and others.

*Patrol to north Bintuni because of homicides.* 
Letter dated 9 January 1960, to the commander of the Mobile Brigade.

*A journey across the narrowest part of Netherlands New Guinea.* 
Describes a crossing of the strait between the Cenderawasih Bay and Bintuni Gulf and return via another route in 1901. Moolenburgh is the first European to cross the neck (Wichmann 1912: 810). Contains a map showing the strait between MacCluer Gulf and Cenderawasih Bay; scale: 1:150,000, shows Moolenburgh’s route.

*Muijlwijk, J. van 1912. ‘Een bezoek aan Idoor (MacCluer golf).’ BUZ 25: 201.*
*A visit to Idoor (MacCluer Gulf).* 

*Among and with Papuans: In the boat and through the forest, travel experiences in West New Guinea.* 
Recounts the experiences of a missionary working in the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni areas. The Berau region, together with Bintuni, Kokas, and Fak-fak became an area of active missionary activity after Van Muijlwijk arrived in Fak-fak (see Van Muijlwijk 1912).

A mortuary ritual in Tanah-Merah (MacCluer Gulf).


*West New Guinea. Travels with the “Young Holland”.*
Describes the travels of the mission boat the “Young Holland” in and around Bintuni Bay, particularly in the Kokas area.


*Sowing and harvesting fields: anecdotes from mission life in West New Guinea.*


*Contributions to the knowledge of New Guinea.* In Reports of the Natural History of the Dutch Overseas Possessions.
Includes details on the Onin area.


*Travels and researches in the Indien Archipelago, carried out… between 1828 and 1836.*
Includes details on the Onin area, containing references to the Bintuni Bay region.


*Some notes on traditional laws among the Irarutu.*


*Humans according to the Irarutu, and the role of Mbati-Ndaf and its consequences for the Catholic teachings.*


*The narrowest part of New Guinea.*
Notes on the crossing of the strait between Cenderawasih Bay and the Bintuni Gulf by Meyer in 1873 and by Moolenburgh in 1901. Contains a map showing the MacCluer Gulf and Cenderawasih Bay and the routes of Meyer and Moolenburgh across the strait at a scale of 1:160,000.


*The effects of oil exploration in Inanwatan District, Sorong Regency.*

Report of a trip from Ternate to the north and west coast of New Guinea, with the Her Majesty Steam Ship Batavia during March and April 1881.


Description and comparative analysis of the myth of the cassowary among the people of Inanwatan.


Analysis of guardian and ancestral spirits and their role in beliefs and practices surrounding human reproduction among the people of Inanwatan.


Analysis of the role of mediators (in particular bodily substances) and fertility in processes of exchange in Inanwatan.


Analysis of the body, beliefs surrounding reproduction, and social relations among the people of Inanwatan. See Oosterhout n.d.


Detailed analysis of eschatological beliefs among the Inanwatan.


Analysis of beliefs about ‘witchcraft’ and morality among the people of Inanwatan.

Major ethnography of the people of Inanwatan with a focus on local models of the human body, fertility, and reproduction. Bodies are considered as microcosms, constructed by and constructive of relationships. These relationships are regulated by consumption and feeding rules, involving notions of sociality and codes of moral conduct. By exposing what is hidden behind the surface of sociality, this study exposes the traffic of life force or patterns of identity formation, or, in the words of Inanwatan informants, it reveals the intestines of the body.

*Oosterhout, Dianne van n.d. Constructing bodies, constructing identity: nurture and kinship ties in Inanwatan, Irian Jaya (Indonesia). In M. Janowski and F. Kerlogue (eds) Food and Kinship in Indonesia and Beyond.

Analysis of the body, beliefs surrounding reproduction, and social relations among the people of Inanwatan.


Overview of the politics and resources related to the military exploration of West New Guinea from 1907 until 1915, including references to the Amboina and Taruda garrison’s that explored the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni Bay. Annex I (pp. 475-477) provides a chronological overview of the military exploration of that area.


Report of patrol to the border area between Manokwari and Steenkool from 19 May until 20 June 1958.


The Eiwarilegende of the Meyah and Sough (Manikion) people.


The Kasi story: the origins of the Rumbafe descent group of the Kasi people.


*The Arfak: A People on the Move.*

Major reconstruction of migrations in the Arfak Mountain area related to the groups in the Bintuni Bay area.


*Ecological and social effects of the exploitation of marshy forests and mangrove in Sawa- Er (Asmat) and in Babo.*

[YPMD 634.98 AT]


*Marubeni is going to clear away the mangroves in the Bintuni Bay, Irian Jaya.* About the plans of a Japanese company, Marubeni, to expand activities to the Bintuni Bay for the production of chips and pulp.


Detailed overview and discussion of the New Guinea question, containing references to: the prominent political figure Wetabosey from Babo meeting with Resident Van Eechoud (p. 137); 19th and early 20th Century trade in forest products from Arguni Bay (p. 107); the Islam-based nationalist movement in Kokas and other parts of western West New Guinea (pp. 145-6); and the Netherlands New Guinea Oil Company, NNGPM (p. 60).


*Patrol report Mosum-Tobamerim-Siama.*

This patrol to Mosum aimed to settle an incident that happened during Te Mebel’s patrol (see Te Mebel 1959). The Appendix contains a story about Majesfa.


*Socio-political structure of the eastern Bird’s Head. Part I.*

Analysis of kinship and power structures among most of the groups between Bintuni and the Anggi Lakes.

Subistence and social structure in the eastern Bird's Head.


Looks into Bird's Head mythology, including stories and beliefs from groups in the Bintuni Bay area.


_The enigma of the man without body openings: an entry to the mythology of the East Bird's Head, Irian Jaya._

Structural analysis of stories from the Eastern Bird's Head Peninsula that were collected by government officials and patrol officers in the 1950s and 1960s. A translation into English appeared as Pouwer 1998 and Pouwer 1999.


Structural analysis and comparison of east Bird’s Head myths that were collected during the patrols by Pans, Zevenbergen and Bergh in the 1950s. Relates the cassowary and unfinished male motifs in Bird's Head mythology via Mimika (Kamoro) to Asmat (pp. 180-5). Also appeared as Pouwer 1999.


Relates the cassowary and unfinished male motifs in Bird's Head mythology via Mimika (Kamoro) to Asmat (pp. 480-3).


Contains contributions that relate to Bintuni Bay and the Tangguh Project.


_The development of sago production: whose benefit? The Netherlands is investing in a source of starch._


_Sustainable community based biological diversity in the Bintuni Bay, with an emphasis on mangrove forests._


Includes Onin and Wandamen languages in his comparative study of “Indonesian” and “Papuan” language groups.


Presents some extracts from a Hatam story told by Tuantiei Dowansiba at Minyambou giving an idea of some structural and semantic features of Hatam language.


Compares the Borai and Hatam languages of the Bird’s Head to discuss the reason for some languages to die and others to revive. To appear in James Collins and Hein Steinhauer (eds), _Proceedings of Colloquium on Endangered Languages, held in Leiden, December 1996_. See Reesink 2002a.


Discusses Hatam and nearly extinct Borai and attempts to determine the nature of these languages, their relationship with other Bird’s Head languages and with Austronesian languages in North-Halmahera. Revised and published as Reesink 1998b.

Discusses Hatam and nearly extinct Borai and attempts to determine the nature of these languages, their relationship with other Bird’s Head languages and with Austronesian languages in North-Halmahera.

Reesink, Ger P. 1999. ‘A Sprachbund of languages in the North Moluccas and the Bird’s Head of Irian Jaya.’ IIAS Newsletter 18, p. 29.

Short overview of the observations outlined in Reesink 1998b.

Reesink, Ger P. A grammar of Hatam, Bird’s Head Peninsula, Irian Jaya. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, C-146.

Major description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Hatam, a Papuan language. Phonological features include initial geminates and an utterance-level stress pattern. The volume contains a number of annotated texts.


Attempts to establish genetic links between Hatam, Sougb, Meyah, Mansim and Mpur and suggests that the languages of the eastern Bird’s Head are not totally unrelated to the other languages of the Doberai Peninsula.


Description of the grammar of Sougb based on data collected during a stay of three and half weeks (March 1998) in the sub-district of Sururei on the western shore of the western Anggi lake.


Detailed introduction to languages of the Eastern Bird’s Head, comprising a sketch of the relationship between the areas’ languages and descriptions of four languages, Mpur (by Cecilia Odé), Meyah (by Gilles Gravelle), Sougb and Mansim (both by Ger Reesink).


Some adat customs in Negeri Besar.

Suangi and Wolfe: the two great powers in the mountainous area of Teminabuan and in the Berau area.
Overview of beliefs in lethal powers and initiation practices in the Teminabuan and Bintuni Bay regions.


About a possible relation between the rock paintings of Bintuni, some adat customs in Negeri Besar and the circumcision-house in Aitinjo.


Report of a patrol to the villages along the Kais and the Metamani Rivers, 7 May until 7 June 1957.


Patrol report of the government doctor in Steenkool (7 until 13 January, Arisum-Surubu).
The goal of the patrol was to cover the area up to the area that was already patrolled from Manokwari and next to walk via Hoketu to Atesba and Tiri.


Influences from Onin in the Berau area.


Ethnological notes about the sub-district of Bintuni.


Initiation rituals in the Bird’s Head.
Overview of initiation practices in the Bird’s Head including the Bintuni Bay region.


Notes about the people of the Bird’s Head.
Contains ethnographic details about several Bintuni Bay groups.


In search of the meanings of rock drawings around Arguni.

The Bintuni Bay: A Checker Board of Fishing Industries and Traditional Fishers.


Story of the travels of a botanist of the American Museum of Natural History, to Netherlands New Guinea, joining the Denison-Crockett Expedition. Refers to Mr Meininger who regularly flies out to Babo from Sorong to deliver mail to the NNGPM base and takes Charlie Smith out to ‘Sorong’s nearest hospital’ where he is treated for a case of appendicitis (p.142).


Voyages to Netherlands New Guinea, including each of the instructions of rule of the Netherlands Indies, in the years 1871, 1872, 1875-1876, by P. van der Crab and J.E. Teysman, J.G. Coorengel and A.J. Langeveldt van Hemert and P. Swaan, with historical and geographical information.

Government commissioner P. van der Crab and botanist J.E. Teysman travel to Onin and into the MacCluer Gulf. Van der Crab reports that many traders from Seram are active in the Bintuni Bay. Former Resident J.C. Coorengel travels into the MacCluer Gulf and visits rajahs along the coasts of Bintuni Bay. Notes on page 32 that Vinck landed on the north coast of the Onin Peninsula in 1662 at a place called Roemakai and heard that people there maintained trade relations with an area called ‘Berau’ at the north coast of the MacCluer Gulf, into the MacCluer Gulf and the Bintuni Bay.


Rock art study in West New Guinea.

Report on the research on rock art in Sekar, Arguni, Bedoanas, Erokwanas, MacCluer Gulf.


‘Cities’ in West New Guinea.

Describes traditional fortified settlements, with special reference to the site of Fuum.

Results of a test excavation of the Dudumunir cave at Arguni, MacCluer Gulf (Netherlands West New Guinea).


Description of the rock art of the Kokas area.


Rockpainting and ancient history in the MacCluer Gulf of West New Guinea. In collaboration with Albert Hahn.

A major description and analysis of the rock paintings on the south coast of the MacCluer Gulf.


Trip from Ambon to the southwest and north coast of New Guinea, carried out in 1858 with Her Majesty’s Steamer ‘Etna’


The Javanese name ‘Seram’ for the Southwest Coast of New Guinea before 1545: and a report by Rumphius on that coast of 1684.

Notes that the fourteenth century Javanese poem, the Negarakertagama, makes explicit mentions of Onin and Seram. The poem is first written reference to the southwestern part of the MacCluer Gulf.


Refers to Wamesa (Wandamen) language.


The botanical expedition 1854-1955 in New Guinea.

Report of a 14-month 1954-1955 botanical expedition to Sorong, Batanta, Bintuni, Lae, Port Moresby and the Kokoda trail, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, Aiyura, Merauke and Lake Wam, Cyclop Mountains, Kebar valley (incl. Mount Nettoti and the Kwoka mountains), Waigeo (Mount Buffelhoorn, the island of Rauki, Lupintol and the Go hills). With maps and photographs.

Analysis of economic aspects, management, and conservation of the mangroves in the Bintuni Bay.


Discussion of youth, education and employment in Papua, also presenting data for the Manokwari, Sorong, and Fak-Fak Regencies.


Account of an orienting exploration in South-west New Guinea, November 1936 until May 1937. Includes data on the mangrove forests in the Bintuni Bay region.


Exploration from the sky: An account on the basis of practical experiences in New Guinea. Includes an account of the aerial photography mission for oil exploration in the MacCluer Gulf and Bintuni Bay area.


Information on development in the Bintuni Bay area: the results of field monitoring by YPMD (Yayasan Pemgembangan Masyarakat Desa, Jayapura).


The exchange of kain timur cloths in the Bird’s Head.


Some remarks on the relation between the Mennonite Mission and the Evangelical Church of Irian Jaya, working paper for the conclusion of a primary course at the Hendrik Kraemer Institute in Oegstgeest.
Discusses Mennonite mission in the Ayamaru and Teminabuan sub-districts and in particular its often problematic relation with the Protestant church. Refers to the beginnings of Minister Marcus’ activities Inanwatan.

Account of a trip to investigate rock art and korwar figures in the MacCluer Gulf.


Report about the problems and relationships in the settlements of the native employees working for the NNGPM.
Includes Inanwatan (pp. 29-38, 91-95, 108-110), Steenkool (pp. 87-91) and Babo (pp. 96-98, 110-112).

*Schreven, Ch. H. van 1940/41. ‘Verslag van de patrouilletocht onder leiding van den toenmaligen commandant der gewapende politie in de Molukken, Ch. H. van Steven, van Steenkool (Masoei) naar de Anggimeren en Wariap, lopende van 15 juli tot en met 11 augustus 1929.’ TNG 5: 136-50.

Report of a patrol lead by the then commander of the armed police in the Moluccas, Ch. H. van Steven, from Steenkool (Masoei) to the Anggi Lakes and Wariap, from 15 July until 11 August 1929.


Extract from the report of a patrol to the Upper Ingsim region, from 9 until 22 October 1953, concerning: Superstition with respect to found pottery.


Paint, Motif, and Function: about Painting among Primordial People.
Includes a discussion of rock art in the MacCluer Gulf.

The results of a baseline research for the socio-economic development of the serious backward village of Irian Jaya.
Contains a contribution by Akbar Silo discussing the backwardness of the villages of the Kecamatan Teluk Arguni, Kabupaten Fak-fak.

Report for the district of West New Guinea, Fak-Fak 1919.

Continuation Report for the District of West New Guinea, Fak-fak 1923?

Contains references to the wetlands of the Bintuni Bay.


Lists, gives details about, and maps all of the languages of the Bintuni Bay region (Map III).

Account of Christian mission activities in West New Guinea. Includes an account of the mission activities the Bintuni Bay area.


West New Guinea after the war.
Account of the way the mission and the government took up duties in West New Guinea, inter alia in the Bintuni area, after the Second World War.

The mission resort of Berau (Inanwatan) in West New Guinea as of the post-war period until the present. Description of mission activities in the Bintuni area organised from the headquarters in Inanwatan.


Contains a description of the trip by Miguel Roxo de Brito's travels into the MacCluer Gulf and the Bintuni Bay and his detailed observations of trade relations in the region, including the gold treasures of two important settlements at Ogar and Offin along the south shore of the MacCluer Gulf (p. 135).


Johannes Keyts: the First European visitor to the Arguni Bay in 1678 as reported in Nova Guinea. Indicates that Bintuni Bay is part of the sphere of influence of the kingdom of Arguni (and Segar).


Documents the visit to Bintuni Bay by Lieut. John McCluer in 1791 (p.19).


Church of hope, a contribution to the knowledge of the New Guinea mission. Contains frequent references to the early days of the mission in Inanwatan and Bintuni.


Also discusses the language situation of West New Guinea and enumerates some endangered languages, including Inanwatan.


A description of a ship's visit to the MacCluer Gulf.

*Strauch, H. 1877. 'Allgemeine Bemerkungen ethnologischen Inhalts uber Neu Guinea, die Anachoreten Inseln, Neu-Hannover, Neu-Irland, Neu-Britannien und Bougainville, im Anschluß und die dort gemachten Sammlungen ethnologischer Gegenstände.' Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie 9: 9-63, 81-104.
General remarks on the ethnological contents about New Guinea, the Anachoreten Islands, New Hannover, New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville, included in the ethnographic collections from these areas.


Systems of residence.
A study of systems of residence in the Bintuni Bay.


History, Mythology, Belief, and Religion.


Women and Day by Day Activities in the Mangroves.
Overview of everyday activities of women in mangroves in Bintuni.


Refers to the history and problems of oil exploitation in the Bintuni Bay, the lack of research into the effects of gas and oil industry and the limited participation of local communities in the 2002 AMDAL (pp. 11-12).


Some notes on marriage systems among the Irarutu.


Natural color producing plants and their use among the Meyah people, Yoom Nuni Village, Manokwari.
Botanical identification of color producing plants with descriptions of their use among the Meyah people.


Documents four consecutive trade cycles, starting just over 2000 years BP. Swadling’s first interest is in the plume trade and includes references Berau Bintuni (annual visits of traders from Ternate, p. 123; Nicolaas Vinck’s 1663 voyage into the bay to find a passage, p. 138; John MacCluer’s 1791 exploration of the Berau Bay, p. 114; and nutmegs from Berau, p. 26). Reviewed by Ploeg in *BKI* 153(1): 139-140 (1997) and by Mackay in *Science in New Guinea* 22(2): 103 (1996).


*New Guinean Primitive Art*. Contains a description and plates on the rock art in the MacCluer Gulf.


*An episode in the Pacification of the Bird’s Head (from the report of a journey by the Head of the District of Manokwari, A. Lamers, and the Assistant Resident for the exploration of Manokwari, J.W.K. Meylink, to the Anggi Lakes, Upper Ing-sim and Hattam).*


*Formulation of the results of research and data collection about customary law in Irian Jaya in particular for the sub-district of Bintuni.*


Major monograph on the Imyan and Tehit people of the Temibuan area in the southwestern Bird’s Head region, comprising an account of the pre-colonial period and a missionary and government history of the Bintuni Bay area (pp. 118-120, 127-130, and 233-242; also see the timeline in Appendix B).


*Several stories from the Weriagar area.*

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*Extract from the report of the Assistant District Officer of Bintuni for April 1958.*


*Extract from the report of the Assistant District Officer of Bintuni for June 1958.*


Papuans in Revolt (*The second New Guinea question: The resistance of the Papuans against the Indonesia regime in West Irian*). As part of an overview of the colonial history of Papua/Irian Jaya, the author refers to the oil exploitation in the Bintuni Bay (pp. 48-49).


Contains reference to objects from the Arguni Bay, the Bomberai Peninsula, and Bintuni.


Account of the military exploration of Netherlands New Guinea, 1907-1915. Reviews the early expeditions into the Bintuni Bay (pp. 21-22) and contains accounts of the exploration of western Netherlands New Guinea, including: a journey into the northern parts of the Arguni Bay and a failed attempt to reach the Kaitero River by Lieutenant Tismeer from 21 October until 2 November 1906 (p. 48), a second and successful attempt in January 1909 (p. 48), the exploration of the Metamani and Kais River by Lieutenant Tismeer from 18 until 30 June 1909 (p. 48), a couple of crossings of the Bomberai Peninsula (p. 49), the exploration of the Bintuni Bay by Captain Koch from 6 November until 6 December 1910 (pp. 49-50), a journey from Bintuni to the Anggi Lakes through the upper Wayori from 5 until 26 June 1911 (p. 50), a journey up the Wasami River to the Sebyar to the Bintuni Bay by Lieutenant Van der Ploeg from 28 September until 22 October 1911 (p. 51), an exploration of the region east of the Sebyar by Van der Ploeg from 22 December 1911 until 9 January 1912. Photographs taken in the Bintuni area include women from Wami (Plate 52), people from the village of Wonti (Plate 69), women from the village of Marai (Plate 73), decorated Berau Papuans (Plate 105), a ritual house at Wenoet (Plate 106), the house of the magistrate in Irarobara at the Kaitero River (Plate 137), a tree house in Maori (Plate 139), and a Bintuni boat (Plate 164). Sketch 1 shows a cane bridge seen at the Timavorre River (Upper Sebyar area), Sketch 5 shows a Mention (Soughb) house, Sketch 6 shows a
treehouse seen at Sagomatooh garden, Sketch 7 shows a tree house in Arné garden, and Sketch 9 shows the settlement Roharihwe (Bintuni).


New Guinea, in particular Onin and Kowiai.


Discusses some of the reports of lowland rainforest surveys that were carried out by the Dienst van het Boswezen (Forestry Service) between 1937 and 1962. Refers to oil exploration near Babo and the use of aerial photography (p. 93-94; see Salverda 1939) and Lundquist’s 1941 survey. Vink reproduces some of Lundquist’s results (from Lundquist 1942) in Table 1.


Account of the administrative situation of past and present times, the external relationships with Tidore, Ternate and Seram, and the institution of the local principality (kerajaan or rajaschappen). Attempts a cultural comparison of three socio-linguistic groups in the Kaimana district. Notes that in myths, the Irarutu (Arguni Bay) relate their origin to Gunung Nabi where their forefather, Mbirmur, came from. Contains Irarutu kin terms.


Same as Visser 1989.


Describes the history of NNGPM exploration from the bases at Babo and Steenkool as of 1937 until Babo was bombed in 1941 (pp. 23-30). Fig. I-4 shows the living quarters at Babo, Fig. I-5 shows the loading river launch at the Steenkool River, Fig. I-6 shows transport on the Suga River, and Fig. I-7 shows the Steenkool camp.

Contains reference to Puragi, Mogao (Puragi), Samalek (Kasuweri), Yaban, Mantion (Sougb), Modan (Nabi), Simuri (Tanahmerah).


Contains references to Inanwatan, Puragi, Kasuweri, Tarof (Kasuweri), Arandai, Mantion (Sougb), Nabi (Kuri), Simuri (Tanahmerah), Erokwanas, Bedoenas, and Sekar.


Contains references to Inanwatan, Puragi, Kasuweri, Tarof (Kasuweri), Arandai, Mantion (Sougb), Nabi (Kuri), Simuri (Tanahmerah), Erokwanas, Bedoenas, and Sekar.


Comparative linguistic overview of the languages in the Bird’s Head, including languages spoken in the Bintuni Bay area. See Voorhoeve 1975a and 1975b.


Discusses Arandai language and suggests that it is a dialect of Yaba.


Contains information on Irarutu and other languages spoken in and around the Arguni Bay and the Bintuni Bay.


Analysis of languages and linguistic relations in the Bird’s Head area, including Meyah and Manikion.


No title. Handwritten report concerning the war leader Erika.


Contains a general geographic description (pp.1-22); and population details including settlement patterns, village formation, religion, customs, languages, subsistence, and health (pp. 22-66); governance and law and order (pp. 67-75); education (pp. 76-77); cooperatives (pp. 78-87); and transport and communications (pp. 89-92).

*Voskuilen, E. van 1958b. Tourneeeeverslag naar Mokta, 15 januari t/m 8 februari.

Patrol report to Mokta, 15 January till 8 February.


Report of an aerial exploration of the centre of the Bird’s Head for the identification of the locations of Mantioen and Manikion tribes also for the purpose of the framboesia campaign on 12 July 1956.
The reason for this government doctor’s identification mission was the observation that the people in the centre of the Bird’s Head tend to travel a lot and regularly visit the pacified areas in the sub-districts of Manokwari, Ransiki and Steenkool, also to work there as labourers. Through these movements these groups could re-infect the already-vaccinated people.


Abusing in Inanwatan.
Study of the use and characteristics of foul language in Inanwatan.


Observes a structural relationship between Inanwatan and languages of the Marind stock and hypothesises that these languages were separated by the arrival of Trans New Guinea Asmat-Kamoro (from the mountains) and Austronesian Patipi (from the sea).

Texts from New Guinea and images of primary orality. Cites examples from Inanwatan language.


Refers to the languages spoken on the northern shores of Bintuni Bay.


On the ethnobiology of the mangroves in Bintuni.


The myth of the MacCluer Gulf.


Overview of missionary work in the Berau region from 1911 until 1923.


West New Guinea.

Historical account of missionary activity in West New Guinea, including the mission resort of Inanwatan, covering the Bintuni Bay area.

Describes the wetlands in the Bintuni Bay area.


History of the discovery of New Guinea (from biblical times until 1828).
First of three volumes describing in great detail the history of foreign exploration of New Guinea, including references to each of the European visits to the Bintuni Bay region up until 1903. Provides details and maps, in chronological order, of early European expeditions to the MacCluer Gulf (Bintuni Bay), amongst them: Miguel Roxo de Brito (1581-82), Nicolaes Vinck (1663), Carsten Janszoon (1686), William Dampier (1700), Jacob Weyland (1705), James Rees (1783) and John MacCluer (1791).


History of the discovery of New Guinea (1828 until 1885).
Second of three volumes describing in great detail the history of foreign exploration of New Guinea, including references to each of the European visits to the Bintuni Bay region up until 1903. Provides details and maps, in chronological order, of early European expeditions to the MacCluer Gulf (Bintuni Bay), amongst them: John Coulter (1835), G. Emilio Cerruti (1870), and Th. B. Léon (1878).


History of the discovery of New Guinea (1885 until 1903).
Third of three volumes describing in great detail the history of foreign exploration of New Guinea, including references to each of the European visits to the Bintuni Bay region up until 1903. Provides details and maps, in chronological order, of early European expeditions to the MacCluer Gulf (Bintuni Bay), amongst them: John Strachan (1886-1887), E.G. Ellis and F.S.A. de Clercq (1887), Otto Warburg (1888-1889), J. Bensbach (1892), J.A.H. Beck (1893), J. vab Oldenborgh (1894), A.C. Zeeman (1895), H. Cayley Webster (1895-1897), J.A. Kroesen (1899), J.A. Kroesen (1900), Alexander Pflüger (1900), J.C. van der Meulen (1901), P.E. Moolenburgh (1901), J.W. van Hille (1902), and J.M.W. Kuijl and J.W. van Hille (1902).


No title: The Origin of the Descent Groups Wabia and Wariyo.

A detailed analysis, based largely on documentary sources, of the social and ecological impacts of mangrove logging in Bintuni Bay.


Contains maps of and references to the languages of Inanwatan, Puragi, Kasuweri, Tarof (Kasuweri), Arandai, Manikion and Mantion (Sougb), Nabi (Kuri), Simuri (Tanahmerah), Erokwnas, Bedoenas, and Sekar.


Identifies representatives from Bintuni Bay who voted in the 1969 PEPERA / Act of Free Choice.


(Resource) Management in the Bintuni Bay Area.
Study of resource management in the Bintuni Bay.


The Iboori/Eitborit story.
The story belongs to the cultural tradition of the southern Sougb people. Interpreted in Pouwer 1998.


The Aida story.
The story belongs to the cultural tradition of the Meah and Sougb groups. Interpreted in Pouwer 1998.

_Report of an ethnological research carried out in the Anggi Lakes area, from 23 January until 21 February._


_The Manikion of the East Bird's Head._ Study of the social structure of the Manikion people.


_Inventory of natural resources of the Bintuni Bay and a recommendation for management and conservation._