
doi:10.3853/j.0067-1975.34.1982.293

ISSN 0067-1975

Published by the Australian Museum, Sydney
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES RELATING TO LONG ISLAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ELDON E. BALL

Department of Neurobiology, Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra.

This bibliography is an attempt to include all works published before 1900 which mention Long Island, as well as later studies, up to 1979, which make a significant contribution to our knowledge. Unpublished documents have proved important sources of information, and I have included those which I have seen. No doubt there are others which have been omitted. I have cited relevant newspaper articles that I knew of but there has been no systematic examination of newspapers. Citations are as given in library cataloging systems. For each entry a summary is given of information relating to Long Island. German language entries have been translated with the help of V.B. Meyer-Rochow and G. Stange.


Overall geographical summary of conditions on the island covering: (a) offshore conditions; (b) anchorages and coastline; (c) villages; (d) tracks and movement; (e) lakes and swamps; (f) vegetation; (g) resources; (h) population; (i) administration; (j) meteorological information; (k) other general matters. The information, compiled from interviews and aerial photographs, is fragmentary and occasionally in error.


Rainfall and weather data for Rai Coast and Cape Rigny. Superseded by McAlpine et al., 1975.


Infers that crocodiles can climb up and down steep slopes and that the species living in Lake Wisdom is 'Crocodilus [Crocodylus] porosus'. States (incorrectly) that, 'the coast of Long Island lacks suitable habitats for crocodiles'.


#36 Long Island, in latitude 5°20'S, longitude 147°10'E, about 35 miles from the coast, is an island of low hills, with two cone-shaped craters, one of which is 2000 feet high. Its area is about 170 square miles. It has no harbours or anchorages, and is reported to be uninhabited. Crown Island is about 10 miles to the north-west of Long Island and is apparently not inhabited.


Long Island, in latitude 5 deg. 20 min. S., longitude 147 deg., 10 min. E., about 30 miles from the coast, is an island of low hills with two cone-shaped craters, one of which, Reumur Peak, is 4278 feet high, and the other, Cerisy Peak, 3,727 feet. Its area is about 160 square miles. It has no harbours or anchorages, and is inhabited*.

*A party landed on Long Island in February, 1928, and after climbing the steep sides of a mountain to a height of some 1,500 feet, looked down on the waters of a lake, about 4 miles by 5, about 1,000 feet below them. The shore natives, numbering approximately 300, are immigrants from Siassi Islands; they declare that the heights are inhabited by natives whom they have never seen, but whom they blame for the disappearance of their women from time to time. The name Lake Wisdom was given to the lake. It is interesting to note that in 1921 the island was reported as uninhabited.


Summarizes European contact with and knowledge of Long Island up to the end of World War II. Includes extensive quotes from original sources.


Summarizes the geological history of Motmot and its biological colonization 1969-72.


Summarizes physical conditions and biota of Lake Wisdom from observations made 1969-1976. An approximate bathymetric map is presented along with data on temperature, water chemistry, $O_2$ saturation, and light penetration in relation to depth. The relatively simple biota of the lake is described and it is suggested that this simplicity is due to creation of the lake within the past 300 years combined with the relatively long distance from sources of colonists.


Brief summary of the colonization of Motmot 1969-1978 and comparison of the physical properties and biotas of Lake Wisdom and Lake Dakataua (West New Britain).


Compares the biota and physical characteristics of two New Guinea caldera lakes; Lake Dakataua and Lake Wisdom. Hypothesizes that the simpler biota of Lake Wisdom is due to the shorter time since creation of the lake and the greater distance from sources of colonists.


Discusses most aspects of life on Long Island with emphasis on the human history

Summarizes geological history of the island from geological observations, oral traditions and historical accounts.


A mythical figure Panku venerated on both Long and Umboi Islands was considered by the Tami Islanders to be responsible for a catastrophic landslide from Cerisy Peak on Long Island. (This landslide is said to have been discussed by von Schleinitz in Nachrichten aus Kaiser Wilhelmsland, 1887, but I have been unable to locate this reference). A further mention of Long Island is (p.524-525):

On the other hand there exists a tale that in earlier days Long Island had a connection with New Guinea and that the land went down in a stormy night. Of course the natives tell this story as a tale that an old woman had cursed the land; but which natural event would not be explained by the native as supernatural interactions by evil spirits. In any case this sinking took place centuries ago.

In the legend of Panku langa and Anuto, it is stated (p. 548) that Panku was not seen again, ‘until he beat the Kamalandjaleute (Long Island)’. Concerning this legend Bamler states (p. 548):

Probably this tale is a historical reminiscence. Panku was a whaler, as they frequently fished around Rook one hundred years ago. Kapi Molo also seems to be the name of a white man: Kapi = captain. The statement, ‘he beat the Kamalandja people’ refers to a catastrophe on Cerisy Peak on Long Island, (landslide, mountain collapse) noted by Freiherrn von Schleinitz in the journal Nachrichten aus Kaiser Wilhelmsland, 1887; ‘The disaster cannot be very old, the traces are still too fresh’. Disasters of this kind were attributed to white men the same way as the disaster of March, 1888, was blamed on the white men Hunstein and von Below.


... Of large catastrophes there is only one memorized (remembered), the collapse of the volcano on Long Island. This happened during the lifetimes of the grandfathers of the oldest men now living, which is about 100 years ago. Some other reports are entirely legendary. For example that disaster on Long Island has been exploited into legends ...

... More interesting with regard to the last earthquake is the legend that Long Island was connected to mainland New Guinea in the past. Unfortunately, I have forgotten the exact contents of the tale. I only remember it was something about a grandmother and grandchild. The grandmother was angered at something and in her anger she enchanted the country which was destroyed by a big tidal wave, that is to say the land sank.


Reports visit of 1900: 'We approached Long Island for a short time, without anchoring, because Mr Boag wished to confer with the natives about hiring them in the future. A canoe came alongside with two men in war regalia and the people were presented with many gifts on the promise that we would soon come again. The apparently fruitful and well-wooded island is only thinly populated by a tribe whose appearance indicates their relationship with the Papuans.'


Von Bennigsen sailed between Long Island and Lottin Island in 1900 but did not land.


Contains short sections on the physiography, structure and past volcanic activity of Long Island, and a good description of the 1953 eruption of Motmot.


Identical to Best, 1956a, but contains photographs.


Discusses the relation between 'times of darkness' as described by highlands people and known volcanic eruptions. Discards the idea that the eruption of Krakatoa may have been a significant source of ash in the highlands, and suggests Long Island, among others, as a possible source for the ash which caused the 'times of darkness'.


States that the most recent 'time of darkness' recorded in Huli legends was associated with deposition of the Tibito Tephra which was erupted 'circa 1700 AD' from Long Island. A map is presented showing the approximate location of the 1.5 cm compacted thickness isopach of the Tibito Tephra.


Covers basically the same material on the geomorphology and tephrostratigraphy of Long Island as Pain, Blong and Mckee (in press), but in somewhat less detail.


General description of ethnography and art styles of the islands of Vitiaz Strait and the coast of the Huon Peninsula. Long Island is incorrectly described as being uninhabited.


Discusses Long Island in relation to 'Kultur C' of Schmitz and the Kilibob-Manup
legend. Argues that the Austronesian speakers now on Long Island and the adjacent islands came from the direction of Karkar Island, and that Long, Siassi and Umboi eventually became ‘centres of gravity’ of that culture.


The plan was adopted to take the territory along the Rai Coast and to the Finisterre mountains, with the new station Ulap and the older station Sio adjoining. These stations with Siassi, Rook, Lotin and Long Island formed the ‘Finisterre District’ or American sphere of interest.


Brief description of visit of H.M.S. ‘Dart’ to Long Island on January 16th, 1885, for the purpose of declaring it a British Protectorate.

14. Dull weather and heavy rains, during which dangers could not be discerned till close to, prevailed on January 16th, on which day the ‘Dart’ reached Long Island. After examining the eastern and south-western shores without being able to discover any natives, I directed Lieutenant and Commander Moore to return to the southern point at which I landed, and having on a bluff some 40 feet high above the sea set up a flag-staff, hoisted the British flag and read the Proclamation. A copy of the Proclamation was nailed to the flag-staff.


The next volcanic line passes through Long and Crown Islands and is continued in a north-westerly direction as a submarine ridge. Crown Island appears to be a truncated cone nearly 2,000 feet high and about 10 miles in circumference. Long Island is a large island with a rim of steep mountains up to 4,278 feet in height, surrounding an elevated caldera lake about 20 square miles in extent. Mr Nurton, Patrol Officer, who visited the island in 1932, estimated from native lore that the catastrophic explosion which formed the caldera occurred about 300 years ago. The rain of ash and debris destroyed all life on the island as well as on Crown Island 12 to 15 miles to the north-west, and deaths occurred in the Siassi Group over 60 miles away. The present inhabitants are descendants of Siassi Islanders who colonized the island three generations ago.


Account of the declaration of Long Island as part of the British Protectorate in 1885:

By 7.30 we were in the open, in a deluge of rain, steaming to Long Island. This is another of those at one time active, living volcanoes, now dead, living only in newer life and truer beauty. From the base of the highest peak — 1,500 feet — a long low ridge runs, which, when some distance off, gives the appearance of a very long island. We sailed well round it, but could see no appearance of living beings, neither house nor plantation. We could not land on the north-west side, so decided to hoist the flag on the high south side on a prominent place. We landed, and ascended an embankment of volcanic earth, about forty feet above sea-level, and there dug a small hole, close by a stump. The pole was raised and fastened to the stump, and again Captain Bridge performed the ceremony. The opportunity was favourable to address the officers and men, and in kind and well-chosen words he told them how pleased he was with the manner in which the work had been done, and what satisfaction he would have in reporting to the proper quarter respecting Captain Moore, his officers and men.

Mr. Bamler has supplied a vocabulary (Appendix B) of the languages spoken at Barim. According to his notes it extends to Tolokiwa and Long Island, both of which lie west of Umboi. He goes on to say that only two of the Rook Island groups now speak this dialect. They are Barim and Alonai, a small island near Mandok. One man of Barim told me that a similar language is spoken at Kari, near Segaba, on the Rai Coast of New Guinea.


Describes the 1973-74 eruptions of Motmot in considerable detail.


Invaluable extensive description of how the Long Island people lived in 1933. Contains information on all aspects of life including food, clothing, housing, social interactions, contacts with the outside world, etc. Valuable source concerning avifauna and other wildlife in 1933. Extensively quoted in Ball (1982) and Ball and Hughes (1982).


Describes the 1968 eruption which created Motmot, the island in Lake Wisdom.


Brief description of Long and Crown Islands, and their naming in 1700.

The 31st in the forenoon we shot in between 2 Islands, lying about 4 Leagues asunder; with Intention to pass between them. The Southermost is a Long Island, with a high Hill at each End; this I named Long Island. The Northernmost is a round high Island towering up with several Heads or Tops, something resembling a Crown; this I named Crown-Isle, from its Form. Both these Islands appear'd very pleasant, having Spots of green Savannahs mixt among the Wood-land: The Trees appeared very green and flourishing, and some of them looked white and full of Blossoms. We past close by Crown-Isle; saw many Coco-nut-Trees on the Bays and the Sides of the Hills; and one Boat was coming off from the Shore, but return'd again. We saw no Smoaks on either of the Islands, neither did we see any Plantations; and it is probable they are not very well peopled. We saw many Shoals near Crown-Island, and Riffs of Rocks running off from the Points, a Mile or more into the sea. My Boat was once over-board, with Design to have sent her ashore; but having little Wind, and seeing some Shoals, I hoisted her in again, and stood off out of Danger.


Early version, collected by the missionary Hoffmann at Bogadjim Village, of the Kilibob-Mandumba (Manup) legend, including a description of the creation of Long Island for Mandumba.

Says that the expedition stopped at Long Island, but no details are given.


Long Island was an important barge hideout for the Japanese during 1943. Describes occupation of Long Island by U.S. and Australian troops in late December 1943.


Popular account of the author's 1972 survey of the avifauna of Long Island and the adjacent islands.


Description and comparison of avifaunas on islands in the Vitiaz Strait. Long Island is of special interest due to its recolonization following defaunation by an eruption during the eighteenth century. It has a paucity of montane bird species but high overall bird density especially of 'supertramps' which specialize in overseas colonization and rapid breeding.


Discusses composition and size of avifauna of Long Island in relation to island size and time since defaunation.


Birds of special interest on Long Island were Falco berigora and Numenius madagascariensis. The occurrence of several other species is discussed.


Good brief summary of the studies of Ball and Glucksman on the colonization of Motmot (an island in Lake Wisdom) and the limnology of the lake.


Discusses avifaunal community structure of Long Island.


At one o’clock we were already beneath the steep and rugged flanks of Mt. Reaumur, which also appeared to have been a volcano, and we followed, at a distance of less
than two miles, the deserted beaches of Long Island. This island was quite incorrectly named by Dampier, probably because of the first view of the island which that navigator saw, because it has a rather round shape and its circumference is not less than forty miles. The ground in the vicinity of the shore appeared more arid than all the other islands and we saw neither coconut trees nor any trace of inhabitants.

Crown Island, which is no more than seven miles to the NW of Long Island, is a plateau four or five miles in circumference and of great height. The ground, although rugged, showed no sign of the sharp ridges which caused Dampier to give it the name Crown Island. Perhaps because the irregularities had been effaced by the growth of forest with the passage of time, perhaps because that navigator, having passed closer to the island than me, was in a better position to see these things. There was no sign of smoke nor inhabitants; the sea was so calm that it is probable we would have seen a few canoes, had the island been inhabited.


Presents preliminary account of archaeological sites on Long Island described more fully in Egloff and Specht (1982), and refers these to his more extensive work in the Madang area.


Description of five Long Island archaeological sites and the artefacts found there. The oldest of these sites dates from 1040±80 years bp. The significance of finds of obsidian and potsherds is discussed, especially in relation to trade connections.


Describes the coastal vegetation on the basis of a three day visit to Long Island in 1925. Did not see any evidence that the island was inhabited. Contains several erroneous statements about the island.


Describes the landing of coast watchers on Long Island in October 1943, several months before the arrival of Allied troops.

Findlay, A. G., 1877. A directory for the navigation of the South Pacific Ocean with descriptions of its coasts, islands, etc. from the Strait of Magalhaens to Panama, and those of New Zealand, Australia, etc. Its winds, currents and passages. 4th edition, Richard Holmes Laurie, London.

Long Island, in lat. 5°20'S long. 147°10'E is divided by a deep valley into two parts. The southern portion rises to a high conical peak about 4,000 ft. high; the northern consists of three peaks grouped together, and not reaching to quite the same height as the southern. Crown Island, about 9 miles north-westward of Long Island, has rather a level summit, and is lower than Long, or Rich Island.


On Oct 10 [1884] we travelled along the north coast of Crown Island, which has the form of a conspicuous, thickly wooded mountain approx. 1500' high; neither coconut palms nor traces of people were to be seen. Long Island and Dampier Island [Karkar I], as well as Rich Island we saw from afar. All are thickly wooded. Here there are reefs everywhere, so that sailors must be very careful.
On the 29th (November, 1884) we travelled along the SE coast of Long Island as Dampier Strait is very dangerous because of many reefs and we had realized for a long time that one could put little or no trust in the charts. Long Island is mostly thickly wooded or covered with scrub and has no coconut palms or people; or at least it is very thinly peopled, for we saw only 2 or 3 small settlements in inaccessible bays whose inhabitants came offshore in a canoe and were difficult to persuade to come closer. The island has no harbours and hardly any anchorages.

Good physical description of Long Island as seen from the sea. Vegetation described as thinner than that on Karkar Island. Describes trade with the people of Long Island and some of their artefacts. Full translation in Ball, 1982.

Gives drawings and discussion of canoe ornaments, bracelets and ‘war ornaments’ from Long Island.

Those 3 ethnological sections comprise the following areas:

(1) Mitrafels to Cap Croissilles and Karkar along with the other islands (Long, Rook), the French Islands, as well as the whole of western New Britain (I pages 117, 120, 121) except for the Gazelle Peninsula. The following things are characteristic for this eastern region: particular shape and decoration of certain bracelets (Plate III, Fig. 20, 21) and chest ornaments (Plate III, Fig. 23); hair combs of bamboo; frequent usage of dogs teeth; strange (particular) braided objects of yellow stained plant fibres (Plate XXII, Fig. 3), a unique head covering (cap of tapa and hair); much wood carving (headrest benches, Plate XVIII, Fig. 1, 2), a particular kind of shield (Plate XXIV, Fig. 1, 2); little nose decoration; broad, particularly very artistically engraved tortoise-shell bracelets.

Very brief discussion of the structure of Long Island. No trace of volcanic activity on the island in 1939.

Long Island, or Arup, has a large central crater lake about 6 by 8 km (4 by 5 mi.) in extent and 150 m (500 ft) above sea level with extinct cones up to 1200 m. (4000 ft) in height at the northeast and southwest ends. Crown Island is a thickly timbered remnant of a volcanic cone.

Summarizes knowledge of geology of Long Island, and briefly describes the eruptive activity of 1953-55.


Describes destruction, in the Vitiaz Strait and Huon Gulf, of a large Japanese convoy sent from Rabaul to strengthen the garrison at Lae in March 1943. Brief description of the occupation of Long Island by Allied forces in December 1943.


Sio village on the north coast of the Huon Peninsula trades with, and supplies missionaries to, Long Island. The Sio formerly used flakes of obsidian ‘from Siassi and Arop’ to shave children’s heads. Some betel nut mortars ‘carved in the form of grotesque human figures, and said to be of Arop Island origin, are of particular interest from the artistic point of view.’


Text mentions only that Long Island is one of a string of islands off the north coast, and was sighted from a mountain inland behind Stephansort. Appendix gives Kilibob-Mandumba legend in a version similar to, but more complete than, that in *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* for 1897.


Explains why Dampier gave the inappropriate name ‘Long Island’ to a circular island. States the island has three peaks: Reaumur in the north, Cerisy in the south, and Coriz in the west. Cerisy said to be the highest with an elevation of 609 metres. The peaks are described as part of an old crater wall.


[8] The Sios also became energetic evangelists — the first party of mission helpers began work in Malolomai in 1925 — and they could later claim the eastern Rai coast and Arop Island as their own missionary field.

LONG ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Describes voyages by Long Islanders and trade between them and the inhabitants of neighbouring islands. Quoted extensively in Ball (1982), Ball and Hughes (1982).


Describes occupation of Long Island by Allied troops in December 1943. Similar coverage in U.S. Army, Second Engineer Special Brigade (1946) and in U.S. Army, Office of the Chief Engineer GHQ (1959).


[230] Average annual population increase for Long Island said to be similar to the 1.86% recorded in Karkar between 1925 and 1939.


According to Wichmann (1909, 50) Hunter sighted Long Island in 1840 and stated that whalers called it Crown Island.


Long Island was a centre of deep-focus earthquakes during 1958-69.


Long Island is in the western of two late Cainozoic volcanic arcs at the southern margin of the Bismarck Sea. This western arc is associated with the boundary between the south Bismarck and Indo-Australian plates.


At the time of its compilation, this was the most complete summary of Long Island geology. Now partially superseded by Ball and Johnson (1976), Blong, Pain and McKee (1982), and Pain, Blong and McKee (in press).


Antediluvian Island — 6th, made a round island about two miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef which stretched to the south-east towards Long Island, on which the Lady Blackwood struck in 1840, making a passage between the two islands. This island I called Antediluvian Island, and is uninhabited; by good observations is in lat. 5°45' south, long. 146°50' east. The abovenamed islands and reefs are not layed in Horsburgh’s, Norie’s, or any charts on board the Waterwitch, or any I have hitherto seen.


Lists gut contents of nine species of Long Island and Crown Island birds.

Cult leader Yali said by his followers to have caused the 1953 eruption on Long Island by invoking the local deities in order to express his hatred of Europeans.


States that the languages spoken in Malasanga, Singorakai and Sel could be treated as a single language and that, ‘Various informants, particularly Henry Korim of Lokep, insist that the speech varieties of Lokep Is. [Tolokiwa], Arop Is., and Barim on Umboi Is. are also dialects of this same language.’ Continues, ‘In other words, without regurgitating the red herring of language vs. dialect, we can say that Sel, Arop, Lokep, Barim, Malasanga and Singorakai are closely related and in fairly recent times were a single speech community: we can call this the *Korap* subfamily after a distinctive word for “man” found in mainland varieties.’

Lincoln then goes on to hypothesize, on the basis of the distribution of the *Korap* subfamily, that in the past a third trading network existed between the Biliai trade network (centred on Madang) and the Siassi trade network.


Only addition to 1976 paper that relates directly to Long Island is the surprising statement that Lokep and Sel materials share only 55% cognates. Quotes a Lukep [Lokep Islander as saying that some members of the Lukep population ‘speak somewhat differently’ than others. It was the informant’s opinion ‘that the Lukep [Lokep] varieties including Arop, Sel, Barim, and Malasanga including Singorakai would all turn out to be mutually intelligible.’ As pointed out by Lincoln, further work is clearly needed.


Previous to this series of papers (i.e. Specht et al., 1982; Blong, Pain and McKee, 1982; Egloff and Specht, 1982; Ball, 1982; Ball and Hughes, 1982) the most complete source of general information about the island. Proposes that Long Island be made a National Park and makes management proposals. Contents include:

1. Preamble
2. A Management Plan
3. Overall Considerations
4. References
5. Appendices
   a. Preliminary report-Lindgren 1973
   b. A reconnaissance survey-Miniotas 1973
   c. Long Island — a survey — Ball 1974
   d. List of the island fauna
   e. Map of proposed land use

Description of traditional fishing rights and their establishment; Bok, Kaut and Matapun have rights to the southern part of the island from Biliau on the west to the stone island on the east; Poin Kau and Malala have rights to the northern part of the island between Biliau and the stone island as well as to Crown Island and the surrounding reefs. Everyone on the island is said to know these boundaries so that problems arose only when Franz Moeder picked up people from one side of the island and used them to collect shells all the way around the island. Moeder was paying 3$t/lb for trochus in 1975. Turtles on Long Island are said to be of three types; those with a soft skin — olo, those with a medium skin — padodo, and those with a hard skin — kavariu. The local name for turtle is pon. Kavariu is the biggest of the turtles. Turtles are said to be easily caught and the only problem in marketing them is transport. The people of Long Island handline only for immediate consumption. Matapun, Poin Kau, and Malala all have good beach-netting areas. A canoe census of Long Island found 14 big (12-15') canoes at Matapun, 30 big canoes at Bok and Kaut, 6 small (7') canoes at Poin Kau, and 20 big and 5 small canoes at Malala.

The names of many species of fish in the local language were collected at Malala village and are given together with their equivalents in New Guinea Pidgin and English.


Lists papers dealing with the geology of Long Island. Includes a few brief reports on volcanic and earthquake activity not included here. Entry 01-a-39 erroneously states that D’Entrecasteaux saw Long Island erupting in June 1793. This account clearly refers to an eruption of Ritter Island.


Lists papers dealing with the geology of Long Island. Includes a few brief reports on earthquake activity not included here.


Lists papers dealing with the geology of Long Island. Includes a few brief reports on earthquake activity not included here.


Summary of Papua New Guinea weather information. Does not contain data for Long Island, but still the most useful available source as it does contain data for such nearby localities as Gizarum (on Umboi Island) and Saidor.


Contains a map on which the Lukep language is shown as being spoken on northwest Umboi, Tolokiwa, and Long Island.

Contains numerous interviews with Austronesian speakers from the vicinity of Madang, many of whom trace their ancestry to the island of Yomba which supposedly once existed off Madang, perhaps on the site of what is presently Hankow Reef. All of those interviewed agreed that Yomba blew up and disappeared before Arop erupted, and many of the interviews give details of the latter eruption. A time of darkness associated with the eruption of Arop was reported as lasting for differing periods, the maximum being three days. The ash fall from Arop was heavy enough to ruin the gardens and cause a time of famine. Some reported that earthquakes and tidal waves were associated with the eruption, while others denied this.


Gives a few brief comments about Long Island petrology and includes chemical analysis of one specimen of augite andesite from the east caldera wall.


Description of the itinerary of the “Dart” and of hydrographic conditions encountered during the cruise to declare portions of New Guinea (including Long Island) a British Protectorate in 1885. Contains no information not contained in Bridge (1885).


On the 12th of November we left Dampier's Island [Karkar], with fair weather and a fine breeze. We sailed at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, assisted by the current, and soon reached the north of Long Island, which is less elevated than the one we had just left. We saw only a few wigwams along the shore, and some natives; but we could not conveniently land, and kept on our course until we had passed the western end of Long Island, and thence proceeded to the coast of New Guinea.


I have introduced the foregoing particulars in this place, because the reader is now to be informed, that on the 12th of November, at five, P.M., the Antarctic was on her way to this coast, from Dampier's Island [this must refer to Umbai judging by the direction Morrell was sailing, although most charts at this time applied the name Dampier's Island to the island now known as Karkar — R. J. S. Cooke, pers. comm.] sailing at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, on a sea which was smooth as a mill-pond, rendered so by the current that set through the strait towards the north-west, at the rate of four miles an hour. At six, P.M., we were within one mile of the north shore of Long Island, which is about the same size as the one we had just left, Dampier's Island, but not so much elevated. We saw a few scattering huts along the banks of the seacoast, and a number of natives about them, who made signals for the vessel to stop. But the wind coming off from the land in strong gusts, and wishing to get clear of the island before dark, we continued our course to the westward, until we had cleared the western end of Long Island; when we immediately hauled in to the south, for the north-east of New Guinea, or the island of Papua.
I feel it a duty in this place to put mariners on their guard, by stating that there are many dangerous coral reefs around the two last-mentioned islands; some of which extend several miles into the sea.


Summary of Long Island geography. In one place the last major eruption which killed all the inhabitants is said to have occurred 150 years ago; in another place this event is said to have occurred ‘three centuries ago’.


On the basis of a new assumption (constant rate of supply as compared to constant initial concentration) $^{210}$Pb dates for the Long Island eruption were changed from 1860 to 1814. However, further more recent changes in assumptions by the same authors give a date of 1685 (R. J. Blong, pers. comm.).


Contains a map showing the distribution in the New Guinea highlands of the Tibito Tephra, which originated from an eruption of Long Island. The text states (p. 229):

The youngest tephra, Tibito Tephra, contains an area of at least 87,000 km$^2$ within the 1.5 cm isopach. This unit was erupted from Long Island 150 km east of Madang ≥ 300 years ago (Blong, in prep.).


The most detailed discussion of pyroclastic deposits and eruptive sequences on Long Island. Supersedes Johnson, Taylor and Davies (1972) and Ball and Johnson (1976).

Papua New Guinea Government — Area Study; Long Island 1969, Bailey, G. E.

See below.

Papua New Guinea Government — Area Study; Long Island 1973, Creagh, R. B.

See below.

Papua New Guinea Government — Area Study; Long Island 1974, Spencer, J. B.

These unpublished government documents are among the most valuable sources of information about Long Island since they cover all aspects of life on the island. They were written by whoever was in charge at Saidor.


All villages on the island were visited, gardens were inspected and the drought problems and food shortage were discussed with the people. No immediate relief was felt to be necessary, although it was felt that the government might need to supply rice before the gardens were again producing. The abundance of protein available to the islanders was noted.
The following excerpt from this report was supplied by Mr. R. B. Creagh while he was ADC, Saidor:

People very natural and eager to please and most hospitable to the patrol. Apparently this has not always been the case, because the O.I.C. was presented with a piece of grapeshot that had fallen from a dead tree — possibly the mark of a visiting ship early in the last century.

Contains sections on Cargo Cult activities, an abortive promotional visit to Long Island by a Pacific Islands Regiment Patrol and the failure of a naval vessel to pick up a medical case from Matapun as well as much material also in the 1969 Area Study.

This patrol visited the island in November, 1969, to set up copra driers in Matapun, Bok and Malala, to explain to the people the proposed plans for copra marketing, to initiate further new plantings of coconuts and to arouse enthusiasm for economic development. According to the report the first two objectives were accomplished while the other two would require follow-up work. The patrol report otherwise contains little information not in the Long Island Area Studies.

The patrol discussed with the Long Islanders issuance of a prospecting authority (to whom or for what is not stated). Copra production is said to have increased somewhat since the driers were introduced. Long Island is suggested as ‘an excellent site for a wildlife sanctuary.’

The purposes of this patrol were to: (1) compile the new annual census register, (2) fill out a village survey questionnaire, (3) carry out routine administration, and (4) give talks on: (a) upkeep of the community workforce, (b) misinterpretation of Pono Wildlife Refuge rules, (c) business promotion, and (d) the virtues of newly introduced cash crops. Extensive report containing much information.

Much of this issue describes the eruption of Motmot on May 2, 1973.

Description of the ditching in Lake Wisdom of a Cessna 185 piloted by Richard Leahy during a flight to view the eruption of Motmot.

A further brief report on the continuing eruption of Motmot.

“Plane afloat at last”.
LONG ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Describes recovery, by SCUBA divers, of Richard Leahy’s Cessna 185 from a depth of approximately 30 m in Lake Wisdom.

*Papua New Guinea Post Courier* (Newspaper), Port Moresby, Friday March 5, 1976.

“Our National Parks: Each area is different”.

Description of the attractions of Long Island as a proposed National Park.


Independence First Birthday Souvenir Issue, “Progress Smooth”.

Discussion of Madang Province includes the following:

Then there is the Long Island (Saidor District) wildlife reserve for turtles which is gradually becoming well-known. Living in the lake in the middle of a volcano in the centre of the islands is a species of turtle unique in the world. We are trying to get the place made a reserve. Catching the turtle is already restricted to local people, Mr Koibo said.


“Tago pushes for gun laws”.

Mr Tago said Long Island people had agreed to control their use of shotguns so they did not kill all the animals on Crown and Long Islands.


“Madang’s volcanic islands”.

Excellent popular summary of the volcanic history of Long, Karkar and Manam Islands.


“Yomba-PNG’s Lost Atlantis”.

Greatly abbreviated version of the information given by Mennis in *Oral History* 6: 2-81. Contains several mentions of Long Island.


Considers Long Island a possible source for unusual components of an ash soil at Umi, in the Markham Valley.


Cook Island is extinct, but has the appearance of not having been long so; as are also the craters of Lottin, Long and Crown Islands.


Deals mainly with the identity of Karkar and Bagabag Islands, but useful for sorting out Dampier’s figures of other islands on the north coast of New Guinea as well.

Reche feels that Tasman saw both Crown and Long Islands in 1643, but that he mistook the latter for part of the mainland.


Repeats claim that Tasman saw Long Island in 1643. Gives very useful account (with photos) of people and conditions encountered during a one-day visit to Long Island in May, 1909. A full English translation is given by Ball (1982).


Account of Father Paul Reina’s stay (1852-55?) on Umboi Island as a missionary for the Institute of Foreign Missions of Milan. There are discrepancies in different accounts concerning the period which the missionaries actually spent on Umboi. Most accounts state that they left in 1855 or 1856, but this paper seems to indicate that Reina was still there in 1857. The only mention of Long Island is:

The people said that 25 or 30 years before (that is, when the approximately 40 year old son of an old headman was a boy) a ship appeared from [the direction of ?] Long Island, an island lying between Rook and New Guinea, against whose crew the inhabitants made a fierce attack, so that one of the white men was wounded in the eye. At this the white men landed, burned down a village and killed the inhabitants.


After reviewing myths and legends relating to Long Island (taken mainly from Bamler [1911] and Hagen [1899]) he proposes to identify two migrations to the island: one from Karkar via Astrolabe Bay, the other via Rook (Umboi) Island.


Mentions Chalmers’ visit to Long Island on H.M.S. Dart in 1885.


Long Island has, at the north and south ends, a high and no longer active volcano.

LONG ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHY

(86) Long Island, an island of smoothly rolling hills, has at each end conical mountains with double peaks, which are presumably the remnants of destroyed crater walls. According to the British Admiralty Charts the island has three such mountains; however, on many passages, admittedly at a great distance, only two peaks have ever been visible, of which the northern and western appear very similar regardless of the direction of viewing. It is, therefore, not unthinkable that the island has only two higher peaks.


Includes much information about Austronesian cultures on the mainland coast opposite Long Island. Speculates that Long Island has become the cultural centre for the Austronesian-speaking peoples of the north coast of New Guinea.


Surveys the cultural elements of the peoples of north-east New Guinea and speculates on their origins. The people of Long Island are attributed to the Austronesian ‘Kultur C’, the most recent of three migrations.


Brief description of the occupation of Long Island by Allied Forces in 1943.


Introduction to a series of papers about Long Island (Blong, Pain and McKee, 1982; Egloff and Specht 1982; Ball 1982; Ball and Hughes 1982) describing how the papers come to be written and including a general description, with photographs, of the island.


Useful description of Long Island, its geological history and its inhabitants. Motmot was not visible in 1952.


Account of the 1953 eruption of Motmot. Best’s account (1956a, 1956b) is more complete with the exception of the following:

The crater was inactive when examined on 12th June. Spasmodic activity continued, however, during the following months. The last outburst was reported on 7th January, 1954.

Identical to Taylor, 1954.


Describes the 1968 eruption of Motmot. D'Addario provides a fuller account in an appendix to Johnson, Taylor and Davies (1972).


Describes ‘Südsee-Expedition’ visit to Long Island in 1909 which Reche (1954) also describes. The two accounts differ and are complementary. A full translation is given in Ball (1982).


The most complete account of the Allied occupation of Long Island in December, 1943, and subsequent activities.


Detailed account of the occupation of Long Island by Allied troops in December, 1943.


Popular account by another member of the 1908-1910 ‘Südsee-Expedition’. A short visit was made to Long Island. A feast at Sikawa village on Sio Island was attended by ‘magnificently decorated inhabitants of Long Island whose villages have unfortunately remained hidden from us.’ A map shows Long Island with three peaks but no central lake.


Excellent thorough summary of early exploration in New Guinea with brief mention of Long Island and descriptions of early explorers who sighted the island.


Continuation of the preceding volume covering the years 1828-1885.


Calls the Long Island language Arop in the Vitiazan Sub-family of the Siassi Family of Austronesian languages.


Language map which refers to the Long Island language as Arop in the Vitiazan Sub-family of the Siassi Family of Austronesian Languages.


Arop is an Austronesian language in the Siassi Family, Vitiazan Sub-family. It is spoken by 966 people of whom 826 live on Long Island and 140 live on the mainland in the villages of Mur (100), Sel (40) and Seure (?). It is hypothesized that New Ireland is the point of departure for the Austronesian languages of the North Coast of New Guinea.


The Arop language is a member of the Vitiazan Sub-family of Austronesian languages spoken on Long Island and in parts of Mur and Sel villages on the mainland. There are said to be 966 speakers of Arop.