

### 4.2.3. HISTORY OF RESEARCH IN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES:

#### MADANG PROVINCE

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##### 4.2.3.0. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The Madang Province is one of the provinces of Papua and New Guinea on the north-east coast of the New Guinea mainland. Most of its languages are Papuan, but a total of sixteen Austronesian languages is found in pocket areas along the coast and on nearby islands, inland at the Gogol River and in the Upper Ramu Valley at the border of the Morobe Province.

The aim of this chapter is to give a brief account of what seems to be noteworthy in the history of research in Austronesian languages in the Madang Province. A number of authors give names, but it is sometimes doubtful if they mean a language, a dialect or a village. This has caused trouble and uncertainties for those who have listed and classified the languages. For this reason, an identification list will be given for each author who provides a list of names. In the first column are the names as given by the author. These are followed by a name in parentheses, as spelt in the Village Directory 1973. The second column gives the language identification according to the names adopted by Z'graggen (see 4.4.1. in this volume). Z'graggen carried out fieldwork in the area concerned and this enabled him to throw new light on the situation.

##### 4.2.3.1. MIKLUKHO-MAKLAÏ

The Russian scholar N.N. Miklukho-Maklaï was the first European scholar to live for a long period of time (1871-72) on the north coast of New Guinea in the Astrolabe area and to collect linguistic material in a number of languages. In some publications, the eastern part of

the Astrolabe area is called the Maklail Coast but this name is no longer in use in the Madang area. The Astrolabe area is referred to by indigenes as 'Bogate' (shortened form of Bogadjim). The Rai Coast extends east of the area where Maklaï lived. The Rai Coast, with its large along-alang grass patches, is probably the 'Alang-alang Coast'.<sup>1</sup> The local word for *south-east wind* is karag, not rai, which, because of its wide dissemination in Melanesian Pidgin in the meaning *south-east wind*, has been claimed as the origin of the name 'Rai Coast'. Informants of the Astrolabe area still remember Maklaï and know exactly where he lived. Europeans are named the Magalays.

Maklaï (1876, 1882, 1951) collected wordlists in the following Austronesian languages within the Madang Province:

| Maklaï                          | Identification |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Billi-Billi (Bilbil)         | Bilbil         |
| 2. Mitebog or Mitebor (Kranket) | Gedaged        |
| 3. Tiara (Siar)                 | Gedaged        |
| 4. Rio (Riwo)                   | Gedaged        |
| 5. Telyat                       | Biliau         |

#### 4.2.3.2. ZÖLLER

The first picture gained by the German administrators and missionaries of the linguistic situation of their colony was one of diversity and complexity. Zöllner thought quite the contrary. His view was that the more languages one compared, the more unity one discovered. To illustrate his point of view Zöllner (1891) compiled some 300 words in twenty-nine languages of German New Guinea, took in six more for the sake of comparison and added another fifteen languages of British New Guinea. Eight of the wordlists plus some grammar notes he collected himself and seventeen more were collected under his supervision. Shorter wordlists such as Maklaï's he left out, because of their brevity.

Zöllner tried to illustrate his point of view with thirty-five words which he picked out of the comparative wordlist for closer inspection. But eleven of his thirty-five discussed words are cultural items such as *canoe* and *betel nut* and therefore cannot be used to illustrate genetic relationships. Furthermore he notes that the Malay word *baik* and the Maori word *pai* for *good* are unknown in German New Guinea. A similar sample is the word *small*. For the word *spear* he notices eighteen vocabulary items with nine different forms in German New Guinea alone. Zöllner also mentions many exceptions and his compilation of 300 words contains gaps.

In spite of this, Zöllner concludes that with a few exceptions, all of the 300 words included in his study prove to be similar to Malayo-Polynesian languages (388). He states that the relationship with the Polynesian languages is more obvious in the languages in the coastal area than in the hinterland. The relationship is ancient and they may well have a common origin (364).

Such a conclusion is rather surprising. His theory was later formally rejected by Schmidt (1900:355) and Hanke (1905:255ff; 1909:4). Schmidt (1900:119) found seven correspondences between Papuan and Melanesian languages in the vocabularies, and the possibility of five more, but these all constitute borrowings from the Austronesian languages. Zöllner was one of the first to compare New Guinea Austronesian languages with languages outside the New Guinea area, i.e. with Malay and Polynesian. One could also give him the credit for having observed, for the first time, the existence of larger groups of interrelated Papuan languages, but this achievement is in doubt since he failed to recognise the basic difference between Papuan and Austronesian languages. His method is hardly acceptable and his wording unscientific and journalistic.

For the Madang District, Zöllner lists two Austronesian languages:

| Zöllner            | Identification |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Bilibili (Bilbil)  | Bilbil         |
| Szeak-Bagili (Sek) | Gedaged        |

#### 4.2.3.3. SCHMIDT

Schmidt (1900), in his summary on the linguistic situation of German New Guinea, includes the Austronesian languages of the Madang Province as they were known at that time. His description is based on missionary manuscripts of the Catholic and Lutheran Missions, and other manuscripts such as those of Maklaï and Zöllner. Schmidt compiled a comparative wordlist of 130 items in fourteen Austronesian and fifteen Papuan languages or dialects. For Takia (Karkar) he gives an extensive description of the grammar, which is based on Rev. G. Kunze's manuscript of the Lutheran Mission.

Schmidt (1900, 1901) for the first time successfully described the nature and interrelationship of the two basic language groups for the north coast of New Guinea: Papuan and Austronesian. The Austronesian languages of the north coast of New Guinea form a special subgroup within the Austronesian (which he calls Melanesian) language group (1900:75f). He divides them into four subgroups for which he gives some linguistic evidence (1900:76ff). Group III is within the Madang area. The languages are the following:

| Schmidt            | Identification |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Bilibili (Bilbil)  | Bilbil         |
| Mitebog (Kranket)  | Gedaged        |
| Szeak-Bagili (Sek) | Gedaged        |
| Karkar             | Takia          |

#### 4.2.3.4. DEMPWOLFF

Dempwolff, initially a physician and later a well-known expert in Austronesian linguistics, found time enough besides his duties as a physician to study a number of languages and to collect valuable linguistic material. He visited Madang twice as physician of the German troops in 1895-97 and 1901-03. In three of the Austronesian languages in the Madang Province he collected wordlists and text materials, and also gave discussions of some features of grammar.

For Gedaged or Graged, Dempwolff wrote an extensive grammar which was later translated into English and duplicated at the Lutheran Mission Narer on Karkar Island. Besides that, he published an extensive wordlist and text materials (Dempwolff 1918-19, 1925-26, 1928-29). In 1925-26:1 he listed the villages in which Gedaged was spoken. They spoke the same language but Dempwolff indicated that practically each village had its own dialect and that they differed from each other in sounds and formatives. His description of the distribution of the dialects is not very precise. Gedaged is for Dempwolff (1925-26:2; 1931:165) a mixture of Austronesian and Papuan, as Schmidt had already observed twenty-five years previously.

| Dempwolff                      | Identification     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Graged or Raketta (Kranket) | Gedaged            |
| Pantibun (Kranket)             | Gedaged            |
| Beliau (Biliau)                | Gedaged            |
| 2. Jabob (Yabob)               | Bilbil             |
| Bilibili (Bilbil)              | Bilbil             |
| 3. Sias (Siar)                 | Gedaged            |
| Sivo (Riwo)                    | Gedaged            |
| Segu (Sek)                     | Gedaged            |
| 4. Northwest coast             | Megiar and Matukar |
| 5. Dampier Is. or Karakara     | Takia              |

For Megiar, Dempwolff (1925-26) included only a wordlist in his word collection. But for Bilbil, Dempwolff (1909, 1910-11) published considerable text materials, wordlists and grammatical notes, including also a short wordlist of their secret language.

In his first publication in 1905, Dempwolff published numerous word-lists and also some texts and grammar. A number of them are mentioned only by name in Sebeok, ed. 1971, in I. Dyen's Checklist of Austronesian Language and Dialect Names on pp.1205-57, without further attention. It seems worthwhile to draw attention to them. The languages dealt with are: Agomes (Hermit Is.), Kanied (Anchorite Is.), Poam (Manus Is.), Meto I and II (French Is.), Tuom, Mantok and Sigap (all on Slassi Is.) and Kaimaqa (Sir George Rooke Is.).

Dempwolff (1912-13) gives a short introduction to the discovery and description of tonemes in New Guinea languages. He became aware of this problem for the New Guinea area upon the discovery of apparent high and low tonemes in Nasioi by Father J. Rausch M.S.C., who was the first investigator to be confronted with tonemes in the New Guinea area. Wurm (1954:699) follows Rausch in classifying Nasioi as semi-tonal - but there seems to be no recent evidence to support this view.

Schmidt in 1900 already expressed doubts on the applicability of the traditional comparative method based on European philology to the Austronesian languages of New Guinea. Dempwolff (1931) gives some consideration to this problem which seems to be worthwhile taking into account by a historian in Pacific linguistics.

Dempwolff's collection of stories, myths etc. is considerable and gives a deep insight into the psychology of the Gedaged and Bilbil people. A translation of these texts into English should prove worthwhile.

#### 4.2.3.5. RAY

Ray, the renowned expert on the linguistic situation in British New Guinea, provides, in his study of 1902, a list of Papuan and Austronesian languages of the north coast, including two Austronesian languages of the Madang Province: Gedaged and Bilbil. A comparative wordlist of ten items in thirty-three languages is included in the study.

In another study in 1919, Ray indicates the main characteristics of the Austronesian and Papuan languages of Northern Papua or German New Guinea, comparing the suffixed possessive pronouns, the pronouns, conjugation by means of particles, the numerals and a wordlist of twenty items. The Austronesian vocabularies of the north coast show many agreements with the languages of Island Melanesia and British New Guinea, but there are great differences in the Papuan vocabularies. A grouping of the Austronesian and Papuan languages is given, but it is based on geographical principles and no description of their characteristics is given.

The Austronesian languages of the Madang Province are called the Bilbil group (see 4.4.1.). There is a misunderstanding concerning the names Hansa (Vulcan) and Manam. Werner (1909, 1911) calls Manam Island 'Hansa (Vulcan)' and it was he who collected a first wordlist of the language. There is however no Manam village near Hatzfeldhafen. Ray provides thirteen items for the comparison of Manam and Hansa. Three of them differ. For *man* in his Manam language, he gives *moane* which, however, is a typical word of the Pihom languages which are Papuan (see (I) 2.8.2.2.2.3.). The language name Hansa has been dropped here.

| Bilibili group            | Identification              |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bilbili (Bilbil)       | Bilbil                      |
| 2. Mitebog (Kranket)      | Gedaged                     |
| 3. Szeak, Bagili (Sek)    | Gedaged                     |
| Yrempi, Erempin (Rempi)   | Rempi, Papuan, Madang group |
| Matagar (Matukar)         | Matukar                     |
| 4. Karkar                 | Takia                       |
| 5. Siar (Siar)            | Gedaged                     |
| Ragetta, Graget (Kranket) | Gedaged                     |
| 6. Sarang (Sarang)        | Meglar                      |
| 7. Manam                  | Manam?                      |
| 8. Hansa                  | Manam                       |

#### 4.2.3.6. MAGER

Mager, a missionary of the Lutheran mission in the Madang area from 1927-1950, published a comprehensive dictionary of Gedaged including some notes on the grammar (Mager 1952). Included in his dictionary also are a number of words for comparison from a number of Papuan and Austronesian languages in the Madang Province and outside. The Austronesian languages are the following:

| Mager             | Identification |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Bilibili (Bilbil) | Bilbil         |
| Ham               | Ham            |
| Siar              | Gedaged        |
| Swit              | Biliau         |
| Takia             | Takia          |
| Zivo (Riwo)       | Gedaged        |

#### 4.2.3.7. CAPELL

A. Capell visited the Madang Province on his field trip in 1951-52. The Austronesian languages of the Madang Province as known to him are

included in his survey and summary studies 1962b, 1969 and 1971. The village name Malangai is unknown in the Saidor area; perhaps it is Malalamai. Capell lists the following languages:

| Capell                     | Identification           |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Manam                   | Manam                    |
| Sepa, Wanami (Sepa, Wanam) | Sepa                     |
| 2. Megiar                  | Megiar                   |
| Matukar                    | Matukar                  |
| 3. Graged (Kranket)        | Gedaged                  |
| Karkar                     | Takia                    |
| Bagabag                    | Takia                    |
| Sek                        | Gedaged                  |
| 4. Ham                     | Ham                      |
| 5. Mindiri                 | Mindiri                  |
| 6. Biliau                  | Biliau                   |
| Swit                       | Biliau                   |
| Sengam ( <i>what?</i> )    | Biliau                   |
| Peterei (--)               | Biliau                   |
| Malangai (--)              | ?                        |
| York                       | Neko, Papuan, Finisterre |

Capell (1962a:381) links the Manam<sup>2</sup> language with his north-west language group. Manam is remarkably close to Island Melanesian (for illustration see Capell 1969:48f). The Manam dictionary shows a reasonable proportion of Austronesian vocabulary and a good deal of it is reminiscent of eastern Oceanic forms and even Polynesian. Everything about Manam appears to be normal Austronesian except the syntax. Transitive suffixes of the Austronesian type are added to verbal stems just as in Fijian and other eastern languages (for illustration see Capell 1971:290).

The Sepa-Wanams are immigrants from Manam Island (Capell 1962b:51).

For Gedaged, or Graged, Capell gives no clear description of its distribution. He includes all the languages which form the Belan Family: Gedaged, Bilbil, Takia, Matukar and Megiar. Dempwolff (see above 4.2.3.4.) had already pointed out differences and similarities between these languages. Based on informants' opinions, Z'graggen (1971) calls these languages the Belan language family, which is to some extent a single language. In Capell's view, the grammar of Gedaged is partly Austronesian, but the word-order is Papuan and even many of the Austronesian tense forms and other grammatical elements have been adopted to Papuan usages (Capell 1962b:52). Gedaged is definitely an Austronesian language, but it shares a number of non-Austronesian words with the

Papuan Nobanob dialects (Garuh, Hanseman Family, Mabuso Stock, Madang Sub-Phylum, Trans-New Guinea Phylum), and the latter have also adopted certain Austronesian words (Capell 1962b:53). Capell (1962b:53; 1971:289) also discussed some grammatical features which must be regarded as really non-Austronesian.

The Ham language located inland from the Astrolabe Bay and east of the Gogol River, is mentioned by Capell and identified as Austronesian.

In the Rai Coast area Capell lists a number of Austronesian languages (see the list above, No.6). A comparative wordlist of twelve items is given for Gedaged, Ham, Mindiri, Biliau (Swit) in Capell 1962b:55 (see also Capell 1971:246). The variation between Mindiri and Swit (Biliau) in grammar is almost as great as in vocabulary. Swit-Biliau in many ways approaches Gedaged, but Mindiri seems to link with Sio (farther east in the Morobe Province) in showing a purer type of Austronesian (Capell 1962b:55f). The Mindiri possessives look almost like those in Fijian (Capell 1962b:56; 1971:330). The Biliau pronouns are given in Capell 1971:291.

In Capell's view, the Austronesian languages of the Madang Province as known to him belong to what he calls the New Guinea Melanesian subgroup within the Melanesian language group (see Capell 1969:chapter 2). They are event-dominated: they belong, in Capell 1969, to the group AN1 and in Capell 1971, to group AN2. Capell distinguishes these two groups according to the position of the object, i.e. whether it precedes or follows the verb. According to the writer's field notes, all of Capell's Austronesian languages in the Madang Province belong to the group which preposes the object to the verb. Languages farther east such as Arop and Malalamai postpose the object.

Milke and Capell make reference to a link between the Madang Austronesian languages with the Azera languages in the Markham Valley. This possibility has yet to be systematically studied. Only the Mari language of the Azera language family is within the Madang Province.

#### 4.2.3.8. SCHMITZ

Schmitz (1960) describes briefly the linguistic background to his ethno-historical study of the Huon Peninsula and also takes into account the north-eastern part of the Madang Province. Austronesian languages are, according to him, characterized by a prefixing and non-Austronesian languages by a suffixing conjugation. But he is aware that this particular feature is not enough for a definite classification (28). Schmitz distinguishes three homogeneous cultures each with its uniform language group (40). The cultures are: A) older pre-Austronesians,



B) younger pre-Austronesians, and C) Austronesians. His division into an older and younger pre-Austronesian culture appears to be at variance with the picture presented by the languages of the Huon-Finisterre (Super-)Stock which seems to be a uniform group. His linguistic data have to be restudied. Despite its shortcomings, his view should not be ignored entirely. Through his work, the cultures of a larger area can now be compared with the linguistic classification.

For the Madang area, Schmitz includes a list of Austronesian languages (see below). Since most of his linguistic materials are unpublished, the identification of some of his names is not possible. Rimba, for instance, can, with the help of Aufinger's (1942-45:641f) short wordlist, be identified as Suroi (Papuan). However, names such as Bang, Yara, Singanon, Nanaja are not listed in the Village Directory 1973. The villages Singorokai (pop. 521) and Malasanga (pop. 149) are in the Morobe Province. Schmitz, like others, unfortunately does not make a clear distinction between languages and dialects, and between language groups and single languages.

| Schmitz                   | Identification               |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 101. Geraged              | Gedaged                      |
| 102. Gorima group         | Erima, Papuan, Rai Coast     |
| 103. Rimba group          | Suroi, Papuan, Rai Coast     |
| 104. Mindiri group        | Mindiri                      |
| 105. Bang                 | ?                            |
| 106. Awarai group (Warai) | Neko, Papuan, Finisterre     |
| 107. Biliau-Teterei group | Biliau                       |
| 108. Yeimas               | Gira, Papuan, Finisterre     |
| 109. Wab group            | Wab                          |
| 110. Fangger              | Dahating, Papuan, Finisterre |
| 111. Siassi group:        |                              |
| -Sel, Mur, Yara           | Arop                         |
| -Arop                     | Arop                         |
| -Umboi Is.                | See Hooley - Morobe Province |
| 112. Malamai (Malalamai)  | Malalamai                    |
| 113. Gali group:          |                              |
| Gali                      | Roindji                      |
| Roinsi (Roindji)          | Roindji                      |
| Bonkiman                  | Bonkiman, Papuan, Finisterre |
| Singanon                  | ?                            |
| Nanaja                    | ?                            |

## 4.2.3.9. SALZNER

Salzner (1960), in his atlas of the languages of the Indo-Pacific, calls the Austronesian languages of the Madang Province the Gedaged-Siar group. Biliau and Malalamai are grouped with the Kelana language group. Salzner gives no description of the nature of his language groups. Nagada is a European settlement, the centre of the Kristen Pres, and not a village.

| Salzner: Gedaged-Siar group  | Identification           |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Rimba-Gilai-Yamat (Rimba) | Suroi, Papuan, Rai Coast |
| b) Bilibili (Bilbil)         | Bilbil                   |
| Jabob (Yabob)                | Bilbil                   |
| c) Gedaged-Siar:             |                          |
| 1. Siar                      | Gedaged                  |
| 2. Gedaged (Kranket)         | Gedaged                  |
| 3. Belia (Biliau)            | Gedaged                  |
| 4. Panutibun (Kranket)       | Gedaged                  |
| d) Segu group:               |                          |
| 1. Segu (Sek)                | Gedaged                  |
| 2. Ruo (Riwo)                | Gedaged                  |
| 3. Nagada (Kristen Pres)     | --                       |
| e) Matuga(r) (Matukar)       | Matukar                  |
| f) Sarang                    |                          |
| 1. Sarang (Sarang)           | Megiar                   |
| 2. Makiar (Megiar)           | Megiar                   |
| g) Takia group               |                          |
| 1. Takia (Census Division)   | Takia                    |
| 2. Bagabag (Island)          | Takia                    |
| h) Bogia group               |                          |
| 1. Wanami-Sepa (Wanam, Sepa) | Sepa                     |
| 2. Manam-Boisa (Islands)     | Manam                    |
| 3. Nubia                     | Awar, Papuan, Ramu       |
| Kelana group                 |                          |
| Biliau                       | Biliau                   |
| Melmalmai (Malalamai)        | Malalamai                |

## 4.2.3.10. C.F. AND F.M. VOEGELIN

C.F. and F.M. Voegelin (1964) include in their study of the languages of the world some Austronesian languages of the Madang Province. Referring to Grace (1955), they list the Astrolabe Bay languages as a subgroup of the Eastern Malayo-Polynesian languages. Manam and Sepa are ungrouped.

| C.F. and F.M. Voegelin | Identification             |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Astrolabe Bay Subgroup |                            |
| 1. Graged (Kranket)    | Gedaged                    |
| Sek                    | Gedaged                    |
| Yabob                  | Bilbil                     |
| Karkar                 | Takia                      |
| Bagabag (Island)       | Takia                      |
| 2. Ham                 | Ham                        |
| 3. Ganglau             | Ganglau, Papuan, Rai Coast |
| 4. Mindiri             | Mindiri                    |
| 5. Biliau              | Biliau                     |
| 6. Teterei             | Biliau                     |
| 7. Yamai               | Biliau                     |
| 8. Malangai (--)       | ?                          |
| 9. Yoria (Yori)        | Neko, Papuan, Finisterre   |
| 10. Galek              | Biliau                     |
| 11. Swit               | Biliau                     |
| 12. Yamas (Yeimas)     | Gira, Papuan, Finisterre   |
| 13. Megiar             | Megiar                     |
| Matukar                | Matukar                    |
| Ungrouped              |                            |
| 1. Manam-Sepa-Wanami   | Manam                      |
| 2. Sepa                | Sepa                       |
| Wanami (Wanam)         | Sepa                       |

## 4.2.3.11. CLAASSEN AND McELHANON

Claassen and McElhanon (1970) included in their pioneering study of the languages of the Finisterre Range, the Austronesian languages in the Saidor Sub-district. Most of the language names have been retained as they proposed them. The Wab language could be discovered in the Wab and SauI villages. Wab has been called Som, after the word for *what* in that language. Songam, which also means *what*, has been replaced by Biliau, a name which was already in use. The name Moromoringa is unknown in the area concerned. Part of the Mur and Sel villages speak the Arop language.

| Claassen-McElhanon | Identification |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Roindji         | Roindji        |
| 2. Malalamai       | Malalamai      |
| 3. Moromoringa     | --             |
| 4. Sengam          | Biliau         |
| 5. Mindiri         | Mindiri        |
| 6. Arop            | Arop           |
| 7. Wab-SauI        | Wab            |

## 4.2.3.12. OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

In addition to the contributions mentioned above, some less extensive contributions were made by other writers. Firstly, wordlists and some notes on the Manam language were collected by Pösch (1907:150; 1908:49f) and Werner (1909:111-3; 1911:300-5). Werner (1911:49) also gives a language map of the Astrolabe Bay and the vicinity and hinterland of the Madang town area which includes Austronesian and Papuan languages as known at that time. The Austronesian languages are 1) Bilbil = Bilibilibi, 2) Gedaged = Grager (Kranket), Siar, Seg (Sek) and Ruu (Riwo). Father Böhm S.V.D. carried out some studies on the grammar of Manam and compiled an extensive dictionary (now published as Böhm 1975). Wedgwood's contribution to this study (see above 4.2.3.7., Note 2) has to be restudied. It is hoped her manuscript will one day be made available for inspection. Father Schebesta S.V.D. (1921a, 1921b, 1932, 1938) and Father Hölter S.V.D. (1947:196f) added some linguistic notes to their studies of cultural aspects of the Manam people. Friederici (1912) included a wordlist in his study. The Lutheran missionaries Bergmann and Kunze (1893) published a short wordlist of Takia (Karkar) and Gedaged (Siar). Kunze's Takia (Karkar) dictionary is published in Schmidt (1900:41-8). Hanke (1905:255-62; 1909:115f) adds a short wordlist of Gedaged (Siar-Regetta) to his study of the Bongu language to compare Gedaged with Papuan languages in the Astrolabe area. Hanke also provides a map of the Papuan and Austronesian languages as known at that time. Father Hubers S.V.D. (unpublished) compiled an extensive Takia dictionary. Father Kaspruis S.V.D. (1942-45) published extensive comparative wordlists of Megiar and Matukar and also included some sentence materials. Father Aufinger S.V.D. (1939, 1950) incorporated some valuable text materials in his studies on the Yabob-Bilbil and Gedaged people. Aufinger (1942-45) also gives some valuable information on the secret language of the Gedaged people, and on two Papuan languages: Suroy (Suroy, Rimba) and Nekgini (Masi-Sorang).

## 4.2.3.13. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The writer of this chapter is unfortunately not in a position to incorporate Milke's, Grace's and Dyen's contributions in this study.

This study reveals little agreement between the contributors. The number of language names increase as the publication of linguistic material decreases. Schmidt's (1900) study is the only satisfying and comprehensive study, bearing in mind its early date. None of the other writers managed to list all the language names or to compare, in a systematic way, all available materials, though this would have been

worthwhile. But to clarify the language names and to bring new light into the linguistic situation, fieldwork was essential (see 4.4.1. in this volume).

N O T E S

1. Suggestion made by Reverend P. Freyberg of E.L.C.O.N.G. (Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea).
2. There is a misunderstanding with regard to the authorship of a Manam grammar and dictionary. Capell (1962b:51) writes: Manam "has been studied by the Roman Catholic Mission, and also by Miss Wedgwood, whose notes are in the present writer's possession". Capell (1971:290) mentions later a "manuscript dictionary by the late Hon. Camilla Wedgwood... Milke exploited this dictionary in his 1965 article. A manuscript grammar by Fr. K. Böhm, S.V.D., kindly made available to the writer by Milke...". "Notes" in 1962 become a "dictionary" in 1971. Milke (1965: 338) mentions only "a few terms in Wedgwood's 1933 paper\* on Manam social organisation and citations from the Wedgwood MSS in Capell 1943". The present writer entrusted to Capell a copy of Fr. Böhm's manuscript while he was on a visit to the Australian National University in May 1966. Fr. Böhm (oral communication) never handed over a manuscript to Milke, but carefully watched his possession of it. Wedgwood used Fr. Böhm's manuscripts (oral communication from Fr. Böhm). Father Böhm spent twenty-five years on Manam Island and compiled an extensive dictionary and a grammar sketch of the Manam language (Böhm 1975).

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\*Editor's note: 1933, 1934 papers.

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