SYNOPSIS OF BOOK C (1932)

Part II. Katau ni Kimbali

1. Beginning of the account. 3 accounts of the descent from Tamao.
   (1) The 'Ili Faafe (see Sabarai). Saba and his descendants.
   Settlement, and descent from Tamao. Naming of Afaangi and Navaroa.
   (2) Settlement of Nikurau by Riki, Taburima, and Taburitonga in canoe 'Te
       Kabangaki'.
   (3) The tree Tepemafalefae (see tree in Sabarai) in Savaii. Teuimbaba under the tree
       and Nei Titubina on tap with his birds, Te Taka
       and Te Korangutunga. Teuimbaba burns tree
       Nei Titubina and birds fly off to Beberki and
       Motuma. Birds killed. Issue from Taito (worms?). Koupa
       made from Motuma to Bareitani, Navakai and
       Beva, which were intently settled by previous
       voyagers. Genealogy of Koupa III in Akemana
       with ties with Navakai and Nonouifi.

2. Anti and Invocations. Lists 12 original and 12
   later anti with 6 others used by preachers.
   Newton's Earle worship of Navau and the
   divination 'Ieia Navau (Palauan 18, Sabarai under
   kaiwa); of Navau II, doubtful; of Tabunaki
   especially in Navau and describes shrine and
   ritual; of Navau; of Tabunami, uncertain; of
   Tensea especially in Aheamao and Nonouifi
   of
   Kapulani; of Nei Titubina and the divination
   Mataiou; of Nei Teiti; of Te Kawanoa esp. in
   Aheamao where he lost face when failed to secure
   death of Adana (teacher in 1886; of Riki); of Nei
   Kava and Ratukene esp. Afaangi, giving
   extended account of ritual connected with latter;
   of Rotabunami, Aheamao and 'lot' sandbank
   off Navakai; of Teaki esp. Tarmo, Navana.
and Nomoli of Kiannewekabanu esp Talumuea
and Sekesia under Kiannewekabanu

II.4. Magic and incantations not related to worship of

anti.

Bepu-bepu, to counter evil spells
Kaitke, to become renowned
Karangaroa, to be fortunate
Boa-mi-manawa, to be unafraid
Kero-i, to overcome an enemy or make brave
(see Sekesia)

Tananora, magic of old men and women
to celebrate a birthday or other occasion.
(see Sekesia)

II.5. Expectation of life after death. Anti is needed to
acompany spirit to Naka; to lead it to
places of happiness (apparently on this earth) or
return the spirit to its body if it should not
have died.

Part III. 

住房和知识

1. 

Tula, shell-knife, sword etc
Angara, shell-hatchet
Tanai, variant of angara
Bai-mi-kata, sharpening stones
Bai-mi-kunana, polishing or smoothing stones
Bai-ri-kaba, coconut-fibre string or rope

2. Buildings and Builders. Short statement on
importance of skilled builders in society and
types of building. No details of construction.

3. Crafts and Craftsmen. Brief statement on
importance to society, followed by:
(1) weapons and armour.
(a) Maran, 9' to 18' lance of cocoanut wood,
 pointed at each end, 1" to 2" in middle
(b) le-tenane, single-pointed maran with
 parrying hook.
(2) La-ukua, double-jointed
(3) Tamalangara, similar to Ikuku
(4) Baka-bakan, wooden with string-ray of men attached
(5) Lunaw, 6'-14' lance armed with tiger-toothed teeth
(6) Buka, dagger armed with tiger-toothed teeth
(7) Lolo, small club of rawwood or coconut wood
(8) Bua, 5'-8' spear or pole of coconut wood for parrying

(i) Batiraka, Heavy 3'-4' club
(ii) Tarza (Orange), Coir body armour like real-life mail
(iii) Baramgara, Coir armour comprising helmet, coat
and ankle-length leggings
(iv) Baranatalki, helmet made from spiked skin of
putto fish worn over Baramgara helmet

Except for Fuka, all above are in Sabai's teeth
descriptions may not precisely match.

(2) Personal ornaments:
(a) La-ukua, pointy leaf-shaped pendants
(b) Nukera, small shell pendant from large
bown with hole in centre
(c) Nukera, necklace of small naio shells
(d) Tumara, necklace, armband, ring or bracelet
of small (moon) shells
(e) Kabak, necklace, armband or belt of Kabak
rocks
(f) Buuru, whale-tooth pendant or necklace
(g) Birririnka, porpoise-tooth chest pendant of
three or four teeth
(h) Birririnka, similar to Birririnka but made
of human teeth – the only ornament not
made from sea shells
(i) Buka, highly prized cowry-shell ornament
difficult to get and worn on arm, leg
or waist usually by Foka.

Fruit, two and third last only appear in Sabai's

(3) Household utensils:
(a) Karibafo (Basa), woven leaf-cupboard with
short legs for storage of food.
Xinoi, hollowed-out wooden vessel for water or food cut longer at two ends for pouring.
(b) Kuru, coconut-shell container for liquids with base and strong-net cover.
(c) Bangka, coconut-shell drinking cup made preferably from ripe coconut
(d) Kani ma, coconut-shell ladle
(e) Namata, half a pointed coconut-shell used as funnel.
(f) Room, much valued pearl-shell plate
(g) Kaumuri (Koriki), broadened scraper or grater, with Koriki shell blade, for coconut flesh.
(h) Beta (Thunrea) two-pronged scraper, with pearl-shell blades, for pandanus fruit.

All (g) above are in Sualiki though descriptions may vary. Sualiki does not directly give above meaning under room.

IV. Cutting Toddy. Brief statement on Toddy cutting largely depicting lost skills.

V. Planting, cultivation and harvesting of coconut, pandanus and lobo. A short discursive essay containing no agricultural detail.

VI. Fishing:
   (a) Reel fishing for katur and nikatana. Little detail.
   (b) Lists various types of or names for fishing.

Could be worth checking or against Sualiki/Bingham.

VII. Looming and Spinning:
   (a) List of properly woven from coconut and pandanus palms.
   (b) List of properly made from rope or twisted coconut fibre.

VIII. Navigation:
A brief essay on the limitations on ancient voyages, names of famous navigators and the main arts/science of navigation. A potentially useful introduction for young children — in Gaeltacht and English.

VII

Songs and Poetry:
(a) Lists themes commonly used in composition of songs viz. instructional, joy and sadness, love and ways.
(b) Same themes used in composition for poetry.
(c) Kana means the same as oto-kana except in relation to tabunea which is discussed. These seem to be the same distinctions in meanings of oto, kana, karikarikana as Schaller does not give.
(d) Tabunea in composition: meanings as:
(i) Karikana, praise for emperor
(ii) Karikiheana, meaning ?
(iii) Karikanae, meaning ?
(iv) Manka = manira, harmony.

VIII

Curing Sickness:
(a) External ailments: treatment of skin diseases, injuries, wounds and broken limbs.
(b) Internal ailments: treatment of headaches, stomach aches and mental sickness.

IX

Martial Activities:
(a) Karakara: self defence, defensive war?
(b) Boxing, fencing, wrestling. Least said to be much practised in Kuki islands (Turkana).

X

Sports and Amusements:
(a) Old-time amusements:
(i) Rurua: said to have originated in Nonouli.
(ii) Karanga: Rurua performed with (belling) sticks
(iii) Karura: Upping rurua for 4 people otrikup each other's hands
(iv) Tiresa: Rurua with participants facing each other carrying small sticks
(v) Rurua (add to (i)).