

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS ORDINANCE 1922.⁽¹⁾

No. 26 of 1922.

An Ordinance to provide for the Division of the Territory into Administrative Districts.

BE it ordained by the Deputy of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *New Guinea Act 1920*, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*.⁽¹⁾ Short title.

2. This Ordinance shall commence on a day to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *New Guinea Gazette*.⁽¹⁾ Commencement.

3. All Ordinances, Orders and Notices by which Districts were created, abolished or restored or the boundaries of Districts defined or altered, heretofore in force, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

4.—(1.) The Territory shall be divided into Districts.

(2.) The Administrator, by proclamation⁽²⁾ published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, may divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names and define their boundaries; and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts.

Territory to
be divided
into Adminis-
trative
Districts.

(1) Particulars of this Ordinance are as follows:—

Date on which made by Gov.-Gen. in Council.	Date on which notified in <i>Cwlth. Gaz.</i>	Date on which took effect.
28.8.1922	31.8.1922	31.10.1922 (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 15.11.1922)

(2) A Table containing particulars of proclamations made pursuant to Section 4(2) is printed on p. 2006, and the proclamations are printed immediately after the Table.

DISTRICTS—

PROCLAMATIONS MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 4 (2) OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS ORDINANCE 1922 DIVIDING THE TERRITORY INTO DISTRICTS AND DEFINING THEIR BOUNDARIES.

In all, ten proclamations were made, each affecting more than one District. A chronological list of these proclamations is as follows:—

Date on which made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Page on which printed.
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	2009
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	2013
24.6.1926	1.7.1926	2015
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	2017
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	2018
25.6.1928	30.6.1928	2020
23.2.1931	28.2.1931	2021
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	2023
13.2.1933	15.2.1933	2025
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	2026

Particulars of these proclamations are set out in the Table below and the proclamations are printed immediately after the Table. Each proclamation is printed in full (including such parts thereof as are not now in force under the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*), for the reason that proclamations and notices made under other Ordinances (e.g. *Mining Ordinance 1928-1940* and *Natives Taxes Ordinance 1921-1938*) define boundaries by reference to the boundaries of Districts which no longer exist or to District boundaries which have subsequently been altered. Those parts of proclamations which are not now in force under the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922* are printed in italics.

TABLE.

(N.B.—Proclamations are grouped according to Districts and in chronological order within Districts, particulars of each proclamation being repeated under each District which it affects. Proclamations which have affected a District, but are not now in force with respect to that District, are shown, under the heading of that District, in italics).

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Subject matter.	Page on which printed.
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	DISTRICTS OF RABAUL, GASMATA AND TALASEA. <i>Establishing and defining the boundaries of the Districts.</i>	2009
24.6.1926	1.7.1926	Incorporating the Districts in the new District of New Britain.	2015

[Table continued on next page.]

Proclamations under Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

TABLE—continued.

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Subject matter.	Page on which printed.
DISTRICT OF NEW BRITAIN.			
24.6.1926	1.7.1926	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.	2015
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Dividing the Territory into Districts including the District of New Britain.	2017
DISTRICTS OF KAVIENG AND NAMATANAI.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the Districts of Kaewieng and Namatanai.	2009
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Substituting "Kavieng" for "Kaewieng" as the name of the District, and amending the Proclamation dated 23.10.1922 and published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 31.10.1922 by dividing the Territory into Districts including the Districts of Kavieng and Namatanai.	2017
25.6.1928	30.6.1928	Incorporating the Districts in the new District of New Ireland.	2020
DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.			
25.6.1928	30.6.1928	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.	2020
23.2.1931	28.2.1931 ^(a)	Re-defining the boundaries.	2021
DISTRICT OF MANUS.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.	2009
DISTRICT OF KIETA.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.	2009
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Amending the Proclamation dated 23.10.1922 and published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 31.10.1922 by re-dividing the Territory into Districts including the District of Kieta.	2017
23.2.1931	28.2.1931 ^(a)	Re-defining the boundaries.	2021
DISTRICT OF MADANG.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.	2009
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	Re-defining the boundaries.	2013
24.6.1926	1.7.1926	Re-defining the boundaries.	2015
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Amending the Proclamation dated 23.10.1922 and published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 31.10.1927 by re-dividing the Territory into Districts including the District of Madang.	2017

(a) The Proclamation dated 23.2.1931 was published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 28.2.1931 and republished in *N.G. Gaz.* of 16.3.1931 with an alteration in the First Schedule, for particulars of which see footnote (21) printed on p. 2022. The Proclamation has been printed in its altered form.

[Table continued on next page.]

DISTRICTS—

TABLE—*continued.*

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Subject matter.	Page on which printed.
DISTRICT OF MADANG—<i>continued.</i>			
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2018
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2023
13.2.1933	15.2.1933	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2025
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2026
DISTRICT OF MOROBE.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	<i>Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.</i>	2009
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2013
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Amending the Proclamation dated 23.10.1922 and published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 31.10.1922 by re-dividing the Territory into Districts including the District of Morobe.	2017
13.2.1933	15.2.1933	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2025
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2026
DISTRICT OF AITAPE.			
23.10.1922	31.10.1922	<i>Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District of Eitape.</i>	2009
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	<i>Re-defining the boundaries of the District of Aitape.</i>	2013
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	<i>Substituting "Aitape" for "Eitape" as the name of the District and amending the Proclamation dated 23.10.1922 and published in N.G. Gaz. of 31.10.1922 by re-dividing the Territory into Districts including the District of Aitape.</i>	2017
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2018
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	Abolishing the District of Aitape.	2023
SEPIK DISTRICT.			
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	<i>Establishing and defining the boundaries of the District.</i>	2013
14.6.1927	16.6.1927	Dividing the Territory into Districts including the Sepik District.	2017
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2018
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2023
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	<i>Re-defining the boundaries.</i>	2026

TEXT OF PROCLAMATIONS.

[Proclamation dated 23rd October, 1922, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 31st October, 1922.]

PROCLAMATION

Under the "Administrative Districts Ordinance, 1922."

I Evan Alexander Wisdom, Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*, do hereby order and declare as follows:—

(1)⁽¹⁾ *The Territory shall be divided into Districts which shall have names as follows:—*

RABAU, KAEWIENG, MANUS, NAMATANAI,
KIETA, MADANG, EITAPE, MOROBE, GAS-
MATT, TALASEA.

(2) The Boundaries of the Districts shall be respectively as follows:—

DISTRICT OF RABAU.⁽²⁾

Commencing at the intersection of the 151st meridian of East longitude with the 4th parallel South latitude being the North-East corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes and 30 seconds of East longitude, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude being the South-West corner of the District of Namatanai, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude, being the South-East corner of the District of Morobe, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence again on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with meridian 151 degrees 35 minutes of East longitude being the South-East corner of the District of Gasmatta, and bounded thence again on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 32 minutes South latitude, and bounded thence on the South-West by a line bearing North-Westerly to the point of commencement.

(1) Paragraph (1) was omitted by Proclamation dated 14.6.1927, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 16.6.1927, and printed on p. 2017.

(2) The District of Rabaul was incorporated in the District of New Britain by Proclamation dated 24.6.1926, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 1.7.1926, and printed on p. 2015.

DISTRICTS—

DISTRICT OF KAEWIENG.⁽³⁾ (4)

Commencing at the intersection of the 149th meridian of East longitude with the Equator, being the North-East corner of the District of Manus, and bounded thence on the North by part of the Equator bearing East to its intersection with meridian 152 degrees 15 minutes of East longitude being the North-West corner of the District of Namatanai and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the North-East coast of New Ireland, and bounded thence by a line bearing South-Westerly to the point of intersection of the South-West coast of New Ireland with meridian 152 degrees 13 minutes East longitude, and bounded thence again on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 4th parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 149th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF MANUS.

Commencing at the intersection of the 149th meridian of East longitude with the Equator, being the North-West corner of the District of Kaewieng, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 4th parallel of South latitude being the South-West corner of the District of Kaewieng,⁽³⁾ and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with meridian 148 degrees 15 minutes of East longitude being the North-East corner of the District of Madang, and bounded thence on the South-West by a line bearing North-Westerly to the point of intersection of the 3rd parallel of South latitude with the 145th meridian of East longitude and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the 2nd parallel of South latitude and bounded thence again on the South by that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 141st meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence again on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the Equator, and bounded thence on the North by part of the Equator bearing East to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF NAMATANAI.⁽⁵⁾

Commencing at the intersection of meridian of 152 degrees 15 minutes of East longitude with the Equator, being the North-East corner of the District of Kaewieng,⁽³⁾ and bounded thence on the North by part of the Equator bearing East to its intersection with the 154th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude, being the South-West corner of the District of Kieta, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds of East longitude, being the South-East corner of the District of Rabaul, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the 4th parallel of South latitude, being the North-East corner of the District of Rabaul, and bounded thence again on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with meridian 152 degrees 13 minutes of East longitude, being the South-East corner of the District of Kaewieng,⁽³⁾ and bounded thence again on

(3) For substitution of "Kavieng" for "Kaewieng", see Proclamation dated 14.6.1927, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 16.6.1927, and printed on p. 2017.

(4) The District of Kavieng was incorporated in the District of New Ireland by Proclamation dated 25.6.1928, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 30.6.1928, and printed on p. 2020.

(5) The District of Namatanai was incorporated in the District of New Ireland by Proclamation dated 25.6.1928, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 30.6.1928, and printed on p. 2020.

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the West by part of that meridian bearing North to the South-West coast of New Ireland, thence by a line bearing North-Easterly to the point of intersection of the North-East coast of New Ireland with meridian 152 degrees 15 minutes of East longitude, and bounded thence again on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF KIETA.(6)

Commencing at the intersection of the 154th meridian of East longitude with the Equator being the North-East corner of the District of Namatanai, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude being the South-East corner of the District of Namatanai, and bounded thence on the South-East by a line bearing North-Easterly and passing to the South-East of the Island of Bougainville and between that Island and the Shortland Island Group of the British Solomon Island Protectorate and continuing North-Easterly to the intersection of the 159th meridian of East longitude with the 4 degrees 50 minutes parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 160th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing North to the Equator, and bounded thence on the North by part of the Equator bearing West to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF MADANG.(7)

Commencing at a point on the territorial boundary dividing Papua and New Guinea being the point of intersection of meridian 143 degrees and 18 minutes of East longitude with the parallel 5 degrees and 40 minutes of South latitude, and being the South-Eastern corner of the District of Eitape and bounded thence on the North-West by a line bearing North-Easterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of East longitude with the 3rd parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the North-East by a line bearing South-Easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 148 degrees and 17 minutes of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude being the North-West corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the parallel 5 degrees and 25 minutes of South latitude being the South-Western corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the South-West by a line bearing North-Westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 147 degrees and 30 minutes of East longitude with the 5th parallel of South latitude being the North-West corner of the District of Gasmatta, and bounded thence again on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees and 42 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 147th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the South-East by a line bearing South-Westerly to its intersection with the Territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the South-West by part of that boundary bearing North-Westerly to the point of commencement.

(6) The boundaries of the District of Kieta were re-defined by Proclamation dated 23.2.1931, published in N.G. Gaz. of 16.3.1931, and printed on p. 2021.

(7) The boundaries of the District of Madang were re-defined by proclamations, particulars of which are set out in the Table below:—

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in N.G. Gaz.	Page on which printed.
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	2013
24.6.1926	1.7.1926	2015
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	2018
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	2023.
13.2.1933	15.2.1933	2025
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	2026

DISTRICTS—

DISTRICT OF EITAPE. (8) (9)

Commencing at the intersection of the 141st meridian of East longitude with the 2nd parallel of South latitude being the most South-Westerly corner of the District of Manus, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 145th meridian of East longitude and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 3rd parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South-East by a line bearing South-Westerly to its intersection with the Territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea being the South-Western corner of the District of Madang and bounded thence on the South-West by that boundary bearing North-Westerly to its intersection with the 141st meridian of East longitude and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF MOROBE. (10)

Commencing at a point on the territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea, being the point of intersection of the meridian 145 degrees and 10 minutes of East longitude with the parallel 6 degrees and 42 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the North-West by a line bearing North-Easterly to the point of intersection of the 147th meridian of East longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of South latitude and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees and 30 minutes East longitude, and bounded thence on the North-East by a line bearing South-Easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 148 degrees and 17 minutes of East longitude with parallel 6 degrees and 30 minutes South latitude, being the most South-Westerly corner of the District of Gasmatta, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude being the South-Western corner of the District of Rabaul, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to the point of intersection of the 147th meridian of East longitude with the territorial boundary, and bounded thence on the South-West by that boundary bearing North-Westerly to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF GASMATTA. (11)

Commencing at the point of intersection of meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude with parallel 5 degrees 25 minutes South latitude, being the South-West corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the North-East, North, and North-West by lines bearing generally South-East, East, and North-East, and following the main watershed of the Island of New Britain to the point of intersection of meridian 151 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude with the parallel 5 degrees and 17 minutes of South latitude, being the South-Eastern

(8) For substitution of "Aitape" for "Eitape", see Proclamation dated 14.6.1927, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 16.6.1927, and printed on p. 2017.

(9) The boundaries of the District of Aitape were re-defined by two Proclamations dated 11.9.1924 and 23.12.1927, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 15.9.1924 and 31.12.1927, and printed on p. 2013 and p. 2018, respectively. The District was abolished by Proclamation dated 28.10.1932 and published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 31.10.1932.

(10) The boundaries of the District of Morobe were re-defined by proclamations, particulars of which are set out in the Table below:—

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Page on which printed.
11.9.1924	15.9.1924	2013
13.2.1933	15.2.1933	2025
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	2026

(11) The District of Gasmata was incorporated in the District of New Britain by Proclamation dated 24.6.1926, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 1.7.1926, and printed on p. 2015.

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corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the North-East by a line bearing South-Easterly to the intersection of the meridian 151 degrees and 35 minutes with the parallel 5 degrees 32 minutes South latitude and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to intersection with the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude, and bounded thence on the South-West by a line bearing North-Westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude with parallel 5 degrees and 42 minutes South latitude, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the 5th parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence again on the North-East by a line bearing South-Easterly to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF TALASEA.⁽¹²⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude being the North-East corner of the District of Madang, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 151st meridian of East longitude, being the North-West corner of the District of Rabaul, and bounded thence on the North-East by a line bearing South-Easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 151 degrees 30 minutes East longitude with parallel 5 degrees 17 minutes South latitude, being the North-East corner of the District of Gasmatta, and bounded thence on the South-East, South, and South-West by lines bearing generally South-Westerly, Westerly, and North-Westerly and following the main watershed of the Island of New Britain to its extreme North-Western point, thence from that point North-Westerly to the intersection of meridian 148 degrees and 17 minutes of East longitude with parallel 5 degrees and 25 minutes South latitude, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing north to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand at Rabaul in the Territory of New Guinea this Twenty-third day of October, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

EVAN A. WISDOM,
Administrator.

[Proclamation dated 11th September, 1924, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 15th September, 1924.]

PROCLAMATION

Under the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.*

I Evan Alexander Wisdom Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922* Do hereby order and declare as follows:—

The Administrative District of Sepik to be created as hereunder described and the Administrative Districts of Aitape Madang and Morobe as now amended shall be as hereunder described:

(12) The District of Talasea was incorporated in the District of New Britain by Proclamation dated 24.6.1926, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 1.7.1926, and printed on p. 2015.

DISTRICTS—

SEPIK DISTRICT. (13)

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of East longitude with parallel 3 degrees 50 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 142nd meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 4th parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence again on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 144th meridian of East longitude and bounded thence on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 144 degrees 38 minutes of East longitude with the North-western boundary of the District of Madang, and bounded thence on the South-east by part of the aforesaid boundary being a line bearing South-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 143 degrees 28 minutes of East longitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the South-west by part of the territorial boundary aforesaid, being a line bearing North-westerly to the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of East longitude with the 5th parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the West by part of the 141st meridian aforesaid bearing North to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF AITAPE. (9)

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of East longitude with the 2nd parallel of South latitude being the most South-westerly corner of the District of Manus, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with the 145th meridian of East longitude and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 3rd parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the South-east by part of the North-western boundary of the District of Madang, being a line bearing South-westerly to its intersection with the meridian 144 degrees 38 minutes of East longitude, and bounded thence again on the South-east by a line bearing South-westerly to the point of intersection of the 144th meridian of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 142nd meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the parallel 3 degrees 50 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence again on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 141st meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence again on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF MADANG. (7)

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 143 degrees 28 minutes of East longitude with the Territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of East longitude with the 3rd parallel of South latitude, and bounded thence on the North-east by a line bearing South-easterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes

(7) See footnote (7) printed on p. 2011.

(9) See footnote (9) printed on p. 2012.

(13) The boundaries of the Sepik District were re-defined by proclamations, particulars of which are set out in the Table below:—

Date on which proclamation made.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Page on which printed.
23.12.1927	31.12.1927	2018
28.10.1932	31.10.1932	2023
28.7.1937	31.7.1937	2036

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of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude being the North-west corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the parallel 5 degrees 25 minutes of South latitude, being the South-western corner of the District of Talasea, and bounded thence on the South-west by a line bearing North-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude with the 5th parallel of South latitude being the North-west corner of the District of Gasmata, and bounded thence again on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 147th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the South-east by a line bearing South-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes with the territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the South-west by part of that boundary bearing North-westerly to the point of commencement.

DISTRICT OF MOROBE.⁽¹⁰⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes of East longitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea, and bounded thence on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly to the point of intersection of the 147th meridian of East longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude, and bounded thence on the North-east by a line bearing South-easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude with parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of South latitude, and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude, being the South-western corner of the District of Rabaul, and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel being part of the territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea, bearing West to its intersection with the 147th meridian of East longitude, and bounded thence on the South-west by part of that boundary aforesaid, being a line bearing North-westerly to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand at Rabaul in the Territory of New Guinea this Eleventh day of September, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

EVAN A. WISDOM,
Administrator.

[Proclamation dated 24th June, 1926, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 1st July, 1926.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance* 1922 it is provided that the Administrator may, by Proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names and define their boundaries, and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

(10) See footnote (10) printed on p. 2012.

DISTRICTS—

Now therefore I, Evan Alexander Wisdom, the Administrator of the Territory, do hereby proclaim that that part of the Territory known as the Districts of Rabaul, Gasmata and Talasea and that part of the District of Madang comprised in the area described in the First Schedule hereto shall be a District and shall be named the District of New Britain and that the boundaries thereof shall be as defined in the said First Schedule hereto;

And that the boundaries of the District of Madang shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this Twenty-fourth day of June One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.)

EVAN A. WISDOM,
Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

FIRST SCHEDULE.

District of New Britain.

Commencing at the intersection of the 4th parallel of South latitude with meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds of East longitude and bounded thence on the East by part of that meridian bearing South to its intersection with the 8th parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the South by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of South latitude and bounded thence on the South-west by a line bearing North-westerly to the point of intersection of parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of South latitude with meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude and bounded thence on the West by part of that meridian bearing North to its intersection with the 5th parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly to the point of intersection of meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the North by part of that parallel bearing East to the point of commencement.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

District of Madang.⁽⁷⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 143 degrees 28 minutes of East longitude with the Territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of East longitude with 3rd parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the North-east by a line bearing South-easterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of East longitude with the 4th parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the South-east by a line bearing South-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude with 5th parallel of South latitude and bounded thence on the East by part of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of East longitude bearing South to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of South latitude and bounded thence on the South

(7) See footnote (7) printed on p. 2011.

by part of that parallel bearing West to its intersection with the 147th meridian of East longitude and bounded thence again on the South-east by a line bearing South-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes of East longitude with the Territorial boundary between Papua and New Guinea and bounded thence on the South-west by part of that boundary bearing North-westerly to the point of commencement.

[Proclamation dated 14th June, 1927, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 16th June, 1927.]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by sub-section (2.) of section four of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922* of the Territory of New Guinea it is provided, *inter alia*, that the Administrator may, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, declare the names of Districts:

And whereas by a proclamation⁽¹⁴⁾ published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the thirty-first day of October, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, it was declared, *inter alia*, that the names of the Districts of the said Territory should be Rabaul, Kaewieng, Manus, Namatanai, Kieta, Madang, Eitape, Morobe, Gasmatta, Talasea:

And whereas it is desirable to revoke that part of the said proclamation by which the names of the said Districts were declared and to re-name certain Districts and declare the names of certain other districts, the names of which have not yet been declared:

Now therefore I, Evan Alexander Wisdom, the Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (2.) of section four of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*, do hereby vary the proclamation⁽¹⁴⁾ made under the said Ordinance and published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the thirty-first day of October, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two by omitting from the said proclamation the following words:—

“(1) The Territory shall be divided into Districts which shall have names as follows:—

RABAU, KAEWIENG, MANUS, NAMATANAI, KIETA, MADANG, EITAPE, MOROBE, GASMATTA, TALASEA.”:

And I hereby declare that the said Territory shall be divided into Districts which shall have names as follows:—

KAVIENG,⁽⁴⁾ MANUS, NAMATANAI,⁽⁵⁾ KIETA, SEPIK, AITAPE, MOROBE, NEW BRITAIN, MADANG:

And I do further declare that wherever in any proclamation made

(4) See footnote (4) printed on p. 2010.

(5) See footnote (5) printed on p. 2010.

(14) Printed on p. 2009.

DISTRICTS—

under the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*, the word “Kae-wieng” or the word “Eitape” occurs, there shall be substituted, as from the date of the publication of this Proclamation, the word “Kavieng” or the word “Aitape”, respectively, as the case may be.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this Fourteenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

EVAN A. WISDOM,
Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Proclamation dated 23rd December, 1927, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 31st December, 1927.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section four of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922* it is provided, *inter alia*, that the Administrator may, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, divide the Territory into Districts and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

And whereas by Proclamation⁽¹⁵⁾ dated the eleventh day of September, 1924, and published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the fifteenth day of September, 1924, the boundaries of (*inter alia*) the Districts named respectively the Sepik District and the District of Aitape were defined:

And whereas by Proclamation⁽¹⁶⁾ dated the twenty-fourth day of June, 1926, published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the first day of July, 1926, the boundaries of (*inter alia*) the District of Madang were defined:

And whereas it is desirable to alter the boundaries of the aforesaid Districts:

Now therefore I, David Sydney Wanliss, the Acting Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea, do hereby proclaim that the boundaries of the District of Madang shall be as defined in the First Schedule hereto, that the boundaries of the Sepik District shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto and that the boundaries of the District of Aitape shall be as defined in the Third Schedule hereto.

(15) Printed on p. 2013.

(16) Printed on p. 2015.

Proclamations under Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

District of Madang.⁽⁷⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 143 degrees 34 minutes of east longitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing north-easterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of east longitude with the 3rd parallel of south latitude thence on the north-east by a line bearing south-easterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence on the south-east by a line bearing south-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with 5th parallel of south latitude thence on the east by part of meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude bearing south to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude thence on the south by part of that parallel bearing west to its intersection with the 147th meridian of east longitude thence again on the south-east by a line bearing south-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes of east longitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence on the south-west by part of that boundary bearing north-westerly to the point of commencement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sepek District.⁽¹³⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of east longitude with parallel 3 degrees 50 minutes of south latitude and bounded thence on the north by part of that parallel bearing east to its intersection with the 142nd meridian of east longitude thence on the east by part of that meridian bearing south to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence again on the north by part of that parallel bearing east to its intersection with the 144th meridian of east longitude thence on the west by part of that meridian bearing north to the shore line of the Pacific Ocean thence again on the north by the said shore line easterly to its intersection with the north-western boundary of the District of Madang thence on the south-east by part of the aforesaid boundary being a line bearing south-westerly to the point of intersection of meridian 143 degrees 34 minutes of east longitude with the Territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea thence on the south-west by part of the territorial boundary aforesaid being a line bearing north-westerly to the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of east longitude with the 5th parallel of south latitude and bounded thence again on the west by part of the 141st meridian aforesaid bearing north to the point of commencement.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

District of Aitape.⁽⁹⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of east longitude with the 2nd parallel of south latitude being the most south-westerly corner of the District of Manus, and bounded thence on the north by part of that parallel bearing east to its intersection with the 145th meridian of east longitude thence on the east by part of that meridian bearing south to its intersection with the 3rd parallel of south latitude thence on the south-east by part of the north-western boundary of the District of Madang being a line bearing south-westerly to the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean thence on the south by part of the said shoreline westerly to its intersection with the 144th meridian of east longitude

(7) See footnote (7) printed on p. 2011.

(9) See footnote (9) printed on p. 2012.

(13) See footnote (13) printed on p. 2014.

DISTRICTS—

thence again on the east by part of that meridian bearing south to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence again on the south by part of that parallel bearing west to its intersection with the 142nd meridian of east longitude thence on the west by part of that meridian bearing north to its intersection with the parallel 3 degrees 50 minutes of south latitude thence again on the south by part of that parallel bearing west to its intersection with the 141st meridian of east longitude and bounded thence again on the west by part of that meridian bearing north to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this Twenty-third day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

D. S. WANLISS,
Acting Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Proclamation dated 25th June, 1928, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 30th June, 1928.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance* 1922 it is provided that the Administrator may, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names and define their boundaries; and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the District:

Now therefore I, Evan Alexander Wisdom, the Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea, do hereby proclaim that, as from the first day of July, 1928, the part of the Territory known as the Districts of Kavieng and Namatanai, comprised in the area described in the Schedule hereto shall be a District and shall be named the District of New Ireland and that the boundaries thereof shall be as defined in the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

District of New Ireland.⁽¹⁷⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 149th meridian of east longitude with the equator being the north-east corner of the District of Manus and bounded thence on the north by part of the equator bearing east to its intersection with the 154th meridian of east longitude thence on the east by part of the 154th meridian aforesaid being the western boundary of the District of Kieta bearing south to its intersection with the 8th parallel of south latitude thence on the south by part of the 8th parallel aforesaid being part of the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea bearing

(17) The boundaries of the District of New Ireland were re-defined by Proclamation dated 23.2.1931, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 28.2.1931 and printed on p. 2021.

Proclamations under Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

west to its intersection with the meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds of east longitude thence on the west by part of the meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds aforesaid being the eastern boundary of the District of New Britain bearing north to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence again on the south by part of the 4th parallel aforesaid being part of the northern boundary of the District of New Britain, aforesaid bearing west to its intersection with the 149th meridian aforesaid thence again on the west by part of the 149th meridian aforesaid being the eastern boundary of the District of Manus bearing north to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this twenty-fifth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

EVAN A. WISDOM,
Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Proclamation dated 23rd February, 1931, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 28th February, 1931.]

PROCLAMATION.⁽¹⁸⁾

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section four of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance* 1922 it is provided, *inter alia*, that the Administrator may, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, divide the Territory into Districts and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

And whereas by Proclamation⁽¹⁹⁾ dated the twenty-third day of October, 1922, published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the thirty-first day of October, 1922, the boundaries of (*inter alia*) the District of Kieta were defined:

And whereas by Proclamation⁽²⁰⁾ dated the twenty-fifth day of June, 1928, published in the *New Guinea Gazette* of the thirtieth day of June, 1928, the boundaries of the District of New Ireland were defined:

And whereas it is desirable to alter the boundaries of the aforesaid Districts:

Now therefore I, David Sydney Wanliss, the Acting Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea, do hereby proclaim that the boundaries of the District of Kieta shall be as defined in the First Schedule hereto and that the boundaries of the District of New Ireland shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto.

(18) See footnote (a) printed on p. 2007.

(19) Printed on p. 2009.

(20) Printed on p. 2020.

DISTRICTS—

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

District of Kieta.⁽⁶⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 155th meridian of east longitude with the equator being the north-east corner of the District of New Ireland and bounded thence on the north by part of the equator east to its intersection with the 160th meridian of east longitude thence on the east by part of the said 160th meridian south to its intersection with the parallel 4 degrees 50 minutes of south latitude thence on the south by part of the said parallel 4 degrees 50 minutes west to its intersection with the 159th meridian of east longitude thence on the south-east by a line south-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 6 degrees 37 minutes 45 seconds of south latitude with the meridian 156 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds of east longitude thence again on the east by part of the said meridian 156 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds south to its intersection with the parallel 6⁽²¹⁾ degrees 40 minutes 45 seconds of south latitude thence again on the south-east by lines south-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 6 degrees 50 minutes 45 seconds with the meridian 155 degrees 56 minutes of east longitude and thence to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds of south latitude with the meridian 155 degrees 44 minutes of east longitude thence again on the south by part of the said parallel 6 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds west to its intersection with the meridian 155 degrees 36 minutes 15 seconds of east longitude thence again on the south-east by a line south-westerly to the intersection of the 8th parallel of south latitude with the 154th meridian of east longitude being the south-east corner of the said District of New Ireland thence on the west by part of the said 154th meridian being part of the east boundary of the said District of New Ireland north to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence again on the north by part of the said 4th parallel being part of the south boundary of the said District of New Ireland east to its intersection with the 155th meridian of east longitude aforesaid thence again on the west by part of the said 155th meridian being part of the east boundary of the said District of New Ireland north to the point of commencement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

District of New Ireland.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 149th meridian of east longitude with the equator being the north-east corner of the District of Manus and bounded thence on the north by part of the equator east to its intersection with the 155th meridian of east longitude thence on the east by part of the said 155th meridian being part of the west boundary of the District of Kieta south to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence on the south by part of the said 4th parallel being part of the north boundary of the said District of Kieta west to its intersection with the 154th meridian of east longitude thence again on the east by part of the said 154th meridian being part of the west boundary of the said District of Kieta south to its intersection with the 8th parallel of south latitude thence again on the south by part of the said 8th parallel being part of the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea west to its intersection with the meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds of east longitude thence on the west by part of the said

(6) See footnote (6) printed on p. 2011.

(21) When the Proclamation dated 23.2.1931 was published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 28.2.1931 the figure "6" in this instance was printed as "5". The Proclamation was re-published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 16.3.1931 in its present form with a printer's note at the end thereof as follows: "In lieu of Proclamation published in the New Guinea Gazette, No. 286 of the 28th February, 1931, page 2190."

Proclamations under Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds being the east boundary of the District of New Britain north to its intersection with the 4th parallel of south latitude aforesaid thence again on the south by part of the said 4th parallel being part of the north boundary of the said District of New Britain west to its intersection with the 149th meridian aforesaid thence again on the west by part of the said 149th meridian being the east boundary of the said District of Manus north to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this twenty-third day of February, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

(L.S.)

D. S. WANLISS,

Acting Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Proclamation dated 28th October, 1932, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 31st October, 1932.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance* 1922 it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, may divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names, and define their boundaries; and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

And whereas it is desirable to combine the District of Aitape and the Sepik District and to alter the boundaries of the Sepik District and of the District of Madang:

Now therefore I, Thomas Griffiths, the Acting Administrator, do hereby proclaim that, as from the fifteenth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two—

- (a) the District of Aitape is abolished;
- (b) the boundaries of the Sepik District shall be as defined in the First Schedule hereto; and
- (c) the boundaries of the District of Madang shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sepik District.⁽¹³⁾

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 141st meridian of east longitude with the 2nd parallel of south latitude and bounded thence on the north by part of the said parallel bearing easterly to its intersection with the 145th meridian

(13) See footnote (13) printed on p. 2014.

DISTRICTS—

of east longitude thence on the east by part of the 145th meridian aforesaid south to its intersection with the 3rd parallel of south latitude thence on the southeast by a straight line southwesterly to a point on the left bank of the Ramu River at its mouth thence generally on the east by the left bank of the Ramu River aforesaid generally southerly to a point where the said left bank of the Ramu River most nearly approaches the right bank of that tributary of the Sepik River known as Potter or Keram River thence by a line between the easternmost tributary of the said Potter River and a western tributary of the Ramu River southerly to the watershed common to both the said tributaries thence by a line placing the area drained by the Sepik River in the said Sepik District southerly to the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea thence on the southwest by part of the said territorial boundary northwesterly to the 141st meridian of east longitude aforesaid thence on the west by part of the 141st meridian aforesaid being part of the territorial boundary between Dutch New Guinea and the Territory of New Guinea north to the point of commencement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

District of Madang.(7)

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes of east longitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence on the southwest by part of the said territorial boundary northwesterly to the southernmost corner of the Sepik District thence generally on the west by a line placing the area drained by the Sepik River in the Sepik District northerly to the watershed common to the easternmost tributary of the Potter or Keram River and a western tributary of the Ramu River thence by a line between the said tributaries northerly to a point on the left bank of the Ramu River aforesaid at its nearest approach to the said Potter or Keram River being a tributary of the Sepik River thence by the left bank of the Ramu River generally northerly to its mouth thence on the northwest by a straight line northeasterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of east longitude with the 3rd parallel of south latitude thence on the northeast by a straight line southeasterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence on the southeast by a straight line southwesterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the 5th parallel of south latitude thence on the east by part of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude aforesaid south to its intersection with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude thence on the south by part of the said parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude west to its intersection with the 147th meridian of east longitude thence again on the southeast by a straight line southwesterly to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this twenty-eighth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

(L.S.)

T. GRIFFITHS,

Acting Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(7) See footnote (7) printed on p. 2011.

[Proclamation dated 13th February, 1933, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 15th February, 1933.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922* it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, may divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names, and define their boundaries; and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

And whereas it is desirable to alter the boundaries of the District of Morobe and of the District of Madang:

Now therefore I, Thomas Griffiths, the Acting Administrator, do hereby proclaim that—

- (a) the boundaries of the District of Morobe shall be as defined in the First Schedule hereto; and
- (b) the boundaries of the District of Madang shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

District of Morobe.⁽¹⁰⁾

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the territorial boundary between the Territory of New Guinea and Papua and bounded thence on the south and south-west by part of the said territorial boundary west and north-westerly to the southernmost corner of the Sepik District thence on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the Sepik District being a line placing the area drained by the Sepik River in the Sepik District northerly to its intersection with the 6th parallel of south latitude thence on the north by part of the said parallel west to its intersection with the meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the point of intersection of the 147th meridian of east longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude thence again on the north by part of the said parallel east to its intersection with the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of south latitude thence on the east by part of that meridian south to the point of commencement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

District of Madang.⁽⁷⁾

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude and bounded thence on the south by part of the said parallel west to its inter-

(7) See footnote (7) printed on p. 2011.

(10) See footnote (10) printed on p. 2012.

DISTRICTS—

section with the 147th meridian of east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the point of intersection of the meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the 6th parallel of south latitude thence again on the south by part of the said parallel west to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Sepik District thence generally on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the Sepik District being a line placing the area drained by the Sepik River in the Sepik District northerly to the watershed common to the easternmost tributary of the Potter or Keram River and a western tributary of the Ramu River thence by a line between the said tributaries northerly to a point on the left bank of the Ramu River at its nearest approach to the said Potter or Keram River being a tributary of the Sepik River thence by the left bank of the Ramu River generally northerly to its mouth thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the point of intersection of the 145th meridian of east longitude with the 3rd parallel of south latitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the point of intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the 4th parallel of south latitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the point of intersection of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the 5th parallel of south latitude thence on the east by part of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude south to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this thirteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

(L.S.)

T. GRIFFITHS,

Acting Administrator,

GOD SAVE THE KING!

[Proclamation dated 28th July, 1937, and published in New Guinea Gazette of 31st July, 1937.]

PROCLAMATION.

Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

WHEREAS by section 4 of the *Administrative Districts Ordinance* 1922 it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator, by proclamation published in the *New Guinea Gazette*, may divide the Territory into Districts, declare their names, and define their boundaries; and may from time to time alter the names and boundaries of the Districts:

And whereas it is desirable to re-define the boundaries of the Sepik District and alter the boundaries of the Districts of Madang and Morobe:

Now therefore I, Walter Ramsay McNicoll, the Administrator, do hereby proclaim that—

Proclamations under Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922.

- (a) the boundaries of the Sepik District shall be as defined in the First Schedule hereto; and
- (b) the boundaries of the District of Madang shall be as defined in the Second Schedule hereto; and
- (c) the boundaries of the District of Morobe shall be as defined in the Third Schedule hereto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sepik District.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 141 degrees of east longitude with the parallel 2 degrees of south latitude and bounded thence on the north by part of the said parallel east to its intersection with the meridian 145 degrees of east longitude thence on the east by part of the said meridian 145 degrees of east longitude south to its intersection with the parallel 3 degrees of south latitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to a point on the left bank of the Ramu River at its mouth thence generally on the east by the left bank of the Ramu River aforesaid generally southerly to a point where the said left bank of the Ramu River most nearly approaches the right bank of that tributary of the Sepik River known as the Potter or Keram River thence again on the south-east by a line between the easternmost tributary of the said Potter River and a western tributary of the Ramu River south-westerly to the summit of the Bismarck Range thence generally on the east and south by a line generally southerly along the said Bismarck Range and generally westerly along the Sepik-Wahgi Divide and the watershed at the headwaters of the Kaugel River to the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea thence on the south-west by part of the said territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea north-westerly to its intersection with the meridian 141 degrees of east longitude aforesaid thence on the west by part of the said meridian 141 degrees of east longitude being part of the territorial boundary between Dutch New Guinea and the Territory of New Guinea north to the point of commencement.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

District of Madang.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 145 degrees of east longitude with the parallel 3 degrees of south latitude and bounded thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude with the parallel 4 degrees of south latitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 5 degrees of south latitude with the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude thence on the east by part of the said meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude south to its intersection with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude thence on the south by part of the said parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude west to its intersection with the meridian 147 degrees of east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the parallel 6 degrees of south latitude thence again on the south by part of the said parallel 6 degrees of south latitude west to the watershed between the Upper Ramu River and the headwaters of the Markham River thence generally on the east by part of the said watershed generally southerly to a point approximately 7 miles northerly from Mount Woodfull and by a line southerly passing through a point 3 miles due east from Binamarien village and between the villages of Tampit and Merir to the summit of Mount Elandora thence generally on the south-west by part of the Kratke Range generally north-westerly to a point due south from Kainantu Landing Ground thence again on the south-east by a straight line bearing true approxi-

DISTRICTS—

mately 215 degrees 30 minutes to the intersection of the parallel 7 degrees of south latitude with the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence on the south-west by part of the said territorial boundary north-westerly to its intersection with the watershed at the headwaters of the Kaugel River thence generally on the north-west by the generally south-eastern boundaries of the Sepik District being a line generally easterly following the said watershed and the Sepik-Wahgi Divide to the Bismarck Range generally north-westerly following the said Bismarck Range to a northern spur which divides the headwaters of the Potter or Keram River from a western tributary of the Ramu River generally north-easterly between the easternmost tributary of the said Potter River and the said western tributary of the Ramu River to a point on the left bank of the said Ramu River where the said left bank most nearly approaches the said Potter or Keram River generally northerly along the said left bank of the Ramu River to its mouth and north-easterly to the point of commencement.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

District of Morobe.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude and bounded thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the parallel 6 degrees 30 minutes of south latitude with the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude thence on the east by part of the said meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes of east longitude south to its intersection with the territorial boundary between Papua and the Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence on the south and south-west by part of the said territorial boundary west and north-westerly to its intersection with the parallel 7 degrees of south latitude and bounded thence generally on the north-west and north by generally south-eastern and southern boundaries of the District of Madang being a line north-easterly bearing true approximately 35 degrees 30 minutes to a point on the Kratke Range due south from Kainantu Landing Ground generally south-easterly by part of the said Kratke Range to the summit of Mount Elandora generally northerly passing between the villages of Merir and Tampit and through a point 3 miles east from Binamarien village to a point on the watershed between the Upper Ramu River and the headwaters of the Markham River approximately 7 miles northerly from Mount Woodfull generally north-easterly following the said watershed to its intersection with the parallel 6 degrees of south latitude east by part of the said parallel 6 degrees of south latitude to its intersection with the meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude north-easterly by a straight line to the intersection of the meridian 147 degrees of east longitude with the parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude and east by part of the said parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes of south latitude to the point of commencement.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory of New Guinea this twenty-eighth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(L.S.)

W. RAMSAY McNICOLL,

Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

EDUCATION.

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See also—

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Natives Taxes Ordinance 1921-1938, s. 13.

