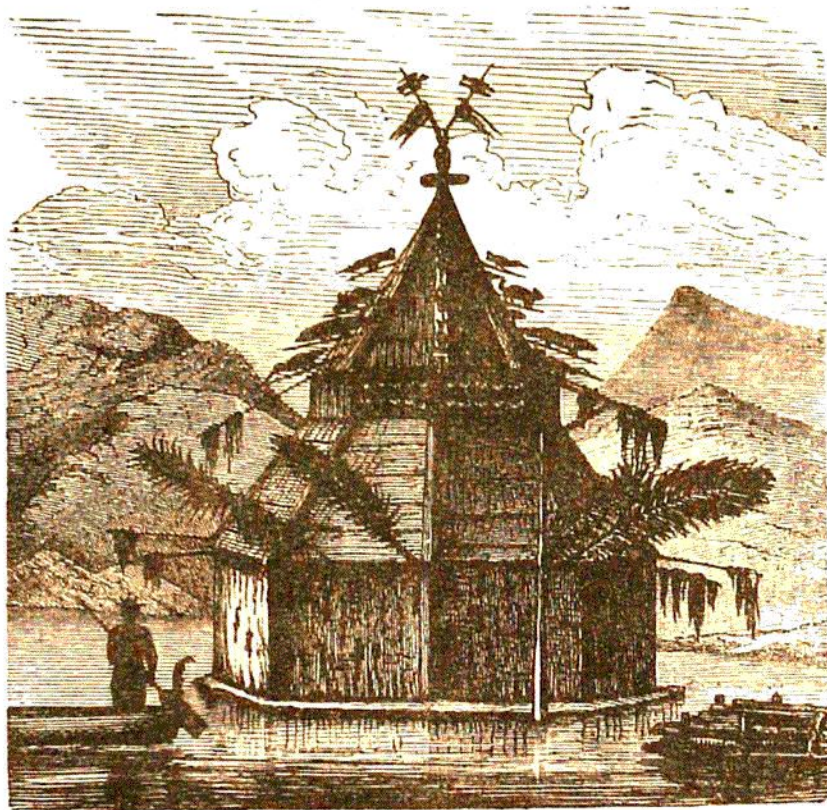


fastened together. Walls and roof are made of bamboos and palm-leaves, and the interior is separated by partition walls made of palm-leaves into separate chambers for the men and women and unmarried.

Each house has a fire-place and two small doors, which latter form the only entrance for the light and means of exit for the smoke. The houses are in two rows in each village, with the worst houses at the ends of the rows.

The temples, which are placed in the middle, are mos



TEMPLE AT TOBADDI.

octagonal, and reach to a height of 60 or 70 feet. Some temples have two roofs, one over the other. There are figures of men, fish, lizards, and other animals at the apices of the roofs, and similar figures at each of the eight angles.

For accounts of Humboldt Bay, see "Dumont D'Urville Voy. de 'l'Astrolabe.'" Paris, 1830. "Voy. au Pole Sud." Paris, 1841.

"Neu Guinea und seine Bewohner." Otto Finsch. Bremen, Ed. Müller, 1865, s. 132.

"Nieuw Guinea Ethnogr. en Natuurkundig onderzoek in 1858 door een Nederl. Ind. Commissie." Bijdragen tot de Taal Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandisch Indie. Amsterdam, F. Müller, 1862, 5th Deel. From this work the three figures given above are copied.

For "Von Rosenberg's Account of the Visit," see Nat. Tydsch voor. Neder. Indie. Deel XXIV. Batavia, H.M. van Dorp, 1862, p. 333, *et seq.*