

21.

Sala

{Doctor Otto Tetens}¹ i l'a

{Göttingen}²

{Rohms}³

O le Sami

Description of my fish collection.

Written by Li'a 2.

Translated by P. Huberty

Tetens.

¹ [stamp]

² [stamp]

³ [stamp]

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[Page I]

Notice. By misunderstanding p. 2-24 are wrong and the book should begin with p 26.

p. 26 shows the questions as to answer about each fish

[Page II]

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[Page 13]

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⁴ [Pages 1-12 are missing]

[Crossed out Samoan text]

[Page 15]

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[Page 16]

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[Page 17]

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[Page 22]

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[Page 23]

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[Page 24]

[Crossed out Samoan text]

[Page 25]

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[Page 26]

[Samoan text]

*) The small book gives the names of the fish for each glass of my collection.

T.

⁵{number of the vessel (bottle, can pp.) and number of the fish in that vessel}.⁶

1. Names of the different kinds of fish in Samoa {written in the little book}.⁷
- ~~2~~
2. Their different colours
3. Some fish are small, others long; some fat, others broad.
4. Ways of catching the fishes
5. About poisonous fish, other fish which are good to eat;
- Bony fish or no bony fish
6. Whether they can be eaten raw or not. - Fish which it is forbidden to eat
7. On some fish the skin (scales) is poisonous but the flesh is good to eat
8. Of fish which are poisonous in certain months
9. Oily fish - what do they feed on?
10. Whether between the shore and the reefs (lagoon) or whether on the high sea
11. Of fish which swim around only during the night and of those which also swim around during the day.
12. Whether they retire to fresh water in certain months.
13. Whether they have scales or not. Of fishes which have bones or ~~fins~~ {have bone}⁸ which cause pain
14. Whether the fish bear other names if they are small; whether other names if large.
15. Some fish retreat into the mud to lay their eggs (spawn) there
16. Whether they, by virtue of their large aerial fins, can rise above the sea and fly a distance.
17. Whether they lay their eggs (spawn) in nests between the stones on the reefs.
18. What interesting things have been forgotten or are known.

Dr. Otto Tetens
Göttingen
Rohns.¹⁰

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⁵ [The descriptions of the fish up to the end of the manuscript are written in German]

⁶ [inserted]

⁷ [added by a later hand]

⁸ [inserted]

⁹ [final stroke]

¹⁰ [stamped and upside down]

[Page 28]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1. 1: Apoa.
2. The back is black, the underside white.
3. It is one and a half spans long, half an inch thick. It has a rounded body.

4. Some people catch the fish with spears, others catch it in nets. The net is one yard wide and 2 yards long. The holes of the net are big enough to let the little finger through. This net is called a unti.
As for the spears, this fish is caught with spears called tao taolo and tao apa, the former actually consisting of 3 spears attached to a four yard pole with Samoan kafa (twine). The latter consists of 4 spears which are attached in the same way. During the day the Apoa is caught in nets, during the night they are cast and caught by the light of the lama (torch).
This lama is made of dried coconut leaves which are lit and serve as a torch.
When you see the fish you want, you throw the spear at it and catch it.

5. This fish is very good as food.
Its flesh is fatty.
It does not have too many bones.
6. It is not eaten raw. If it is caught with a spear, it is prepared and baked in leaves of ti or banana. The fish tastes even better when it is washed out. - It is not one of the fishes that are sacred to the Samoans.

7. The skin is not poisonous. Both skin and flesh of this fish are good.

[Page 30]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

8. This fish is good for food all year round.
9. If you eat it, you will find it very fatty. It feeds on pa'apa'a (a kind of small crustacean) and iliili (a certain part of the crabs. {(of a broken mussel.)}¹¹)
10. This fish usually stays inside the reefs and never goes out into the open sea.
11. It swims around during the day and night.
12. Also retreats into rivers during certain months
13. Has no scales. Has bones which, when they sting, cause very painful wounds.
Has a bone on each side and on the back which, although small, is very strong. This bone, being poisonous, is the cause of the great pain which is felt as soon as wounded.
14. Apoa is the name of the fish as long as it is small. When it is fully grown, it is called Aitasi.
15. It never retreats into the mud, nor does it have the habit of retiring into the mud to spawn, but always remains in the sea water to spawn.
16. It does not rise above the sea, nor can it fly.
17. I do not really know whether this fish retreats between stones near reefs to spawn or not.
18. That is all I have to tell about the fish Apoa.

¹¹ [added by a later hand in pencil.]

¹² [final stroke]

[Page 32]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 1.
2. Saoto
2. Its body is shiny white. – Has small black spots on the back but the underside is all white.
3. Is a span long, a quarter of an inch thick and round on the sides towards the bottom.
4. You catch this fish with a rod, which consists of a thread of wire and a fishhook. The wire is 4 feet long. Take the hook and attach it to the thread after tying on the red feathers of a rooster. All this is then attached to a fishing line which is 16 to 20 yards long. If you want to catch the fish, you use a Samoan canoo (peapao) and go out into the lagoon, pulling the fishing line. The fish then grabs the hook and is caught.

To catch this fish, another kind of fishing (faiva) is used: Fishing which is peculiar to the Samoan chiefs. It is also called alafaga (the fishing at morning early) i pa (with fly fish hooks) To make this pa, one takes a tifa (mother-of-pearl) and cuts out a piece which is half an inch wide and three and a half inches long; when this piece of tifa is rubbed smooth on a grindstone, it bears the name pa (pearl fly) and is no longer called a piece of tifa. This fishhook to which this pa is attached is made from a piece of a turtle's scale. After these two pieces are attached to each other in such a way that neither protrudes any longer, some white feathers of the white gogo {{seagull}}¹³ are taken and tied to a six-yard fishing line, to which is added a 12 to 14-yard kafa (Samoan fishing line made of coconut

¹³ [subsequently inserted in pencil]

[Page 34]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

fibres) and then goes out for fishing, early in the morning, from five to six ~~six~~ o'clock. One gets into a paopao (canoe), ties the fishing line to a leg or an arm and rows in the lagoon and on the high sea. This way of catching the fish ~~apea~~ {taoto}¹⁴ is called alafaga.

Although there are very few taotos, it is considered one of the best fish for the sole reason that it is caught only by Samoan chiefs, and that is because, according to Samoan legend, it becomes tanifa (a large species of shark).

5. It is good to eat, it has no bones.
6. 6. it is only eaten when baked. It is never eaten raw.
It does not belong to the i'a sã (fish which are sacred and therefore forbidden).
7. The skin is not bad, so is the meat.
8. It is good to eat all year round.
9. It is not greasy - it feeds on crabs and crayfish and also on small fish.

¹⁴ [inserted]

[Page 36]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

10. It is not known where it is most often found.
It can be found in the lagoon, in the middle of the reefs,
between the reefs and on the high seas. In short, it is
everywhere.
11. It swims around during the day and
at night.
12. It never retreats into rivers
13. It has scales, but no bones that hurt
when they sting
14. It is only called taoto.
15. It does not have the habit of retreating
into the mud, as some other fish do,
nor for spawning
16. It does not have the habit of lifting itself above the sea,
nor can it fly.
17. It is not quite known where the taoto retreats to
spawn, whether close to the reefs or not
18. That is all I know about the taoto.

-----¹⁵

1. 3 Lufi
2. The whole body is white.
3. It is not very long. It ~~has~~ {is}¹⁶ only a span long.
Its body is thin; the height of the body is about
three inches.
4. You catch this fish with a net. This net
is called upega mumu (red net).

¹⁵ [final stroke]

¹⁶ [inserted]

[Page 38]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

The fish catchers come from 4 sides. On each side a net is used which is 12 fathoms (24 yards) long.

The holes of the net are big enough to let 3 fingers through. The net is 2 yards wide and on the lower side small stones are attached.

On the upper side of the net some sticks are attached, each 2 inches long.

Then 3 people take the net in a soatau (type of Samoan boat) and drive to the place where the fishing is to take place, namely the shore.

Then a smaller net is used which is fastened onto four sticks. The sticks are fastened together in such a way that they form a square. Each side is 2 feet long, so that this net is 2 feet wide and 2 feet long. The holes in this net are considerably smaller, but the sticks are longer than the net itself. Each stick is about one yard long.

From four sides the fish is approached with the long net and when they come together to form a square, other people jump inside with the small nets and catch the fish that are in the square. You can also use the throwing spear.

5. This fish is good to eat. - It has almost no bones.
6. It is not eaten raw. It is served only after it is cooked or baked.
It is not a fish which is considered forbidden (sā).
7. All parts of the flesh are good: so is the skin.

[Page 40]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- It contains nothing poisonous.
8. It is not poisonous in any month.
 9. The flesh of this fish is fat after it is prepared.
It feeds on the mud of the earth
 10. It stays off the reefs and does not go out to sea
 11. It swims around during the day and at night
 12. It does not go into rivers during any month
 13. It does not feed on crabs. {Has no scales.} Also has no poisonous bones that sting
 14. If this fish is small, it is called Mūmū. If it is large, it is called Lufi.
 15. This fish does not go back to the land to spawn. It does this in the water of the lake.
 16. It does not jump up into the air, nor does it fly
 17. It does not go to the reefs to spawn
 18. That is all.

1. IV. Atualoa

2. Its body is ~~yellowish~~ {brownish}¹⁷ red, only the back shines a little blue
3. It is one span long.

¹⁷ [inserted]

[Page 42]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

{This animal¹⁸ is half an inch thick and has 40 feet.

4. There is no other way to catch it except to look for it among the mats lying in the house or under the stones and then kill it immediately
5. Not good for eating – has no bones
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. It sleeps during the day and moves around when it is dark
12. _____
13. The centipede has teeth which, when it bites, cause great pain. When it bites, it leaves a poisonous sap in the wound which causes this pain.
14. _____
15. It lays small white eggs which look like sand. It lays up to 80 eggs and takes a month to hatch them. Then it sleeps for the whole month.
16. The centipede crawls – it does not jump, it does not fly, it can crawl up very high objects
17. _____

¹⁸ [inserted]

[Page 44]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

18. That is all about the centipede.

1. 5. Ulerai

2. The body is ~~yellow~~ {brown}¹⁹ when raw; but when cooked it is red.

3. It is 5 inches long and ¼ inch thick.

4. It is caught in nets made of Samoan kafa. The kafa is made from coconut fibres and with it you make the net which is a foot wide and a foot and a half long.

To keep one side above the water small {sticks}²⁰, each three feet and a half long {should probably mean inches T.²¹}²², are fastened to this upper side, and also to the opposite side, which are drawn to the first side, and inside you have the crabs.

They are also caught with sticks, to one end of which some coconuts are attached with {fibres}²³²⁴ pieces {in which it gets entangled}.²⁵

It is also usually caught without a net or sticks. Only the hands are used.

5. It is good to eat. It is also mixed with faiai (Samoan delicacy) which turns it red.

It has no bones. Only it is surrounded by a shell.

¹⁹ [inserted]

²⁰ [inserted]

²¹ Tetens

²² [added by a later hand as a marginal note]

²³ [inserted]

²⁴ [inserted]

²⁵ [added by a later hand]

[Page 46]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. It is eaten raw or cooked. It is not considered sacred, hence not forbidden (sa) {as it belongs to the crab genus}.²⁶
7. The skin is not poisonous - the flesh is good
8. Is not poisonous in any month, but is good in all months.
9. Usually, it is not fat. Should it contain a fat object, {this}²⁷ is called monona. It feeds on rotten leaves if they fall into the water.
10. It does not go into the sea but always stays in fresh water.
11. It moves around during the day and night.
12. Lives in fresh water all year round
13. It has no scales but only shells. It has no poisonous bones that sting.
14. If it is small, it is called Mosimosi. If it is big, it is called Faivae
15. _____
16. It can jump in the water, but it cannot fly
- 17.
18. That is all –²⁸

²⁶ [added by a later hand]

²⁷ [inserted]

²⁸ [final stroke]

[Page 48]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1. 6 lpo {A kind of worm}²⁹
2. Its body is light yellow{ish}³⁰.
3. It is one span long. The body of this titbit is rounded in shape. It is half an inch thick
4. How to catch this titbit. One uses a stick (made of wood) or better a spade and goes out to the seashore, usually in the mud, then throws up the ground by digging in all the places where there are holes in the ground and finds it there.
5. This titbit is very good when eaten. It does not contain bones.
6. It is only eaten raw. It is never boiled or fried
7. It contains nothing poisonous in its body except the entrails, which are thrown away
8. It is not ~~unhealthy~~ {poisonous}³¹ in any month.
9. {It feeds on mud {only}^{32, 33}
- ~~9- {10}~~³⁴ It is found only in the mud on the seashore.
- ~~10. — It is found on the shore~~
11. It is not above ground.
12. Does not retreat into fresh water
13. Has no scales. Does not have bones that sting.
14. Has only one name, i.e. lpo, even when it is fully grown
15. No eggs of the lpo are found in the places where it usually stays. Even at low water, when the sea recedes and the ground is dry, it resembles dry earth. When the sea rises, it becomes alive again.

²⁹ [added by a later hand]

³⁰ [added by a later hand]

³¹ [added by a later hand]

³² [inserted]

³³ [added by a later hand]

³⁴ [added by a later hand]

[Page 50]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

16. It does not fly, nor does it leap into the air

17.

18. That is all I know about the Ipo.

1. 7. Avii. {small sea crab}³⁵

2. The body of the Avii is white but has small black spots on the back

3. This crab is an inch and a half long and 2 inches thick

4. It is caught on the shore by digging into the ground.

5. It is good to eat. – contains no bones, only it is surrounded by a shell

6. It is never eaten raw - but must be cooked first

7. It contains nothing that is poisonous.

8. It is not bad in any month.

9. It contains a fat object called momone. It eats "everything" that it finds on the shore.

10. It does not retreat to the reefs or to the high sea, but always stays on the shore.

X 11. Does not move around during the day but only during the night.

³⁵ [added by a later hand]

[Page 52]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

12. Does not retreat into fresh water
13. Has no scales but only a shell, has no poisonous bones with which it can sting only the X {claws}³⁶ ~~teeth~~ (?), with which it bites {nips}³⁷. It bites {nips}³⁸ so sharply that the one who is stung feels great suffering and agony
14. If this crab is small, it is called Avii; but if it is fully grown, it is called Poto. 15.
15. X? (the Samoan answer has nothing to do with the question 15. (?) † It is not known whether it has eggs.
- 16.
- 17.
18. That is all

1. 8. Pusi ainga (kind of Maaena)
2. (?) † {This eel}³⁹ has {white}⁴⁰ & red lines.
3. It is 2 feet long, rounded in shape and ? half an inch thick.
4. It is not caught in a net, but a spear is used to catch it.
5. It is not eaten because it is poisonous and its body is too hard.

³⁶ [inserted by a later hand]

³⁷ [corrected by a later hand]

³⁸ [corrected by a later hand]

³⁹ [corrected by a later hand]

⁴⁰ [correction above the line]

[Page 54]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- It has a lot of bones.
6. _____
 7. The skin and the meat are poisonous
 8. It is not good to eat in any month.
 9. It feeds on crabs and fish.
 10. It usually stays in the reefs.
 11. Moves around during the day and night
 12. Never retreats to fresh water.
 13. It has no scales, no shell. Does not have poisonous bones. But it bites.
 14. If it is small, it is called To'e, if it is big, it is called Pusi.
 15. It does not come ashore to spawn.
 16. It does not jump or fly.
 17. _____
 18. It is all

Pusi ~~lanat~~ lantalotalo {(kind of eel)}⁴¹ (kind of Murenidae)

2. It is black and {brown}⁴² spotted.
3. It is 2 and a half feet long. And half an inch (?) thick. – ~~Snake-like~~ {Round}⁴³ body.
{1 inch is 1 inch or inisi Samoa[...] }⁴⁴ }⁴⁵

⁴¹ [inserted]

⁴² [corrected by a later hand]

⁴³ [corrected by a later hand]

⁴⁴ [illegible]

⁴⁵ [added by a later hand]

[Page 56]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

4. One catches the eel with fish hooks which are attached to Samoan ropes. A piece of fish or a piece of freshwater eel (?) is tied tightly to these fish hooks. The Samoan Afa (line) is attached to a 3 foot long stick and brought into the reef so that the fish hook lies between the stones. If the eel bites the fish hook, it is caught. This eel can also be caught with a spear.

5. It is very good to eat, but there are bones at the end {tail}⁴⁶ of the eel (on the tail of the eel) but not on the head.

6. It is not eaten raw but cooked first

7. The skin and the meat can be eaten

8. It is not poisonous in any month;
9. It is very fat. It feeds on all the {small}⁴⁷ fish it can catch.

10. It stays in the lagoon, never going beyond the reefs

11. It does not move about by day or night, but always remains hidden among the stones.

⁴⁶ [written above the line]

⁴⁷ [added by a later hand]

[Page 58]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

12. Does not retreat into fresh water
for spawning
13. Has no scales - also no poisonous
bones with which it can sting. It only bites
when one tries to touch it.
14. If it is small, it is called lo'e. But when it
is fully grown it is called Lantalotalo
15. It does not retreat to the land to spawn,
but it does retreat to the sea.
16. It does not fly or jump.
- 17.
18. This is all

_____ (7. 8.)

1. _____ 1 Ulao'a.
2. Bears red, light yellow and dark yellow spots
(stripes) on the body.

The tail is spotted with black.

3. It is one span long, rounded in
shape and half an inch thick.
4. It is left to the women to catch it. For this
purpose they do not use a net, but
run together into the sea, *sit* {let themselves fall down}⁴⁸ in the

⁴⁸ [inserted]

[Page 60]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

water that they sit about in a circle, looking for the Ulao'a. This kind of fishing (faiva) is called se'e.

It is also caught in another way called puni. A cut of the shore in the lagoon is surrounded with laupolo (a special way of tying the coconut tree leaves together), these laupolo are tied to sticks and hang in the water. Then they put baskets made of inafaga inside the surrounded side. The inafaga are as thick as the tuaniu {rib}⁴⁹ of the coconut tree leaves and, when they are made into baskets, are placed in the water and held down with stones. This is how you catch this fish.

5. It is very good to eat - has almost no Bones
6. It is not eaten raw, but must be cooked first. It is not forbidden either.
7. Does not contain anything poisonous - you eat everything: the skin and the meat
8. Is not bad (poisonous) in any month
- x 9. Is not too fat. Feeds on mud!

⁴⁹ [added by a later hand in the margin]

[Page 62]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

10. Does not go beyond the reefs.
Stays on the shore
11. Moves around during the day, hides very deep during the night & sleeps.
12. Never retreats into fresh water.
13. Has scales, but has no poisonous bones to sting.
14. If it is small, it is called Ulaoa. If it is large, it is called Si'umauunu.
15. Does not retreat to the dry ground to spawn.
16. Does not jump into the air. Nor does it fly
17. Goes to spawn in the Aloalo (lagoon between the land and the reefs)
18. This is all

Pusi Lautalotalo (See Powell's Zoology
page 44)

Has already been mentioned on page 54.

1. Eel, called Magō.
2. The whole body is white.
3. Is 3 feet long, snake-like {round}⁵⁰ and half an inch thick.

⁵⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 64]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

4. You can take {catch}⁵¹ it in the mud of the shore.
 5. It is poisonous
Has many bones
 6. Is neither cooked nor eaten raw
Is not ia s̄a. (forbidden)⁵²
 7. The skin & flesh are poisonous
 8. Cannot be recognised as edible in any month
 9. Is not greasy
Feeds on mud.
 10. Never retreats in the reefs, not even
beyond the reefs, but always stays
in the mud.
 11. Moves around during the day and not during the
night
 12. Does not retreat into fresh water
 13. Has no scales, nor bones to
sting.
 14. If it is small, it is called fo'e. If it is large,
it is called magō.
 15. Always stays in the lagoon, never comes
ashore.
 16. Does not fly or jump.
 17. _____

 18. That is all.
- _____

⁵¹ [corrected by a later hand]

⁵² [added by a later hand]

[Page 66]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

7 8.

1. 4. O le Ogea.
2. Has white spots, but some spots are black.
3. It is 3 feet long and half an inch thick. It is round.
4. The way to catch the ogea is called satapusi. For this purpose, one takes a sea choly (octopus) and ties it to a thread. This thread is attached to a stick and pulled around in the sea water. The ogea wants to snap at it and is entangled by the octopus. Then it is pulled out of the water by pulling the octopus up again.
5. It is not edible (poisonous) and the flesh is hard – it also has a lot of bones.
6. Is not served raw or cooked
7. The skin and the meat are all poisonous
8. Is not edible in any month.
9. Is not fatty. Feeds on crabs and small fish
10. Never goes out to sea – always stays in the lagoon & reefs.
11. Moves around day and night.
12. Does not retreat into fresh water to ~~to~~ spawn.

[Page 68]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

13. Has neither scales nor bones to sting
14. If it is small, it is called Foe. If it is big, it is called Ogea.
15. Never goes on dry land.
- X Does not have any eggs in its body either
16. Does not fly and does not jump
17. _____
18. That is all.

1. 5. pusi pulepule mūmū
2. See description above. (Fagu e 7)

1. 6. Uga i le āu (Pagure?)
2. Partly it bears red spots, partly black

- X
3. This Crab(?) is 3 inches long and 1 inch thick.

4. You can find it in the sea where it crawls around. You only have to touch it and catch it that way

5. It is good to eat.
6. It is never eaten raw but probably baked first.

7. It has a shell (nota: wrong: it lives in a shell)

[Page 70]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- X ~~of another crab~~. It has no skin?
8. In no month is it not edible
9. It contains a fat object, {but not as fat as that of the fish}⁵³ called momona.
- X I do not know what it lives on? (note: eats everything it finds in the lagoon) PH.⁵⁴
10. X I do not know if it goes out into the open sea (note: no. PH.⁵⁵)
11. Roams around the lagoon during the day and at night.
12. Does not go into fresh water either
13. Has a shell but no scales, no bones either
14. It is only called uga.
- X 15. Does not crawl on dry earth
16. Does not fly and jump
17. ?
18. That is all

1. 7.Pa'a Lauifi. (7.8)
2. When it is small, this Crab has blue spots
When it is fully grown, the lower side is white and the back ~~yellow~~ {brown}⁵⁶ - has a pair of jaw feelers which form claws to mouthparts. Its sting is very painful for humans

⁵³ [inserted by a later hand]

⁵⁴ P. Huberty [translator of the Samoan text]

⁵⁵ P. Huberty [translator of the Samoan text]

⁵⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 72]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

You can eat it. Contains a fat object called momona. {which is red}⁵⁷

1. (8 O le U'a 7.8)

This Crab stays in the {mud under the mangroves}.⁵⁸ The abdomen is ~~yellow~~ {brown}⁵⁹, the back black.

Has 5 feet on each side. The claws included (vae malua), these are red. This crab is black when it is raw, when it is fried it is red. The natives cook it together with fea'ai (= coconut milk cooked in banana leaf)
It is very fatty.

(9 Alu'alu moana 7.8.

1 Medusa mata – ufitia (ear jellyfish)

Voir Powels tala i le mea eseese page 16, with Samoan legend

It grows large in the sea. The back is red, the tentacles ('ave) are white.

It has 6 tentacles.

The flesh is very chewy {sharp}⁶⁰ and is stronger {irritating}⁶¹ than the Samoan pepper (polo fe'u.)

x x⁶² Makes the lupu its dwelling.

Some eat it, others do not

The ear jellyfish of the sea is different from that of the lagoon.

{x A ~~animal~~ {mollusc}⁶³, which is called lupu, makes the alu'alu its dwelling-house & swims about with it.}⁶⁴

⁵⁷ [added by a later hand]

⁵⁸ [added by a later hand]

⁵⁹ [added by a later hand]

⁶⁰ [added by a later hand]

⁶¹ [added above the line]

⁶² [added by a later hand]

⁶³ [corrected by a later hand]

⁶⁴ [added by a later hand]

[Page 74]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

That is all I know. I have heard nothing about the 'alu'alu (literal translation from Samoan but see Powell's lala i mea eseese. Page 16 P. Huberty

10 O le Avii (7 8

X This Avii is called Polō. It bores {a hole}⁶⁵ for itself ~~no dwelling in the mud but resides~~ {on the beach} near the fuefue. (Creepers).⁶⁶
Body pale yellow, thick; also the claws.

Underside white, greasy is the body when tasted.

That is all

(7 9)

1. Lufi

See above page 36.

2. Ula o'a

See above page 58.

(7 9)

1. 3. Gatala
2. The body bears black spots. The body is {dark}⁶⁷ yellow {or even brown}⁶⁸
3. It is one span long
It is one inch thick and one and a half inches high.

⁶⁵ [inserted]

⁶⁶ [added by a later hand]

⁶⁷ [added by a later hand]

⁶⁸ [added by a later hand]

[Page 76]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1. In order to catch this fish, one uses the pa' se'use'u.
The procedure is as follows: One takes a piece of the mussel called "pale"; the older and more polished this mussel is, the better. They are usually found on the shore. Then it is ground on the grindstone until it is only one inch long and half an inch wide.
And then it is called pa foafoa.
A small fish hook is tied to the flat side and a piece of twine and a piece of 'au lautii⁶⁹ are used.
Once this is done, the whole thing is attached to a thin wire. This wire is usually a foot long.

This wire is attached at one end to the pa foafoa, at the other end to a line which is 6 to 7 fathom (=12 metres) long.

The whole thing is tied to a 4-5 fathom (10 metre) long bamboo pole.

Then one goes on a canoe and go out on the days when the sea is low in the morning and in the evening. The Gatala snaps at the fish hooks and is caught that way.

It is also caught like the Saoto (see page 32 above).

⁶⁹ [transcription uncertain]

[Page 78]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

A third way to catch the Gatala is called palupalupa. One goes out into the lagoon at low water and looks for it with the fingers between the stones.

5. It contains nothing that would be poisonous.

It is very good to eat.

It has no bones, only the ~~long~~ bones through the body.

6. It is not eaten raw, but must first be cooked or baked.

It is not forbidden [(sā) sacred]

7. It contains nothing poisonous

The skin is good to eat, so is the meat

8. It is not poisonous in any month. It is good in all months

9. It is fatty. It feeds on pepa'a (crabs).

10. It lives in the lagoon
Other gatala also retreat to the high sea

11. It swims around during the day and night

12. In certain ~~months~~ {days}⁷⁰ it also retreats to fresh water

13. It is covered with thin scales. - It has no bones with which it stings

14. If it is small, it is called Gatala. If it is large

⁷⁰ [added by a later hand]

[Page 80]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 82]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- X7 is unusable. Why. Ask answer 7.
8. Is not good to eat in any month
9. Do not not know whether it is oily, do not not know what it lives on
- X 10. Do not know where it lives with certainty⁷²; in the lagoon or in the high sea
- X 11. Do not know whether it swims around during the day and at night.
- X 12 Does not retreat into fresh water but always stays in the sea (sami)! and answer 10 ??!
13. It has strong scales
14. Do not know what it is called when it grows up. (!) It is only called mootai
- X 15. Does not retreat ~~in sweet water~~ {to the shore}⁷³ to spawn. Do not know if it has eggs (!!!)
- X 16 Does not jump or fly
- X 17. Do not know the answer to question 17
- 18 Do not know anything else about this fish.

⁷² [added by a later hand]

⁷³ [added by a later hand]

[Page 84]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 86]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1. 7. I 'ata'la.
2. Its body is ~~yellow~~ {brownish}⁷⁶ red, only the belly is white.
3. It is 2 and a half inches long and half an inch thick.
4. There is no particular way to catch it. It is found between stones, which are removed from each other {or turned them upside down & catch it that way.}⁷⁷
5. It is also good to eat - but it has bones.
6. However, it is never eaten raw {but cooked or baked first. It is not a forbidden (sā) fish}.⁷⁸
7. Contains nothing poisonous. Flesh and skin are good.
8. Is not poisonous in any month.
9. It is {not}⁷⁹ fatty. –
10. Never goes beyond the reefs but always stays in the lagoon.

⁷⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

⁷⁷ [added by a later hand]

⁷⁸ [added by a later hand]

⁷⁹ [added by a later hand]

[Page 88]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 90]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

One type of fishing makes use of the matalilii. This is a large net. If a family has decided to make such a net, they buy ~~for~~ fish line at M 3 each piece, ~~from the piece~~.

The holes of this net are different, for the actual net and different at the end of the net. The former are ~~big enough to~~ {at the top as big as the}⁸⁴ thickness of three fingers while the latter are so small that you can only pull your index finger through them.

When the net is ready, the family prepares different strips⁸⁵ (loloj, talo a fulu) and brings them to the fish catcher and this is called fufui le upega (literally: the meshing of the net)

Small pieces of wood are attached from both upper sides of the net but no stones etc. are used on the lower side

A thicker piece of wood is attached to the end of the net

With this net one usually fishes on the reefs

About 40 to 30 people first take the net out onto the reef to attach it to its lower side under and between the reefs, then some are appointed to dive down and use a long stick for this purpose

⁸⁴ [corrected above the line]

⁸⁵ [transcription uncertain]

[Page 92]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

These sticks are about 3 fathoms long and are placed crosswise ~~in front of~~ {around}⁸⁶ the net and attached to it, the fish that jump into the net swim ahead to the end of the net where they are caught

Aūma is the name of another net that is also used to catch these fish This net is 5 to 6 fathoms long On the lower side the net is weighted down with stones, on the upper side plugs or small pieces of wood are attached. If you find a pile of stones between the reefs, you go there, surround the pile of stones with the net, then throw one stone after the other out behind the net and all the fish that were underneath are caught

5. It is good to eat (edible)
It has no bones only the backbones
only one bone behind the back and another
under the belly
6. This fish is eaten raw or baked
7. The skin and the meat are edible
8. It is not poisonous in any month
9. It is greasy
10. It feeds on ~~mud~~ {sand}.⁸⁷

⁸⁶ [inserted]

⁸⁷ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 94]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

It does not stay at {near}⁸⁸ the shore, but more towards the reefs, where it stays most of the time.

11. It can be caught during the day as well as at night.

12. It never retreats into fresh water.

13. It has thin scales, but no poisonous spines.

14. If it is small, it has several names. It is called Palaia when it is still small. When it is bigger, it is called Pone. Then it is called mama palagi, and when it has grown very long it is called o le palagi.

15. It never spawns in the reefs on the shore or in fresh water

16. It does not jump or fly as other species of fish do.

⁸⁸ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 96]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

17 I do not know how to answer this 17th question

18. That is all.

1. 9.Malautui.

2. Body red with short white ~~spots~~ {stripes}⁸⁹
{on the head as well as the tail it has long stripes}.⁹⁰

3. It is 3 ½ inches long, of rounded body
It is ½ inch thick 4.

One catches him with nana (wire), zinc wire.
The nana is a European product.
One takes a fish hook, to which
one attaches only {soft red}⁹¹ feather from a rooster.
Both are attached to one side of the
wire. On the other side a ~~string~~ {line}⁹²
is attached about 9 to 10 fathoms. Then
one moves around in the pa'o pa'o {(canoe)}⁹³,
pulling this fish line. The fish bites
the feather and is caught.

⁸⁹ [corrected by a later hand]

⁹⁰ [added by a later hand]

⁹¹ [inserted by a later hand]

⁹² [corrected above the line]

⁹³ [inserted by a later hand]

[Page 98]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

Another way to catch the Malau is called tali pā, but you pile two rows of stones together which form two walls. Each row of stones or plauer⁹⁴ is 40-50 fathoms long; on the shore side the two sides of stones are 40 fathoms apart and then get closer and closer as you go out to sea. At the other end they are only 1 ½ feet apart and then closed

5. It is very good to eat

But is never eaten raw but ~~boiled~~ baked first

7. Everything about this fish is edible. & skin and flesh

8. It is not poisonous in any month

9. It is oily – it feeds on mussels {small crabs}⁹⁵ and small fish

10. It never goes out to sea, but stays between the shore and the reefs.

⁹⁴ [reading uncertain]

⁹⁵ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 100]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

11. It swims around day and night
 12. It never retreats into fresh water
 15. It has hard scales {& no bones which sting}.⁹⁶
 14. It is only called Malautui.
 15. It does not spawn close to the shore
 16. It does not fly or jump up in the air as other fish do.
 17. I do not know the answer to this question
 18. That is all about the Malautui.
-

1. 10 Mamo
2. It has white and black ~~spots~~ {stripes}⁹⁷ on its body
It has white ~~spots~~ {stripes}⁹⁸ on its head.

⁹⁶ [added by a later hand]

⁹⁷ [corrected by a later hand]

⁹⁸ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 102]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

3. This fish is only three inches long and two inches high.

4. There are several ways to catch it.

One way to catch it is called taeua. And this is done as follows. A leaf is cut from a coconut tree and left to dry until the green colour fades. A basket is woven from it by a girl and this basket is called ola.

Then it is consecrated by perfuming it with a piece of tau'ulu ulu and saying la faamata Inu. la faamata malau. la faamata Palaia, faamata ~~tuga~~ tuna famata mamo, ia faamata pusi, faamata ia eseese o le Sami (i.e. one always Inu (= kind of fish) always Malau (fish etc etc always different kinds of fish

This basket is a {one and a half}⁹⁹ foot ~~long~~ {deep}¹⁰⁰ ~~and half of an inch thick high~~, It is two feet ~~deep~~ {wide.}¹⁰¹

When one wants to fish, 2 women take this basket and carry it close to the reefs. With the help of torches. With the help of a 6 foot long stick they dive down to places where heaps of ~~stones~~ {coral}¹⁰² lie, bury the basket under the coral and spill this coral into the basket with the help of the 2 sticks. Then {they}¹⁰³ pull out the basket with the ~~stones~~ coral (limestone) with {the stick}¹⁰⁴, throw out one coral stone after the other and only fish remain

⁹⁹ [correction above the line]

¹⁰⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁰¹ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁰² [correction above the line]

¹⁰³ [added by a later hand]

¹⁰⁴ [added by a later hand]

[Page 104]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

in it, among others, the mamo.

5. It is edible. {It has many bones.}¹⁰⁵
6. It can be eaten raw or boiled or baked.
It is not counted among
the ia sā (forbidden fish) in Samoa
8. In no month of the year is the fish
Poisonous
9. It is not greasy. Eats {sand}¹⁰⁶
10. It lives between the reefs and the shore.
11. It does not swim around during the night, only
during the day.
12. It never retreats into fresh water, but
always stays in the sea water.
13. It is covered with small scales, has
no poisonous bones {or stinging bones}.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ [added by a later hand]

¹⁰⁶ [added by a later hand]

¹⁰⁷ [added by a later hand]

[Page 106]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

14. This fish, whether small or large, is called only Mamō.
 15. It never comes ashore to spawn because this fish has no eggs (?)
 16. It does not jump up in the air. It does not fly either
 17. I don not know anything about this question
 - 18 That is all about this fish.
-

1 11. Fo.

2. It has white ~~spots~~ {stripes}¹⁰⁸
3. It is 4 inches long and half an inch thick
4. You catch it with anauga.
The description of this fish is exactly the same as given on page 102, 103, i.e. you catch it with the help of an ola (basket) exactly as described above.

¹⁰⁸ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 108]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

5. It is edible, it is not poisonous
6. It is never eaten raw {only cooked}.¹⁰⁹
7. Nothing is poisonous about this fish. Neither the skin nor the flesh
8. It is edible in all months.
9. It is not greasy. I do not know ~~where~~ {what}¹¹⁰ it feeds on
10. It never goes out beyond the reefs but always stays in the lagoon.
11. It swims around during the day and during the night
12. In certain months it retreats into fresh water
13. It has small scales but no spines
14. It is always called Fo only, whether small or large

¹⁰⁹ [added by a later hand]

¹¹⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 110]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 112]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

5. This fish is not poisonous, but tastes good when eaten.
It has almost no bones (!)
6. It is eaten raw and cooked
7. It contains nothing poisonous. Skin and flesh are edible
8. It is not poisonous in any month
9. It is also fatty - it feeds on ~~mud~~ {sand}¹¹⁵.
10. It is always in the lagoon. Never retreats to the high sea
11. Swims around only during the day
12. Never retreats to fresh water
13. It is covered with scales - but has no spines
14. If this fish is small, it is called Tuulauago. If it is large, it is called Tuualamū.
15. Never comes ashore to spawn
16. Does not fly or jump.
17. Cannot answer this question.

¹¹⁵ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 114]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

18. I do not know any explanations and stories about this fish – that is all.

-
- 1 13. Lalafi.
- 2 The body is blue but the {top of the}¹¹⁶ back is red.
- 3 It is 1 ½ spans long and ~~3~~ {1}¹¹⁷ inches thick.

4. The fishing for this is called tautū and here the procedure is as follows: Take a 5-6 fathom long line and attach a fish hook to it, the other end of the line is attached to a 3-4 fathom long bamboo pole. To these fish hooks one attaches {~~the~~}¹¹⁸ (agagi ~~o~~ from the uga) and then goes into the lagoon {to catch the fish (the back part of a shell crab).}¹¹⁹

5. It is not poisonous, also has ~~no~~ {not many}¹²⁰ bones

¹¹⁶ [added by a later hand]

¹¹⁷ [corrected by a later hand]

¹¹⁸ [insertion; deleted by a later hand]

¹¹⁹ [added by a later hand]

¹²⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 116]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. It is never eaten raw - is also not an ia s̄a.
7. The skin and flesh are edible. It contains nothing poisonous
8. It is not poisonous in any month
9. It is not very fatty. It eats small crabs and algae{? sea moss}¹²¹
10. It may be found in the lagoon, but it is most common on the reefs
11. It swims around during the day and at Night
12. It never retreats to fresh water.

¹²¹ [added by a later hand]

[Page 118]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

13. It has scales but no spines
 14. This fish, whether small or large is always called only Falafi
 15. Does not come ashore to spawn
{spawns in the lagoon}¹²²
 16. Does not jump and fly
 17. I know nothing about this question
 18. That is all
-

1 14.Malau - atu.

2. The body is red but the belly is white (???)

¹²² [added by a later hand]

[Page 120]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

3. It is 1 foot long and 3 ½ inches thick when fully grown

4. There are 2 ways to catch it
1/ as described above (pp. 114 & 115 № 4)
2/ you can also leave out the bamboo poles and pull the fish line after you while sailing around in the lagoon, sitting in the canoe

5. It is very good to eat

6. It can be eaten raw and baked - It is not an ia sā

7. Skin and flesh are both edible

8. It is not (like other fish) poisonous in any month

[Page 122]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

9. It is not very fatty - it eats small crabs and small fish

10. If it is small it stays in the lagoon, if it is big it usually stays on the high seas.

11. During the day it stays hidden behind stones, swimming around during the day

12. Never retreats into fresh water

13. It has scales, wearing them like a leaf. It has bones, but they do not hurt too much when stung

14. Always called Malau – atu

15. Never comes ashore to spawn.
(Literal translation)

[Page 124]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 16 Does not fly or leap into the air
17. Nescio.
18. That is all my explanation (literal translation)

1 15.Tuu'u – Alamū

2. The body is black.
3. It is 3 ½ inches long and 1 inch thick.
4. It is caught with the net, ~~with that~~ One takes this net and surround with it those places where there are heaps of coral stones. Then 3 persons take sticks 6 feet long and break the coral stones in pieces; the fish underneath try to escape, but they get stuck in the net
5. It is very tasty and good to eat {has many bones.}¹²³

¹²³ [added by a later hand]

[Page 126]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. It is baked or eaten raw. - Is not an i'a sã. (sacred or forbidden fish)

7. It contains nothing poisonous

8. Is not poisonous in any month

9. Is very oily. † It feeds on {sand}.¹²⁴

10. Never retreats to the high sea {always remains in the lagoon}.¹²⁵

11. Only during the ~~night~~ {day}¹²⁶ it swims around

12. Does not go into fresh water in any month

13. It has scales but no spines

14. If it is small it is called Tu'u lauago. If it is large, it is called Tu'u a lamū.

¹²⁴ [added by a later hand]

¹²⁵ [added by a later hand]

¹²⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 128]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

15. Does not come ashore (literally) to spawn
16. Does not jump up and fly
17. I do not know the answer to this
18. That is all I know about the fish

-
1. 16. Laulaufau
 2. The body is white and black spotted
 3. It is 3 inches long and half an inch ~~thick~~ {thin}¹²⁷ but it is 1 ½ inches high.
 4. The way of catching this fish is called augama'a. The procedure is as follows. Take a net {12 fathoms long & 3 ½ feet wide}¹²⁸ and go to a place where there is a pile of coral stones which have not been touched for a long time. When the pile of stones is surrounded by the net, 4 to 5 men go inside, throw out one stone after the other and catch the laulaufau in this way.

¹²⁷ [correction above the line]

¹²⁸ [added by a later hand]

[Page 130]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

5. It does not contain anything poisonous. It is very good to eat. It also has no bones
6. It is eaten baked or raw. - It is not one of the i'a s̄a.
7. The skin is not poisonous, but it is rarely eaten because it is too rough.
8. In no month of the year is this fish poisonous
9. It is not very oily. - It feeds on ~~mud~~ {sand}.¹²⁹
10. It is found in the lagoon, ~~but never~~ {as well as}¹³⁰ on the high sea.
11. Swims around only during the day, not during the night.

¹²⁹ [corrected by a later hand]

¹³⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 132]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 134]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

4. The fishing to catch this fish is called afaafa loa and here the procedure is as follows: Take a very strong one foot long zinc wire. At the lower end of this wire a thick fish hook is attached, to the other an 8 to 10 or even longer line, ~~which~~ the whole thing is made more difficult by two lead shotgun bullets which are attached to both ends of the wire. Then a piece of fee (octopus) is tied to the fish hook and the line is let down into the sea outside the reefs. The Sumulaulau, which are very fond of octopus, will not fail to come quickly to the fishhooks and so they are caught.

- 5 This fish is very good to eat. It does ~~itself~~ not contain anything poisonous. It has no bones either

6. It is better when it is cooked. If it is eaten raw, it does not taste so good. It does not belong to the i'a sã.

[Page 136]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

7. It contains nothing poisonous, therefore the skin and the flesh are eaten
8. In no month of the year is this fish
Poisonous
9. It is not very oily. It feeds on
{sand}¹³² mud(!) coral stones, crabs and
small fish
10. It lives in the lagoon and on
the reefs
11. It swims around during the day and at night
12. It never retreats into fresh water, but
always stays in seawater
13. It has scales but no spines
14. Whether small or large, it is always called
sumu-laulau.
15. It never goes ashore to spawn.
16. It does not jump up; it does not
fly as other fish do.
17. I do not know the answer to this

¹³² [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 138]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

18. That is all I know

-
1. 18. Lupo
 2. Its body is white but bluish on the back
 3. It is 2 ½ inches long
 4. If you want to catch this fish, go to the white trader and buy a pin this is bent like a fish hook and tied to a 4 to 5 fathom long twine thread. The thread itself is attached to a bamboo pole 4 to 5 fathoms long. Something edible is attached to the pin and {one}¹³³ goes to the shore. The fish line made in this way is thrown into the sea and as soon as a fish bites the hook, it is pulled out again
 5. This fish contains nothing poisonous, but is very good to eat
 6. It can be eaten cooked or raw
If this fish is caught in large quantities, it is called i'a s̄a
 7. The skin of this fish is good to eat, as is the meat.

¹³³ [inserted]

[Page 140]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 8 This fish is not poisonous in any month of the year
- 9 It is oily - it feeds on small crabs
- 10 It does not stay in the lagoon or on the reefs, but on the shore
- 11 It swims around during the day and during the night
- 12 In certain months the lupu retreats to fresh water
- 13 It has small scales ~~but~~ {and}¹³⁴ no spines
- 14 It has different names according to the difference in its size. If it is very small, it is called lupu. Then it gets the name lupu ta. Later it is called alagaloloa¹³⁵ and after that it is called Abalautoa. When it gets even bigger it is called Uiva and finally it is called ulua. Only then does it belong to the fishes that are sā on Samoa.
15. It never comes ashore to spawn.

¹³⁴ [corrected by a later hand]

¹³⁵ [word badly legible, initial letters smeared over]

[Page 142]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

16. It does not jump up in the air, it does not fly either
17. I do not know the answer to this 17th question
18. That is all I know about the lupu.

-
1. 19 Sa sina.
 2. The back is reddish {striped}¹³⁶ but the belly is white.
 3. It is 3 ½ inches long
 4. The fishing for this kind of fish is called faamutu, and here the procedure is as follows. Take lines which are 12 fathoms long. These are strictly tightened and leaves of coconut trees are tied around them. Then 13 people take these lines, 11 pull the front end and the other two hold back the other end to which a net is attached which is 1 fathom long and 1 fathom wide. The holes in this net must be so small that they only allow the little finger to pass through which is pulled by a stick 1 fathom long and attached to the seabed. Then the first end of the line is tied back and the surrounding net is fastened. Then the hands are clapped and ~~the~~ the lines with the leaves are led back to the net.

¹³⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 144]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

This is how you catch the Sā sina {by dragging everything on land}.¹³⁷

5. It is very good to eat, contains nothing that would be poisonous, also has no bones

6. It is eaten baked or raw. It does not belong to the i'a sã (i.e. to the fish that are sacred)

7. The skin and the flesh are eaten

8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year

9. It is not very oily - it feeds on sand and mud
10. It always stays only in the lagoon

- !!: It swims around during the day and during the night
13. In certain months it also retreats into fresh water (rivers)

14. It has small scales but no spines

¹³⁷ [added by a later hand]

[Page 146]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

14. If it is small, it is called i'a sina.
If it is large, it is called vete.
15. It does not retreat to the land
to spawn.
16. It does not fly or jump
17. I do not know the answer to question 17.
18. That is all I know about the i'a sina.

-
1. 20 To'e
 2. Its body is ~~yellow~~ {brown}¹³⁸ yet covered with small
white spots
 3. This eel is a span and a half long and
half an inch thick.
 4. It is left to the women and children to catch this
eel. They take sticks, go
into the lagoon and search under piles of
stones. When they see it, they beat it to death.
They also use a spear to
catch it
 5. It is not poisonous, it can
be eaten
It has no bones either.

¹³⁸ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 148]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. It is never eaten raw

7. It contains nothing poisonous so that the skin and the flesh can be eaten.
8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year

9. It is not greasy, - it feeds on small octopuses and small fish

10. This eel always stays in the lagoon - it never goes out to sea
11. It swims around during the day and during the night

12. In certain months it retreats into fresh water – 13. It has no scales – it also has no spines

14. This eel has only one name and that is To'e.
15. It never comes ashore to spawn.
16. It does not fly or jump
17. I do not know the answer to question 17

18. That is all I know about the to'e.

[Page 150]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

2. This fish is white and black spotted, but the tail and back are ~~red~~ {yellow.}¹³⁹

3. It is 3 ½ inches long, half an inch wide and 2 ½ inches high.

4. The fishing used for these fish is called fai faga (weaving rush baskets)

Go into the forest and cut a mass of liana stalks each 3 fathoms long

The rush basket made from these lianas shall be 3 feet long and the lianas shall be spaced far enough apart for 2 little fingers to pass through. Then take the rush basket, carry it out into the lagoon and bury it under piles of stones.

The basket should usually lie like this for a whole day. Then you go and pull it out again and the tiftifis are in it

5. It is good to eat – it contains nothing poisonous

6. It is baked - it is also eaten raw. {is not a forbidden fish}¹⁴⁰

7. Skin and flesh are eaten.

8. In no month of the year is this fish poisonous

9. It is fatty. - it feeds on ~~mud~~ {sand}.¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁴⁰ [added by a later hand]

¹⁴¹ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 152]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

10. It always stays in the lagoon {& on the shore, never goes into the open sea}.¹⁴²
11. It swims around during the day and during the night
12. It never retreats into rivers
13. It has scales but no spines
14. It is always called just tifitifi.

15. It never goes ashore to spawn

16. It does not jump up into the air. It does not fly either

17. I do not know the answer to this question
18. That is all I know about the tifitifi.

-
1. 22 Manoofolo
 2. The body is all black, only the belly is white.
 3. It is 2 ½ inches long and one inch thick.

 4. To catch it, the fruit of the futu is used, which is rubbed against the stones in the sea. The poison of the fruit spreads in the sea, poisons the fish and kills them. Then one has only to take them

¹⁴² [added by a later hand]

[Page 154]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- This fish contains nothing that is poisonous. The skin and the meat are eaten. It also has no spines
6. It is eaten baked or ~~raw~~ {boiled}¹⁴³. It is not one of the (ia sã)

 7. The skin and flesh are good to eat

 8. In no month of the year is this fish poisonous

 9. It is not very fatty. I do not know what it feeds on.

 10. It does not swim around in the lagoon or on the high sea. It always stays between the stones

 11. It swims there during the day and at night

 12. It never retreats into fresh water.

 13. It has neither scales nor spines.

 14. Whether large or ~~lar~~ small, it has only one name

 15. It does not come ashore to spawn.

 16. It does not fly, nor does it leap into the air

 17. I do not know the answer to this

 18. That is all.
-

¹⁴³ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 156]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 158]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

16. It ~~does not~~ jumps^{}¹⁴⁶ {it}¹⁴⁷ does not fly
17. I do not know the answer to this
18. That is all.
-

1. See above 24 Lalafi fagu e valu. {8}¹⁴⁸
-

25 Ipo

The explanation above fagu e 7. (question 10)

-
- {bottle}¹⁴⁹ Fagu 10.
1. 1 Atule
2. The back is bluish but the belly is white
3. It is 4 ½ inches long, half an inch wide and an inch high.
4. You catch it as explained above page 97 Question 4.

/¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁴⁷ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁴⁸ [added by a later hand]

¹⁴⁹ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁵⁰ [big line from bottom left to top right]

[Page 160]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

To catch him, one also uses dynamite.

Thirdly, to catch it, one also uses a net. If you know a place where there are many, you quickly throw the net over them and take all those that are under the net.

5. This fish is very good to eat
It also has no bones.

6. It is always very good raw or baked.

7. It contains nothing poisonous
{skin & flesh are both edible}.¹⁵¹

8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year

9. It is very fatty. I do not quite know what
it feeds on {whether small fish}.¹⁵²

10. It abides on the high sea
as well as in the lagoon

11. There it swims about during the day
and during the night.

¹⁵¹ [added by a later hand]

¹⁵² [added by a later hand]

[Page 162]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

12. This fish does not retreat to fresh water in any month of the year

13. It has very small scales, but it has no spines

14. If this fish is small it is always called just atule. But if it is very big, it is called ga (spi. siga)

15. Some fish go to the land to spawn. Not so the atule, but it retreats to the sea to spawn.

16. This fish does not have the habit of flying or jumping up in the air

17. ~~I do not quite understand this question~~
{Have no proper explanation to this question 17.}¹⁵³

18. That is all about the Atule
(F 10¹⁵⁴)

-
1. _____
 2. Gatala.

I have ~~have~~ already given the explanation, occasionally¹⁵⁵
bottle 9 (see page 86)

-
1. _____
 3. Malauloa.
 2. The body is covered with red ~~spots~~ {stripes}¹⁵⁶; but the abdomen is white,
 3. It is 2 inches long and one inch high.

¹⁵³ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁵⁴ [refers to the numbering of the Samoan text on the left]

¹⁵⁵ [transcription uncertain]

¹⁵⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 164]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 4 The way to catch this fish is called aūaūga. Leaves are cut from coconut trees and spread them out to dry. Once dried, they are given to a woman who weaves a basket from the leaves that is 2 feet long and 3 feet high. When the basket is ready she carries it out into the lagoon and buries it under coral stones, the basket is filled with coral stones, then pulled out again, she throws out the stones and keeps only the fish in the basket
- 5
5. It contains nothing poisonous but is very good to eat It has almost no bones
6. It is eaten cooked or raw {is also not a forbidden fish (i'a s̄ā)}¹⁵⁷
7. Everything about the fish is eaten
8. In no month of the year is this fish poisonous
9. It is greasy when eaten. Only I do not know what it feeds on.
10. It is not in the habit of retiring to the high sea, but always remains in the lagoon
11. There it swims about during the day and during the night
12. It never retreats into rivers

¹⁵⁷ [added by a later hand]

[Page 166]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 168]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

13. It has no scales, but the skin is rough. It also has no spines
14. This fish is called su'e when it is small. If it is big, it is called su'e va'a.
15. It also does not come ashore to spawn
16. It does not jump or fly
17. I have no explanation for this question 17.
18. That is all I know about the su'e.

1. 5 Mūmū

2. The ~~spots~~ {stripes}¹⁶⁰ are ~~reddish~~ {yellow}¹⁶¹ however the back is reddish yellow {or brown}¹⁶² and the belly is white
3. It is 4 inches long, one inch wide and 2 ½ inches high.
4. To catch it, a fish line 5 to 6 fathoms long is used, to which a fish hook is attached. To attract this mūmū, worms or small crabs are attached to the fish hooks and thrown into the sea. The mūmū then snatches at the fish hook and is then caught.
5. This fish is not poisonous, on the contrary it is very good to eat.

¹⁶⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁶¹ [correction above the line]

¹⁶² [added by a later hand]

[Page 170]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. This fish must be baked or boiled.
It is bad when eaten raw
It does not belong to the ia' s̄a.
7. Skin and flesh are good to eat
8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year
9. It is not very fatty
10. It does not stay on the shore, but
in the lagoon. It also swims out into
the high seas.
11. The m̄m̄u swims around only during
the day, not during the night
12. In no month of the year does it retreat
into fresh water.
13. It has small scales but no
spines
14. If it is small, it is called m̄m̄u.
However, if it is large, it is called malaumuu.
15. It stays in the sea to spawn but
does not come ashore
16. It does not jump or fly
17. I have no explanation for question 17.
18. That is all I know about the m̄m̄u.

[Page 172]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

(F. 11)

- 1 6. fuga uliuli
2. The body is black but the fins are red.
3. It is 3 inches long, two inches thick and two inches high

4. The fishing used for this fish is called puapuai. And the procedure is as follows. You go into the forest and cut vines. From these fute¹⁶³ (lianas) baskets are woven which are round and the rushes must be so far apart that the index finger can pass through them. Into these rush baskets X ~~(bananas are thrown, as stones and small crabs)~~ X {coal}¹⁶⁴ and are then placed in the sea. The fugauliuli approach the ~~things which are lying in~~ baskets, swim into them and can no longer get out
{X rotten bananas, a coal, some small crabs & crayfish are pushed together & some of this mush is smeared in the basket. X}¹⁶⁵

5. The fugauliuli is not poisonous. It is very good when eaten

6. It tastes good whether eaten raw or cooked. It does not belong to the ia sā.

¹⁶³ [transcription uncertain]

¹⁶⁴ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁶⁵ [inserted by a later hand]

[Page 174]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

7. The skin and the meat are very good to eat
 8. In no month of the year is the Fugauliuli poisonous
 9. It is not very greasy – It feeds on ~~mud~~ {sand}.¹⁶⁶
 10. It stays constantly on the reefs, but never goes out to sea.
 11. It swims around during the day and at night.
 12. In no month of the year does it retreat into rivers (fresh water)
 13. It is covered with scales, but it has no spines
 14. It has two names. It is called fuga when it is small and ulapo when it is big
 15. It does not come ashore to spawn
 16. It does not jump up in the air or fly
 17. I do not really know an explanation for this
 18. That is all.
-

¹⁶⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 176]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

7 Alamū

I have already described him above (page 124)

8 Ipo.

This is also how I described the ipo page 158.

-
1. 1 Tuna
 2. This eel is black on the back, but the belly is white.
 3. It is 12 inches long, the body is round and one inch thick.
 4. To catch it, a line is used which is 10 fathoms long; an afale (a kind of large worm) is attached to the fish hook as a snack and the fish hook is thrown into the river. The eel will snatch at the snack and that is how it is caught.
 5. It is not poisonous, it is good to eat. It has almost no bones
 6. However, it is never eaten raw but must be cooked
 7. This eel contains nothing poisonous, the skin is eaten as well as the meat.

[Page 178]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year
 9. It is very fatty. It feeds on small crabs
 10. It never goes to the shore or to the sea but always stays in the rivers
 11. There it swims around during the day and during the night
 12. It always stays in fresh water
 13. It has ~~almost~~ no scales. It has no spines either
 14. It is always called tuna.
 15. This question does not belong to this (!) because the tuna is a fish that lives in the rivers (!!).
{{fam.}}¹⁶⁷
 16. It does not fly and jump
 17. I do not really know an explanation for this
 18. That is all.
-

¹⁶⁷ [added by a later hand]

[Page 180]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1 2 Ātaātaulu

2. This eel is covered with white and black spots.

3. It is 2 ½ feet long. It is round

4. There is no special way of catching this eel {usually the throwing spear is used for this purpose}¹⁶⁸, if not with a stick, with which one beats it to death

5. This eel is not eaten, because the skin and its flesh are poisonous

6. It is neither cooked nor eaten raw

7. It does not contain anything that would be good to eat

8. It is not good in any month of the year. It is always bad

9. It is not fatty - do not know what it feeds on either.

10. This ataataulu never swims out to sea, but stays on the shore ~~hidden~~ where

11. it swims around during the day and night

12. It does not retreat into rivers in any month of the year.

¹⁶⁸ [added by a later hand]

[Page 182]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

13. It has neither scales nor spines
14. It has no other name, only
it is called ataataulu
15. It does not come ashore to spawn either
16. It does not jump and does not fly
17. I do not know any explanation for the question 17
18. That is all that is known about the ataataulu

-
1. 3 Mago
 2. The belly of this eel is white. Its back
is brownish yellow.
 3. It is 2 ½ feet long, round and half
an inch thick
 4. Answer as above page 181 question 4
 5. As above page 181 question 5.

[Page 184]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. This eel is not good to eat, even if it is cooked. It is not part of the ia s̄a in Samoa either
7. This eel contains nothing that is good to eat, the skin and the meat are bad
8. This eel is not good in any month of the year. It is bad in all months
9. This eel is not fatty, so people do not eat it. It feeds on mud
10. This eel does not stay on the shore, in the lagoon or on the high seas but in the mud under the mangroves.
11. It crawls there during the day and at night
12. It never retreats into rivers
13. It has no scales, nor does it have Spines
14. It has no other names, but is always called Mago
15. It does not come to dry ground to spawn, as some fish do in Samoa.
16. It does not fly or jump.

[Page 186]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

17 I do not quite know an explanation for this question 17.

18. That is all

1 4 Ulavai
Explanation see above page 44.

1 5 Uā.
Explanation see above page 72.

1 6 Paatala

2. This crab has blue coloured body only the belly is white.

3. It is 2 inches long, one inch wide and one and a half inches high

4. I know of no explanation of a special way to catch it
Only when the sea recedes, go to the shore and search under stones of the seashore where it is usually hidden.

[Page 188]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 5 This crab is not poisonous. It is very good to eat. It has no bones either
6. This crab is good when baked
It can also be eaten raw
7. It contains nothing that is poisonous
8. In no month of the year is this crab poisonous. It is good to eat in all months of the year
9. This Crab is also not greasy when eaten
10. It does not have the habit of retreating to the open sea, but always stays on the shore.
11. There it crawls around during the day and during the night
12. In no month of the year does it retreat into rivers
13. It has no scales, nor does it have any spines, only it uses its pincers to ~~sting~~ {pinch}¹⁶⁹ and whoever is stung with them feels great pain
14. It always bears only this one Name
15. It does not come ashore to spawn because it has no eggs
16. It does not fly or jump up in the air as other fish in Samoa are used do.

¹⁶⁹ [corrected by a later hand; transcription uncertain, as faintly written and difficult to decipher]

[Page 190]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

17 I do not quite know an explanation
for this question 17

18. That is all

1 7 Sesele.

2. Its black back is spotted. In fact,
it has white spots. Only the
belly is white.

3. It is 4 ½ inches long, half an
inch thick and 2 ½ inches high

4. There is no special way to
catch it. To catch it, one uses
the throwing spear

5. This fish contains nothing poisonous, the
skin and the meat as well as
everything of this fish is good to eat

6. It is good whether baked, or boiled
or left raw. It does not belong to the
i'a s̄a.

7. The skin is not poisonous. The flesh is
good to eat, so is the skin

8. In no month of the year is this
fish poisonous

9. It is very oily. It feeds on
mud, not insects
etc.

[Page 192]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

10. It does not stay on the high seas nor
in the lagoon, but always stays
in rivers

11. It swims there during the
day and during the night

12. It always stays in rivers

13. It has scales but no
Spines

14. If it is small, it is called a sesele
If it is big it is called an igako

15. It never goes back to the land
to spawn as other fish in Samoa
might do

16. It does not fly or jump
up in the air as other fish do in
Samoa

17. I have no real explanation for
this question 17.

18. This is all

1. 8 Avaava

2. The body is white, but it has small

[Page 194]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

Black spots {stripes}¹⁷⁰, but the belly is white

3. It is 3 ½ inches long, half an inch thick and 2 inches high.

4. To catch it, a fishing line is used to which a hook is attached. It is common to attach sea {(= molluscs)}¹⁷¹ or worms to the hooks and throw the fish line into the sea to catch the avaava. If you see an avaava, you can also catch it with the throwing spear.

5. This fish is good to eat. It does not contain anything poisonous. It has no bones either

6. It is very good when it is cooked. It does not taste very good when eaten raw. It does not belong to the i'a sã

7. Skin and meat are good to eat. It does not contain anything that is poisonous

8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year

9. It is quite fatty. It eats everything it finds {excrement etc.}¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ [corrected by a later hand]

¹⁷¹ [inserted by a later hand]

¹⁷² [added by a later hand]

[Page 196]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

10. This fish is not in the habit of going out to sea. It only stays at the lagoon
 11. It swims day and night, one does not know at what hour it sleeps, I doubt whether it sleeps (literal translation) because one always finds it awake
 12. I do not know where it prefers to stay, whether in the sea or in rivers. If it is large, it swims very fast, faster than any fish of the sea
 13. It has small scales but no spines
 14. It always bears only this one name, whether young or old.
 15. It also never comes onto dry land to spawn, as other fish do.
 16. Nor does it have the habit of jumping or flying like certain other fish.
 17. I do not quite know an explanation for this question 17
 18. That is all
-

[Page 198]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

1. 9 Pelupelu
2. The back is blue. The belly, however, is white
3. It is 3 ½ inches long, 2 inches high and half an inch thick.

4. It is caught with a net which is called a tiliane. The net is made of fish line, which is as thick as the line used to make the net, called faamutu. The holes of the net are the same size as those of the Faamutu. This net tiliane is 12 fathom long and 2 feet wide. When the net is ready, Samoan kaffa or Samoan fishing line is made and pulled through the upper and lower ends of the net. Small stones are attached to the kaffa {at the}¹⁷³ lower ~~small~~ side of the net to keep the net under water and small pieces of wood are attached to the upper side so that the net is not ~~ka~~ completely submerged. Once the net is made, a good meal is prepared, a pig is killed, ripe raw bananas are used, talos and palusamis are boiled and the net is blessed. Now the net is ready and can be used for fishing. If you want to use it to catch fish, then you go to the shore and when you see a bunch of fish together, you throw the net over them and catch them.

¹⁷³ [added by a later hand]

[Page 200]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

5. This fish tastes very good when eaten {has not many bones}¹⁷⁴
6. It tastes good when baked or boiled. It also can be eaten raw. It is not one of the ia sã.

7. The flesh of the fish is very good; the skin is not bad either
8. When there is a new moon this fish is poisonous and there are many Samoans who have died of poisonous pelupelu.

9. It is greasy – I do not know what it feeds on

10. This fish never stays on the high seas nor in the lagoon. It usually stays between rocks and stones on the seashore.

11. Only during the day it swims around.

¹⁷⁴ [added by a later hand]

[Page 202]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

[Page 204]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

a throwing spear.

5. It tastes very good when eaten. It does not contain anything that is poisonous. It has ~~also no~~ {not many} bones.
6. It tastes very good when it is cooked, it is not very good when it is eaten raw. It is also not one of the i'a s̄a.
7. The skin and flesh of this fish are very good
8. In no month of the year is this fish poisonous.
9. It is not very fatty when eaten - I do not really know what it eats
10. It does not live near the shore, but in the lagoon, but it never swims out to sea.
11. Only during the day does it swim around.
12. In no month of the year does it retreat into rivers
13. It has small scales, but it has no spines.

[Page 206]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

14. Whether small or large, it is always called just safole.
15. It never comes ashore to spawn
16. It does not jump or fly
17. I do not really know an explanation for this question 17.
18. That is all I have heard about the safole.

1.

11. Tolo'ulu
2. The body is spotted black, the belly is white.
3. It is 4 inches long and half an inch thick
4. There is no ~~way~~ special way to catch it except the children make small bows which they make from the iron stalks of an umbrella. They cut short arrows and go to the shore to shoot tolo'ulu.

[Page 208]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

5. This fish is not poisonous when eaten
It has ~~also no~~ {not many}¹⁷⁶ bones
6. However, it is never eaten raw; it must
first be baked in the fire
before it can be eaten
7. This fish does not contain anything that is poisonous
The skin and the meat are good
8. In no month of the year is the
tolo'ulu poisonous
9. It is not very fatty. It feeds
on mud
10. It usually lives among the
mangrove bushes, but never in the
lagoon or on the open sea
11. It swims around during the
day and during the night
12. Every month it retreats into rivers
on certain days
13. It is covered with scales, but it
has no spines.

¹⁷⁶ [corrected by a later hand]

[Page 210]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

14. It has no other name. It is always called tolo'ulu
15. It never comes ashore to spawn.
16. It does not jump and does not fly
17. I do not really know an explanation for this question 17.
18. That is all

1 12 Matulau

2. It is spotted red. However, the back is black, the belly is brown-yellow and around the anal fins it is white
2. It is 6 ½ inches long, half an inch thick and one and a half inches high
3. To catch it, one uses the kind of fishing already described above for the gatala, e.g. one uses the fish line which one pulls around in the lagoon.

[Page 212]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

- 5 This fish is very good to eat, it does not contain anything poisonous, nor does it have any bones
6. However, it is not good when eaten raw, but must first be prepared in the fire. It is also not one of the ia sā in Samoa.
- 7 It contains nothing poisonous. The skin is good to eat, as is the flesh
8. It is not poisonous in any month of the year
9. It is very fatty - I do not really know what it feeds on
10. It lives in the lagoon and on the high seas
11. It swims around during the day and during the night
12. In no month of the year does it retreat into rivers.
13. It has small scales, but it has no spines
14. It has only one name, matulau, whether small or large
15. It does not come ashore to spawn, as some fish do.

[Page 214]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

16. It does not fly or jump up
in the air like some fish
do.
17. I do not quite know an explanation for
this question 17
18. This is all I know about the matulau

1

13 Sapatu

2. The back is bluish green but the belly
is white
3. It is one foot long, one and a half inches
thick and one and a half inches high

4. The way of catching it is called
faivo o alii, fishing of the chiefs
All this has been described in detail
Above. See page 32 Question 4.

5. The sapatu is very good to eat
It has no bones

[Page 216]

[Samoan text not yet transcribed]

6. This fish is good when fried, but it is not good when eaten raw. - It does not belong to the ia s̄a.
 7. It contains nothing that is poisonous. The skin is good to eat, as is the meat
 8. This fish is not poisonous in any month of the year
 9. It is very fatty. - However, I do not really know what it feeds on
 10. It usually lives on the high seas
 11. It swims around there during the day and during the night
 12. It does not retreat into rivers during any month of the year
 13. It has scales. However, it has no spines
 14. Whether small or large, it always bears only this one name, sapatu
 15. It does not come ashore to spawn
 16. It does not fly and does not jump up like some fish do.
 17. I do not really know an explanation for this question 17
 18. That is all I know to tell about the sapatu.
-

[Page 218]

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23
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10 48
24

159
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175
42
133

[Spine]

Fish
Collec-
tion
2.