

## II 2b

### Geographical Distribution of the Groups of the Gascoyne and surrounding area.

This is apparently the original information from which the notes in II, 1, P. 24 ff. and II 2a, P. 22 ff. were compiled.

#### Cornally's Information.

Cornally : An old man who had been shepherd for many years in isolated areas, and who had fully entered the native group (and groups), had studied the laws regarding women, etc. and fully understood their application towards those women and girls who were his temporary wives. In this respect he was in no danger through taking a woman of his "own family" - (the family into which he had been adopted, and to which he "belonged") during his many years of shepherding in the various districts. He shared his rations and his shepherd's pay (in purchasing rations) with his group, and understood them and followed their "mating" laws, as a member of their group. He was never molested by them, and his kindness to his many women kept him safe from all treachery during his long life with them. He knew all their laws, and restrictions, and never lost his love and regard for the women and children whom he claimed as his "straight" wives. He died in Perth about 1914, an old and invalid man.

The tribes between the Mya and the Irrawadjeree call themselves the Ingarda; they speak either the Mya or the Irrawadjeree. They are simply the Mya people speaking the Mya dialect, and are uncircumcised.

The names of the tribes are as follows :-

The Ngardee-mya tribe begins somewhere about Three Springs, Diamond of the Desert, or Cockleshell Gully. It runs in northeast to about Carnamah, north to about Mount Budd and west to about Irwin House.

About Cockleshell Gully is the farthest point south of which Cornally has any native knowledge. Here the line of demarcation between Northern and Southern tribes presumably is.

According to Cornally's first statement, the Ngardee mya starts from the coast, runs east 50 or 60 miles to a place called Yandeenogo or Arinoo and then runs 35 or 40 miles southeast to Bill Long's (16 miles S.E. of Carnamah). From there they go southwest, about 70 miles until they strike the sea somewhere about the Three Springs, Diamond of the Desert or Cockleshell Gully where the dialect changes, also (presumably) the class names, as Boorong, etc. does not come south. Cockleshell Gully is about 35 miles north of the Hill River (Padbury's relative has a station there).

(Tribal differences in dialect. See Cornally's No. 1 paper about middle of MS.)

Coming back to Dongara you go north to Geraldton and find the tribes all Opee or Watardee. These extend 40 miles inland from the coast and in some places until they come east of Geraldton, when they only stretch inland twenty miles. Along the coast to Northampton 33 miles they are Watardee. They extend inland here about 30 miles (the Agardees are on the east of all these tribes). They call themselves Nanda<sup>k</sup>coorla (You ask them if they are Agardee or Opee they will tell you they are Opee.) Koodee<sup>k</sup>koodee 3 miles S.E. of Oakabella is the northern boundary of the Watardees. North along the coast from Port Gregory (and Ogilvies) and extending about 45 miles inland, they call themselves Nanda right down as far as Taamalee, 70 or 80 miles north of Ogilvies and about 30 miles south of Shark's Bay (native name of Ogilvies Wooroomaloo). From this point north, the natives call themselves Ingarda down as far as the Wooroomel River (another river) which is south of the Gascoyne 80 miles. All along from Shark's Bay and Wooroomaloo the Ingardas run east about 75 miles. We leave the Wooroomaloo and continue north, about 10 or 15 miles here they call themselves the Mya. The Mya extend along from there right to Carnarvon, going back from the coast about 80 miles. From Carnarvon the Mya continue to Julius Brockman's on the Minilya 83 miles further north and extend east to the Kennedy Range (about 60 miles) and from Julius Brockman's (Wag<sup>g</sup>-garoo native name) the Mya<sup>maia</sup> tribe become Byong and Talanjee, the Mya<sup>maia</sup> tribe finishing at Julius Brockman's.

We go from Waggaroo up the Minilya east till we come to Gooch's - walgoo-wardoo, the tribe all this distance call themselves Byong and from Gooch's to 15 miles further east they are still the Byong (but if you go south about 10 miles from Gooch's you come upon the Mya tribe.)

From Gooch's north to the Lyndon River to a place called Badjee jinna jugga about 30 miles they are still the Byong tribe.

At a point 15 miles east of Gooch's where the Byong tribe extend they are here met by a tribe calling themselves Thadgardee. This Thadgardee is joined on the south side about 20 miles down by the Mya tribe. The Thadgardee extend east to the Lyons River (native name Mithering), the distance from where they join the

the Byong being about 60 miles. Down the Lyons they extend about 20 miles when they are again met by the <sup>Maia</sup> Mya.

From Badjee jinna jugga, where you go north to Winning, 30 miles, the tribe calls itself the Talanjee, and these extend right to the Cape and round the Cape and East to Woolhouse's place on the Henry River (roughly about 100 miles). They then go up the Henry <sup>R.</sup> South about as far as Twitchen's sheep station, 50 miles. When you get there you are speaking to Thadgardee, Bootena and Talanjee men who all seem to meet at this point (Twitchen's).

From Twitchen's up the Henry east of south to Mansfield's between 50 and 60 miles, they call themselves Bootena and west of Mansfield's to Lefroy's about 30 miles they are still Bootenas. These Bootena are joined on the south by the Thadgardees, on the west by the Byong, the north by the Talanjee.

From Mansfield's north, the Bootena go to Naroo and right on to Nanutarra on the Ashburton. About 67 miles, and from there east to Mount Florrie about 36 miles.

Going back to Woolhouse's (not Yarraloola) where we left the Talanjee, this tribe goes north to Onslow, striking the Ashburton river near Forrest's Station, going down the river into Onslow about 60 miles. Northeast of Onslow we are again amongst the Talanjees, Nocallas and some Bootenas. From Onslow northeast as far as Burt's Station (about 70 miles) the tribe call themselves the Noo-alla. These Nocallas extend south until they join the Talinjee and Bootena not far north of the Ashburton. (The Talanjee and Bootena cross the Ashburton river, but do not extend far north from the Ashburton.)

Now we return to the Thadgardee on the East side of the Lyons. The tribe that connects with the Thadgardee at this point is the Warriwanga, which joins the Thadgardee at Mount Thompson and runs up on each side of the Lyons River to Bangemall. On the south the Warriwanga join the Irrawadjeree about Mt. Thomas Police Station on the Gascoyne about 30 miles south from Bangemall. <sup>Named from a goldfind in the district that was supposed to</sup> "bang 'em all" in richness.

We left the Bootena at Mount Florrie, east of Nanutarra. From there going east, south and north, you come into a tribe calling themselves the Pinneegoora. This tribe runs north and

crosses Red Hill and up the Ashburton on each side 40 or 50 miles  
(on the south, on or near the Hammersley Ranges 20 miles north of  
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the Lyons River, the Pinnegoora joins the Wa rriwonga.)

On the west side the Pinnegoora are joined by the Nocallas,  
about half way between Burt's and Red Hill. Along the Cane River.  
On the West side again all the way along are still the Talanjees  
Bootena and Thadgardees.

Further east from Mt. Florrie a tribe call themselves the  
Tchee-warlee  
Chee-warlee. These are east of the Pinnegoora; they extend  
right to Mount Augusta about 50 miles and are joined on the south  
by the Warriwanga. This tribe (Cheewarlee) goes north, crosses  
the Ashburton and runs the river upon both sides as far as Han-  
cock's distant about 60 or 70 miles north of Mt. Augusta.

At Mount Augusta a tribe of natives joins the Cheewarlee  
and call themselves the Tchooraroo  
Chooraroo. This Chooraroo is a circum-  
cised native, the first we come upon. He runs northeast? to  
somewhere about Roy Hill, 100 miles or more distant (he runs par-  
allel with the Cheewarlee along by Hancock's, Mt. Augusta and so on.)  
and runs east to the head of the Lyons distant from Mt. Augusta  
between 70 or 80 miles, crossing the central stock route on  
the way. He extends south from Mount Augusta about 30 miles,  
he doesn't touch the Gascoyne at all, stopping about 25 or 30  
miles north of the Gascoyne.

Carnarvon? or Onslow?

On the Gascoyne near Shaw's, east of the Port about 500  
miles, we come to what is called the Peedong tribe, which extends  
along the Gascoyne right by Milgin, Lake Nabberoo, all round by  
Brown's, 40 miles E. of Milgin, and Peak Hill. All these are  
circumcised natives (beginning with the Chooraroo). The Peedong  
run west from Shaw's to Landy Creek about 40 miles and here on the  
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west of the Peedong are the Irrawadgerees.

The Peedongs go south of Shaw's 50 or 60 miles right on to  
the Murchison running up the river (both sides) to Peak Hill, and  
extend south as far as the Ord River. They run up the Ord River  
about 25 miles.

From Peak Hill they go south to Wiluna about 25 miles, and here they come into a tribe that call themselves Ka-kara (east?) this tribe running into Wiluna and 50 miles south to Lawlers. IF you speak to a Lawlers man and he is not Kakara he will tell you he is Meenung (south).

Now we return to the Murchison at the point where the Peedong come in,;west of where the Peedong come in on the Murchison, there is another tribe called the Jak-oor-dee. This tribe runs north from the Murchison (having the Peedong on the east and the Irrawadjeree N. and W.) and joins the Irrawadjeree, somewhere about 30 miles north of the Murchison (somewhere near Hooley's Well, where Clarkson was killed). The Jakoordee runs south of the Murchison river through Annean and Cue, about 70 or 80 miles, and they go west between 40 and 50 miles and east about 60 or 70 miles where they join the Peedong somewhere west of the Ord River.

Down the Murchison River west of the Jakoordee we come upon a tribe that call themselves Tha-a-warra. These run down the river west somewhere about Bompas Range (perhaps lower), 30 or 40 miles (near Drage's Place, taking in Milly Milly on the Murchison). They run north on the Murchison as far as Nairns, 50 miles north of Milly milly and are joined there by the Irrawadjeree. They run south in by Yuin and Warrawarra and Murrgeo on the Greenough and Yalgoo, the distance altogether being about 50 miles. P. 134

West of Bumper's Hill the natives call themselves Agardee. These Agardees run north of the Murchison at a place called Cole alley to a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Here they are joined on the north by the Ingardee (the tribe coming from the coast), on the west and southwest by the Nanda and Nandacoorla, and they extend south (leaving the Watardee and Opee on the west) as far as Ee-arr'awa. Then they run from Earrawa (not very far southeast as the Watardees come in there) about 25 miles southeast and about 50 miles to about Gullewa. Here they are joined by the Tha-awara.

We go east again, leaving the Thaawara and Jakoordee on the north and the Agardees on the west, up by Mount Magnet, and right in along through Gullewa, Ngingeri and right down east of Berkshire Valley are the Wadjeree tribe. This tribe comes within

20 miles east of Clinch's House (Berkshire Valley). Ask a native here what is the name of the tribes south of him and he says Meenung. (All these Wadjerrees have their teeth knocked out, but among the tribes north of the Wadjerrees it is only occasionally you will find a native with his tooth knocked out. It is only the front upper tooth that is knocked out.) (Perth)  
 (The Wadjerrees stop about 170 miles northeast from here/at Berkshire Valley.)

When you speak of the Wadjerree man proper he is on the south of the Thaawara and Jakoordee and on the east of the Agardee and on the west of the Kakara and on the north of Minung. You don't get into the Wadjerree man proper until you get 40 or 50 miles south of the Murchison. Page 135

The Irrawadjeree's southernmost point is Naira's on the Wooromaloo river (Wooramel River) and they run north then, with the Ingardas on their west, until they get to a place called Mingenew on the Gascoyne, about 80 miles. They don't go far over on the north side of the Gascoyne, but turn and go up north-east on the Gascoyne, as far as Mt. Thomas Police Station, about 70 miles (the Warriwangs are on the north of them all this time.) From Thomas they continue southeast up the Gascoyne until they get to Landy Creek, about 30 miles, then they run south to Horley's Well or somewhere there about 25 or 30 miles and then they go west to Nairns, about 40 miles.

The tribes separating the Wadjerree and Irrawadjeree, are the Thaawaree and Jakoordee. The Wadjerree is south of the Thaawara and Jakoordee, and the Irrawadjeree north of these two.

On the west of the Irrawadjeree down by Bush's and as far as Ryan's the natives call themselves the Ingardas (from Mingenew to Ryan's is about 50 miles) and from there into Carnarvon about 120 miles or thereabouts they call themselves Mya. The Irrawadjerees and Wadjerrees all circumcise and subincise, more or less. It is not compulsory with the natives to subincise, but the tribes from Roy Hill, right down to east of Clinch's and eastward right up to Brown's, Lake Nabberoo, all subincise.

(Wootha-carra = native name of Geraldton)

From the De Grey north right down to Point Malcolm, the coast natives don't circumcise. At the De Grey the circumcised natives come into the coast and run upwards as far as the South Australian border. At Geraldton they come within 20 miles of the coast, the nearest point that they reach until they come right upon the coast above the De Grey on the North and Point Malcolm on the south.

Cornally says that when he first went on the Gascoyne there were about 600 or 700 natives there; now there are few.

Natives, Circumcised and Uncircumcised

<u>The Circumcised</u>	<u>The Uncircumcised</u>
Irrawadjeree	Thadgardee
Chooararoo	Bootena
Peedong	Byong
Ka-kara	Nocalla
Jakoordee	Nanda & Nandacoorla
Thaawara	Ingarda
Agardee	Watardee
Wannala	Ngardee mya
tribulae of the Wajjerree "tribelets"	Mya
	Talinjee
	Cheewarlee
	Pinneegoora
	Ngalooma
	Warrawangee
	Mulgarna
	(these are tribulae of the Mya) "tribelets"
	Majarnoo, tribulae of the Ingarda. They join the Nanda.)



Subincision (not compulsory)

The boy or young man who wants this operation performed, tells the old men of his wish. He first of all retires into the bush for some time and sleeps by himself for say three or four nights. Every evening, while he sleeps away from the rest of the natives, he crawls on his hands and knees to and from his sleeping place for about two or three hundred yards. At the end of that time, he is operated upon. His food is obtained by hunting during the day time, and by vegetables supplied by his female relatives. This operation is called "mig-ern" right through those parts of the State where it is performed.

The native name of Nairn's place is By-er-oo, Shaw's Thooger-ee-arra and Mount Augustus is Bo-in-garra, Bush's is Ridgee-mia.

Cornally says the Irrawadjerree may be found as far as Mt. Augustus.

Agardee is the name of all circumcised natives all over the State.

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Cameron's place is 10 miles Nor'West of Twitchen's on the Henry River, and Cornally says the Bootena, Talinjee and Byong and Thadgardee tribes seem to have a general run there. It is only 33 miles north of Gooch's.

The Bootena form the bulk of the natives on Mydallin. At Williambury you are in the heart of the Thadgardee tribe. Cornally has seen Warriwanga at Williambury. At Lefroys there are Thadgardee and Bootena mostly, though one or two Byong and Talinjee may be seen.

Names given to Too-ah system

Abba-la-carra, in Champion Bay

Ngan-yerri, Taamalee, Shark's Bay, Ryan's, Bushe's

Doo-ah, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton.

The name of the Gascoyne port (Carnarvon) is Ko-ing-war-doo.

The various names the tribes have for rivers are as follows :-

The Bootenas call it yardee.

The Talinjees call it yardee.

The Noallas call it yardee

The Byong call it Woor-gy-da

The Mya call it Dhoo-rea (from a permanent pool on the Gascoyne called Dhoorowarra - Munro's Station, 50 miles E. of Carnarvon.)

The Thadgardee call it Yardee

The Warriwanga call it Yardee

The Pinneegoora call it Yardee

The Chooarlee call it yardee

The Chooraroo call it Weeloo

(Nearly all circumcised tribes call the river Weeloo.)

The Ingardas (uncircumcised) call it either Weeloo or Dhoo-rea.

These tribes are between the Irrawadjerees and the Myas.

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Mulgarna a small tribe below Ryan's and within 50 miles of Carnarvon, are really <sup>Maias</sup> Nyas, but call themselves Mulgarna.

From the Port to beyond 50 miles E. of Carnarvon they are <sup>Maias</sup> Nyas.

Then they are Mulgarna to Ryan's, then they are Ingarda, until Mingenew; after Mingenew they are Irrawadjeree. Mingenew is the western boundary of the Irrawadjerri. The eastern boundary of this tribe is Landy Creek, or somewhere near there.

The <sup>Maias</sup> Mya, Ingarda, Mulgarna are all included in the word

Thir-dil-ba.

The Wannala is a small tribe about Mount Luke northeast of the Wadjerree tribes. The Wannalas are actually Wadjerrees and have their teeth knocked out, only they call themselves Wannala.

The Minnal yungar tribe adjoined the Ngardee-mya tribe (Mongee mentions those in Curr's A.R., I, 322).

The Kakara are a tribe about Lake Way and Lawlers.

The Majarnoo (turtles) are Ingardas. They join the Nanda, the Majarnoo are only a family or two, on the tongue of land Southwest of Shark's Bay.

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Mardathoona is the name of a place (Fenner's Station now) 35 miles north of Munro's, on the Gascoyne. The inhabitants are Myas or Byonga and odd members of the tribes. Mardathoona is the name of a waterhole.

The Ngalooma tribe joins the Nocalla or Noorla on the north side along the coast, probably as far as Mundabullangana (Yule River); there is no tribe called Mundabullangana. Along the Cane and Robe Rivers the Nocalla and Chocarlie come in and not Nocanamaronga as Yabaroo states.

On the Lower Fortescue River the Ngalooma tribe comes in and on the head of the Fortescue are the Injibandees. East of the Injibandees are the Peecong. Northeast of the Ngalooma are the Karreearra.

Cornally does not or rather is not quite sure that the Ngardee <sup>maia</sup>mya reach the Cockleshell. If it is far from Bill Long's, the Ngardeemya won't extend as far south of west as Cockleshell Gully. Look this up on the map. Yet when Cornally was at the Cockleshell he spoke Ngardeemya and saw Ngardeemya natives there.

Irrawadjerree, knocking a front tooth out. From Shaw's westward about 70 miles.

Cornally states that no tribe west of the Irrawadjerree circumcise. These natives are called Wad-ger-ree in some places. The natives 20 miles east from Geraldton circumcise, the reason for that being that they keep taking the Watardee or Opee or uncircumcised natives into their tribe. The Watardee becomes Agardee. It is not marriage that brings the Watardees into the circumcised tribes; they are simply adopted into the tribe and circumcised. Cornally has known Canning natives to come to Eearrawarra (Davis's place) and become circumcised.

Ee-arra-warra (or Tibraddon), Mr. Davis's Station, is the name of the point where circumcision ceases near that part of the coast.

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Cornally has seen Ingarda natives at special times amongst the Bootenas and Talinjees 300 miles away.

Dandaragan and Moore River natives have been in Champion Bay about 250 miles. They have been on the Hutt River at the big corroborees, Peerdawong. (The Beedawong of the Bibbulmun groups.) He met a Canning native who had been circumcised by the Agardees at Ee'arra'wa, married an Agardee woman and was adopted by the Agardees, 20 miles W. of Geraldton. The woman's name was Thy'-aree, the man's johnny.

With reference to the names of the tribes mentioned by Cornally, it will be seen that none of them bear any reference to the words for "yes" or "no". "Meenung" has been taken to mean "people" and it is also the word for South and East, etc. amongst some tribes.

The following are the words for yes, no and man amongst the tribes mentioned :-

UNGCIRCUMCISED TRIBES

<u>Tribes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Man</u>
Waterdees	Kogo	Weer-dee	Ma-a-jee
Byong	Ko'a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Mya	Ko'a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Ingarda	Ko'a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Nan-da	Ko-go	Weer-dee	Ma-a-jee
Nan-da-coor-la	Ko-go	Weer-dee	Ma-a-jee
Talinjee	Ko-a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Chee-war-lee	Ko-a, ngow	E-ga	Yam-a-jee
Bco-tena	Ko-a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Noo-alla	Ko-a	Ngool-dha	Yam-a-jee, kardoo
Thad-gar-dee	Ko-a	Wan-nee	Kar-doo?
Pin-nee-goora	Kow', ko'a	E-ga	Yam-a-jee, kardoo
Nga-loo-ma	Ko-a	Meeda	Nun-ga-berree
Warra-wanga	Ko-a	Wan-nee or e-ga	Kar-doo?
Ngar-dee-mya	Ky-a ?	Weer-dee ?	Yam-a-jee

CIRCUMCISED TRIBES

Agardee	Kw'a	Wad'jee	Yam-a-jee, kar-doo ma-a-jee
Jakoordee	Kw'a or ngee	Wadjee	Yam-a-jee, maajee
Irrawadjeree	Kw'a,	Ir-ja Wad-jee	kar-doo ?
Pee-dung	Kw'a	Wad-jee	Yam-a-jee or maa-jee
Wad-jeer'ee	Kw'a, kogo	Wad-jee	Maa-jee or yamajee
Tha-a-awara	Irja, ko-a kogo	Wad-jee	Maa-jee or yamajee

Ka-kara	Ko'a (?)	Wad- <u>j</u> ee	Yam-a-jee
Choc-ra-roo	Kw'a	Wad- <u>j</u> ee	yam-a-jee
Wan-mala	Kwa or kogo	Wad- <u>j</u> ee weerde	yam-a-jee
Inji-bandee	Ko	Meeta	Nar-dar?
Kar'reearra	Ko-ko (?)	Meeta ?	Ngurda ?

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Cornally would divide the W.A. aborigines into two nations, the Watardee - uncircumcised, and Agardee - circumcised.

Amongst the Watardees are the Byong, Mya, Ingarda, Nanda, Nandacoorla, Watardee (Champion Bay tribe, where the name of the uncircumcised native springs from), Talinjee, Chee-war-lee, Bootena, Noo-alla, Thadgardee, Pinneegoora, Ngalooma, Warrawonga and Ngardee - mya.

Amongst the Agardees are the Jakoordee, Irrawadjeree, Peedung, Agardee (nearest to Champion Bay), Wadjeree, Thaawara, Kakara, Chocraroo, Wanmala.

The greatest nation of these two is the Agardee, or circumcised.

According to Spencer the original rite of initiation was probably that of knocking out a tooth. The W.A. tribes who follow this custom commence south of the Murchison and in the same longitude in the Nor<sup>W</sup>est and travel down inland until Eucla is reached. The continuity of these tribes is occasionally broken by the intersection of other tribes who circumcise and subincise but do not knock the teeth out. The tribes in W.A. who do follow the custom invariably practise circumcision and subincision as well.

Cornally states that the Wadjerree tribe proper commences south of the Murchison and east of Geraldton about 60 miles and runs right away in by Lake Austin, Mt. Magnet and further south-east and away back by Victoria Plains. 20 miles east away from Berkshire Valley you will come upon the Wadjerree but the Berkshire Valley natives are incircumcised.

The two tribal names of Warramunga and Wulmala, given by Spencer and Gillen, are very similar to the Warrawanga and Walmala tribes mentioned by Cornally.

The Warramunga of Spencer have their stronghold (so to speak) in the McDonall Ranges (near lat.  $20^{\circ}$ ) and the Wulmala in Foster Range and Central Mount Stuart (near lat.  $22^{\circ}$ ). (Warriwanga lat  $23.75$ , Walmala lat.  $18^{\circ}$  &  $27^{\circ}$ .)

In every large camp Cornally stated he would find visitors from distant tribes, the tribes fought frequently, most often over the abduction of their women, but even when someone was killed and the manes of the departed had been satisfied by the death of the person of the offending tribe, harmony was again restored and continued until another difference arose.

The Warrawanga tribe is on the Lyons.

The Walmala tribe is near Mount Luke.

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It will be seen that the tribes mentioned by Cornally occupied a definite tract of country, but the dialects spoken by anyone were after a short interval understood by all. Byong men will be found amongst Cheeraroo and Cornally has known a Canning native adopted into and circumcised by the Agardee tribes 20 miles east of Geraldton.

The tribes seem to be aggregated into geographical groups and different names are applied to people in different localities by their neighbours. For instance take the words Kakara, Yabaroo, Weilo, etc.

The tribal names may appear somewhat confusing, but when it is understood which individual is speaking and of what tribe he is, the apparent confusion vanishes.



Cornally states that amongst the tribes with which he was acquainted, the Wadjerrees were the largest, the next largest being the Peedong. The Mya tribe and those from Port Gregory to Nor<sup>th</sup> West Cape were the tallest and best proportioned men and women. Next to these were the Gascoyne natives.

The smallest and poorest looking tribes were the Kakaras, about Lake Way, Wiluna, and elsewhere to the eastward. In the so-called desert country east of Lake Way many very miserable looking natives may be seen, while in the district beyond Duketon according to Mr. Young, the men average some 5 feet 7 and the women 5 feet 4 or 5 ins.

Gascoyne district

Cornally's name amongst the natives is Nanyango or Nyiningo.

The place now known as Dongara was called Dungarree or Dongarree by the natives and there is another place of the same name between Bush's and Ryan's Stations on the Gascoyne.

Wooderaddin is also on the Gascoyne and another place of the same name is in the Geraldton district near Davis's, 20 miles east of Geraldton. The natives there are called Agardee, just where the circumcised touch the coast is at this point.

The native name for Geraldton is Woothookarra.

The Mya tribe ranges from the Lyndon River, at a place called Bad-jee-jinee-jugga (north, on the Lyndon) to Ta-am-a-lee, the other (southern) boundary of the Mya - a distance of 390 miles. You can go from one length of the district to the other and speak the same language. You can also go on to the Ashburton and still speak the same language and be understood by the natives throughout that district. Certain minor differences may occur in the meanings of some of the words, but in a very short time these distinctions are observed and the natives of these rivers (Gascoyne, Lyndon and Ashburton) will converse freely. Grey, Moore and others noticed the similarity of dialects between King George's Sound and Champion Bay and have stated that a King George's Sound native could, after a short interval, during which the differences in dialect were observed and understood, readily converse with the natives of a district 100 miles north of Perth.