

Questions for William

Yongar male kangaroo, warra female kangaroo.

Goomal male possum - any name for female?

Get relationship terms from William.

Find out how they obtained fire. The legends of the two old women, of the queenda, of the quideruk and galup etc., the two emus, etc.

Tell me all the legends about the moon or his dogs, his halo, etc. Mungytch totem, gab borongur, and others. Find out about these and to whom they belonged, also Bang'al oobarree. Have they any gab' jookamun? sister's totems or wife totem? What were the women totems?

What do they call the little lizard and the sergeant ant? Jerragurt and kallal. Are they brothers? or demma goomber.

Tell me about the winytch places and why were the rushes strewn. Deedara the sea. Is the sea a totem? also the rivers? whose totems are they?

Can William point out the principal totems of the Nagarnooks, say. Had the Southern people any rafts? (No.)

How did Demma goomber make men and women?

Weetal murnong. Find out about this.

Did they ever fight over their oobarrees, mungytch oobar, gab borongur. The jiragurt, who is supposed to be demma goomber.

Page 103

Why is the sergeant ant called koolong and beedart or kallal?

Why is it Demma goomber? Why is the jeragurt demma goomber also?

Are the following relationship terms correct?

Yannar = all my relations

Meerurt = brothers, etc., every ngunning

Marragur = Is the man with Tondarup father, Marragur to the man with Didarruk father?

Deetagunjee = Is the woman with Ballarruk mother deetagunjee to the <sup>man</sup> woman with Ballarruk father?

Deena = are my uncles' and aunts' children my deenamun?



- Ngooljar = the man who marries my sister?  
 Maam = my father?  
 Noba = my breed (Would I call my kordamata noba because of their Tondarup fathers?)  
 Kordamun - noyyungur, are all noyyung kordamun? If not, which of them?  
 Mootcha - marriage within forbidden classes  
 Maam yogga, my father's sister - my aunt?  
 Kongan - my mother's brother - my uncle?  
 Ngai = my father's sister? also general term for "mother"  
 Demmap = the children of my grandparents?  
 Demma = grandfathers and grandmothers.  
 Gooloorda = generic term (Doonan wangee) for all my family, uncles, fathers, sisters, brothers?  
 Kombart = my brother's daughters?  
 Moyer = my brother's sons?  
 Koebong, babbin = friends with whom I exchange names and whose sisters I may marry?  
 Moorgurt, korda, mamarup, my man or husband  
 Demmangur, my father's father's people  
 Murrangur, my mother's mother's people  
 Joonen ? Joonum-joonum? explain these.

Page 104

- If a noyyung killed my sister, who would revenge her death? and which side  
 Would her brothers fight the noyyungur? /would my husband take?  
 If a noyyung killed my sister, I'll kill yours, and the ngooljar clasp each other by the breast and the quarrel is then over.  
 If a ngunning killed my sister who would revenge her? (her other brothers.) When do ngunning fight noyyung (only old people will fight) and when and on what occasions will ngunning help ngunning (never) and noyyung noyyung?  
 Do the children come first into the thigh of the uncle and then pass on to the mother? Where do they first come from? What does the kallal do to the little baby? Has he made the opening on top of the babies' heads? Tell me what the kallal says to the little spirit baby and what the jerragurt says. "Demma goomber



goo, demma goomber goo, meelee doona ginjee" - all you old people do the same bye and bye. Is that what the jerragurt says when it restores the baby that kallal killed?

What is the meaning of "Doonan"?

Are Demma goomber and demma nyitting synonymous, also janga warreda? What were all these originally?

Describe all about Kocranup and Yargoomburt and the big manga where Yargoomburt stands?

Tell me all about the janga karup, the winytech places and the waugul and his powers?

For Vasse and Capel natives

Page 105

Are the following relationship terms correct?

Bullal - we two, nephew and uncle

Mamman - all my grandparents' sons

Mangart - all my grandparents' daughters

Dajelik - betrothed or promised

Noyyung - my relations-in-law

Ngunning - my blood relations

Dinna-mu'long - husband and wife ; koordar - husband and wife

Ngoenda woorda - brothers and sisters

Donmala - the brothers and sisters of a mootcha marriage? that is, if my father a Nagarnook, married a Ballarruk woman, would the children be donmala to me, my mother a Tondarup being also my father's wife? Donmala, children of Didarruk and Tondarup, mothers call themselves donmala.

Kaimera - is this term only applied at the Jalgoo?

Yoon-bula - giving the wrong family name

Dandan'il - brothers and sisters, the same as jooka woorda, or ngoenda woorda.

If my uncle goes away, must I (his moyer) take care of his wives in his absence? Must I also look after my uncle in battle? (Yes.)

Describe the big fight between the kakkarr natives and Peejain or Peejelbur and Booraag and Yoogap's people. When the kakarr came over the hills to destroy the Wadarnbereej, where did the fight take place? Was it at Boyangup? (No.) (At Ngowijerrup).



Describe the fight between the Blackwood and Albany natives. Was it on account of the women? Which side won? When and where was the battle fought? Beyond Ngowyarrung or Ngowijirrup (Jays) the fight took place. Beejelbur was the Blackwood nungar's name. Albany man came down Blackwood and Blackwood fellows killed him, so Albany men came to fight them.

Page 106

Jow'aka, Agardee, Ingarda - explain these terms. Are Jowaka northern people? nyungaree ngaing?

Are the following dual pronouns (Doonan) correct?

Nor-norra = my brothers

Noonong gijjee nunnong = yours and mine

Nganna jittuk = sisters and brothers

Ngilla ngilla = sisters and brothers

Ngalata moorurt = our families

Ngamak = my son? my borungur are my ngamak

Is the walja my nobab? how? Was it Dandanil to my fathers?

Are the Wordung my ngooljar and nobab? How?

Are the monytch all my mammungur and ngoondun? How?

Are the wordung and monytch nephews to Walja?

Did the Walja name wordung and monytch?

Could William speak to his mother-in-law? (No.)

Can I, being a man, speak to mine? and to my father-in-law?

and to my brothers-in-law? If not, what is the avoidance

called? Ngoolgurt? or winnitch guttuk?

Describe the limits of Beebulman territory, north - Wannardup? south - Neenjanup (Baldhead)?, and the Hills to the East, Karra-burnong or Karrboornup? The west is the sea?

Was the Capel district the only place where the Doonan wangee was spoken? Who first gave them the Doonan?

What are the mourning customs, for relations, babbins, wife, husband, father, mother, children, grandparents, etc. P. 107



Describe funeral ceremony, grave, also where weapons (meero, wanna, etc.) are put on the grave. What weapons of the dead people were sold? Who sold them? When the man's meero was put at the head of the grave, did it answer when spoken to by the boylya guttuk?

Did they kill twin babies? or half caste children? or eat them? What were twins called? Katta koojai? Boorumbull, kat, koojai yennee, two heads come?

Narraburt - having no children?

Has William known any twin children who married and had other children? Meangurt had twins and Beddee (Yeerabin's wife) had twin girls. Did these twins marry and bear children?

Are the Noogonyuk ngwarra? Explain.

What is Boyk-nyeen? not being able to get through to Kooranup? because of the stone in the road?

Kowija wabbija? what is the meaning of these words? and dililil?

Boyknyeen, bolleer and kwannijburt came back from Kooranup.

Did they twitch their eyebrows? Why did they come back? Did William see them after they returned?

Does the manga stretch from Boologup to Qweereejinup? (Bunbury to Cape Leeuwin)?

Ngannija danjarra. Is this the Doonan for ngunning or noyyung?

Are Ballarruk and Nagarnook Dang'almun? How?

Explain koota gen and koota koojai?

What is gēn boornee? (Your last hour has come?)

Did Tondarups and Didaruk issue invitations to the mungytch feast and Ballarruk and Ngarnooks to the Dangail? How were these issued and by whom and to whom?

Is the noerna noyyung or ngunning? Waagul and noern are Manitchmat, ngunning, waaleetch, jeerr are Manitchmat.



How is the term "meero gen" used? How many natives does it denote? Are all Didarruk meera gen and all Ballarruk meera gen and so on?

What is nganga went (a great number)?

Waum? (others and others?), meera wo'gart?, meera mo? (not many meeros?), wauma jintakarl? (lots and lots?), ngalluk waum? (We've got more?) How were all these terms used? Meera gen? Meera koojal? Meera murdyn? koota gen, koota koojal? koota murdyn? What do all these mean?

Are koota gen and koota koojal used also in the following sense? A Tondarup mother dies, her children are taken by her Tondarup sister, they are koota gen. If no Tondarup sister lives, only Didarruk, who takes the children, is that koota koojal?

Page 109

Is woolga the word for forbidden food?

Do Tondarups call the fresh water ngangan (mother)? Is it their oobarree?

Balbuk gives ngoolgart for forbidden food. Is this correct? Explain rules as to game caught, how is it divided, by whom, to whom is it given, what portions are given to each, what part would the person who caught the kangaroo keep for his family?

Tell me about the yoga bideeruk?

Explain process of "smoking" used to take the bulya out of dogs, spears, etc. and so enable them to be lucky in hunting again. "Dorda boma garrongin", "driving the enemy out of the dog." They steeped a bough in smoke and hit the dog with it.

Who was the old woman who had the fire and would not give it to the natives and when the wata and kwiderruk obtained the fire and put it in the trees she wished to give the fire, but it was then too late and the natives killed her. Who killed her?

What is kweeja murnoo? the same bone? true bone? used in speaking of Tondarups who are similar in physique whether they are at Mandurah, the Capel or other coastal places?



Do the young men always reserve a share of the game caught, for their fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law? Can the father-in-law or mother-in-law come to the son-in-law's camp and take what they require? Does the father-in-law call his son-in-law konga? Can the young man speak to his potential father-in-law, if he is a "stranger" or kaleepgur?

Page 110

Does the boy leave food for a "stranger" father-in-law and turn his back to him if in his vicinity?

Who were Joojee and Moyyung? (now mushrooms, once boys). Did Yarrgoomburt eat one of them because he stole the roes of the mullet?

Is Moo-al-gin a word used for blackfellow and Dondur for half-caste? also beerrgyn.

Dordagurring and Win'gan'yung - are these two terms synonymous for live people?

What part of the game was given to the women?

Why did Nyammaréet of Mininup never eat any emu, although it was the turtle which was his oobarree? Was it because he had not eaten it when young? Yes.

Why is the "marrow" called wordung?

Who was Balyuft? the janga bushman? If the waugul is the oobarree of the Nagarnooks, do they eat it?

Do they all eat eaglehawk, crow and cockatoo?

Did the wauguls ever take the boys away to become moolyeet?

When the boys were taken away mysteriously and came back speaking a wangee no one understood, who took those boys away?

Who first told them about moolyeet?

Page 111

If some young woman danced on the edge of the waugul karrup where the boy had been taken would the waugal send him up again, with his nose pierced?

Could the waugal only take down Nagarnook and Ballarruk to his karrup?



Balyart, molya-ngoondie and beedawa, are these synonymous terms for "janga bushman", who takes the boy away and makes him moolyeet?

Describe the return of the moolyeet?

How was property divided? Who owned the land? Did the boy claim his mother's boojoor as well as his father's?

Who had the first choice of the weapons of the dead man? the Ngooljarmata?

Did the Beebulmun people burn the nails off the finger and thumb of their dead relatives? (No.)

Describe the "bora boming" (where several natives sit round in the water holding the ngoonjook? and filling their koolyung (baskets of paperbark)?

Describe the ngow'ett (driving the fish into an enclosure). Describe method of producing fire? (waljap yerlabeetch and ngoordeek, were these the woods used?)

Baaba says the karda - large lizard - is William's noba. How is that?

Page 112

Baaba states that William will remember the legends connected with the sun, moon and stars. Baaba says the natives can eat all the moon except the navel and that the sun was a fire, and that a seabird divided the sea and land with its generative organ. Describe what bird?

Name some of the stars. Where are the jookawoord or yogalgorra? also the ngwarra geeja gwerdega? (falling stars, opossums, throwing spears?)

How do they explain comets, meteors, etc.?

Is the sun ngunning, the moon noyyung? the stars nobab?

Are the stars the children of the sun and moon?

Name all the winytech places.

Did the Beebulmun natives use woondas? (No.)

Who told the natives the places were winytech?

And who told them what to do when they passed these places?



Did jungars stroke winytech trees in passing?

Did they use leeches to draw blood before the white people came?

What other remedies were used?

What were the diseases they were most subject to before the white people came?

Show me how they bound up broken or fractured legs.

Where was the winytech that was "like a fire blowing and making a loud noise" = bittern. And when the nyungar went to see it a thick smoke circled round, the smoke made by the kaanyas who wished to conceal the place where the "bittern" came from?

Page 113

Is mora the word a brother-in-law used when addressing his sister-in-law?

Is goonga wauma the expression used in speaking of, or to, (say) a Tendarup, who pretends to be a Ballarruk? a ngunning who pretends to be a noyyung and vice versa?

Tell me about the winytech spring at Gilgarnup?

Also about the mulgarguttuks Wageen and Doobee?

When they chopped off a finger did they keep it until the wound healed and then bury it? Did their mother keep the stump till then in her koota?

If the hand was broken beyond healing did they bind it tightly and let it rot off?

What wood did they make their spears of? meeros, koja, matas, walgas, wannas, dabba, etc., of what stone was used for the kojias? the dabbas? the meero? the spears? How did they make the markings?

If a young man made a mootcha marriage could the woman's mother kill her daughter?

Show me a beordon. What woods were used in all the spears? and in the kyleys?

What was a ten'gul? How was it made? Did it have a split kangaroo tooth put into it for scraping the kangaroo skins?



How is mulgar or bulya put into a person, by a kooreen (little stone like a marble)?

Where do the Darrbalgup nyungar live?

Were the coast natives from Busselton to Albany called dogeet-a-kaata ba'-gan'-ga, spearing bait to catch schnapper?

Page 114

Was the fishing spear called go-ad'-ul or katuruk?

Is kojaguttuk another name for katuruk (schnapper)?

When a janga comes back from Kooranup is he called mun-'garan?

Does William know Meerumup (north of Albany)? Does he know any Mirrum people?

Name the various roots. What was the principal food in beeruk time? burndra time? mogar time? jilba?

What occasioned the eclipse of sun and moon? Was it the mulgar putting his cloak over them or a big cliff covering them?

Why did they call the butterflies yongar? Was it because the boys learned to run down the kangaroo by practising on the butterflies?

Baaba calls a grub "yun-gar-mat." Why?

Why does the native scrape a hole near a creek or river instead of drinking from the river?

When a native thinks a janga is following him, what does he do? Point his spear at the janga? and if he kills a kangaroo during the day and has no fire to sleep at, does he cut off the kangaroo paw and mount it on guard?

Page 115

What are warrargattuk? two men who have killed one kangaroo which they must divide between themselves first?

Do the natives, if alone at night, make a fire circle to keep the spirits away? If they are being chased by a janga have they ever thrown meejas away for the janga to pick up, so as to gain time?



What are goolan'ardung? Is it unmarried boys and girls?  
(goolambiddee and malarda?) What are these called when they  
are married? goordadaguttuk?

What are a young man and woman called who have been married, but  
have not known each other long? Yen-yung? (ashamed or timid,  
is this the meaning of Scott Nind's Erniung?)

Had William heard of Turamurraguttuk (Albany word for doctor?)  
Moncalan? Is this mungalur, having a fish head? (Scott Nind)  
Is Cambien (Scott Nind) Kambeen, "niece" (this is Kajaman's word).  
Has William heard the word Mahnur (Scott Nind)? (Is it māna  
manap, all the family?)

Where are the well or will tribe? also the Meenanger? also  
the Warrangur or Warrangle

Corine (Koreen = eastward?)

Mungalung, Mungalur Moncalan? lightheaded?

Where is Ngootak kala? Is it a place where you are born and  
reared? Baaba says it is a place near Rosamel.

Dam-bānup Bay - Koombana Bay

Koombernup, Rosemal beejor

Page 116

Relationship Terms

Bol-al-el = mother and son, nganganup?

Dan-ill = two brothers?

Boogoo bateejen = three brothers speaking

Narranga (Narrangur) Ngweerat, bordinyuk, Yongern, yulup. Do  
all these mean "hungry"?

Dandanil?

Mungalung. Is this a term for bartering, another word for  
boonarruk? a heap of things? Ngyja boonarruk quara quara yongin,  
"I'll give my things for your things" = bartering?

Does mya ballee mean "different tongues"?

Kooreen, Mulgong, Meenong, are these all names for the eastern  
people?

Meloke = Is this mela murnong? Tondarup?

Waddarruk = Didarruk. A Waddar, a Diddarruk is supposed to



have come up out of the boojoor and all his family are Waddarruks, York and Perth?

Kotejumeno and Namyungo - does William know meanings?

Djekoke - Fanny heard this name "somewhere". Tell me about the Wejuks.

Why did Wanjin, who was Ballarruk and Didarruk (father and mother) half brother to Baaba (ngoonda woorda) have the same oobarree as Baaba?

Does William know Ngotakal - Benjer - a long swamp near Rosamel.

Does William know Geejangur? Doonan name for Didarruk, Baaba says.

Page 117

Kotajumeno = Joomang a bideer of Murray River, Koota joomang, of Joomang 's stock?

Meluk (maleoke), havingeyes, being able to see well?

Nag-garn nganning, put that fish aside, I will eat it tomorrow morning?

Namyungo = give me that axe?

Woordookumeno = brother stock or relations?

Tell me about the flood when only two yungar, a man and a woman, were left alive on Mt. Saddleback? (Dowingerup mokyn?) Were two also saved at Porongarrup?

Boma malanga - took them and reared them up? Is this applied to the children of a dead brother, by his living brother who reared them?

Why will not the waugul hurt Nagarnooks?

What do they call singing in the ears? Koeramp bells?

Did William ever hear of the Southern natives having canoes, rafts to navigate the islands close to the shore?

Did the yungars ever swim to the islands?

Any carvings on rocks, trees or in caves?

What are the meanings of oobajee, karrara, ego, kymera? all



Jalgoo terms?

What is "eeko yeerangin"? bringing out women for the use of the men at jalgoo?

Page 118

What is mor'ral? Is it Meetap? meetagong? phosphorescent fungus?

What is a woomert? a pointed stick worn in the head with the yanjee?

What is meeting'ur? or neting'ar or nodytch (noitch)?

What did the sea people call the hill people and the lowland natives?

Describe burial of Wadarndee people?

Tell me about the blind waugul at Doombenup (the old jail at Bunbury).

Tell me about mando-burrongin and karrarra (young women) at Jalgoo time. Do the Beebulman women take the Weel men and vice versa?

Tell me about the kweenda and the danart and Wandeenyung.

Was he the first man? Did he come from Cape Leeuwin. Was he always a nyungar? Did he marry the danart? Was not the first kootijdum a nyungar? What was Wandeenyung? Any legends?

How did William get the name of Woornunyan? Did William's uncle call Baabur Woornunyan? Was Yoodeen a name also given to Baabur by William's oldest brother Yoodeen?

If a man and a woman are made babbin can they marry each other?

Baaba says no ?

Page 119

Baabur also says that if a man and woman marry who are babbin to each other, the kallal (sergeant ant), moojeen (little ant) or the centipede will kill them. Why will these insects kill them? Are babbinguttuk winytch to each other?

Is your babbin your "koordellee"? What is the meaning of koordellee? "bosom friend"? koord = heart.



If the father is boylyaguttuk, is the son boylyaguttuk also?  
Will a bideer father have bideer sons? How are boylyaguttuks  
made? Describe? How are bideers made? Describe?

Does William know the expression "koolongin mol'uk a yenning",  
sheltering under the shadow of the children?

Noonong kwenja = your child, noonong kunjeer = your father.  
Are these terms used? By whom?

Goonga bulla, boyar, moojoo, are these all applied to bad women?

"Dow'elung koo'tajung", is this the term used for "our uncles;  
boys and girls"? (nieces and nephews)

Do they call the Bay schnapper koja guttuk?

Ask a woman these questions :

When a baby was born how long did the father keep away from  
the mother? Tell me all about the baby's birth. the first  
menstrual period in women, etc. Were the men ever allowed near  
a woman when a baby was born?

Page 120

If a betrothed girl runs away from her promised husband with  
another native, who goes after the fugitives? who punishes  
them? and if a married woman runs away, who takes the initia-  
tive in punishing her and her paramour?

Are Dā-na and Bwa-la the two names given to two boys of the  
same class, not closely related, one of those mothers is the  
eldest jookamat and one the youngest?

Do the native men and women "sing" their accusations at each  
other?

Are noyyungur also mok'arn or mog-arn to us Tondarups?

Is "Mya" the tune of a song? also the voice? also house?

Is "Boile" the name of a dance?

When the resin of the red gum exudes, do the natives avoid  
the tree? Why?



Is the "halo" the moon's mya (house)?

Is it true that if a blue line appears above the horizon towards North and West in an otherwise cloudy sky that a Ballarruk or Nagarnook is dead and if in the South and East a Tondarup or Didarruk is dead? Why? Explain why the S. & E. should be only for Tondarup and Didarruk?

Name the various weapons, spears, kyleys (various kinds) etc. Also the vegetable foods?

Who told them how to prepare the byyu? Does the waiya bury the byyu before it eats it?

Page 121

What is koola balow? an ejaculation?

Can the father and mother both give their girl children to their moyar?

What is the rule when relations visit the country of their wives? or the wife's relations visit the husband's boojoor? Must half the game be given to the kaleepgur? Suppose 10 kangaroos are killed, must 5 be given to the kaleepaga? and if only one kangaroo is killed is it all given to the kaleepaga and will they give something else in exchange? (Yes.)

What does yungarung mata mean? nyungar, people or breed or stock? (Yes. )

If the babies are a long time learning to walk, what is done? and is anything done to ensure their talking?

Does the jeragurt bite the babies' tongues? What words are used at each ceremony and by whom? Is the first ceremony called "karrburt" and must both be performed by the grandmother?

Melya, ngabbin, moolyeet, are all these names given to the ceremony of initiation, and also to the boy undergoing it? Any other names?

Where was the Doonan wangee spoken? and the Doona kEmã?

Will a Gooanuk be "deetaganjee" to me if his mother is my father's sister (my father was a Gooanuk).



Of the Wordungmat Class divisions are Nagarnook and Gooanuk the best? Why? and are Noogunyuk and Ballarruk the worst? Why?

Whom do I call Wyabindee or Weeabindee? noyyungur?

Tell me the song of the gabbytch and watarn, beginning with :

Demma la goombala

Nyanya geeta nyinjanning  
me now /kissing etc.  
they're

Are the following "moojoo" terms?

Beema bulla = a bad woman's sleeping place

Yorla bulla = a bad woman

Goonga bulla and mamanbulla = everybody sleeping together, aunts, nephews, father's daughters, etc., a "no good" camp.

Are Dowelung kootajung and Demma mata synonymous terms?

Describe "murreek bō'min" and who makes a man or woman "murrigur"? Must he be a bulya?

How did the bibilmen make rain come? and cease? and make an increase in daaja? Did they sing their oobarrees, mungytch etc.?

If I die at Wannarup, would they say "Wannarup burt", because it was the place of my last footsteps?

When Beearragurt (Tommy Pierre) died at Albany he was "Albany burt"?

What is the meaning of bōmalar'nagee? Is it an adopted child whose parents may be living or dead?

Does William know anyone who speaks Doona kama (or komma)?

Explain the following :

Kwejat wangee  
Kwarrij wangee  
Illa kooree wangee  
Koora wangee  
Burrong wangee  
Koorija wangee

Kaggar wongee  
Marreeng or Murnong wangee  
Doonan wangee  
Jabbun wangee  
Bujong wangee  
Doona komma

Locate all these dialects?

Are Maraballee and gerrba terms used to express 5 and goojal gerrba 10?



Is "Doolyongin" picnicing? nyangar bulla doolyongin, a lot of natives gone picnicing?

Explain janga karup and meeka darrbee?

Explain bō'ra gurnga? (lowcaste natives?), also bideerga? (highcaste natives)?

If the kaanya prowls round a camp at night what will the natives do? Throw a lighted stick at it?

Are Ngora and dāna the terms used when two brothers are being spoken to? and is Nyin'ong the term used in calling one's husband?

Page 124

Explain bee'da kāla?

Are the following names used for half castes : dajjet, yellan, weelart, dornda and mobamullong?

Name the hills of the Darling Range from Busselton to Perth.

Are they as follows ?

Warr-gij-gur. The limestone hills, 4 miles from the sea, near to Wannarup.

Gerrit = the hills north of Wannarup coming towards Perth.

Ban'dung = the rough hills of the Darling Range near Aboriginal Reserve?

Were the half caste children welcomed or liked?

Is there a river called Beendee beendee towards Kooranup? and were the big rocky banks of this river called Kargan?

Explain Bindardee, Dal'bung ngwailong and Darl'ba? (no man's land)?

Is Koolbreet a term used in the same sense as larrikin?

koolbreet (mocking bird?)

When a native arrives at a camp is his personal name or place name mentioned? Where he was born as :- Bo'-geen-yup karl = Bogeenyup fire, Koorabilyup karl = koorabilyup fire?

Tell me the story of the two men who were taken on board a whaler, and who changed themselves into a kalburnong (snag) and



nyeergeet (snipe).

Name the products of each season, beeruk, etc.

Are the following expressions used for "name given to babbin" :

koolgur yoon-go = name given

"eeban"guttuk yoon'go = name given

Is yellaburt the name given to children whose grandparents are dead, and is beebang the name given to a mother who loses her child and jum'mener'uk a brother who loses his sister or brother? and koon 'dak an uncle who loses his nephew?

Are boy 'er and yarrgo two terms used in asking for presents?

Boyer yoongo = give ? Yarrgo yoongo = give ?

What are the physical characteristics of mela murnongs?

If we lose an uncle, brother, sister, mother or father by death, do we cut our hair off, "the hair goes away with the dead ones"?

What is "munyat"? lighting a fire near the camp for the ghost of a dead relative to come and warm itself?

Do the children claim the mother's run? I am an Augusta River native, my husband is a Vasse Gocanuk. My son was born at the Vasse. Can my son claim Augusta river as his "beela" as well as the Vasse boojoor which he owns in common with his fathers?

Are special camping places such as springs, wilgee garup, left to me and my brothers and sisters by my father? and are we bosses of that ground? and must permission be asked of us to hunt over it and take wilgee or cut trees etc.? and are we paid for the permission given? If I had a wilgee karup or spring, could I leave them to Arnold, or my children collectively?

End of Nyilgee and Baabur's information.

#### Woolber's

When visitors arrive at a camp, where do they sit? in direction of their home? If a number come for corroborees how do they camp? Bunbury all camp together? Vasse? and all the other districts? Will they pay visits meanwhile to each other's camps?



Will the Kandeegup people camp south of the Busselton? and the Busselton people south of the Mandurah? and so on?

If my nowinning was sent to Kandeegup must the natives come in answer to its summons?

Did the Southern natives eat wild dog?

What stones did they use for their flints, etc.?

Can I marry my own uncle's son?

Has a native ever been taken away by the jangas? What happens when he returns?

Suppose a fog lasts a long time, how is it dispersed?

Page 127

Have they any legends about the fog? also the rainbow? also the thunder, etc?

What articles of barter were made at the Vasse? With whom were they exchanged?

How soon can a man take his promised wife from her parents?

Will a man marry his step daughter? Have they ever married their sisters or mothers or daughters?

If a young man's babbin dies before he pierces his nose, will the young man get another babbin or will he not have his nose pierced at all?

Were the women jealous of other women admiring their men's scars?

Can Tondarup walburn Tondarup or must a bulya be a noyyung to be able to cure?

In taking "booyanning" off a dog, is he put through the smoke? or does the bulya squeeze certain parts to take the janga out? What parts are squeezed? Were spears also smoked?

When the heart of a kangaroo is left in its place and the kangaroo is given to the moorurt, what moorurt is it given to and who gives it?



Name the various marrying classes and the non-marrying classes.

Name the neighbours north, south, east and west.

Where would a Busselton boy be sent for the Beedawa? How would they catch him? Will he know he is to be sent away? Who takes him and in whose charge would he be put? If he is a coast boy is he ever sent inland? Are inland boys ever sent to the coast?

What implements are used in making spears, kylees, meeros, etc.?

Do they ever turn the full face of the dead to the sunrise or sunset?

Bujong is according to the Gingin people, a kind of tree bearing edible gum. How did Bujong wangee originate? The tree is called bujong at Dandaraga?

Suppose a girl who is betrothed to one man, takes a fancy to another, will she be allowed to have him? What is presuming he returns her love? Will her fiance fight? or her relatives? Who will fight? If the fiance is willing to let her go, who gives her to the other?

What does a child call her promised husband? What does he call her? Jee-jee?

Who first taught the natives how to cook rice and flour? Was it Miago? Who were the first native man and woman to receive an English name?

Did the natives ever hear the word "bunnyar" or Baiama? Motogon?

Describe nyorleen?

Describe ornaments worn by men and women at the Jalgoo?

Formica maxima = the lion ant about an inch or more in length, the "kallil" or "demma goomber". Describe its powers.

What animals, birds or insects were held sacred and never killed by the natives? Jeedal? Jittungit? koobijet? kallil? jerragurt? etc. If anyone kills these birds will a fight to the death occur?



When they had bird or animal dances what were their decorations?

Which birds or animals did they imitate?

If a robin alighted near a native, would that native soon die?

any other bird or animal with this power?

Did the jeragurt (little lizard) form the generative organ in

man and the yemerr (little black lizard) in woman?

Is the weja William's brother? Whose brother is the yongar?

and the goomal? etc. etc.

Name articles exchanged? with whom were they exchanged?

Name products received in return.

Page 130

When a man died, how did they find out who killed him?

Did any natives have control of the waugal, etc? Jootaitch

of Gingin made the waugal do whatever he desired. When the

young people teased the bulyaguttuks, did these resort to

magic to frighten their tormentors?

Describe the legend of Lake Bannister, when the children ate

the young mice and the waugal turned their camp over and made

a lake in its place?

Harris told a story of Dowingerup mokyn and two emus. If known, relate?

Do the natives ever object to tell their names? if so why?

What musical instruments had they?

Illustrate some string games. Mention other games, boojoor kambong, etc.

Obtain pedigrees of certain families.

What colours did they use?

Was the child of a Wordungmat father and Manytchmat mother, a Manytchmat and vice versa?

How nearly related can the man be to his wife? 1st cousin? No.

Which of their father's and mother's relatives were their

potential wives (or husbands) fathers or mothers? Describe and illustrate.



Could every Wordungmat marry every Manytchmat? however closely related?

Were the children ever given the names of their grandfathers or grandmothers, fathers or mothers, own or tribal?

Did they ever circumcise in Demna Goomber times? or knock a tooth out?

Page 131

Moore and Grey give the following class names. Are these correct?

Ballarruk, Nagarnook, Nogonyuk, Tondarup, Didarruk, Ngotak (supposed to be local name for Didarruks), Djekoke (local name for Nogonyuk), Djinbemongera (a kind of duck, also ngotak), Erote (a duck - Ngotaks?), Karbunga (a duck, Nogonyuks?), Gwerrinjoke (local name?), Kijjinbroon (waterfowl; the Didarruks a branch of the Ngotaks said to be these birds transformed into men?), Koolama (waterfowl, Tondarups?), Kotajumena (Murray River name for Nagarnooks?), Kuljak (swan, Ballarruks?), Maleoko (local name for Tondarups?), Nagkarn (small fish, Nagarnooks got their name from living on those fish?), Nanyungo (emu. Local name for Tondarups at the Vasse?), Waddarruk (local name for Ngotak?) Woordookoomene (Murray name for Ballarruks?).

Are subdivisions of 4 classes correctly given? Name them?

Who are mata gën amongst these and mata koojal? and koota gen and koota koojal?

Describe initiation?

What are the Vasse oobarrees?

Describe rain making ceremonies.

Were the Vasse people cannibals? Albany? Perth?

How far away, N,S,E,W, could William (etc) claim wives?

How far away " " " " could they visit? Could an Albany man visit Perth, York and a Vasse etc. man?

Did they ever hear of Najakul? Jubyth's tribe were sometimes so called. Does Najakul mean yes?

If only one native arrives as a visitor describe procedure?



When and for what purpose did they draw blood from each other? Describe the bambooroo? who made it? who sent it? when? and to whom was it sent? for what? Was the message verbal? what wood was bambooroo made of? Did they send women messengers at any time?

Before the jalgoo, a number of women used to travel towards Perth in charge of three or four old men. Describe. What was this called? what were the men called? and the women? How far did they travel? How long did they stay in each place? Describe all personal ornaments.

Mention all marryn and daaja.

How far away would people come for the jalgoo? or Wanna wa? Where was the last Wanna wa held? Was any operation ever performed amongst the women?

Has a man ever been born a hermaphrodite, or a woman?

Did the men burn the hair on their faces and bodies on the death of a relative? What relative?

Did they exchange their women as a token of friendship? Brother stock might.

Who told them to bore their noses?

What was the mourning of the women? and for whom?

Describe childbirth etc. Where did they believe their babies came from? What do they do with the navel string? Do the women suffer? Who attends them?

What does the father do? what is done with afterbirth?

Tell me when they went visiting in numbers, to what places?

When a relative dies, do they fast from their oobarrees or those of the dead man?

Is there any special food prohibited to a pregnant woman (nob'-bola burrongin)? Name prohibited food.

When the women became very old what ceremony released them from all restrictions as to food? Describe.

What happened if forbidden food was eaten?

Were there any restrictions with regard to the flesh of the hawk? Was it eaten?



Who removes the food restrictions?

Any meaning attached to the bullroarer?

Did they ever hear of the Churringa?

To whom would a Ballarruk etc. leave his weapons, or are they the property of his brothers, etc.

If the sun is a woman to what division does she belong? and the moon? and the stars?

Why do they strew boughs and rushes at winytch places?

When they pass winytch trees etc. what do they do?

Can William and others give me the boundaries of their fathers' runs?

How many tribes were the Bibilman friendly with? Name them.

Name all the Derbalung (estuary people).

Did William ever hear of "Goodjat" (supposed to be Supreme Being)?

Did the Vasse or Albany people use shields? (Baaba says no.)

Was there a professional rainmaker? Who was chosen for the office? and by whom was he chosen?

What were the single men of the tribe called? and the women?

Can William or Tommy King tell me anything about Erniung, Tem, Taaman, Yuredanger, Murram, Taramanasarak, Moncalan, Opperheip, Cambien, Mahnur, Meananger, Yabbarore, Will or Well, Warrangle or Warrangur, Corine, Narrangur, Yungaree, Waijuk?

Does one section ever camp on high ground only and the other on flat ground only?

When a messenger arrived from a distant camp was he provided with a temporary wife? if so, whose? and by whom?

Page 134

Did William's father or any of his people "sing" the increase of any birds or animals?

Suppose there was a big family camp - will William describe the position of the various families? Grannies, fathers, fathers-in-law, brothers, brothers-in-law, etc.

Had they any names for the colors in flowers, birds, etc. other than red, white, black and yellow (names of clays used in personal decorations)?

Does William know the names of Mill'yanup (Augusta), Yeonderup



(Vasse) and Mininnip (Mininup) tribes?

Does William know the names Tee-tar-ruk, Na-can-nuck, Chee-ta-chuck and Noo-koo-gnuck (some names given at New Norcia)?

How far south, north, east could the tribes go visiting?

Can a Ballarruk under any circumstance make a "proper" marriage with a Ballarruk or Nagarnook if they are "very distant"?

Can Tondarup or Didarruk marry within themselves or with each other? (No.)

Could an Esperance Didarruk marry a Champion Bay Didarruk or Tondarup? (No.)

Describe accurately the passing of the fire stick at the Manja?

Did the natives believe that spirit children were in the whirlwind?

Show me the stone and wood of which their implements and weapons were made. Where did the best flints come from? and the best spears, woondos, etc. etc.?

Did they ever grind their stone implements?

What implements were the flints fixed into? Joono? woomera? dowuk etc.?

Did they use wooden vessels? or bark vessels? or walby (shovels)?

What woods were these made of? What sort of handles did the kojas and dabbas have?

Did they ever use picks? or adzes? How were the kangaroo pits made? with what implements?

How many kinds of flints were used? Describe?

What other uses did the spearthrower serve?

What clothing did men and women wear in summer time?

Where did the best spears, kylees, dowaks, etc. etc. come from?

What sort of tassels did they wear at corroborees?

What were these called? Malarree? or woonardoe?

Tell me all about the "magic" used, for killing, for moreek bonyn, putting bulya in and taking bulya out, etc. Give me specimens of all magic implements.

What sort of head bands did they use? and armbands? What were these made of?

Did the designs on their implements have any meanings? spirals, squares, curved bands, concentric circles, etc.



What woods must they not use for weapons etc.?

What instruments did they use to make the groovings, carvings, paintings, etc?

What colors did they use in painting?

How many methods of ornamentation had they? Describe. kangaroo's tooth? firestick? wilgee? dardar, wamooloo etc. etc.

Describe the designs on the implements and weapons?

Did they ever make ground drawings? at corroborees? burial of Maman etc?

Did they wear their bookas with the jowa (fur) inside or out? (Inside in rainy weather, outside in warm dry weather.)

Name the different corroborees and describe the special dress for each.

Did William ever hear the word nodytch (dead)?

What was the menstrual period called? myer wagyn?

Suppose a man's namesake dies, what is the survivor called?

(He is called "jug-gar-jee" in the north.) kwela

Page 136

Has William heard the words noyt and ngardak? "the spirit is below, the individual is dead" (Moore)?

Tell me all about Waddar and how he came up out of the ground and founded the Waddarruk?

What do they call the hill people and those living on the flats?

Suppose I wished to ask "What family are you", do I say, "Yinok mata ngaitch?" and what would they answer? Could I also say ngunning or noyyung or ngannija dangara?

Was Boonderung a Ballarruk? and Kootijeum?

Are Tondarups and Didarruks kootijeums?

Baaba says kootijeum "named" all the classes, also Boonderang, also Walja. Which is correct?

What are Boonderung, Wandeenyung, Minnijit, Daran and Kootijeum to each other? and what relation are they to Walja?

Did William know a tribe of Waljuks? of Kootijeums?

"Ootamat" or "Utamat", Moore states that this is the local name of one of the K.G.S. families. Is this correct? and if so, which family?

Who divided the nyungar into Wordungmat and Manytchmat?



Describe how the classes are mata gēn and koota gēn, etc. with each other? Are Tondarup and Tondarup mata gēn? Tondarup and Didarruk koota gen or koota koojal?

Did Boonderung come first to Mēn'bij'up? and did he first make the Port Augusta natives? and divide them into classes? (Port Augusta = Daa'lamup). Then did he make the Albany natives (Nyinjānup, Bannanup), and next the Busselton? (Wōnnerup)? What relation are the kangaroos, emus, etc. to the Walja? What do they call him?

Give me the names of the seasons. Also the points of the compass. Explain the dual pronouns as used.

Who made them woolga from flesh food? Balbuk calls it "ngoolgart", Kajaman "nganhurt", ngolok, Woolber nganna burda ? (don't eat) etc.

Page 137

How do the natives prepare the mē'na? Do they pound it, wet it with spittle and make into cakes to keep as provision in time of want? (See Moore 72)

Give me all the local names of the surrounding families and why they were so called.

Did their hammers always have handles? How were these affixed? Describe method of making all weapons.

How did William's people dig their graves? Describe accurately.

How many heaps of earth, where placed, etc?

What contiguous tribes buried their dead differently? the Eastern? the Hill? Is William a Hill man, lowland man or wadarn man?

Are there three different modes of burial for these three tribes?

What do they call the stock that they take their wives from?

When did William leave his mother to be made mulyeet?

Was the hair of William's father and mother and grandparents like his?

Could William marry the children of his own mother's brothers? and his own father's sisters? (No.) What relationship would those children be to him? and what was his "right to marry" them called? (He could not marry them.)

Where did William's mother say the babies came from?

Tell me about their dreams. What were they called?

Did they dream of Kooranup? Did they dream they were once animals?



and that the kangaroos etc. could talk like nyungar, etc?  
 Make a "jalgoo" ground for me, and show me the methods of  
 ornamentation etc. for it.

Were any patterns made on the ground at the jalgoo or any other  
 corroboree?

Had women special sister oobarrees? Gab borungur, water brother,  
 any jookamun?

Page 138

What would William call his younger and elder brothers and sisters?  
 his fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles, children, etc?

How would he call out to them?

How did Ngalyart become possessed of two oobarrees?

Baaba gave William his oobarree and took William's and Baabur also  
 had another oobarree. Why?

Have all natives more than one? How many can they have? or are  
 some personal, some family, some tribal?

Balbuk (Fanny) says the jakoke tribe "were a tribe by themselves".

Does William know anything about them? Who were they? Where  
 did they live?

Does William know anything about the Jinbee nyungar? Did they  
 live at a place called Mootchoomooloo? Were they swamp people?

Ask Woolber, Moke about these

Balbuk (Fanny) told me about the dwerd borungur and jeda borungur.

Murran, Yakangurt was the father of the jeda borungur. The  
 Victoria Plains people were dwerd borungur. Dikkijan (Yoolyee-  
 nan's sister-in-law) was a dwerd borungur. Beenjerree and Jir-  
 gabbee were Dikkijan's fathers. They gave all their children  
 the dwerd borungur. Only the children of the one father (Mirram  
 Yakangurt) and two mothers were jeda borungur? Can William  
 give me other instances like this? Mirram Yakkangurt was not  
 a jeda borungur.

Balbuk states that Nga'binyung gave the name Gooanuk to his  
 sons. Does William know this name?

Also that Yocknoorn (a boora or swamp native) gave the name  
 Kayganook to his sons, "because there were such a number of  
 little tadpoles near the swamp", but the words for tadpole are  
 "goobel -ērāung" "goobong" and "wee-jo-ga". Can William explain?  
 "Kē-ga" is the cry of the cockatoo?



Get native terms for the following :

Relationship terms :

Father  
Father's brother  
Father's sister  
Father's mother  
Father's mother 's sister  
Mother's father  
Mother's father's brother  
Wife's father's father  
Daughter's children  
Daughter's husband's father  
Son's wife 's father  
Husband's father's father  
Wife  
Wife's sister  
Father's father  
Son's son  
Mother  
Mother's sister  
Mother's brother  
Daughter's husband  
Mother's mother  
Wife's mother's father  
Daughter's husband's mother  
Son's wife's mother  
Husband's mother's father  
Wife's mother  
Sister's husband  
Wife's father  
Sister's son  
Sister's husband 's father  
Son's wife  
Husband 's father  
Husband 's mother  
Wife's mother  
Sister's husband's mother  
Son  
Daughter  
Brother 's sons and daughters  
Son's son 's son  
Sister's children  
Mother's brother's son  
Mother's brother's daughter  
Father's sister 's son  
Father's sister's daughter  
Elder brother  
Father's elder brother's son  
Younger brother  
Father's younger brother's children  
Elder sister  
Father's elder brother's daughter  
Husband  
Husband 's brother  
Brother 's wife  
Sister's daughter  
Daughter's daughter's son  
Brother's wife's mother  
Mother's mother's son  
Mother's brother's daughter

Page 140



Does William know the bwya googoomat?

Why do they make a bed there? Is there a bird in the stone?

What is it called?

Has a young man ever been adopted altogether into a tribe?

Give me an instance.

Who gave William his name? Has he no native name? (Yes, Nebbin-gurt)

What is kaleep? One's own country? Where is William's kaleep? and Baabur's? Wonnerup.

Where did William go for initiation? and Baabur?

Did all William's family ever go away for a long time from their own kaleep, leaving no one at all at home?

Where used William's tribe visit?

Give me the names of the various winds.

Who is William's mamarup? Give exact meaning of word.

Did the native men ever give "love tokens" to the women?

Did William's father only own the country - kaleep - or did it belong to his father's brothers and their children, also William and his brothers and sisters too? (All the family.)

Describe a week in camp, where camp is, what the men and women do daily, who looks after or teaches the children?

Did the men and women leave the camp daily in search of food?

If so, who were left behind?

Does William know Gwallock, Eedalyuk, Gooanuk, Negonyuk, Wejuk (Wordung), Jeerajook? and Mela murnong, Kayganook, Jeedalyuk (Manytch)?

Did William know Yalgoonga? and Yagan? and Miage?

Tell me all about them, also Peejyne, Yoomil, Karril.

How did they climb high trees? and how did they catch opossum, etc?

Are the Jeekooks eastern people? Balbuk says so.

Page 142

What was the native name of William's grandfather's kaleep, also his father's? and the name of his neighbours' kaleep which adjoined his on the north, south and east? Did William's people own the land to the sea? Were they Wadarndees or beela kala?



If William had sons and daughters would all these inherit his kaleep, and could the daughters' husbands hunt over it? What would the payment be that the daughters' husbands would have to give for the privilege of getting daaja on their kangan's run? What animals and birds did the natives try to increase by making corroborees in their honour?

Why were Doonong and Bunap allowed to marry in the old days, although both were Tondarups?

Can William give the location of the Meenung?

Were the Meenung people ever Wadarndees?

How far north, south, east and west do they extend?

Did the Meenung belong to Albany?

Where do the Meenung end? Are there Meenung at Esperance, and further east?

Tell me all that is known about the Meenung?

What is the name of the nyungar wangee south, north east of William's people?

What was the native name for the bwya used in the koja?

How did the natives make their weapons etc., remove bark from trees, obtain the wood for their wommera, dowuks, spears, etc?

In splitting the wood for their wommeras, what were the instruments used? Did they work up or down? Did they ever use a wooden wedge? How was the wood prepared? How did they bend or straighten their sticks?

How and with what implement do they trim the wood for their weapons?

Describe the process of making all implements.

Also describe process of preparing kangaroo skin for bookas, gootas, etc.

Also hair spinning, ornament making, etc.

Were the kangaroo skins ever decorated?

How did they fix the paints? Name all the paints.

Has William a sense of colour? Baabur had.

Did William ever hear the word machiele-machielala sung by the Moore River natives?

Where are the goomal borungur, and the yongar borungur and the emu, etc.



the mēn borungur?

When a man gives his children a borungur, what does it mean?

Do they make a corroboree? Sing for the increase of the borungur?

Why borungur?

Yakangurt was not jeda borungur but he gave the name to his children because they sat at the waterholes and caught the birds as they came to drink. They always kept their sticks raised, ready to hit the birds. Can William tell me how some other borungur were made? I am kalda borungur. What privilege does that give me?

Why was gab borungur belonging to Nagarnooks and Gooanuks?

"Oorap" a Tondarup made the Nagarnooks and Gooanuks gab borungur. He married a wife from each of these classes and called them gab borungur, "because it was always raining at their place". These gab borungur could always bring rain. They sang for it when they wanted it. They could bring it in the winter, but the Tondarups and Didarruks could sing for the summer rain - not for the winter rain - explain this.

Page 144

Were the Tondarups and Didarruks gab borungur? Explain.

Describe fully hair cutting time, also manja bom?

Was Boondarung kongan to the Kootijcum? Explain.

"Kwajardee", dust (not the usual name for dust - dalba). Baaba and Balbuk said this was one of the first yungars. Can William tell me anything about it?

Is Kootijcum an oobarree? If so, what is it? and whose oobarree? Is a Kootijcum a man? Baabur said Kootijcum was a man?

Tell the following legends: Dowingerup, The Jeragurt and Kallal, The Two emus, The Walja and crow, How fire was obtained, When the natives first got their weapons, who showed them how to make and use the kylee, etc.? Who showed them how to prepare the byyu? Who divided them into Wordung and Manyten, Ballarruk etc? The Kaanya or Janga, The Mamangurra, Nyerleen, Boordeng (a kind of kaanya), Boyk'nyeen, who came back from Kooranup and died a second time, All the ghost or kaanya stories they can remember? Do the dead natives appear to their living relatives?



Kotchemun? Dry land and Hill people who never eat fish?

Are these people in the eastern districts? York?

Does William know any Nor'West nyungar? Can he inform me how the northern sections fit in with the southern ones?

Page 145

Is Boorong kin to Tondarup?

Tell me all about the babbin making with Baabur. Did William cut Baabur's hair, pierce his nose, scar him and dress him?

Was it at Manja bombing time? Describe this fully. Did Baabur's and William's boojours adjoin? When William and Baaba became babbins did they exchange sisters for wives? Did they lend each other their own wives? (No.)

Were the coast people Nyeerageet (snipe or gulls) and were the Waljuk Meenung people?

Tell me all about Class, tribal and individual totems. How do the Goolyung, Yorla (blackboy) and Moodurt (Christmas tree) become G8'-anni-gur and Demmangur?

What is Geannigur?

And how does the joora (spearwood) become ngangangur? and the kweela (sheoak) demmangur, and the prickly acacia (bē-rung) koolongur? and the dwelgar (?) demmangur? Are all these oobarrees, or borungur? Explain fully.

Can William explain why, when the noorna (black snakes) were all gone, "the yungar could break the laws as they pleased"?

What and who was the noorna? the black snake.

What had the noorna to do with the nyungar?

Was it that some injured man, whose wife was taken away, could take the form of a noorna and kill the offender?

Who gave William the noorna as his oobarree, and why?

What power has the noorna over the nyungars? Tell me the story of the noorna and the yerna (lizard)?

Page 146

Is the sea the uncle of the Tondarups and Didaruks?

What relation is it to the Ballarruk, etc?

What relation is the gabbyten to us?



Deedara = the sea. Are the Didarruks named from the sea?  
and the Tondarups from dornda = fair or light coloured?  
If so, what are the Ballarruks and Nagarnooks named from and  
by whom were they named?

What time would the visitors arrive for the jalgoo? Baabur  
says night time.

What food can the boys not eat? and the girls? What is the  
abstinence called? woolga? My father was a Gooanuk. Can I  
marry a Gooanuk, or am I debarred because of the relationship?  
Baabur says Yes, I am debarred.

Tell me about the battle Noorap (oorap?) fought?

Why is a big fight called a goongar?

If my father is a Gooanuk, is my father's sister's son my  
marragur? Does he give me the best food? from his hand?  
Can I marry him? What do I call his sisters?

Who had the waugal oobarree besides Ngandil and his father?  
Baabur says that many Ballarruk, Tondarup, Nagarnook and Didarruk  
had the waugal for their oobarree. How did they get it?  
Who gave it to them?

What other oobarrees were general?

Page 147

Were the Perth people cannibals? the Vasse? Albany?  
Did they practise infanticide? Where did their children go to?  
Where did they come from?

Why do the Esperance people call the Bibulmun Meenung?

Tell the legend of the meeka turning the walja and bella into  
men and women.

Do they believe the earth is round or flat, and where do they  
think the sea ends? at Kooranup? Repeat any legends about the  
earth and sky and sea. Is there water all round the earth?  
How do they think the earth is held up? Did they ever believe  
the sky was held up by props? Where does the sun go at night?  
Do they think the moon dies?

Did the sun ever live in the caves or holes?

(This lot of questions from Howitt.)



Havethey a song for the sun, moon, stars?

Tell me about the emu in the sky. Is it an emu or a river?

What do they believe the thunder is, and the lightning?

Tell me about the Pleiades.

Do they ever point to the rainbow? would their fingers get crooked if they did?

What do they call the Milky Way?

Can a dead native's kaanya visit his relatives?

What happens to the dreamer?

Does their "spirit" ever leave them when sleeping?

Can the bulya send his spirit out of his body?

Also the mulgarguttuk? Can any other native?

Page 148

Tell me what the spirit does when it goes away from a man?

Can it go to Kooranup and speak with its dead relatives then?

How do the inland natives go to Kooranup?

Who teaches them their dream songs?

The coast natives go over the sea because the sea is familiar to them during their lives, but of the inland - Coolgardee natives - who have never seen the sea, where is their "heaven"?

Have they a legend like the karrak of the Mandurah and the manga of the Beebulmun (Vasse) people?

Why do they not mention the dead man's name? Is it because he might hear them and kill them?

Baabur could see me when I was in town, my kaanya came to him and told him certain things which he repeated to me when I returned.

Has William held converse with Baabur's kaanya?

Are the kaanyas or jangas white?

The flesh of a burnt native when the skin is removed might have prepared them for the white people. Who did they think the first white men were? Any of their dead relatives? Give examples of white men who were supposed by certain marks and facial resemblance to be their returned relatives?

Did they ever burn the bodies of their enemies or their own dead?

Did other tribes do this?

Did they ever kill their old relatives who became too feeble to travel with them? Did any other tribes do this? Who killed



the old relatives? Did they ever eat any part of their dead enemies?

Does William remember Drummond who lived with the natives? Was he a returned relative? Have they any fear of the whirlwind?

Page 149

Do the kaanyas of deceased fathers and mothers come back and try and coax their babies away?

Nyilgee mentioned a story of a woman dying and her kaanya returning nightly until at last she got her baby. Does William know this?

Do any of the dead person's relatives throw themselves on the body? Who will do this? his father, mother, widow, children?

Who dig the graves of father, mother, sister, wife, etc?

Who gives their implements away?

Describe a death and burial of father, etc. fully.

How do they find out the murderer? Describe methods.

How do they distinguish between a quiet kaanya and a boogur kaanya?

Will these be the kaanya of persons who when living bore these characters?

Do they shift their camp after a relative's death? How soon and where?

The Eucla tribe (according to Williams) never bury their dead; they leave them by a fire and then go away. Is this correct? (Williams)

Does William know the word maburn (Walbaring uses this word, also Williams gives it as "Muparn", same meaning in Howitt's book, P. 450).

Nyilgee stated that when some native died his moorurt lay beside the body, also the wife and children. Who was this native?

Describe also who were the moorurt and in what order of precedence were they arranged?

Do they ever cut themselves and let the blood fall on the dead person? Who does this? his brother or whom?

Describe arrangement of corpse.

Did they ever see "corpse candles" which were lighted by the ghosts?

Page 150

Has the dead man's oobarree any part in the death or burial?



How long was the body kept before it was buried? Nyilgee spoke of a moorurt having died who was bedecked after death as though for a corroboree. Who was he and why was he dressed?

Why did they not use the moodurt logs to cover the body? Certain must not be used. Why? Baabur and Nyilgee say the moodurt was winytech.

Did they ever have a common burial place, and if so how would they place Ballarruk, etc.? Would Ballarruk grave and Nagarnook grave be near each other, and Tondarup and Didarruk?

Would there be a Manytch yalya and a Wordung yalya?

Do they ever remove any of the bones of the dead? If so, when? immediately after death? Did they ever eat any part of their dead? Did they ever drink the blood of an enemy? or each other? Did they ever take the kidney fat of their enemies, roast and eat it?

When an avenging party goes out, who composes that party? and whose death would they be revenging?

Harris told me that a weja borungur - relatives who are wej borungur - will be "woolga" from emu after his death. Is this correct? If so, will the kaanya of a dead yongar borungur, etc. do the same? Was there any particular person in the tribe who was told off to make the animal or "totem" increase? How was this done?

What was the origin of the oobarrees?

Does William know anything about a kajoorda?

Does William know a place called Walyeyoeroo near Mount Augusta?

Is there a legend about this place?

Harris stated that the Southern name for Orion was Wan'ungala. This name is given by some Nor'West natives for the same constellation. Jubytch called it Wannaquella gur. Does William know these names?

Harris states his name "Wirdill" was given him from his mother seeing an emu sitting.

Did William know Harris's mother Mertelan?

Can a man who is jeda borungur marry a woman who is also jeda borungur? If not, must he marry some particular totem? which?



and what totem would the children have?

Did the natives believe that the kaanya of some of their ancestors went into the women and were born again? Describe fully.

Harris stated that telepathy existed amongst the natives. Children of 12 may possess the gift, but the best telepathic subject was about 20.

Harris said Mertelan could tell when a person had died 200 miles away and mentioned the death at the moment of its occurrence. Is this so? Does William know of anyone who told the death of a person living at a great distance? How can this be explained? Give me examples of telepathy.

Harris says Saddleback (Mokyn) is the cradle of the race, that there a few persons saved themselves during a "flood" and again peopled the land. Has William any legend of this? Balbuk and Kajaman point to the East as the country from whence their ancestors came.

Page 152

Who were William's tribal ancestors?

Had William any legend of a Flood?

Harris thinks that the series of sand ridges rising from the foot of Mt. Brockman (Moogooloo) denote that that mountain once represented part of the seashore and that the ridges are the bottom of the sea! Geologists maintain that the ridges are caused by the action of the wind. Any legends as to this?

If the natives tamed any bird or animal did they call it pa-a'lee? (Harris's information).

Was the emu the oobarree of Harris's mother and all her people?

Harris says so.

Harris says there was no special corroboree of the weja borungur.

Is this correct?



Totems

W. Harris, a half caste, whose native name is Wir'dill (emu sitting ) states that every native has a totem of some kind, animal or bird, it may be. The totem of Harris's family was the emu and when a member of the family died the relatives were tadjee from emu for a period which lasted until some older man or woman of the family who was not doing tadjee, had rubbed a piece of the emu's fat across the person's mouth, when the tadjee was broken. This method of breaking the tadjie must always be done suddenly and the person who is doing the tadjee must not be aware that it is going to be done, else the fast is not broken. Sometimes these fasts are continued for years. At all other times the natives freely ate the animal or bird which was their totem. In some places it formed their principal food, but except when the became "tadjee" owing to the death of one of their number, the emu was at no other time forbidden to tribes whose totem it was. Harris also states that there were no special corroborees in connection with their totems, although in some of their dances some would attire themselves as emus or other birds or animals and imitate their motions, etc. Ask William about this information of Harris's.

Harris has got mixed and is giving northern and southern rules.



Harris, informant

Folklore

Read this to William and others

Dowingerup

A yungar went out hunting once for a kangaroo, which he killed. He lifted the animal and put it over his shoulder to carry home. He had no sooner put it on his back than he heard it say, "ty, ty," just as though it were alive.

"Ah!" said he, "I have not quite killed him," so he threw the kangaroo on the ground and hit it with the dowak in the head, and making sure that it was quite dead he again put it on his shoulder and proceeded on his way to camp. No sooner had he placed the kangaroo on his shoulders than the sound was again heard issuing from its mouth. The hunter hurriedly threw it on the ground and cut its head right off and also cut the body into several pieces. He did not stop the sound however, for as soon as the head was cut off the noise commenced again. The native fled in horror from the spect and the kangaroo became whole again, and sat up and said, "Now I will call this place Dowingerup and it will be a sacred place for all time and shall be tended and swept by the natives." Dowingerup is there to this day and while the natives of that part were alive they kept the place clean and well swept, but now the natives are all dead and Dowingerup is no more than any other part of the bush.

(Is this correct?)



The Children and the Mice

Once upon a time some little boys were left in the camp while the young men went out hunting kangaroo and presently one of the boys said, "Let's catch some mice and pretend they are kangaroos, and kill them and skin and eat them." So they speared a number of mice and skinned them and cooked them just as they had seen their fathers skin the kangaroos.

When the great spirit kangaroo saw the children doing this he was greatly enraged and said, "These children are making a mock of us and are ridiculing us. Now I will punish them in such a manner that no other children will ever do such a thing again." So the great spirit kangaroo went to some pools where the waugals lived and told them what the children had done. Two waugals returned to the boys' camp and overturned the camp and buried the children beneath it and made a large lake over the place, so that it could never afterwards be used as a native camp.

(See Jubytech's legend on same subject.)



Tell the story of the kweenda and how the galup and wata got the fire from him.

Also the nyittungit and koobijet and the wild dogs who ate the nyunga and lived in a cave. What cave?

Tell me about the ngwarra killing the noorna that ate the nyungar.

What does the moon live on, dombart? moolytech? and the sun?

Name some corroborees. Where did the corroborees come from?

Did they learn the Beebul dance from the curlew?

Tell me about Nyoordell, who was taken away in the ships and who turned into a snag, and Weeagurt who could send a piece of wood through the thick trunk of the tree. Weeagurt, Nagarnook, was my ngooljarmat, and Nyoordell was my uncle.

Where do the dead nyungar go?

Is the walja my nobab? How?

Is the Wordung my demmap or kordamun? How?

Is the monytech my ngoondamat or kongangur.

Tell me about the bambooroo, nowinning, naank.

Tell me about the hair cutting.

Did Mungart and Moyar speak to each other?

Who was Wangalyung, he pierced Baabur's nose.

Are there nyungar in the sky? clouds? below the boojoor?

Who gave the Doonan people their wangee? What does Doonan mean?

What other names are there for kobong, babbin, etc.

Tell me about the relationships, marragur, donmala, doweringunjee, etc.

Describe the manga.

Describe a "Yongara kaabin" (kangaroo battue)

Describe the relationships Deetaganjee and Marragur.

Describe Donmala fully?

Are our father's sister's children and our mother's brother's children deetaganjee and marragur as well as kordamata?

"Abijer" natives back of Blackwood Hills.

Do these circumcise and are they cannibals?

What is mela murnong, half Tondarup, half Didaruk, or fair people of either class?



What are kwidderuk and watta to us? We being Tondarups?

Are they dennam? Is kwidderuk noyyung and wata ngunning?

Are buttitch, borong and kwerurt synonymous?

Describe my father's and mother's relationships and my people-in-law. What would I call them and what would they call me?

Would I call my father's brothers buttitch, koolungurt, etc. instead of mamun?

Would I call the young boys of my mother's sisters woordoomun and the elder boys ngabberup or ngoondamun?

Would I call the young girls of my mother's sisters kowatgurring and the oldest borongur or butteetch or jindamun? and the little girls koolingurtagur. Do I call the young boys and girls of my father's brothers the same?

Page 158

Is there any difference between the burial of an ordinary native and a bulyaguttuk or biderr, or child or woman? Describe.

Find Jockey - Harris's cousin at the Williams?

Tell William to give me a funeral song, a corroboree song, a jalgoo song, a birth, wedding and elopement song, etc etc.

What were the pieces of magic used? Name and describe.

What were their uses?

Can kaenyas or jangas or nyorleem cross rivers? Will fire keep them away? And will throwing meejas for them to catch also prevent them from overtaking those whom they are chasing?

Has a skeleton ever chased a native?

Did a dead native ever come to life and live for some time with his people? Has William known anyone to have been buried alive?

Explain how the dead man's hands, feet, etc. were fixed? Were his nails burned off. Who burned them, with what?

Do they "sing" to the dead man and ask him to go away to Kooranup and not come back and trouble them?

Were there beings who lived in rocks or caves who stole and ate children? What did they do to punish those beings? What were they called?

Can William describe how Feejyn was buried, or any biddeer?

When a native is dying can he see the shadow of his murderer?



Were the bodies ever placed in trees, or in caves?

Must any person who bears the name of a native who dies, change that name at once? Give examples of this.

Make a diagram on the ground of a grave, the position of the heaps of sand, the "bed", the fire, the food, the mourners, etc. What "mourning" did the father wear for his dead son, the uncle, etc., also the son or daughter for his father, mother, brother, etc. and the wife, etc. etc.

What did they think of left handed natives or cripples, or deformed persons. Did they kill them? Were they buried in the usual manner? When their kaanyas came back would these be also deformed?

Did they ever break the bones of their dead people before burial? Why do they put the meero at the head of the man's grave and the wanna at the foot of the woman? Did they put any spears with the dead man? Were the points broken?

Can William tell me anything about the nyitting, demma goombar, kooraa (long time ago)?

Who formed the first man? What was he? Jeragurt? Explain fully.

Who gave the names to the various places along the coast, Wannerdup, etc?

Are there any legends of the Wanderings of their ancestors, women or men? Were those the wanderers who named the various places? Describe fully.

Who made the springs and the rivers and the waterholes.

Page 160

Did they ever sing for the increase of the fish? Would the kalda borungur and the melok borungur sing for an increase of these fish?

Baaba vaguely remembers some ceremony in connection with the salmon fishing. Can William tell me? They stroked the salmon and put it back into the water. Who divided the first people so that they married "straight"? and how did they differentiate the people from each other, when all were alike?

What are the spirit children called, that are in the standing stone? How did they get there?